There are two types of branches of Knowledge in ancient Indian sages. One is Jnana (Knowledge of metaphysics) and the other is Vijnana (knowledge of physical sciences).

Both have importance in the formulation of Vaastu Shastra. It is the science of direction, movements and architecture that combines all the five elements of nature and balances them with the man and the material.

The architect used it to create Mandalas.

Mandalas have certain points known as marmas which are vital and vulnerable energy spots on which nothing should be built. They are determined by certain proportional relationships of the squares and the diagonals.

**PLANNED CITIES IN INDIA**

- **Chandigarh**
  - Foundation: 1966
  - Population: 900,635
  - Area: 114 km²

- **(New) Delhi**
  - Foundation: 1911
  - Population: 31,883
  - Area: 42.7 km²

- **Delhi NOIDA**
  - Foundation: 1976
  - Population: 293,908
  - Area: 203 km²

- **Fatehpur Sikri**
  - Foundation: 1571
  - Population: 28,754
  - Area: 200.4 km²

- **Jaipur**
  - Foundation: 1727
  - Population: 3,324,319
  - Area: 200.4 km²

- **Gandhinagar**
  - Foundation: 1960s
  - Population: 190,891
  - Area: 57 km²

- **Kolkata (Salt lake)**
  - Foundation: 1908
  - Population: 167,248
  - Area: 57 km²

- **Bhubaneshwar**
  - Foundation: 1916
  - Population: 800,000
  - Area: 1,035 km²

- **Navi Mumbai**
  - Foundation: 1972
  - Population: 2,100,000
  - Area: 163 km²

- **Chennai (K.K Nagar)**
  - Foundation: 1970s
  - Population: -
  - Area: 5 km²

- **Auroville**
  - Foundation: 1968
  - Population: 2,047
  - Area: -

- **Pondicherry**
  - Foundation: 1674
  - Population: 973,929
  - Area: 492 km²
**PLANNED CITIES IN INDIA**

- **Gandhinagar**
  - Foundation: 1960s
  - Population: 195,891
  - Area: 57 km²
  - Architect: Indian
  - The city was built on virgin soil. No expansion.

- **Pondicherry**
  - Foundation: 1674
  - Population: 973,829
  - Area: 492 km²
  - Architect: French
  - The city was abandoned in 1585 due to lack of water. UNESCO World heritage site.

- **Jaipur**
  - Foundation: 1727
  - Population: 3,324,319
  - Area: 200.4 km²
  - Architect: Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh
  - Pondicherry was designed based on the French (however originally Dutch) grid pattern and features neat sectors and perpendicular streets.

- **(New) Delhi**
  - Foundation: 1911
  - Population: 321,863
  - Area: 42.7 km²
  - Architect: Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh
  - New Delhi is known for its wide, tree-lined boulevards and houses numerous national institutions and landmarks as well.

- **Bhubaneshwar**
  - Foundation: 1946
  - Population: 1,035 km²
  - Architect: Lutyens
  - The city was built for the workers of the Tata company and the founder wanted all the comforts and conveniences a city could provide for them.

- **Kolkata (Salt Lake)**
  - Foundation: 1958
  - Population: 800,000
  - Area: 167,848
  - Architect: Dobrivojo Toscovic
  - The city was built for the workers of the Tata company and the founder wanted all the comforts and conveniences a city could provide for them.
PLANNED CITIES IN INDIA

Chandigarh
Foundation: 1966
Population: 900,635
Area: 114 km²
Architect: Le Corbusier
La Corbusier’s basis for the plan was the ‘sector’. A classified circulation pattern resulted from his theory of the seven V's (les sept voies). The first phase of the plan includes 17 sectors, each 1200m x 800m in area.

Gandhinagar
Foundation: 1960s
Population: 195,891
Area: 57 km²
Architect: H. K. Mewada and Prakash M. Apte
It was planned as a new capital of Gujarat in 1960. It is a highly structured city and has an ordered street grid. It was built with inspiration from Chandigarh and Bhubaneshwar.

Auroville
Foundation: 1968
Population: 2,047
Area: ~
Architect: French
Auroville (City of Dawn) is an “experimental” township. Auroville wants to be a universal town where men and women of all countries are able to live in peace and progressive harmony.

Chennai (K.K Nagar)
Foundation: 1976
Population: 2,100,000
Area: 163 km²
Architect: CIDCO
It was initially planned with a specific purpose to decongest Mumbai and become an alternative haven for the multitudes that throng Mumbai from different parts of India. The length of the city is almost the same as that of Mumbai.

Navi Mumbai
Foundation: 1972
Population: 2,100,000
Area: 163 km²
Architect: CIDCO
It was planned as a modern extension to Delhi. NOIDA has become a hub for multinational firms outsourcing IT services. It is one of the most modern and wealthiest suburbs of Delhi.

Delhi NOIDA
Foundation: 1976
Population: 293,908
Area: 203 km²
Architect: CIDCO

Panchkula
Foundation: 1970s
Population: 140,992
Foundation: 1970s
Panchkula and Mohali (in the Territory of Chandigarh) are two satellite cities of Chandigarh. These cities are collectively known as Chandigarh Tricity.

Jaipur
Foundation: 1970s
Population: 123,484
Foundation: 1970s

KK Nagar is a suburb in Chennai and it is roughly 5 km² in area. It is organized by sectors and around 120 streets.