

THESIS REPORT
ON
**MEDITATION CENTER IN JAIL
ETAWAH, UTTAR PRADESH**

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF:

**BACHELOR OF INTERIOR DESIGN
BY**

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THESIS GUIDE
(PROF. KESHAV KUMAR)

SESSION
2021-22

TO THE
**SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING
BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY
LUCKNOW.**

**SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING
BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW (U.P.).**

CERTIFICATE

I hereby recommend that the thesis entitled "Meditation Center In Jail, Etawah" under the supervision, is the bonafide work of the students and can be accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor's degree in interior design, school of Architecture and Planning, BBDU, Lucknow.

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Not Accepted

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, praises and gratitude to God, for his blessings throughout my research work to strengthen me to complete the research successfully.

am overwhelmed in all humbleness and gratefulness to acknowledge my depth to all those who have helped me to put my ideas into something above the level of simplicity and into something concrete. I want to thank **School of Architecture & Planning**, for allowing me to go forward with this topic, thereby providing me with all necessary documents and books

In completing this thesis report on project titled “Designing Futuristic Premises : Interior Transformation to add hybrid workspace quotient to office”, I had to take the help and guidance of a few respected people, who deserve my greatest gratitude

I would acknowledge my guide, **Prof. Keshav Kumar**, for her constant motivation and for helping me decipher problems and possible solutions for my commission. His guidance, indulgence, dynamism, optimism, vision, sincerity and encouragement have deeply inspired and helped me in completing my thesis in a productive manner

I would like to show my gratitude to **Ar. Saurabh Saxena** and **Ar. Abhinav Khare** as my thesis coordinators, for keeping me well-informed about the methodology to carry out the study and to present the thesis works as clearly as possible. I would also extend my gratitude to all jurors for their invaluable suggestions and advice to achieve a better approach and proceed in the right direction

Any attempt at any level can't be satisfactorily completed without the support and guidance of my **parents**. With that I am extremely grateful for their love, prayers, care and sacrifice and also for educating and preparing me for my future.

Lastly, I want to extend my heartfelt gratitude to my sir (**Ar. CB Chaudhary, Ar. Himanshu Diwakar**), for their keen interest in my work despite their busy schedule, for helping me collect the data, guiding me and motivating me whenever I failed miserably and felt hopeless.

Here, I thank all people for their direct and indirect help in completing project report.

BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW
certificate of thesis submission for evaluation

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4. Degree for which the thesis is submitted: BACHELOR OF INTERIOR DESIGN
5. Faculty of the University to which the thesis is submitted YES / NO
6. Thesis Preparation Guide was referred to for preparing the thesis. YES / NO
7. Specifications regarding thesis format have been closely followed. YES / NO
8. The contents of the thesis have been organized based on the guidelines. YES / NO
9. The thesis has been prepared without resorting to plagiarism. YES / NO
10. All sources used have been cited appropriately. YES /NO
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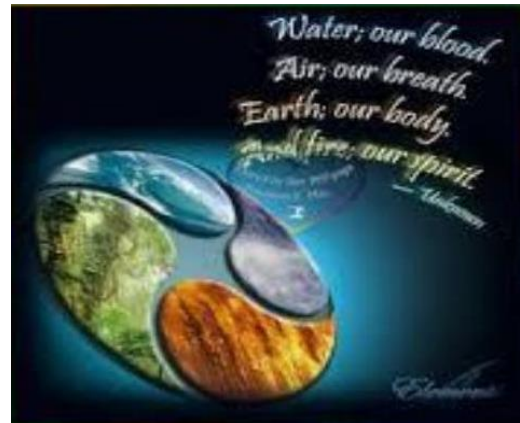
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Introduction to meditation

Meditation is a method for training our minds to have a more beneficial state of mind or attitude. And this is done by getting Into or generating a certain state of mind and repeating it, accustoming ourselves to that. And of course there are many, many different types of states of mind or attitudes that would be beneficial. One state of mind could be just more relaxed, less tense and worried. One state of mind could be one that is more focused. Or a state of mind that is more quiet, without just constant mental chatter and worry. One can be a state of mind with more understanding of myself, of life, etc. And one can be a state of mind with more love and compassion toward others.



Benefits of Meditation

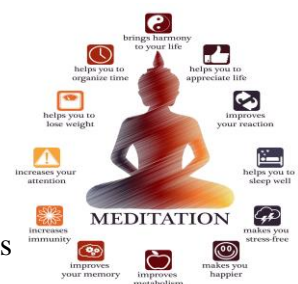
As many studies show, a regular meditation practice offers numerous health benefits, Including lowering blood pressure, strengthen the Immune system, and releasing stress and fatigue. In fact, meditating for half an hour provides more psychological rest than a full night's sleep. As you meditate on a regular basis, you will notice an Increased sense of well-being as well as greater energy and creativity.

Today doctors are Increasingly citing stress as a major contributing factor to most illnesses. Even though meditation should not be considered a cure by itself, research has shown it to be beneficial for a wide range of health problems. As stress is greatly eliminated through Meditation, our minds and bodies begin to function with maximum effectiveness, creating health, vitality, and happiness.

Practicing Meditation on a daily basis can help you to.

Manage stress
Reduce anxiety
Improve your relationships
Create Inner peace
Awaken your Intuition

Lower your blood pressure
Become less judgmental
Connect to spirit
Enhance your sleep patterns



History

The history of meditation is Intimately bound up with the religious context within which it was practiced. Some authors have even suggested the hypothesis that the emergence of the capacity for focused attention, an element of many methods of meditation, may have contributed to the final phases of human biological evolution. Some of the earliest references to meditation are found in the Hindu Vedas.



Wilson translates the most famous Vedic mantra 'Gayatri' thus : "We meditate on that desirable light of the divine Savitri, who influences our pious rites". Around the 6th to 5th centuries BCE, other forms of meditation developed in Confucian, and Taoist China, Jainism, Buddhism, Christianity

Researchers suggest that primitive hunting and gathering societies may have been the ones to have discovered meditation and its many different states of consciousness while gazing into the flames of their fires. The history of Meditation has evolved over thousands of years, Into a structured practice that people use daily.

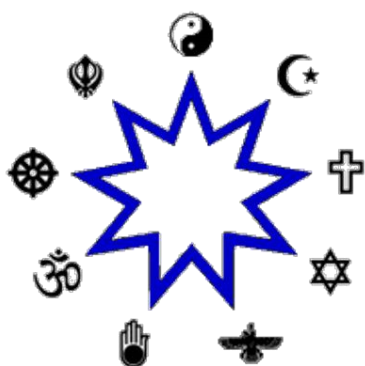


Baha'i Faith

In the teachings of the Baha'i Faith, meditation along with prayer are both primary tools for spiritual development and mainly refer to one's reflection on the words of God. While prayer and meditation are linked, where meditation happens generally in a prayerful attitude, prayer is seen specifically as turning toward God, and meditation IS seen as a communion with one's self where one focuses on the divine. The Baha'i teachings note that the purpose of meditation is to strengthen one's understanding of the words of God, and to make one's soul more susceptible to their potentially transformative power. Baha'u'llah, the founder of the religion, never specified any particular form of meditation, and thus each person is free to choose their own form.

“Gather ye together with the utmost joy and fellowship and recite the verses revealed by the merciful Lord. By so doing the doors to true knowledge will be opened to your inner beings, and ye will then feel your souls endowed with steadfastness and your hearts filled with radiant joy”.

Bahá'u'lláh



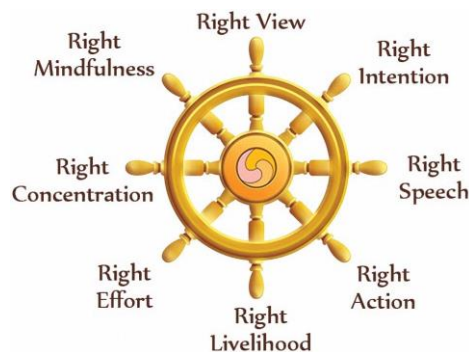
Buddhism

Dynamic tranquillity: the Buddha in contemplation.

Buddhist meditation refers to the meditative practices associated with the religion and philosophy of Buddhism. Core meditation techniques have been preserved in ancient Buddhist texts and have diversified through teacher student transmissions. Buddhists pursue meditation as part of the path toward enlightenment and nirvana. The closest words for meditation in the classical languages of Buddhism are vipassana.



Buddhist meditation techniques have become increasingly popular in the wider world, with many non-Buddhists taking them up for a variety of reasons. There is considerable homogeneity across meditative practices — such as breath meditation. In the Theravada tradition alone, there are over fifty methods for developing mindfulness and forty for developing concentration, while in the Tibetan tradition there are thousands of visualization meditations.



Christianity

Christian meditation is a term for a form of prayer In which a structured attempt is made to get In touch with and deliberately reflect upon the revelations of God. Christian meditation is the process of deliberately focusing on specific thoughts (e.g. a biblical scene Involving Jesus and the Virgin Mary) and reflecting on their meaning in the context of the love of God. Christian meditation contrasts with Eastern forms of meditation as radically as the portrayal of God the Father in the Bible. Unlike Eastern meditations, most styles of Christian meditations do not rely on the repeated use of mantras, and yet are also Intended to stimulate thought and deepen meaning. Christians believe in justification by faith - that through their belief in Jesus as the Son of God, and in his death and resurrection, they can have a right relationship with God whose forgiveness was made once and for all through the death of Jesus Christ.





China- Taoist

Taoist or Daoist meditation has a long history, and has developed various techniques including concentration, visualization, qi cultivation, contemplation, and mindfulness meditations. Traditional Daoist meditative practices were influenced by Chinese Buddhism beginning around the 5th century, and later had influence upon Traditional Chinese medicine and the Chinese martial arts.

Livia Kohn distinguishes three basic types of Daoist meditation: "concentrative", "Insight" and "visualization". Meditation seeks to merge and attain unity with the Dao. It was developed by Tang Dynasty. Daoist masters based upon the Tiantai Buddhist practice of Vipassana "insight" or "wisdom" meditation. A meditator visualizes or actualizes solar and lunar essences, lights, and deities within his/her body, which supposedly results in health and longevity.

Taoist meditation are ding ('quiet, stillness, calm') and ding ('concentration, focus').



Hinduism

Meditation IS a science practiced by followers of Santana Dharma (now called Hinduism).. Miraculous powers were said to have been acquired through diligent practice of yoga and meditation. There are many schools and styles of meditation within Hinduism. Yoga is generally done to prepare one for meditation, and meditation IS done to realize union of one's self, one's atman, with the omnipresent and non-dual Brahman. This experience is referred to as moksha by Hindus The earliest clear references to meditation In Hindu literature are In the middle Upanishads and the Mahabharata, the latter of which Includes the Bhagavad Gita. Meditation when it states that "having become calm and concentrated, one perceives the self (atman) within oneself"

These are ethical discipline (yams), rules (niyama's), physical postures (asanas), breath control (pranayama), withdrawal from the senses (pratyahara), one-pointedness of mind (dharana), meditation (dhyana), and finally Samadhi, which is often described as the realization of the identity of the Self (atman) with the omnipresent (Brahman), and is the ultimate aim of all Hindu yogis.



Islam

Remembrance of God in Islam, which is known by the concept Dhikr is Interpreted in different meditative techniques In Sufism or Islamic mysticism. This became one of the essential elements of Sufism as it was systematized traditionally. It is juxtaposed with fikr (thinking) which leads to knowledge. By the 12th century, the practice of Sufism Included specific meditative techniques, and its followers practiced breathing controls and the repetition of holy words. The concentration technique, Involving high-intensity and sharply focused Introspection. Meditative is said to have a quality of healing and—in contemporary terminology—enhancing creativity. Tafakkur or tadabbur in Sufism literally means reflection upon the universe: this is considered to permit access to a form of cognitive and emotional development that can emanate only from the higher level, i.e. from God. The sensation of receiving divine Inspiration awakens and liberates both heart and intellect permitting such Inner growth that the apparently mundane actually takes on the quality of the infinite. Meditation In the Sufi traditions is largely based on a spectrum of mystical exercises, varying from one lineage to another.



Jainism

In Jainism, meditation has been a core spiritual practice, one that Jains believe people have undertaken since the teaching of the Tirthankara, Rishabh. All the twenty-four Tirthankaras practiced deep meditation and attained enlightenment. They are all shown In meditative postures In the images or idols. Mahavira practiced deep meditation for twelve years and attained enlightenment. The Acaranga Sutra dating to 500 BCE, addresses the meditation system of Jainism in detail.

Jain meditation and spiritual practices system were referred to as salvation-path. It has three important parts called the Ratnatraya "Three Jewels": right perception and faith, right knowledge and right conduct. Meditation in Jainism aims at realizing the self, attaining salvation, take the soul to complete freedom. It aims to reach and to remain In the pure state of soul which is believed to be pure consciousness, beyond any attachment or aversion. The practitioner strives to be just a knower-seer (Gyata-Drashta).





परस्परौपग्राहो जीवानाम्



Sikhism

In Sikhism, Simran (meditation) and good deeds are both necessary to achieve the devotee's Spiritual goals; without good deeds meditation is futile. When Sikhs meditate they aim to feel God's presence and immerse In the divine light. It is only God's divine will or order that allows a devotee to desire to begin to meditate. Guru Nanak in the Japji Sahib daily Sikh scripture explains, "Visits to temples, penance, compassion and charity gain you but a sesame seed of credit. It is hearkening to His Name, accepting and adoring Him that obtains emancipation by bathing in the shrine of soul. All virtues are Yours, O Lord! I have none; Without good deeds one can't even meditate. The practices of Simran and Nam Japana encourage quiet internal meditation but may be practiced vocally in the sangat (holy congregation). Sikhs believe that there are ten 'gates' to the body, the nine visible holes (nostrils, eyes, ears, mouth, urethra, anus) and the tenth Invisible hole. The tenth Invisible hole is the topmost energy level and is called the tenth gate or Dasam Duaar. When one reaches this stage through continuous practice meditation becomes a habit that continues whilst walking, talking, eating, awake and even sleeping.



Meditation

Meditation is many things, but it is not always relaxing. It restores clarity, relieves stress, changes our brains for the better, encourages creativity and calms our nervous system. But a new study has found that we experience elevated heart rates during certain types of meditation.

Participants in the study were asked to practice loving-kindness meditation, thought-observation meditation and a relaxing breathing meditation technique.

The neuroscience researchers found that heart rate and effort were higher during loving-kindness meditation and observing thoughts meditations.

"In contrast to implicit beliefs that meditation is always relaxing and associated with low arousal, the current results show that core meditations aiming at Improving compassion and metacognitive skills require effort and are associated with physiological arousal compared to breathing meditation," The results support the idea of a 'meditation paradox', where, like the 'sleep paradox', restoration appears to activate and Intensify biological processes.



In the case of meditation, certain techniques activate rather than calm cardiac rhythms. In one recent study, 201 people with coronary heart disease were asked to either participate in a health education classes or transcendental meditation classes. When researchers followed up with the participants five years later, they found the meditators had reduced their risk of heart attack, stroke or premature death by 48 per cent. While meditation might not be relaxing as far as our heart is concerned, even if it is healthy for our hearts, many also find meditation hard in other ways. Contrary to popular belief, meditation is not about an iron-fisted ability to stop thought or fidget.

"Most people assume that meditation is all about stopping thoughts, getting rid of emotions, somehow controlling the mind, but actually it's much different than that," says Andy Puddicombe, the founder of Headspace.

"It's more about stepping back, seeing the thought clearly witness it coming and going - without judgment, but with a relaxed, focus mind. "

A relaxed, focused mind, but an activated heart



SYNOPSIS

INTRODUCTION

An ancient traditional system of medicine, Ayurveda is considered to be the oldest system of health care, with literature going back 5000 years and an oral tradition that is much older. This healing system has been practiced in daily life in India for more than 5000 years.

Ayur' means 'Life' and 'Veda' means 'Science'. Thus, Ayurveda is the 'Science of Life'.

In Ayurveda, health is a state of spiritual and physical attainment. It is a medical, metaphysical healing life science - the mother of all healing arts.

The practice of Ayurveda is designed to promote human happiness, health and creative growth.

Ayurveda helps the healthy person to maintain health and the diseased person to regain health. The design of this Centre involves the responsibility of an Interior designer to mélange architecture with sophisticated elements of technical know-how and to make the space follow certain order to satisfying purpose go in marking of an ideally designers which caters to the needs of health centre.

History and background

Meditation is an ancient practice that is believed to have originated in India several thousand years ago. Throughout early history, the practice was adopted by neighboring countries quickly and formed a part of many religions throughout the world.

The terminology used today to “meditate” was not introduced until the 12th century AD, coming from the Latin word *meditatum*.



NEED OF TOPIC

meditation is a way to get rid of misery, to overcome problems. Meditation has been the way to improve one's abilities. Leaving aside enlightenment, you see the social ills of today.

The stress and tension call for one to meditate. Meditation brings better health to us. Meditation is food for the soul. It is an energizer for the mind. It is a lifeline for the body. It keeps your body in shape, helps your nervous system, helps your mind, your alertness, improves your perception and helps you to express yourself properly.

A professional meditation business provides a location for **clients to practice different forms of meditation** in order to become more relaxed and focused. Different clients seek out meditation centres for different purposes. Some clients merely want to achieve a better sense of relaxation and peace.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

- Breaking the monotony of right angles in hill architecture and establishing a holistic dimension to Indian spiritual architecture.
- The underlying goal of all these centre's is to create proper physical, mental and spiritual balance of human being with the necessary resistance and immunity from disease.
- Treat people, not just their disease.
- Treat causes, rather than symptoms.
- Maintain good health through prevention.
- Educate the people towards eco-friendly life style, where the individual takes the responsibility of his/ her own health.
- The main idea being to do away with the rigmarole of the daily city life so that one is able to rest and renew one's body, mind and spirit.
- The patient's comfort should not be neglected. They should feel pampered to such a point that they feel relaxed



LIMITATION AND SCOPE

It has a limited scope as it can be only opted in civil cases. Also because of its nature, it depends heavily on the will of the parties, whether or not they themselves are ready to solve a dispute peacefully through consensual negotiation or not which, in many cases, is not possible.

Usually, the parties to the dispute are not willing to choose mediation. This is because usually a litigant feels that he or she has a strong chance of winning the case and thus choosing to settle a dispute through mediation may lead to a lesser award than what can be granted by the court.

It is usually seen that in cases of Lok Adalats, as due to the time constraint, the parties in order to delay the trial, falsely choose mediation and after some time deny the procedure of mediation.



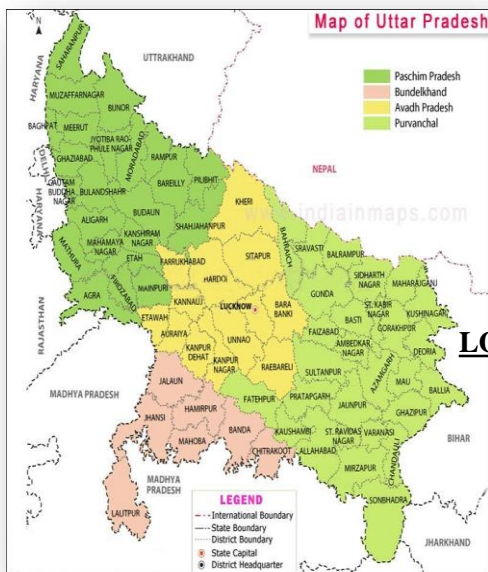
METHODOLOGY



SITE ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION OF ETAWAH CITY

- Etawah is a city on the banks of Yamuna River in the state of Western Uttar Pradesh in India.
- Etawah is 118 m above sea level and located at 26.80° N 79.10° E. Etawah has a population of 257448
- Cotton, oilseeds, Potato and other agricultural produce are grown and exported.^[6] Special breed of goat Jamunapaari and special breed of buffalo Bhadawari are raised and exported.



ABOUT MEDITATION CENTER

- A meditation center is a place where people meet to learn about meditation and practice it. At a center, a person may take formal classes, listen to lectures and engage with a community of others who share an interest in meditation.
- many meditation centers are located in places that are surrounded by nature.
- Situated a reasonable distance from urban landscapes, a meditation center is often found to be a quiet, aesthetically pleasing atmosphere where people can relax and focus on the task of meditating or learning about different meditative practices.

LOCATION OF ETAWAH IN UTTAR PRADESH

ABOUT THE SITE

CENTAIL JAIL, ETAWAH

This jail is designed for 2000 capacity prisoners. Skill development centre is planned for Prisoners.

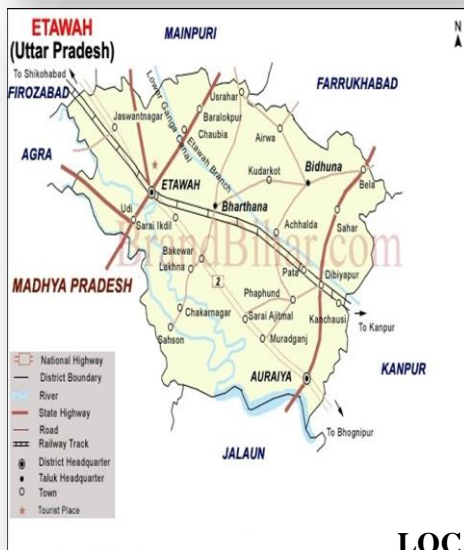
LOCATION- The proposed site is about 51 acres of land situated in the bank of Yamuna river.

SITE AREA - 51 ACRES

SITE LOCATION – Etawah city, Uttar Pradesh

CLIENT – Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Ltd

LONGITUDE & LATITUDE - 26°47'14"N 79°01'05"E

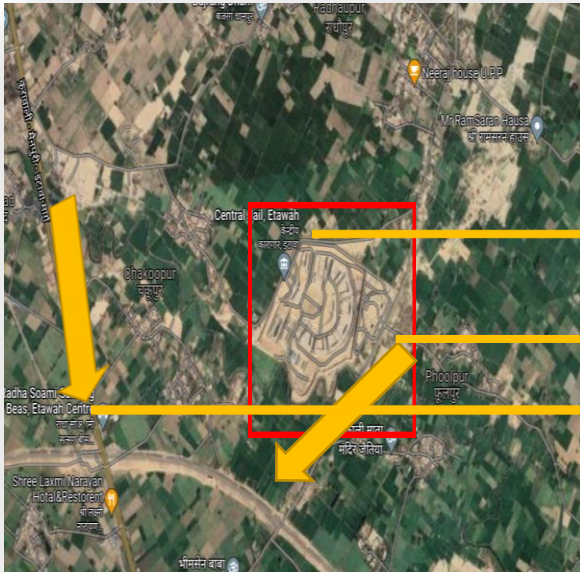


LOCATION OF UTTAR PRADESH IN INDIA



MEDITATION CENTRE IN JAIL

SITE ACCESSIBILITY



RIVER

ROAD

KURAWALI
MAINPURI - ETAWAH
RD

AREA	APPROXIMATE DISTANCE
TAWAH JUNCTION	5.2KM
ETAWAH BUS STAND	10KM
DISTRICT COURT	9KM
KURAWALI MAINPURI ETAWAH MAGRE	3KM
MAIN CITY	11KM
POLICE LINE ETAWAH	9KM

LOCATION OF JAIL IN ETAWAH



RADHA SOAMI SATSANG BEAS,
ETAWAH CENTRE



DURGA MANDIR MAHOI
YADAV



RIVER



Shree Laxmi
Narayan Hotel
& Restaurant

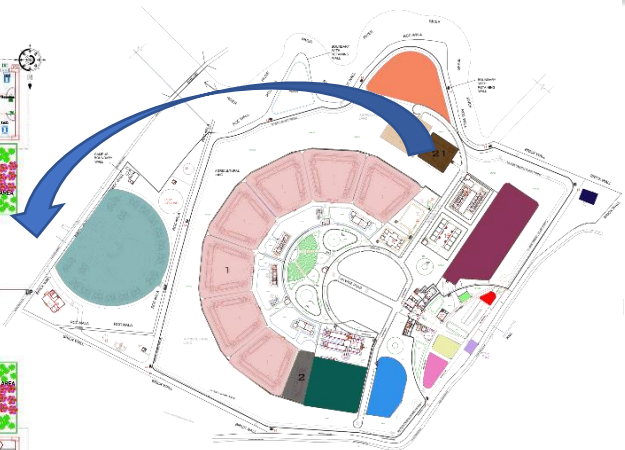
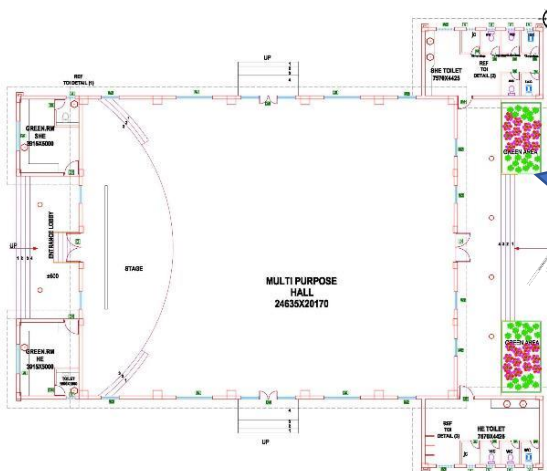


BAJRANG DHAM

- O.H.T.
- E.S.S.
- ENTRANCE POLICE STATION
- GAR
- CHECK POST
- POLICE STATION
- FEMALE BARRACK WITH ADMIN
- MALE BARRACK
- POLICE STATION TYPE 3
- SCHOOL
- BARRACK FOR MENTAL
- QUARANTINE BARRACK
- MULTI PURPOSE HALL
- LEGAL ROOM/LAUNDRY
- TYPE 4 POLICE STATION

LANDMARK

MULTI PURPOSE HALL



MEDITATION CENTRE IN JAIL

SOURCE: skyline architectural consultants pvt ltd

SITE SURROUNDING IMAGES



ELECTRIC POLE



INNER VIEW



MULTIPURPOSE HALL



COURTYARD



FRONT VIEW



TOP VIEW OF JAIL



WATER TANK



INNER VIEW



CLIMATE DATA

CLIMATE OF ELAWAH

CLIMATE: The climate of **ETAWAH** is particularly **humid** in the year. The average Temperature of Etawah is **around 25°C** although it varies from around 14°C during Winter (January) to 35°C during the Monsoon (June). The hottest month of the year is June with temperature varies from 28.0°C to 42.2°C. The coolest month is of the year is January, with temperature varies from 5.6°C to 24.0°C.

WIND SPEED: The average wind speed in Etawah is 2.4 m/s with the maximum wind speed of around 9 m/s.

TEMPERATURE: The average ambient temperature remains 25.4°C, varies from 5°C to 43.3°C.

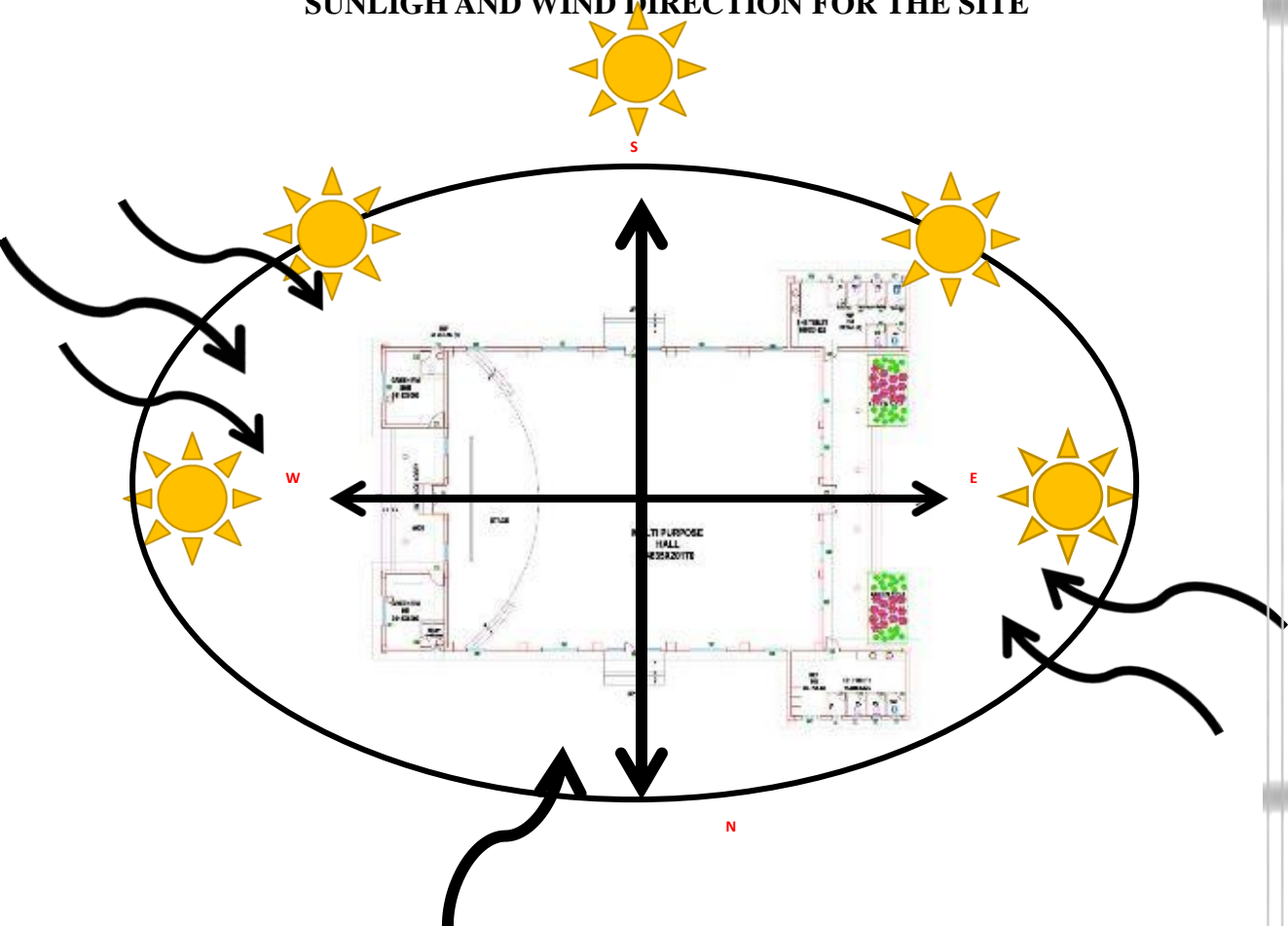
HUMIDITY: The average relative humidity remains around 66%, varies from 14.8% to 98.9%.

The graph below shows the average values of various meteorological parameters over the year in Etawah

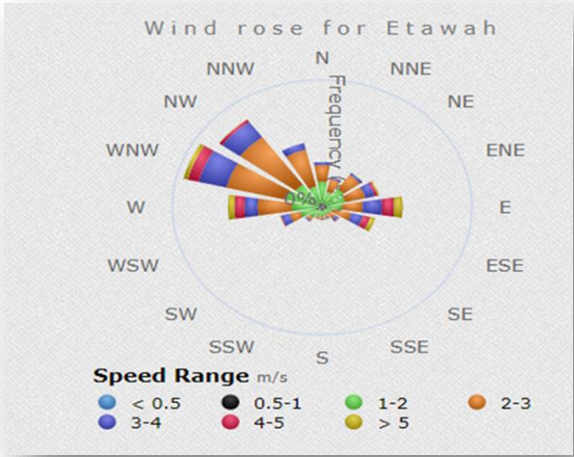


CLIMATE DATA

SUNLIGHT AND WIND DIRECTION FOR THE SITE



The **annual wind rose** below showing how wind speed and direction are typically distributed in Etawah



Windrose of Etawah shows that predominantly wind blow from the WNW - about 15.75% of all wind directions.



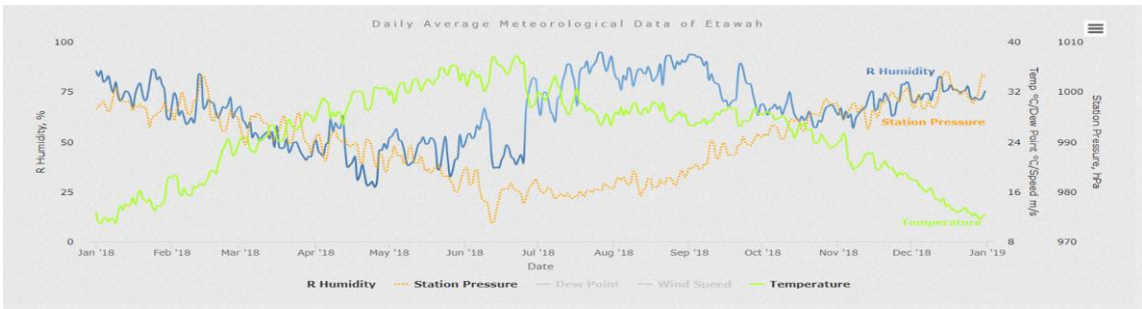
CLIMATE DATA

METEOROLOGICAL DATA SUMMARY

Parameter	Min	Max	Avg
Wind Speed m/s	N/A	8.9	2.4
Temperature °C	5	43.3	25.4
Dew Point °C	4.4	29.4	17.7
Humidity %	14.8	98.9	66
Pressure hPa	971.5	1005.7	990

The selected coordinates i.e. lat 26°46'60"N, lon: 79°1'60"E is found within the limit of Etawah of Etawah district, in the state Uttar Pradesh, India.

The graph below shows the daily variation of meteorological paramteres over the year in Etawah





LITERATURE STUDY-1

MATRIMANDIR
soul of the city
ARROVILLE

NATURVEDA



LITERATURE STUDY-1

MATRIMANDIR

soul of the city
ARROVILLE

INTRODUCTION

- ‘The name “Matrimandir” means literally “Temple of the Mother’. According to Sri Aurobindo’s teaching, the “Mother” concept stands for the great evolutionary, conscious & intelligent principle of Life, the Universal Mother, which seeks to help humanity move beyond its present limitations into next step of its evolutionary adventure, the supra-mental consciousness.
- At the very centre of auroville, one finds the ‘soul of the city’, the matrimandir, situated in a large open area called ‘peace’, from which the future township will radiate outside.
- the exterior is completely covered with a thin sheet of gold. It is placed as small square tiler on the discs.
- The architect gave the shape of a lotus in full bloom to matrimandir with its twelve large petals, symbolizing the divine consciousness.
- There are winding staircases inside leading to the main meditation chamber. Inside the chamber complete silence.
- The chamber has 12 pillars to symbolize unity.
- There are no images, no organized meditation, no flowers, no incense, no religion and no religious forms.
- The mother named the four pillars which support the matrimandir after her four aspects of personalities. They are Maheshwari, Mahakali, Mahalakshmi and mahasaraswati.
- The whole structure is completely made of concrete.

SITE LOCATION

PROJECT DETAILS:

Location: Auroville, Bommayapalayam, Tamil Nadu.

Site Area: 22 ACRES.

Climate: Tropical climate.

Latitude: 12.007208.

Longitude: 79.810658.

Architect: Mirra Alfassa, Roger Anger.

Completed: 2008.



APPROACH TO THE SITE

ROADWAYS :Site is well connected by the Matrimandir rd.

RAILWAYS: Villupuram junction, (32 km).

BUSWAY :Pondicherry bus stand, (13.5 km).

AIRPORT: Pondicherry airport, (8.0 km).





SAVITRI BHAVAN



KIOSK CAFE



SWAGTHAM GUEST HOUSE



LANDMARK



DEEPNAM SCHOOL



NEEM TREE CAFE

MATRIMANDIR DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS

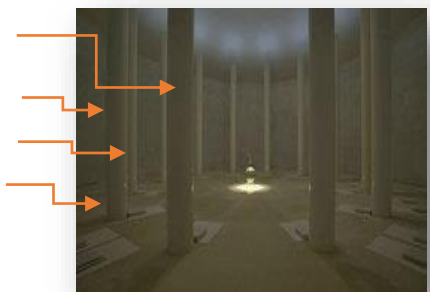
- 1.Inner chamber
- 2.outer chamber

Inner chamber has 12 meditation room and the main hall of matri mandir

Outer chamber has 12 gardens, amphitheatre, banyan tree, inner park and the future lake

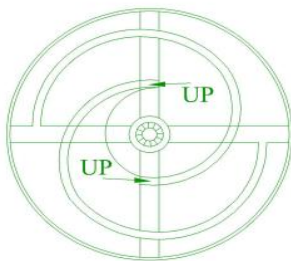
INNER CHAMBER

- Its white ceiling also has 12 facets each one resting on one of the wall's facets at 30 degree angle upwards towards the centre.
- It has 12 large steel cylindrical column of 60cm diameter covered with white lacquer which stand halfway between the centre of the room and each one of its 12 corners.
- The wall is 8.65m height. It has 12 facets which represent the 12 months of the year and clad with white marble.
- It has 12m radius. The floor is covered with a white woollen carpet
- Two double doors of thick white marble slabs. When closed the door are more or less invisible.

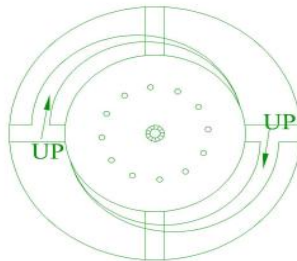


MATRIMANDIR PLANS

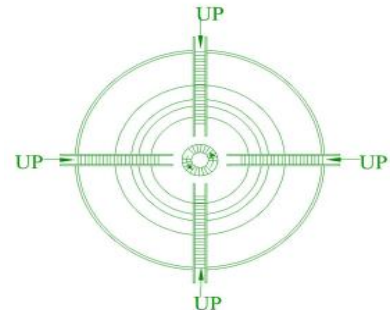
The form of the structure symbolically represents a “cosmic egg” or “egg of Vishnu”. The bottom of egg is always narrow than the top, so they place the staircase at the base and the spiral staircase comes up to the temple. She positioned the meditation chamber floor at around the chamber much in the same way as a Pradakshina path in Hindu temples.



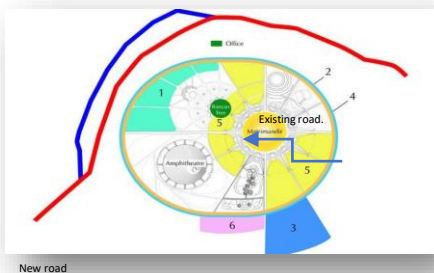
Plan at l.v.l.=2



Plan at l.v.l.=3

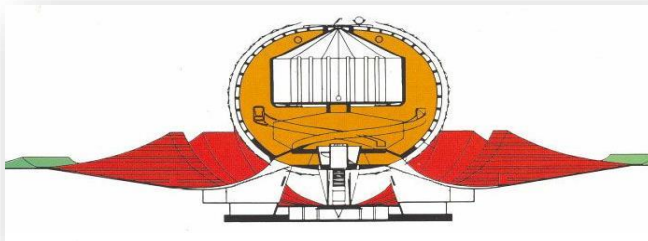


Plan at l.v.l.=1

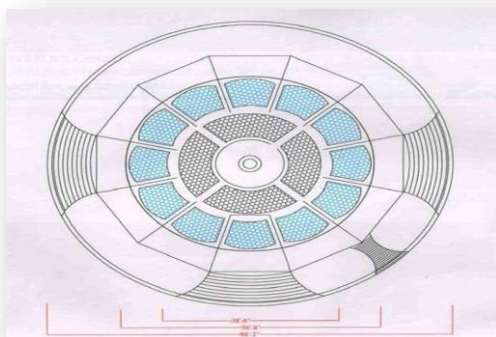


New road

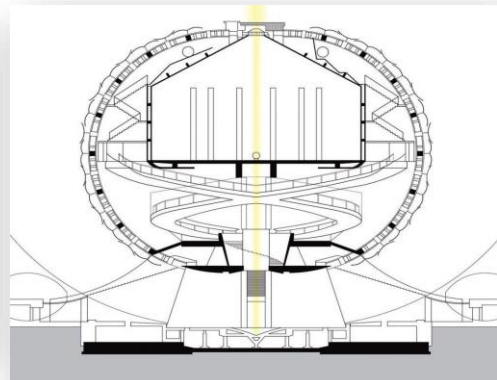
SITE PLAN OF MATRI MANDIR



VERTICAL SECTION OF THE MATRIMANDIR



PLAN OF MATRI MANDIR



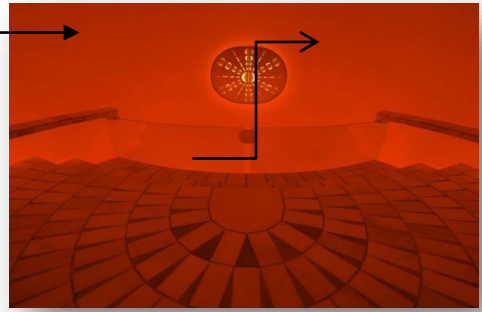
SITE DETAIL

1. Garden of the unexpected.
2. Rain water harvesting.
3. Largest test pond.
4. Cobblestone road.
5. Eight principal gardens.
6. Viewing point



INTERIOR IMAGES

- The spacious inner chamber is the upper hemisphere of the structure is completely white, with white marble walls and white carpeting

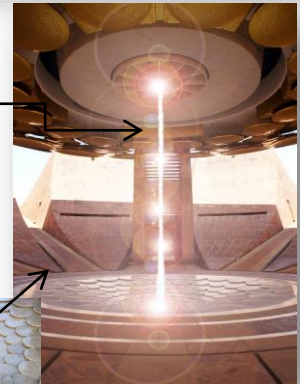


- The room is air conditioned and there is one translucent oval disc made up of glass reinforced plastic for concentration at eye level. This object is placed in front of small window through which natural light enters in during day time.



- At the bottom of the matrimandir they have provided an artificial lotus pond. Which can also be used as a meditation space with the natural sounds of water flowing, wind etc.

- In the centre a pure crystal glass globe, suffuses a ray of electronically guided sunlight which falls on it through an opening at the apex of the sphere.
- “the most important thing is this : the play of the sun on the centre. Because that becomes the symbol, the symbol of future realizations.”



- There is a crystal globe 17cm dia at centre of pond.



THE GOLD DISCS

The golden disc which is covered with small tiles of gold leaf covered with glass tiles

Disc frame : stainless steel tubes

Disc material : stainless steel sheet

Gold leaf : 28 gm of gold per 1000 leaves

Leaf size : 85x85 mm

Total number of discs: 1415

Small convex discs : 954

Large concave discs : 461

Average diam. (large discs) : 2.3 meter

Average diam. (small discs) : 1.5 meter

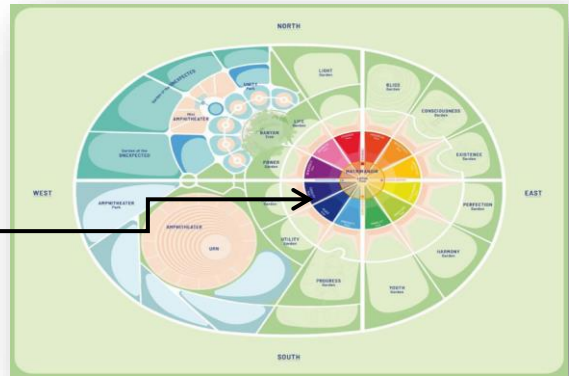


INTERIOR IMAGES

THE MOTHER'S SYMBOL AND PETALS (meaning of colour)

The meditation rooms inside the twelve stone-clad 'petals' surrounding the matrimandir carry the names and colours of the 'petals' in the Mather's symbol:

Sincerity	- light blue
Peace	- deep blue
Equality	- blue violet
Generosity	- pure violet
Goodness	- reddish violet
Courage	- red
Progress	- orange red
Receptivity	- orange
Aspiration	- orange yellow
Perseverance	- pale yellow
Gratitude	- pale green
Humility	- deep green



THE GARDENS OF MATRIMANDIR



The Mother named the 12 Gardens around the Matrimandir: Existence, Consciousness, Bliss, Light, Life, Power, Wealth, Utility, Progress, Youth, Harmony, Perfection.

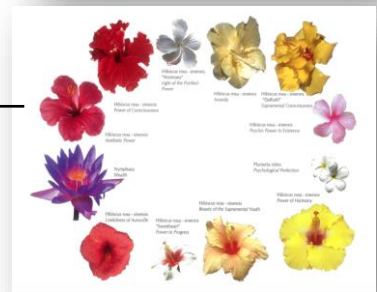
AMPHITHEATRE

The Amphitheatre's inner dia is 75m and outer is 98m and 2.2 m deep. Rainwater is evacuated by gravity toward the northwest by a underground pipeline.



12 FLOWERS CHOSEN BY THE MOTHER

The Mother chose a particular flower – mostly varieties of hibiscus – as the main flower to represent the significance and energy for each garden.



Four sets of pillars



Up to Chamber level



Up to the top





LITERATURE STUDY-2

**WINDHOVER CONTEMPLATIVE CENTER
CALIFORNIA**

NATURVEDA



LITERATURE STUDY-2

WINDHOVER CONTEMPLATIVE CENTER CALIFORNIA



INTRODUCTION

This spiritual refuge by Aidlin Darling Design at California's Stanford University features vertical cedar slats and thick walls made of soil excavated from the building site (+ slideshow)

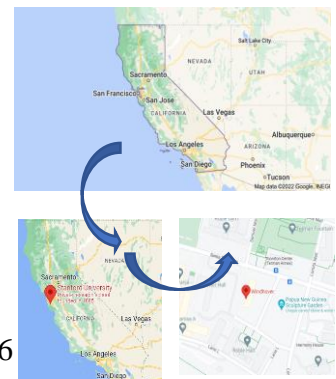
Called the Windhover, the building sits at the heart of the university's campus, located in the city of Stanford in northern California. Sitting on the site of a former parking lot and next to an oak grove, it is designed to facilitate meditation through art and nature

"It is intended for quiet reflection throughout the day for any Stanford student, faculty or staff member, as well as for members of the larger community," said Aidlin Darling Design, a San Francisco-based studio founded by Joshua Aidlin and David Darling in 1997

SITE LOCATION

Encompassing 4,000 square feet (370 square metres), the rectilinear building features [rammed earth](#) walls that were made of soil excavated from the site. The heaviness of the earthen walls is contrasted with large expanses of glass and screens made of thin cedar strips

- **LOCATION:** California's
- **Architects:** Aidlin Darling Design, Aidlin Darling Design
- **Area :** 4000 ft²
- **Year :** 2014
- **Latitude:** 37.42500915957359
- **Longitude:** 122.17466667375106



APPROACH TO THE SITE



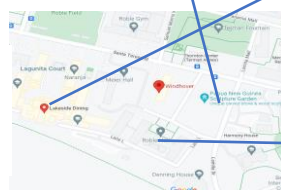
San Jose Airport; 26.55418km



Palo Alto railway station ; 0.5 km



PAPUA NEW GUINEA SCULPTURE GARDEN



LAKESIDE DINING



ROBLE HALL

LANDMARK



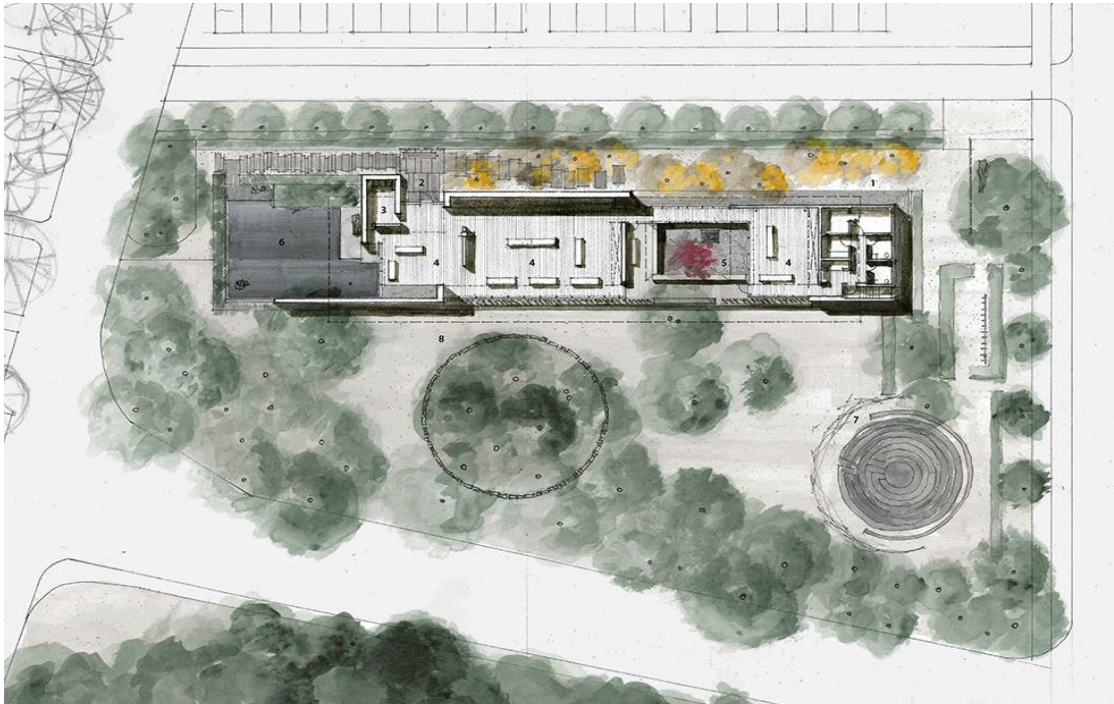
MEDITATION CENTRE IN JAIL

SITE DETAIL



5. EXTERIAOR COURTYARD

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1.ENTRY GARDEN | 6. REFLECTING POOL |
| 2.ENTRY | 7. MAEDITATION |
| 3.INFORMATION VESTIBULE | LABAAAAAYRINTH |
| 4.GALLERY | 8. CONTEMPLATIVE GROVE |
| | 9. TOILET |



SITE PLAN

INTERIOR



- Visitors enter the pavilion by passing through a long garden lined by tall bamboo plants.



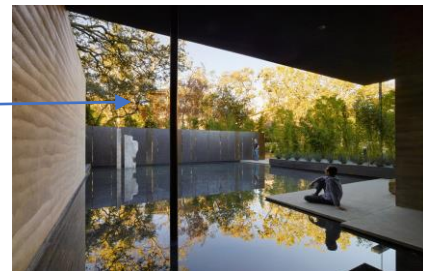
- Inside, the building features a series of galleries, flanked on one end by a reflecting pool. Interior finishes include dark-stained oak flooring and slatted wooden ceilings



- Near the centre of the building is an outdoor courtyard bordered on one side by a glass-enclosed walkway. The courtyard contains a bubbling, cube-shaped fountain that is meant to help enhance the centre's serene ambiance.

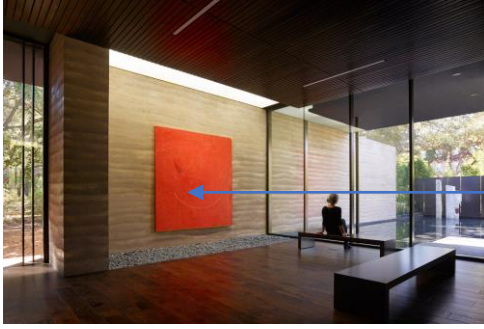


- "Water, in conjunction with landscape, is used throughout as an aid for contemplation," said the firm. "Fountains within the main gallery and the courtyard provide ambient sound, while a still pool to the south reflects the surrounding trees."



SITE DETAIL

PAINTING



- The paintings – each 15 to 30 feet in length (4.5 to 9 metres) – are from his windhover series, which was inspired by kestrels flying above the Stanford foothills. The series was named after a poem written by the British poet Gerard Manley Hopkins in 1877



- Within the galleries, skylights with motorised louvres enable natural light to wash over five large paintings by the late American artist nathan oliveira, who taught at Stanford for more than three decades.



- "The centre is conceived of as a unification of art, landscape and architecture to both replenish and invigorate the spirit," the firm said.
- The paintings, which were a guiding force during the design process, are visible from outside the facility.
- "From the oak grove to the east, visitors can view the paintings glowing within the centre without accessing the building," the firm said



- While Oliveira's paintings are illuminated, other areas of the centre were kept intentionally dark in order to direct visitors' attention to the artwork and the landscape. Throughout the centre, visitors are afforded views of the outdoors.





CASE STUDY -1

SWAYAMBHU MAHACHAITYA
LUMBINI, NEPAL

NATURVEDA



CASE STUDY -1

SWAYAMBHU MAHACHAITYA

LUMBINI, NEPAL

INTRODUCTION

- Theravada, (Pali: “Way of the Elders”) major form of Buddhism prevalent in Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos.
- Theravada, like all other Buddhist schools, claims to adhere most closely to the original doctrines and practices taught by the Buddha.
- Buddhist temples usually contain numerous Buddha statues. The central Buddha images are often surrounded by burning incense sticks and offerings of fruit and flowers. Some contain the ashes or bone reliquaries of popular holy man. Many Buddhist temples face south and sometimes to the east, but never to the north and west which are regarded as unlucky directions according to Chinese feng shui. Many temples are entered through the left door and exited through the right.
- Many Buddhist temples contain large bells, which are rung during the New Year and to mark other occasions, and cemeteries. The pathway to the temples is often lined with stone or paper lanterns donated by worshipers, or strung with prayer flags. Many temples are filled with small shops selling religious items.

STUPA PARTS



PROJECT DETAILS



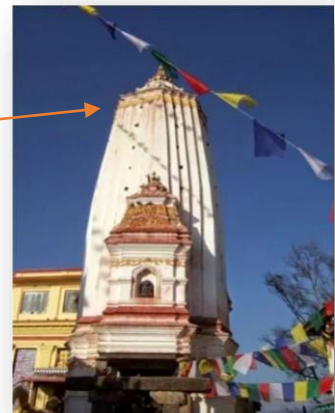
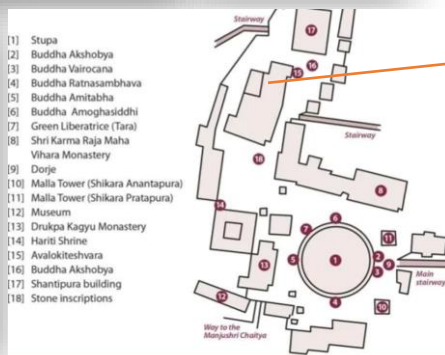
PROJECT DETAILS:

Location: LUMBINI, NEPAL

Climate: subtropical latitude



FRONT



PROJECT DETAILS



FRONT VIEW



FRONT GATE



APPROACH TO THE SITE



•Via railway station shohratgarh .- 62.7 km



•Via bhairawaha airport and bus stop – 20 km

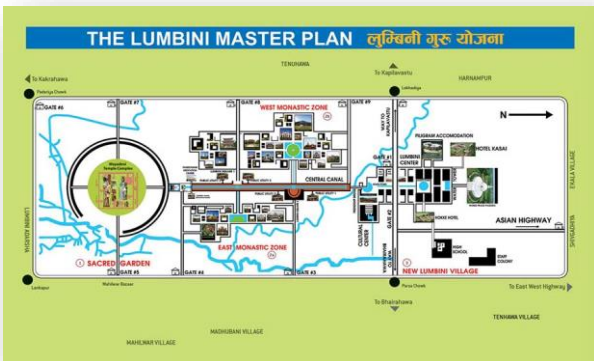
Via Buddha chowk near Lumbini .

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MEDITATION CENTRE IN JAIL

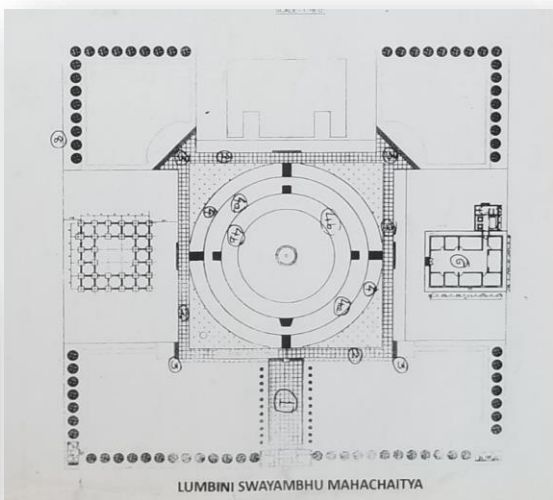
SITE DETAILS



SITE PLAN



SECTION AND ELEVATION



PLAN

INTERIOR DETAILS



Placement of buddha statue in the middle
On a pedestal signifying supremeness.



Meditation mats.- Designed so as to
fit one person is placed on the floor
and person meditates on it.



Exposed brick finish ,with wooden jaali
doors for serenity And natural outlook



Exposed dome framework Colored in light
colors With buddhist flags all around.

Focus on natural lighting and ventilation and use
of natural elements and less use of columns and
other stuff for visual openness.



INTERIOR DETAILS



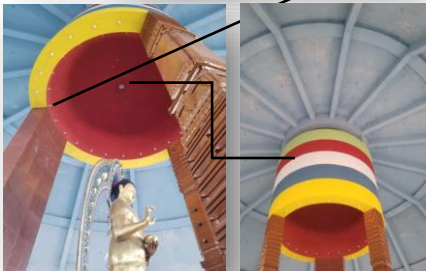
Doors with birds and fishes Signifying lord buddhas connection with nature.



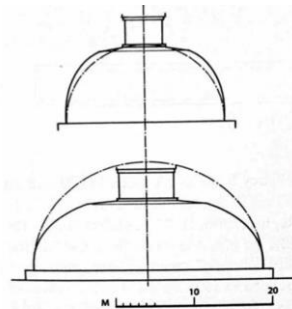
Use of coffered ceiling for classic outlook and white coloured for simplicity and peace.



Well lit inside of the statue pedestal area so it remains on focus .



STUPA DETAILS



11. Domes of the stupas of Swayambhū (above) and Boudha (below)

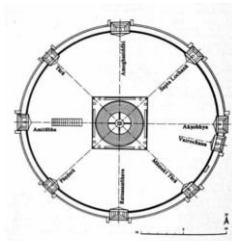
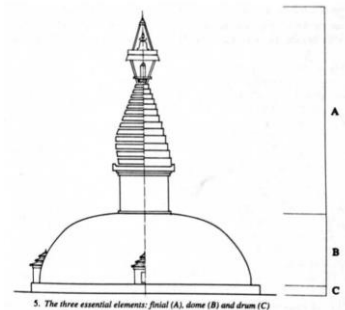
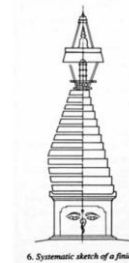


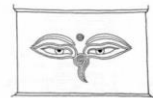
Fig : Plan of the dome



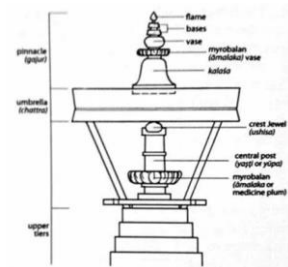
5. The three essential elements: finial (A), dome (B) and drum (C)



6. Systematic sketch of a finial



9. Sketch of typical eyes placed on one side of a finial's cube



7. Systematic sketch of a pinnacle





CASE STUDY-2

VIPASSANA MEDITATION CENTRE: DHAMMA SHRINGA
LOCATION: KATHMANDU (NEPAL)

NATURVEDA



CASE STUDY-2

Vipassana Meditation Centre: Dhamma Shringa

Location: Kathmandu (Nepal)



- The Nepal Vipassana Centre - Dhammashringaj is located in the foothills of the Himalayas, overlooking the Kathmandu valley, about 12 kilometre north of Kathmandu City. The
- Centre's land covers nearly four acres and is bordered by a beautiful wildlife reserve. An abundant water supply nourishes the gardens, where flowers bloom throughout the year. Various buildings serve for residences, ranging from dormitories to single rooms, two separate dining halls for men & women, and a few meditation halls. The centre can comfortably accommodate about 250 people. Nepali-style vegetarian meals are served during courses.



Blue colour mat is used
on wooden flooring



A halfling shaped building containing 84 meditation cells, is available for the old students, as well as a separate complex for long and special courses, complete with accommodations and meditation facilities. Information about the Vipassana courses is available at the Vipassana City Office in Kathmandu. Course participants register in the City Office. On the day the course starts, a chartered bus takes them to the center. Dharmashringa is situated at an approximate altitude of 5200 ft. During the summer months of April to September, the maximum temperature remains between 23°C to 32°C and the minimum temperature between 10°C to 16°C. During the winter months of October to March, the maximum temperature remains between 10°C to 16°C and the minimum temperature between 0°C to 5°C.



Objectives of the Case Study

To learn about the built environment

- Master Plan and Zoning
- Different Spaces
- Observe and Analyze the Accommodation Areas
- Kitchen and Dining Areas
- Meditation Hall

Types of Courses

- Single and Group Meditation
- Interview With Teachers
- Guided Meditation
- Ten Day Course
- Old Students Short Courses
- Satipatthana Sutta
- Special Long Courses
- Children's Course

Information of the Centre

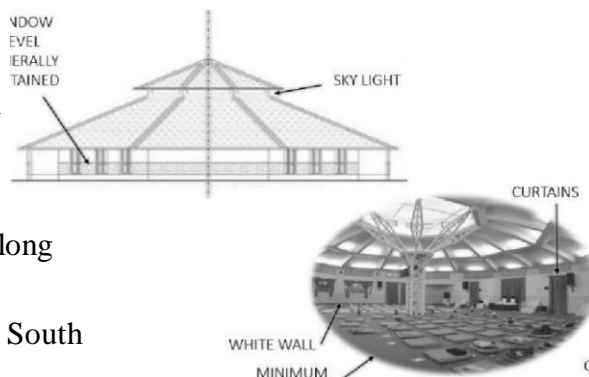
Location: Muhanpokhari, Budhanilkantha

Access: 2km north from Budhanilkantha

Area: 40 Ropani

Capacity: 350 meditators short course 22 long course

Topography: Sloping down from North to South



Zoning



Semi privet Meditation hall Meditation Hall

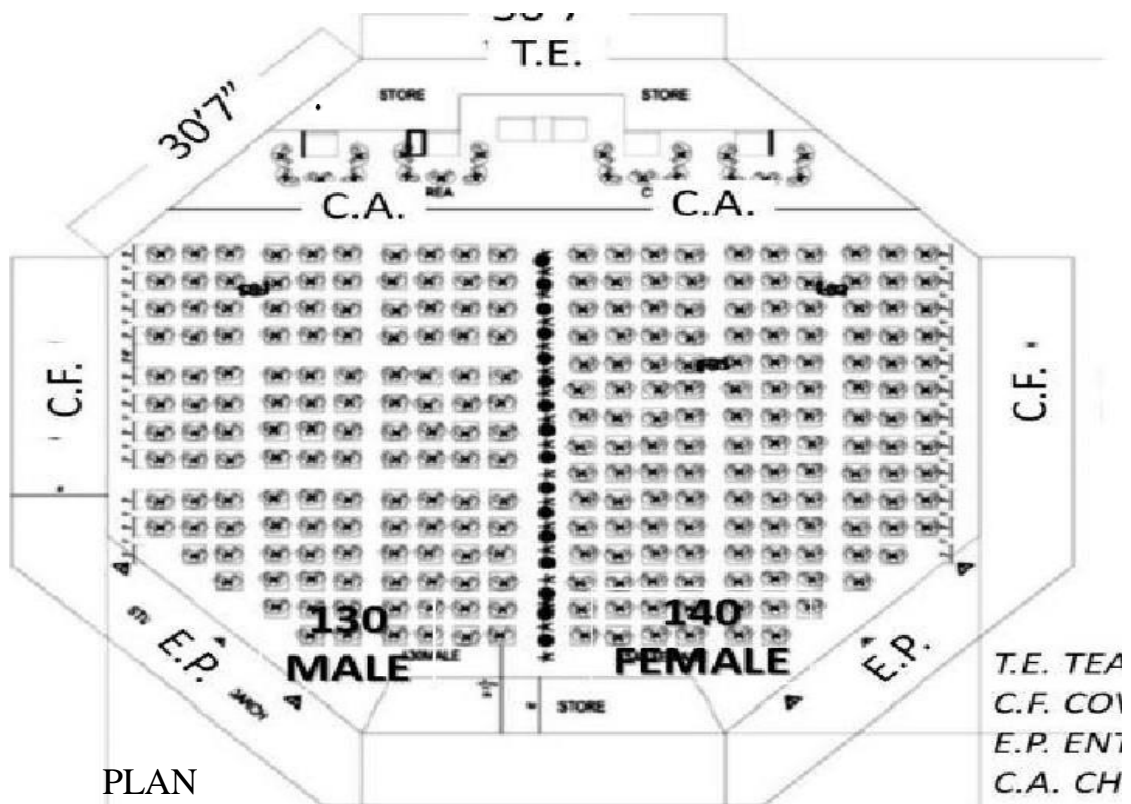
There are many meditation halls including the main Sunya Ghar and Dhamma hall.

Zoning of spaces

Dhamma Hall

- Octagonal Shape of 5000 sq. ft hall
- Capacity of up to 354
- Divided between two equal halves for male and female practioners
- Partition through flower pot
- Separate entrance for male and female students as well as teachers
- White colour is used on the wall and greyish blue at the border
- Lighting through ribbon window and central sky lighting
- No large window in the hall
- The auxiliary window around the hall act as sound insulation
- Blue carpet and cushions used
- Central column which support the CGI sheets and provide lighting





Elevation and interior photograph of Dhamma hall

Summary of Dhamma hall:

Capacity: up to 354 comfortably: 280

Total Area: 5100 sq.-Ft. or 473.8 sq. M

Area per Person: 1.3 Sq. M To 1.7 Sq. M.

Mini Halls

It is mainly used for orientation, meditation, discussion for volunteers and visitors. It has symmetrical layout. There is separate space for male and female practitioners. In interior white colour is used. The dimension of the hall is 30'x70'. It is square in shape. It has a capacity of 100.





Sunya Ghar

It is concentrative mobile cell which is used by long term course practitioners. It is a half building arranged in three levels. It contain meditation cell of 5'x3ⁱ x8ⁱ . In meditation cell ventilation is managed by louver in the door. It has vault in three levels. Mostly lower level is used by practitioners and upper level is used by teachers and volunteers. Lighting in the corridor is provided by openings in the wall.

- Kitchen and Dining

Separate kitchen for male and female

Separate kitchen for short term and long term courses

- Self-service and dish washing area
- Provisions of dining tables and traditional sitting system
- For short term course two kitchen room and two storage room
- Accommodation areas for kitchen staff provided in the upper floor of same building

NO. OF PEOPLE IN KITCHEN

7 AREA

80 SQ.M.

11.4 SQ.M PER PERSON

Warm Storage: 25 sq m

Cold Storage: 27 sq m

Hand-Washing area: 1:10 ratio

Teacher's Quarter

Provided around the meditation hall

Separate for Male and female teacher

Living room and bedroom with attached bathroom

Consultant and confession space

TOILET RATIOS:



CONCEPT

WHAT IS MEDITATION ?

Meditation is a practice of concentrated focus upon a sound object, visualization, the breath, movement, or attention itself in order to increase awareness of the present moment, reduce stress, promote relaxation, and enhance personal and spiritual growth.



AIM

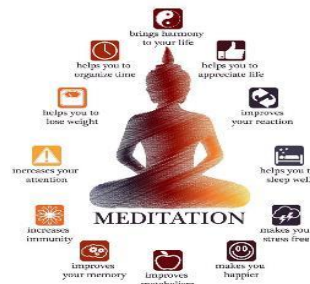
I want to create an environment which help prisoners meditate as they need mental health for their overall development which requires a meditation centre

WHY DO WE ?

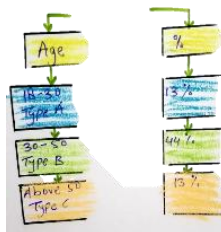


BENEFITS OF MEDITATION

- Increases situational awareness
- Reduces stress
- Makes you more positive in attitude
- Teacher to do more objective
- One is more energetic, mental faculties are sharper
- Problem don't seem problem anymore.
- Attitude change



A HEALTHY BODY LEADS TO HEALTHY LIFE



WHAT IS PRISON ?

Prison is a facility in which inmates are forcibly confined and denied a variety of freedom under a authority.

PRISONER

A person deprived of liberty and kept under involuntary restraint, confinement, or custody especially : one on trial or in prison.

WHY IN JAIL ?

- In prison what is commonly observed in that there is that there is no design differentiation for gender based classification, all spaces are designed similar manner leaving the characteristic of the gender or the end user in place.
- All person depraved of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.
- The most important thing which is required for prisoners inside a prison is that he/she should have a peaceful environment so that they could have time to think about themselves and recover.



- ## The first life science



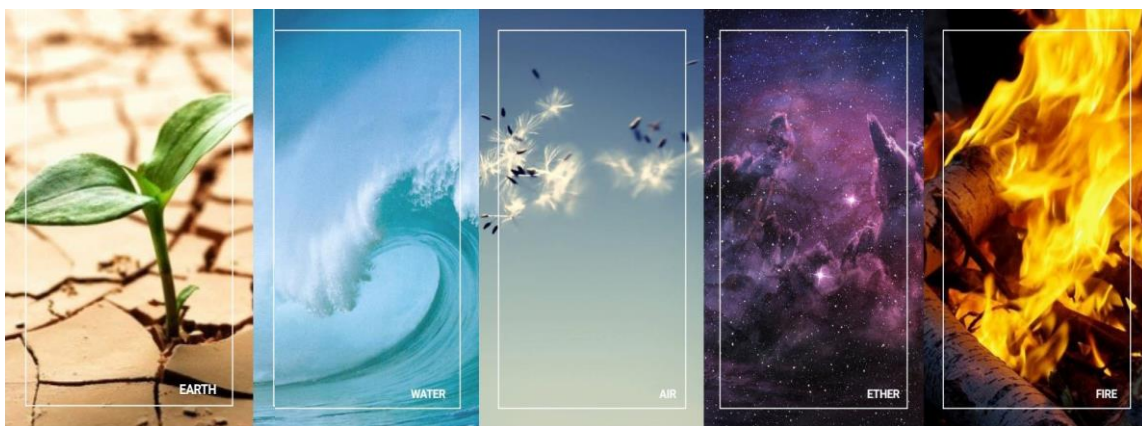
AYURVEDA AND HUMAN POTENTIAL

Ayurveda teaches that man is a microcosm, a universe within himself. He is a child of the cosmic forces of the external environment, the macrocosm. His individual existence is indivisible from the total cosmic manifestation.

Ayurveda, every human being has four biological and spiritual instincts: religious, financial, procreative and the instinct toward freedom. Balanced good health is the foundation for the fulfilment of these instincts.



THE FIVE ELEMENTS



पृथ्वी

जल

वायु

आकाश

अग्नि

Water (Jala): The second most important element is "water", Jala in Sanskrit. This element has no odor (smell) but can be heard, felt, seen and tasted. In human body, blood and other fluids are referred to as Water.

Fire (Agni): The next higher element in human body is "fire" Agni in Sanskrit. In human body, the temperature, jatharagni, refers to the fire. It can be heard, felt and seen.

Air (Pavan): The fourth element of panchmahabhuta is "air", Pavan in Sanskrit. Air can be felt and heard only; one cannot see the air. In human body, the oxygen and carbon dioxide in the body refer to Air. It is considered as one of the most important factors in Pranayama.

Sky (Aakash): The fifth and last element of panchmahabhuta is "space" which is translated in Sanskrit as Aakash. Space is the medium of sound but is inaccessible to all other senses.

And as in human body the Athma (Soul) refers to Space.

The combination of these 5 elements makes our body and will dissolve into respective elements upon death.



the basic elements – Ether, Air, Fire, water and Earth - are related to hearing, touch, vision, taste and smell, respectively.

THE SENSES

Fire, which manifests as light, heat and colour is related to vision.

Air is related to the sense of touch:

Ether is the medium through which sound is transmitted

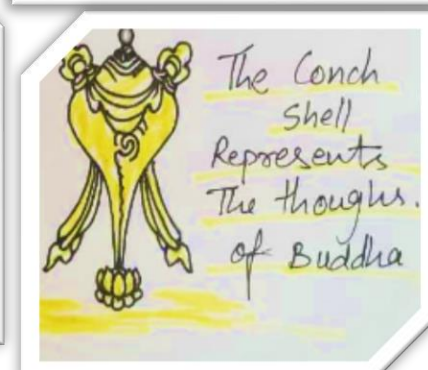
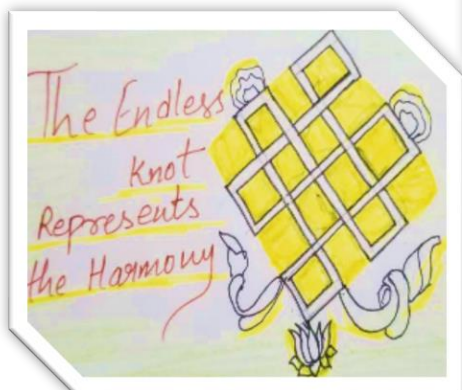
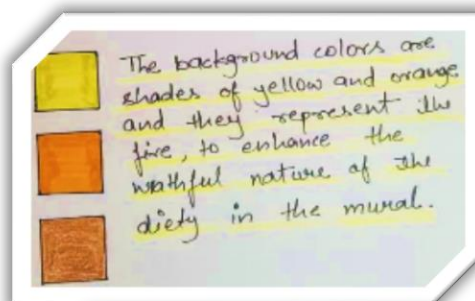
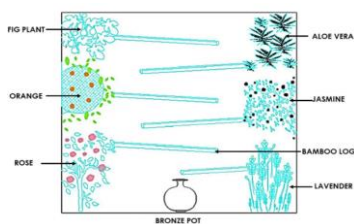
The Earth element is related to the sense of smell.

Water is related to the organ of taste

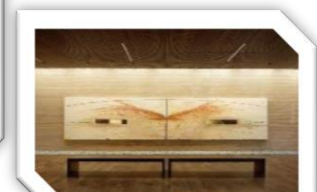


DESIGN ELEMENT

- The play of light and shadow creates an innate sense of movement in space.
- use of light in the form of a buddha that is formed by an opening in the wall. That is so impactful and creates a memory in the user's mind that can be used for meditation purposes even when he/she isn't physically present in the structure in the future.



Buddhist used these elements



AIR PURIFYING PLANTS IN INTERIORS

HEALTH BENEFITS OF PLANTS

In 1989, the **NASA Clean Air Study** found that the power of plants went far beyond absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen; many can also filter harmful chemicals from the air, such as benzene, formaldehyde, and trichloroethylene—all commonly found in everyday objects that surround us all the time in cities such as furniture and building material.



AYURVEDIC HERBS

Ayurveda is a traditional Indian system of medicine. It aims to preserve health and wellness by keeping the mind, body, and spirit in balance and preventing disease rather than treating it.

- Ayurvedic herbs and spices are also an important component of this approach. They're thought to protect your body from disease and offer a variety of health benefits, including improved digestion and mental health.

AYURVEDIC VALU:

Energetics: bitter astringent, pungent heating

Spiritual aspects: happiness, joy, success, beauty, compassion, devotion

Action: stimulant, carminative, alterative, vulnerary

AYURVEDIC VALU:

Energetics: better, cooling

Action: bitter, antipyretic, alterative, anthelmintic, antiseptic, antiemetic

Spiritual aspect: pure refreshing ,heart opening



PLANTS THAT CAN HELP YOU MEDITATE BETTER

BASIL PLANT

Basil is a sacred plant and has antioxidant properties. It spreads positivity and removes all negativity. It will help you in focusing on positive things while meditating.

VASTU – NORTH-EAST DIRECTION

ALOE VERA

It protects a space from negative vibes and is perfect for meditation space. They also absorb large quantities of carbon dioxide emitting equal amount of oxygen.

VASTU- NORTH OR EAST

LUCKY BAMBOO PLANT

Bamboo grows at a very fast pace. It is believed that it symbolises growth and the way you can overcome your problems easily



Lotus

LOTUS

Lotus stand for strength, morality, and purity. The presence of lotus is believed to bring in wealth and prosperity.



JADE PLANT

Jade Plant is a symbol of joy, brings luck and attracts positive vibes. It not only purifies the air but will help you in attracting luck and positivity while meditating.



LAVENDER

Lavender is a gorgeous plant that removes toxins, reduces stress levels, induces relaxation, and cures depression. It is one of the most popular anti-anxiety plants.



MINT

Mint is refreshing and is a symbol of revival and freshness.

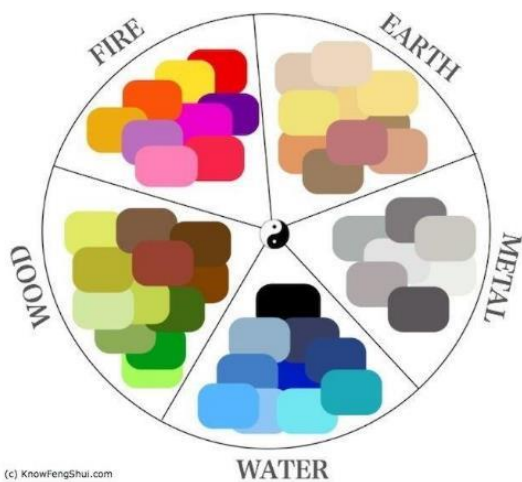


COLOUR



FENG SHUI COLORS FOR YOUR MEDITATION SPACE

(The Chinese words "feng" and "shui" translate to mean “wind” and “water,“)



One way to approach feng shui and color is to look at the five element color theory. The five elements system comes from Taoism, and it's a way of understanding the different energies that make up the world. Each element is connected to specific colors, as well as certain qualities

WOOD ELEMENT

The wood element is related to [green](#) and [blue](#). Wood represents vitality, growth, and healing..

FIRE ELEMENT

connected to the color red. It's also related to passion and inspiration, so adding red to your space is a great way to invite more of these qualities into your life. [Red is also a very powerful, active color, and a little bit goes a long way.](#)

METAL ELEMENT

The metal element is related to [white](#) and [metallic colors](#). Metal is connected to joy and precision, so bringing in metal colors can be helpful if you want to enhance these characteristics. Metal can also help to improve focus, which can be supportive in a meditation space.

WATER ELEMENT

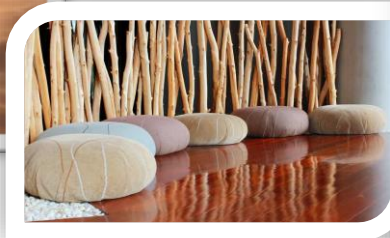
Water is represented by the [color black](#). If you want to cultivate more wisdom and intuition. Water is also related to depth,

EARTH ELEMENT

The earth element is connected to the colors yellow and brown. Earth represents stability and roundedness. . Earth is also connected to self care and boundaries,



MATERIAL BOARD



GRASS

- Walking barefoot on grass regulates your heart health
- Helps in preventing insomnia
- Helps to improve your mental well-being
- It's great for your eyes



SAND

Sand provides resistance that strengthens your arches, ankles and leg muscles. Your foot will be going through its full range of motion, and every time your foot sinks into the sand, your muscles have to work extra hard to push you back up and move you forward



WATER

The water body adds a calming static effect and creates a very interesting pause point that mark the transition of exterior and interior space



BAMBOO

Eco-friendly and sustainable flooring option.
Can be used in versatile ways (in conservatories, with underfloor heating)

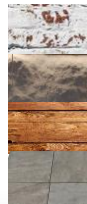


LIGHT

Scented candles
Hanging string lights.
Dimmable lamps.

NATURAL LIGHT

natural light is the best kind of light. Unless you wanted to create a windowless room on purpose,



BRICKS

CEMENT

WOODEN
PLANKS
STONE



PAINT



WOODEN
CLADDING
ALUMINIUM



AMBIENCE :



BRICK

SANSKRIT TEXTS
INSCRIBED ON
WOOD



NATURAL

CONCRETE
FINISH

RAW

E
A
R
T
H
Y

ORGANIC

BRASS

BROWN KOTA
RIVER WASH

TEAK WOOD FLOORING



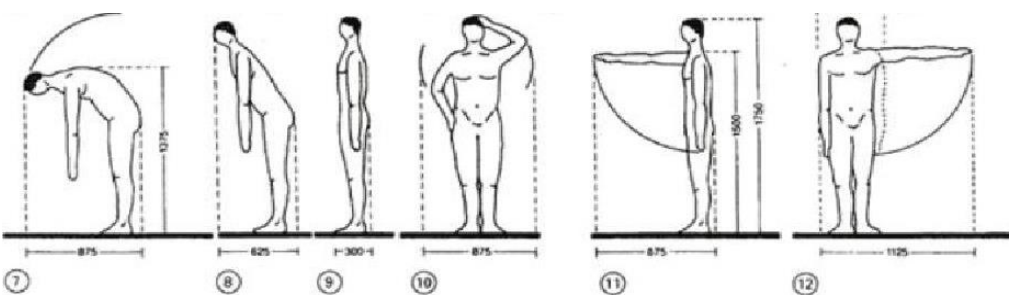
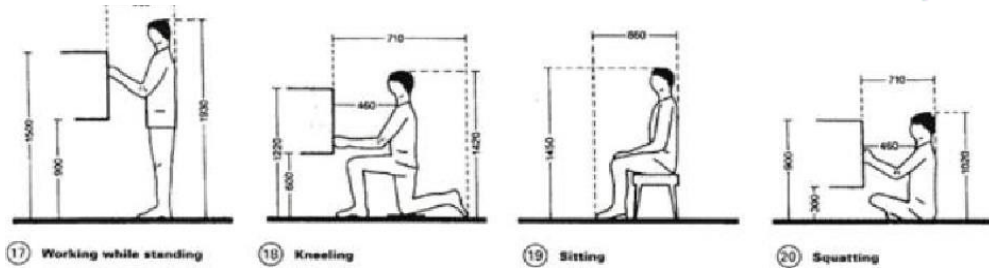
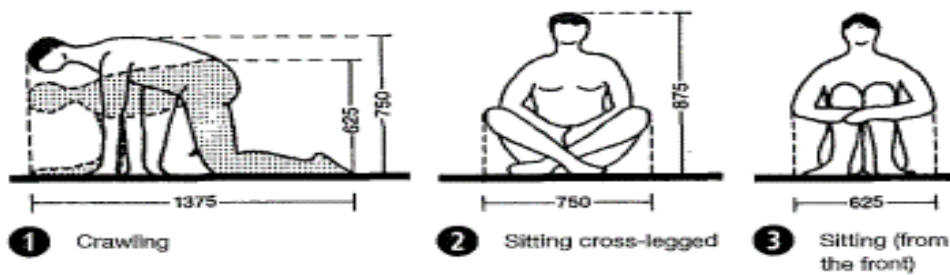
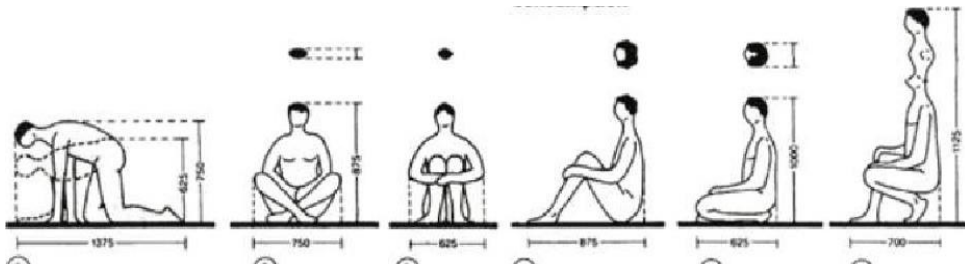
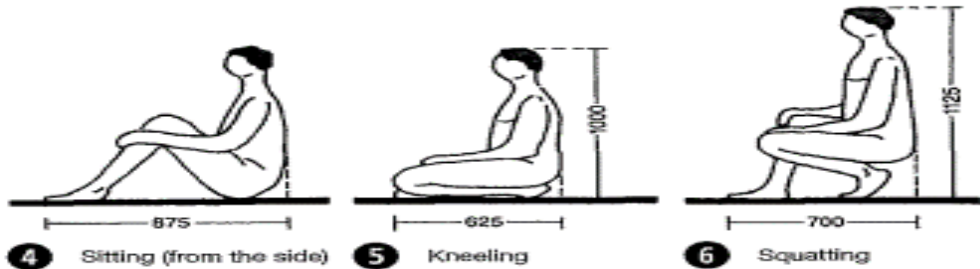
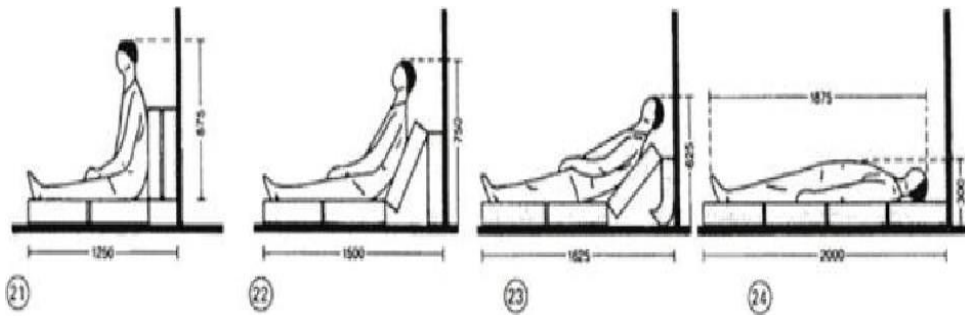
RUSTIC

K
A
D
A
P
P
A



MEDITATION CENTRE IN JAIL

STANDARDS



WHAT IS THE PROPER MEDITATION POSTURE?

The most important element for the meditation posture is sitting with the back and neck straight and unsupported. The legs can be in any position that make you feel stable and comfortable.

MEDITATION POSTURE

The meditation seat you need depends on the posture you use for meditation. So let's start by discussing posture.

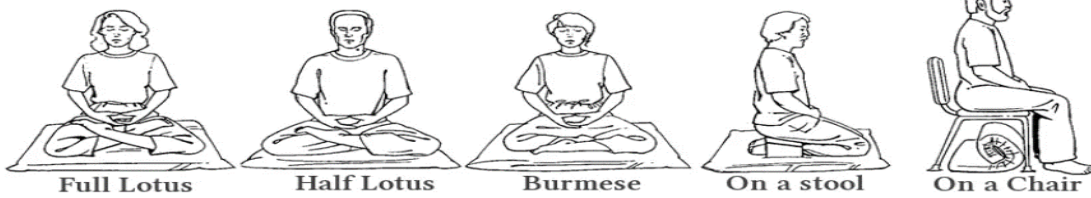
As mentioned, good meditation posture needs to be:

STABLE — so that your brain feels safe, and is able to turn inside without distractions

STRAIGHT — so that your body helps you be more present, focused, and alert

COMFORTABLE — so you can sit for longer periods of time, in a relaxed manner, without needing to move and without feeling pain.

THERE ARE DIFFERENT RECOMMENDED POSITIONS FOR MEDITATION, THESE ARE THE FIVE MAIN ONES:



BURMESE / BALINESE

Zafus come in different shapes, sizes, and colours.

CLASSIC — the one used in Zen temples all over the world.

WEDGE OR CRESCENT — wider support for you hips and legs

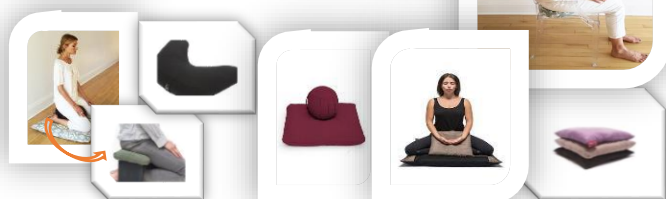
WHEEL — it gives less, so usually better if you need a higher or tighter seat

CHOOSING A MEDITATION CUSHION, CHAIR OR BENCH



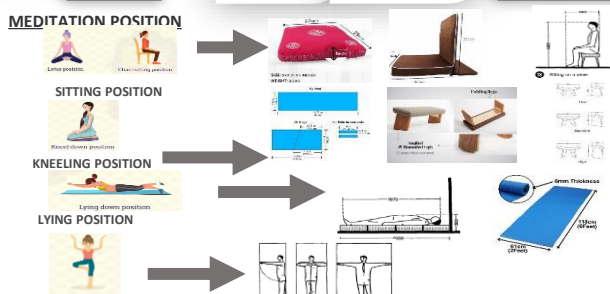
KNEELING / SEIZA

For those that find hard to sit cross-legged, you can sit on the Japanese sitting posture, known as seiza.

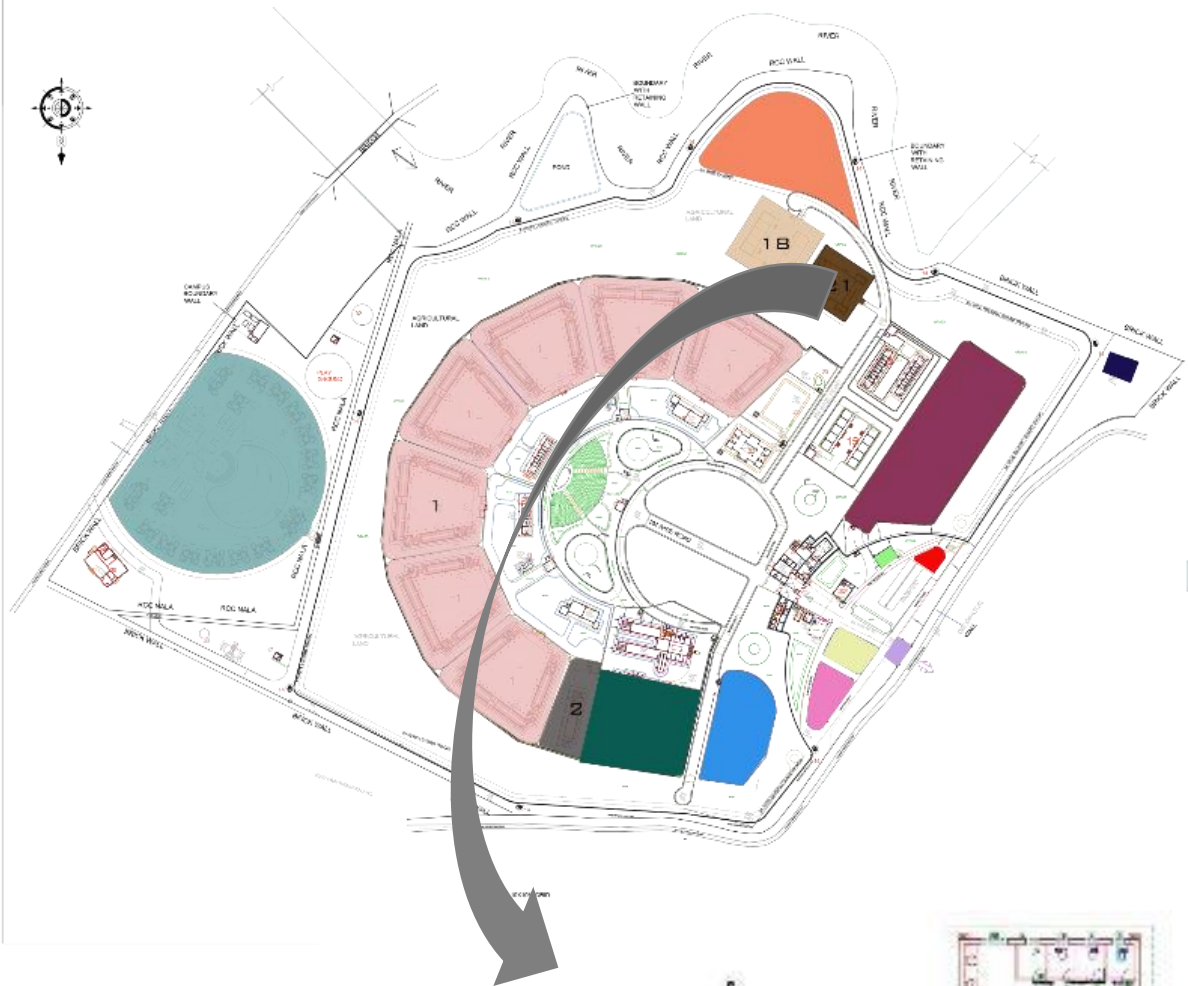


CHAIR

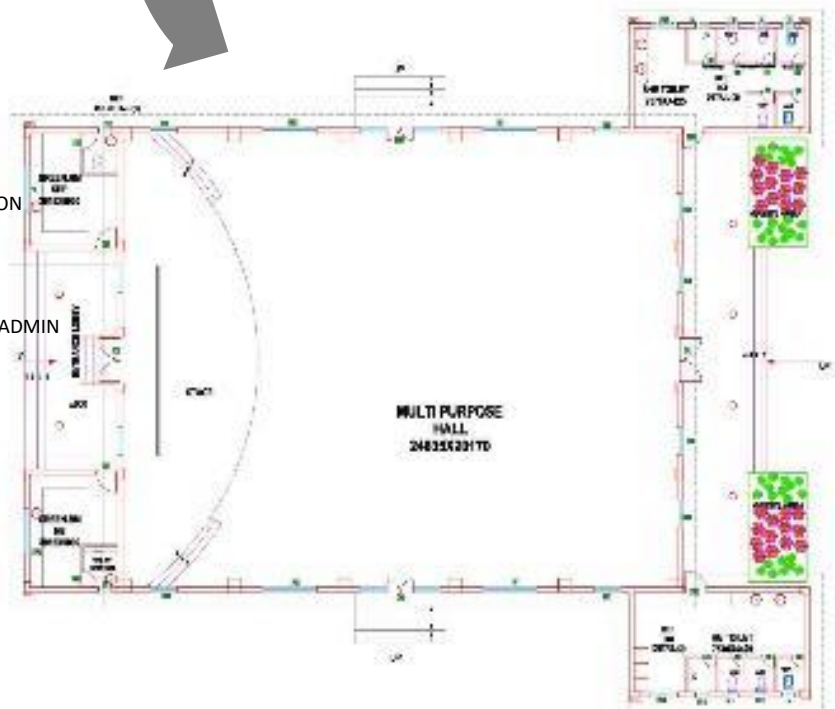
If your knees don't agree with any of the positions above, or if you need a backup seat for longer meditation sessions, you can use a chair.



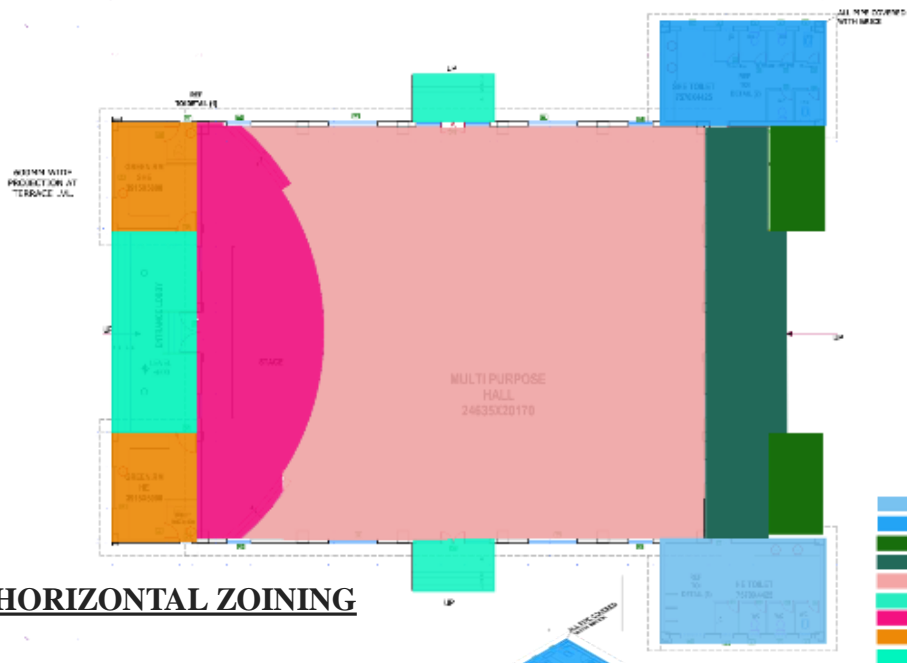
SITE ZONING



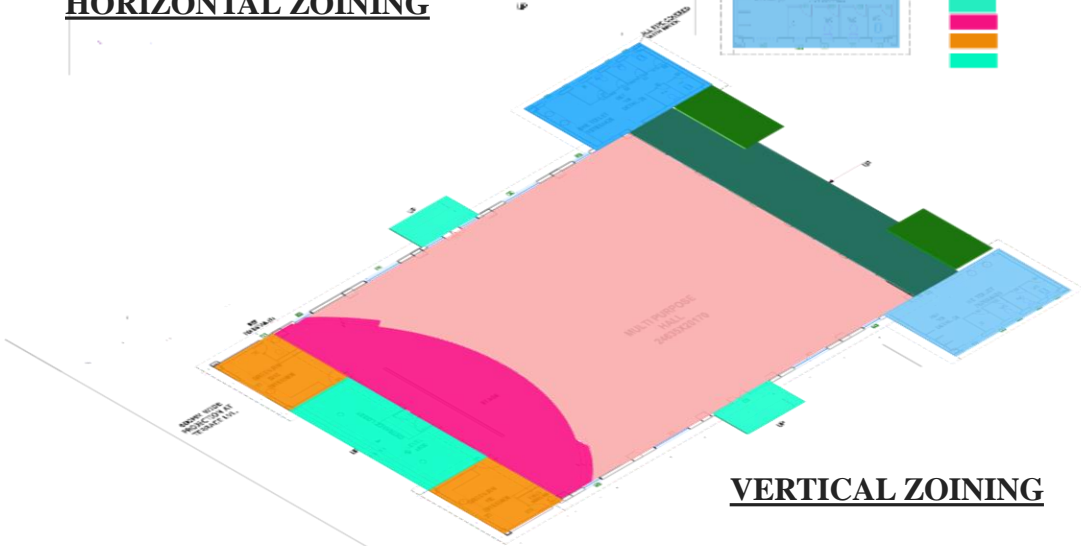
- O.H.T.
- E.S.S.
- ENTRANCE POLICE STATION
- GARAGE
- CHECK POST
- POLICE STATION
- FEMALE BARRACK WITH ADMIN
- MALE BARRACK
- POLICE STATION TYPE 3
- SCHOOL
- BARRACK FOR MENTAL
- QUARANTINE BARRACK
- MULTI PURPOSE HALL
- LEGAL ROOM/LAUNDRY
- TYPE 4 POLICE STATION



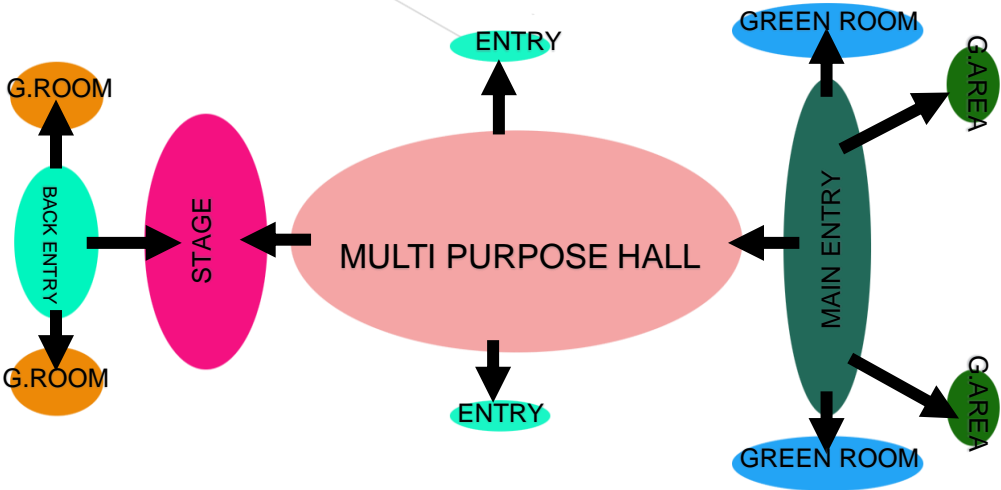
SITE ZOINING



HORIZONTAL ZOINING



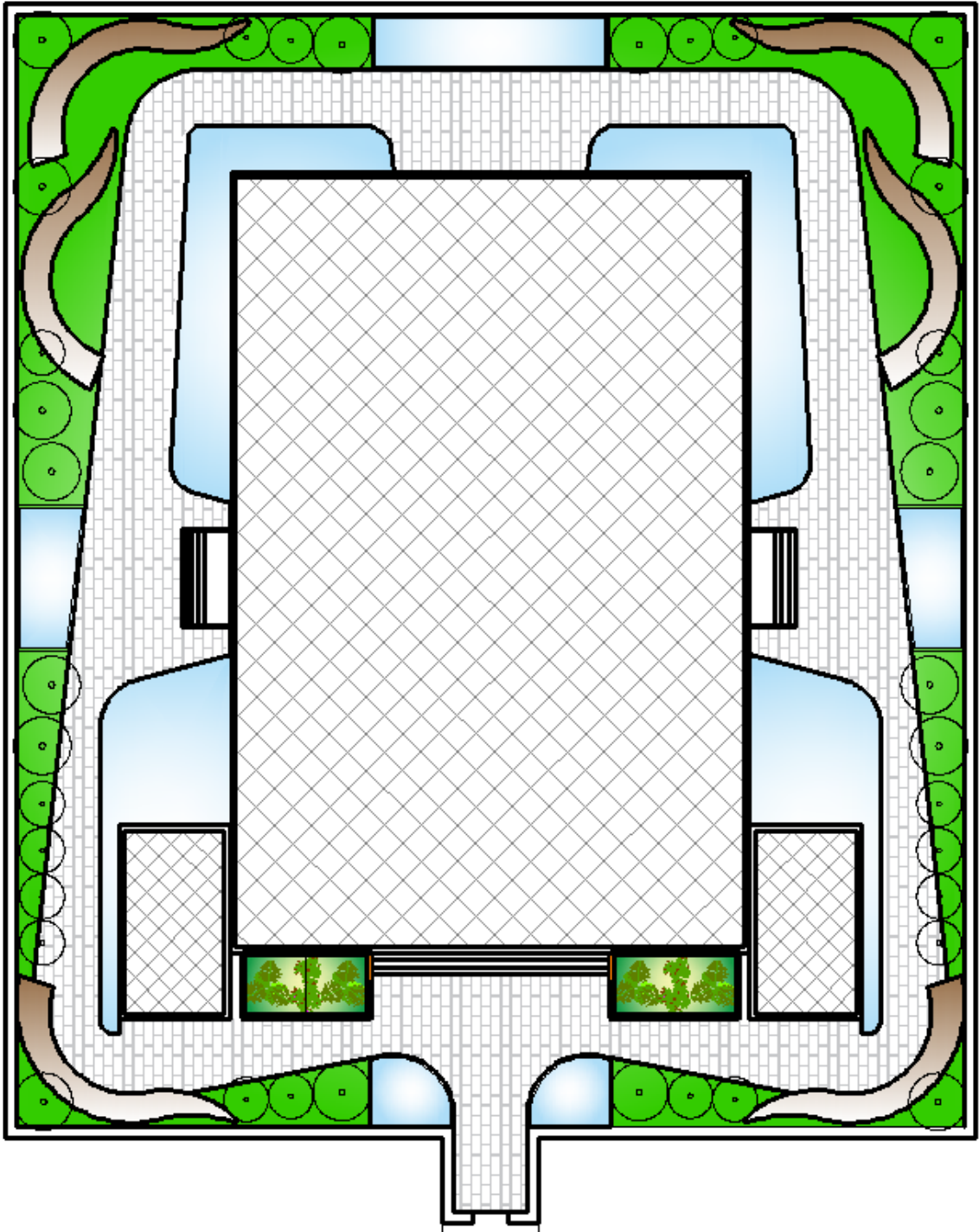
VERTICAL ZOINING



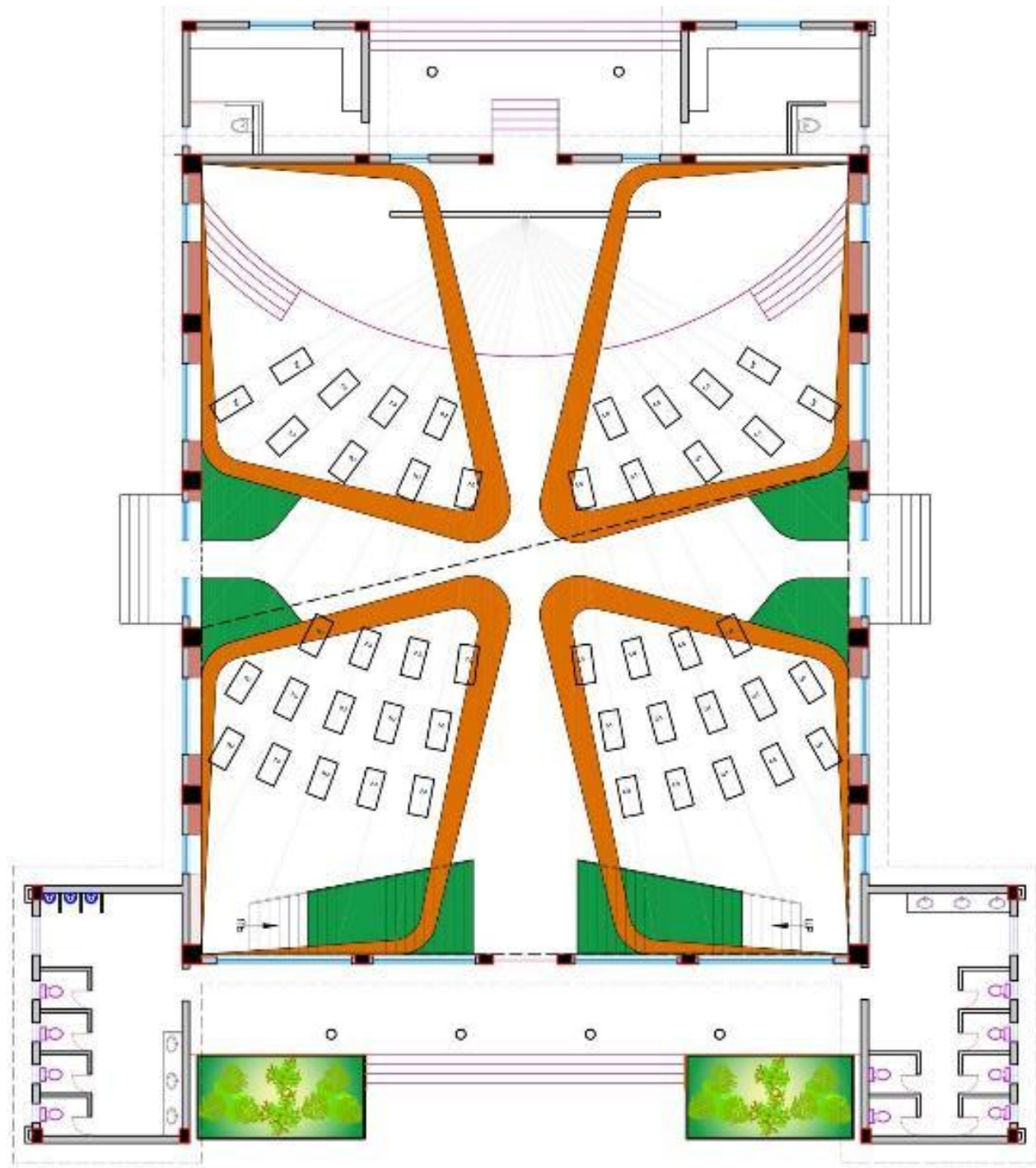
BUBBLE DIGRAM



SITE PLAN

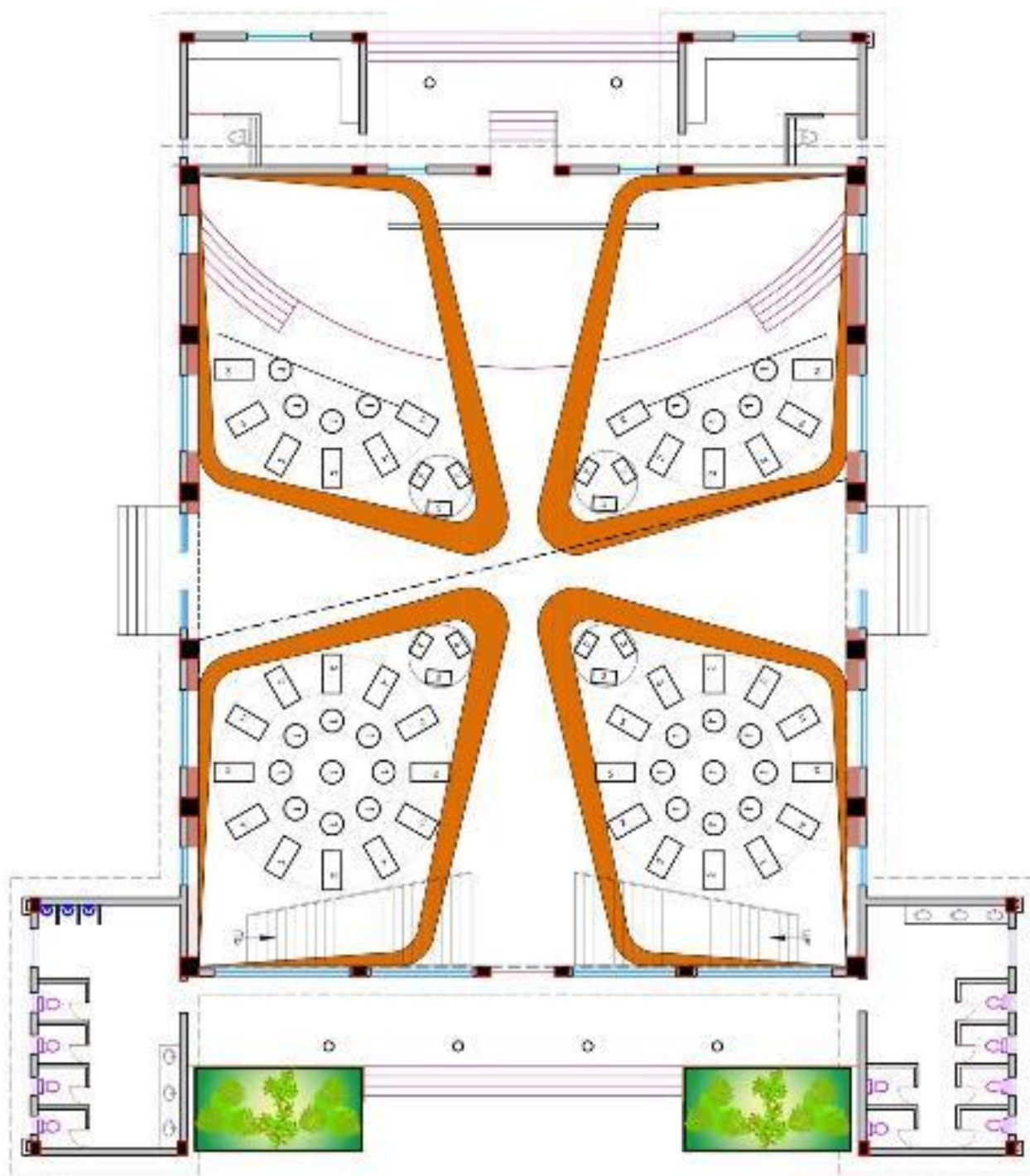


GROUND FLOOR PLAN (OPTION 1)

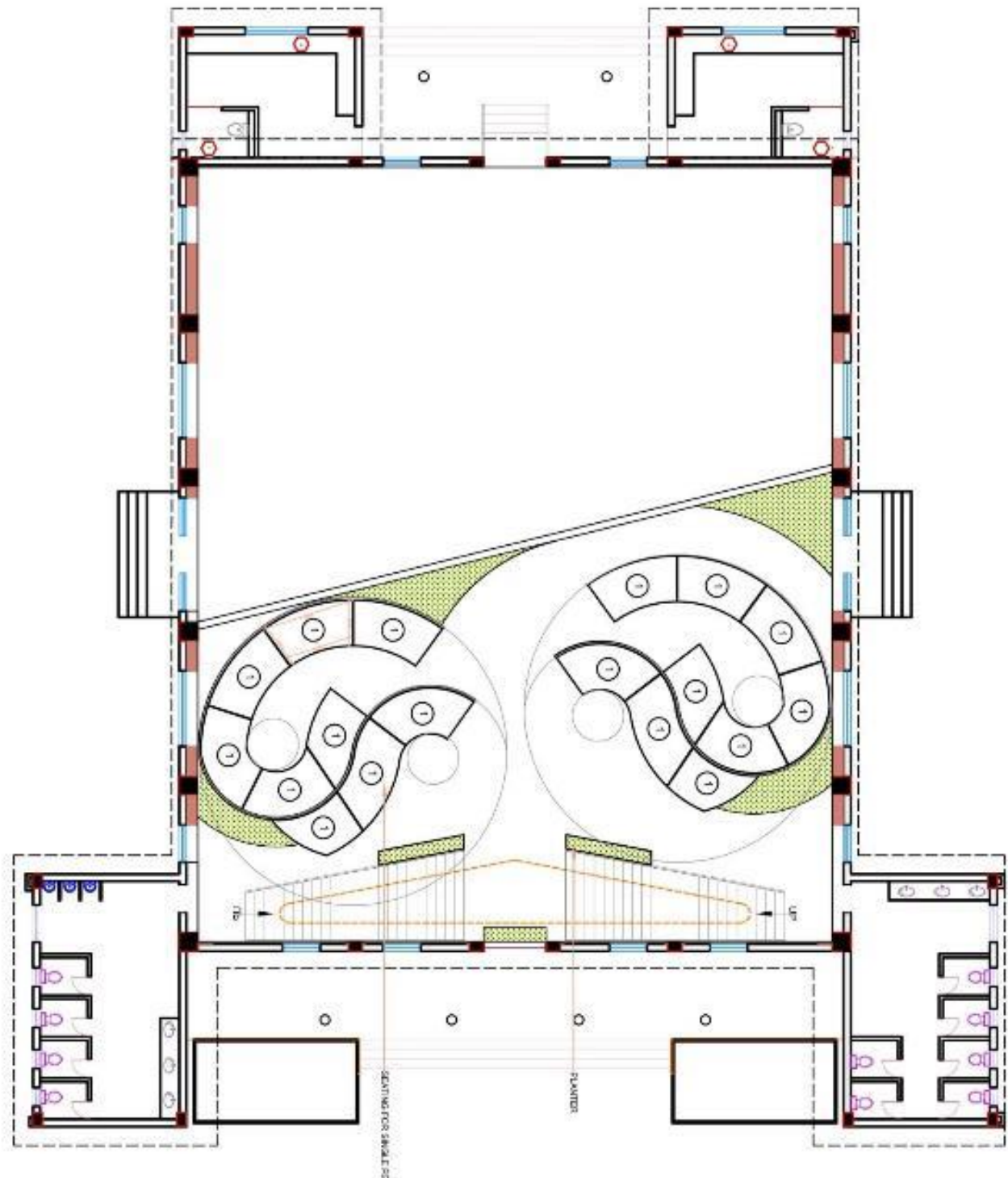


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

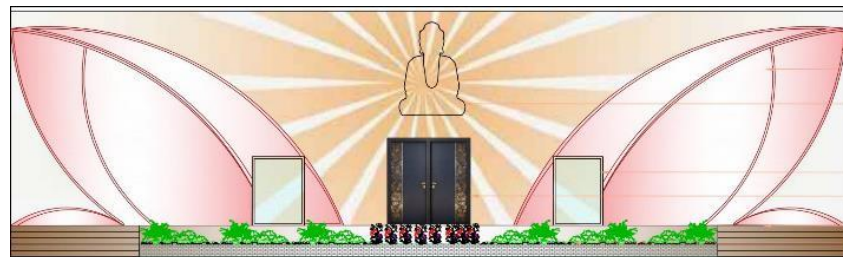
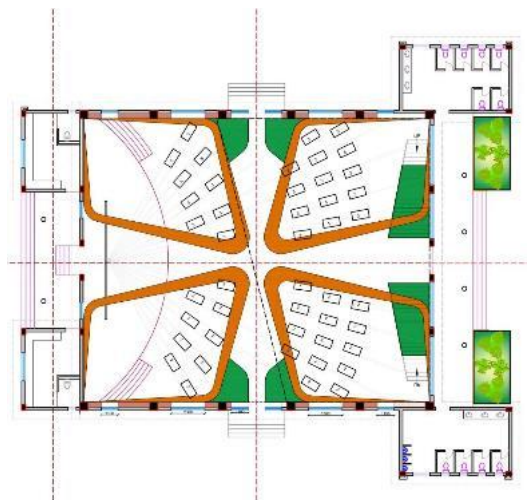
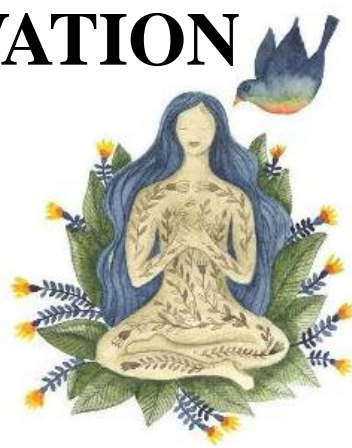
(OPTION 2)



MEZZANINE FLOOR PLAN

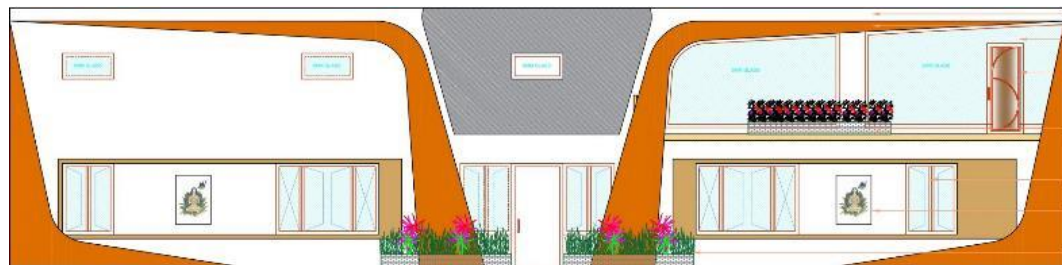


ELEVATION



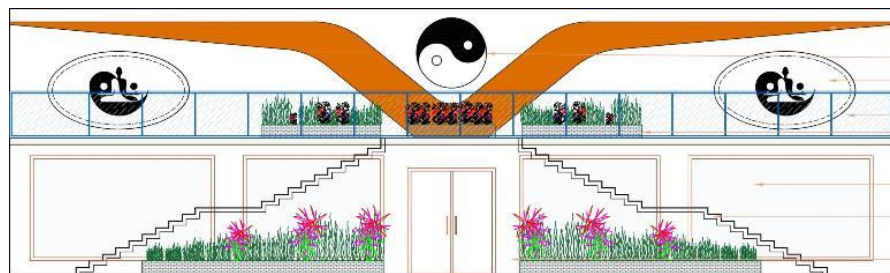
- 12" LOTUS SHAPE POP CARVING
- 14" LOTUS SHAPE POP CARVING
- LORD BUDDHA CUT ON WALL
- WINDOW
- STAGE ENTRANCE
- STAGE
- PLANTER

WALL ELEVATION D



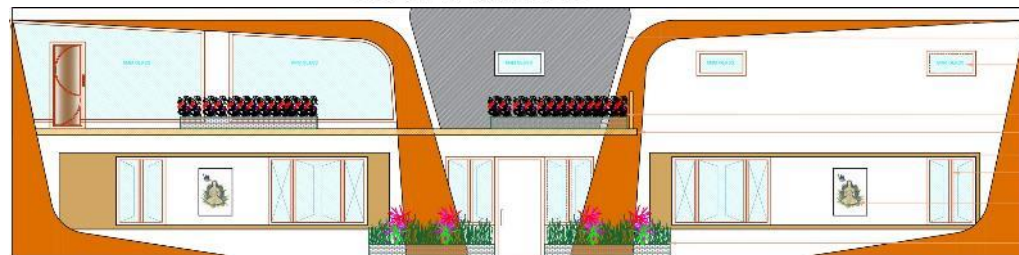
- WINDOW
- WINDOW
- 6MM GLASS
- DOOR
- PLANTER
- WINDOW
- PAINTING
- PLANTER

WALL ELEVATION B



- PAINTED OVER POP
- YIN YANG PAINTING
- PAINTING OF LORD BUDDHA
- RAILING
- PLANTER
- 6MM GLASS WINDOW
- STAIR
- PLANTER

WALL ELEVATION C

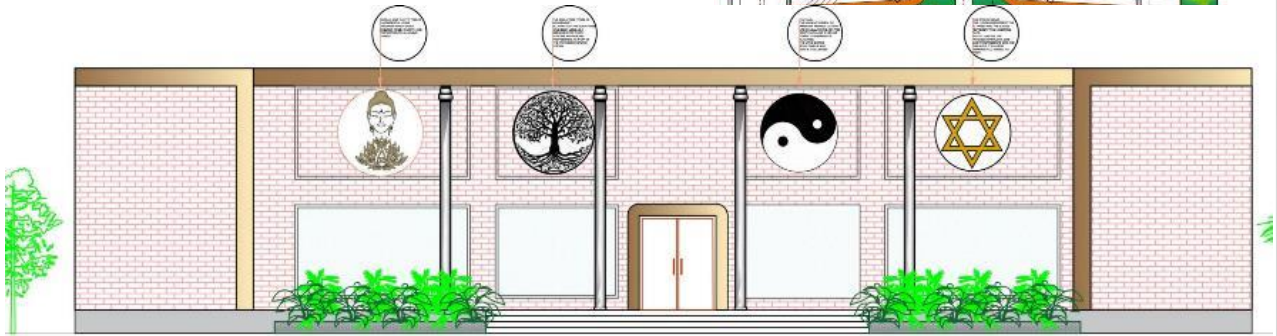
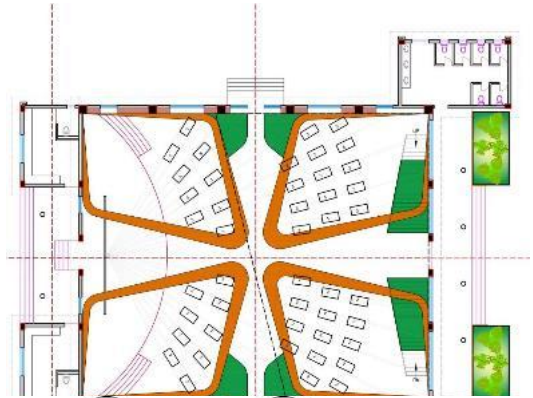


- 14" PAINTED OVER POP
- 12" PAINTED OVER POP
- VENTILATION
- PLANTER
- MEZZANINE FLOOR
- 12" PAINTED OVER POP
- WINDOW
- PAINTING
- PLANTER

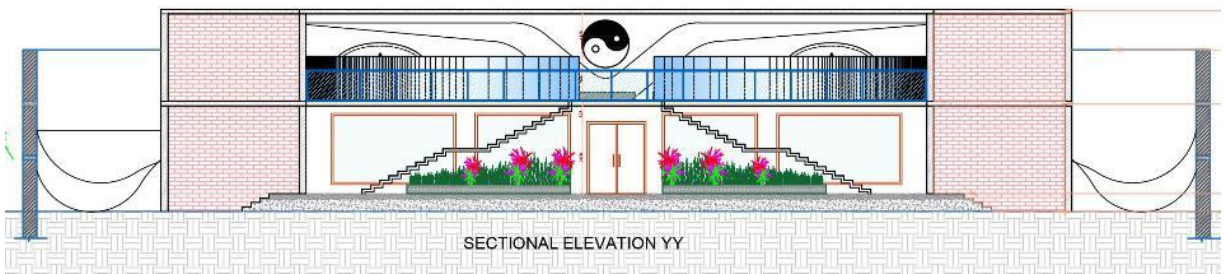
WALL ELEVATION A



SECTION



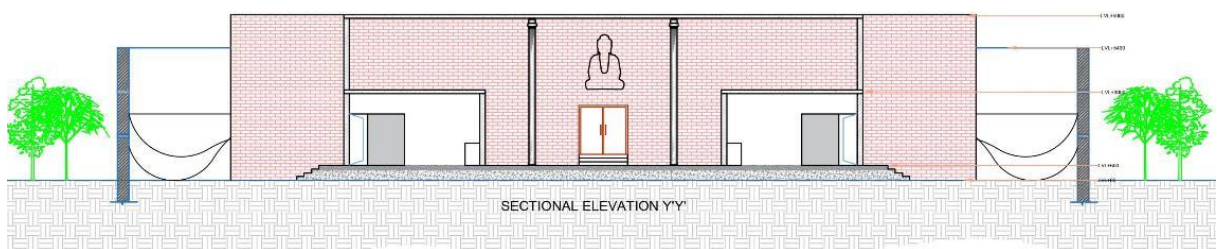
FRONT ELEVATION



SECTIONAL ELEVATION YY



SECTIONAL ELEVATION XX



SECTIONAL ELEVATION YY'





WATER



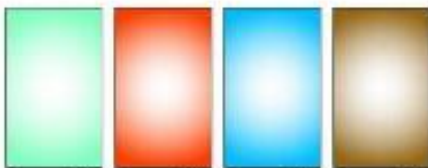
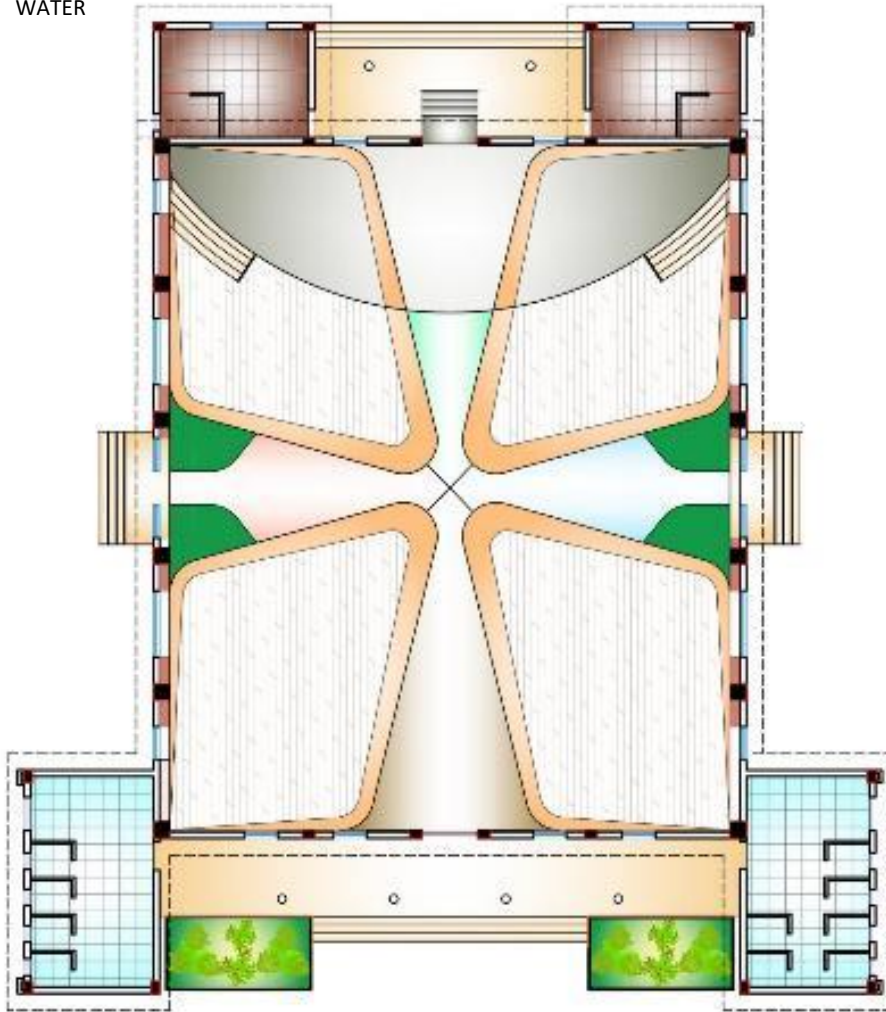
FIRE



SKY



EARTH



GRANITE STONE (EARTH)
GRANITE STONE (WATER)
GRANITE STONE (FIRE)
GRANITE STONE (SKY)

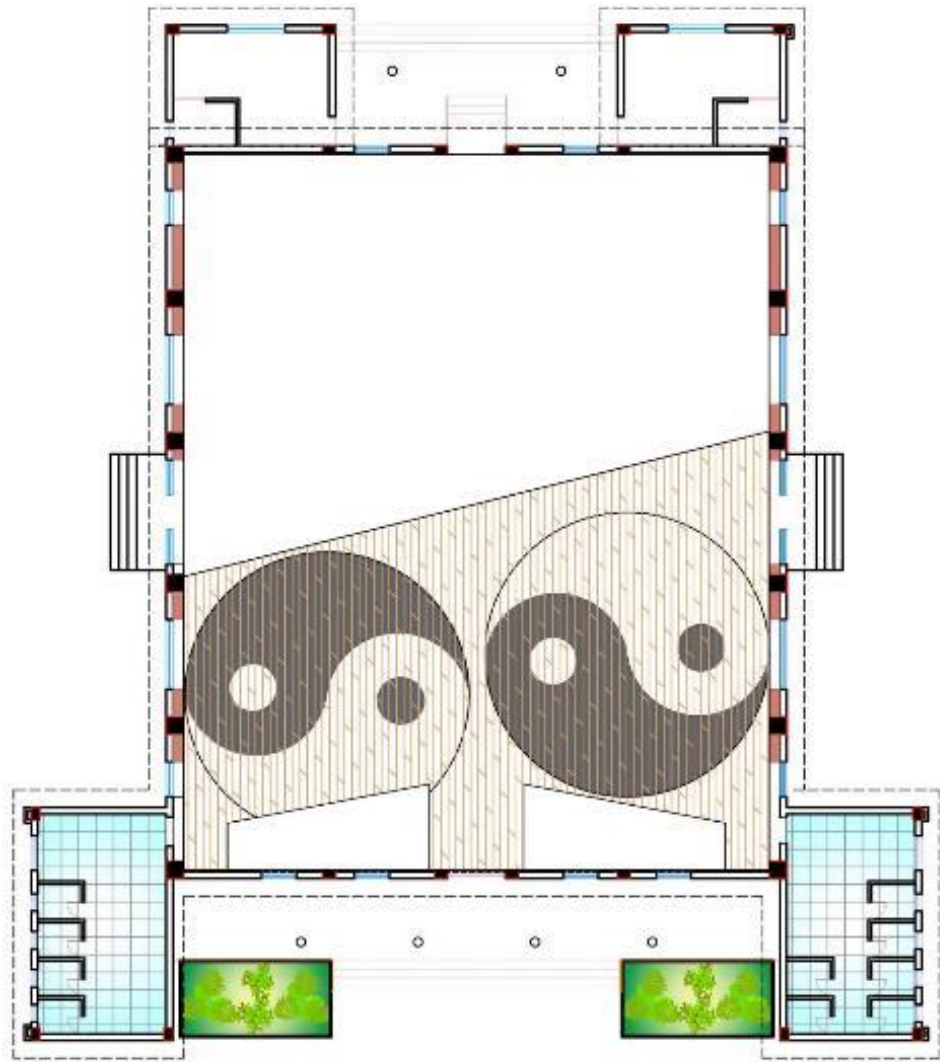


GRANITE STONE
WOODEN
GRANITE STONE
VITRIFIED TILE (600 X 800)

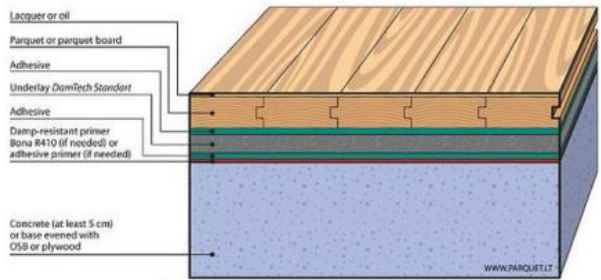
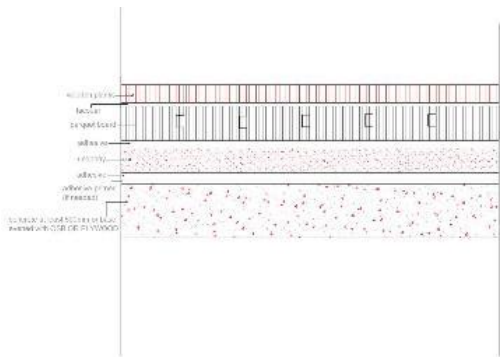
GROUND FLOOR FLOORING PLAN



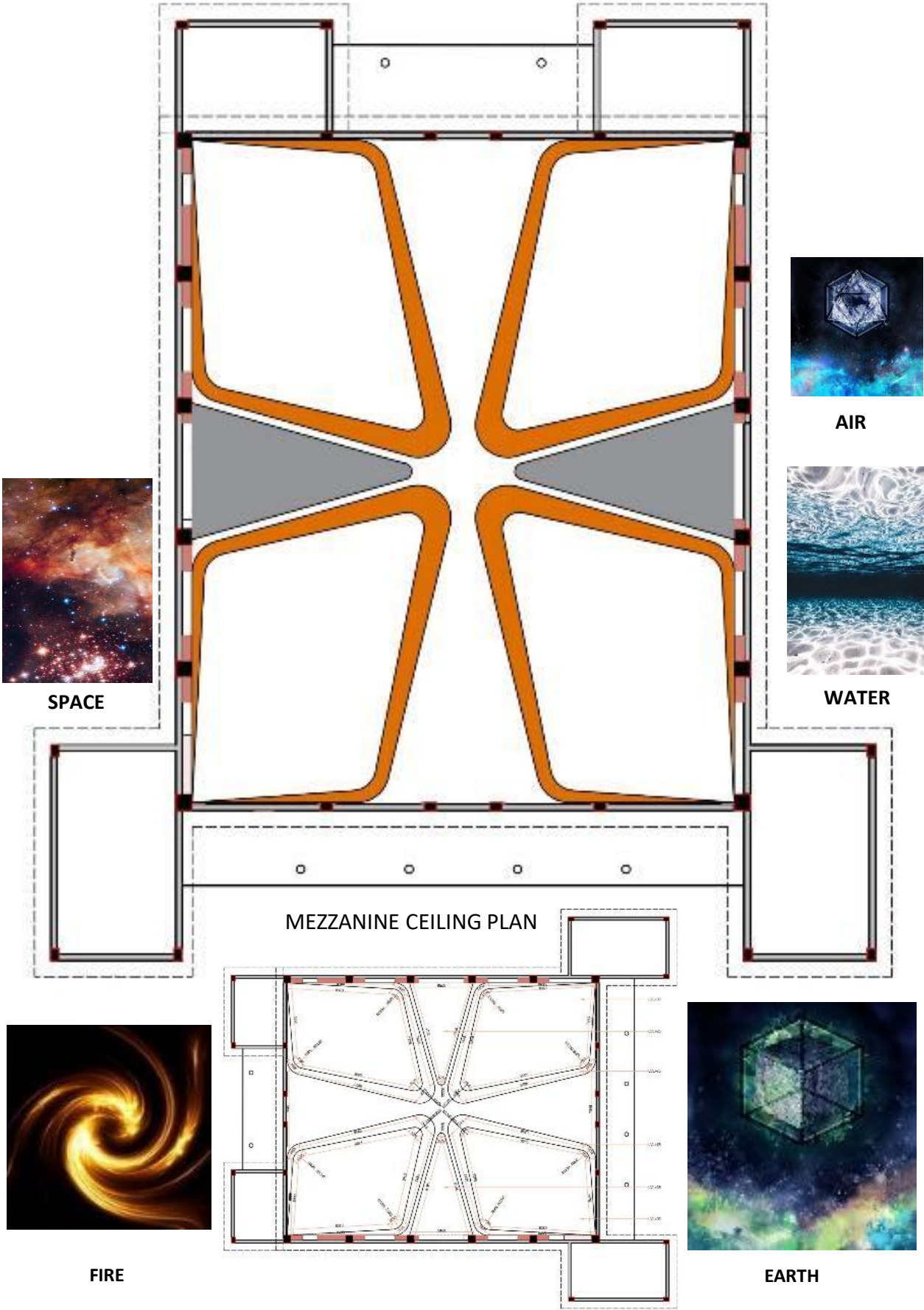
MEZZANINE FLOORING PLAN



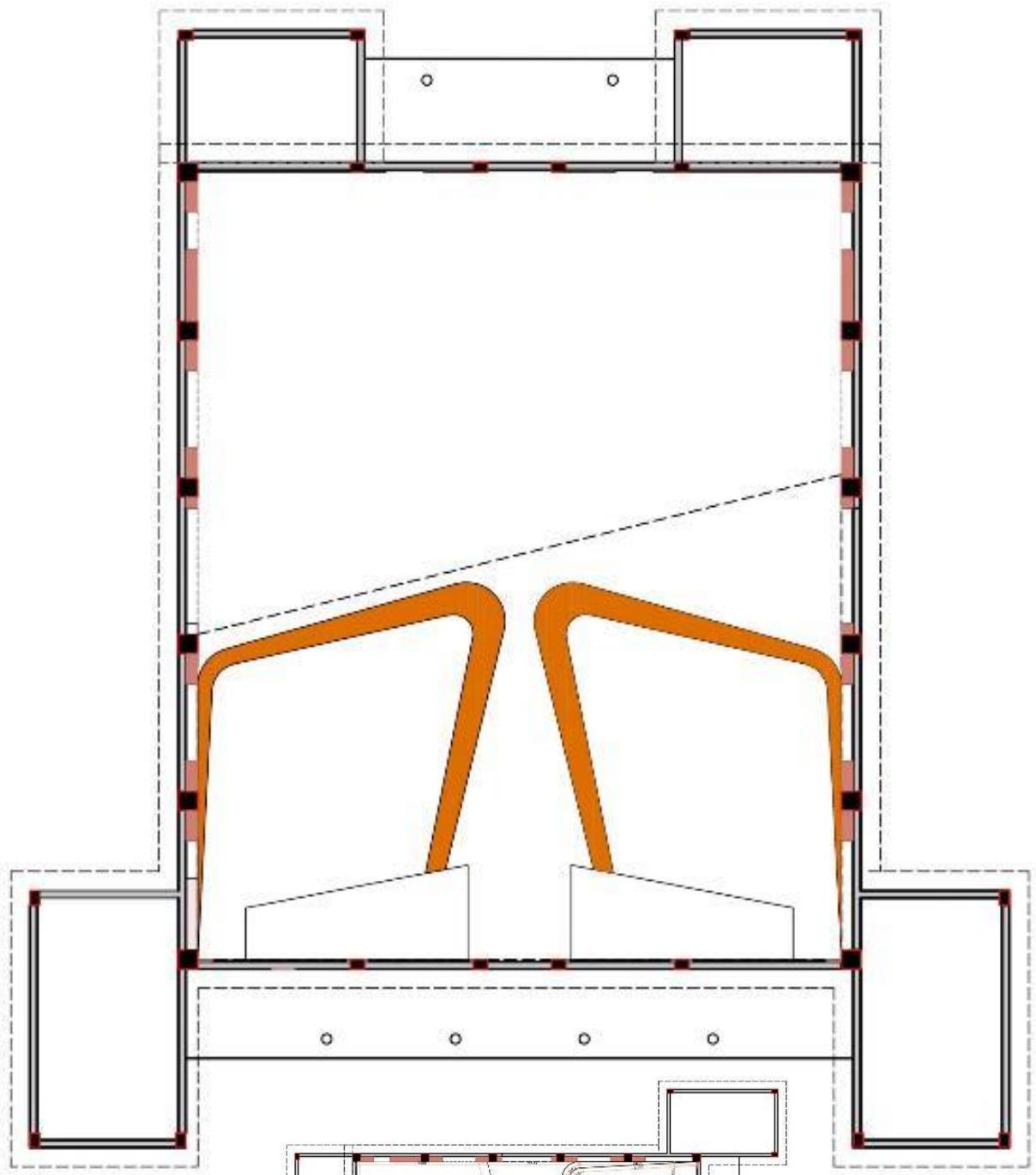
WOODEN FLOORING DETAIL



WORKING DRG OF MEZZANINE CEILING

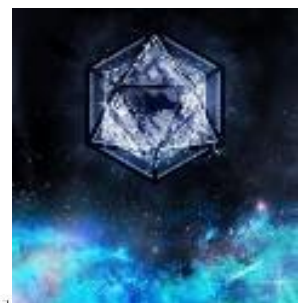
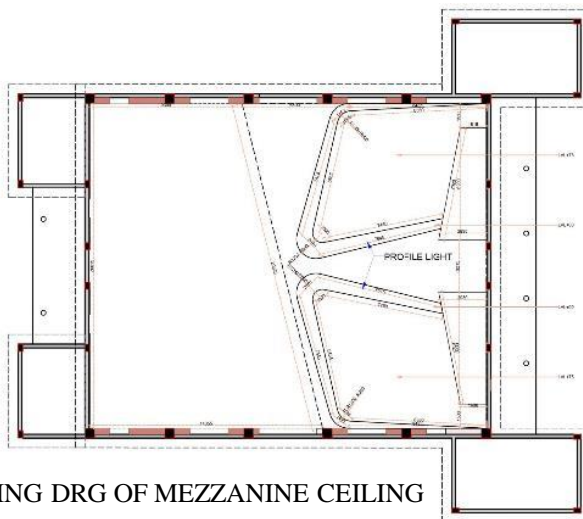


MEZZANINE CEILING PLAN



FIRE

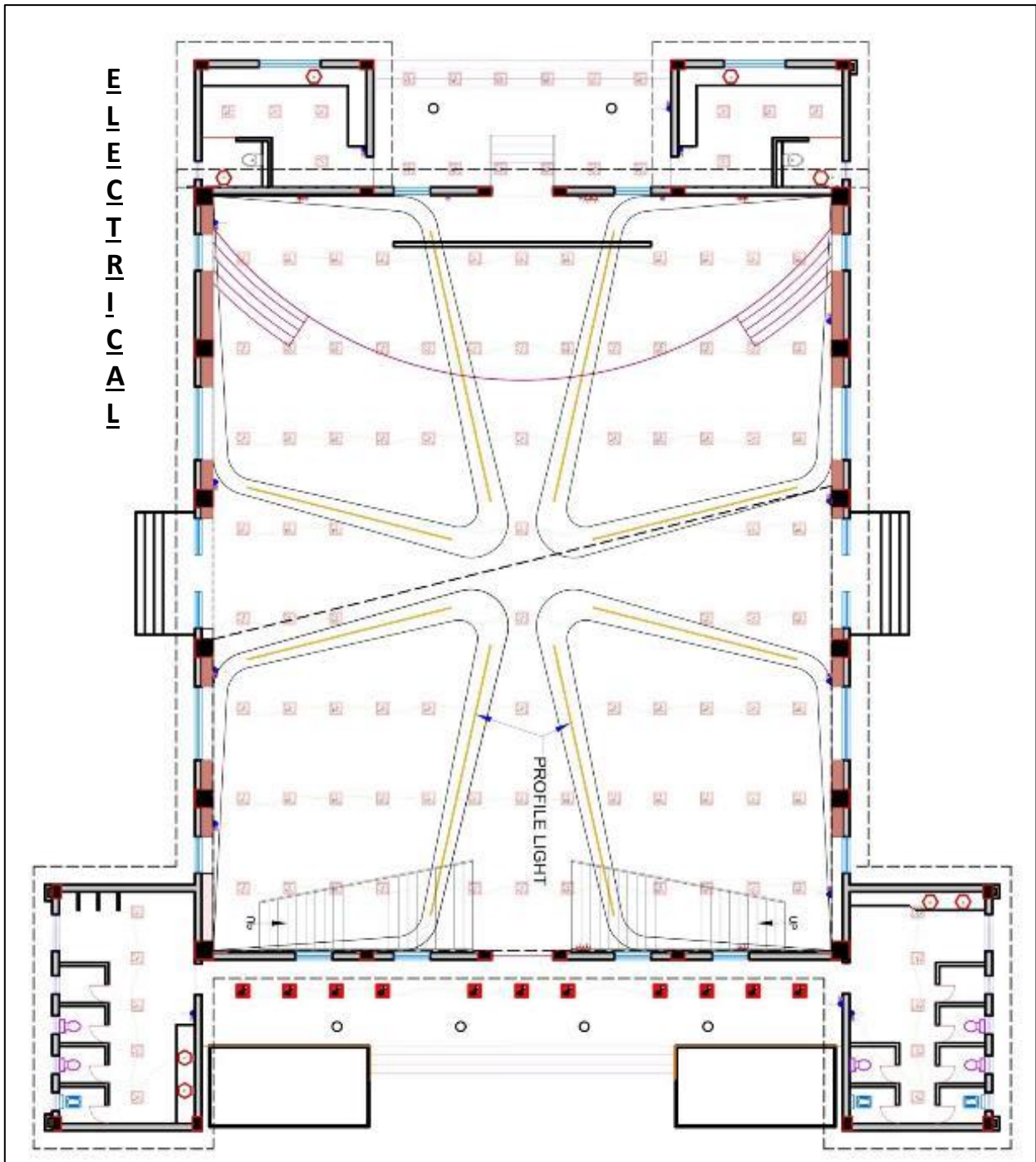
WORKING DRG OF MEZZANINE CEILING



AIR



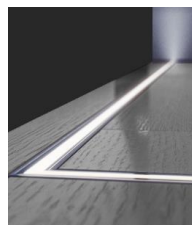
ELECTRICAL GROUND FLOOR PLAN



WALL FAN



SmartGlow

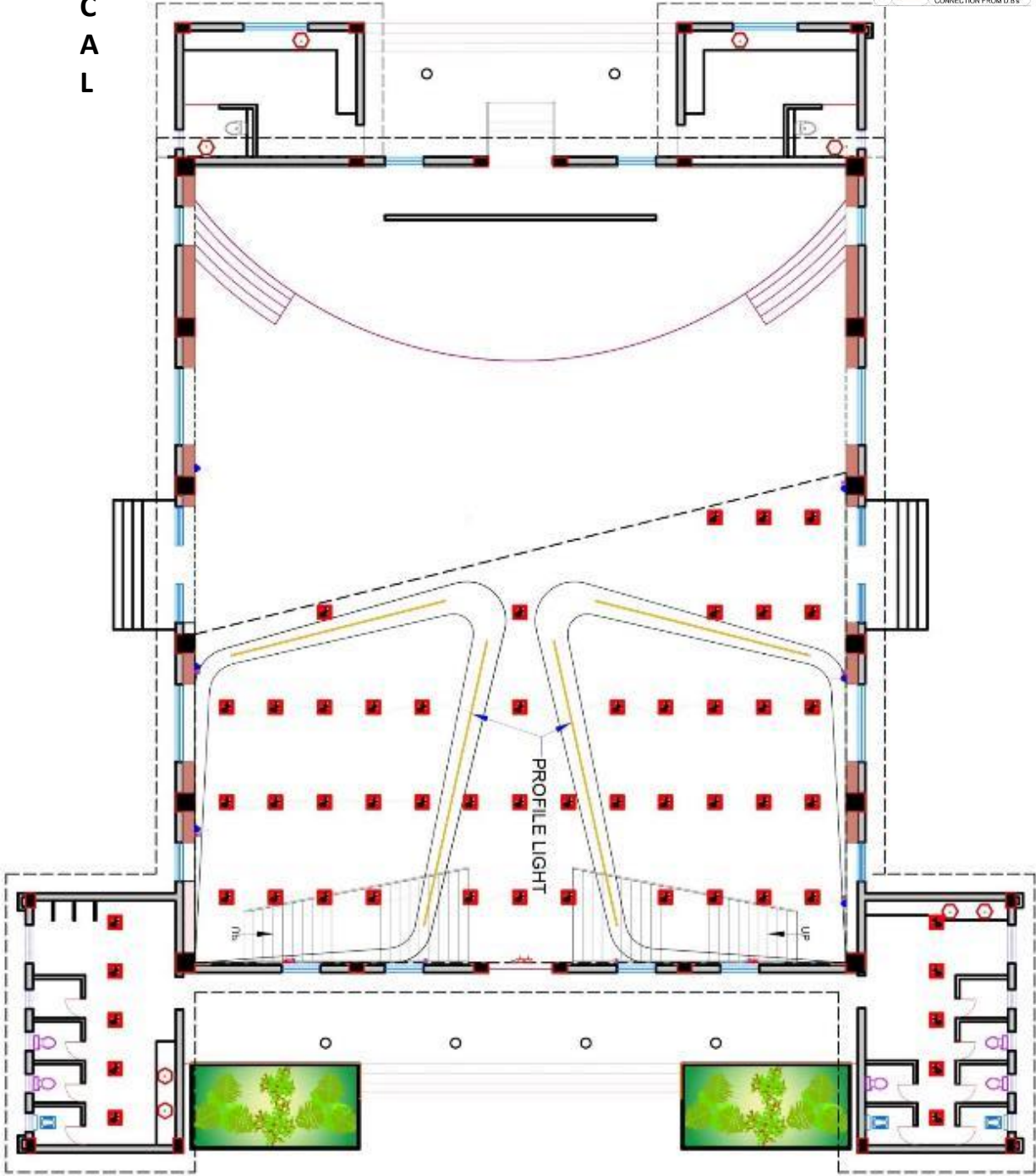


PROFILE LIGHT

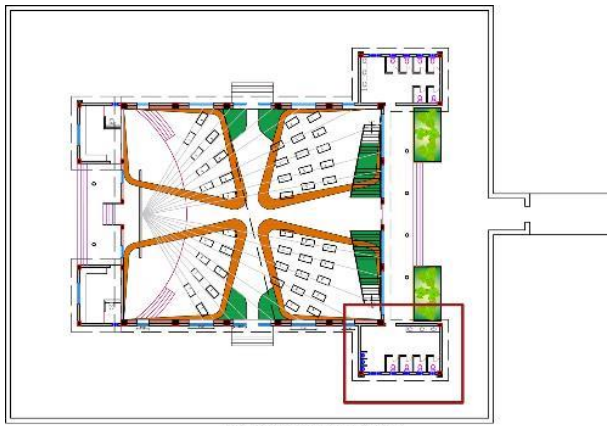


ELECTRICAL MEZZANINE FLOOR

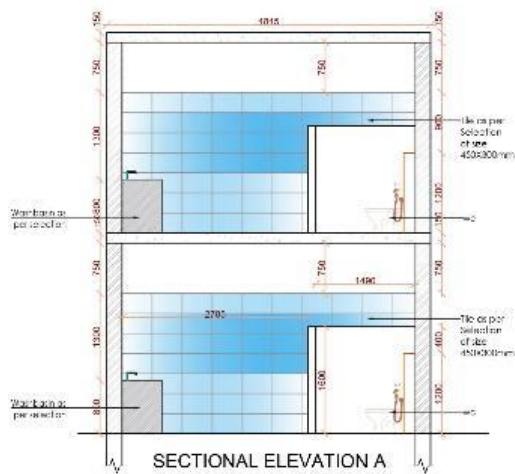
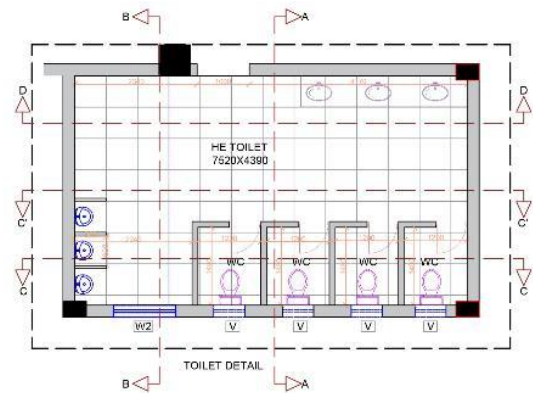
ELECTRICAL LEGEND >		
S.NO.	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1		CEILING FAN 1200 MM
2		1X22 WATT LED TUBE LIGHT
3		BATTEN HOLDER
4		1X4 W MIRROR LIGHT
5		1X10 WATT BULK HEAD
6		1X12 WATT LED LIGHT
7		EXHAUST FAN 250 MM X 500 MM
8		SWITCH BOARD
9		TWO WAY SWITCH
10		6 AMP. SHOCKET
11		6 AMP. SHOCKET
12		16 AMP. SHOCKET
13		HEAVY DUTY POWER SHOCKET (A.C.)
14		T.V. POINT
15		LIGHT D.B. & POWER D.B.
16		CONDUITS (20MM & 25MM DIA)
17		25 MMØ CONDUIT CONNECTION FROM D.B's



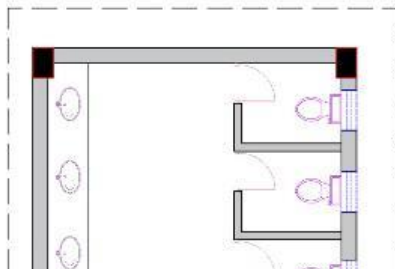
TOILET DETAIL



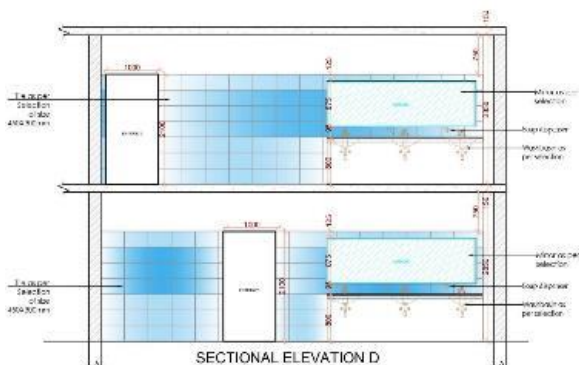
FURNITURE LAYOUT



SECTIONAL ELEVATION A



SECTIONAL ELEVATION B



SECTIONAL ELEVATION D



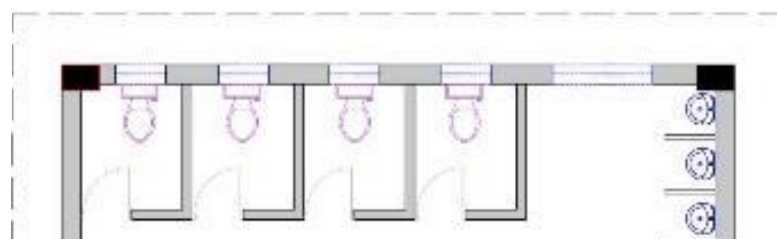
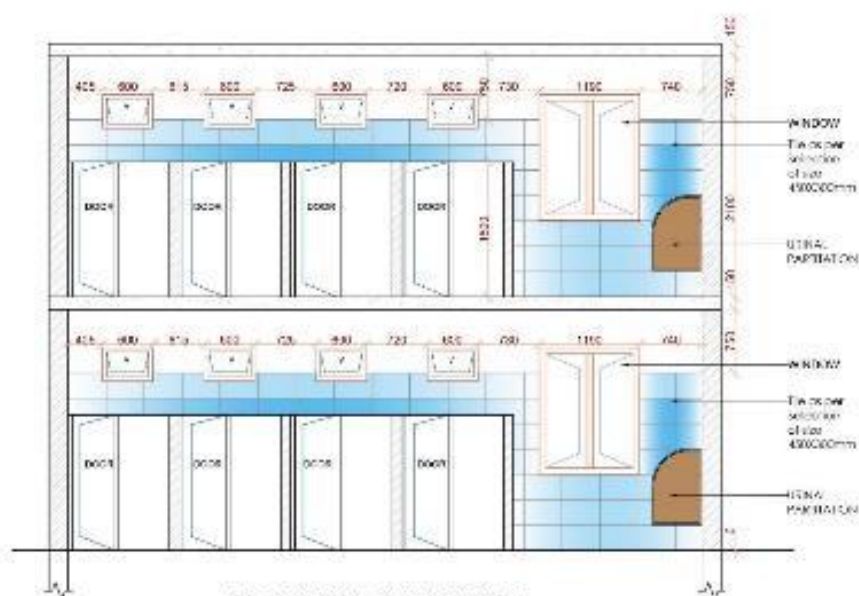
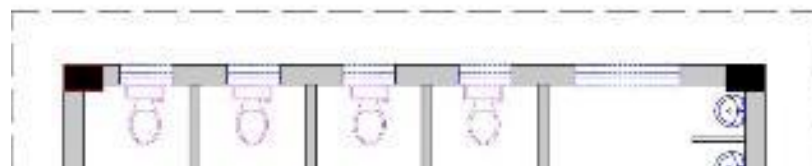
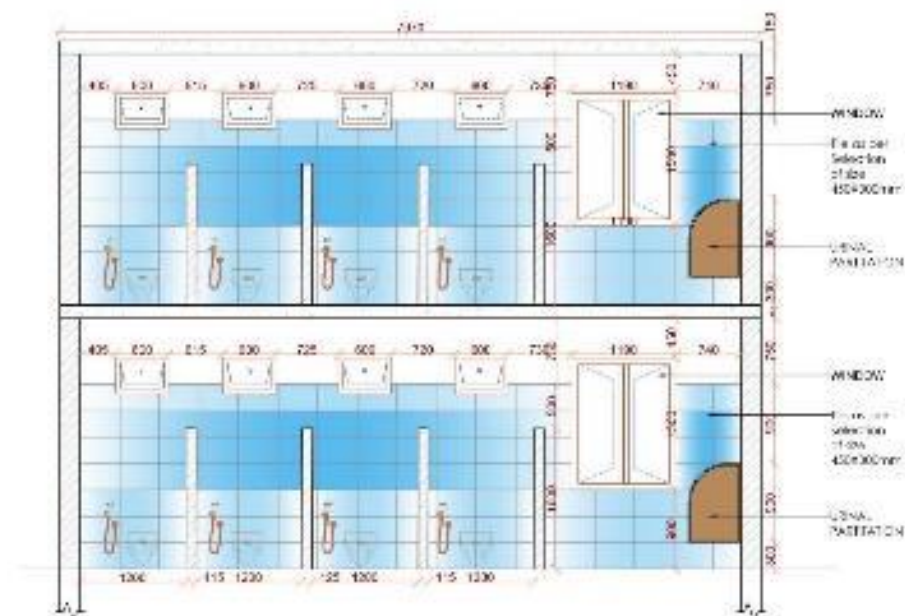
FLOOR TILE WITH SIZE
(600 X 600)



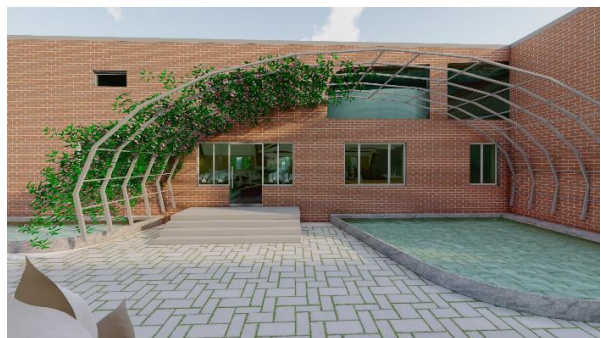
WALL TILE WITH SIZE
(450 X 300)



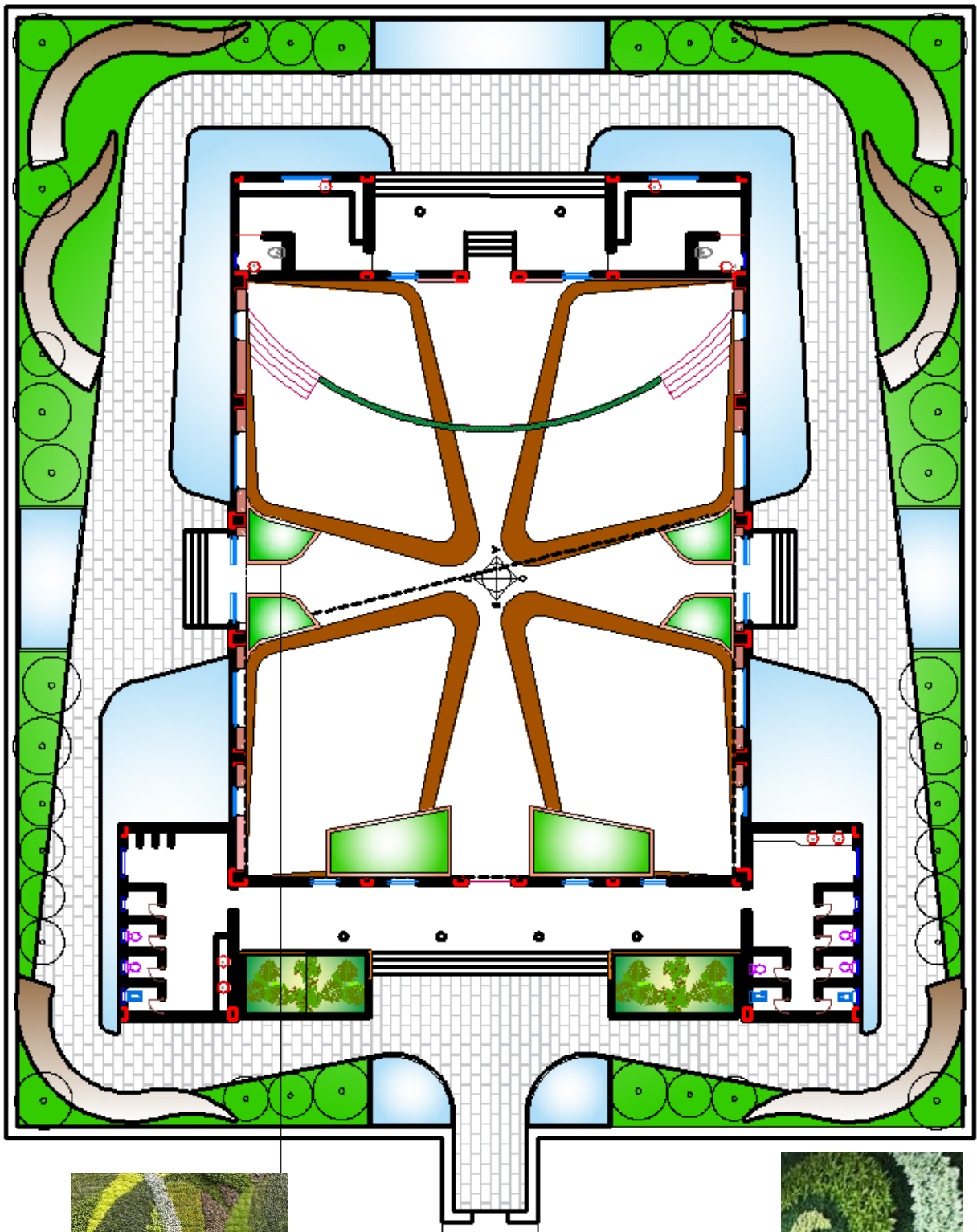
MEDITATION CENTRE IN JAIL



3D VIEWS



LANDSCAPE



CREEPERS

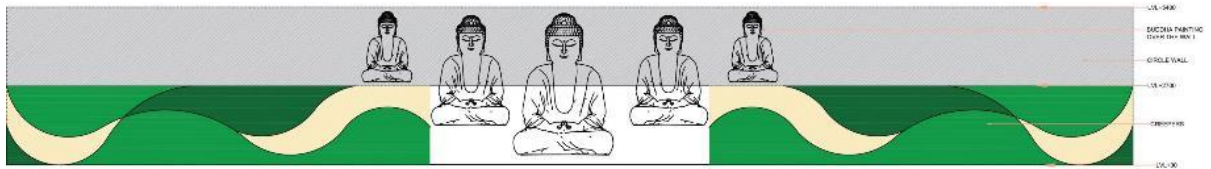


LANDSCAPE PLAN

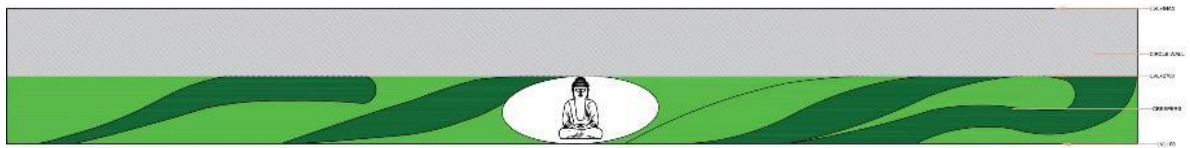


MEDITATION CENTRE IN JAIL

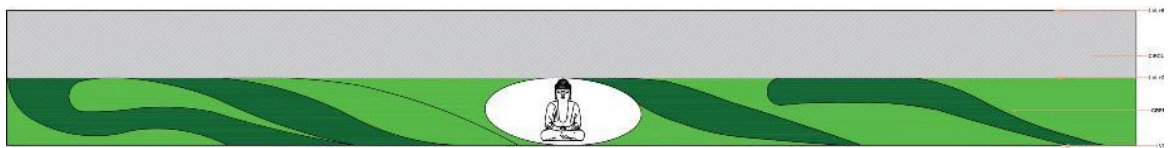
WALL ELEVATION



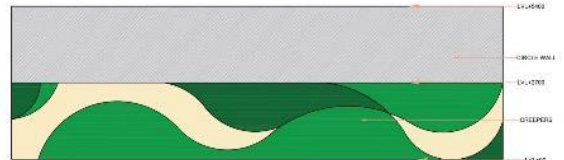
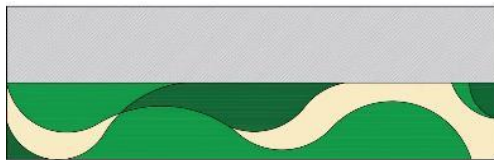
BOUNDARY WALL ELEVATION A



BOUNDARY WALL ELEVATION C



BOUNDARY WALL ELEVATION D



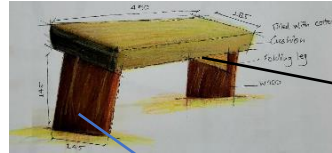
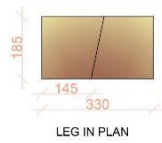
BOUNDARY WALL ELEVATION B

C
R
E
E
P
E
R

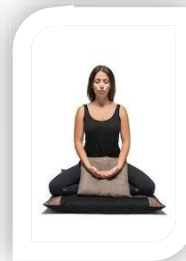


FURNITURE DETAIL

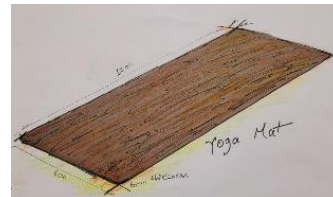
BENCH



BURMESE / BALINESE (SQUARE)



MAT



CHAIR

