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Ancient India City Planning

The development of City planning by the ancient people was the most important innovation because of the civilization because without it the cities wouldn't be anywhere as neat as they were. Around 2000 BC was the origin of life in India. City planning was important for ancient Indians because it helped them design everything in the cities, from the roads, to the building, to even where the gardens would be. Everything in the entire city was planned by the town leaders and given off to workers to build what they were told to. And math goes hand and hand with city planning. Math made it possible to get the exact measurements of all the materials they needed, like the bricks, or sticks. Another important development in ancient India was plumbing, which goes right in with city planning, because they had to plan how to put them out of the city, where to put them, how to get it to everyone in the city and more. So everything that was a part of the development of city planning by the ancient people was the most important innovation because of the civilization because without it the cities wouldn't be anywhere as complex as they were. Around that time was the origins of life in India. City planning was important for ancient Indians because it helped them design everything in the cities, from the roads, to the building, to even where the gardens would be. Everything in the entire city was planned by the town leaders

and the idea of city planning. The cities of the Indus valley had many people trading and bartering, which led to intricate cities being built for trading and stops for merchants on their way to a destination. So this essay will tell you all about ancient India's roads, waterways, gardens, and houses in ancient India.

The development of city planning by the ancient Indians began around 2000 BCE. (Mate. 236–46) The leaders at that time needed a way to have the city in a uniform way to make everything a bit more easily navigated. The roads were anywhere from 9 to 34 feet in width. (Ancient India and China.) The roads being wider helped in trade and travel. The roads mostly led to important places such as the citadel, the water, and the trading areas, so everything within the city had planned spots. Around this time, they had many merchants and traders which made the wealth of the Indus valley prosper. With the other materials from other places, they had the ability to build an amazing city with housing, wide roads, gardens, and even a citadel. It worked by the use of many people to build, plan, and get materials from the merchants with what they needed. Such as with the roads, which were made from a form of limestone gravel that was naturally occurring and rocks. They also had giant walls (Ancient India and China) made from the giant bricks all around the towns to provide protection from the invaders and unwanted people. All of the amazing cities had many places for different necessary things, such as water, food, and trading. They always had three major things that they wanted in the cities; security, comfort, and safety. (Thakur, p1211–23.) The reasons for wanting all of those things came from the leaders and the architects. So the reason that city planning in ancient India was so important was to give people the best opportunities for equal necessary materials.

City planning was one of the, if not the most important innovation of ancient India. So much so that other innovations came from city planning. For instance, plumbing wouldn't have even been an idea in ancient India if it wasn't for city planning. In fact, I believe that many other ancient cities wouldn't have been able to make cities as beautiful as they were if it wasn't for ancient India creating city planning. But in terms of ancient India it did two major things; it strengthened ancient India, and made day to day life easier. It strengthened ancient India in many ways. In a militaristic standpoint, the giant wall around the city helped keep away invaders. And if the walls didn't draw away enemies, at least they would be able to see the invaders and be able to prepare and hopefully draw the invaders away from the city. The citadel was in the center of the town and usually up higher on a mound of dirt they made or a hill in the town, and heavily fortified and filled with soldiers during times of battle. And from a day to day perspective, city planning made life easier, they had all important things inside the town and a way to exclude waste from inside the town to outside, such as the water ways, they were all in town and fairly close to the houses and other important things. And so the militaristic standpoint and day to day standpoint of city planning is all positive, however, for the military because of the roads, if invaders got into the town, they would have a straight shot to the citadel because of the roads. And the waterways come from outside of the town, so invaders could cut off their water.

City planning was very important, so important in fact that it is still used to this day. From Madison County to New York City and everywhere in between, they all had a planned placement. Take New York for example. They wouldn't have the dump next to the town hall, or the plumbing go to the same place we go to get food. The people of New York planned to put

things where they are. But now we do things similarly but we developed city planning much more than the level it was at in ancient India. We now have blue prints and engineers that help make the jobs easier, and making the building now is easier, because we have a better form of concrete, electric tools, vehicles such as dump trucks and excavators that make building the cities easier. But planning the cities still takes a long time, they have to plan all of the things still necessary for a working city. But the overall value of city planning is very valuable, because without it, we wouldn't have nearly as organized cities like Dubai with the largest man made building in the world, the Burj Khalifa , and even that city around needed a plan.

In conclusion city planning was the most important innovation for the ancient Indians because nothing else important could have been done without city planning being created. They wouldn't have had uniform roads, or buildings, or even gardens, Nothing would be in order. But with city planning and the help of builders, they had a uniform city with walls, waterways, a citadel and trading centers for people to get what they needed and wanted. And it was so helpful to cities that ancient china also had city planning. It set the boundaries to how we build cities even now. And many other innovations such as math and plumbing go hand in hand with city planning. So city planning was there to make comfort, security, and safety a thing in ancient times, similarly to how we have it now. We probably would not even have city planning or cities how we have them now if it wasn't for ancient Indian leaders making innovative city planning.

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