STATEMENT-1

(Statement regarding discovery of new facts)

Till recent time, study of some ancient and medieval towns of Gujarat was sporadically studied and as a result, a monograph, some stray articles and research papers by some of the scholars were published. But a systematic study from town planning (Science of engineering) point of view—a sustained study of ancient towns of Gujarat—was a long felt need. Being an architect and archaeologist, the subject of studying ancient town planning was suggested to me by Late Prof. R. N. Mehta. This study revealed some significant new facts which follows.

1. For the first time, the subject has been treated as a whole.
2. A brief survey of the emergence of ancient settlements, towns and cities amidst different geographical regions during Proto-historic, Early Historic and Medieval periods is provided as a background to the whole study.
3. Following the above-pattern, the growth of ancient townscape amidst different sub-regions of Gujarat is presented for comparative study.
4. Using multi-disciplinary approach, such as literary works, historical basis and various methods of archaeology like excavation, explorations, salvage archaeology and pauranic-archaeology and principles of town planning, the growth of the towns and shapes of it townscape have been studied.
5. Bharukaccha (Bharuch)—its growth as Dandaka type of port-town has been studied on the basis of topography, toponomy, fortification its material milieu, ancient scriptures and foreign accounts. Its linear growth townscape is mentioned in the Rajavallabha of Mandana.
6. Stambhatirtha (Khambhat) and Vadapadraka (Vadodara) developed in squarish form of town-planning due to different type of topographical set-up. Interestingly both these ancient town had grid iron road-pattern and Sarvatobhadra.
7. Anhilpur Patan grew around the circular Rajgadhi as its nucleus with radial road-pattern leading towards the Seat of the throne. The contemporary Jain literary works and an 18th century illustrated map of Gujarat containing the medieval tradition reveals its circle form and name it as Swastika type of townscape.
8. The radiating pattern of growth of Anhilwad Patan was found to be extremely ideal form as it accommodated growth of the populations and industries. Therefore perhaps Karnavati (Ahmedabad), Suryapur (Surat) and even Champaner (Mehmudabad—a snaha type of townscape) followed the radial pattern of planning. The medieval traditional scriptures identify such bow-shaped townscapes as Karmukha type of town planning.

9. The tradition of hilly enclosure towns also developed in the regions of Gujarat. Its town planning and various components are compared with the type of townscapes referred to in the Visvakarma Vastusastra and Rajavallabha as Divya forms of Parvatanagar. Bhutamilika and Pavakdurga two such Divya form—sub type of Girinagar have been studied.

10. Irrespective of various forms of townscapes which emerged due to various reasons several novel components such as Mandovi, Pratolis, Chabutaras, Havada, Chat-slabs Chhindis (service lanes) and Stepwells. These features were projecting out as significant components of medieval town planning in the region of Gujarat.

11. Interestingly many of the towns of Gujarat even today follow the traditional radiating pattern.
STATEMENT-II

(Statement showing the sources of information, the extent to which this work is based on the works of others and the original pattern of thesis)

I- Sources of Information

For this thesis published works which have some relation with the ancient settlements and townscape are consulted. These include works of Gupta S. P., Kenoyer J. M., Thapar B. K., S. R. Rao, R. S. Bisht, A. Ghosh, Allchin F. R., Colonel Tod, Begde P. V. and others have been referred to. Details of these works are given in bibliography.

For the ancient settlements and towns of Gujarat works of Altekar A. S., R. C. Parikh, H. Goetz, K. K. Shastri, Mehta R. N. and others have been mentioned. For the identification, interpretation, description and comparative study of ancient towns of Gujarat various sources have been used.

The literary works consisted of Epics, Kautilya's Arthasastra, Buddhist Jatakavatams, Brihatasamhita, Puranas, Mayamata, Manasara, Aparajitapraccha, Samaranganasuradhadhara, Visvakarma Vastusastras, Rajvallabha by Sutradhar Mandan and Durgavidhan etc. have been extensively used for the identification and interpretation of various types of ancient town planning and related subject.

Beside these the ancient townscape were identified on the basis of the Vidhanas given in the chapters of Purnivesa and the studies published in the periodicals, Journals of the Oriental Institute, Svadhyay (Gujarati), Journal of M. S. University of Baroda. Bulletin of Baroda Museum and Picture Gallery. Indian Archaeological Review, Journal of Gujarat Research Society, Indian Antiquary and Epigraphica Indica and others have also been consulted.

Besides excavation and explorations, the salvage archaeological observations furnished valuable information with regard to the study of ancient settlements and towns. All earlier works mentioned above have been used but their help is taken for informative data and interpretative as well as comparative study. Information regarding various forms of townscape which
emerged in different geographical set up in India in general and in different sub regions of Gujarat in particular was gathered from various studies monographs and scholarly works by archaeologist and historians. The Brihatsamhita, Kautilya’s Arthasastra, Mayamata, Aparajitapraccha, Samaranganasutrathara, Visvakarma Vastusastra, Rajvallabha furnished background and insight for proper understanding of various ancient settlements and townscape. Moreover, the technical subjects of ancient town planning was published in Ancient and Medieval town planning in India (Prabhatkar V. Begde), The city in Early Historical India(A. Ghosh), The Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia (F. R. Allchin), Gujaratni Rajdhanio (Gujarati,- Rasikalal C. Parikh), Altekar A.S. A History of Ancient towns and cities in Gujarat and Kathiawad (1925, Indian Antiquary) and various research papers have provided sizable informative data for analytical and comparative study of different types of ancient towns in Gujarat.

This thesis is based on Historio-archaeological data and the maps procured from different authentic authorities. For this intensive and extensive exploration of various sectors of each of the eight selected towns were conducted. Here the architectural details and various features of ancient townscape were documented and put on the map, which made the features of town planning much more revealing. Using the archaeological and literary data, various features of ancient townscape of each town was described. The form of townscape was identified, interpreted with help of available vidhana mentioned in several traditional scriptures of Vastusastra. Various stages of development of ancient towns of India in general and Gujarat in particular is given as background to the whole study. It also points out the emergence of different types of town planning in verities of topographical set up and environment in different part of the country including Gujarat. This thesis shows the combined efforts of an archaeology and technical study of town planning. It has disclosed for the first time several forms of ancient townscape of Gujarat, referred to in the traditional scriptures of Vastusastra.

The explorer being an architect and archaeologist has made a humble study which will be a document for the future generation.