

THESIS REPORT ON  
**“KASHI VISHWANATH CORRIDOR, VARANASI”**



**Shri  
Kashi Vishwanath  
Temple**

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

**BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE  
BY**

**VISHAL SINGH BHADAURIYA**

**1150101087**

THESIS GUIDE  
**AR. KESHAV KUMAR**

SESSION

2019-20



BBD UNIVERSITY

**TO THE**

**SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING**

**BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY**

**LUCKNOW.**

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**CERTIFICATE**

I hereby recommend that the thesis entitled “**KASHI VISHWANATH CORRIDOR**, VARANASI , U.P.” under the supervision of AR. KESHAV KUMAR, is the bonafide work of the student and can be accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor’s in architecture, school of Architecture and Planning, BBDU, Lucknow.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I would like to take this opportunity to thank my beloved thesis guide **AR. KESHAV KUMAR**, who has always helped me and have gave me brilliant ideas. I highly appreciate all the help he has given to me. Their concerns about the many problems involved in acquiring land for **KASHI VISHWANATH CORRIDOR** or for the expansion of existing ones have encouraged me to conduct this study as a means of presenting more explicitly the difficulties of **SHRI KASHI VISHWANATH TEMPLE** with such a heavy crowd of pilgrims.

I would like to thank the Dean **Prof. Mohit Kumar Aggarwal** and thesis coordinator **Ar. Urvashi Tiwari & Ar. Shailesh Kumar** without whose help and co-ordination this thesis may not have been possible. I also want to thank all my faculty members for the guidance that helped successfully integrating the research aspects of the project throughout this thesis.

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Vishal Singh Bhadauriya



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The famous Kashi Vishwanath Temple of Varanasi is being redesigned after analyzing the problems of the visitors and local people. In the new design we have to design a corridor which will connect the main ghats of Varanasi like Manikarnika ghat, Jaswanth ghat, Scindhia ghat and Lalita ghat.

The corridor will have various facilities related to the temple premises as well – Vigyanashala, community hall, souvenir shops, help desks, offices, control room, museum, Yagyashala, Mumukshu Bhawan, etc.

We also have to keep in mind that we have to preserve few of the important temples along with developing the new facilities and area.

## HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

The KASHI Vishwanath Gali, where the ancient Siva temple and the Gyanvapi mosque are located, is the soul of Kashi, or Benaras. The majority of buildings and temples in Varanasi, as the city is officially known, have existed since time immemorial. Some of the structures are 500-600 years old and stood tall until, of course, officials arrived on the scene with hammers.

The residential colony around the temple, which is as old as the temple itself, is now reduced to rubble. A heritage building in Lahori Tola mohalla (locality), which abuts the Neelkant Mahadev temple area, was the house of Nishkameshwar Mishra.

There were narrow lanes in the temple premises which were connected to the temple in a hazardous way. People have to wait for hours for visiting to the temple.

## NEED OF PROJECT

As the temple was surrounded by various residential and commercial blocks it was not easy to visit the temple and visitors have to wait for long to visit the temple. There was also not very well developed with VIP facilities and does not have an emphasizing premises. The local area also faces problems due to high crowd and security of the area. So to overcome various problems we have to introduce this project.

## AIM AND OBJECTIVE

Aim of the site is to provide a clean and world-class corridor along with all the facilities. To provide facility for all the class of visitors. The design should have a positive impact and should be designed in such a way that it reduces maximum problems faced by everyone. The design should be sustainable and not very costly. The project would be completed in given period of time.

## SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF PROJECT

This project will emphasize the beauty of Kashi Vishwanath temple. It will also provide people visit the temple in less time and directly from the ghat a person can go and visit the temple. The corridor will give them world-class facilities. The temple will become more popular and will have more visitors.

There are various limitations as for the project we have to demolish over 296 houses and small temples. The place is highly crowded because of the temple and we have to design everything without disturbing any surrounding and present temple. Due to high security we have a limited access of the temple.

## INTRODUCTION



# SITE STUDY



## ABOUT VARANASI

VARANASI IS A CITY WHICH IS KNOWN FOR MULTI-CULTURAL, MULTI-RELIGIOUS, AND MULTI-ETHICS, IT IS MOSAIC OF INDIAN ART AND ARCHITECTURE WHICH IS ONE OF THE UNIQUE EXAMPLE OF VARIETY AND UNITY OF INDIA. IT IS WORLD FAMOUS BECAUSE OF AFFLUENT CULTURE AND OPULENT HERITAGE OF GHATS. THE CITY IS ENJOYING ITS ULTIMATE SPIRITUALITY STATUS DUE TO ITS UMBILICAL RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIA'S HOLIEST OF THE HOLIES AT BANK OF RIVER GANGA SINCE MYTHOLOGICAL TIMES.



**CLIENT:-** SHRI KASHI VISHWANATH TEMPLE TRUST

**LOCATION:-** SHRI KASHI VISHWANATH TEMPLE,  
VARANASI (U.P.)

**SITE AREA:-** 18.33 ACRES

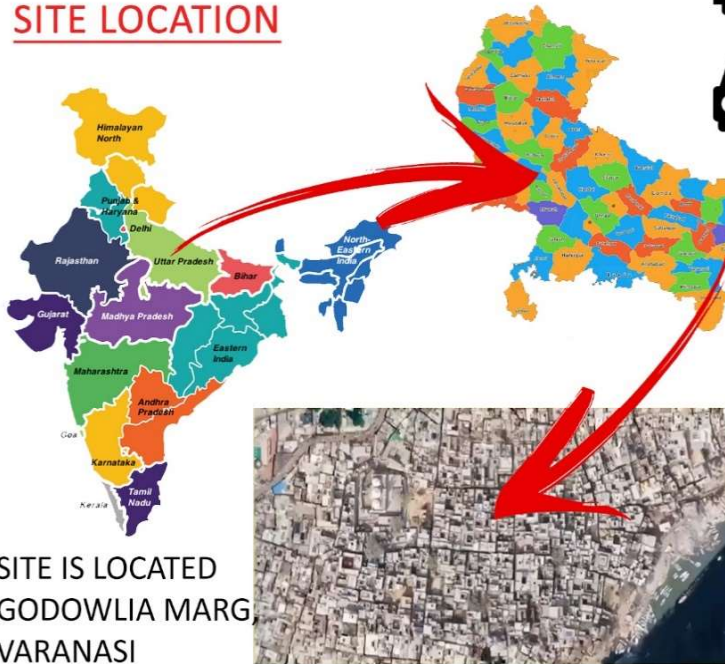
## BUILDING BYE LAWS

F.A.R. - 1.50

GROUND COVERAGE UPTO 40%

HEIGHT -NO RESTRICTION

## SITE LOCATION



24.8 KM FROM  
LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT  
(VIA NH 37)



4.4 KM FROM  
VARANASI RAILWAY STATION  
(VIA BENIA BAGH ROAD)



4.8 KM FROM  
VARANASI BUS STAND  
(VIA BENIA BAGH ROAD)



THE CITY IS MAJORILY CONNECTED WITH  
EXPRESSWAYS AND HAVE A EASY ACCESS  
FOR THE SITE.

## PERSONAL INTENT

EVER SINCE I HAVE LISTENED ABOUT THE PROPOSAL KASHI VISHWANATH CORRIDOR FROM PM MODI'S TWITTER'S HANDLE WHEN HE POSTED THE WALKTHROUGH OF THE VISHWANATH DHAM I HAVE DECIDED THAT I WILL GIVE MY THESIS ON THE THIS TOPIC ONLY IF I MADE THE GIVEN REQUIREMENTS.

I ACTUALLY HAVE INCIDENTS THAT I HAVE VISITED VARANASI TWICE BUT NEVER GOT THE OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT THE TEMPLE CAMPUS DUE TO HIGH CROWD.

## POPULATION & AREA

ACCORDING TO CENSUS 2011

TOTAL POPULATION = 36,76,841

MALE POPULATION = 19,21,857

FEMALE POPULATION = 17,54,984

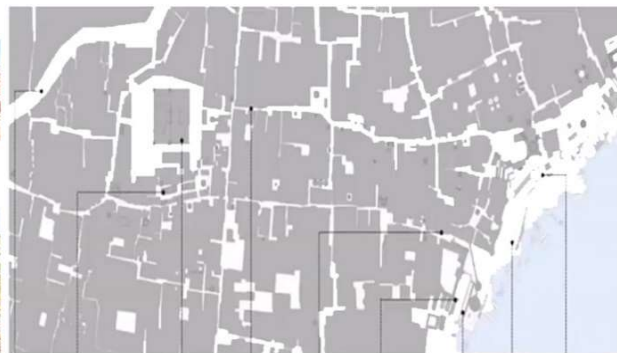
TOTAL AREA = 112.1 SQKM



GODOWLIA MARG



VISHWANATH TEMPLE



NEELKANTH GALI



GOENKA LIBRARY



GYANVAPI MASJID



JALASEN GHAT



MANIKARNIKA GHAT



LALITA GHAT

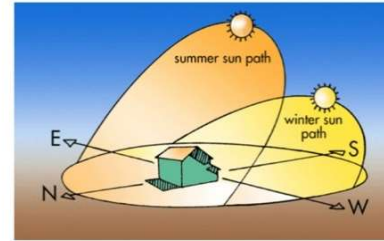
## SITE STUDY

## SITE SURROUNDING



## CLIMATE

VARANASI EXPERIENCES A HUMID SUBTROPICAL CLIMATE WITH LARGE VARIATIONS BETWEEN SUMMER AND WINTER TEMPERATURES. THE DRY SUMMER STARTS IN APRIL AND LASTS UNTIL JUNE, FOLLOWED BY THE MONSOON SEASON FROM JULY TO OCTOBER. COLD WAVES FROM THE HIMALAYAN REGION CAUSE TEMPERATURES TO DIP ACROSS THE CITY IN THE WINTER FROM DECEMBER TO FEBRUARY.



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## REQUIREMENT

### MULTIPURPOSE HALL

a shared space for cultural and community activities.

### VARANASI GALLERY

an exhibition of the spiritual traditions of india

### CITY MUSEUM

where visitors can appreciate a carefully curated exhibition of historic photographs and paintings of the city.

### MUMUKSHU BHAVAN

a hospice for the elderly and infirm.

### PILGRIM REST HOUSE

rooms and dormitories for use by pilgrims

### SHRI KASHI VISHWANATH MANDIR PARISAR

a shaded colonnade that surrounds the temple, providing people with shelter within the mandir parisar.

### MANDIR CHOWK

### VEDIC KENDRA

a museum of the vedic scriptures.

### GOENKA LIBRARY

a century old public library that houses over 10,000 books in 8 languages.

### JALASEN TERRACE

an elevated courtyard atop a heritage structures, which offers a vista of the River Ganga.

### PUBLIC STAGE

### JETTY

## SERVICES

### ELECTRICAL SUB STATION

LOW TENSION WIRES ARE HANGED WITH THE POLES.

### ELECTRIC POLE

ELECTRIC POLES ARE RUNNING ALONG THE SIDES.

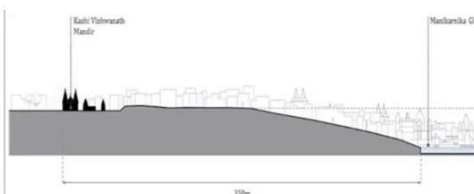
### DRAIN ALONG THE ROAD

### SEWER LINE

SEWER LINE IS UNDERGROUND



## SITE SECTION



## SITE STUDY

## SITE ANALYSIS

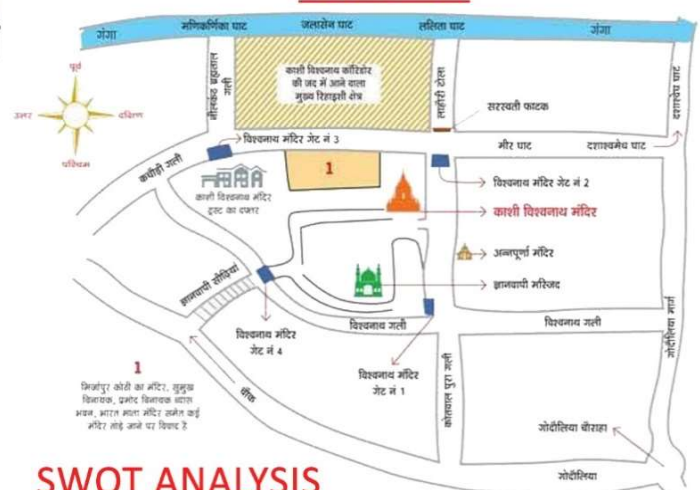
THE PROPOSED CORRIDOR WHICH WILL CONNECT THE GHATS TO THE TEMPLE HAS A LOTS OF CONFLICTS AS THERE WERE MANY HOUSES, SHOPS AND TEMPLES WHICH WERE COMING IN THE WAY OF THE CORRIDORS.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS FIND A MIDDLE WAY BY PURCHASING THE AREAS BY GIVING THE COMPANSIONS. PRESENTLY OVER 290 HOUSES ARE BEING PURCHASED AND DEMOLISHED.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED THAT OVER 41 TEMPLES WHICH ARE FOUND DURING THE DEMOLATION PERIOD WILL BE REDEVELOPED AND REGAINED.



## KEY PLAN



## SWOT ANALYSIS

### STRENGTH

being the heritage site it will em-phasise people at world level.

### OPPORTUNITIES

providing the world class facilities with the look of indian culture.

### WEAKNESS

This project needs a lot of demolition work.

### THREATS

The temple is a highly visited place and the work should be completed without affecting it.

## LAND USE

MOSTLY THERE WERE MIXED USE PATTERN BUILDING HAVING SHOPS AT BASE WITH RESIDENCE ON TOP.



## FEASIBILITY

THERE ARE LOTS OF PROBLEMS FACED AS THE SITE IS HIGHLY CROWDED AND THERE ARE NARROW LANES FOR THE VISIT OF ONE OF THE PRESTIGIOUS TEMPLE OF INDIA.

DURING THE PEAK SEASONS THERE ARE LONG WAITING QUEUES TO VISIT THE VISHWANATH TEMPLE. PEOPLE HAVE TO WAIT FOR HOURS TO VISIT THERE. THE LOCAL PEOPLE ALSO GET INFLUENCED BY THE CROWD AS THEY ALSO GET DISTURBED. CITY GETS CROWDED DURING THESE PEAK SEASONS. PEOPLE TAKE BATH IN HOLY GANGA AND THEN THEY VISIT THE TEMPLE.

## PROPOSED SITE



## SOIL CONSIDERATION

THE SOILS OF VARANASI DISTRICT CAN BE CLASSIFIED INTO FOUR CATEGORIES DEPENDING UPON THEIR TEXTURE, COMPOSITION AND FORMATION PROCESS AS THE RIVERS HAVE PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN IT. I) GANGA SANDY LOAM, II) WESTERN LOW LAND SOIL, III) WESTERN UPLAND SOIL AND IV) LOAMY SOIL.

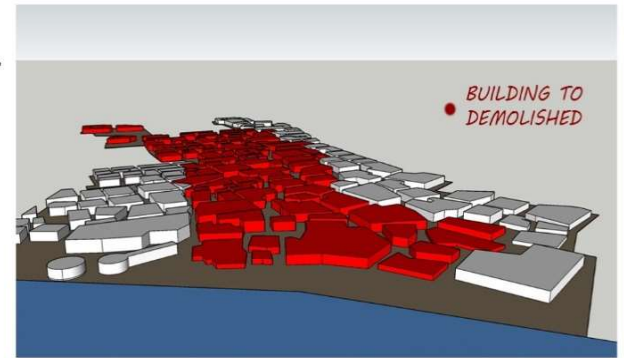
GANGA SANDY LOAM

## SITE STUDY



## DEMOLISHED CONDITION

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## LIMITATIONS

VARANASI IS AN ANCIENT CITY WHICH HAS A IMPACT ON TOURISM OVER MANY YEARS. SO IT IS DESIGNED IN A HIP HAZARD WAY THATS WHY THE ARCHITECTURE OF GHAT REGION IS POORLY MANAGED. SO BY INTRODUCING THIS PROPOSAL OF CORRIDOR WE HAVE TO DEMOLISH A LOT OF AREA WHICH WILL CONSIST OF 294 HOUSES OF APPROX 7 ACRES.

AS THE SITE IS HIGHLY SENSITIVE AREA SO WE HAVE TO DESIGN IN SUCH A WAY THAT WE DO NOT DISTURB EITHER THE TEMPLE PREMISES NOR THE THE GYANVAPI MASJID.

## SLOPE

SINCE THE SITE IS LOCATED ON THE BANK OF RIVER GANGA SO THERE IS SLOPE FROM TEMPLE TOWARDS GHAT.

NORTHWEST TO NORTHEAST.

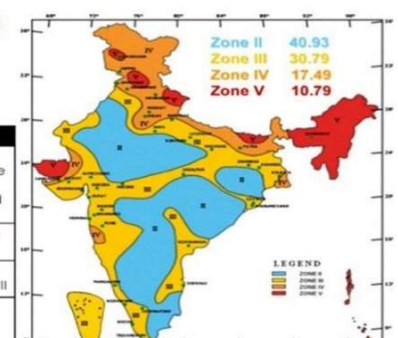
## SEISMIC ZONE

IF THE SOIL COMPOSITION IS SANDY, LIKE IN VARANASI THEN MODERATE MEASURES FOR EARTHQUAKE RESISTANCE IN THE STRUCTURAL DESIGN COULD MINIMISE THE RISK TO A HIGH-RISE FROM A HIGH INTENSITY EARTHQUAKE ZONE 3.

Seismic Zone  
Map of India: -2002

About 59 percent of the land area of India is liable to seismic hazard damage

Zone	Intensity
Zone V	Very High Risk Zone Area liable to shaking Intensity IX (and above)
Zone IV	High Risk Zone Intensity VIII
Zone III	Moderate Risk Zone Intensity VII
Zone II	Low Risk Zone VI (and lower)



# CASE STUDY

AKSARDHAM TEMPLE, DELHI  
STUDY OF GHATS, MATHURA



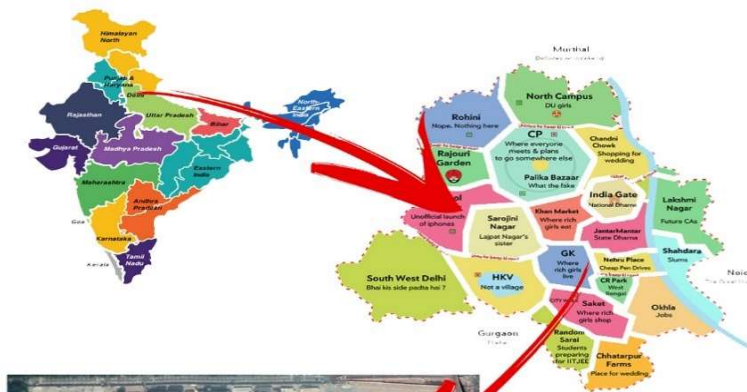
# AKSHARDHAM TEMPLE

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**TYPE OF PROJECT:** TEMPLE COMPLEX  
**CLIENT:** BAPS SWAMINARAYAN SANSTHA  
**ARCHITECT:** PRAMUKH SWAMI MAHARAJ  
**LOCATION:** 7750 SQM.  
**AREA:** NH 24, PANDAV NAGAR, NEW DELHI  
**FACILITIES:** TEMPLE, WATER SHOW, NARAYAN SAROVAR, LIGHT AND SOUND SHOW, GAIANT SCREEN THEATRE, BOAT RIDE, FOOD COURT, SOUVENIR SHOP



## SITE LOCATION

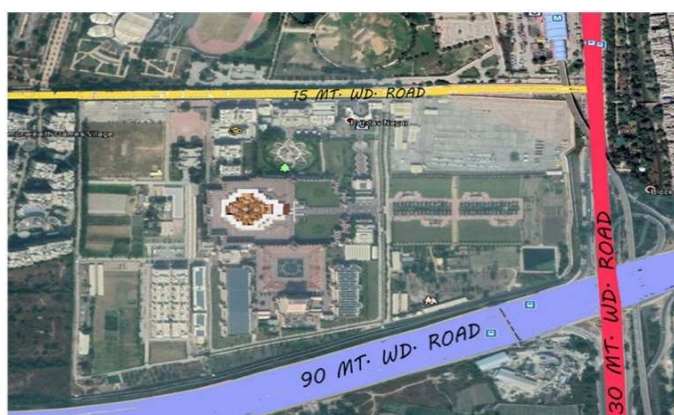


THE SITE IS LOCATED ON NH 24, PANDAV NAGAR, NEW DELHI. THIS LOCATION IS ABOUT WALKING DISTANCE FROM AKSHARDHAM METRO STATION. IT IS NEAR NOIDA LINK ROAD.

## SITE SURROUNDING



## SITE PLAN



**SITE AREA - APPROX 100 ACRES.**

THE SITE CONSIST OF 3 SIDE ROAD BUT IT HAS ONLY 1 ENTRY AND 1 EXIT DUE TO SECURITY REASONS. PARKING OF APPROX 500 CARS IS AVAILABLE JUST NEXT TO THE ENTRY.

**ORIENTATION: MAJOR AXIS IS NE-SW**

PRIMARY ROAD  
DELHI - MEERUT  
EXPRESSWAY

SECONDARY ROAD  
NOIDA LINK  
ROAD

TERTIARY ROAD  
AKSHARDHAM  
ROAD



## SITE ACCESSIBILITY



23 KM FROM  
INDIRA GANDHI INTERNATIONAL  
AIRPORT (VIA SARDAR PATEL MARG)



8.5 KM FROM  
NEW DELHI RAILWAY  
STATION (VIA PDDU MARG)

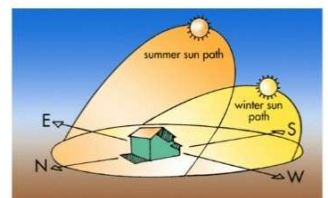


12 KM FROM  
KASHMERE GATE BUS  
STOP (VIA NH 44)

## CLIMATE

COMPOSITE CLIMATE

AVERAGE RAINFALL OF ABOUT 800MM.



## CASE STUDY

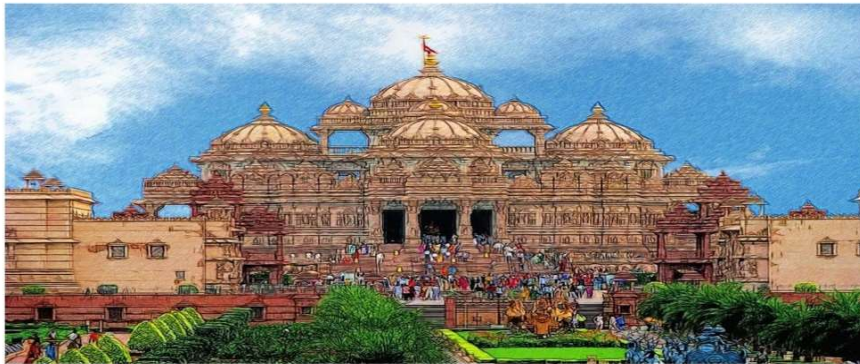


## ABOUT AKSHARDHAM COMPLEX

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THE MANDIR IS A HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO BHAGWAN SWAMINARAYAN (1781- 1830), THE AVATARS, DEVAS AND GREAT SAGES OF HINDUISM. THE TRADITIONALLY-STYLED COMPLEX WAS INAUGURATED ON 6 NOVEMBER 2005 WITH THE BLESSINGS OF HH PRAMUKH SWAMI MAHARAJ AND THROUGH THE DEVOTED EFFORTS OF SKILLED ARTISANS AND VOLUNTEERS. IT IS SITUATED ON NATIONAL HIGHWAY 24 NEAR NOIDA. ITS SPREAD OVER 30 ACRE. THE MAIN ATTRACTION OF THE SWAMINARAYAN AKSHARDHAM COMPLEX IS THE AKSHARDHAM MANDIR. IT RISES 141-FOOT (43 M) HIGH, SPANS 316-FOOT (96 M) WIDE, AND EXTENDS 356 FOOT (109 M) LONG.[9] IT IS INTRICATELY CARVED WITH FLORA, FAUNA, DANCERS, MUSICIANS, AND DEITIES.

DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS OF MAHARISHI VASTU ARCHITECTURE, IT FEATURES A BLEND OF ARCHITECTURAL STYLES ACROSS INDIA. IT IS ENTIRELY CONSTRUCTED FROM RAJASTHANI PINK SAND-STONE AND ITALIAN CARRARA MARBLE. BASED ON TRADITIONAL HINDU ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES (SHILPA SHASTRAS) ON MAXIMUM TEMPLE LIFE SPAN, IT MAKES NO USE OF FERROUS METAL. THUS, IT HAS NO SUPPORT FROM STEEL OR CONCRETE.



THE MANDIR ALSO CONSISTS OF 234 ORNATELY CARVED PILLARS, NINE DOMES, AND 20,000 MURTIS OF SADHUS, DEVOTEES, AND ACHARYAS. IT CONTAINS 148 LIFE SIZED ELEPHANTS IN TOTAL WEIGHING A TOTAL OF 3000 TONS. UNDER THE TEMPLE'S CENTRAL DOME LIES THE 11-FOOT (3.4M) HIGH MURTI OF SWAMINARAYAN SEATED IN ABHAYAMUDRA TO WHOM THE TEMPLE IS DEDICATED.

### FEATURES



GARBHAGRUH



GAJENDRA PEETH



SAHAJANAND



NEELKANTH



BOAT RIDE



WATER SHOW

### LANDSCAPING

PARKS AND GARDENS ARE MAINTAINED FOR RECREATIONAL AND ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES. IT IMPROVES THE ASTHETIC VALUE OF THE TEMPLE PREMISES AREA. IT CONSIST OF 10 GATES WHICH GIVES DIFFERENT VIEWS FROM ALL THE GATES. ORNAMENTAL TREES WITH SPREADING BRANCHES, SHADES OF DIFFERENT COLORFUL FLOWERS FOR PEOPLE TO RELAX. PATHWAYS ARE DECORATED WITH SMALL PLANT AND LIGHTINGS.



### NATURAL VEGETATION



MULBERRY



JAMUN TREE



INDIAN CORAL



GUAVA TREE

## CASE STUDY



## HISTORY

THE BUILDING HAD BEEN PLANNED SINCE 1968 AS A VISION OF YOGIJI MAHARAJ. IN APRIL 2000, AFTER 18 YEARS, THE DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY OFFERED 60 ACRES (240,000 M<sup>2</sup>) OF LAND, AND THE UTTAR PRADESH GOVERNMENT OFFERED 30 ACRES (120,000 M<sup>2</sup>) FOR THE PROJECT. UPON RECEIVING THE LAND, PRAMUKH SWAMI MAHARAJ PERFORMED PUJA ON THE SITE FOR SUCCESS IN THE PROJECT. CONSTRUCTION ON THE TEMPLE BEGAN ON 8/11/2000 AND AKSHARDHAM WAS OFFICIALLY OPENED ON 6 NOVEMBER 2005, WITH THE BUILDING BEING COMPLETED IN TWO DAYS SHORT OF FIVE YEARS.



## SERVICES

### WATER SUPPLY

WATER TANK CAPACITY OF THE COMPLETE COMPLEX IS 90K LITRE. IT IS PLACED IN BACKYARD OF THE TEMPLE. THERE ARE 2 FIRE TANK BOTH PLACED IN THE BACKYARD OF THE CAMPUS.

RAIN WATER HARVESTING PIT IS ALSO PROVIDED WHICH HAS CAPACITY OF 50K LITRE.

2 NOS OF WATER TREATMENT TANK ARE PROVIDED WITH A CAPACITY OF 90KL EACH.

TOTAL AREA OF R/O ROOM IS 108 SQ.MT.

RO WATER SERVICE IS PROVIDED AT VARIOUS PLACES IN THE TEMPLE CAMPUS.

### LIFT AND STAIRCASE

2 LIFTS ARE PROVIDED IN THE TEMPLE WHICH IS ACCESSIBLE ONLY BY MANAGEMENT.

2 STAIRCASES IS PROVIDED IN THE COMPLETE CAMPUS.

1 FIREFIGHTING STAIRS IS PROVIDED.

THERE ARE VARIOUS STAIRS IN THE CAMPUS.

### ELECTRICITY

AVERAGE ELECTRICITY IS REQUIRED 10-12 KV. 2 NOS 1200 EACH DG IS PROVIDED IN THE BACKYARD. ONE OPERATES THE TEMPLE AND SURROUNDING WHILE OTHER MANAGES THE FACILITIES LIKE DARSHANS AND WATER SHOW.

USUAL ELECTRICITY IS PROVIDED BY THE MAIN LINE OF DELHI POWER CORPORATION LIMITED.



## SWOT ANALYSIS

### STRENGTH

close to river gives a cooled ventilation during day time.  
Has a natural view points with numerous gardens.  
Connectivity of the complex is easy from all the way.

### WEAKNESS

due to tall building at the back the temple campus should not go much above the vertical axis as the view of th building will get obstrcuted

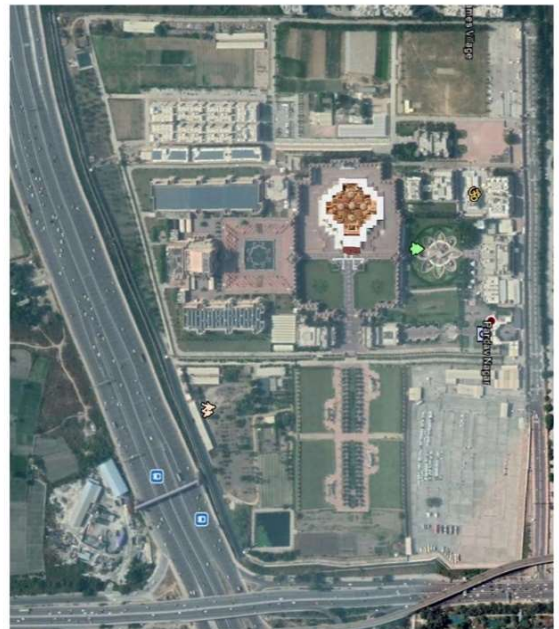
### OPPORTUNITIES

the promenade spaces can be utilized as kalakendra to allow more formal & informal activity.  
More activities can be implemented like siteouts and parks which will make place more emphasizing.

### THREATS

the hot and humid climate of the region will cause a lot of discomfort in the summer month during the day time hence open spaces have to be taken care.

## SITE



## CASE STUDY





# STUDY OF GHATS

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THE 'VISHRAM GHAT', A SACRED RIVERFRONT IN INDIA ON THE BANKS OF RIVER YAMUNA AT MATHURA THAT IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE BIRTH PLACE OF THE HINDU GOD KRISHNA.

EVERY YEAR IT ATTRACTS MILLIONS OF VISITORS, A LARGE NUMBER OF WHOM ARE DOMESTIC PILGRIMS FROM UTTAR PRADESH, RAJASTHAN, WEST BENGAL AND GUJARAT. PRESENTLY, THIS SITE IS IN A DILAPIDATED STATE AND THE TOURISM PRESSURE ON IT IS EVER INCREASING, WITH SERIOUS IMPACTS ON THE HEALTH OF THE SACRED RIVER YAMUNA.



## SITE LOCATION

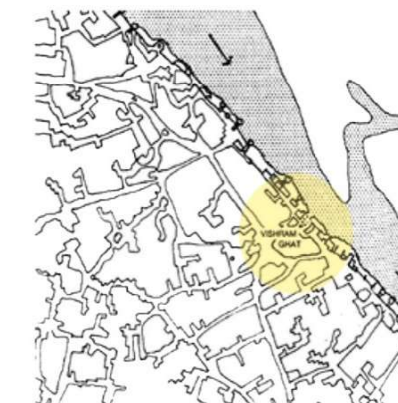


A NARROW CIRCULATION SPINE (IN YELLOW) DEFINES THIS CITY EDGE, ALONG WHICH MANY PRIVATELY OWNED RESIDENCES, SMALL COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS LIKE SHOPS AND DHARAMSHALAS (GUEST HOUSES) HAVE DEVELOPED. THE MOVEMENT PATTERN IS CURRENTLY RESTRICTED DUE TO THE UN-PLANNED GROWTH AND ENCROACHMENTS.

THE PATTERN FOUND ALONG THE GHATS ON THE SOUTH OF VISHRAM GHAT WAS SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT. WHILST WORSHIP ACTIVITIES CENTERED AT VISHRAM GHAT, PILGRIMS ORGANIZE ACTIVITIES REQUIRING LARGER GATHERING AREA CLOSE TO SHRINES ON THE SOUTH.

VISHRAM GHAT IS LOCATED AT THE CENTER, WITH TWELVE OTHER GHATS TO ITS NORTH AND ELEVEN GHATS TO ITS SOUTH. THE SITE IS CENTERED AT VISHRAM GHAT AND EXTENDS . A MILE TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH. THE SITE CIRCUMAMBULATION THAT BEGINS AT VISHRAM GHAT IS USUALLY CARRIED ALONG THIS SPINE.

## GHATS



## CASE STUDY



## SURROUNDINGS

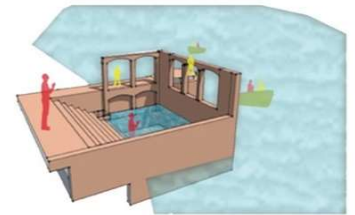


## FEATURES

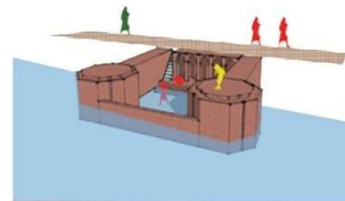
17



OCTAGONAL  
VOCABULARY  
TO NODES



PRIVATE RITUAL  
AREA



TRADITIONAL ZENANA  
TYPOLOGY (FOR WOMEN)

## LANDSCAPING

YAMUNA BANKS IN BRAJ ARE CHARACTERIZED BY TWO KINDS OF LANDSCAPES—HARD URBAN EDGE OF GHATS AND THE SOFTER PASTORAL SETTINGS OF GROVES. THE TWO—URBAN AND PASTORAL—ARE ARCHETYPAL FORMS OR IDEAL LANDSCAPE TYPES OF LAND-WATER INTERFACE.



VEGETATION MAP

## NATURAL VEGETATION



BABOOL TREE



JAMUN TREE



MANGO TREE



NEEM TREE



SHEESAM TREE

## BUILD UP



## CASE STUDY



## HISTORY

1800

View of Muttra on River Jumna



THIS SKETCH LOCATES THE FORT IN THE LANDSCAPE AND THE TOPOGRAPHY IS MADE EVIDENT. OCTAGONAL STRUCTURES RESEMBLES PRESENT DAY.

THIS SKETCH LOCATES THE FORT IN THE LANDSCAPE ALONG WITH OTHER MOHAMMAD BUILDINGS AS SEEN FROM THE KHADAR SIDE OF THE ROAD.

View of Muttra on the River Jumna



1803

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A FULLY IMPACTFUL SITE IN MOHAMMAD'S PERIODS. OCTAGONAL STRUCTURE REPLICATED IN DIFFERENT FORMS.

1815

The Visram Ghat on the River Jumna at Mathura



LOCATES THE ASHKUDA GHAT AREA.

Visram Ghat, Muttra



1860

## LAND USE PATTERN

LAND USE IS REFERRED TO "MAN'S ACTIVITIES AND THE VARIOUS WHICH ARE CARRIED ON LAND"

LAND COVER IS REFERRED TO "NATURAL VEGETATION, ROCK/SOIL ARTIFICIAL COVER AND OTHER NOTICED ON THE LAND" (NRSA 1989).



## CASE STUDY

## SERVICES

### WATER SUPPLY

BASICALLY THE WATER SUPPLY THAT SERVES THE ENTIRE GHAT AREA IS NAMAMI GANGE WATER SUPPLY. THIS PROJECT CLEANS THE RIVER YAMUNA'S WATER THROUGH VARIOUS WATER TREATMENT ACTIVITIES AND THEN MAKE IT USEFUL FOR DRINKING.



### ELECTRICITY

AVERAGE ELECTRICITY IS REQUIRED 10-12 KV. ONE DG IS PRESENT IS THE VISHRAM GHAT WHICH IS USED AS THE ALTERNATIVE. AND THE OTHER SOURCE THAT IS USED IS SOLAR PLATES WHICH IS USED AT VARIOUS POINTS IN THE ENTIRE STRETCH. USUAL ELECTRICITY IS PROVIDED BY THE UTTAR PRADESH POWER CORPORATION LIMITED THROUGH POLES AND WIRES SUPPLY.



## SWOT ANALYSIS

### STRENGTH

THE SITE IS BESIDE THE BANK OF YAMUNA IT ALWAYS HAS A EMPHASISING VIEW AS WELL AS ATMOSPHERE EVEN IN THE SUMMERS. THE COOL WIND FLOWING OVER THE YAMUNA HELPS THE SURROUNDING TO HAVE A MODERATE TEMPERATURE.

### WEAKNESS

IT IS HIGH VISITING PLACE THROUGH OUT THE YEAR BUT HAS VERY LESS SURROUNDING AS THERE IS ONLY VISRAM GHAT WHICH IS HIGHLY VISITED IN COMPARISON TO OTHERS.

### OPPORTUNITIES

ALL THE GHATS CAN BE DEVELOPED PROPERLY AS IT WILL DISTRIBUTE THE CROWD FROM COMING TO ONLY ONE PLACE. INTRODUCING JETTY FOR BOATS.

### THREATS

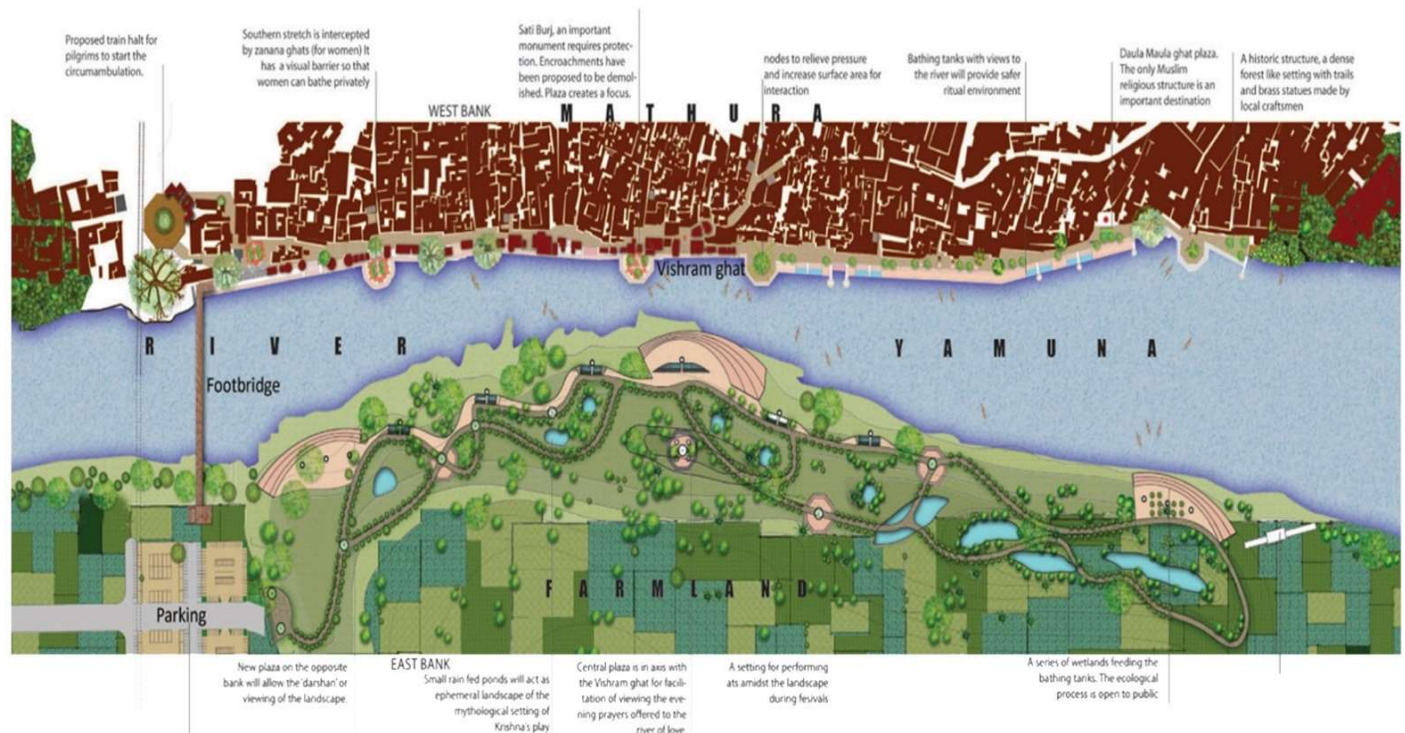
DURING THE MONSOON SEASON THE GHATS GET OVERFLOW AND IT CREATES A LOT OF DISCOMFORT.



## MASTER PLAN

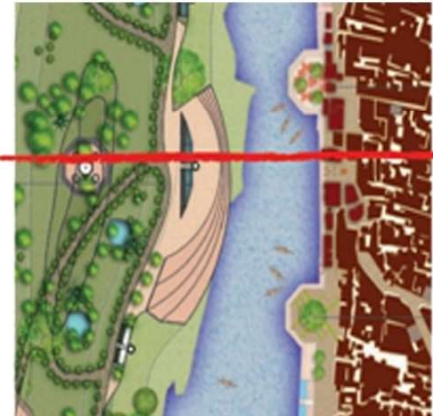
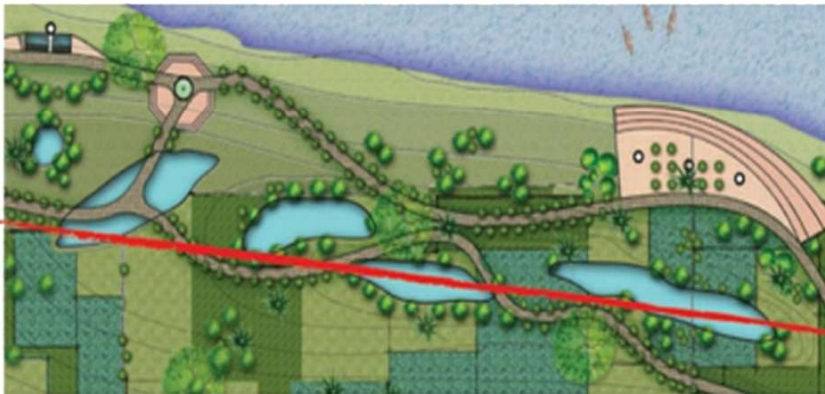
19

A RIVERFRONT IS TO BE DESIGN BY MR. MUKESH AMBANI AS A GIFT TO YAMUNA AND MATHURA WHICH WILL GIVE A COMPLETE NEW LOOK TO THE GHATS AND SURROUNDINGS.



## FLOOR PLANS

THE LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION PLAN FOR GHATS OF MATHURA IS AN ATTEMPT TO RESTORE THE IMAGINED AND RECONCILE IT WITH THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE WHILE AIMING AT SOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF MAINTENANCE, CONGESTION, RIVER'S HEALTH AND THREATENED RITUALS. STUDY OF EMBEDDED HISTORIC AND IDEALIZED DESIGN VOCABULARY GUIDED THE CONSERVATION PLAN.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH THE WETLANDS ON EAST GHAT



ALONG THE CENTRAL AXIS (OPPOSITE VISHRAM GHAT)

## ACTIVITY MAP

## CASE STUDY



# LITERATURE STUDY

ISHKON TEMPLE, DELHI  
MEENAKSHI AMMAN TEMPLE, MADHURAI



# ISKCON TEMPLE, DELHI

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**TYPE OF PROJECT:** TEMPLE COMPLEX  
**CLIENT:** ISHKON WELFARE SOCIETY  
**ARCHITECT:** AR. A.P. KHANVINDE  
**LOCATION:** NEW DELHI, INDIA  
**CONTRACTOR:** TARAPORE & COMPANY, MADRAS  
**MATERIAL USED:** STEEL: 880 TONS.  
 CEMENT: 5,500 TONS.  
 MARBLE: 25,000 SQUARE FEET.  
 STONE: 75,000 SQUARE FEET.  
 STONE CHIPS: 260,000 CUBIC FEET.  
 WOOD: 2,000 CUBIC FEET.

**CONST. WORKER:** 250  
**COST:** 80 CR.  
**DATE OF OPENING:** DECEMBER, 1995

## SITE LOCATION



## BUILDING BLOCKS



1. THE TEMPLE
2. THE MUSEUM OF VEDIC CULTURE
3. THE CENTER FOR VEDIC STUDIES
4. THE VEDIC CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS
5. THE ASHRAM
6. KRISHNA JAYANTI PARK

## SITE PLAN



## SITE ACCESSIBILITY



16.7 KM FROM  
 INDIRA GANDHI INTERNATIONAL  
 AIRPORT (VIA OUTER RING ROAD)



13.2 KM FROM  
 NEW DELHI RAILWAY STATION  
 (VIA LALA LAJPAT RAI ROAD)

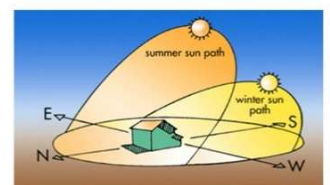


19.3 KM FROM  
 KASHMERE GATE ISBT  
 (VIA NH44)



## CLIMATE

COMPOSITE CLIMATE  
 AVERAGE RAINFALL  
 OF ABOUT 800MM.



## LITERATURE STUDY





THIS TEMPLE WAS DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED BY ACHYUT KANVINDE FOR THE FOLLOWERS OF SRILA PRABHUPADA. IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST TEMPLES IN DELHI WITH SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIESTS AND SERVICEMEN. THE HUGE HALLS IN THE COMPLEX ARE USED FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES THAT ARE DIVIDED INTO FOUR DIFFERENT SECTIONS.

TEMPLE PRIESTS OFFER 6 DIFFERENT AARTIS TO THE MAIN DEITIES DAILY, WHICH INCLUDE MANGALA AARTI, TULSI AARTI, DHOOP AARTI, RAJ BHOGA AARTI, PUSHPA AARTI AND SANDHYA AARTI. JANMASHTAMI FESTIVAL IS CELEBRATED AT A GRAND LEVEL AT THIS ISKCON TEMPLE.



### FEATURES

#### THE TEMPLE

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF RADHA AND KRSNA, THE TEMPLE IS THE CENTER OF ATTRACTION FOR THE ENTIRE COMPLEX. ITS UNIQUE LATTICED TOWERS A FUSION OF TRADITIONAL DESIGN AND MODERN POSSIBILITIES WILL EXTEND NINETY-EIGHT FEET ABOVE THE HIGHEST POINT OF THE HILLTOP. WITH CARVED STONE, WOOD, AND MARBLE.



### ARCHITECTURE OF THE PREMISES

THE CIRCULATION OF THE COMPLEX AROUND THE CONTOUR IS SUCH THAT THE ENTRANCE CUM RESTAURANT BLOCK IS SITUATED AT THE LOWEST CONTOUR ALONG IS CONNECTED TO THE ENTRANCE AREA AND IS AT THE MID LEVEL OF THE HILL; AND IT IS CONNECTED TO MAIN TEMPLE BLOCK WHICH IS SITUATED AT THE TOPMOST LEVEL OF THE HILL AND IS THE MAIN FEATURE OF THE COMPLEX.



THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE COMPLEX IS FROM THE ROAD WHICH IS ADJACENT TO THE MAIN ROAD. THE ENTRANCE IS HIGHLIGHTED WITH A HUGE ARCHWAY, IN THE FRONT WITH STEPS RISING TOWARDS IT. THE VEHICULAR ACCESS IS AVOIDED RIGHT AT THE ENTRANCE AS THE PARKING AREA FOR THE COMPLEX IS OPPOSITE TO THE ENTRANCE ARCHWAY. HENCE THE WHOLE COMPLEX HAS A PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE SITE, WITH LEVELS AND CONTOURS; WHICH MAKES THE VISITOR DEVOTEES FEEL INTERESTING TO ROAM AROUND THE WHOLE STRUCTURE.

THE ENTRANCE ARCH LEADS TOWARDS THE RESTAURANT ON THE LEFT SIDE. IT IS AVAILABLE FOR BOTH VISITOR & RESIDENT.

#### VEDIC MUSEUM

THE MUSEUM WILL SHOW VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE VEDIC PHILOSOPHICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE, BOTH THROUGH SIMPLE EXHIBITS AND DIORAMAS AND THROUGH SOPHISTICATED MULTIMEDIA PROGRAMS.

#### VEDIC SCHOOL

FOR SERIOUS STUDENTS OF VEDIC CULTURE, THE CENTER WILL PROVIDE CLASSES, SEMINARS, AND CONFERENCES. THE CENTER'S LIBRARY FOR VEDIC RESEARCH WILL HOUSE AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF VEDIC LITERATURE, BOTH IN ORIGINAL INDIAN LANGUAGES AND IN FOREIGN TRANSLATIONS.



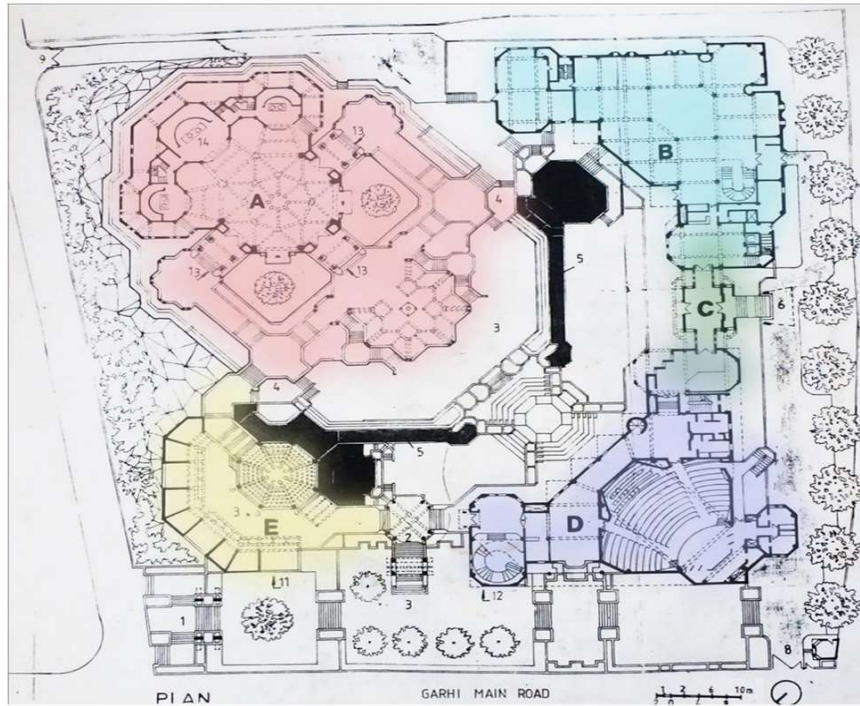
#### PERFORMANCE CENTER

THE CENTER WILL OFFER PERFORMANCES IN MUSIC AND DANCE BY INDIA'S FOREMOST ARTISTS. PERFORMANCES WILL TAKE PLACE IN A TRADITIONAL OPEN-AIR AMPHITHEATER, FACING THE TEMPLE OF RADHA AND KRSNA.

#### THE ASHRAM

THE TRUE ESSENCE OF A PLACE OF VEDIC CULTURE RESIDES WITH THE ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE ONE FINDS THERE. THE CENTER WILL BE HOME FOR DEVOTEES FULLY DEDICATED TO STUDYING, LIVING, AND TEACHING THE VEDIC CULTURE.





KEY:

**A. TEMPLE**

LVL 1. PRASAD HALL & PRIESTS' QTRS.

LVL 2. PRAYER HALL

**B INSTITUTIONAL BLK. 1**

LVL1. MUSEUM

LVL 2. MUSEUM

LVL 3. GUEST FLOOR

**C. CONNECTING BLK. 1**

LVL.1. LIBRARY

LVL.2. GUEST RECEPTION

LVL 3. WALKWAY

**D. INSTITUTIONAL BLK. II**

LVL.1. ADMINISTRATION

LVL 2- AUDITORIUM

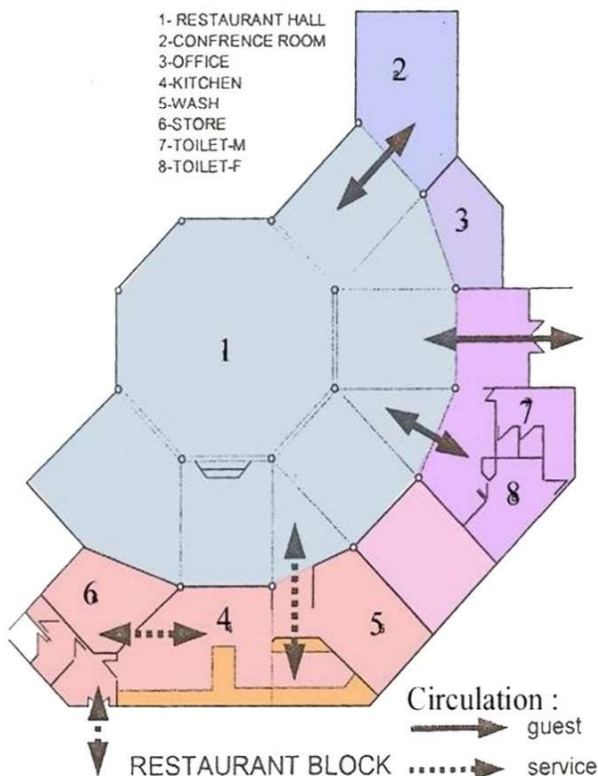
LVL 3. MUSEUM

## GOVINDA RESTAURANT

AREA-291 SQM.APPROX.

A LARGE HALL COMPRISING OF 150 SITTING CAPACITY. PROVISION OF BUFFET SERVICE. CONFERENCE MAY BE USED A FUNCTIONAL HALL.

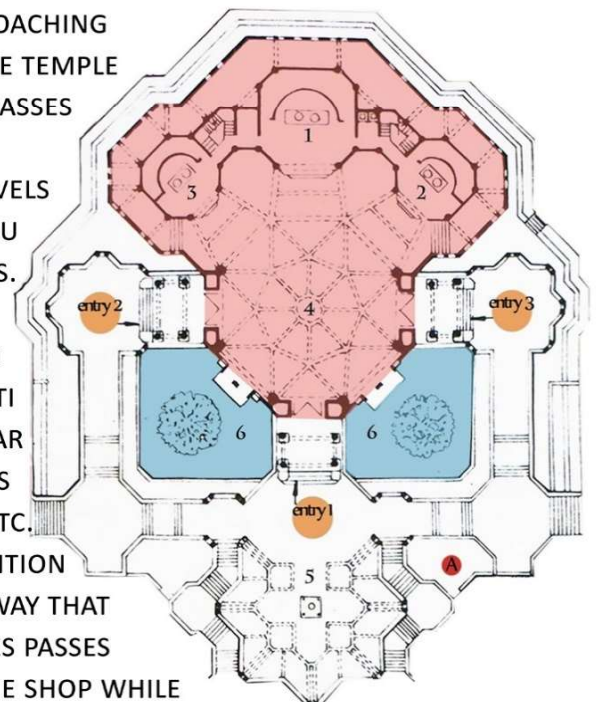
THE RIGHT SIDE OF ENTRANCE HOLDS THE RECEPTION AND THE CASH COUNTER.



## TEMPLE BLOCK

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF RADHA AND KRISHNA , THE TEMPLE IS THE CENTER OF ATTRACTION FOR THE ENTIRE COMPLEX. ITS UNIQUE LATTICED TOWERS A FUSION OF TRADITIONAL DESIGN AND MODERN POSSIBILITIES WILL EXTEND NINETY- EIGHT FEET ABOVE THE HIGHEST POINT OF THE HILL-TOP . WITH CARVED STONE , WOOD AND MARBLE , THE TEMPLE HAS BRING TO LIFE THE ADVANCED ARTISTRY OF ANCIENT INDIA IN DEVOTION TO LORD KRISHNA.

WHILE APPROACHING TOWARDS THE TEMPLE BLOCK , ON PASSES THROUGH A SERIES OF LEVELS HAVING A COUPLE OF SHOPS. THE SHOPS WILL BE UTILIZES FOR SETTI DIFFERENT PAR APHERNALIA'S PRASADAM ETC. , AND ID POSITION IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE DEVOTEE'S PASSES THROUGH THE SHOP WHILE GOING TO THE TEMPLE. ALSO THE CENTRAL SPACE NEAR THE SHOP IS HIGHLIGHTED BY THE SLOPING PERGOLA.



## LITERATURE STUDY

AFTER THE SHOPPING AREA THE LEVELS ARE THEN DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS. FROM ONE STEPS , ONE GOES T THE TEMPLE HALL WHILE THE OTHER STEPS LEADS TO THE PRASADAM HALL I.E., THE DINNING CUM KITCHEN AREA WHICH IS BELOW THE TEMPLE HALL .



## INSTITUTIONAL BLOCK

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### GROUND FLOOR:

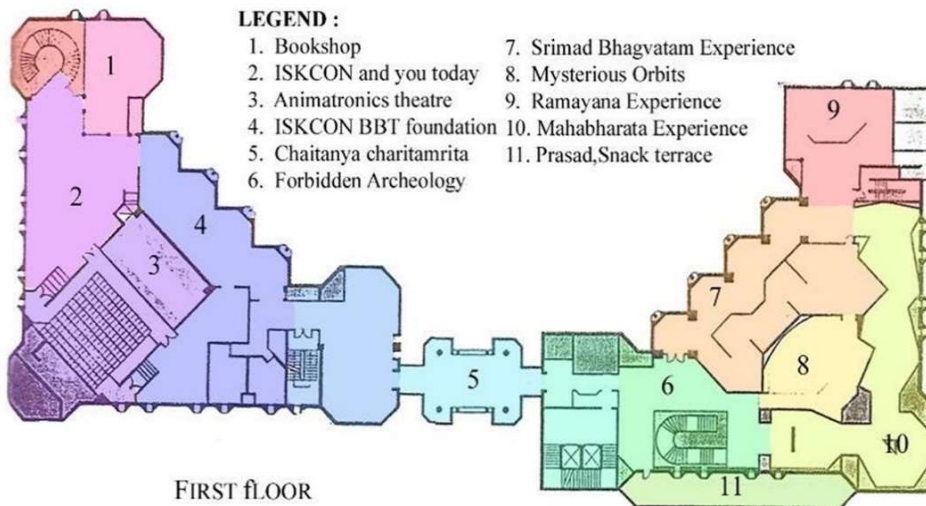
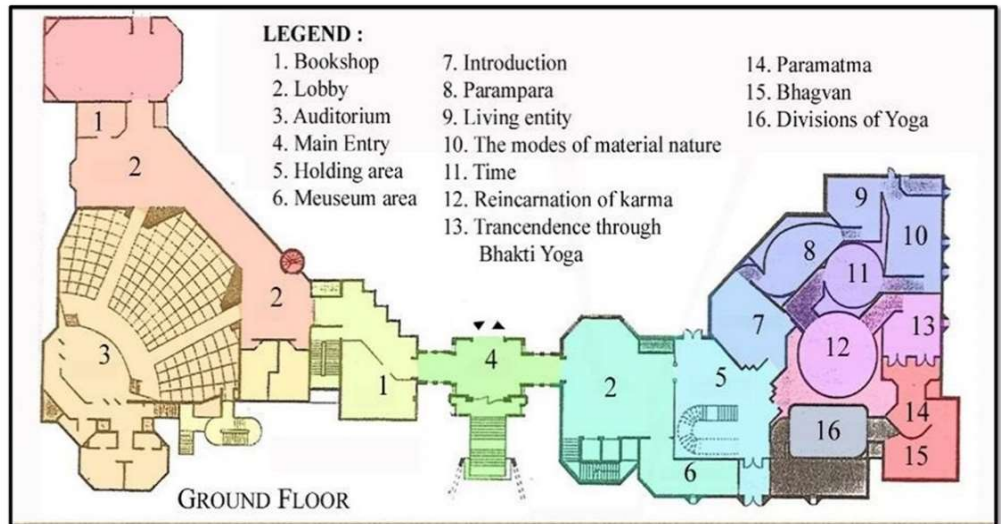
MULTI MEDIA AUDITORIUM:

AREA- 450SQM. SEATING -370

AUDIO-VISUAL PRESENTATION,  
MULTIPROJECTOR SLIDE SHOW ,  
9 PROJECTORS, VIDEO LCD  
PROJECTORS , LASER LIGHT.  
QUADRAPHONIC 16 TRACK  
SOUND SYSTEM STAGE PRO-  
DUCTIONS

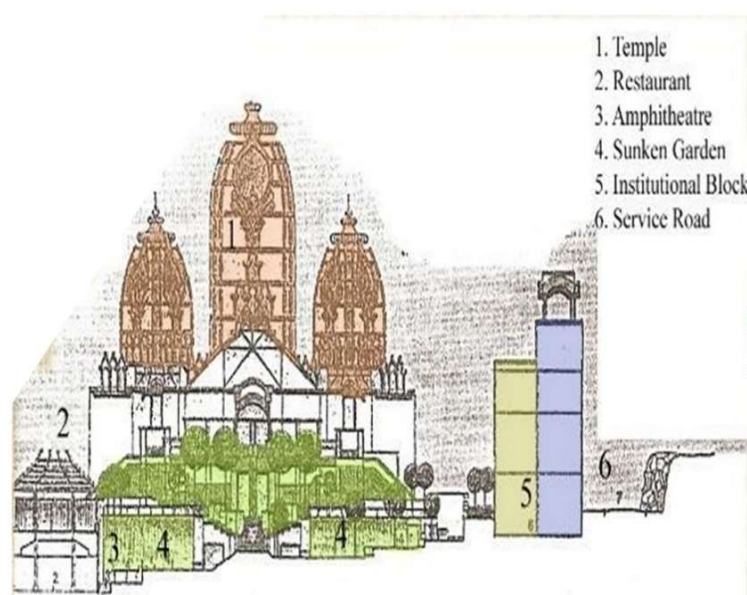
TWO BOOKSHOPS

ONE OPEN TO VISITORS WHO  
DO NOT HAVE TICKETS AND THE  
OTHER ONE IN THE AUDI LOBBY.



THE MAHABHARATA EXPERIENCE  
FORBIDDEN ARCHEOLOGY  
MYSTERICAL ORBITS  
CHAITANYA CHARITAMRITA

## SECTIONS



LITERATURE STUDY

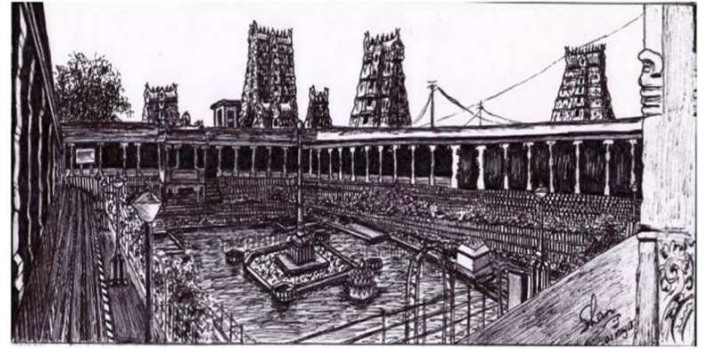
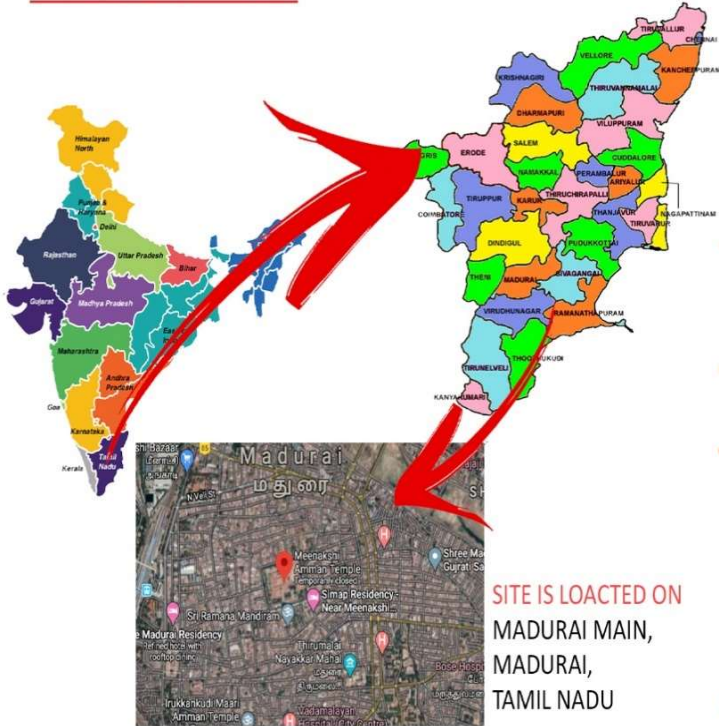


# MEENAKSHI AMMAN TEMPLE, MADHURAI

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TYPE OF PROJECT: TEMPLE COMPLEX  
CLIENT: MEENAKSHI AMMAN C. TRUST  
ARCHITECT: AR. VISHWANATHA NAYAK  
LOCATION: MADURAI, TAMIL NADU  
ARCHITECTURE: DRAVIDIAN ARCHITECTURE

## SITE LOCATION



## ABOUT MEENAKSHI TEMPLE

- IT IS DEDICATED TO PARVATI WHO IS KNOWN AS MEENAKSHI AND HER CONSORT, SHIVA, NAMED HERE AS SUNDARESWARAR.
- THE TEMPLE FORMS THE HEART AND LIFELINE OF THE 2500 YEAR OLD CITY OF MADURAI.
- THE COMPLEX HOUSES 14 GATEWAY TOWERS CALLED **GOPURAMS**, RANGING FROM 45-50M IN HEIGHT, THE TALLEST BEING THE SOUTHERN TOWER, 51.9 METERS (170 FT) HIGH, AND TWO GOLDEN SCULPTURED **VIMANA**, THE SHRINE OVER SANCTUM OF THE MAIN DEITIES.
- THOUGH THE PRESENT STRUCTURE IS BUILT DURING 1623 TO 1655.
- THERE IS AN ESTIMATED 33,000 SCULPTURES IN THE TEMPLE[9] AND IT WAS IN THE LIST OF TOP 30 NOMINEES OF THE "NEW SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD"

## DRAVIDIAN ARCHITECTURE

**DRAVIDIAN ARCHITECTURE** WAS A STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE THAT EMERGED THOUSANDS OF YEARS AGO IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT OR SOUTH INDIA, BUILT BY THE DRAVIDIAN PEOPLES.



IT CONSISTS PRIMARILY OF PYRAMID SHAPED TEMPLES CALLED **KOVILS** IN **TAMIL** WHICH ARE DEPENDENT ON INTRICATE CARVED STONE IN ORDER TO CREATE A STEP DESIGN CONSISTING OF MANY STATUES OF DEITIES, WARRIORS, KINGS, AND DANCERS.

## SITE ACCESSIBILITY



10.6 KM FROM  
MADURAI AIRPORT  
(VIA AIRPORT ROAD)



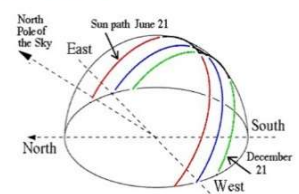
1.1 KM FROM  
MADURAI JUNCTION  
(VIA NETAJI ROAD)



6.9 KM FROM  
MATTUTHAVANI BUS STOP  
(VIA MELUR MAIN ROAD)

## CLIMATE

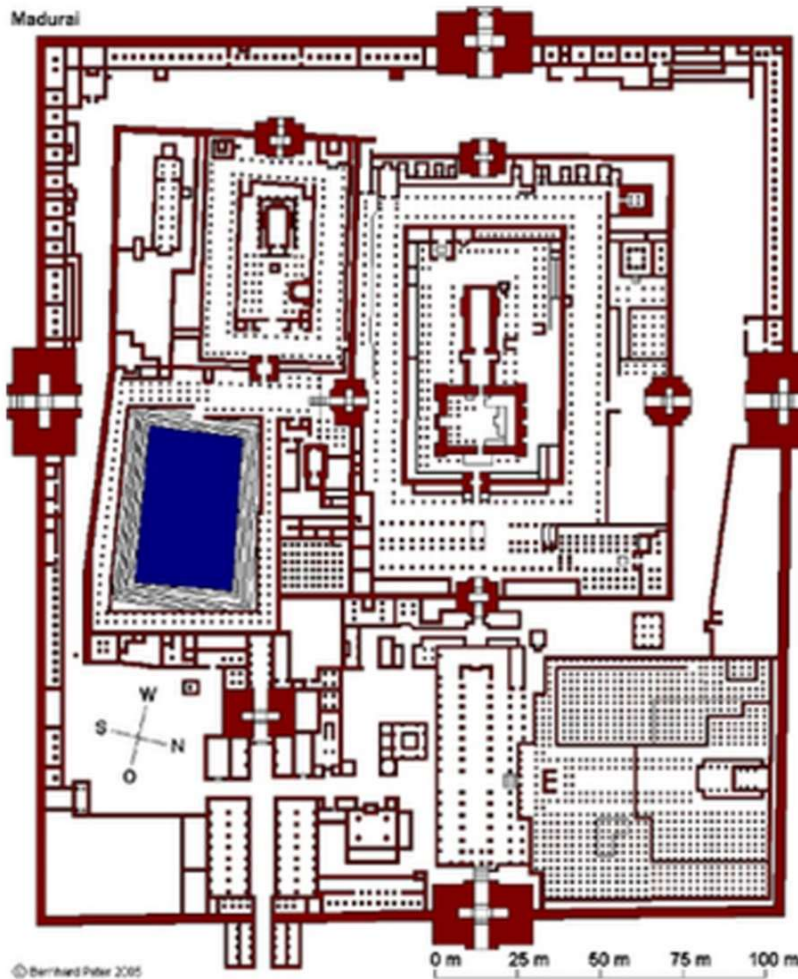
HOT & HUMID CLIMATE  
AVERAGE RAINFALL  
OF ABOUT 33.1 INCH



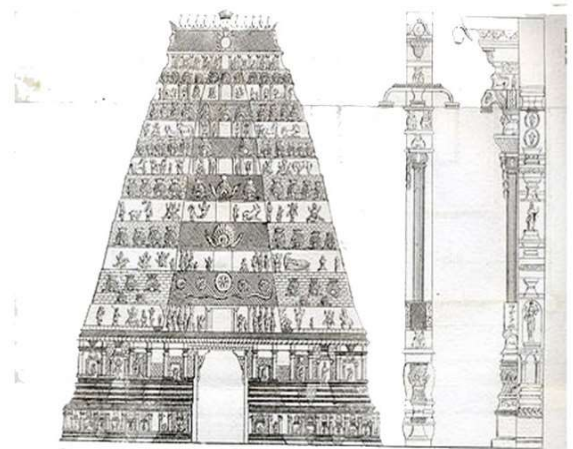
## LITERATURE STUDY







THE "AAYIRAM KAAL MANDAPAM" OR THOUSAND PILLAR HALL CONTAINS 985 (INSTEAD OF 1000) CARVED PILLARS. THE HALL WAS BUILT BY ARIYANATHA MUDALIAR IN 1569 AND IT IS A STRUCTURE WHERE THE ARTISTIC VISION ARE BLENDED. EACH PILLAR IN THE HALL IS A CARVED MONUMENT OF THE DRAVIDIAN SCULPTURE. THE MORE PROMINENT AMONG THE CARVED FIGURES ARE THOSE OF RATI, KARTHIKEYA, GANESH, SHIVA.



## ARCHITECTURAL ASPECTS

THE TEMPLE IS THE GEOGRAPHIC AND RITUAL CENTER OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF MADURAI AND ONE OF THE LARGEST TEMPLE COMPLEXES IN TAMIL NADU. THE TEMPLE COMPLEX IS DIVIDED INTO A NUMBER OF CONCENTRIC QUADRANGULAR ENCLOSURES CONTAINED BY HIGH MASONRY WALLS.



VISWANATHA NAYAK ALLEGEDLY REDESIGNED THE CITY OF MADURAI IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN BY SHILPA SHASTRAS. THE CITY WAS LAID OUT IN THE SHAPE OF SQUARE WITH A SERIES OF CONCENTRIC STREETS CULMINATING FROM THE TEMPLE.

THE COMPLEX IS IN AROUND 45 ACRES (180,000 M<sup>2</sup>)[7] AND THE TEMPLE IS A MASSIVE STRUCTURE MEASURING 254 BY .

## FEATURES

- THE TEMPLE IS SURROUNDED BY GOPURAMS (GATEWAY TOWER). THERE ARE TEN GOPURAMS THE TALLEST OF WHICH, THE FAMOUS SOUTHERN TOWER, RISES TO OVER 170 FT (52 M) AND WAS BUILT IN 1559.
- THE OLDEST GOPURAM IS THE EASTERN ONE, BUILT BY MARAVARMAN SUNDARA PANDYAN DURING 1216-1238.
- EACH GOPURAM IS A MULTI-STORYED STRUCTURE, COVERED WITH THOUSANDS OF STONE FIGURES OF ANIMALS, GODS AND DEMONS PAINTED IN BRIGHT HUES.
- THE MEENAKSHI SHRINE HAS THE EMERALD-HUED BLACK STONE IMAGE OF MEENAKSHI. THE SUNDARESWARAR SHRINE LIES AT THE CENTRE OF THE COMPLEX, SUGGESTING THAT THE RITUAL DOMINANCE OF THE GODDESS DEVELOPED LATER.
- THE AREA COVERED BY THE SHRINE OF SUNDARESWARAR IS EXACTLY ONE FOURTH OF THE AREA OF THE TEMPLE AND THAT OF MEENAKSHI IS ONE FOURTH THAT OF SUNDARESWARAR.



## COMPARISON CHART

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	AKSHARDHAM TEMPLE, DELHI	STUDY OF GHATS, MATHURA
BUILDING TYPE	TEMPLE COMPLEX	GHATS
CONCEPT & STYLE	ZONES /CONTEMPARORY	STRETCH
LOCATION	NH 24, PANDAV NAGAR, NEW DELHI	VISHRAM GHAT, MATHURA
SITE AREA	7750 SQM.	3KM STRETCH
NO. OF BLOCKS	3	25
HEIGHT	43 MTR.	18 MTR.
NO. OF FLOORS	G+3	G+2
BASEMENT		
PARKING	350 CARS & 1000 BIKES	
NO. OF LIFTS	2 LIFTS	
MATERIAL	EXTERNAL -RAJASTHANI PINK SAND STONE, ITALIAN CARRARA MARBLE. INTERNAL - ITALIAN FLOORING, TILES,WOODEN FLOORING	EXTERNAL -BRICK, CONCRETE, RED SAND STONE
INFERENCES	<p><b>POSITIVE</b></p> <p>PROPER CIRCULATION</p> <p>PROPER LANDSCAPING</p> <p>EMPHASING VIEWS</p> <p><b>NEGATIVE</b></p> <p>LESS SEATING UNDER SHADES</p> <p>CAUSES PROBLEMS IN SUMMERS.</p> <p>ONLY ONE ENTRY AND EXIT CAUSES CONFLICTS SOME TIME.</p>	<p><b>POSITIVE</b></p> <p>SEPARATE PLACES FOR FEMALE BATH IN YAMUNA RIVER.</p> <p>PROPER LANDSCAPING</p> <p><b>NEGATIVE</b></p> <p>NO MAINTAINACE OF GHATS.</p> <p>NO SPACE FOR PARKING.</p> <p>NO SIGNAGES.</p>

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

## COMPARISION CHART

28

	ISKCON TEMPLE, DELHI	MEENAKSHI TEMPLE, MADHURAI
BUILDING TYPE	TEMPLE COMPLEX	TEMPLE COMPLEX
CONCEPT & STYLE	ZONES / CONTEMPARORY	ZONES / CONTEMPARORY
LOCATION	SANT NAGAR, EAST OF KAILASH, DELHI	MADURAI, TAMIL NADU
SITE AREA	11040 SQM.	50,2000 SQM.
NO. OF BLOCKS	4	1
HEIGHT	34 MTR.	51.9 MTR
NO. OF FLOORS	G+3	G+5
BASEMENT		
PARKING	50 CARS & 250 BIKES	140 BIKES + CARS
NO. OF LIFTS	5 LIFTS	4 LIFTS
MATERIAL	<b>EXTERNAL</b> - BRICK, CONCRETE, RED SAND STONE <b>INTERNAL</b> - ITALIAN FLOORING, POP CEILING, WOODEN CEILING, CARPET	<b>EXTERNAL</b> - BRICK, CONCRETE, RED SAND STONE <b>INTERNAL</b> - ITALIAN FLOORING, POP CEILING.
INFERENCES	<b>POSITIVE</b> ENTRANCE FULLY ENHANCE WITH THE LIGHTING. PROPER SIGNAGES ARE PROVIDED. LOCAL MATERIAL IS USED WHICH REDUCES THE COST OF PROJECT.	<b>POSITIVE</b> PROPER CIRCULATION PROPER SIGNAGE PROPER LANDSCAPING. GRAND ENTRY. <b>NEGATIVE</b> LACK OF PARKING ON WEEKEND

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS



## AREA CALCULATION

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Area Analysis					
S.No.					
1	Site Area	=		18.33	acre
				74,214	Sqm.
2	Permissible F.A.R.	=		1.45	
3	Ground Coverage	=	35% of the Site Area	+ 10% For Vishwanath Temple	
		=	29685.6	+ 2968.56	
		=		32654.16	Sqm.
4	Total Built up Area	=	F.A.R.	x Site Area	
		=	1.45	x 74214	
		=		107610.3	Sqm.
5	Circulation	=	25% of Total Builtup Area		
			26902.575		
			Total Builtup Area	- (Corridor Area+Circulation Area)	
			107610.3	- 28413.575	
				79196.725	Sqm.
6	Landscape	=	10% of Total Area		
		=	(10X107610.3)/100		
		=		10761.03	Sqm.
7	Site Area	=		7.41	hec tare
8	Tree Required At Site	=	50 Tree Per Hectare		
		=	50 X	7.41	
		=		370.5	Trees

### REQUIREMENTS

Multipurpose Hall					
1	Hall	=	1000	Persons	
2	Area Of Hall	=	0.9 X Capacity		
		=	900	Sqm.	
3	Circulation	=	25% of Hall		
		=	225	Sqm.	
4	Entrance Lobby	=	10% of Area of Hall		
		=	90	Sqm.	
5	Total Area	=	Area of Hall+ Circulation+ Entrance Lobby		
		=	1215	Sqm.	
6	Office (From Case Study)	=	80	Sqm.	
7	Male Toilet (From Standard)	=	60	Sqm.	
8	Female Toilet (From Standard)	=	56	Sqm.	
9	Store Room (From Standard)	=	90	Sqm.	
10	Total Area for Multipurpose Hall	=	1501	Sqm.	

## AREA ANALYSIS

## Yatri Suvidha Kendra

1	Reception cum Help Desk	=	50	Sqm.
2	Waiting Lobby (From Standard)	=	200	Sqm.
3	Rest Rooms (20 persons) (6 No's) (From Standard)	=	1320	Sqm.
4	Total Area Of Yatri Suvidha Kendra	=	1570	Sqm.
5	Circulation	=	20% Of Shopping Area	
		=	314	Sqm.
6	Net Area Of Yatri Suvidha Kendra	=	1884	Sqm.

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## Shops And Food Court

			Area	Numbers	No. of Floo	Total Area
1	Entrance Shop (From Case Study)	=	20	20	1	400
2	Souvenir Shop (From Case Study)	=	30	15	1	450
3	Food Court Shops (From Case Study)	=	60	10	1	600
4	Kiosks	=	10	10	1	100
5	Seating Area	=	1000	1	1	1000
6	Total Area Of Shops	=				2550
7	Circulation	=	20% Of Shops			
		=	510	Sqm.		
8	Net Area For Shops	=	3060	Sqm.		

## Pujari And Sewadal Block

1	Reception	=	15			
2	Sewadar Room	=	20			
3	Staffroom	=	75			
4	Conference Room	=	60			
5	Record Room	=	20			
6	Accounts Office	=	48			
7	Control Room	=	20			
10	Store	=	40			
11	Toilet Staff	=	15			
12	Pujari Rooms	=	600			
13	Sewadal Rooms	=	800			
14	Total Area Of Pujari & Sewadal Block	=	1713			
15	Circulation	=	20% Of Total Area			
		=	343			
16	Net Area Of Admin	=	2056			

## Toilet

1	Male Toilet	=	56			
2	Female Toilet	=	60			
3	Baby Care	=	4			
4	Handicapped Toilet	=	4			
5	Total Area	=	124			

## Bhogshala

1	Special Dinning (150 Persons)	=	360	1	360
2	Public Dinning (500 Persons)	=	1000	1	1000
3	Kitchen	=	150	1	150
4	Total Area Of Bhogshala	=	1510		
5	Circulation	=	20% of Total Area		
6		=	302		
7	Net Area Of Bhogshala	=	1812		

## AREA ANALYSIS

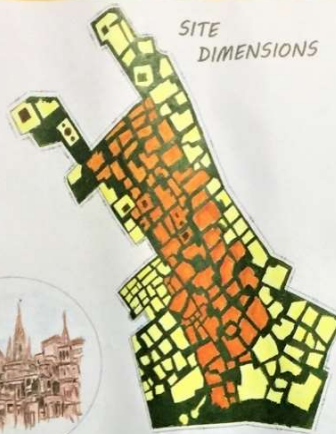


**CONCEPT**

## INTRODUCTION

### CONCEPT

VARANASI IS A CITY WHICH IS KNOWN FOR MULTI-CULTURAL, MULTI-RELIGIOUS, AND MULTI-ETHNIC, IT IS MOSAIC OF INDIAN ART AND ARCHITECTURE WHICH IS ONE OF THE UNIQUE EXAMPLE OF VARIETY AND UNITY OF INDIA. IT IS WORLD FAMOUS BECAUSE OF AFFLUENT CULTURE AND OPULENT HERITAGE OF GHATS. THE CITY IS ENJOYING ITS ULTIMATE SPIRITUALITY STATUS DUE TO ITS UMBILICAL RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIA'S HOLIEST OF THE HOLIES AT BANK OF RIVER GANGA SINCE MYTHOLOGICAL TIMES.



GANGA  
SITE CURRENT SITUATION

#### ABOUT TOPIC

THE PROJECT IS ALL ABOUT CONNECTING THE LALITA GHAT, JALASEN GHAT, AND MANIKARNIKA GHAT WITH THE FAMOUS TEMPLE OF LORD SHIV I.E. SRI KASHI VISHWANATH TEMPLE, VARANASI.



VARANASI IS A HERITAGE CITY WHICH HAVE TOURISM FROM ALL AROUND THE WORLD SO THE DESIGN SHOULD BE OF WORLD CLASS FACILITIES. THE DESIGN SHOULD BE EFFECTIVE.

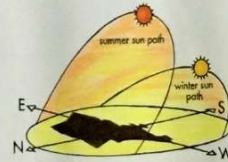
#### SITE LOCATION



SITE IS LOCATED ON GODOWLIA MARG, VARANASI. IT RESIDES FROM KASHI VISHWANATH TEMPLE TO MANIKARNIKA GHAT BESIDE RIVER GANGA.

#### CLIMATE

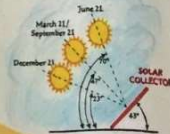
THE CLIMATE OF VARANASI IS COMPOSITE CLIMATE, WITH HIGH VARIATION BETWEEN SUMMERS AND WINTERS.



HOT AND DUSKY WIND DURING DRY SEASONS.



IN SUMMERS - MAX 45 DEG.  
IN WINTERS - MIN 1-2 DEG.



#### AREA & REQUIREMENT

SITE ORIENTATION - NE SW  
AREA - 74,214 SQ. MT.  
(18.33 ACRES)

THE PROJECT INCLUDES

- MULTIPURPOSE HALL
- VARANASI GALLERY
- CITY MUSEUM
- MUMUKSHU BHAWAN
- PILGRIMS REST ROOMS
- TEMPLE PARISAR
- VEDIC KENDRA
- GOENKA LIBRARY
- JALASEN TERRACE
- BHOGSHALA
- YATRI SUVIDHA KENDRA
- SOUVENIR SHOPS
- FOOD COURT
- PUJARI & SEWADAL OFFICE
- GEONKA HOSTEL
- GEONKA LIBRARY
- RITUALS OFFICE



#### AIM & OBJECTIVE

THE PROJECT IS AIMED TO PROVIDE A WORLD CLASS TEMPLE CORRIDOR WITH SUFFICIENT REQUIRED SPACES.

THE FIRST AIM IS TO UNDERSTAND THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS AND THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THE PUBLIC.



UNDERSTANDING THE SENSITIVITY OF THE AREA AND DESIGNING KEEPING THAT IN MIND AS NO ONE GET DISTURBED FROM THE CONSTRUCTION.



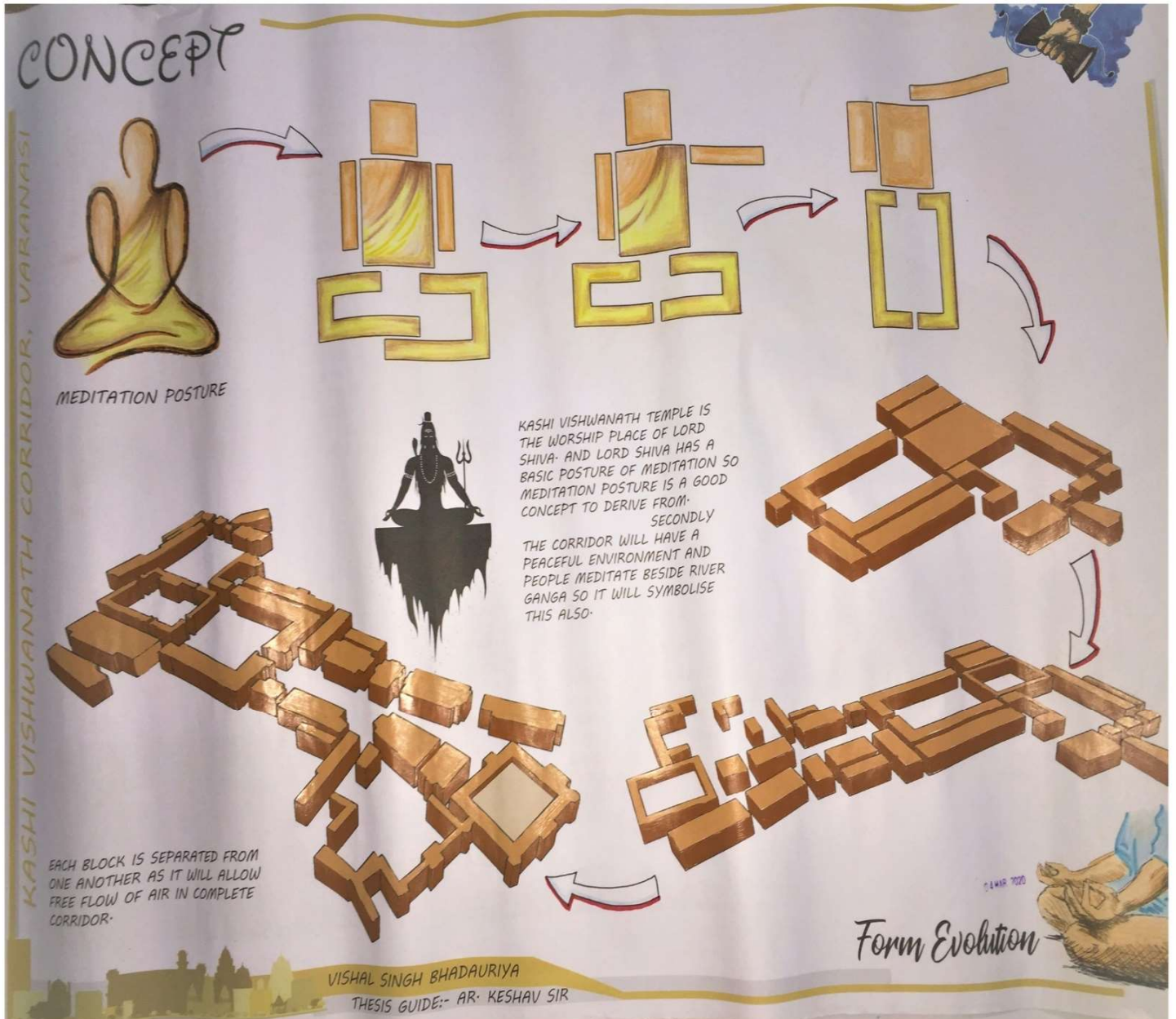
VISHAL SINGH BHADAURIYA

THESIS GUIDE:- AR. KESHAV SIR

Introduction



## FORM EVOLUTION







## CLIMATE

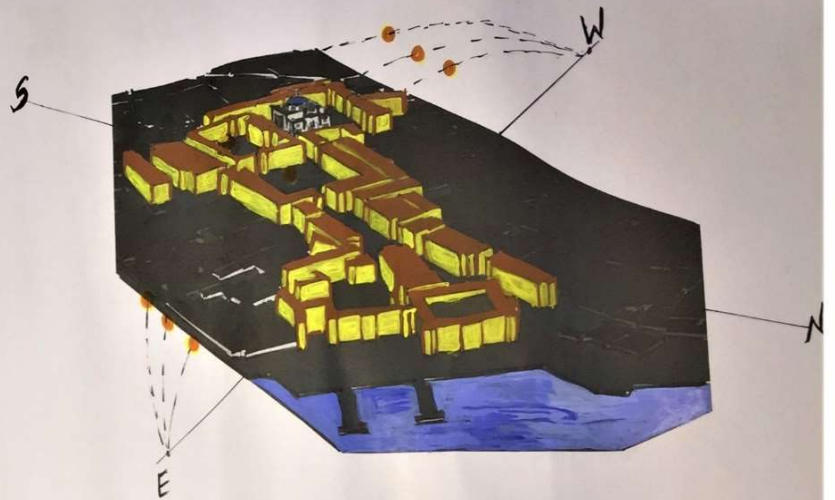
### CONCEPT

KASHI VISHWANATH CORRIDOR, VARANASI



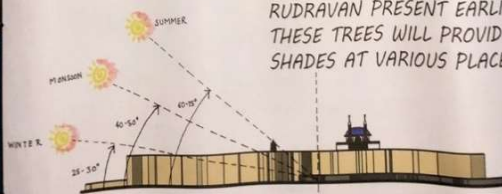
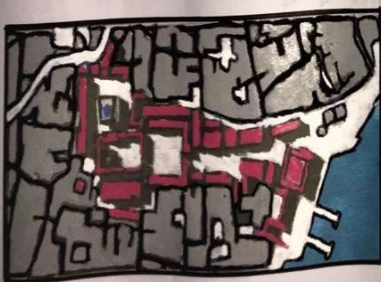
**WINDFLOW DIAGRAM:**  
WIND COMING FROM NE ENTERS THE CORRIDOR PRIMISES AND CIRCULATES THE PREMISES WHICH HELPS A FRESH ENVIRONMENT.

**SUN PATH DIAGRAM:**  
ACCORDING TO SUN MOVEMENT THE COMPLETE PRIMISES WILL GET SUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF SUN LIGHT THROUGHOUT THE DAY.



**BUILDING ORIENTATION:**  
BUILDING BLOCK ARE ORIENTED IN NE-SW AXIS. THEY ARE PLACED IN SUCH A WAY THAT ALL THE BLOCK GET SUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF LIGHT & AIR.

**SHADOW OF BUILDING BLOCKS**  
AFTER 1:00 PM TO 4:30 PM SUN IS IN FULL + HEAT THEN, PLACING OF BUILDING BLOCK PROVIDES 20-25% SHADOW ON SITE WHICH PROVIDES SHADES TO STAY ON OPEN AREA.



#### VEGETATION

VARANASI IS ALSO KNOWN FOR RUDRAKSHA (BLUEBERRY BEADS) THE SITE WILL HAVE RUDRAKSHA TREE AT VARIOUS PLACES WHICH WILL SYMBOLIS THE RUDRAVAN PRESENT EARLIER. THESE TREES WILL PROVIDE SHADES AT VARIOUS PLACES.

#### PRECIPITATION

VARANASI IS THE CITY OF COMPOSITE CLIMATE, A HUGE VARIATION IN TEMP. OF SUMMERS AND WINTERS. IN MANSOON AVERAGE RAINFALL IS 998 MM. HEAVY RAINFALL IN MONSOON.

#### SUN PATH ANGLE

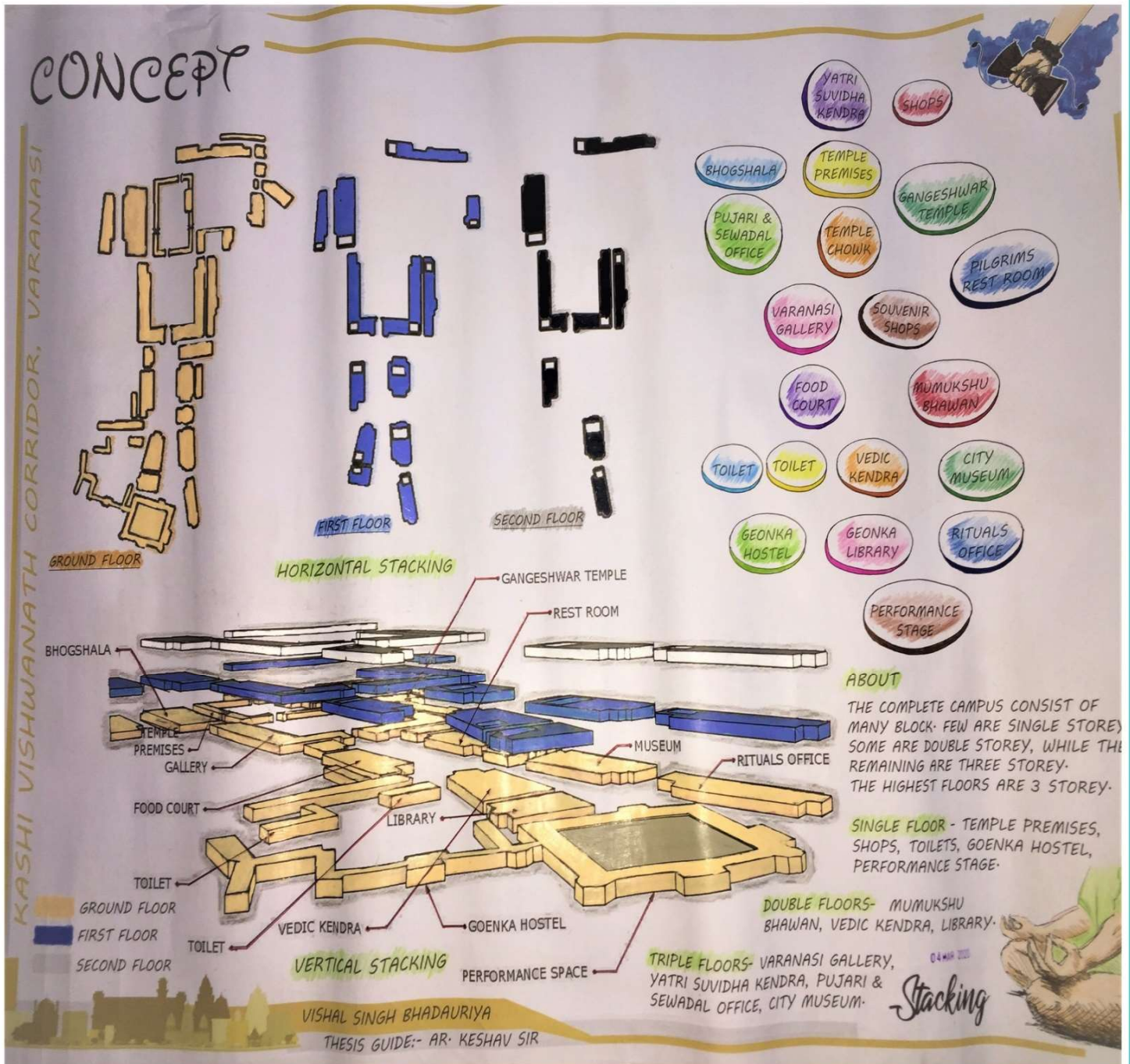
MIN. TEMP. IN WINTERS, 4-5 DEG.  
MAX. TEMP. IN SUMMERS, 40-45 DEG.  
TEMP. IN MONSOON, 20-25 DEG.

*Climate*

VISHAL SINGH BHADAURIYA

THESIS GUIDE:- AR. KESHAV SIR

## STACKING





## LANDSCAPING

### CONCEPT

KASHI VISHWANATH CORRIDOR, VARANASI



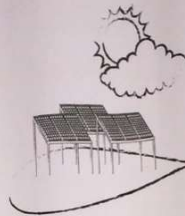
CORRIDOR VIEW

THE CORRIDOR WILL HAVE VARIOUS TREES. SPECIALLY IT WILL HAVE RUDRAKSH TREES. IT SYMBOLIZE LORD SHIV. THIS IS A CONCEPTUAL SKETCH OF HOW VEGETATIONS WILL BE USED IN THE CORRIDOR.



GHATS REDEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF GHATS IS ALSO A MAJOR FACTOR IN THE PROJECT AND LANDSCAPING OF GHATS WILL SURELY EMPHASIS THE LOOK OF THE GHATS.



ALTERNATIVE SOURCE OF ENERGY

AS THE OPEN SPACES ON THE SITE ARE HIGH SO IT IS EASY TO USE ALTERNATIVE SOURCE OF ENERGY. WE WILL USE SOLAR PANELS AT VARIOUS PLACES LIKE ROOF TOPS, SEATING SHADES, AND OTHER SUITABLE SPACES.



USE OF WATER BODIES



SIDE ENTRIES



CANOPY



SEATING SPACES

Landscaping

VISHAL SINGH BHADOURIYA  
KESHAV SIR



## SITE STUDY MODEL

38



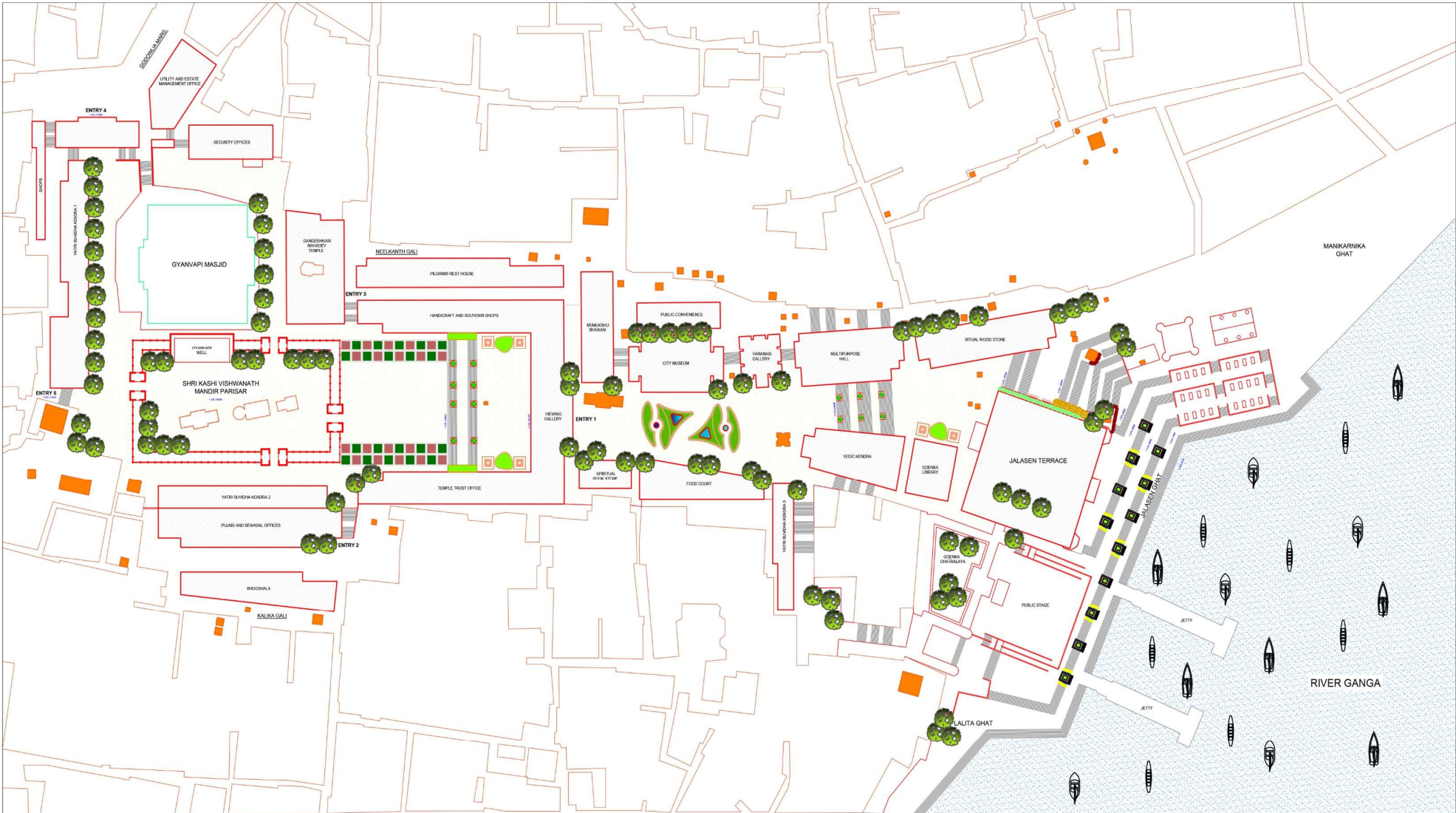
## CONCEPT STAGE MODEL



MODELS



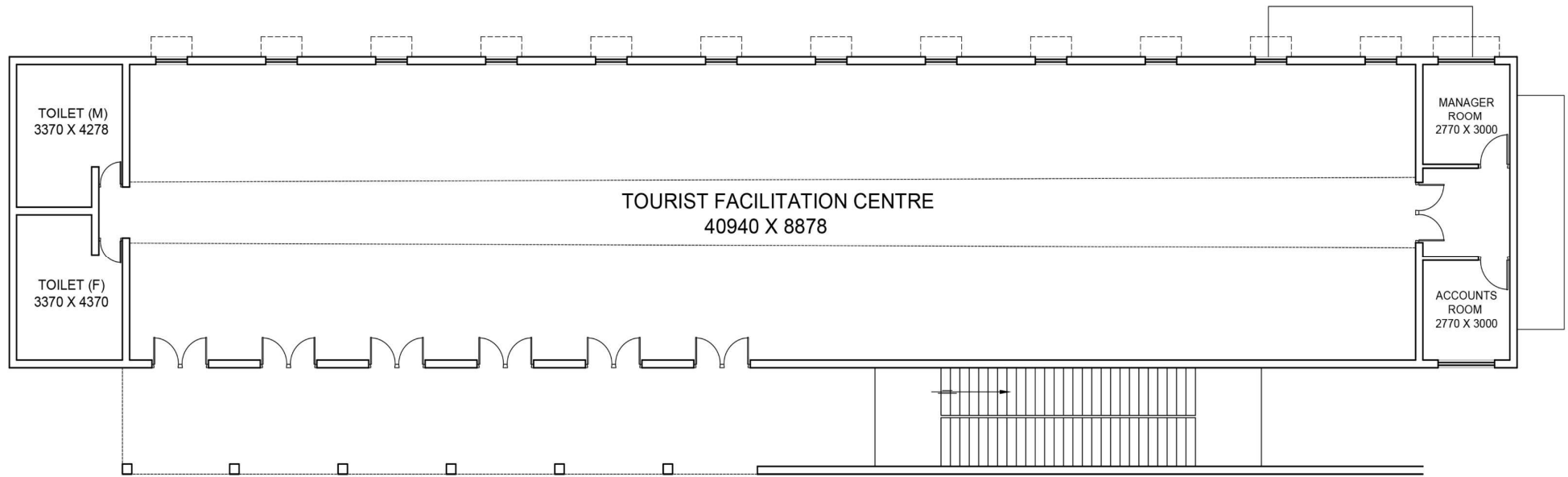
# FINAL DESIGN PROPOSAL







GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

TOURIST FACILITATION CENTRE  
RITUAL WOOD STORE

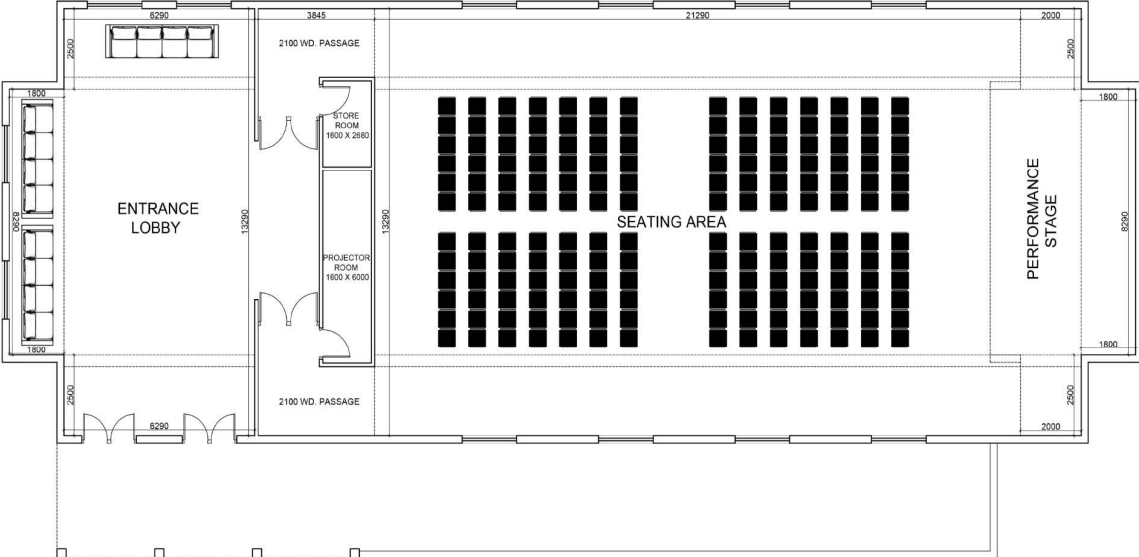
SCALE 1:250 **FLOOR PLANS**

**FINAL PROPOSAL**





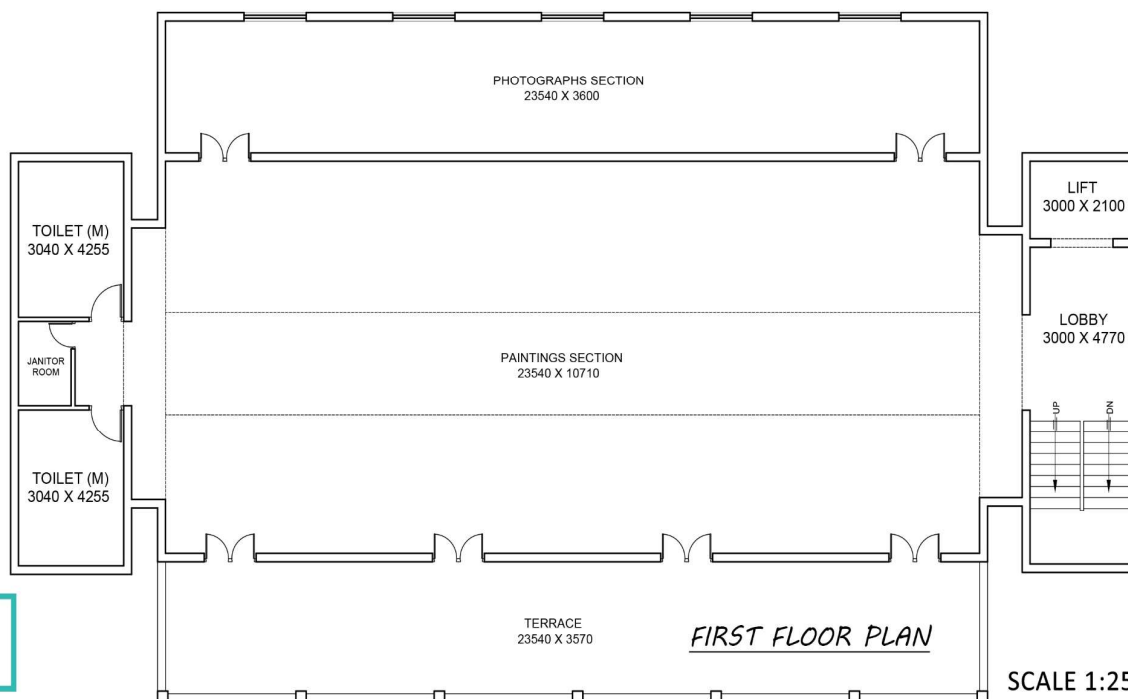
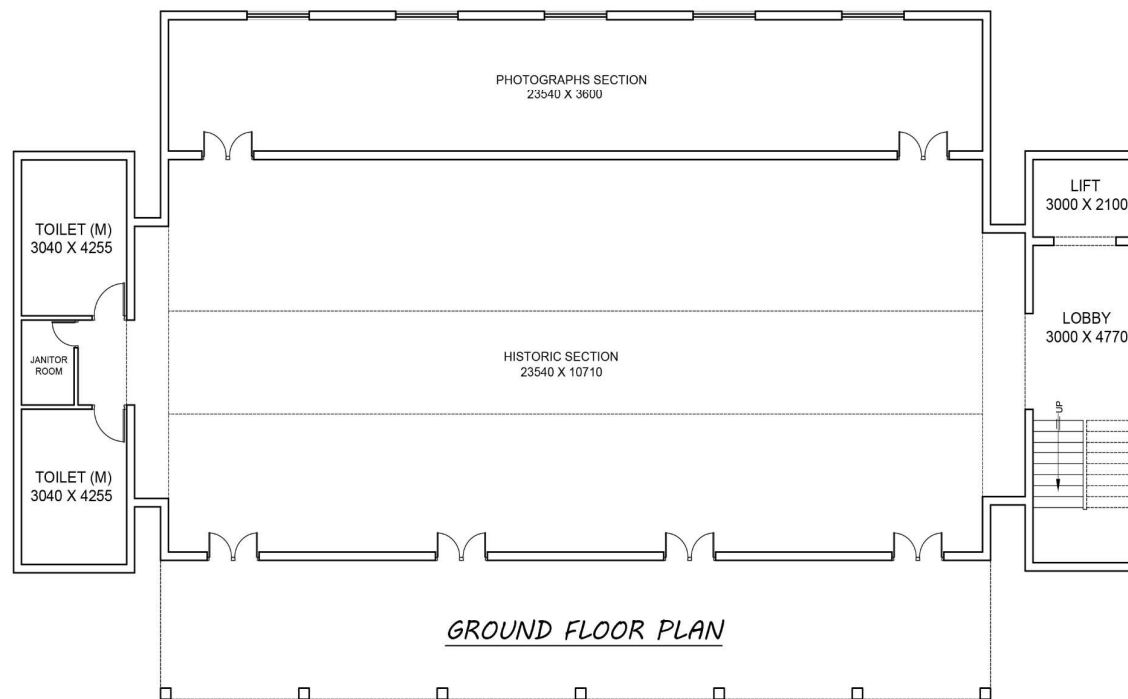
## VARANASI GALLERY



## MULTIPURPOSE HALL

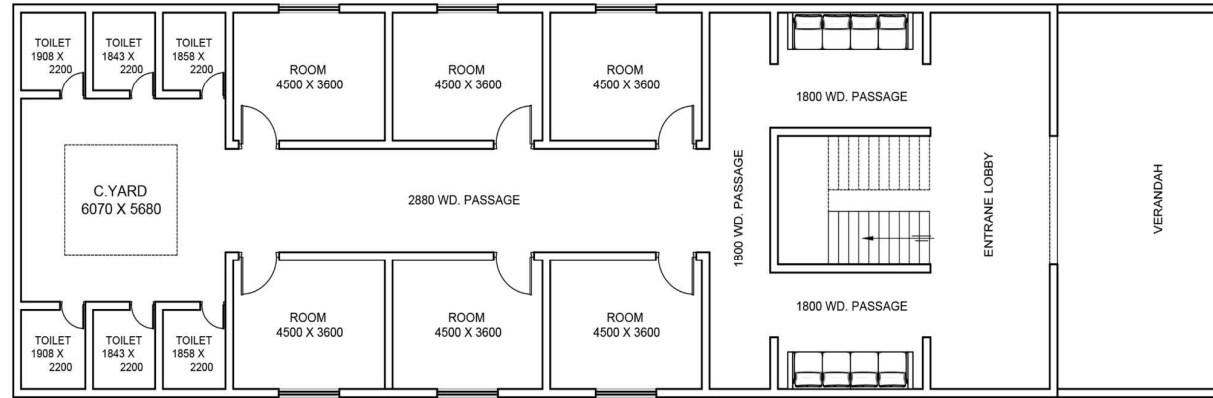




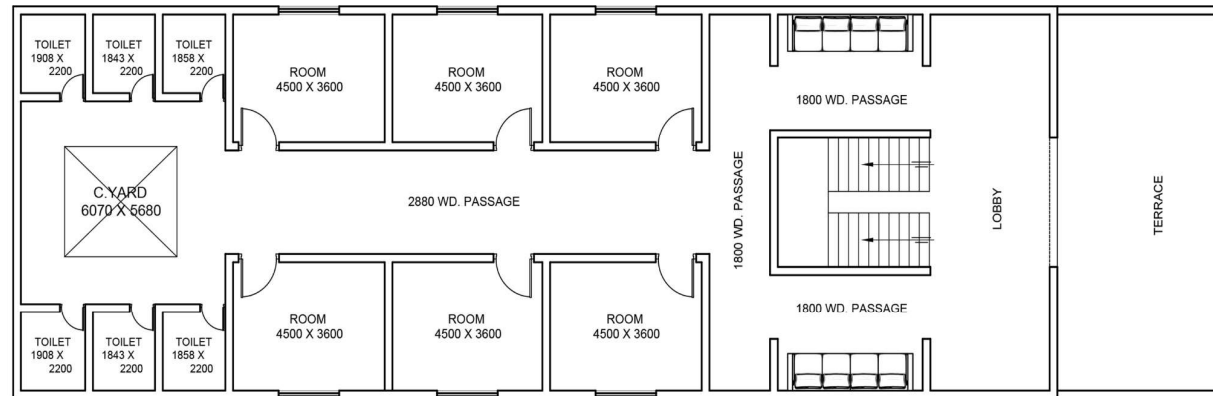


FINAL PROPOSAL

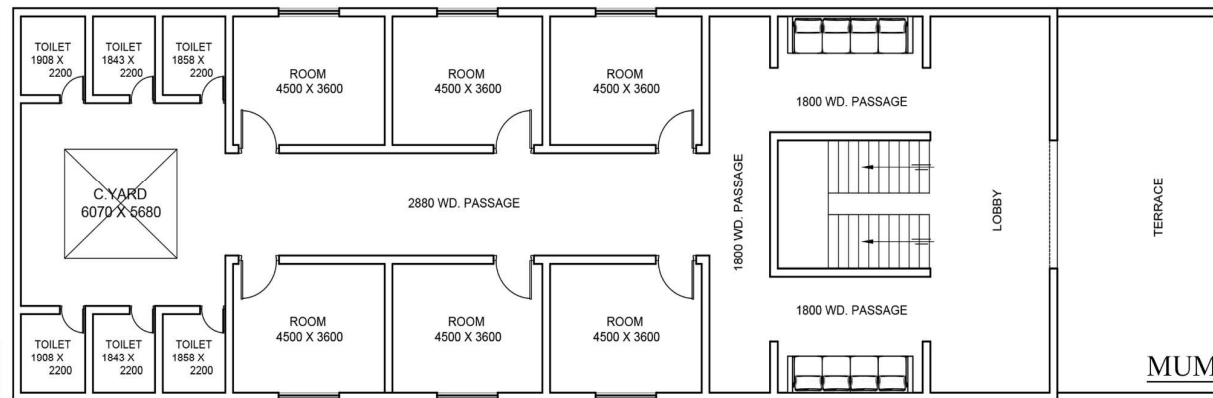
CITY MUSEUM  
SCALE 1:250 FLOOR PLANS



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

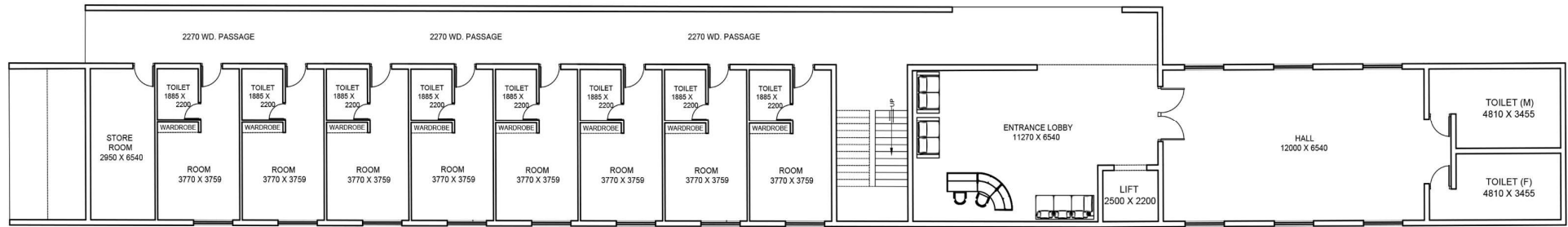
FINAL PROPOSAL

MUMUKSHU BHAWAN

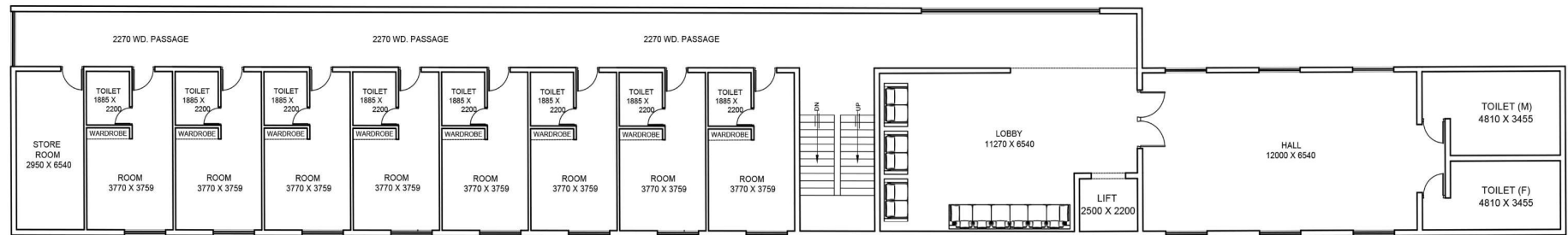
SCALE 1:250 FLOOR PLANS



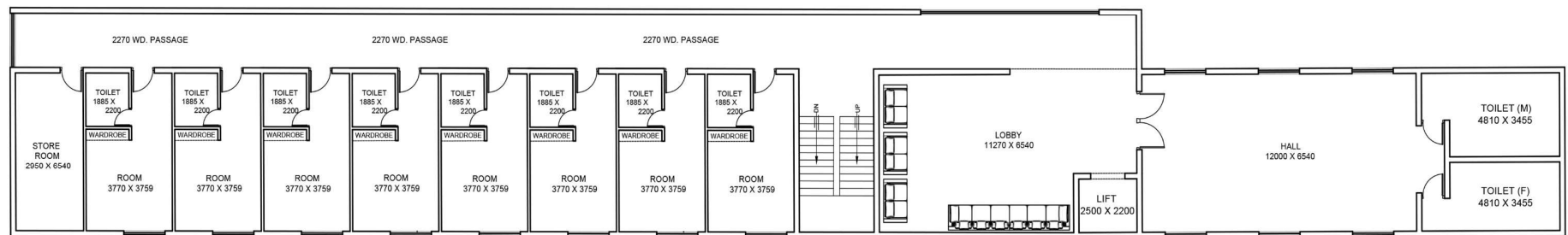




GROUND FLOOR PLAN

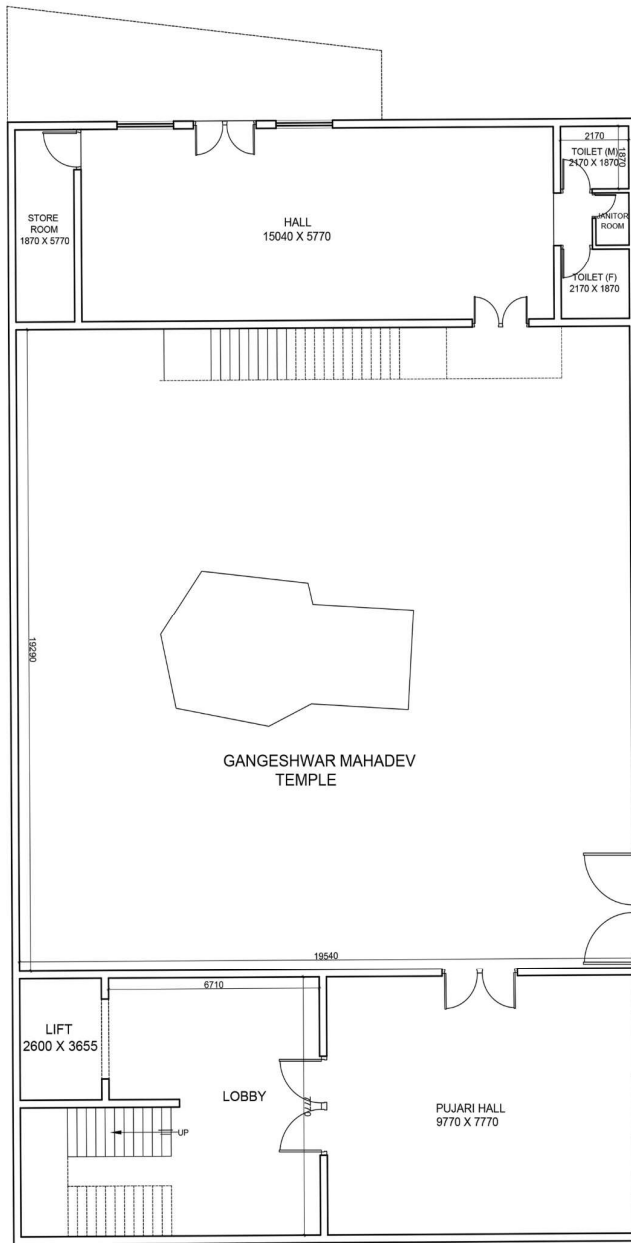


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

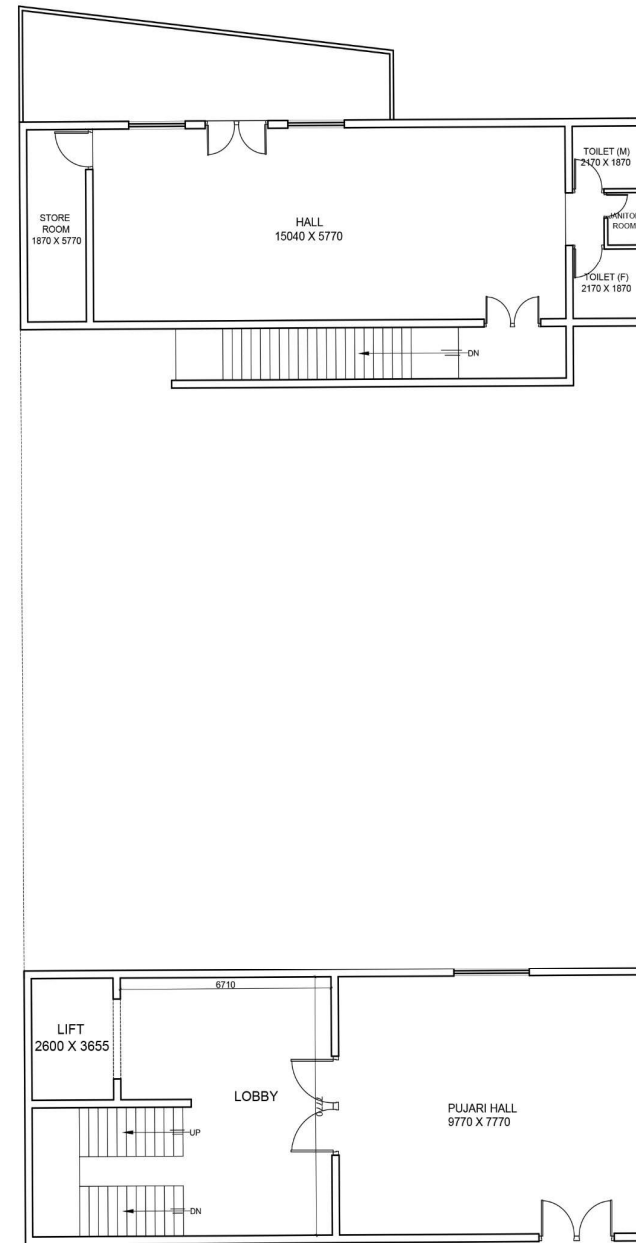


SECOND FLOOR PLAN





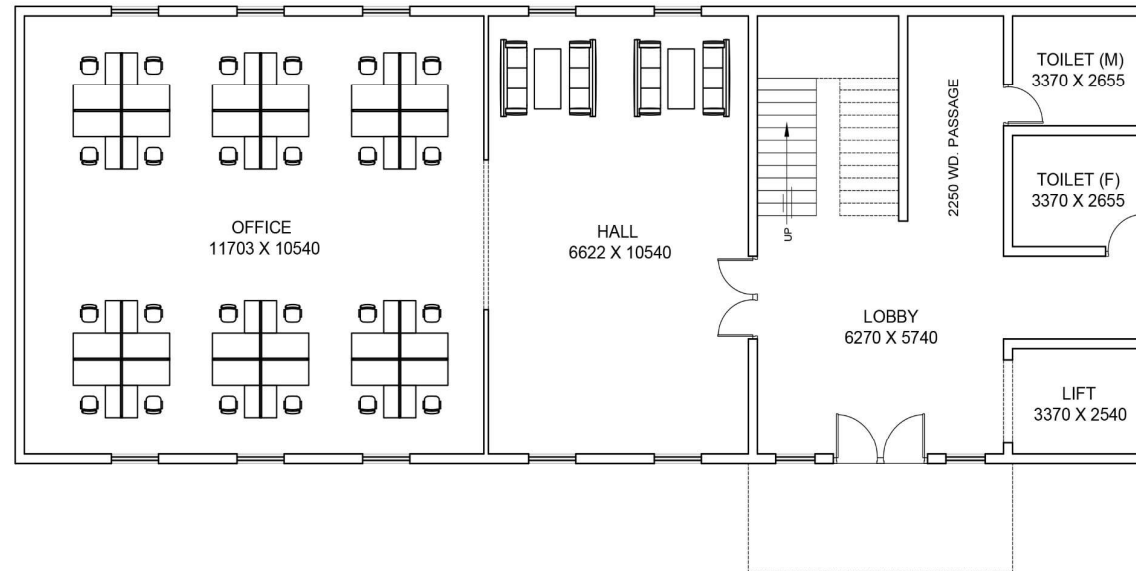
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

FIRST FLOOR PLAN GANGESHWAR MAHADEV  
TEMPLE

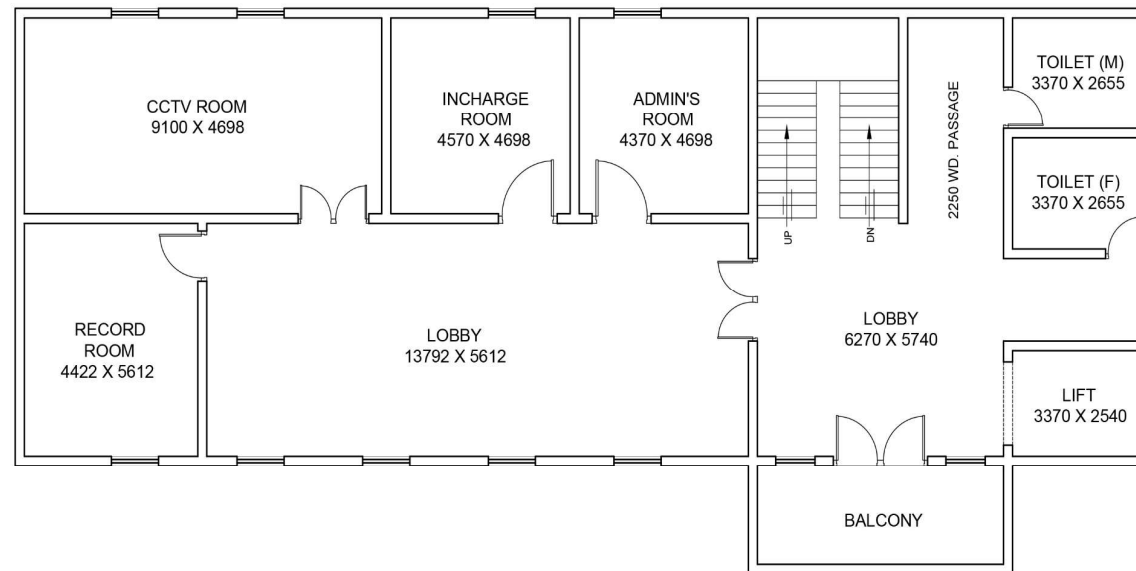
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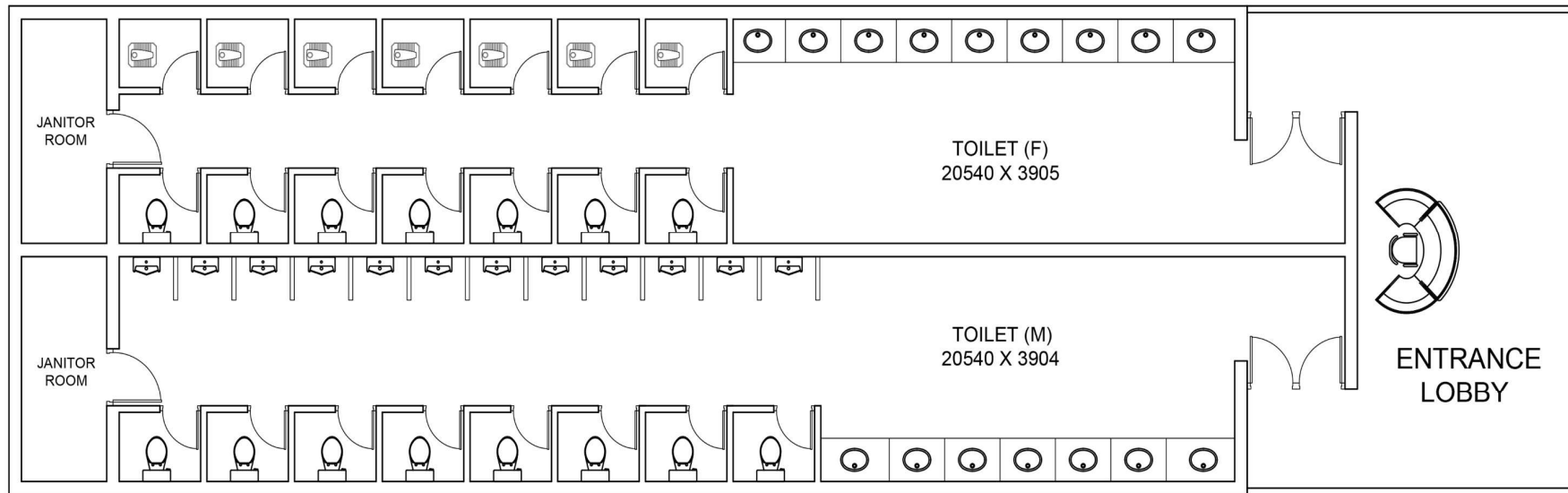


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

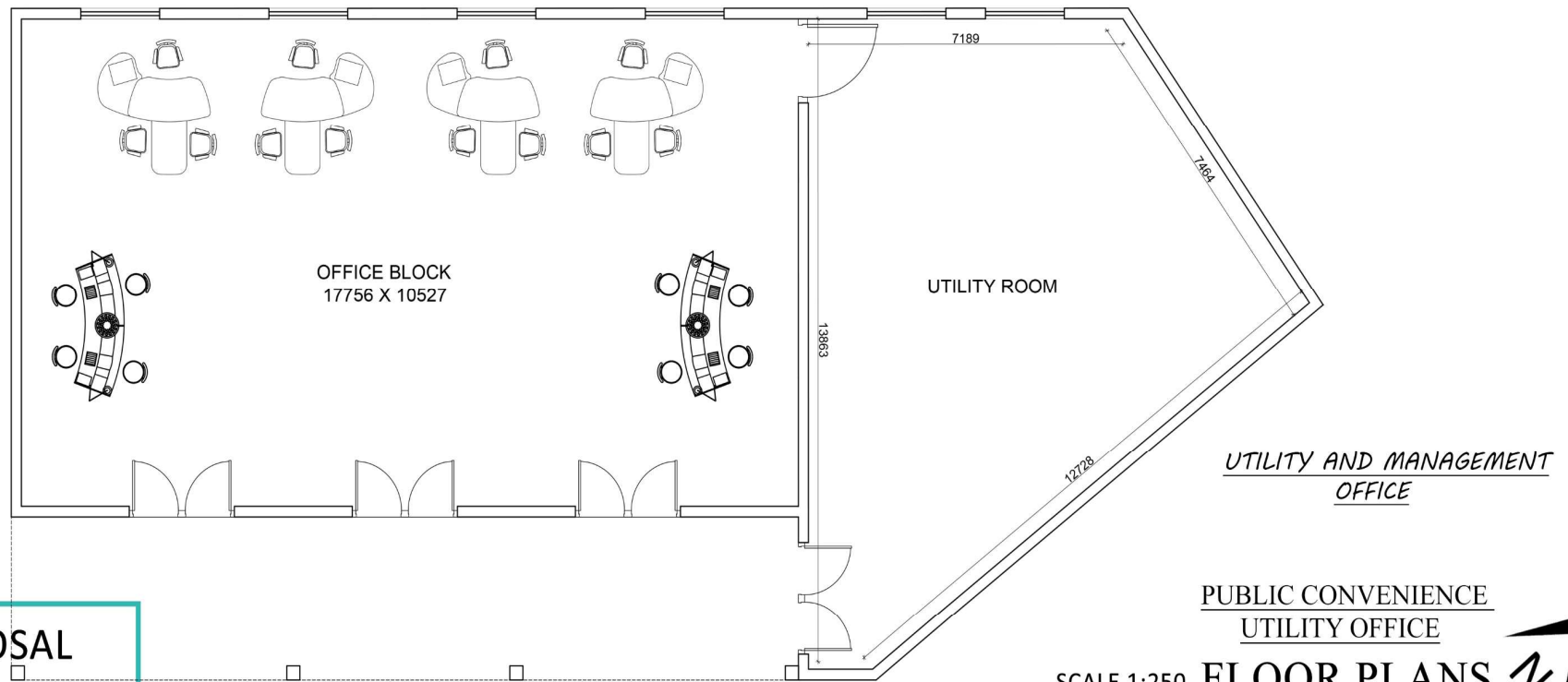


FIRST FLOOR PLAN





PUBLIC CONVENIENCE

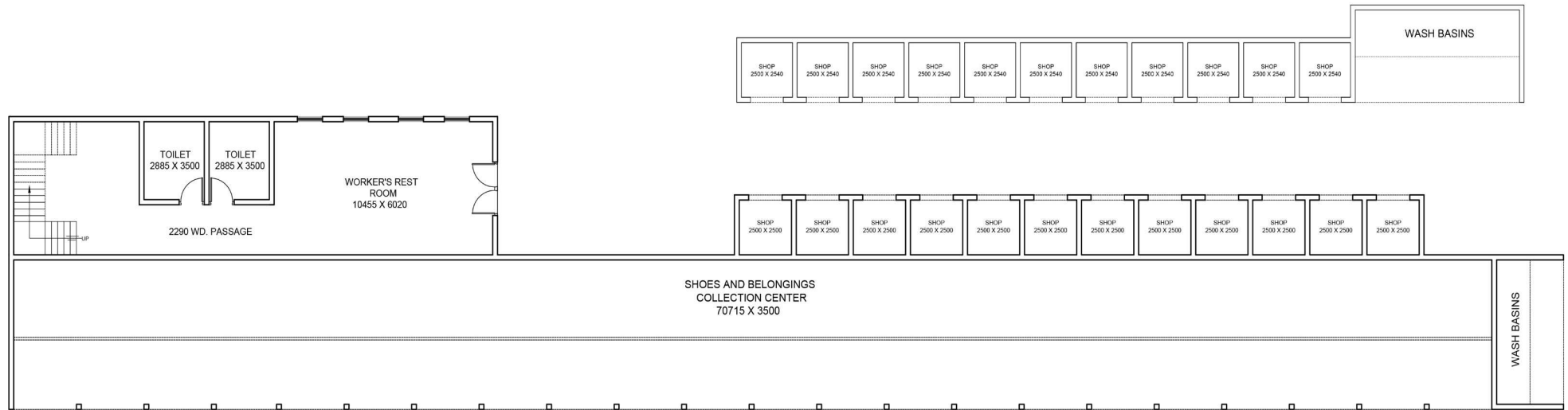


FINAL PROPOSAL

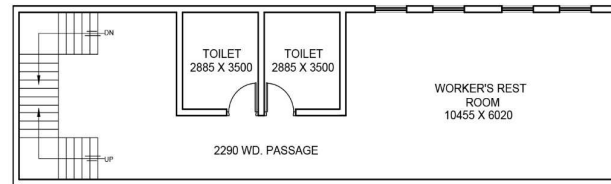
SCALE 1:250 FLOOR PLANS





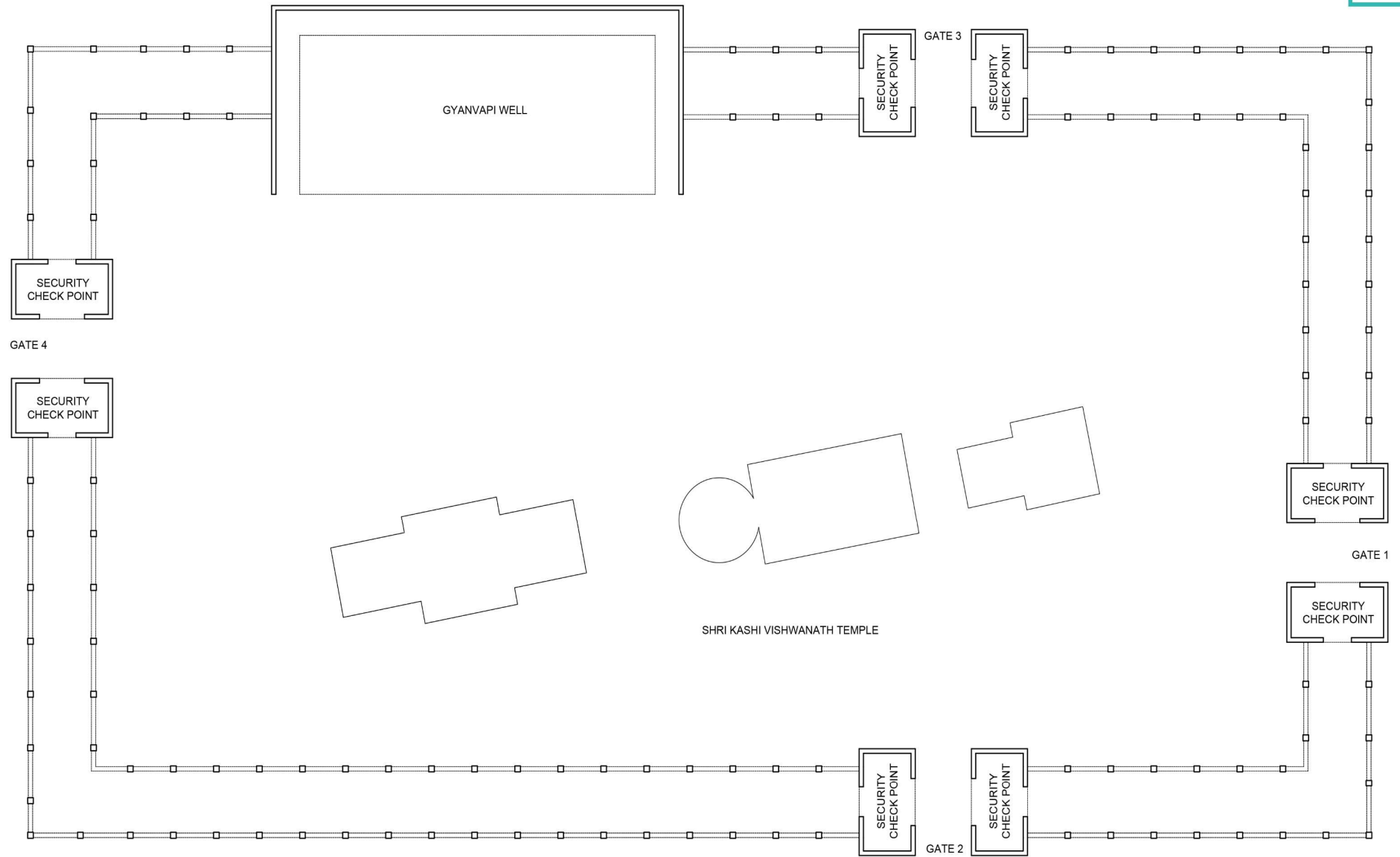


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

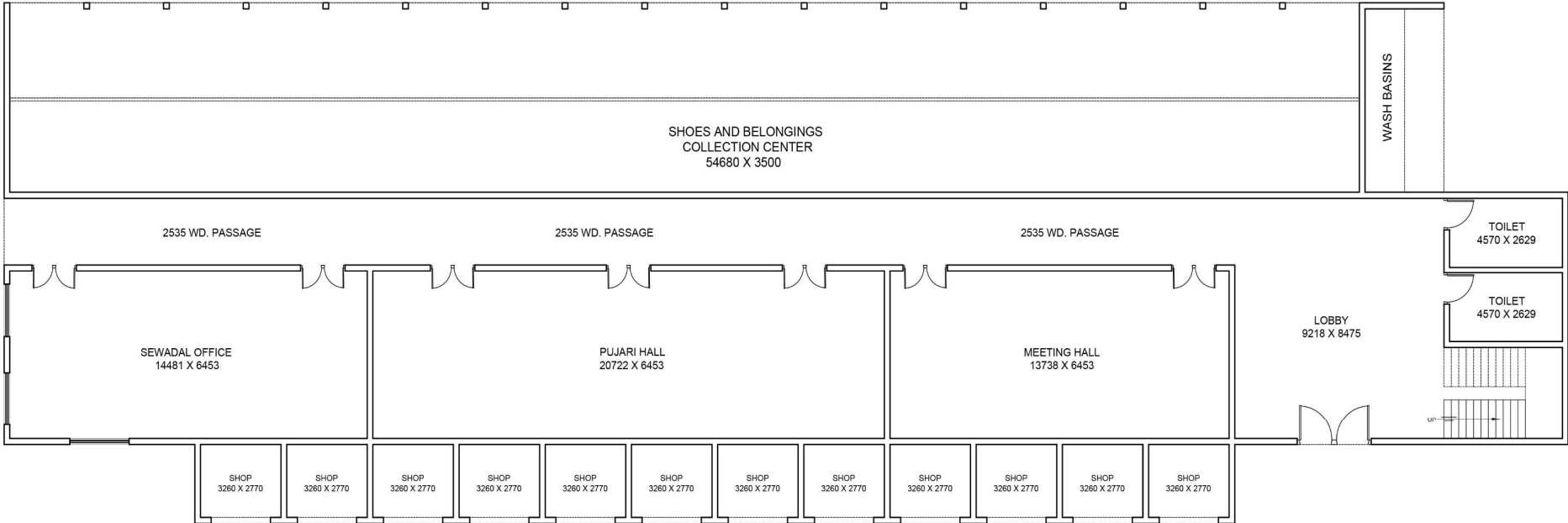


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

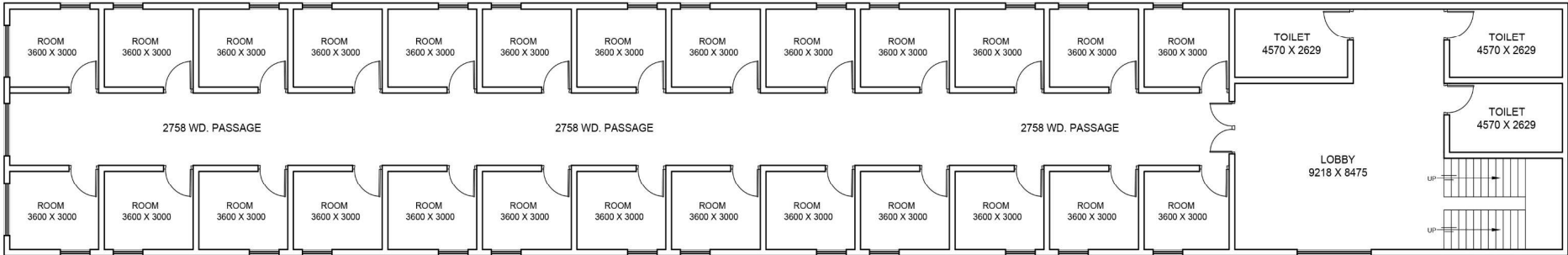






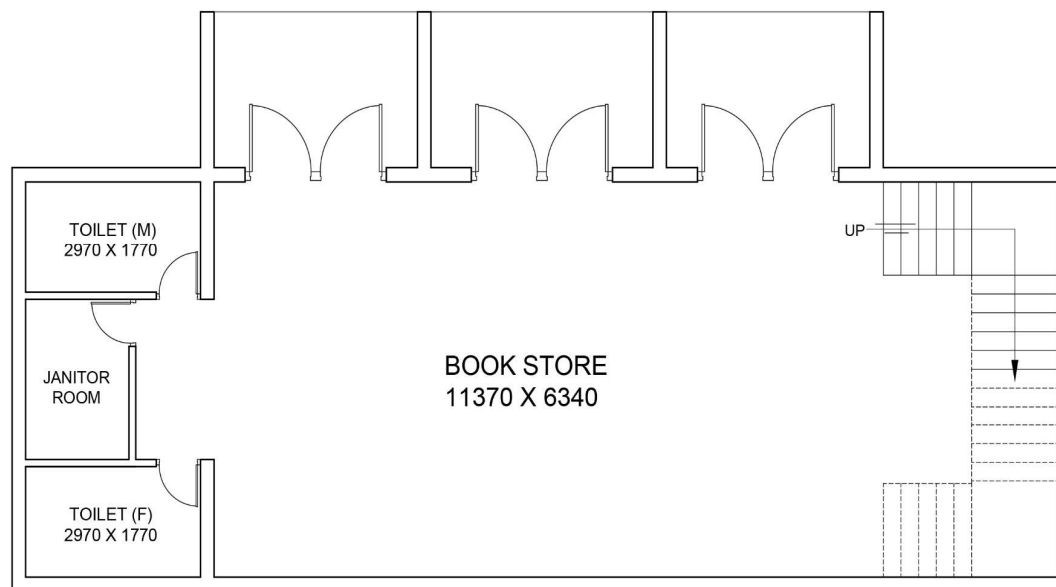


## GROUND FLOOR PLAN

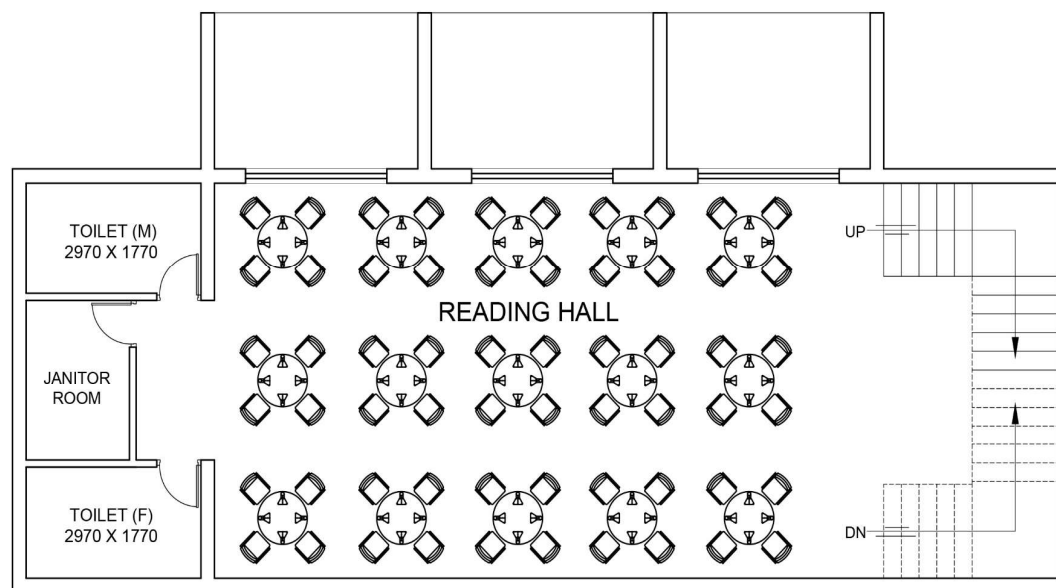


## FIRST FLOOR PLAN



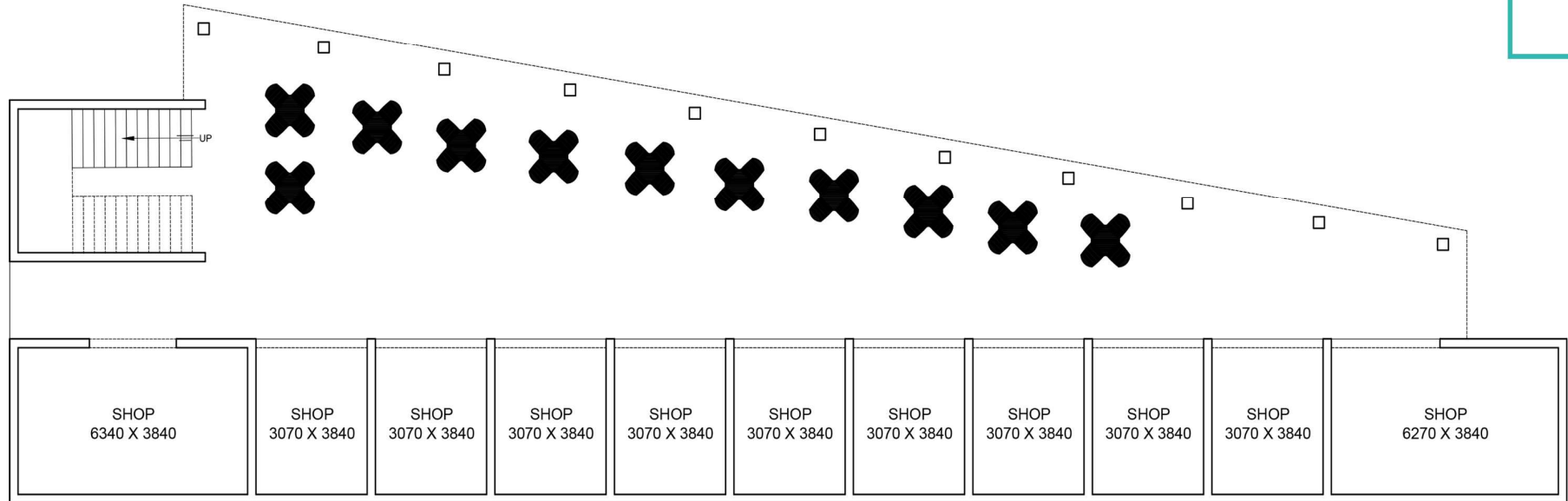


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

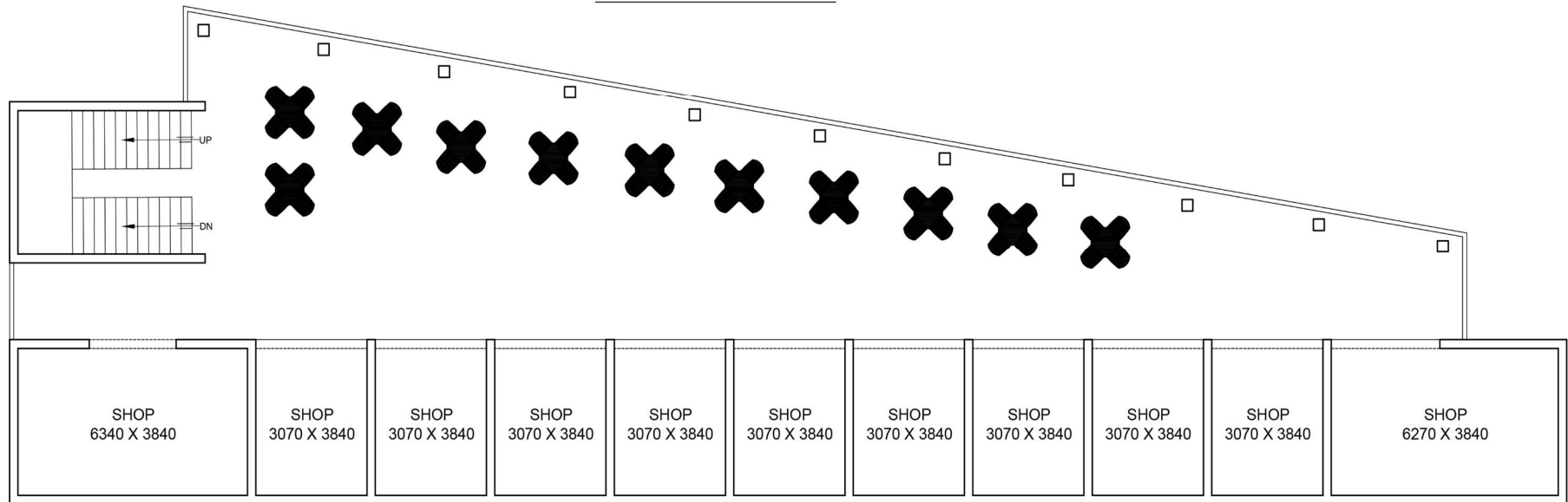


FIRST FLOOR PLAN



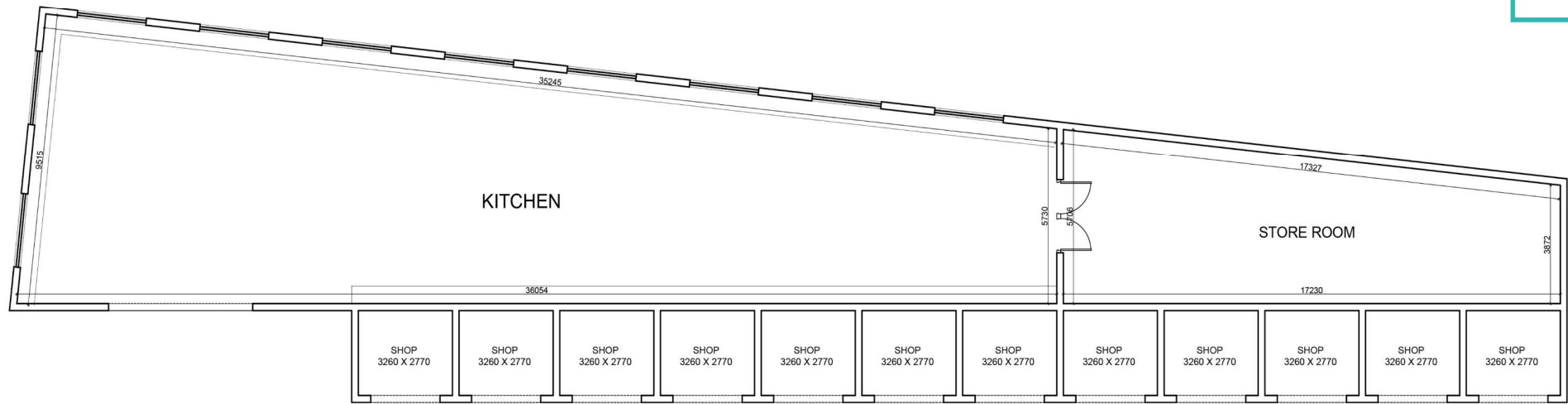


GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



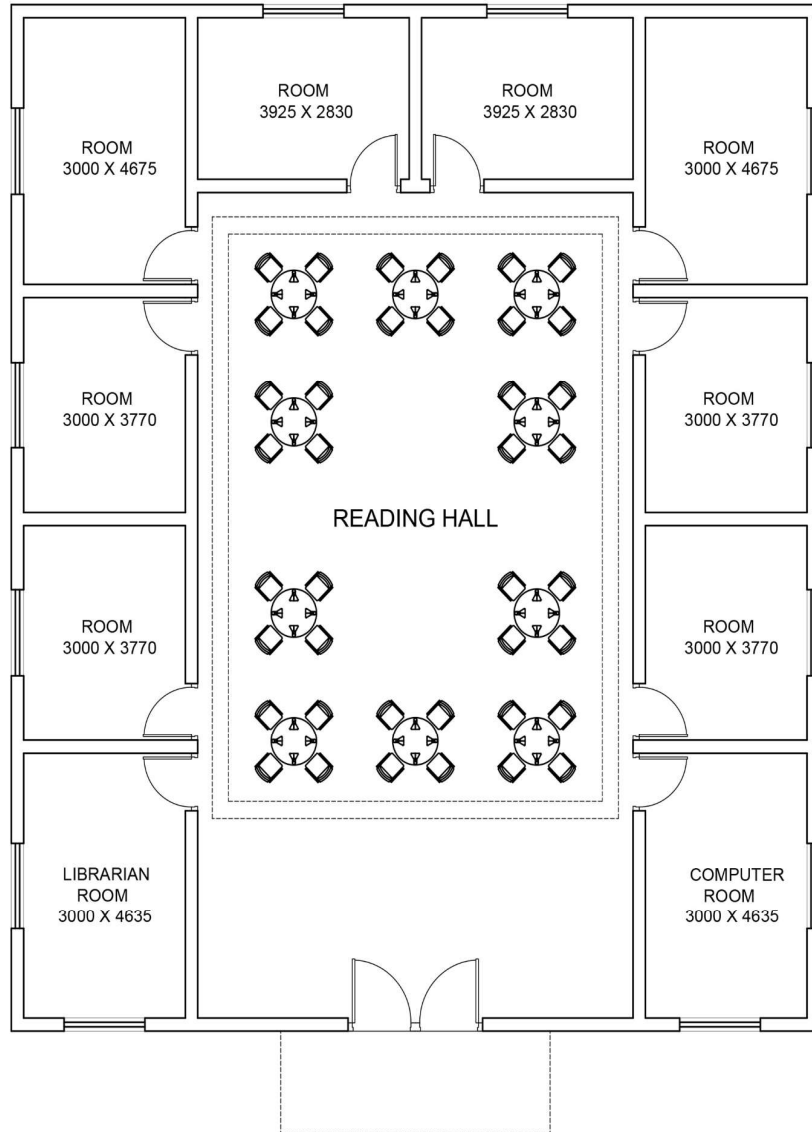
BHOGSHALAYATRI SUVIDHA KENDRA 3

FINAL PROPOSAL

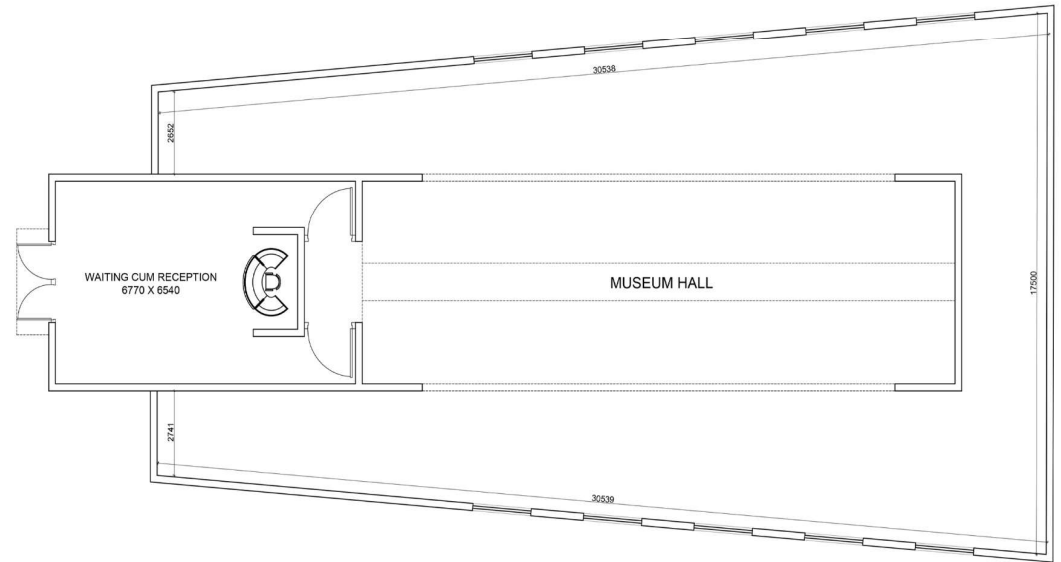
BHOGSHALA  
YATRI SUVIDHA KENDRA 3  
SCALE 1:250 FLOOR PLANS







GOENKA LIBRARY

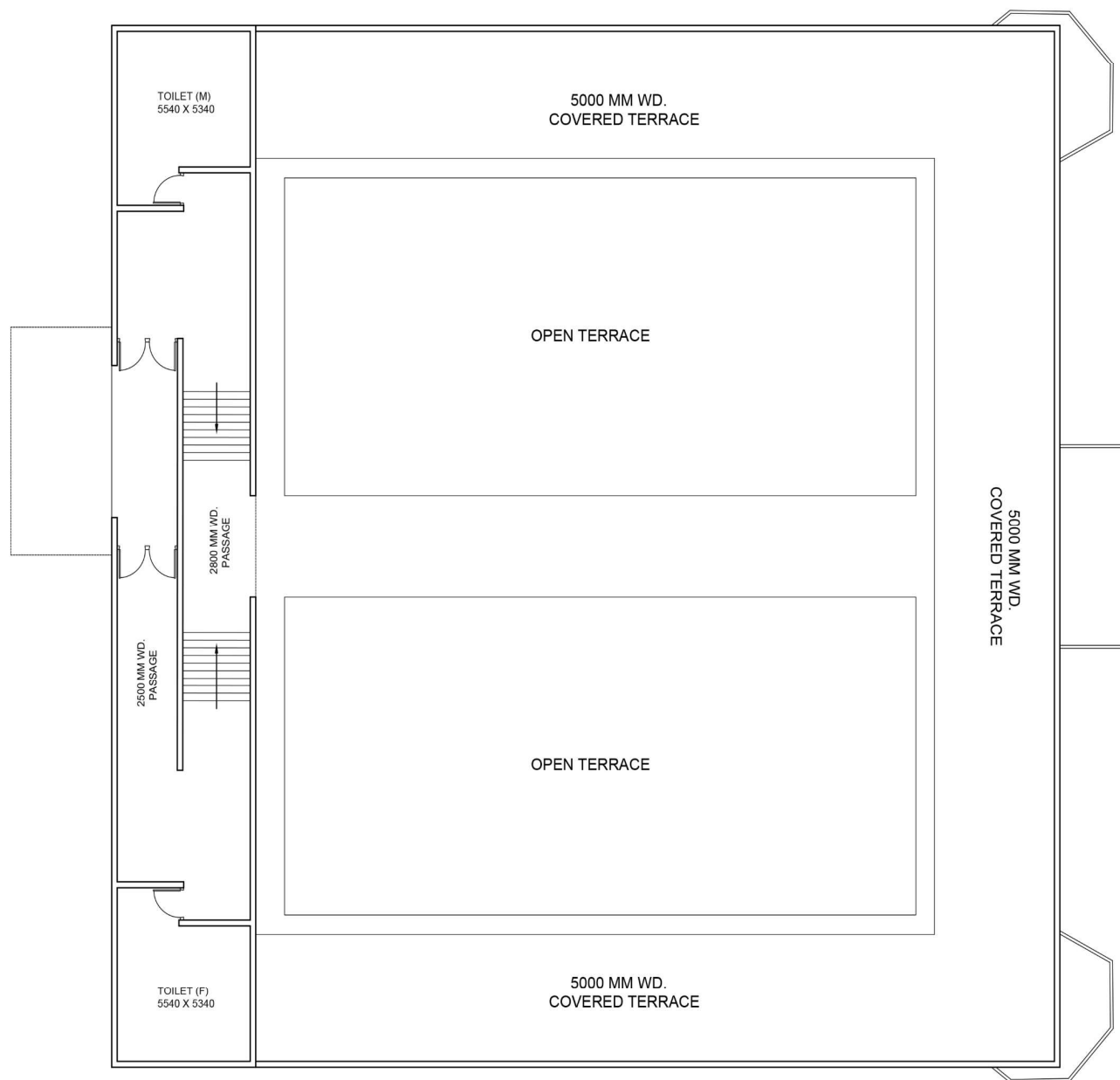


VEDIC KENDRA

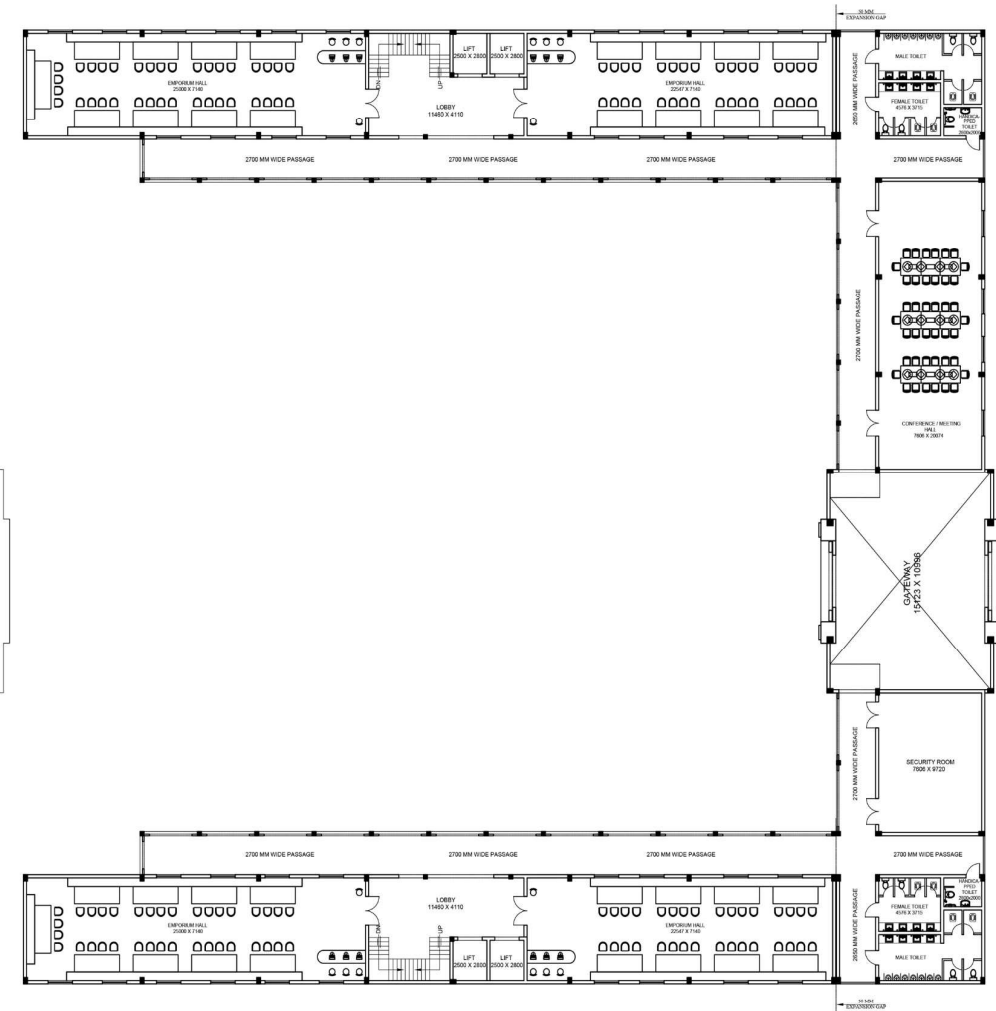
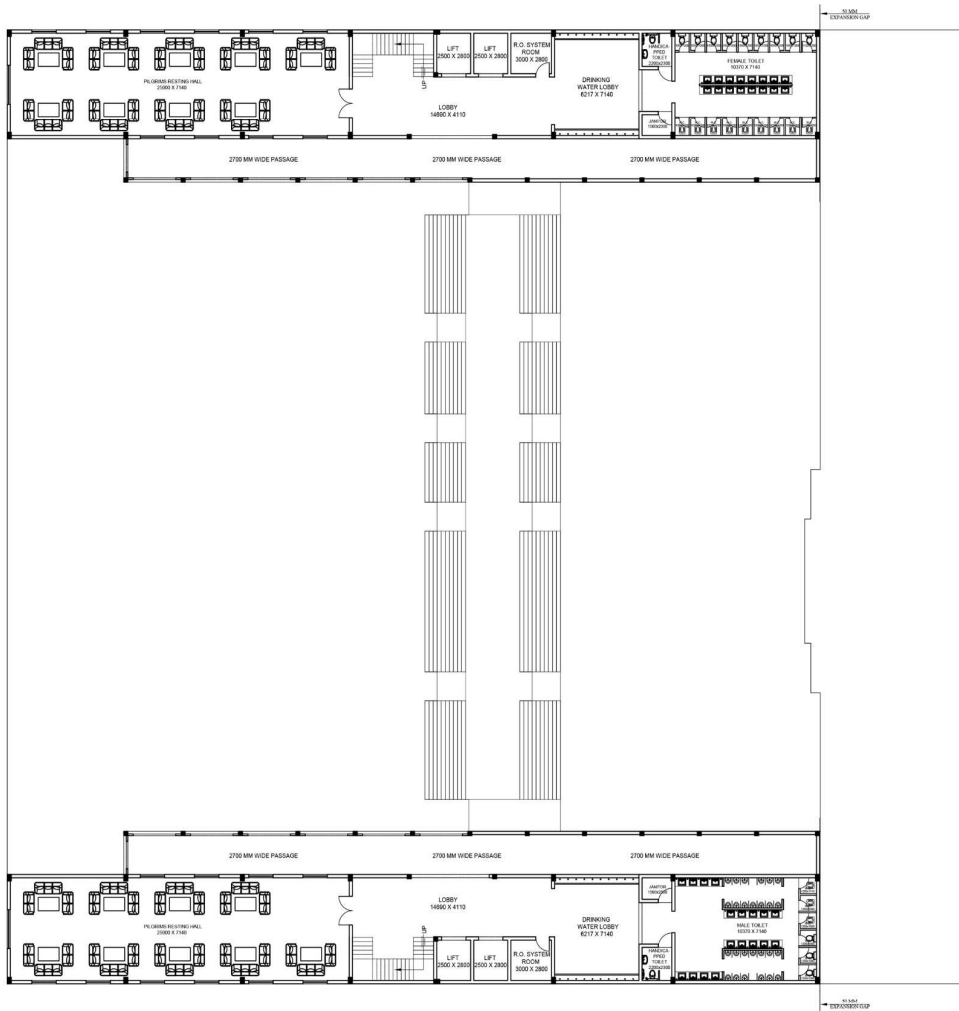
FINAL PROPOSAL

GOENKA LIBRARY  
VEDIC KENDRA  
SCALE 1:250 FLOOR PLANS





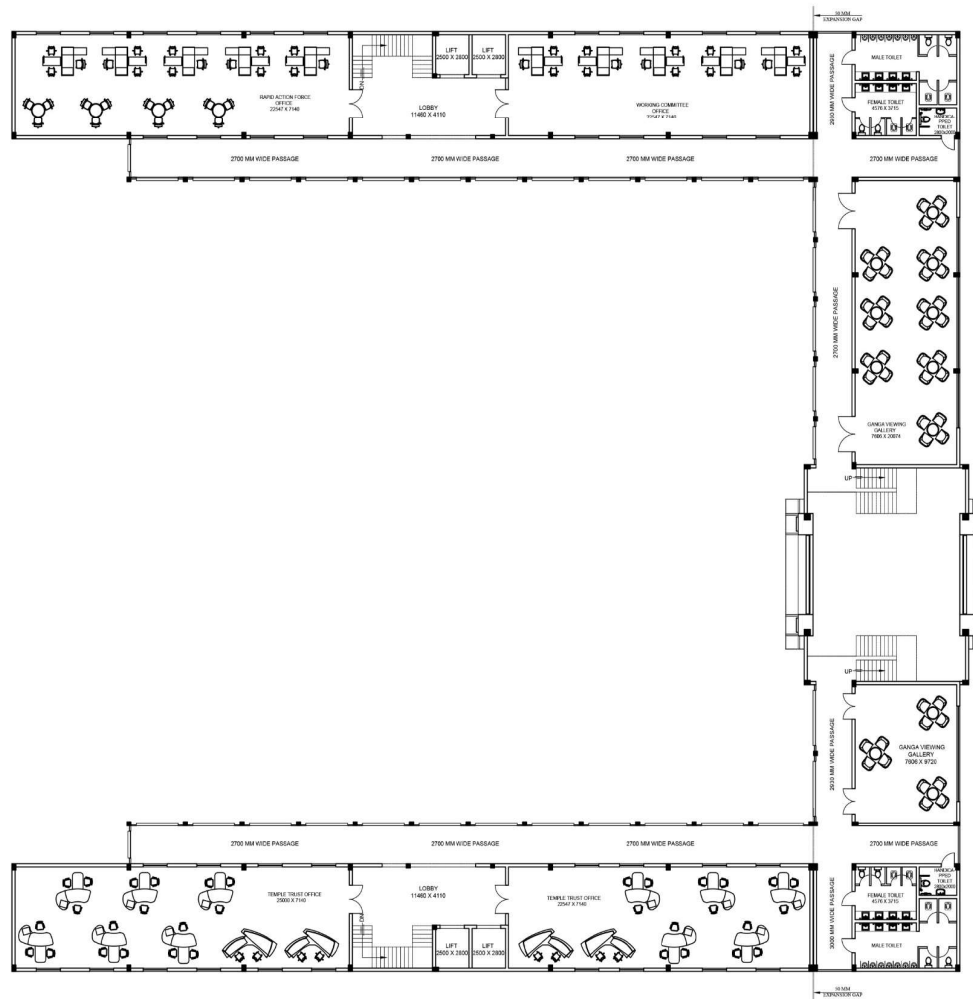




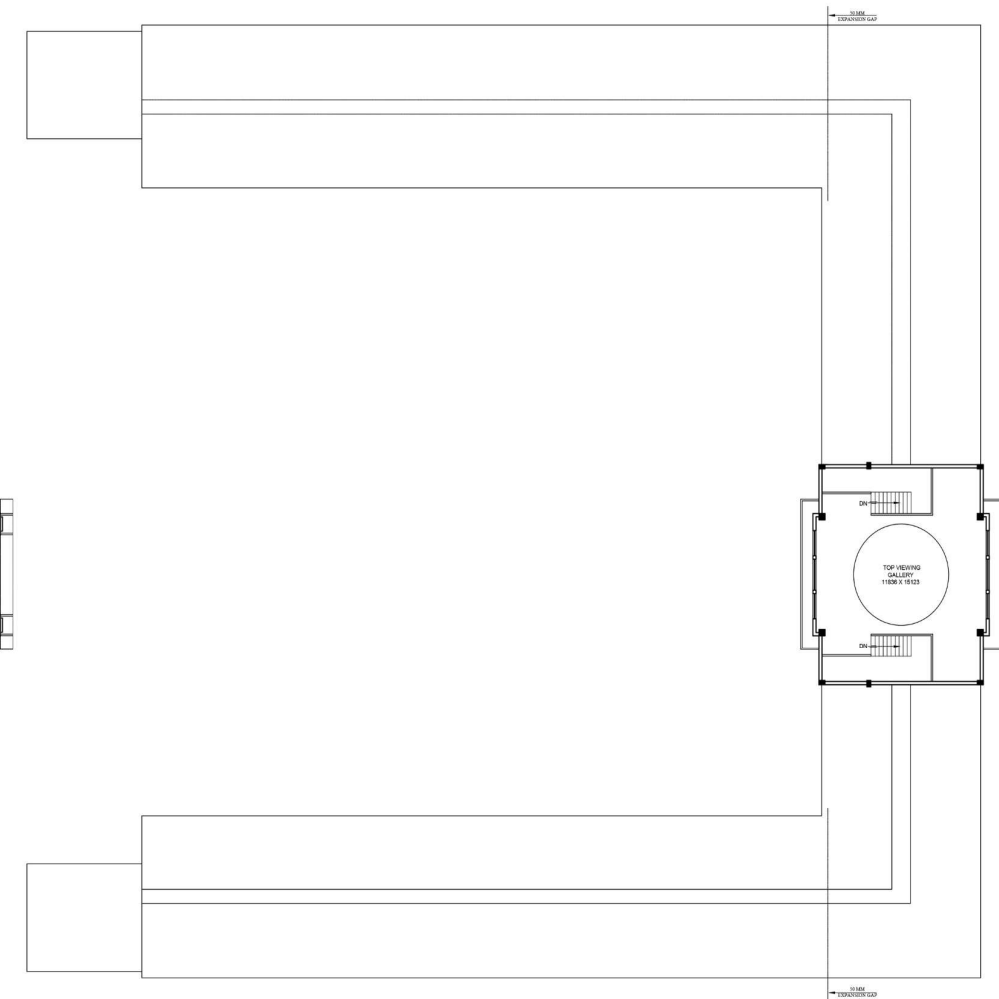
FINAL PROPOSAL

MANDIR CHOWK  
SCALE 1:250 FLOOR PLANS





SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

FINAL PROPOSAL

MANDIR CHOWK  
SCALE 1:250 FLOOR PLANS



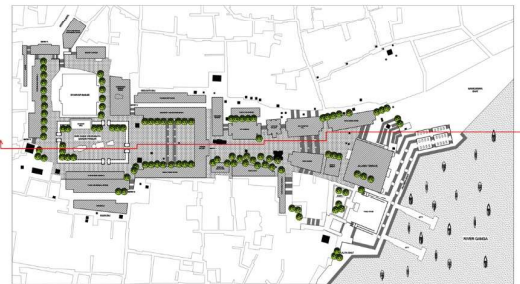




MANDIR PARISAR ELEVATION

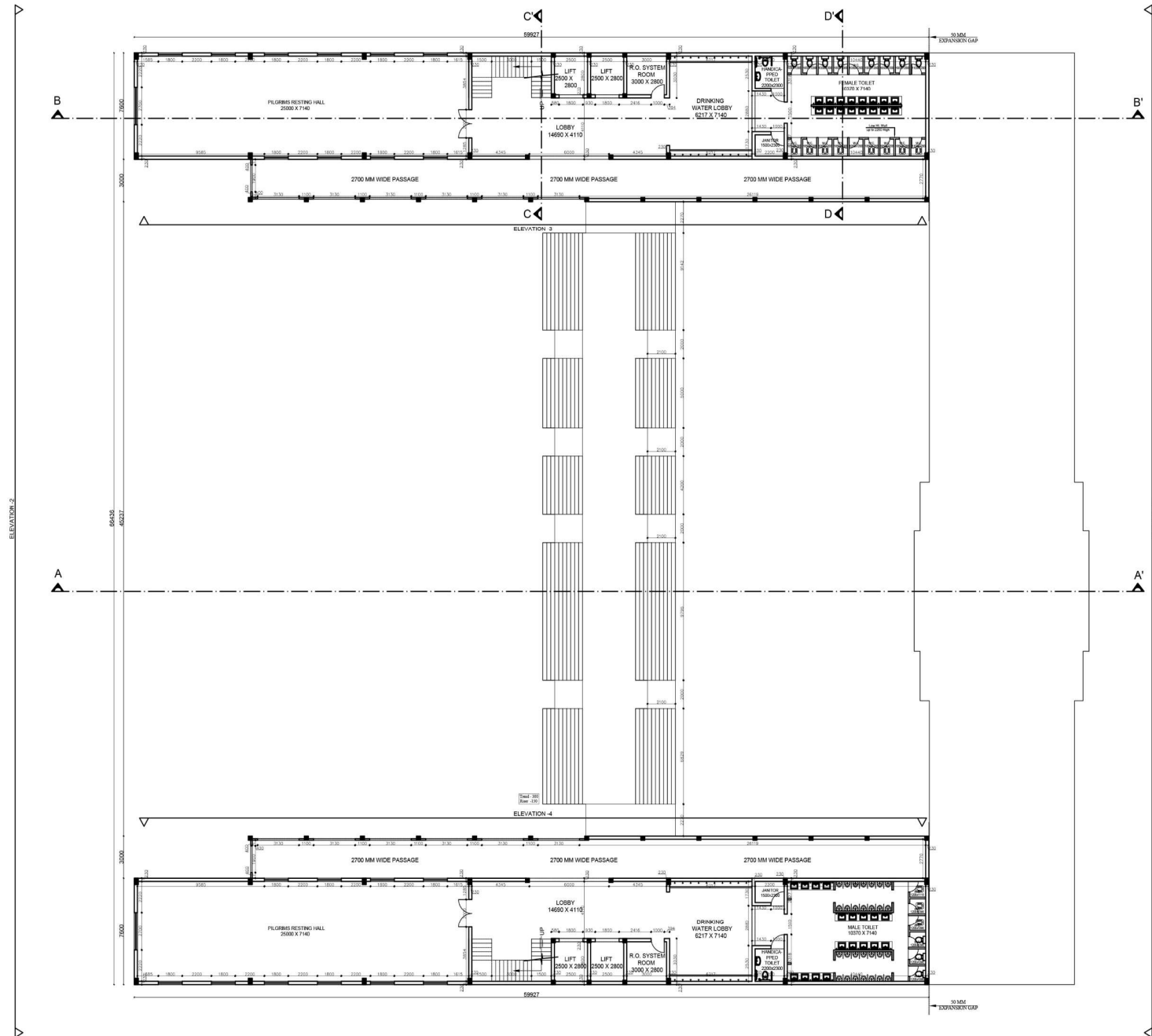


SITE SECTION



# ELECTIVES

WORKING DRAWING  
LANDSCAPE DESIGN

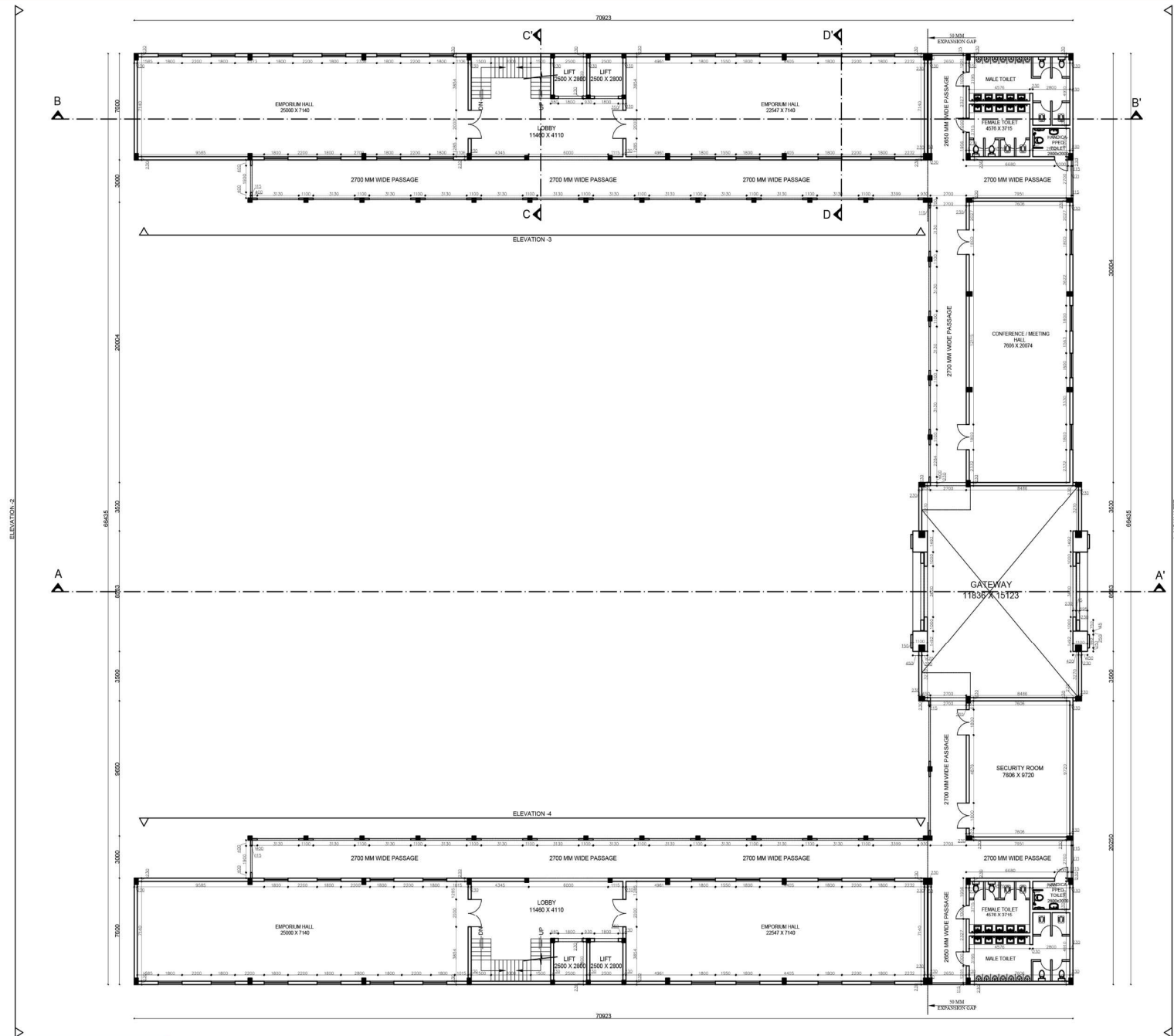


WORKING DRAWING

GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1:200  
MANDIR CHOWK



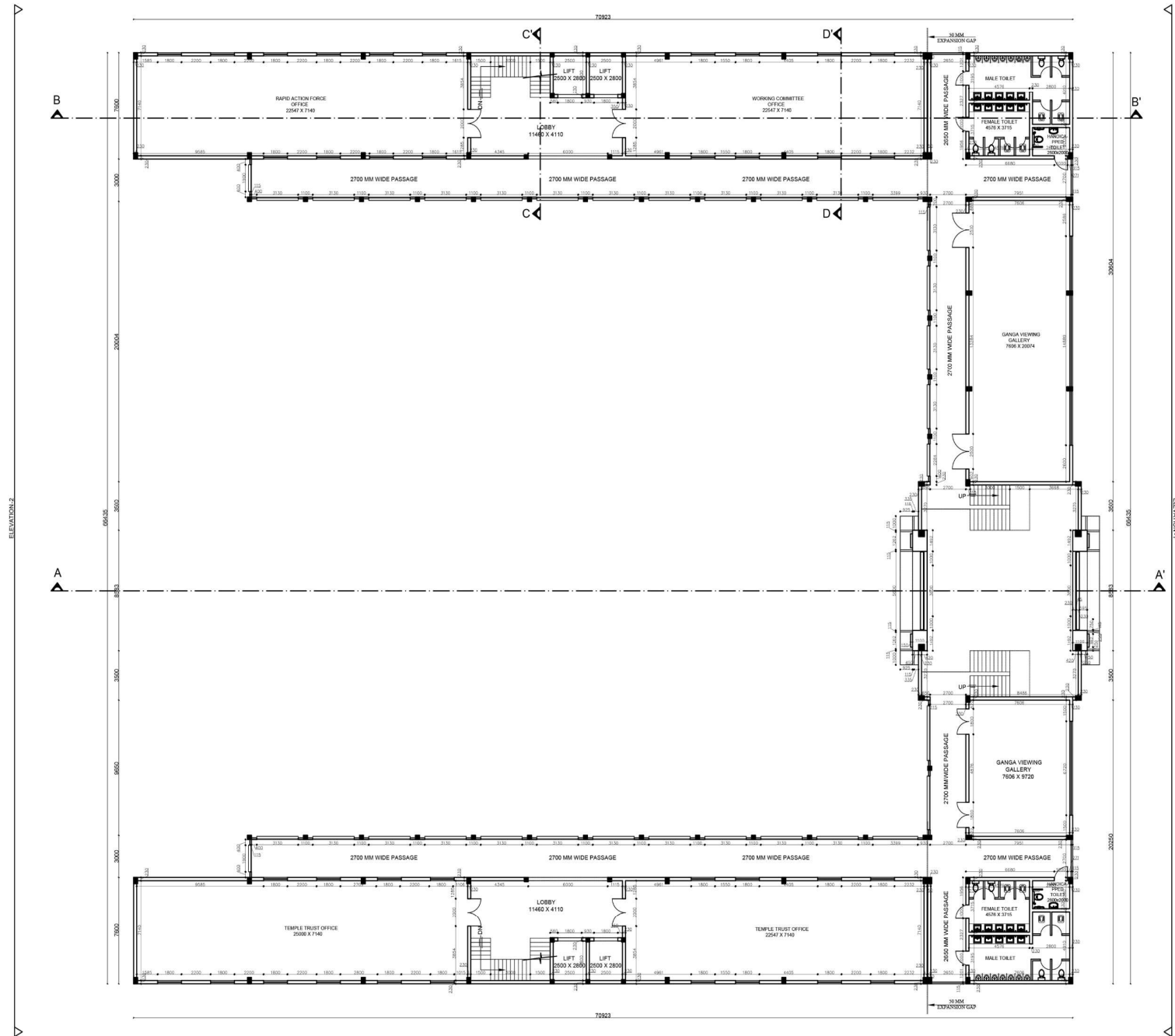




WORKING DRAWING

FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1:200  
MANDIR CHOWK

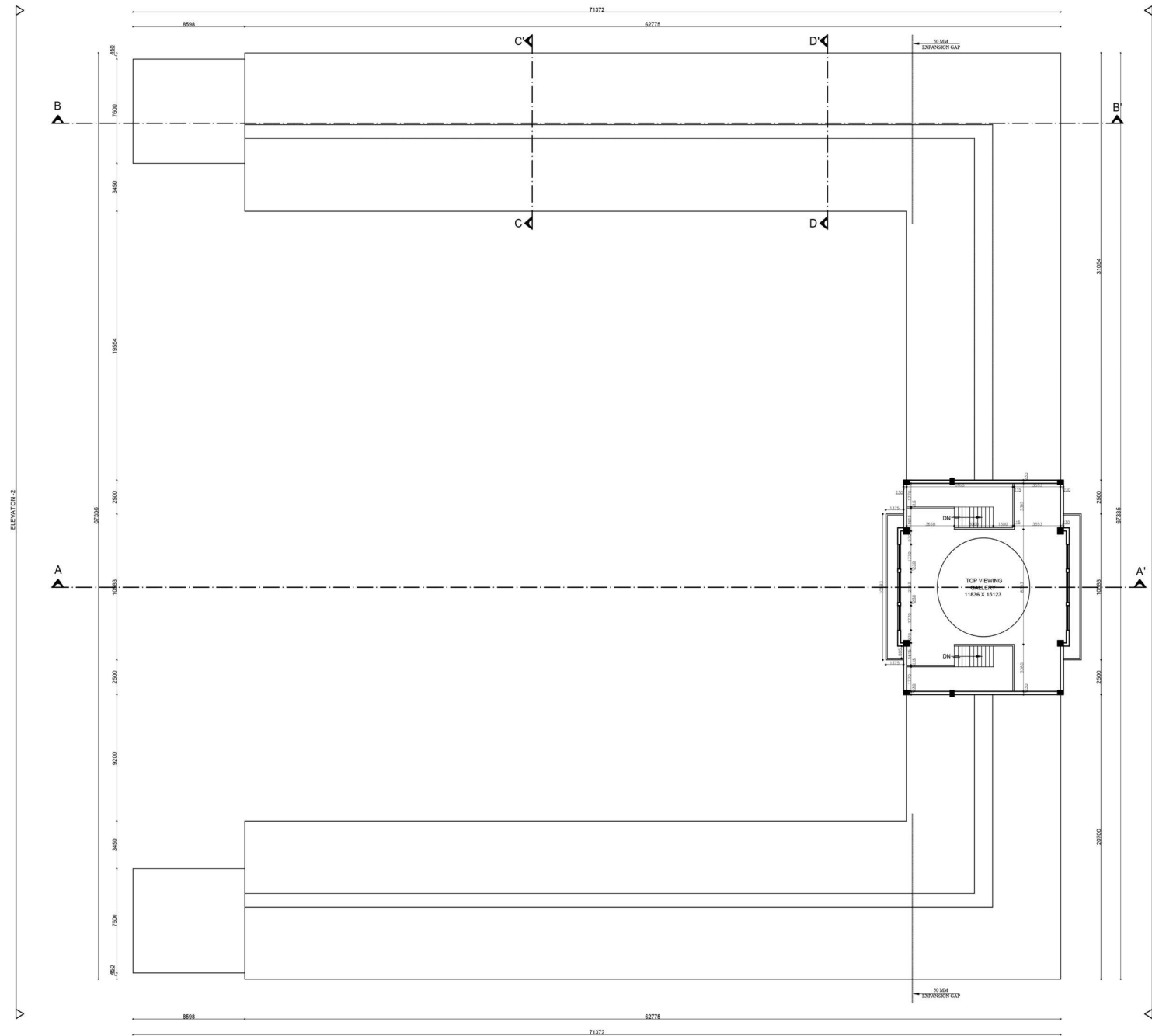




WORKING DRAWING

SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1:200  
MANDIR CHOWK





WORKING DRAWING

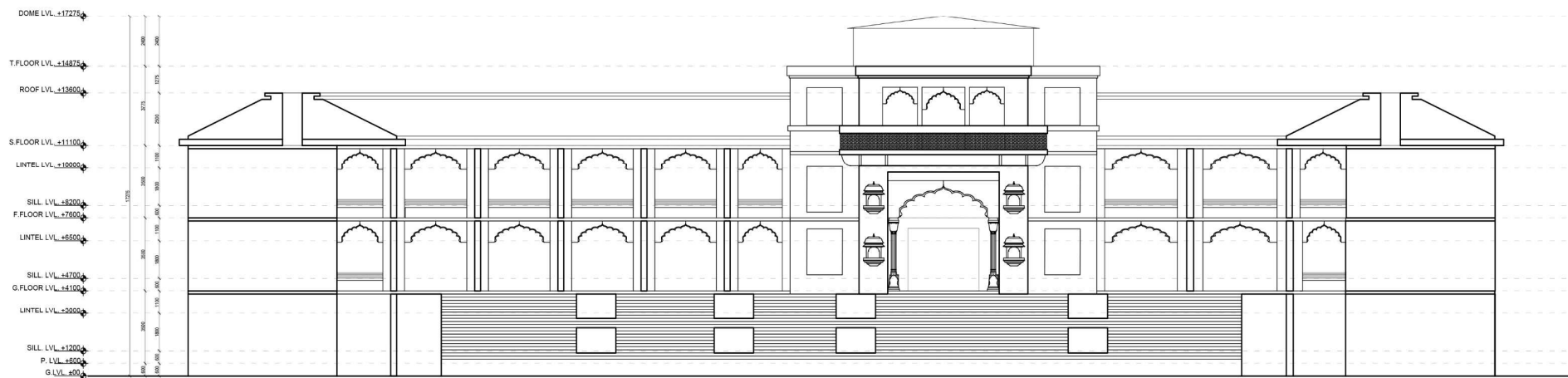
THIRD FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1:200 MANDIR CHOWK







ELEVATION-1

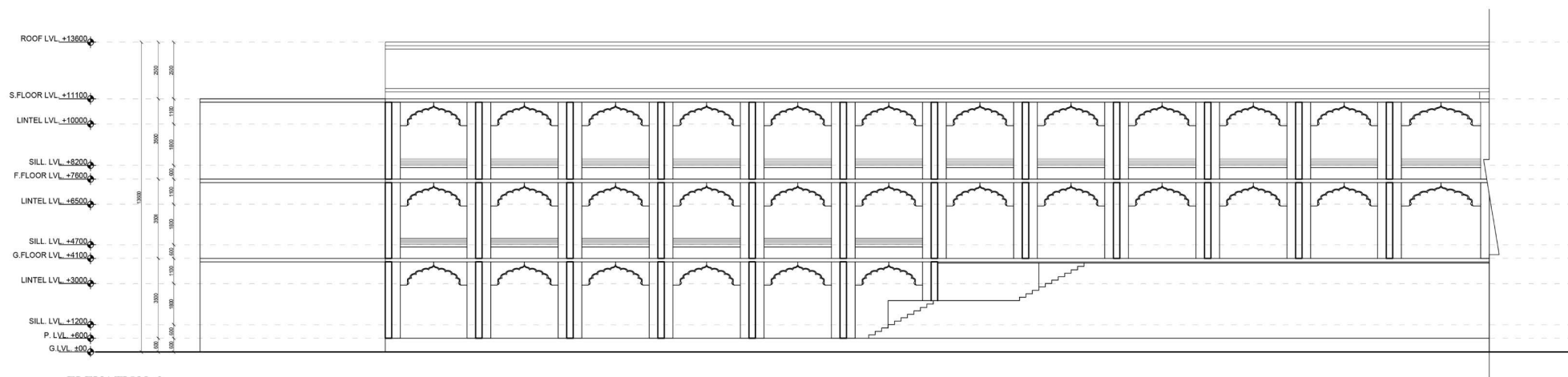


ELEVATION-2

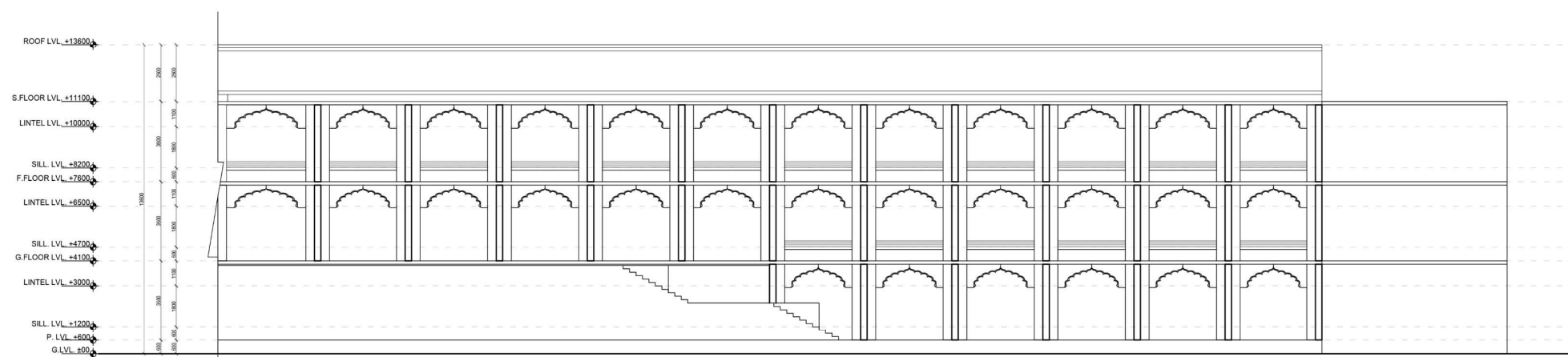
WORKING DRAWING

ELEVATIONS  
SCALE 1:200  
MANDIR CHOWK





ELEVATION -3

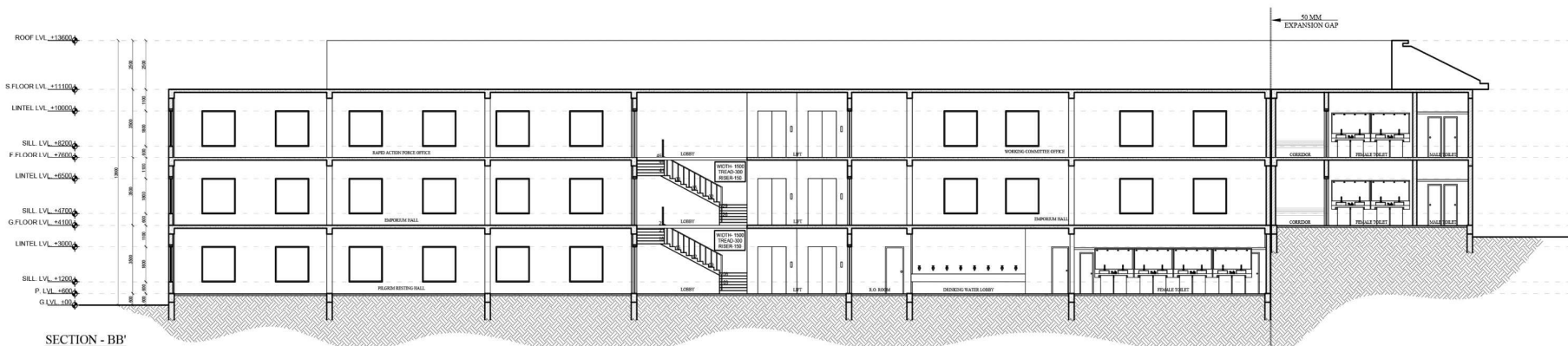
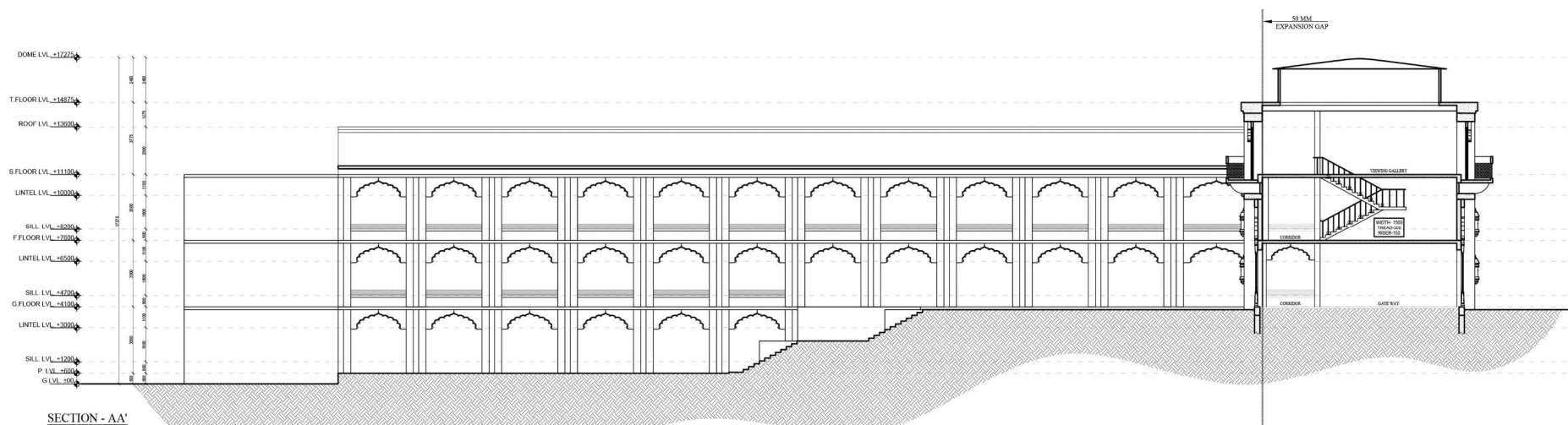


ELEVATION -4

WORKING DRAWING

ELEVATIONS  
SCALE 1:200 MANDIR CHOWK



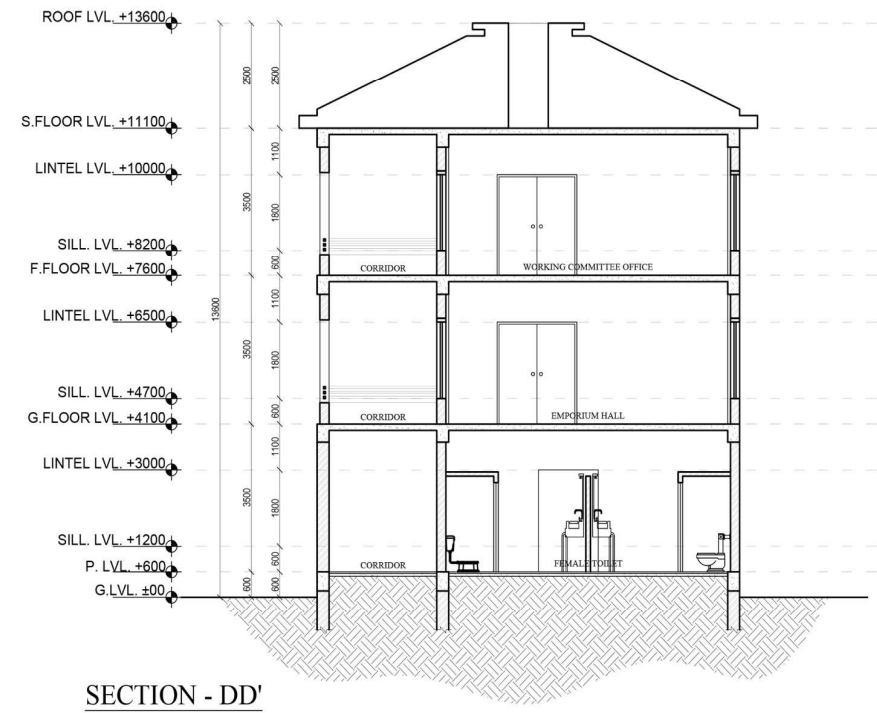
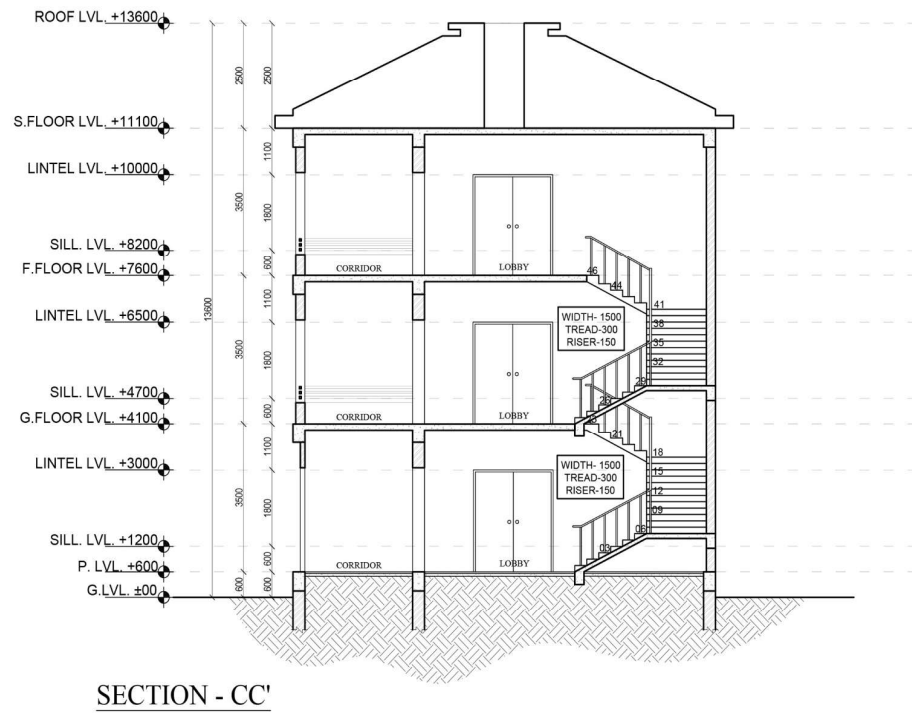


WORKING DRAWING

SECTIONS  
SCALE 1:200 MANDIR CHOWK







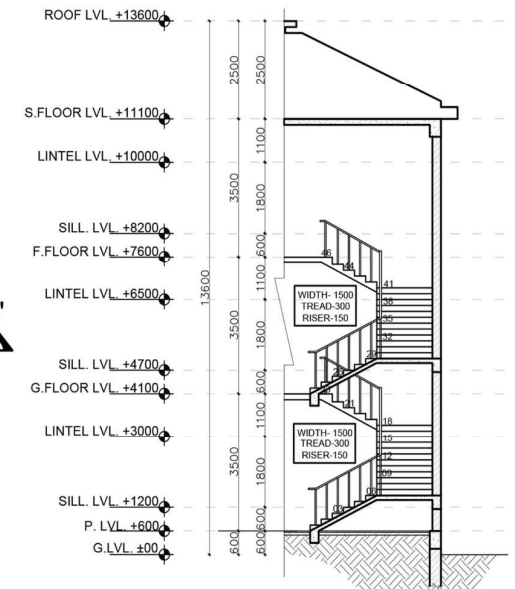
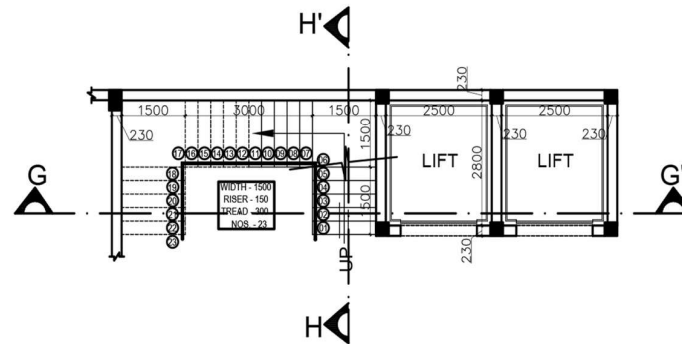
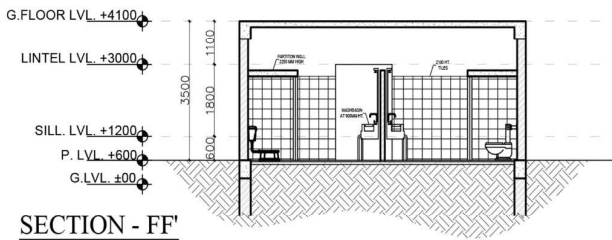
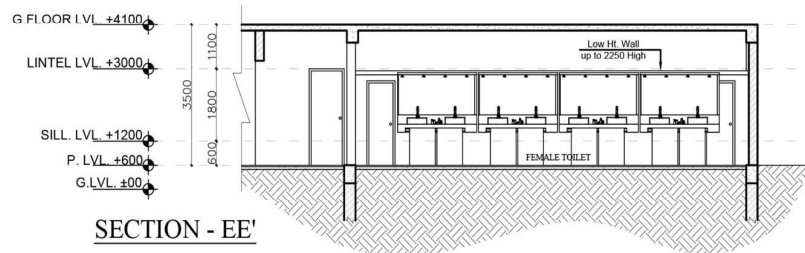
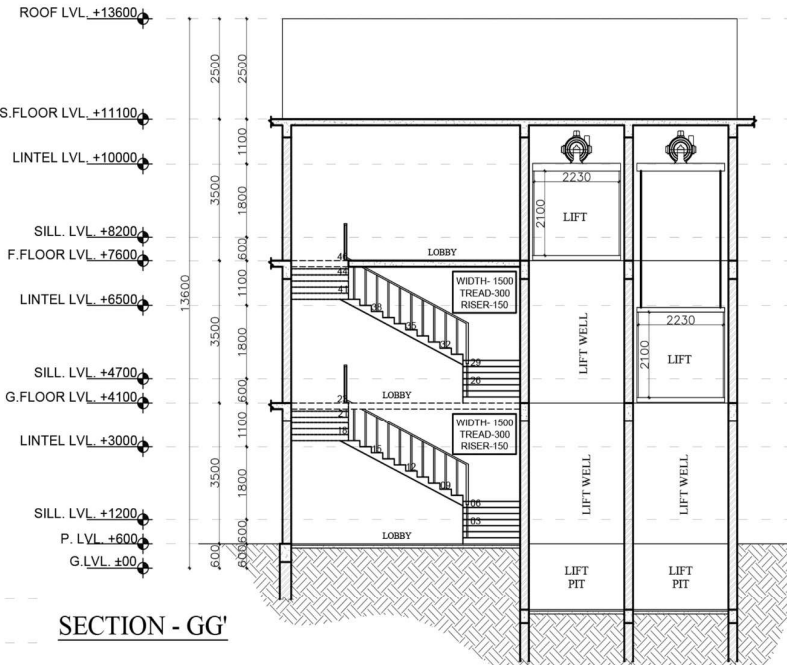
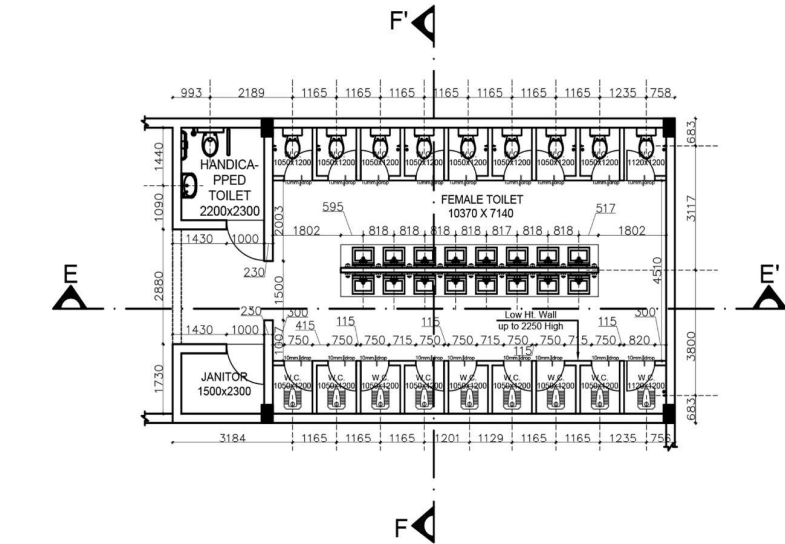
## WORKING DRAWING

SCALE 1:200

SECTIONS

MANDIR CHOWK

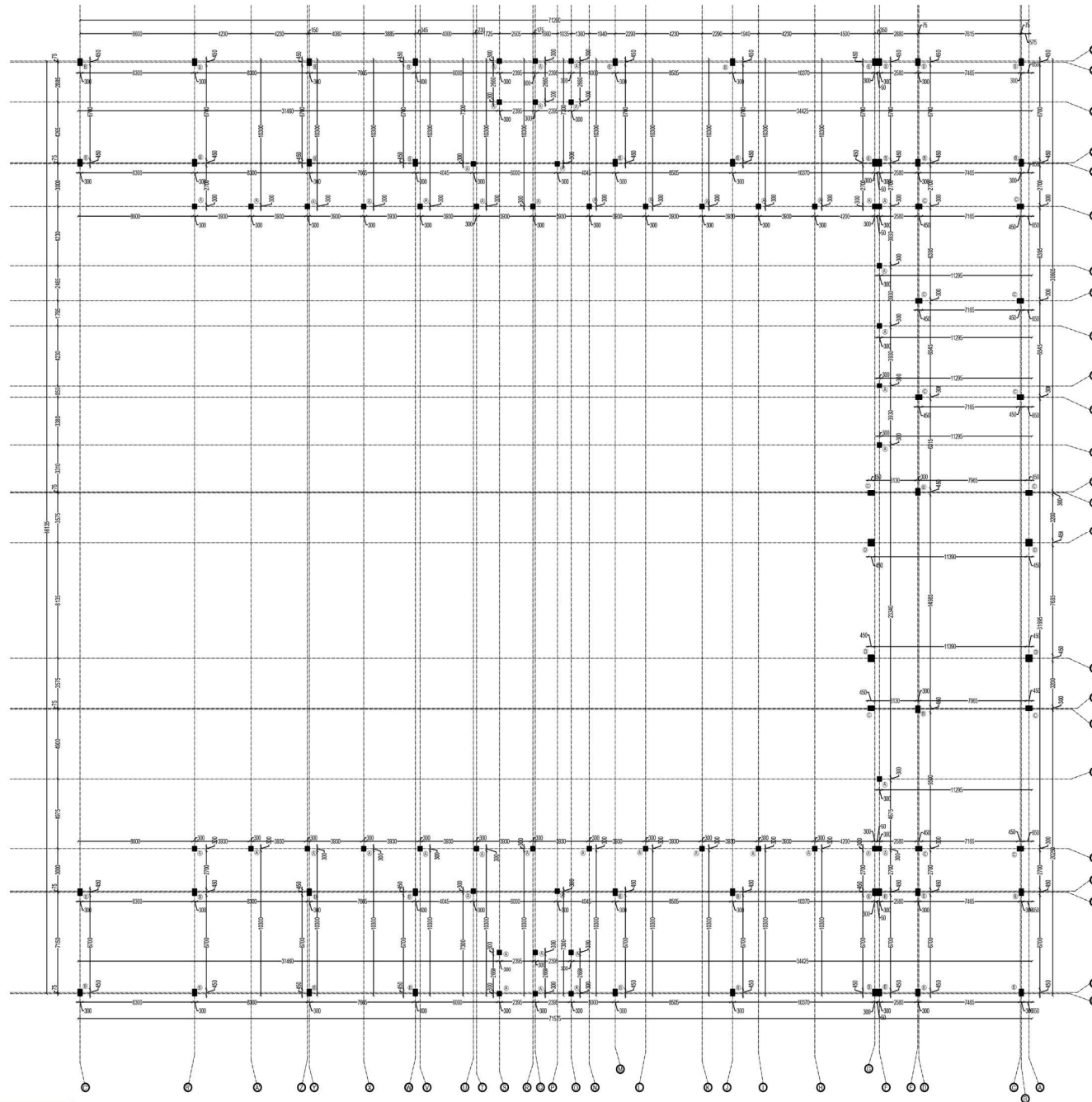




WORKING DRAWING

SECTIONS  
SCALE 1:75 MANDIR CHOWK





A = 300 X 300 = ■

B = 300 X 450 = ■

C = 450 X 300 = ■

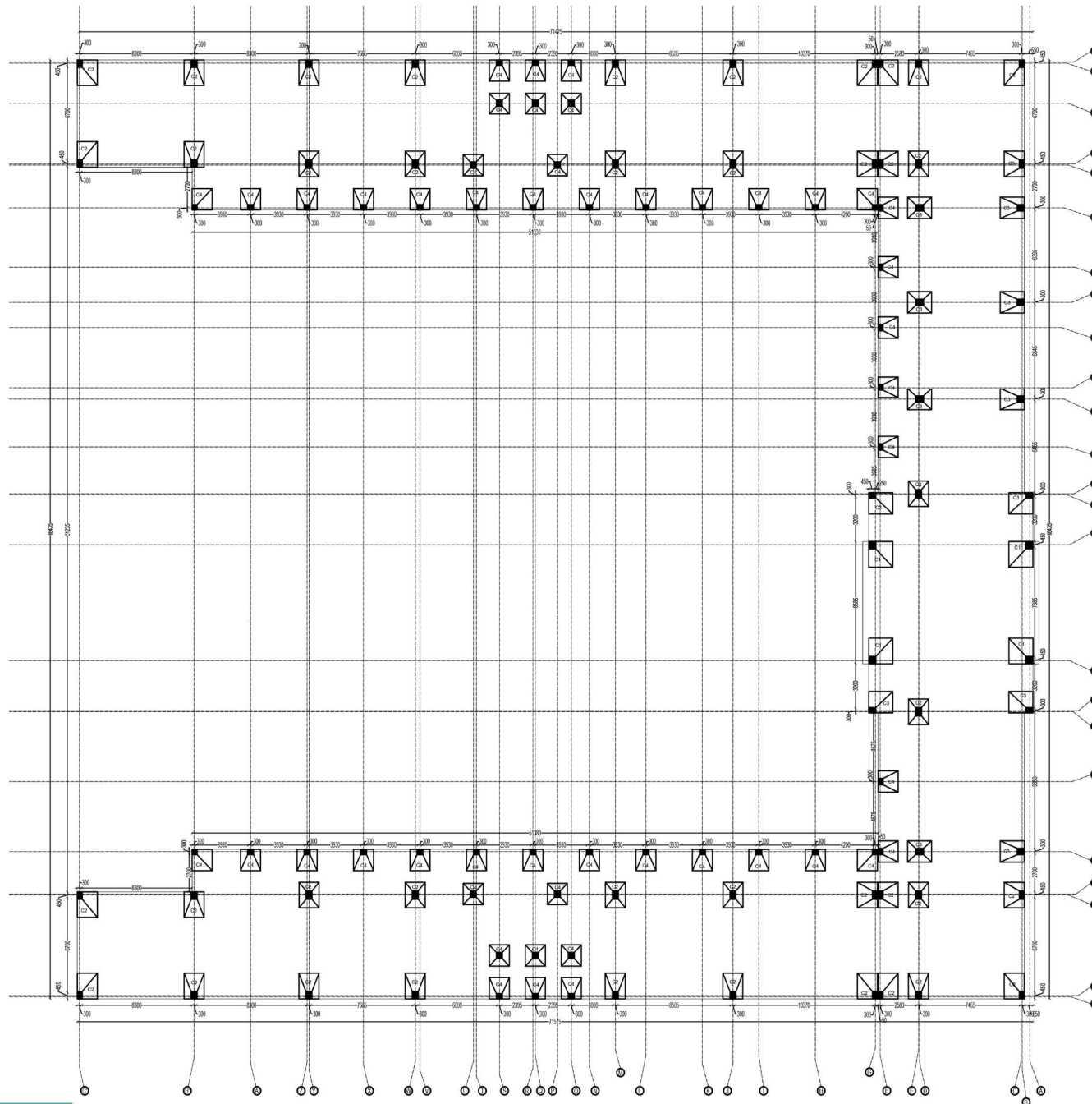
D = 450 X 450 = ■

WORKING DRAWING

GRID PLAN  
SCALE 1:250 MANDIR CHOWK







FOR C1  
COLUMN SIZE = 450 X 450  
FOOTING SIZE = 1800 X 1800

FOR C2  
COLUMN SIZE = 300 X 450  
FOOTING SIZE = 1500 X 1800

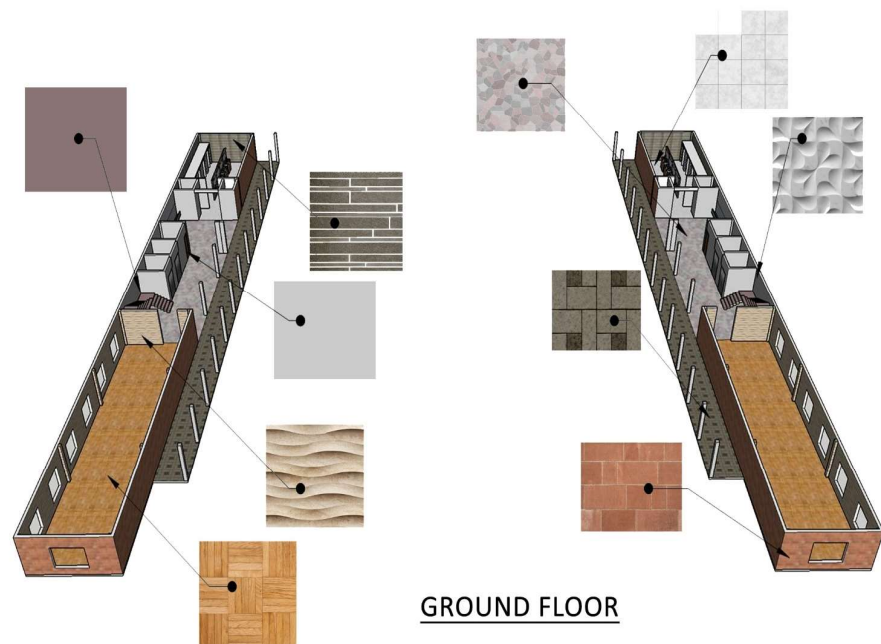
FOR C3  
COLUMN SIZE = 450 X 300  
FOOTING SIZE = 1800 X 1500

FOR C4  
COLUMN SIZE = 300 X 300  
FOOTING SIZE = 1500 X 1500

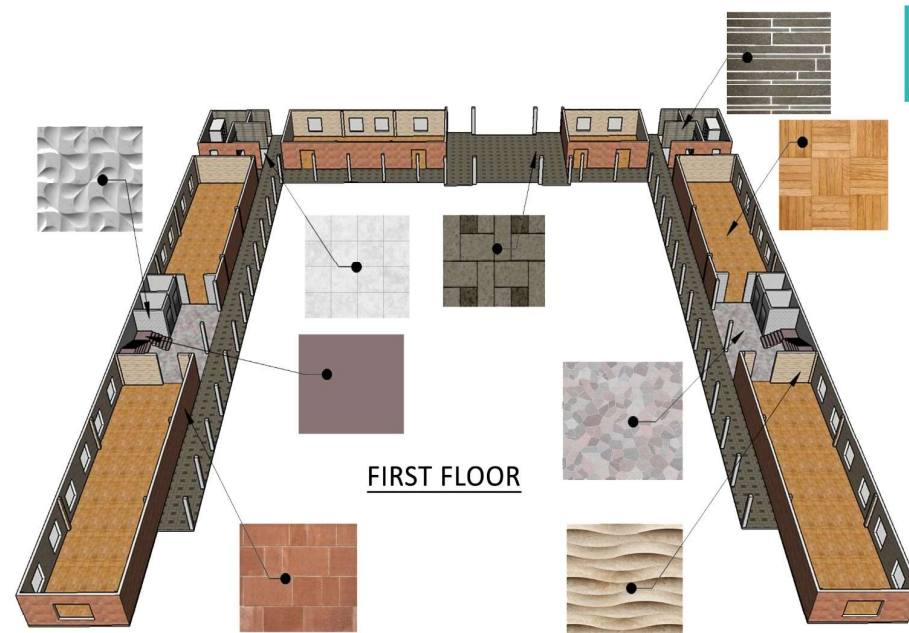
WORKING DRAWING

TRENCH PLAN  
SCALE 1:250 MANDIR CHOWK

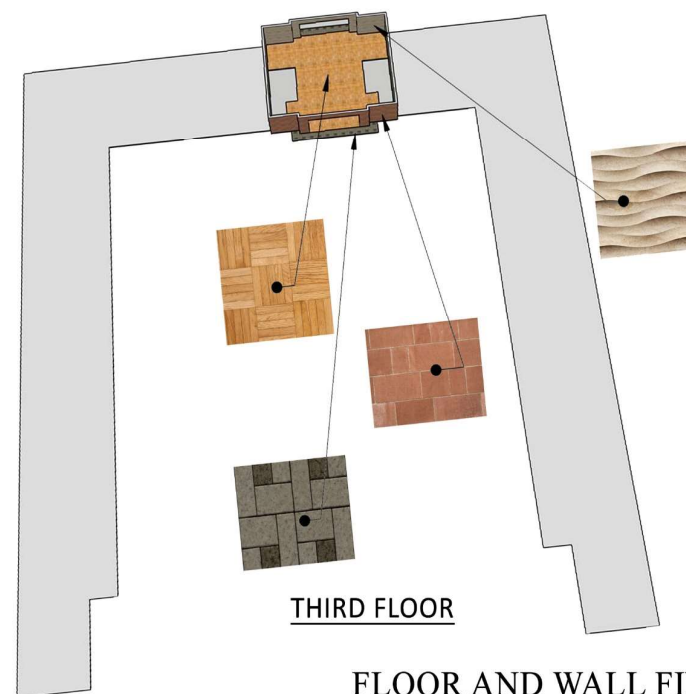
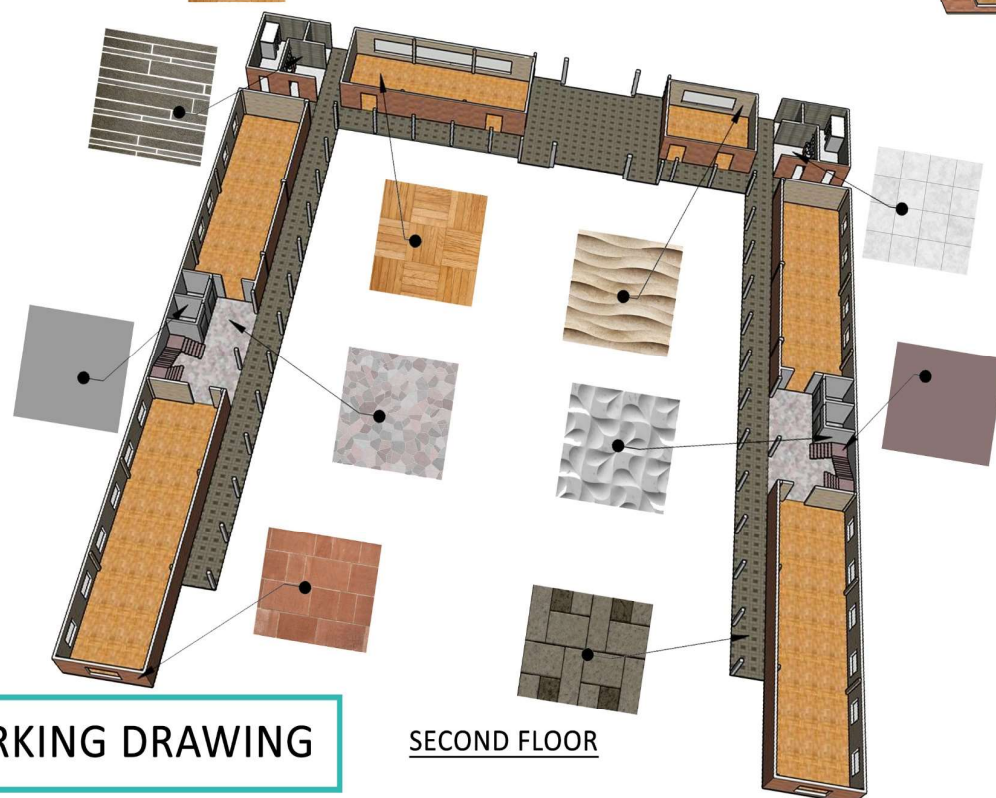




## SECOND FLOOR



THIRD FLOOR

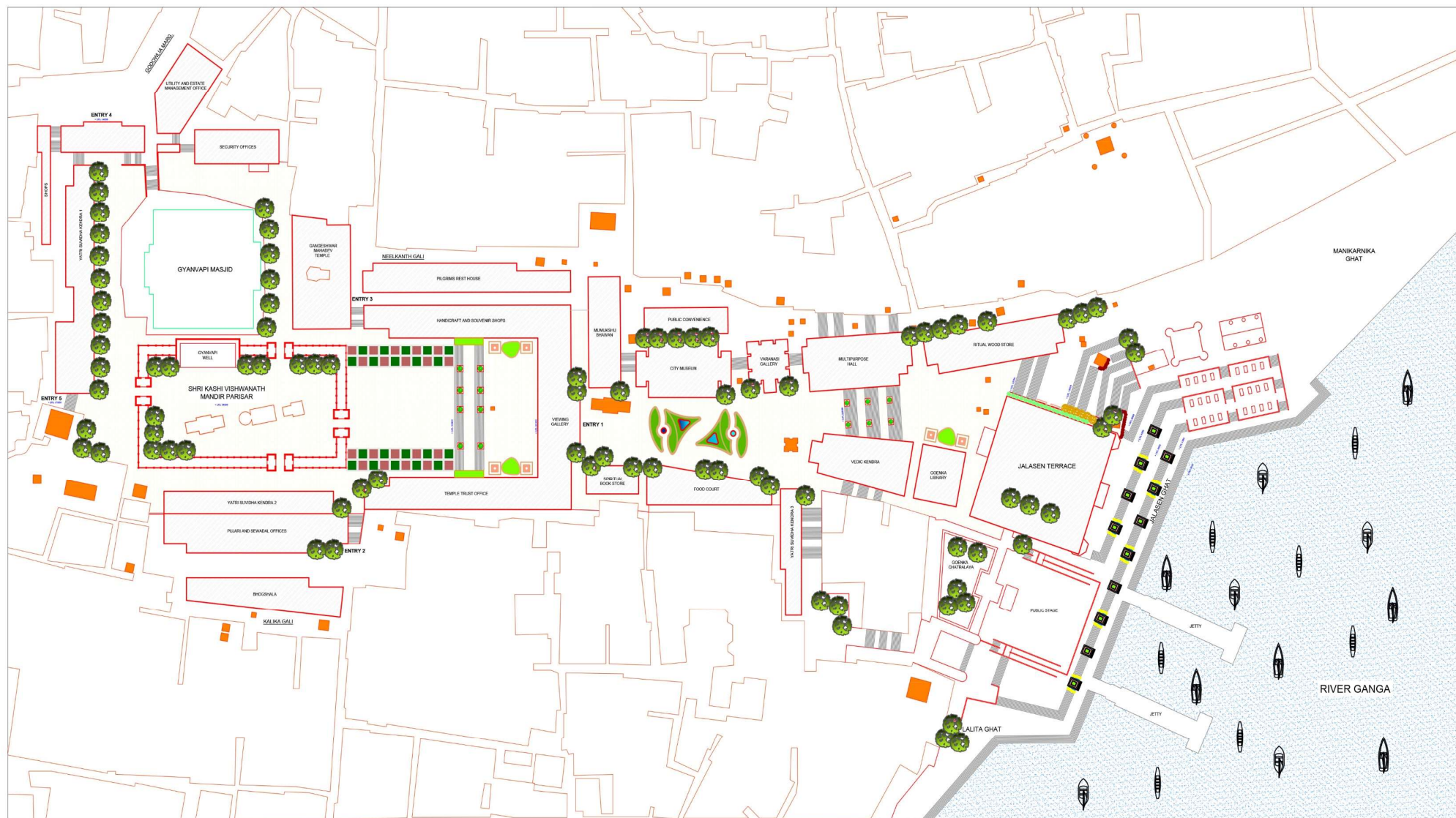


FLOOR AND WALL FINISH  
MANDIR CHOWK

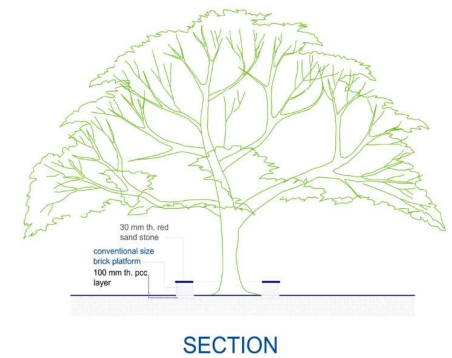
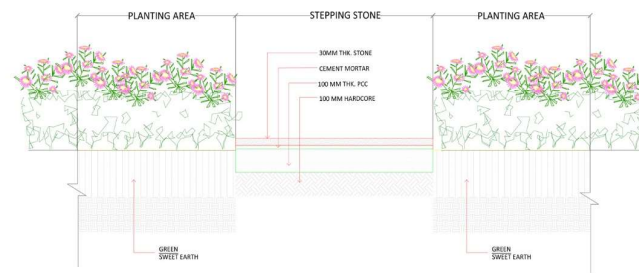
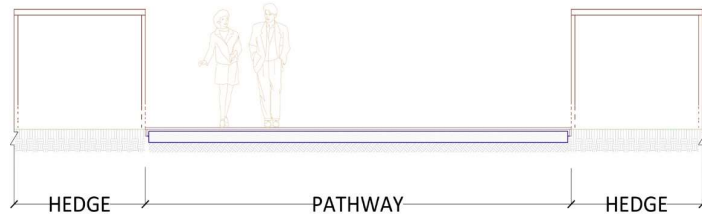
WORKING DRAWING











LANDSCAPE DESIGN

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS



S.NO.	BOTINCAL NAME	LOCAL NAME	HEIGHT / SHAPE	FOLIAGE	FLOWERING	SPECIAL FEATURE
1.	DELONIX REGIA	GULMOHAR	10 TO 15M; UMBRELLA SHAPED	LIGHT FEATHERY 10 TO 20 CM PINNACAE	SCARLET RED, ORANGE WRINKLED AT TIP, APR-JUN	EVERGREEN, QUICK GROWING
2.	SPATHODEA CAMPANULATA	AMALTAS	6 TO 10M HIGH	LIGHT FEATHERY 10 TO 20 CM PINNACAE	SCARLET RED, ORANGE WRINKLED AT TIP, APR-JUN	EVERGREEN, QUICK GROWING
3.		AKASH NEEM	20MT COLUMNAR	LARGE, 50 TO 60 CM, LEAFLET 4 TO 6 CM LONG	WHITE CYLINDRICAL 25 TO 30CM LONG FRAGRANCE, HT. BLOOMING IN AUTUMN AND SPRING	EVERGREEN, QUICK GROWING
4.		QUEEN OF NIGHTS	LARGE SHURB	LEAVES ALTERNATE OVATE, ABLONG 10.4CM LONG	CREAMY WHITE LIGHTLY SCENTED, AT NIGHTS, 2CM LONG TUBULAR, BLOOM IN SUMMER AND RAIN	EVERGREEN

5.	AZADIRACHTA INDICA	NEEM	10 TO 16MT SPHERICAL	DELICATE SHINY 20 TO 40 CMS, SCENTED	YELLOW IN MAR-APR	MEDICINAL PURPOSE, SLOW GROWING
6.	SYZIGIUM CUMM	JAMUN	25 TO 30MT OVAL	DARK GREEN, GLOSSY ROUND LEAVES	SMALL DIRTY WHITE IN FEB-MAY, FRUIT OBLONG FLESHY DEEP PURPLE PULP	BARK IS ASTRINGENT AND USED IN SORE THROATS, ASTHMA ETC.
7.	HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS	CHINA ROSE	1 TO 3M	OVATE COARSELY TOOTHED	LARGE WHITE/ RED/ PINK/ ORANGE COLOURED	USED AS HEDGE
8.	CHRYSANTHIUM	SADABAHAR	40 TO 60 CM	DULL GREEN SMALL	WHITE / YELLOW / PINK / PURPLE IN WINTER, NUMEROUS PETALS	
9.	CASSIA NODOSA	PINK CASSIA	12 TO 16M HT; UMBRELLA	20 TO 30 CM LONG LEAF, DENSE	BRIGHT PINK ON ERCT OCCURS DURIN MAR-APR	EVERGREEN
10.	DELONIX REGIA	GULMOHAR	12M		IT IS A TREE THAT IS LARGELY GROWN FOR ITS BEAUTY. THE WOOD WHICH IS WHITE AND SOFT IS USED FOR MAKING ORNAMENTS, AND CAN BE VERY HIGHLY POLISHED. THE FLOWERS AND BUDS ARE USED (AS A HERB) FOR FLAVORING FOOD.	

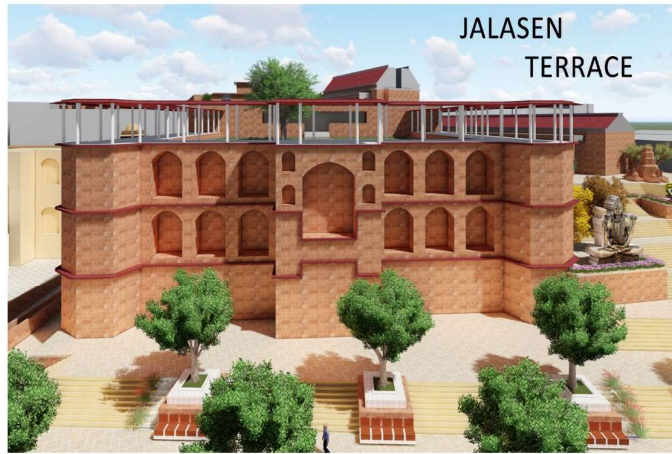




GHAT DEVELOPMENT



JALASEN  
TERRACE



MULTIPURPOSE  
HALL



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PERFORMANCE  
STAGE



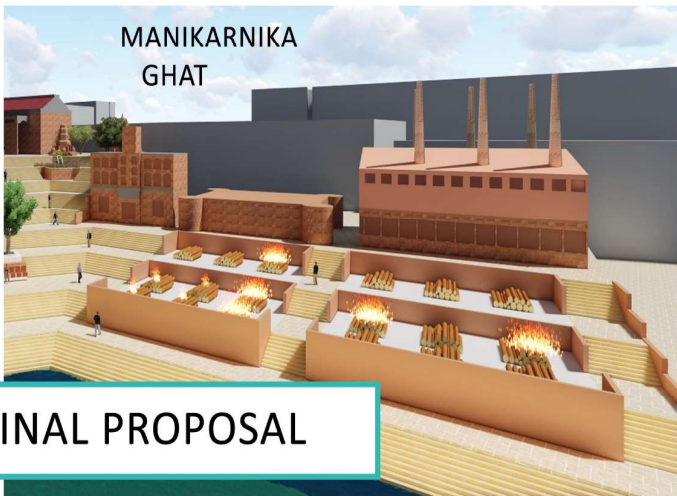
RITUAL WOOD  
STORE



FOOD  
COURT



MANIKARNIKA  
GHAT



GOENKA  
LIBRARY



VEDIC  
KENDRA

VARANASI  
GALLERY

MULTIPURPOSE  
HALL



FINAL PROPOSAL

VIEWS







MANDIR  
CHOWK  
FRONT

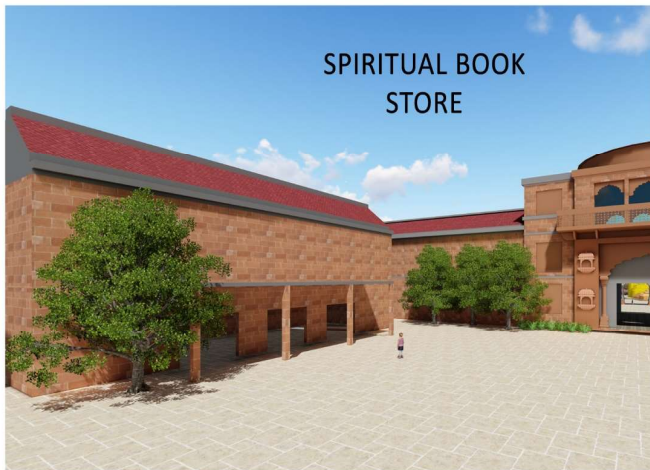


YATRI SUVIDHA  
KENDRA 3



MUMUKSHU  
BHAWAN

77



SPIRITUAL BOOK  
STORE



MANDIR CHOWK  
PART



MANDIR CHOWK  
PART



MANDIR  
CHOWK  
BACK



MANDIR  
PARISAR  
ENTRY



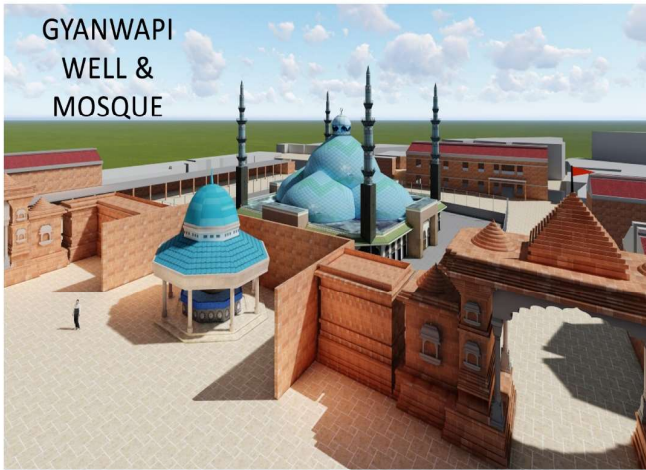
KHASI VISHWANATH  
TEMPLE

FINAL PROPOSAL

VIEWS



GYANWAPI  
WELL &  
MOSQUE



YATRI SUVIDHA  
KENDRA 3



SECURITY  
OFFICE



78

YATRI SUVIDHA  
KENDRA 1



SHOPS



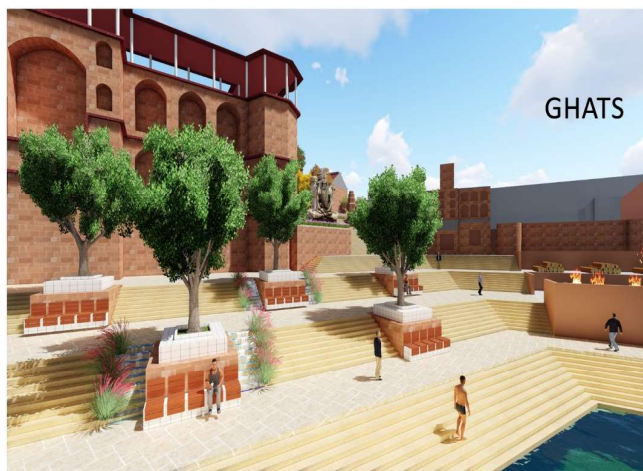
YATRI SUVIDHA  
KENDRA 2



SHOPS



GHATS



CORRIDOR ENTRANCE  
FROM GHAT

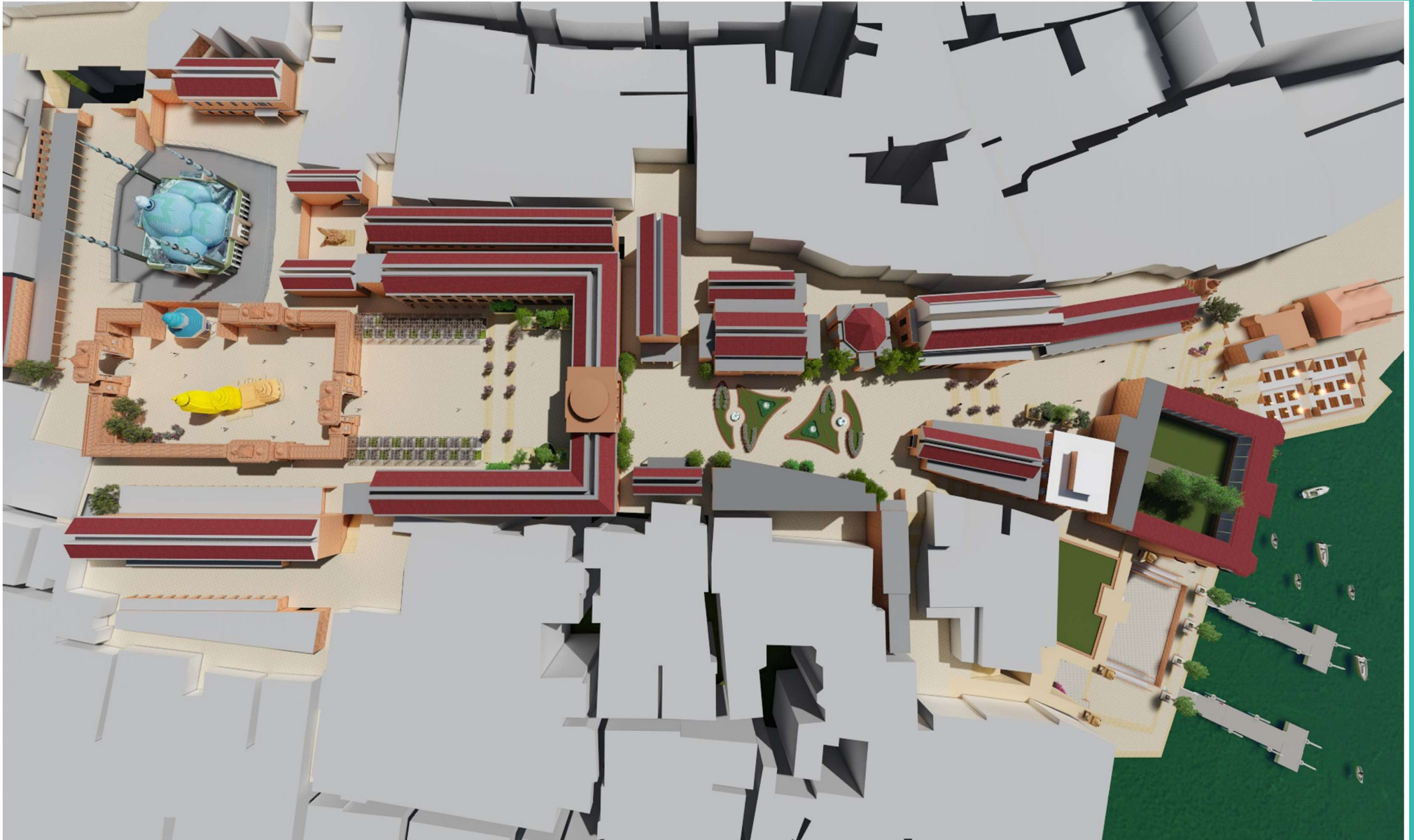


FINAL PROPOSAL

VIEWS







FINAL PROPOSAL

SHRI KHASI VISHWANATH CORRIDOR

