

Sources of Ancient Indian Town Planning Principles

Dr. Mukesh Kumar Lalji

Principal - Part Time Diploma Course, I/c H.O.D. Architecture Department,
S. V. Polytechnic College, Department of Technical Education,
Employment and Skill Development, M. P. Govt., Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

The main goal of city arranging is to raise the personal satisfaction by making it broadly comprehensive with the supporting information about the basic frameworks of the city. Various confirmations of notable settlements of various nations across the world are tributes to deliberate methodologies that were created enveloping assorted spaces of settlements. The vast majority of the early methodologies of city arranging in India have brought about the crystallization of scholarly and organized assortment of native information. Indian urban communities, with the beginning of major developments in every one of the domains have seen a few receptions and adjustments in their city arranging standards. In this specific circumstance, a memorable arranged region in the city of Bangalore, this paper endeavors to mull over upon the adoptability idea of the early city arranging standards to fathom the difficulties and issues of the contemporary metropolitan regions.

KEYWORDS: *City Planning Principles, Cultural Domain, Health & Sanitation, Colonial Dominance, Social Segregation*

INTRODUCTION

Cities being socio-economic systems reflect the most innovative and complex creations of human civilization are dominating the global canvas. Such phenomenal development and progression needs to be channelized through comprehensive planning for optimizing the allocation of its resources to the entire cross-section of the urban society. Thus the core objective of city planning is to elevate the 'quality of life' by making it 'widely inclusive (spatially as well as socially) with the sustaining knowledge about the critical systems of the city. Numerous evidences of historic settlements of different countries across the world are testimonials to systematic approaches that were developed encompassing diverse domains (political, geographical, ecological, cultural and socio-economic) of settlements.

The time has come to move beyond the traditional view of ancient city planning through a rejection of dichotomous schemes (planned versus unplanned) in favor of a consideration of spatial principles in addition to orthogonal layout. In this article, I propose

a new approach to ancient urban planning that uses two concepts: coordination among urban buildings and spaces, and standardization of urban forms. This perspective acknowledges a wide variety of approaches to urban planning in the ancient world (e.g., Chinese planning principles were very different from Inkan principles), and it allows variation in the degree or extent of planning (i.e., some cities were more planned than others). I then explore the political context of early city planning using model of levels of meaning in the built environment.

NATURE AND SCOPE

Planning is a preparation for future action. It is a conscious process of selecting and developing the best course of action to accomplish a definite objective. Urban planning is a process by which the use of land is controlled and its development is regulated in public interest. It involves both engineering and architectural problems. The urban planning is a technique and method of development that contribute to the organization, development and evolution of urban areas. It contributes to their

How to cite this paper: Dr. Mukesh Kumar Lalji "Sources of Ancient Indian Town Planning Principles" Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-7 | Issue-4, August 2023, pp.163-166, URL: www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd59656.pdf



Copyright © 2023 by author (s) and International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development Journal. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>)



urbanizing environs, based on economic, legal and aesthetic concepts and conditions in order to promote

the welfare of the public and the quality of the environment.

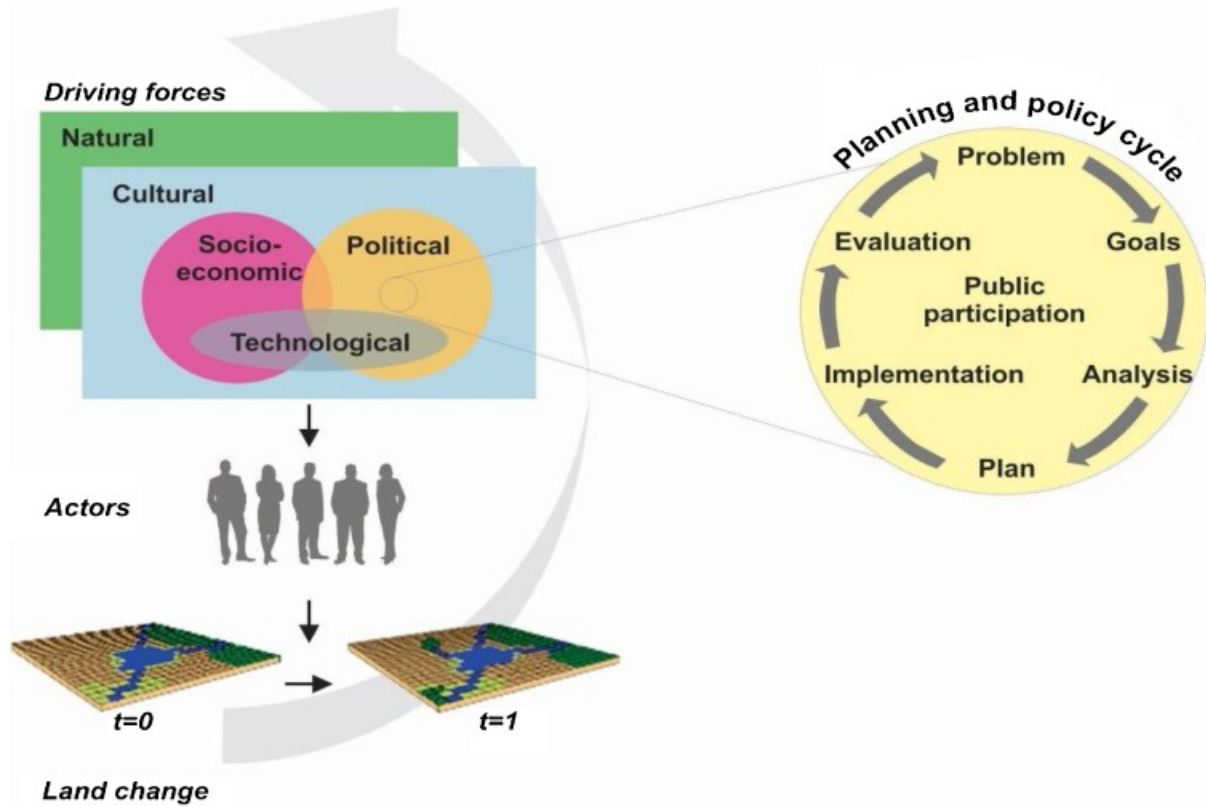


Fig. 1 Nature & Scope of town planning

TOWN PLANNING

Physical, social and economic planning of an urban environment

- It encompasses many different disciplines and brings them all under a single umbrella.
- The simplest definition of urban planning is that it is the organization of all elements of a town or other urban environment.



Fig.2 Town Planning

PUBLIC HEALTH & SANITATION

The rise of urban planning in Europe and America was driven by the search for a rational city the idea of a city as a perfectly disciplined spatial order. The question underlying the need for planning was essentially how the rules for efficient capital expansion and circulation could be internalised in the fabric and form of the city. Early urban planning was essentially concerned with the factors responsible for urban disorder and disease. The history of urban planning in colonial India was also informed by the concerns of health and sanitation.



Fig.3 Public Health & Sanitation

SOCIAL SEGREGATION

Segregation was the basis of urban planning in colonial India. The native town where the indigenous population resided was clearly demarcated from the areas inhabited by the European population. The British modified the urban landscape of earlier times substantially with the introduction of what were known as civil lines and cantonments, both of which existed as adjuncts to the native city to accommodate the British civilian and military personnel. The civil lines housed the administrative offices, courts and residences of British officers, clearly demarcated from the native town where Indians lived.



Fig.4 Social segregation

COLONIAL DOMINANCE

Scholars have argued that the creation of dual cities on the basis of racial segregation of the natives from the Europeans is most often regarded as a prime example of the use of urban planning as a medium of asserting colonial domination. Scholars also explain that the Industrial Revolution that originated in England in the latter

half of the 18th century took a full 100 years to reach India. Colonial cities in India like Bombay and Calcutta, and elsewhere like Lagos and Colombo, developed as hybrid cities conceived in part through comparison with the metropole.

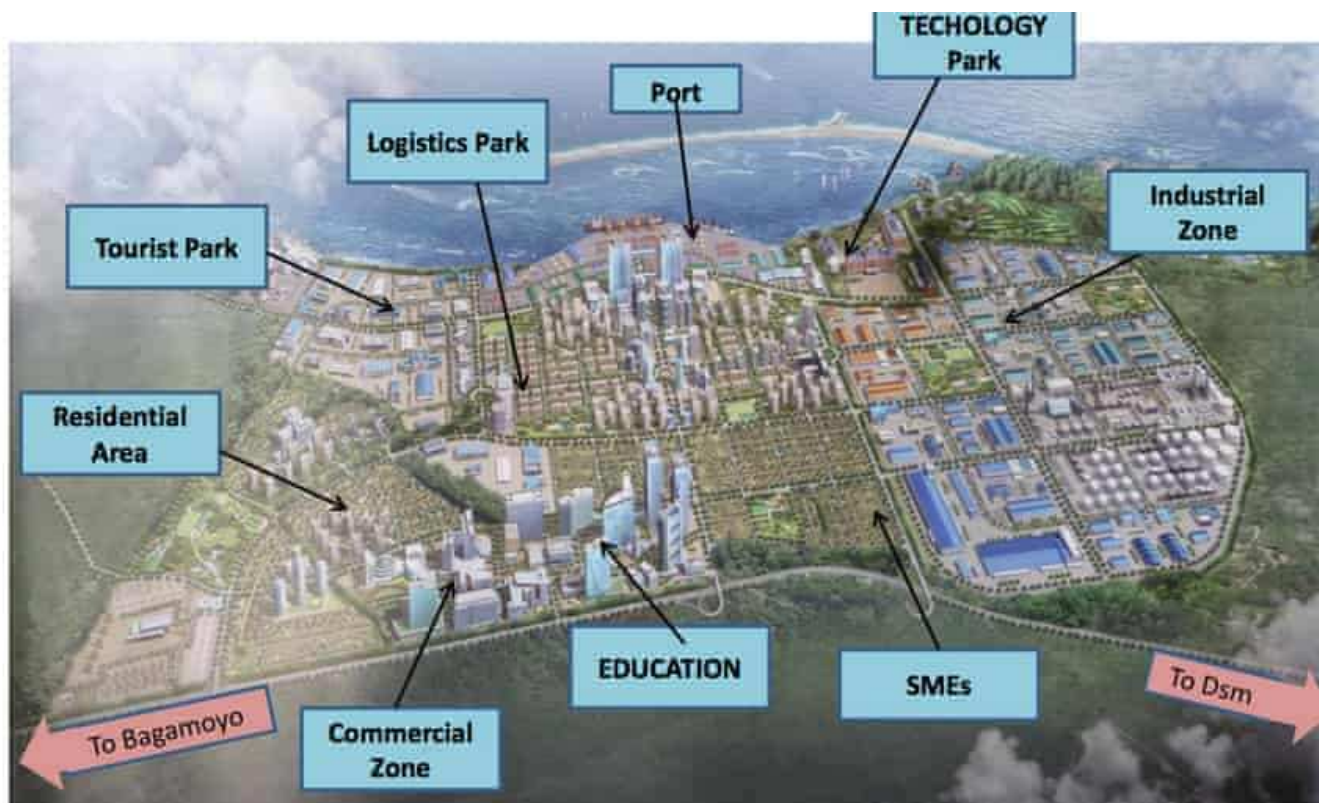


Fig. 5 Colonial Dominance

CONCLUSION-

Different variables have added to the urbanization of city and its resultant spatial extension. Origination of drafting to isolate different sorts of viable exercises was the central part of larger part of spatial turns of events. The two significant expansions of the city examined, basically address a demonstration of decongestion. It filled in as instrument to forestall repeat of the pandemic while providing the city with a feeling of decipherability. Aside from creating expansions, Government charged reviews to foster a city plans to impact the future improvements through distribution of spaces and funds. Among spaces arranged for advancement, long haul vision and anticipating future improvements in a manner was additionally making a need thusly to establish better climate.

REFERENCES-

- [1] Sources of Ancient Indian Town Planning Principles by Wikipedia, 2022.
- [2] P. Ranjeet, D. N. R. a. M. A. U. K., 2016. Vastu in Construction in civil engineering point of view. International Journal of Research in Engineering and Technology.
- [3] Thooyavan, K., 2005. Human Settlements: A Planning Guide to Beginners. Chennai: MA Publications.
- [4] Hitoshma Singh, S. N. a. A. C., 2011. Seismic Design of Buildings in Accordance with Vastu Shastra. s.l., International Conference on Recent Trends in Transport, Environmental and Civil Engineering.
- [5] Kasthurba, Krishna R Reddy, Venkat Reddy, Use of Laterite as a in developing countries, International Journal of Earth Sciences and Engineering, vol. 7 issue 4 ,August 2021, pp. 1251-1258.
- [6] WBGU. Humanity on the Move: Unlocking the Transformative Power of Cities; WBGU: Berlin, Germany, 2019.
- [7] Soderlund, J.; Newman, P. Biophilic architecture: A review of the rationale and outcomes. AIMS Environ. Sci. 2016, 2, 950–969.
- [8] Ahern, J.; Cilliers, S.; Niemela, J. The concept of ecosystem services in adaptive urban planning and design: A framework for supporting innovation. Landsc. Urban Plan. 2014, 125, 254–259.
- [9] Wu, J. Landscape sustainability science: Ecosystem services and human well-being in changing landscapes. Landsc. Ecol. 2013, 28, 999–1023.