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Assessing Applicability of Kevin Lynch's Framework of *The Image of the City* in the Case of the Walled City of Jaipur

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***Abstract*—**This research is about investigating the 'image' of the city, and asks whether this 'image' holds any significance that can be changed. Kevin Lynch in the book 'The Image of the City' develops a framework that breaks down the city's image into five physical elements. These elements (Paths, Edge, Nodes, Districts, and Landmarks), according to Lynch assess the legibility of the urbanscapes, that emerged from his perception-based study in three different cities (New Jersey, Los Angeles, and Boston) in the USA. The aim of this research is to investigate whether Lynch's framework can be applied within an Indian context or not. If so, what are the possibilities and whether the imageability of Indian cities can be depicted through the Lynch's physical elements or it demands an extension to the framework by either adding or subtracting a physical attribute. For this research project, the walled city of Jaipur was selected, as it is considered one of the futuristic designed cities of all time in India. The other significant reason for choosing Jaipur was that it is a historically planned city with solid historical, touristic and local importance; allowing an opportunity to understand the application of Lynch's elements to the city's image. In other words, it provides an opportunity to examine how the disadvantages of a city's implicit program (its relics of bygone eras) can be converted into assets by improving the imageability of the city. To obtain data, a structured semi-open ended interview method was chosen. The reason for selecting this method explicitly was to gain qualitative data from the users rather than collecting quantitative data from closed-ended questions. This allowed in-depth understanding and applicability of Kevin Lynch's framework while assessing what needs to be added. The interviews were conducted in Jaipur that yielded varied inferences that were different from the expected learning outcomes, highlighting the need for extension on Lynch's physical elements to achieve city's image. Whilst analyzing the data, there were few attributes found that defined the image of Jaipur. These were categorized into two: a Physical aspect (streets and arcade entities, natural features, temples and temporary/informal activities) and Associational aspects (History, culture and tradition, medium of help in wayfinding, and intangible aspects).

***Keywords*—**Imageability, Kevin Lynch, People's Perception, associational aspects, physical aspects.

I. Introduction

THIS research is undertaken to gain an in-depth understanding about urbanscapes as perceived by people. This research focuses on the 'meaning' of associational aspects and people's perception of urbanscapes by using the imageability framework of Kevin Lynch from his book "Image of the city" in the context of Jaipur, a planned city of India. There are five elements mentioned in his book: Paths, Nodes, Districts, and Landmarks, which assess the legibility of the urbanscapes. In order to analyze and evaluate study findings from Lynch's framework, this research will initially undertake a theoretical investigation of the Indian city 'Jaipur', leading to a quantitative approach. Empirical analyses will also be conducted on a selective sample size targeting to achieve an overview of the city. This will help in understanding the associational aspects and "imageability" affecting the urbanscapes. Concluding this research, a brief discussion will be held to explore the relevance of this framework in today's world.

Kevin Lynch was one of the leading urban planning theorists of the twentieth century [2]. In present times, the application of Kevin Lynch's framework of imageability is unquestioned by most academicians, architects, and urban designers. Lynch's framework emphasizes the physical characteristics to improve the city's image. This framework is based on a combination of the study about perceived-conceived-lived spaces, and place attachment study [1]. Urban area designs are inspired more from physical quality of urban elements or the primarily based on the survival conditions. Today in India, cities are not discussed so much given their long-term historical rhythms or genetic codes but in relatively short-term readings of their existence.

Globalization has great impact on a country like India, which increases the economic growth of the country, and because of this, we are seeing a growing urbanized India [7]. City Planning as a field of study dates back less than a century; before that, cities were designed by the people - for the people, according to their needs & wants [13]. The mind-boggling task is to keep a city going and constantly energize it. This requires imagination and will. To convert the disadvantages of a city's implicit program (its relics of bygone eras) into assets is the role of the architect and planner. They have to weave into urban structures' contemporary aspirations, values and forms. For that, understanding the city's image is a must. There is little connection between statistics and perceptual experiences of a city [6]. Statisticians do not always present a complete image of the city, which is why it is important to examine how people perceive a city in order to assess its own image.

Jaipur is considered one of the most prolific examples of a planned city, it exemplifies approaches to city planning,

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sustainability and spatial manifestation of the social fabric through architecture.

Kevin Lynch found five elements (District, Path, Landmark, Edge and Node) in his perception-based study in three different cities (New Jersey, Los Angeles and Boston) in the USA. This research focuses on the different geographical and cultural areas in India to examine Lynch's theoretical approach for the study; hence, the case findings may differ from what Kevin Lynch had found in his study. In the assessment process, it is possible that in the context of India, findings as elements may appear the same as Kevin Lynch, more or less as described in his book 'The Image of the City'. This research aims to understand Kevin Lynch's framework of 'The Image of the City' and assess its applicability in Jaipur's walled city.

Jaipur is considered one of the most prolific examples of a planned city [11]. The city of Jaipur was founded by Jai Singh II, the King of Amer (1699 to 1743), in 1727. It was also known as 'Sawai Jainagar' which later on became popular as 'Jaipur' [12]. The King planned to move his capital from Amer because of the growing population and water scarcity [8]. Moreover, Jai Singh decided to design a new city 11 km away from Amer where problems could be sorted. With the help and architectural guidance from the Vidhadhar Bhattacharya, Jaipur city was planned with the consideration of "Vastushastra" and a "Shilpashahsta". The city was divided into nine blocks, two of which have state buildings and palaces, with the remaining seven allotted to the public mainly for their residential and commercial use. Massive ramparts/defensive walls were built through seven fortified gates. The visionary of Jaipur Maharaja Jai Singh II made the city planned with a futuristic approach and other extraordinary foresight. The Pink city, Jaipur, is an example of a city that keeps its physical form legible as well as response to the dualities of urban India. Its form represents a planning attitude that combines end-state planning with the apparent need for flexibility at the neighborhood level. The monotonous look of the pink city is changed once you enter a mohalla where the informality (the break from the pink color) is startlingly wonderful — irregular streets, wayside shrines, hawkers — the entire microcosm of chaotic urban India. The physical entity of these neighborhoods is forever transforming. Looking at the contemporary Indian context, Jaipur is one of the best futuristic designed cities of all time.

There are clear reasons why the selection of Jaipur city for the study is justified. The foremost reason is that Jaipur is a historically planned city. It is a socially rich urban setting. Furthermore, as Kevin Lynch's framework was applied to planned cities, it makes more sense to assess its applicability to planned cities. The history and planning of Jaipur city have raised inclination in many disciplines, like urban planning, conservation, history, etc. Also, the city has a solid historical, touristic and local importance which gives opportunities to understand the application of Kevin Lynch's elements of the city's image.

Aim

- To understand Kevin Lynch's framework of 'The image of the city' and assess its applicability in the walled city of Jaipur.

Objectives

1) To study and understand the framework of "The image of the city" proposed by Kevin Lynch.
2) To assess the framework's applicability in present-day Jaipur through people's perceptions.
3) To understand associational aspects' role in the city's imageability.

II. Kevin Lynch's Framework

Kevin Lynch's book 'The image of the city' was published in 1960 under the aegis of Harvard and MIT's Joint Center for Urban Studies, which was formed in 1959 in part from MIT's Center for Regional Urban Study [5]. The book was the most successful and concrete product of Lynch and Kepes' 'Perceptual form of the city' study. It was Lynch's urban sentiments fostered during his time in Florence and filtered through the intellectual direction of Kepes. This relationship catalyzed Lynch's resulting theoretical stance. The book is a very personal piece of Lynch and is usually read on its own, apart from Lynch's other work, consequently positioning it as the culmination of his intellectual evolution and the role it has played in the larger context of urban design. Lynch's central concern regarding urban image creation focused on the user's orientation [5]. Lynch feels that user orientation could benefit urban enjoyment, especially in urban areas' new and confused organizations. The concern with orientation arose in his Florence studies, as it was a locale with which Lynch was unfamiliar.

Lynch thought that this inability needed to be addressed, which was his concern for finding his way around an urban area. As he was studying Florence's physical, these concerns thus meshed; within the city's image. Lynch raised many questions and wanted to know how the urban form dictated movement. In this sense, his concerns paralleled back into the United States, and this position was then coupled with Kepes' influence; his direction focused on the general methods of perception, with orientation as a specific framework for this more significant concern [5]. Kevin Lynch concluded that "despite few remaining puzzles, it now seems unlikely that there is any mystic "instinct" of wayfinding. Rather, there is a consistent use and organization of definite sensory cues from the external environment." [5] Therefore, he intends to explore these on the urban scale, as seen in the work of the 'perceptual form' study.

In Kevin Lynch's book 'The image of the city', he argues that people who live in urban settings orient themselves with the help of a mental map. He studied three American cities: Boston, Jersey City, and Los Angeles, to observe the orientation of people in these cities. *Legibility* is the concept known as visibility, and *imageability* is this book's primary notion. Legibility means the interpretation of which cityscape can be observed and read. People who go through the city engaged themselves in way findings. In order to wayfinding, environmental image is the strategic connection and the generalized mental picture of the physical world that an individual holds. This mental picture or a visual is the outcome

of instant sensation and the memory of the experience, and it is used to interpret information and guide action. In concluding this exploration, he gave five elements to understand the city by mental mapping as mentioned below:

- Paths: On which people move/pass through the city.
- Edges: Barriers and boundaries to break the continuity or the monotony.
- Districts: Urban spaces or areas that are characterized by common characteristics.
- Nodes: Pause point or an attraction point for orientation like squares and junctions.
- Landmarks: Easily identifiable physical elements of the urban landscape.

III. Research Approach

Lynch's framework is a base to assess and/or extend in the case of its application in different urban settings. All cities can be understood in terms of thermotical framework [9], [10]. The three aspects identified for this research are mental mapping, pictorial documentation and detailed interviews. For detailed interviews, Lynch had a target group of samples. He bifurcated the samples into four categories: Local workplaces and cafés, doorstep interviews, street corner interviews, and getting a cognitive map. Perception analysis through a focused group questionnaire was identified as the primary method for the data collection. The associational aspects of Lynch's theory will be drawn out and studied. For the study, the user group will be bifurcated into four categories.

a. Visitors
b. Commuters
c. Vendors and shop holders
d. Residents

The study will further focus on the aspects like name, nationality, gender, locality, age, occupation, and sample time for the sample selection. The various typology was listed for the category of visitors, such as domestic, foreigner, frequent and infrequent, cultural and religious, backpackers, photojournalist, educational etc. For the category of commuters, there were mainly two typologies: frequent (daily, monthly, yearly) and infrequent (occasionally, seller, peddler, performer). Vendors and shop holders were further divided into: owner, rental, supermarket, grocer, chemist etc. For the residents, the typology listed were as follows: owner, tenant, singles (bachelors, paying guests, hostellers), and visitors (hotels and lodges). The questionnaire and its content were formulated keeping in mind the user group to get the required outcome from the data collection.

The questionnaire is prepared based on parameters derived from Kevin Lynch's framework. The analytical framework is given below.

I. Symbolization of Jaipur
II. Description of wayfinding
III. Emotions towards any part of wayfinding
IV. Distinctive element of Jaipur
V. Clues to identifying your location after a blindfolded journey
VI. Emotion attached to the element of identity
VII. Boundary of the city
VIII. North–direction

The study was done in the walled city of Jaipur. Kevin Lynch's framework typology of samples has been bifurcated into four parts: Shopkeeper, vendor, tourist, and resident. A pilot study was done in Gandhinagar with 20 samples to check research instruments. Moreover, changes have been made to the research instruments after the pilot study. For the study, interviews were done with mainly mental mapping and detailed interview methods.

After doing a pilot study of Gandhinagar and a reconnaissance study of the walled city of Jaipur, a total of 50 sample's placement was decided on a virtual map grid. There were 13 shopkeepers, 13 vendors, 12 tourists and 12 residents. Targeted shopkeepers were mainly people who owned the shop, not the shops like semi-open shops or small stalls (Informal shops). Shopkeepers who were interviewed had shops like clothes, sweets, books, artifacts, electronics etc. Vendors which were selected were mainly cart vendors. Few vendors have vending spaces on the streets themselves. Tourists were quite open to talking but challenging to find as they are mainly found near tourist places like Hawamahel, city place, Jalmahal etc. or on main selling streets like the leather market, Bapu bazaar, Johari bazaar etc. For this study, international and local types of tourists are considered. Residents of Jaipur have many things to say about the city and the image of the city.

Fig. 1 Jersey City – Area map by Lynch

Fig. 2 Boston – Area map by Lynch

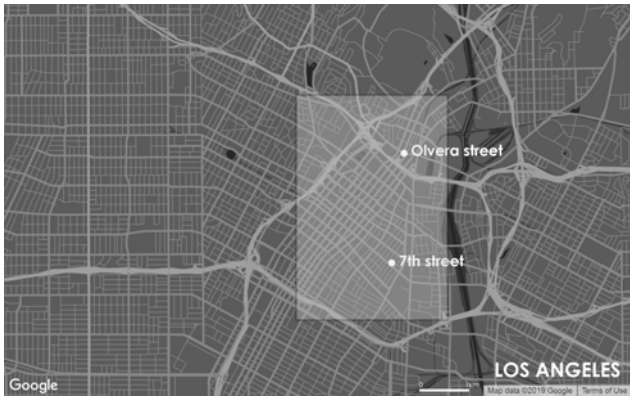


Fig. 3 Los Angeles – Area map by Lynch

Kevin Lynch has done several observations in different cities & selected three case studies, Boston, New Jersey and Los Angeles, to study a central area of approximately 1.5 X 2.5 miles for each case. The reason for choosing Boston was due to its vivid forms, New Jersey because of its formlessness and Los Angeles because of its relatively new city grid pattern. From diverse methods, Lynch identified internal consistency from a relatively small sample of interviewees (30 people for Boston, 15 each for New Jersey and Los Angeles) [5]. After studying an area comparison of cities of the USA, a similar area of a city will be taken as a study for this research. The walled city of Jaipur was taken as the study area as the city area is around 2.7 m x 2.7 m.

Fig. 4 Jaipur – Area map for research assessment

After a reconnaissance study, a sample map was prepared considering a virtual grid of around 450 m x 450 m on the city's actual grid iron pattern map. The actual grid of the city is around 900 m x 900 m. Center to center distance between roads was 900 m. So, half of that virtual grid is decided for more accurate sampling and to accommodate 50 samples. Samples were equally distributed in the whole walled city of Jaipur.

Fig. 5 Sample map

TABLE I
STUDY OUTCOME – PARAMETER WISE

Description of question	Kevin Lynch					Other than 5 elements						
	District	Path	Landmark	Edge	Node	A	B	C	D	F	E	G
						Culture - Tradition - History	Medium	Street and arcade entities	Natural features	Temple	Temporary/ Informal activities	In tangible
Symbolization of "Jaipur"												
	24	9	23	0	0	26	0	2	2	0	0	1
Percentage	43%	16%	41%	0%	0%	84%	0%	7%	6%	0%	0%	3%
Total			56						31			
Percentage			64%						36%			
Description of way finding												
	12	16	20	21	12	0	11	4	2	7	3	1
Percentage	15%	20%	24%	26%	15%	0%	39%	14%	7%	25%	11%	4%
Total			81						28			
Percentage			74%						26%			
Emotions towards any part of wayfinding												
	13	11	3	1	1	7	0	8	0	4	4	24
Percentage	45%	38%	10%	4%	3%	15%	0%	17%	0%	8%	9%	51%
Total			29						47			
Percentage			38%						62%			
Distinctive element of Jaipur												
	31	19	25	1	1	4	0	16	1	9	9	6
Percentage	40%	25%	33%	1%	1%	9%	0%	36%	2%	20%	20%	13%
Total			77						45			
Percentage			63%						37%			
Clues to identifying your location after a blindfolded journey												
	14	25	1	0	0	0	4	0	2	14	1	7
Percentage	35%	62%	3%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	7%	50%	4%	25%
Total			40						28			
Percentage			59%						41%			
Emotion attached to the element of identity												
	8	15	1	0	0	3	1	7	1	5	4	12
Percentage	33%	63%	4%	0%	0%	9%	3%	21%	3%	15%	12%	37%
Total			24						33			
Percentage			42%						58%			
Boundary of the city												
	16	1	2	28	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	9
Percentage	34%	2%	4%	60%	0%	0%	0%	7%	14%	7%	7%	65%
Total			47						14			
Percentage			77%						23%			
North-direction												
	0	1	40	1	3	0	0	0	1	5	2	0
Percentage	0%	2%	89%	2%	7%	0%	0%	0%	12%	63%	25%	0%
Total			45						8			
Percentage			85%						15%			
Total	118	97	115	52	17	40	16	38	11	45	24	60
Percentage	30%	24%	29%	13%	4%	17%	7%	16%	5%	19%	10%	26%
Total			399						234			
Percentage			63%						37%			
						Physical entities other than Lynch's elements					118	50%
						Associational aspects					116	50%

Pictorial documentation and mental mapping were unsuccessful as the lack of participation was witnessed. For mental mapping, 11 out of 50 samples participated, whereas no participation was witnessed for pictorial documentation. Because of this, the interviews are the most reliable data collected for this study. Samples were asked to sketch/draw the mental map of the walled city of Jaipur for reaching one destination to another. The description given by the sample during the sketching of mental mapping was noted and used for identifying the elements by Kevin Lynch and determining new elements which are not mentioned in 'The image of the city'. The diagrammatic analysis of the mental mapping was carried out. The interviews were categorized into questions and parameters for data entry. The interview responses were coded,

and the coding sheet was prepared. Categorization of the answers was carried out. After this, the responses were clustered to identify and analyze the elements by Kevin Lynch and new found elements. Analysis of the data was then done according to parameters as well as sample types. The percentage subcategorized under the elements by Kevin Lynch and other elements was derived from the sample-vice analysis. From this percentage derived the pie chart and diagrammatic representation was done.

IV. Findings

For the assessment of parameters, Lynch's five elements are considered. Those five elements are District, Path, Landmark, Node and Edge. Whilst analyzing the data, there were few things found apart from the five elements, such as:

A. History, culture and tradition
B. Medium of help in wayfinding
C. Streets and arcade entities
D. Natural features
E. Temples
F. Temporary/informal activities
G. Intangible aspects.

Furthermore, these points were categorized into two parts. One was physical entities other than Lynch's elements, and the second was associational aspects. In physical entities other than Lynch's elements, points covered were: Streets and arcade entities, natural features, temples and temporary/informal activities. Whereas in associational aspects, three points were covered: History, culture and tradition, medium of help in wayfinding, and intangible aspects.

Parameters for the research work were derived from the questionnaire and the average responses obtained from the sample size. After analyzing the data, the study found that there are more entities than Kevin Lynch has mentioned. Almost 63% of people have recognized Lynch's elements, whereas 37% have talked about entities other than those recognized by Lynch. In those other entities, physical entities and associational aspects have almost similar percentages (50%) of people who participated in the interview. Every parameter had a different outcome which is discussed in Tables I and II.

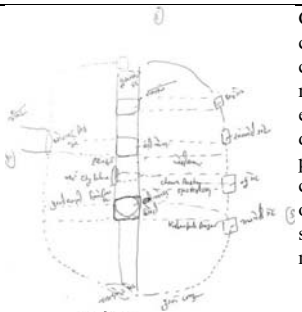
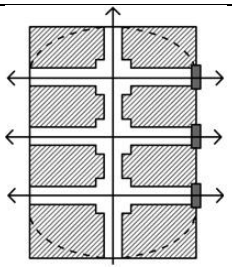
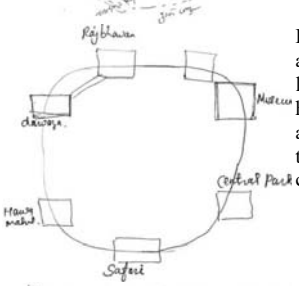
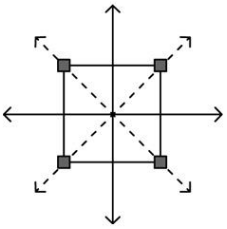
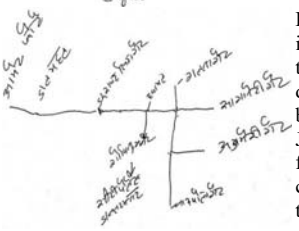
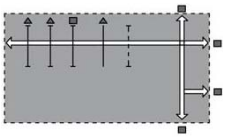
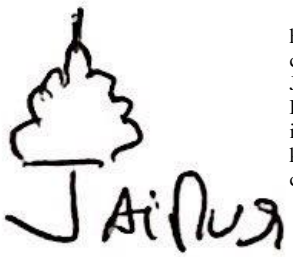
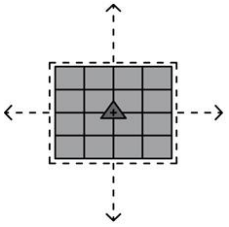
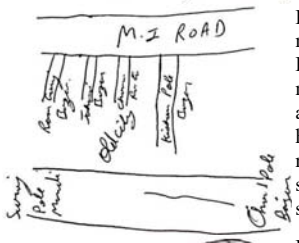
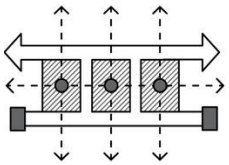
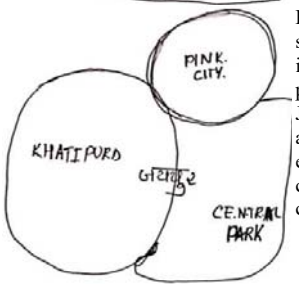
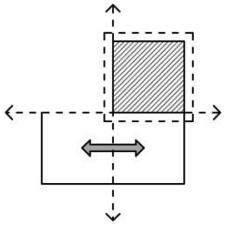
V. Discussion

The framework used by Kevin Lynch and its methodology of application was read and understood. Post that, the critics of the framework, along with the solutions and suggestions, were looked into. This was undertaken to understand the pattern of Kevin Lynch's work and, as a response to this, the other publications and books by Kevin Lynch. His works addressed the perception of people and how they form the image of a city/ space, a crucial aspect to consider by planners. A literature review on Kevin Lynch's work, critics of his framework and suggestions for his framework were read and understood. This understanding stated that people's perception is an important driving factor to be studied for the Imageability of a city. The lens of this study, therefore, remains the perception of people. It appears that it is time to once more re-ontologize city image concepts for the twenty-first century because Lynch's theories were theorized at a time when our environment was not as significantly affected by digital evolution [3], [4].

The perception analysis was carried out in the walled city of Jaipur, which was selected because of the area and grid iron pattern that Jaipur offered. The methodology adopted to structure the perception analysis was based on Kevin Lynch's study of the three cities in the USA. The pictorial documentation method was unsuccessful as it received no response. Mental mapping was also a failed method in the context of the walled city of Jaipur, as only 11 out of 50 respondents agreed to respond to this method. The questionnaire survey in which only vocal response was expected was successfully answered. It was expected that for the imageability of the city, people's perception would be comprised of different degrees of importance for five elements – District, Path, Landmark, Edge and Node. However, around 37% of the respondents had differences of opinion, and the other elements were an essential part of the imageability of the city, namely – History, culture and tradition; Medium of help in way finding; Street and arcade entities; Natural features; Temples; Temporary/informal activities and Intangible aspects.

Associational aspects of the research were identified broadly during the fieldwork. During analysis, the response to the third objective was rendered. The identified aspects which are mentioned above were categorized into two parts. One is physical entities other than Lynch's elements, and the second is associational aspects. In physical entities other than Lynch's elements, points covered were: Streets and arcade entities, natural features, temples and temporary/informal activities; whereas in associational aspects, three points were covered, namely history, culture and tradition, medium of help in wayfinding, in tangible aspects. These aspects were essential for the respondents to form their image of the city of Jaipur. The physical entities may or may not link to the elements identified by Kevin Lynch. For instance, a temple can be a marker of territory or a determinant of the activity threshold. Hence these physical entities may fall under the overlay of the elements identified by Kevin Lynch. Due to its emphasis on the legibility of physical features, Kevin Lynch's definition of the radius of effect of physical elements includes associational aspects. Most of the responses mentioned an element other than and in addition to the physical elements identified by Kevin lynch, which draws the inference that the physical elements have an undeniable association with other elements identified in the study. According to the responses received, Indian contexts have inseparable relation with the multifunctional activities, tradition and culture, culture and history. Only physical aspects may not wholly justify the city's image in the context of the walled city of Jaipur.

TABLE II
MENTAL MAPPING – ANALYSIS

No.	Sample No.	Mental map	Description	Elements identified	Diagrammatic representation
1	S1		Gates acts as a cultural edge for the city through the example of female clothing. Path and node are the main elements of the city as everyday people pass through it daily. Street entities - especially pink color gives a feeling of own city. Chaupars itself is a landmark of the city, and the smell of the streets is one of the things which makes Jaipur different.	• Path • Node • Edge • Landmark • District • Culture, history, and tradition • Streets and arcade entities • Sensorial aspects	
2	S37		Landmarks act as an edge as well as connect all the streets. All the landmarks represent a strong history. Reflection of the culture and tradition can easily be seen in the physical elements of the pink city.	• Path • Edge • Landmark • Culture, history and tradition	
3	S4		Roads and famous buildings are interlinked. Roads/streets lead to the famously built forms or to the decorated gate, which is the boundary of the walled city of Jaipur. These roads and the famously built elements make the city unique from other cities, and the smell of each street makes it different from others.	• Path • Edge • Landmark • Sensorial aspects	
4	S17		Jaipur is famous for its rich historical built form and different cityscape. Most people know Jaipur because of Hawamahel. Hawamahel is the fundamental identity of the city as every people know Hawamahel and the pink color of the city.	• Landmark • District • Culture, History and • Tradition • Sensorial aspects	
5	S9		Roads and activities make the city more lively and one of a kind. Famous remarkable buildings make those roads more beautiful and add value to them. Every street has a story to tell about its neighborhoods, e.g., How leather street is different from Johari Bazar street.	• Path • Landmark • District • Streets and Arcade entities	
6	S6		Pink color and the city's history are significant aspects for which Jaipur is famous. Khatipura and central park are the adjoining areas of Jaipur where Pink city stands alone and tells a different story about its existence. Pink color and the culture act as a boundary for the city.	• Edge • Landmark • District • Culture, History and Tradition	

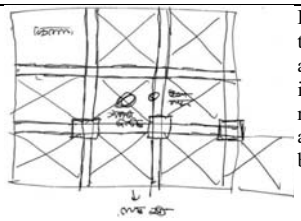
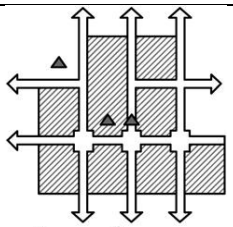
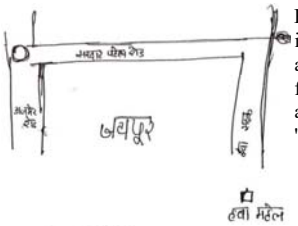
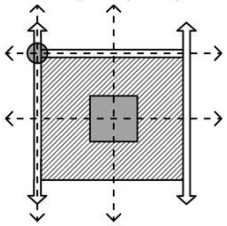
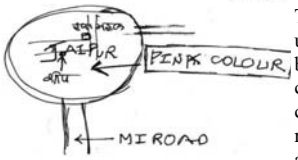
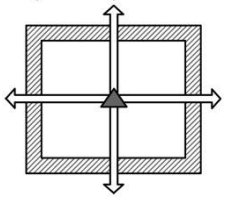
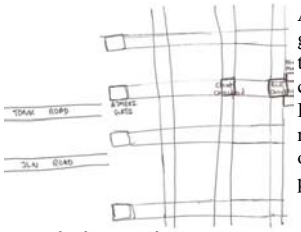
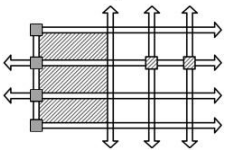
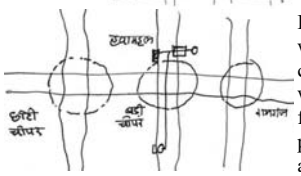
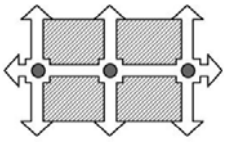
No.	Sample No.	Mental map	Description	Elements identified	Diagrammatic representation
7	S21		Roads are at 90-degree angles, and three main intersections of roads act as a node known as 'chaupars' in Jaipur. Roads divide the city into nine significant parts. Activities and lights on major roads add to the beauty of the pink color of the city.	• Path • Node • Landmark • District • Temporary/Informal activities	
8	S24		Roads and known built forms are interlinked, so many major roads are named after famously built forms. The intersection of roads acts as a pause point called 'chaupars' in the local language.	• Path • Node • Landmark	
9	S48		The city's pink color makes it unique all its way, and historic buildings represent the history and culture of the city. The continuous colonnade structure on the main road is the city's identity. Many activities are going on the main roads of the city.	• Path • Node • Landmark • District • Temporary/Informal activities	
10	S36		All main roads are connected to the gates, which act as a boundary of the city. There are three main chapters: Chhotichaupars, Badichaupars and ramganjchaupars, which are points of remembrance for the city's people.	• Path • Node • Edge • Landmark • District	
11	S49		Every street has its smell and noise, which helps people navigate the city. Three city nodes help in wayfinding as they lead roads to famous historical buildings. This path and nodes were designed with a futuristic approach in 1727 which caters to the traffic problem today.	• Path • Node • Landmark • Culture, History and Tradition • Sensorial aspects	

TABLE III
STUDY OUTCOME

Number	Parameter	Expected emerging patterns in regard to physical elements	Study outcome
1	Symbolization of "Jaipur"	District, Landmark, Node	District, Path, Landmark, A
2	Description of way finding	Path, Landmark, Node, District, Edge	Path, Landmark, Node, District, Edge, B, C, E, F
3	Emotions towards any part of way finding	Path, Landmark, District	District, Path, Landmark, A, C, G
4	Distinctive element of Jaipur	Landmark, Node, Path and District	District, Path, Landmark, C, E, F, G
5	Clues to identify your location after blindfolded journey	District, Landmark, Path	District, Path, B, F, G
6	Emotion attached to the element of identity	District, Landmark, Path	District, Path, C, E, F, G
7	Boundary of the city	Edge	District, Edge, D, G
8	North -Direction	Path, Landmark, Node	Landmark, D, E, F

A. History, culture, and tradition, B. Medium of help in wayfinding, C. Streets and arcade entities, D. Natural features, E. Temples, F. Temporary/informal activities, G. Intangible aspects.

VI. CONCLUSION

This study can be beneficial for urban planners and designers in designing people-oriented urbanscapes and planning a city that is perceived through its imageability it is own. Social learning was also an essential part of the study as it portrayed society's image and people's psychological threshold. Interaction with women in Jaipur was challenging as they were very hesitant to respond, and mainly, the interaction was interfered with by a man asking what the matter and purpose of the interaction were. People associate an emotional bond with the place they live in or are surrounded by. It is a moral responsibility of a researcher to respect that feeling and in no way hurt it.

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