



TRAVEL TIPS TO PARTICIPANTS

THE EDI CAMPUS

The Institute, located 5 km. from the Ahmedabad Airport on the Gandhinagar highway and 14 km. from the railway station, is an architectural landmark in Ahmedabad. It has won the international Aga Khan Award for Architecture-1992.

Sprawling and lush green lawns add to the scenic beauty of the campus and enhance its calm and quiet atmosphere most conducive to learning.

The EDI faculty comprises a judicious mix of researchers, academics, extension workers and trainer-motivators. The core group is supplemented by visiting faculty from reputed academic institutions and professional organisations.

The courses and programmes offered by the EDI for various target groups, therefore, are marked by both conceptual rigour and practical insight.

In addition to managing the EDI's own activities, the faculty extends its services and support to other institutions in entrepreneurship development at national and international levels.

The Institute complex has an 80 - seat conference hall and two seminar halls of 25 seats each. The three halls are well-furnished, air-conditioned and are equipped with overhead projector, public address system and audio-visual aids. Besides, the campus houses a library, two residential hostels and two dining halls, apart from administrative, training and research wings.

One of the residential hostels has 20 air-conditioned rooms and the other 10 rooms, each with twin beds and an attached bath. One of the two dining halls is air-conditioned and each has 60 seats. Added to these is a modern kitchen with sophisticated catering facilities.

Adequate facilities for recreation such as TV/VCR, indoor and outdoor games are also provided.



HOW TO REACH THE EDI

As indicated on the map, you may reach the campus from the Ahmedabad Railway Station via Delhi Darwaja-Hathisingh Temple on Shahibaug Road-Police Commissioner's Office-Shahibaug Underbridge-Dafnala-Airport Road-Sardarnagar-Hansol-Indira Bridge on way to Gandhinagar-Bhat village-EDI.

From the airport you may reach the Institute via Sardarnagar-Hansol-Indira Bridge on way to Gandhinagar-Bhat village-EDI.



APPROXIMATE TRANSPORT CHARGES FOR REACHING EDI:

From Airport	- Taxi	- Rs. 100/-
From Railway Station	- Taxi	- Rs. 150/-
From Airport	- Autoricksaw	- Rs. 50/-
From Railway Station	- Autoricksaw	- Rs. 70/-

TRAVEL TIPS FOR FOREIGN PARTICIPANTS

- On arrival at Bombay & Delhi international airports, an Ahmedabad - bound passenger is advised to hire a taxi to domestic airports. Pre-paid taxi service is available at the airport outside the customs counter. The fare for journey from international to domestic airport in Bombay will be approximately Rs. 70/-. In Delhi, coach service is available for journey from international to domestic airport at a cheaper fare, apart from the taxi service.

Exchange rates (as on 1 October 1993)

Cash	\$ 1 U.S.	= Rs. 30.25	Pound 1	= Rs. 46.65
T.C.	\$ 1 U.S.	= Rs. 31.50	Pound 1	= Rs. 46.90

Money should be exchanged only with an authorised bank/dealer.

Connecting flights to Ahmedabad : Please immediately reconfirm your domestic flight at the Arrival outside the customs counter.

From	Airlines	No.	Departure	Arrival
Bombay	Indian Airlines Tel: 2023131 2023262	IC . 613	05.45 a.m.	06.45 a.m.
		IC . 603	18.00 p.m.	19.00 p.m.
Bombay	Jet Airways Tel: 8386111	321	06.00 a.m.	07.00 a.m.
		323	20.10 p.m.	21.10 p.m.
Bombay	East-West Airlines	749	20.00 p.m.	21.00 p.m.
Delhi	Indian Airlines Tel: 4624332	IC . 817	06.10 a.m.	07.30 a.m.
		IC . 861	18.30 p.m.	19.50 p.m.

Important telephone numbers of EDI personnel for emergency purpose :

1	COL. PPS NARULA	Sr. Manage (P&A)	(O) (0272) 811331 (R) (0272) 374521
2	MR. K. G. K. PILLAI	Dy. Manager (Programmes)	(O) (0272) 811331 (R) (0272) 398641
3	MR. N. M. DESAI	Asst. Manager (Publicity, Promotion & Publication)	(O) (0272) 811331 (R) (92) 20114
4	MR. VIVEK SAKLANI	Estate Officer	(O) (0272) 811331
5	MR. A. MISRA	House Keeper	(O) (0272) 811331

LEADING HOTELS NEAR BOMBAY AIRPORT

Contact Hotel/Tourism Counter outside Customs area in the Airport Building for assistance.

Possible accommodation charges

HOTEL CENTAUR Near Domestic Airport, Santacruz, BOMBAY	5 STAR	DE LUXE	Rs. 2,000/-
AIRPORT KOHINOOR BOMBAY	3 STAR	DE LUXE	Rs. 1,350/-
HOTEL JAL Near Domestic Airport, Santacruz, BOMBAY	3 STAR	DE LUXE	Rs. 800/-
HOTEL AIRLINK Near Domestic Airport, Santacruz, BOMBAY	3 STAR	DE LUXE	Rs. 600/-

LEADING HOTELS NEAR DELHI AIRPORT

HOTEL ASHOKA Chanakyapuri, NEW DELHI	5 STAR	DE LUXE	Rs. 3,000/-
HOTEL SAMRAT Chanakyapuri, NEW DELHI	5 STAR	DE LUXE	Rs. 1,800/-
HOTEL CENTAUR Near International Airport NEW DELHI	5 STAR	DE LUXE	Rs. 1,700/-
HOTEL PARK Connaught Place NEW DELHI	4 STAR	DE LUXE	Rs. 1,800/-



ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF INDIA

Ahmedabad (Near Village Bhat),
P.O. Chandkheda-382 424, Gujarat
Tele : (0272) 811331 • Telex : 121-6224 EDII IN
Fax : (91) 272-815367

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF INDIA

AHMEDABAD

INDIA

India, that is Bharat, is the seventh largest and second most populous nation in the world. It has 25 States and 9 Union Territories, including Delhi. The President of the Republic of India is the Head of Executive and the Prime Minister the Head of Government.

The country has a developing mixed **economy** in which both the public and private sectors participate. Agriculture and Services are the largest sectors of the economy. Manufacturing industries, which have expanded considerably since 1947, account for approximately one-sixth of the GNP and employ one-tenth of the work force.

The 14 major **languages** of the land are : Hindi (lingua franca), Urdu, Telugu, Tamil, Bengali, Gujarati, Assamese, Oriya, Malayalam, Kannada, Punjabi, Sindhi, Marathi and English.

The major **religions** are : Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity, Buddhism and Jainism.

Population : 871,158,000 (1991)
Urban : 25.7%,
Rural : 74.3%

Population density : 712.3 persons per sq. mile
(275.1 per sq. km.)

Area : 1,269,400 square mile
(3,287,800/square kilometre)

Major cities :
Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmedabad

GUJARAT

Gujarat is one of the 25 States of the Union of India and is located on the western part of the country. This is the land of **Lord Krishna**, the hero of the Hindu Mythology, whose kingdom at Dwarka (now in Gujarat) has lent glory to the coastal city down the ages.

The ruins of the Indus Valley Civilisation at Lothal stand mute testimony to a thriving mercantile community which prospered on trade and commerce 4500 years ago.

This is also the land of **Mahatma Gandhi**, who spearheaded the freedom movement against the mighty British empire, and of **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**, the Architect of Independent India. Gujarat is the land of legendary hospitality.

The State ranks first in the country in the production of **cotton and groundnut and second in tobacco**. Other important crops include **paddy, wheat, maize, sugarcane**, etc. Gujarat is dominant in the country's **textile industry**.

The State's progress in industry has been phenomenal ever since it came into existence on May 1, 1960 after the bilingual State of Bombay was bifurcated into Maharashtra and Gujarat. The language of the Gujaratis is **Gujarati**, which has its own script derived from **Devnagri**.

Festivals of various castes, communities and creeds are observed in the State with equal fervour. Some of the major socio-religious festivals include **Kite-flying (Uttarayan), Holi, Rakhi, Janmashtami, Id, Id-e-Milad, Navratri, Dussera, Diwali, New Year, Bhai-bij, Christmas**, etc.

Area : 1,96,024.59 Sq. km.

Capital : Gandhinagar
(12 km from the EDI)

AHMEDABAD

Founded in 1411, Ahmedabad is one of the biggest cities in India, famous for its textile mills, Gandhiji's Sabarmati Ashram, the Kankaria Lake, the Jama Masjid, the Shaking Minarets, Siddi-Sayed's Mosque, Hatheesingh Temple, Bhadra Fort, Roza at Sarkhej, etc.

Primarily an industrial metropolis, Ahmedabad has seen a phenomenal growth in large, medium and small industries over the decades. The Sabarmati river divides the city broadly into new and old Ahmedabad. While on the one side you find narrow 'poles' (lanes and bylanes), congested traffic, historical monuments, old houses marked by exquisite architecture and wood work, on the other, the sprawling, new Ahmedabad impresses you with wide avenues and boulevards, skyscrapers, fashionable shopping complexes, restaurants, parks and gardens, etc.

The city has also been responsive to academic, cultural, social and religious activities. The many academic institutions of repute, the socio-cultural organisations of different communities, castes and creeds, the temples, mosques, churches bear testimony to the city's culture of finding unity in diversity and diversity in unity. But then the culture of the people of Ahmedabad and Gujarat is also what the culture of the people of India, that is Bharat, is all about.

Area : 190.84 sq. km.

Population : 2,872,865
(Urban agglomeration :
3,297,655) (1991)

Climate : Summer -
43.7° C (max);
23.3° C (min)
: Winter -

INDIA AT A GLANCE

Major cities :

Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surat, Kandla & Porbandar.

Places of tourist interest :

Gir forest, Palitana, Pavagadh, Nal-sarovar, Chorwad, Dwarka, Somnath, Shamlaji, Patan, Sidhpur, Dabhoi, Modhera, Lothal and Ahmedabad

36.2°C (max),
14.8°C (min)

Rain : 739.10 mm -
from mid-June to
mid-September

Season : October - April

Clothing : Cotton in summer, light woollen
in winter

Languages : Gujarati, Hindi, English

OF CUSTOMS, CULTURES AND CONVENTIONS

Peace and tolerance have formed the fountainhead of the customs, cultures and conventions of Indian society. Secularism is an article of faith for the people who enjoy a total freedom of religion. Independent India's quest for material prosperity has not made the country drift from its spiritual moorings. Quest for spiritual peace, happiness and prosperity has, therefore, remained the ultimate mission of life for an average elderly Indian. "Tyena tyaktena bhunjitha" - you enjoy (life) through renunciation. This is the heritage an average Indian - peace-loving, tolerant, God-fearing - imbibes through his life's journey. He grows up in a society which follows certain customs, cultures and conventions. He follows them too and expects others to respect them as well.

- He is respectful to women and senior citizens as well as to others religions, places of worship and scriptures.
- When he and a lady meet, they greet each other with folded hands, i.e. "Namaskar" (and not a handshake).
- Outside the family, he does not call a lady by first name. A Mrs. Ela Bhatt is addressed as "Elajee" or "Mrs. Bhatt" or, as in Gujarat "Elaben" ("Ben" for sister).
- He pays personal respect to an elderly person by touching his feet and the latter touches his head as a gesture of blessings.
- He does not smoke in the presence of elders, especially in family.
- He does not discuss sex in public, especially in the presence of women, elders and children.
- He apologises if his feet inadvertently touch another person.
- While talking to someone he does not point his finger to a third person.
- He is introduced first to another older than him, not the other way round.
- Kissing in public is taboo.

It is this Indian society of which Gujarat is a part - but with its very own cultural, social and historical identity.

- Gujarat is a dry State (where consuming alcoholic drinks without a permit is prohibited)
- A vast majority of the population are vegetarian. Some Gujarati delicacies are sukibhaji, shrikhand, dhokla, kaddhi, dalvada, ras-puri, etc.
- The people are industrious, enterprising, friendly, hospitable and gifted with a sense of humour.
- The joint family system is still widely prevalent; the more so in rural and semi-urban areas.
- Some of the popular festivals include Kite-flying, Holi, Navratri, Diwali, Raksha Bandhan, Janmashtami, Id, Id-e-Milad (Prophet's birthday), Shab-e-Barat, Bakri-Id, Christmas and New Year, observed by different communities.
- The traditional Gujarati dress is 'dhoti' and 'kurta'. Tribals and aborigines wear their own traditional dresses and ornaments.
- Garba, a traditional folk dance, symbolises a typical Gujarati festival of joy.
- The favourite sports and games are cricket, soccer, wrestling (kusti), kho-kho & hockey.
- And, last but not the least, a cup of tea shared by two - one in the cup and the other in the saucer - is an expression of intimacy, the sharing of a friendship. Accept the friendship and enjoy the tea.