THESIS REPORT
ON

CHANDRODAY MANDIR, VRINDAVAN (MATHURA U.P)

A THESIS SUBMITTED
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE
IN
ARCHITECTURE
BY

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(ENROLLMENT NO.- 1150101071)

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

TO THE

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE,
BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY
LUCKNOW

JUNE 2020

CERTIFICATE

I hereby recommend that the thesis, entitled **"CHANDRAODAY MANDIR, VRINDAVAN (MATHURA U.P)",** prepared by MISS. SHILPI SHARMA under my supervision, is the bonafide work of the student and can be accepted as a partial fulfilment for the award of Bachelors Degree in (Architecture) School of Architecture BBDU, Lucknow.

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Recommendation: Accepted

Not Accepted

External Examiner

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Certificate of thesis submission for evaluation

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Degree for which the thesis is submitted

- **Faculty of University to which the thesis is submitted: Yes / No**
- **Thesis preparation guide was referred to for preparing the thesis. Yes / No**
- **Specification regarding thesis format have been closely followed. Yes / No**
- **The content of the thesis have been organized based on the guidelines . Yes / No**
- **The thesis has been prepared without resorting to plagiarism Yes / No**
- **All the sources used have been cited appropriately Yes / No**
- **The thesis has not been submitted elsewhere for a degree. Yes / No**
- **Submitted 3 hard bound copied plus one CD Yes / No**

…… ……

(Signature(s) of supervisor)
Name:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is a great opportunity for me to write about a project like CHANDRODAY MANDIR, VRINDAVAN. Every challenging work needs self-efforts as well as the guidance of elders especially those who are very close to our heart.
My humble effort I dedicate to my college Faculty & Family for being my motivation.
It is with immense gratitude that I acknowledge my thesis guide Ar. DEEPTI SAGAR for their invaluable help and guidance throughout the project and for throwing up challenges to raise the bar of my work. I take this opportunity to thank the Dean–Ar. MOHIT KR. AGARWAL and HOD–Ar. Sangeeta Sharma, and other faculty members of the department for their support.
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SHILPI SHARMA

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what is temple ?

Temple (from the Latin word templum) is a building reserved for religious or spiritual rituals and activities such as prayer and sacrifice. It is typically used for such buildings belonging to all faiths.

The word comes from Ancient Rome, where a templum constituted a sacred precinct as defined by a priest, or augur. It has the same root as the word "template", a plan in preparation of the building that was marked out on the ground by the augur. Templa also became associated with the dwelling places of a god or gods. Despite the specific set of meanings associated with the word, it has now become widely used to describe a house of worship for any number of religions and is even used for time periods prior to the Romans.



Mesopotamian temples



Zoroastrian temples



Egyptian temples

hindu temple..

A Hindu temple is a symbolic house, the seat and dwelling of Hindu gods. It is a structure designed to bring human beings and gods together according to Hindu faith. Inside its Garbhagriha innermost sanctum, a Hindu temple contains a Murti or Hindu god's image. Hindu temples are large and magnificent with a rich history. There is evidence of use of sacred ground as far back as the Bronze Age and later during the Indus Valley Civilization.

Outside of the Indian subcontinent (India, Bangladesh and Nepal), Hindu temples have been built in various countries around the world. Either following the historic diffusion of Hinduism across Asia (e.g. ancient stone temples of Cambodia and Indonesia), or following the migration of the Indian Hindus' diaspora; to Western Europe (esp. Great Britain), North America (the United States and Canada), as well as Australia, Malaysia and Singapore, Mauritius and South Africa.



Pagan temples



Hindu temple at BALI

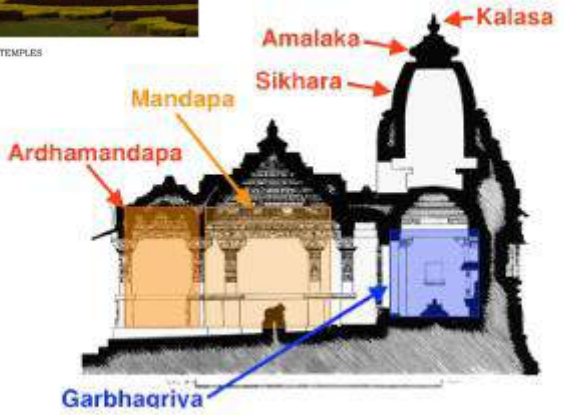
architecture and hindu temples...

Hindu temple is a symmetry-driven structure, with many variations, on a square grid of padas, depicting perfect geometric shapes such as circles and squares. Susan Lewandowski states that the underlying principle in a Hindu temple is built around the belief that all things are one, everything is connected.

the basic nature of the Hindu temple remains the same, with the essential feature an inner sanctum, the garbha griha or womb-chamber where the primary Murti or the image of a deity is housed in a simple bare cell. Around this chamber there are often other structures and buildings, in the largest cases covering several acres.



Hindu temples



design



Manduka Mandala - Hindu Temple 64 padas

Design, especially the floor plan, of the part of a Hindu temple around the sanctum or shrine follows a geometrical design called vastu-purusha-mandala. The name is a composite Sanskrit word with three of the most important components of the plan. Mandala means circle, Purusha is universal essence at the core of Hindu tradition, while Vastu means the dwelling structure.
Vastupurushamandala is a yantra.
The design lays out a Hindu temple in a symmetrical, self-repeating structure derived from central beliefs, myths, cardinality and mathematical principles.

Four cardinal directions help create the axis of a Hindu temple, around which is formed a perfect square in the space available. The circle of mandala circumscribes the square. The square is considered divine for its perfection and as a symbolic product of knowledge and human thought, while circle is considered earthly, human and observed in everyday life (moon, sun, horizon, water drop, rainbow). Each supports the other.

The square is divided into perfect square grids. In large temples, this is often a 8x8 or 64 grid structure. In ceremonial temple superstructures, this is an 81 sub-square grid. The squares are called "padas'

Beneath the mandala's central square(s) is the space for the formless shapeless all pervasive all connecting Universal Spirit, the Purusha. This space is sometimes referred to as garbha-griya



17th-century palm leaf manuscript page on temple building, Odisha.

about the holy city : vrindavan, mathura

Mathura is a city in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is located approximately 55 kilometres (34 mi) north of Agra, and 145 kilometres (90 mi) south-east of Delhi; about 11 kilometres (6.8 mi) from the town of Vrindavan, and 22 kilometres (14 mi) from Govardhan. It is the administrative centre of Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh. In ancient times, Mathura was an economic hub, located at the junction of important caravan routes.

also known as Brindaban, is a historical city in the Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh, India. It is one of the most sacred places in Vaishnavism It is located in the Braj Bhoomi region, and is where, according to Hinduism, Lord Krishna spent most of his childhood days.
The city is about 11 km from Mathura, Krishna's birthplace on the Agra-Delhi National Highway as NH-44.
Town hosts many temples dedicated to the worship of Radha and Krishna. he ancient Sanskrit name of the city, Vrndāvana, comes from its groves of vrndā (Holy basil) and vana (a grove or forest).







Distict map of Mathura



VRINDABAN RAILWAY STATION



vrindavan and devotees:: tourist hub

Vrindavan is considered to be a holy place for Vaisnavism tradition of Hinduism. It is a center of Krishna worship and the area includes places like Govardhana and Gokul that are associated with Krishna. Millions of devotees of Radha Krishna visit these places of pilgrimage every year and participate in a number of festivals.
Located in the western part of Uttar Pradesh, Mathura is a jumble of never-ending lanes teeming with folks, rickshaws and glittering shops The city is dotted with magnificent temples, most of them dedicated to Lord Krishna, the city's presiding deity and its first citizen. These temples depict various phases of Lord Krishna's life, taking the devotees back to the divine era. Mathura is an important pilgrimage destination of the Hindus and is one of the seven sacred cities of India.







The Vrindavan Nagar Palika Parishad has population of 63,005 of which 34,769 are males while 28,236 are females as per report released by Census India 2011 Literacy rate of Vrindavan city is 77.77 % higher than state average of 67.68 %. In Vrindavan, Male literacy is around 83.74 % while female literacy rate is 70.32 %.
Of total 19136 working population, 81.47 % were engaged in Main Work while 18.53 % of total workers were engaged in Marginal Work.

need of reform & new projects

Lord Krishna was born around 5000 years ago on this land as an 8th child to Mata Devaki and Vasudeva in the prison cell of the tyrant Kansa, Lord Krishna's maternal uncle. The land is daubed with an enchanting culture, which is enough to capture your heart and touch your soul. Vrindavan is a holy town in Mathura and is the most significant pilgrimage site in Braj region, attracting around 500000 pilgrims every year.
As every year the prigrims visit in large number to experience the holy and broad dynasty of hindu origins , this not only give employment to people of vrindavan but also help in setting up a significant image of our Indian culture.

introduction to chandrodaya mandir

"Neither the cities, the cultured lands nor the villages or their houses are ours.
We are the forest people, dear father, and will always live in the forests and the hills"
= Sri Krishna (Srimad Bhagvatam, Chapter 10, Canto 24, Verse 24)

chandrodaya mandir(vrindavan)

introduction to chandrodaya mandir

KRISHNA,the god in Hindu mythology, is said to have lived a simple life. He danced with peacocks, splashed in the rivers, played the flute that mesmerised humans and animals alike and spent his time in the forests herding cows. Srivatsa Goswami, a Vaishnava scholar, considers Krishna's life to be "the greatest chapter in environmental history". "One who is devoted to Krishna can never be callous towards the environment, because Krishna himself loves nature," writes British author Ranchor Prime in his book, Hinduism and Ecology: Seeds of Truth.

The International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON), a global Vaishnava spiritual institution with temples all over the world, believes architecture is one of the ways to propagate Krishna's mission.

An imposing temple would proclaim the status of Vrindavan as one of India's spiritual capitals and attract global attention towards Krishna and his message," explains Suvyakta NarasimhaDasa, president of the Vrindavan unit of Akshaya Patra Foundation, a charitable body set up by ISKCON to look after the new temple.

Vrindavan is considered to be a holy place for Vaisnavism tradition of Hinduism. It is a center of Krishna worship and the area includes places like Govardhana and Gokul that are associated with Krishna. Millions of devotees of Radha Krishna visit these places of pilgrimage every year and participate in a number of festivals.



site analysis :

Vrindavan also known as Brindaban, is located in Mathura district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh and It is located to the south of the national capital . It is located at a distance of 15 km from Mathura. Vrindavan is closely located to the Agra-Delhi Highway.

Chandrodaya Mandir is situated at Bhaktivedanta Swami Marg, near Akshaya Patra Temple, Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh 281121


SITE SURROUNED BY LUSH GREEN FIELDS

Krishna Bhumi is strategically located on the Chhatikara Road in Vrindavan, just 2 kms from NH-2 connecting Delhi and Agra. A number of renowned temples of Vrindavan including Prem Mandir, ISKCON Temple, Maa Vaishno Devi Dham, Bankey Bihari Temple, Radha Ballabh Mandir are within 3 kms from the project. The famous Madan Mohan Temple, Nidhivan and the Yamuna River are around 4.5 kms from Krishna Bhumi. While the Vrindavan Railway Station is 5 kms from the project, the Yamuna Expressway is 6 kms away.

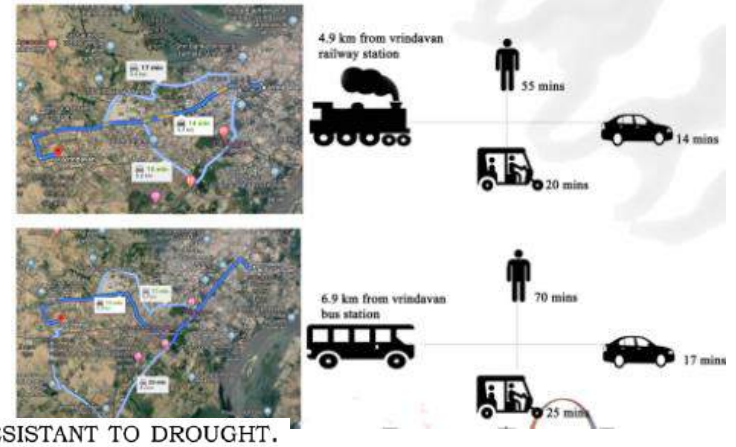


site specifications & connectivity

Location: vrindavan, Mathura
Area : 110 acre
Geographic coordinates 27.567776°N , 77.644932°E

disatances from neighbouring cities :

1) Mathura City – 15 km
2) Mathura Rly. Stn. – 20 km
3) Govardhan – 26 km
4) Gokul – 33 km
5) Bharatpur – 40 km
6) Barsana – 46 km
7) Delhi Airport – 160 km



about the soil :

1) Average water-holding capacity and so are fairly resistant to drought.
2) They warm up reasonably early in the spring.
3) They are moderately easy to work.
4) Depending how they were formed, some of the loams can contain stones which can affect sowing and harvesting of some crops.
5) A potentially fertile soil.

site surroundings:



Criteria	Detail	Remarks
Location	Vrindavan, Mathura	Positive, high visitors annually
Plot area	110 acres	Positive,
Geo-location	27.567776°N, 77.644932°E	
Altitude	174 meters	
Site access	Near Delhi-Agra highway.	Positive, as easy access
Land use	Agriculture	Positive, for landscaping purposes.
Topography	Plain terrain as agricultural land	Positive, no need to fill earth
Soil type	Silty soil, Sandy soil and Loamy soil are found in the area	
Soil bearing capacity	1kg/cubic cm	Positive,
Slope	No slope,	Positive, desired slope can be achieved.
Linkage	1) Mathura City – 15 km 2) Mathura Rly. Stn. – 20 km 3) Govardhan – 26 km 4) Gokul – 33 km 5) Bharatpur – 40 km 6) Barsana – 46 km 7) Delhi Airport – 160 km	Positive, as nearer to close cities
Seismic zone	4	Highly negative, as prone to earthquake.
Ground water table depth	50-60 feet	
Annual rainfall	600mm	Positive,

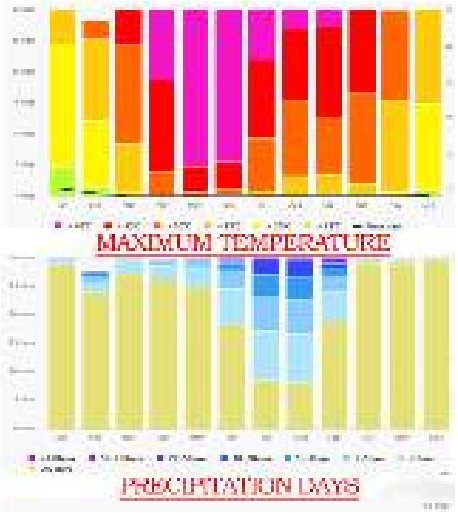
aim of temple:

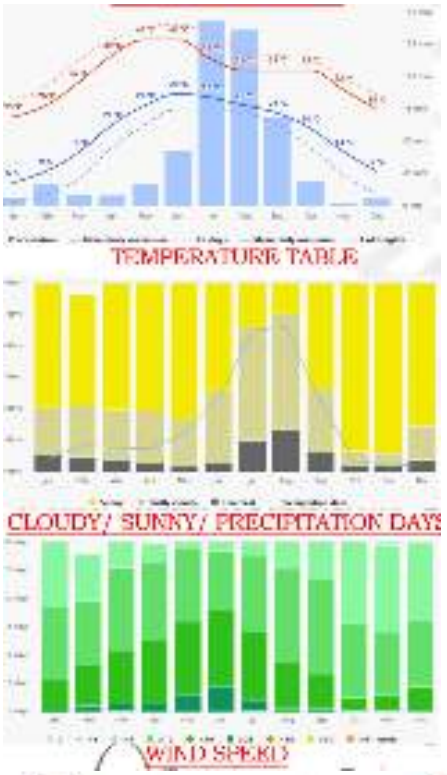
THE TEMPLE IS PLANNED TO BE VIBRANT PLATEFORM FOR REVIVING THE LOST GLORIES OF OUR RICH HERITAGE THROUGH FESTIVALS, CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
THE STRIKING STRUCTURE WILL BE DESIGNED TO BLEND THE TRADITIONAL INDIAN "NAGRA" TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE WITH ODERN AESTHETICS.
MAIN OBJECTIVE IS TO MAKE IDEAL BRIDGE FOR PEACE, TOLERANCE AND HARMONY AMONG ALL COMMUNAL AND REGIONAL DIVIDES SPLINTERING INDIA AS WELL AS THE ENTIRE WORLD.

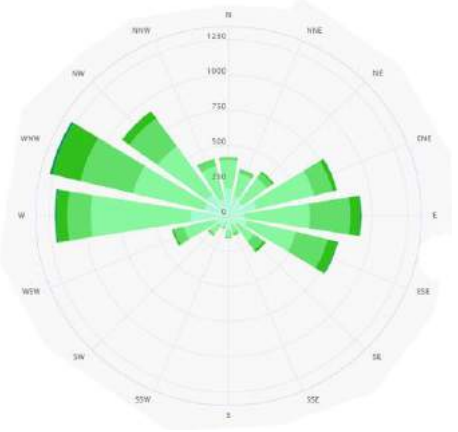
seismic zone measures:

	MAXIMUM HEIGHT	MORTAR MIX	BANDS	VERTICAL REINFOR-CEMENT	DIAMETER OF VERTICAL REINFOR-CEMENT	MORTAR MIX FOR BAND / VERTICAL REINFOR-CEMENT	BRACING OF PITCHED ROOF
Building with Strip Foundation on Rock/ Hard Soil/Medium soil	Four Storey (Less than 15 m)	1:6 Cement-Sand or 1:2:9 Cement-Lime-Sand	1. Lintel Band 2. Roof Band/ Gable Band 3. Plinth Band	At Joints and corners	Single Bar of 12 mm (TMT/TOR) or 16mm (MS)	1:3 Cement-Sand or M 15 Concrete	Bracing at Tie Level
Building with Strip Foundation on Soft soil	Four Storey (Less than 15 m)	1:6 Cement-Sand or 1:2:9 Cement-Lime-Sand	1. Lintel Band 2. Roof Band/ Gable Band 3. Plinth Band	1. At Joints and corners 2. At Jambs of Openings	Single Bar of 12mm (TMT/TOR) or 16mm (MS)	1:3 Cement-Sand or M 15 Concrete	Bracing at Tie Level

analysis of site:







WIND ROSE FOR SITE SHOWS HOW MANY HOURS PER YEAR THE WIND BLOWS FROM THE INDICATED DIRECTION.

CRITERIA	SITE	REMARKS
TRAFFIC	HIGH TRAFFIC AS THE SITE LOCATED ON HIGHWAY	NEGATIVE AS RISK OF ACCIDENT IS HIGH
NOISE	LOW LEVEL OF NOISE POLLUTION AS LOCATED IN VILLAGE	POSITIVE AS IT WILL PROVIDE PEACEFUL ENVIRONMENT
POLLUTION		
SURROUNDING LAND USE	AGRICULTURAL LAND SITES	POSITIVE AS IT WILL REDUCE CHANCES OF PUBLIC INTERFERENCE

building bye laws

1) FROM THE SITE MINUMUM FRONTAGE REQUIRED IS 30 M WHICH IS ACCESSED FROM MINIMUM 18 M WIDE ROAD.
2) FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSE THE MINIMUM AREA OF PLOT IS 40 M SQ AND WHICHS SHOULD BE ACCESSED FROM MINIMUM 3.5 M WIDE ROAD.
3) THE SET BACK REQUIRED UPTO THE HEIGHT OF 12.5 M IS MINIMUM OF 15 M AT FRONT AND ALL REST THREE SIDES TO BE OF 9 M MINIMUM.
4) THE F.A.R IS 1.50 AND GROUND COVERAGE IS 40% BOTH FOR NEW DEVLOPED/UNDEVLOPED OR DEVLOPED AREAS.
5) BASEMENT SHOULD BE MINIMUM OF 2.1 M IN HEIGHT AND MAXIMUM IS 4.5 M BUT INCASE OF MECHANISED PARKING IT CAN BE ADJUSTED AS PER DESIGN.
6) CLEARANCE ZONE FOR BUILDINGS NEAR HIGH TENSION ELECTRICAL LINE-ABOVE 220 KV AND UPTO INCLUDING 440KV IS REQUIRED
7) FOR REDUCING CONSUMPTION OF TOTAL ENERGY, FRESH POTABLE WATER AND REDUCTION IN TOTAL WASTE GENERATION BY MODERN BUILDINGS, THE GREEN BUILDING MEASURES ARE TO BE ADOPTED BY ALL BUILDING ON VARIOUS PLOT SIZES ABOVE 500 SQUARE METRES.
8) FOR PUBLIC BUILDING(MANDIR) 2.0 ECS FOR EVERY 100 SQUARE METRES OF PERMISSIBLE FAR OF PLOT.
9) THE PLINTH SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 450 MM AND MORE THAN 1.5 METRES
10) MINIMUM CORRIDOR IF ANY INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING IS FEVLIOPED IS 2.0 M
11) FIRE EXITS SHALL BE SO LOCATED SO THAT THE TRAVEL DISTANCE ON THE FLOOR SHALL NOT EXCEED 22.50 METRES
12 WIDTH OF FIRE EXIT SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 2 METRES

scope of design

1) OPENINGS WITH CORRIDORS WILL BE NATURALLY VENTILATED USING TRADITIONAL SCREEN WALLS (JALI).
2) EXPOSED BRICK WILL BE PREFERRED ON ALL SURFACES AND EXPOSE CONCRETE IN THE STRUCTURAL SYSTEM SO AS NOT TO CAUSE PROBLEMS IN THE PERIODIC MAINTENANCE OF THE BUILDING.

strength of location

1) IT HAS LONG AND RICH HISTORY.
2) RICH INVENTORY OF NATURAL MANMADE TOURISM.
3) PLACEMENT OF TOURISM AS A MAJOR ECONOMICS ACTIVITY.
4) LEADING FINANCIAL HUB.
5) MATHURA IS A PLACE WHICH USED TO HOLD MOST OF AGRARIAN LAND.
6) NEAR CAPITAL CITY.
7) RICH LANDSCAPED AREAS.

weekness of location

1) NO REVIVAL OF CULTURAL HERITAGE.
2) LESSER INTREST FOR PILGRIMS TO VISIT CITY.
3) OUTSKIRT OF THE MAIN CITY.
4) EXTREME HEAT DURING THE SUMMER FOR OUTDOOR TRAVELLING
5) NO PROPER CONNECTIVITY.
6) NO MEDICAL FACILITIES NEARBY THE SITE

opportunities

1) LANDSCAPING WILL PROVIDE ISOLATION TO THE MAIN AREA.
2) VAST AREA FOR FOUNTAIN, LAZER SHOW & OTHER EVENTS.
3) DESIGN OF CANTEEN AND SMALL OUTLETS WITHIN SITE .
4) PEACEFULL ENVIRONMENT FOR MEDITATION
5) VARIETY OF IDENTIFIED TOURIST RESOURCES
6) WILD LIFE TOURISM
7) PILGRIM TOURISM
8) HERITAGE TOURISM
9) ADVENTURE TOURISM

threat

1) CLEANLINESS OF THE AREA IMPROVED
2) SANTITATION SHOULD BE GIVEN PRIORITY
3) IT IS ALREADY FACING STIFF COMPETITION FROM THE NEIGHBOR STATE.
4) IT HAS TO TAKE STEPS FOR FASTER POSITIONING

landscape will play a major role

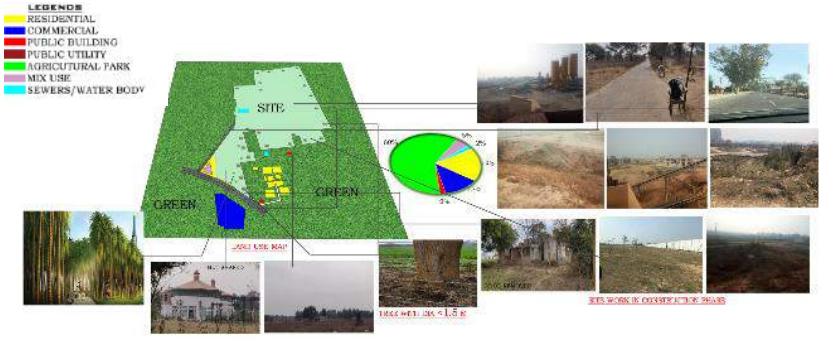
1) THE INTENTION WILL BE TO CREATE AN ENVIRONMENT THAT SUPPORTS SOCIAL INTERACTION AND HELPS TO DEVELOP INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL.
2) THE OPEN SPACES WILL BE DESIGNED TO GATHER AND BALANCE. THE ELEMENTS THAT CREATE THE OPEN SPACES SUCH AS STREETS, WALKING PATHS, GREEN AREAS, COURTYARDS, SQUARES, GARDENS AND SPORTS AREAS WILL BE THE CONNECTORS THAT HAVE DIFFERENT POTENTIALS.
3) BY TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE TYPOLOGY OF CAMPUS LIFE AND CLIMATIC DATA, EACH BUILDING WILL HAVE PROTECTED COURTYARD AND COMFORT ZONE AREAS. THE SPACES WILL BE PROTECTED FROM THE PREVAILING WIND WITH EITHER BUILDING OR LANDSCAPE.
4) SEMI- COVERED COURTYARD- WITH PERGOLA WILL HELP TO AVOID DIRECT SUNLIGHT AND CREATE AIR MOVEMENT.

analysis of site:

The temple complex sprawls over 26 acres, while the temple is spread over 5 acres. The complex under construction will comprise 12 forests and four temples. The forests will be named Madhuvana, Talavana, Kumudavana, Bahulavana, Kamyavana, Khadiravana, Vrindavana, Bhadravana, Bilvavana, Lohavana, Bhandiravana and Mahavana after the twelve gardens of Braja.

The complex of Vrindavan Chandrodaya Temple in Mathura will have a 12-acre parking lot and a Krishna theme park with fun rides for kids as well as laser shows. Visitors will be allowed to join celebration of all Indian Hindu festivals and participate in spiritual events at the temple complex throughout the year.

IN SITE	TO BE REMOVED / RETAINED	REMARKS
WATER BODY	TO BE RETAINED	IT WILL ADD TO THE BEAUTY OF THE SITE , ALSO LOWER THE MICRO CLIMATE OF THE SITE
TREE WITH DIA (1.5 METER >)	TO BE RETAINED	IT WILL PROVIDE BARRIER TO NOISE AND PROVIDE CLEAN POLLUTION FREE ENVIRONMENT
BUILDING HUT SHAPED	TO BE RETAINED	CAN BE USED IN FUTURE AS THE BUILDING IS IN GOOD SHAPE
BUILDING	TO BE REMOVED	AS THE BUILDING IS IN POOR CONDITION AND IS DANGEROUS
ROAD	TO BE RETAINED	USED FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF MATERIAL DURING CONSTRUCTION



sewage

1)The site have a slope toward the highway.
2) The drains are installed along the side lane of main road and are running 8 feet deeper the road level.
3) The site is provided with proper channels which is installed with the drain.

vegetation

1) Mulberry, eucalyptus, pine, kikar, shisham ,babul are some of the trees found here.
2) oilseeds (mustard seed, sunflower,wheat sugarcane, cotton etc are comman crops here.
3) Marigold, Gladiolus, Rose other are the medicinal plants found here.
4) On the site decidious tree and wild Shrubs are currently present.

electricity

1)The site was proposed to have two divisions for transformers.
2) For temple 3600 kv with 6 transformers.
3) 600kv 6 generators areto be installed.
4) Electricity reuirements will meet up from Nagar Nigam electricity.

soil

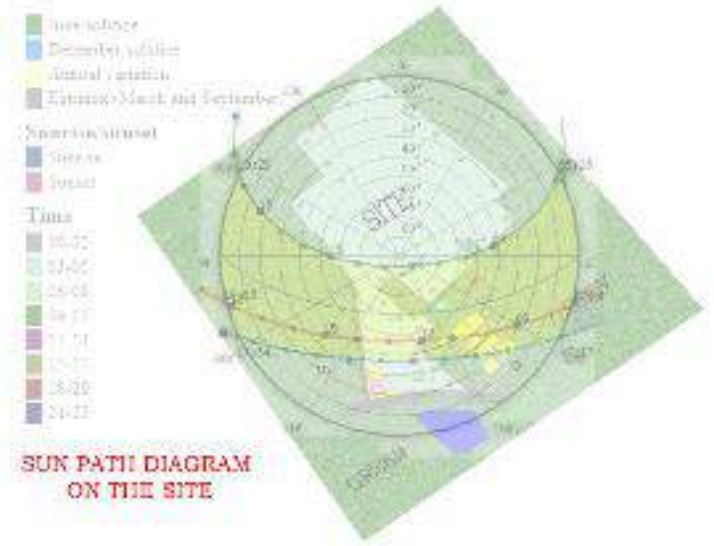
The soils of the district which forms a part of the Indo- Gangetic alluvium (consisting of sand , clay, kankar and reh) have remarkable diversities in different areas. By and large, mainly three types of soils, namely Silty soil, Sandy soil and Loamy soil are found in the area. classified as tropical and brown soils.

hydrogeology

The area is underlain by unconsolidated sediments which are deposited uncomfortably over the Pre-Cambrian basement Delhi System.
The shallow aquifer group occur down to depth of 50.0 mbgl where as deep aquifers group exist between the depth range of 135 - 185 mbgl. The aquifer material is generally composed of fine to medium grained sand. Kankars are invariably associated with sand and clay in older alluvium plain.

climatic conditions

The city experiences four distinct seasons -
1) spring (February - March)
2) summer (April - August)
3) fall/autumn (September - October)
4) winter (November - January)
5) along with the monsoon season setting in towards the latter half of the summer.
6) Summers, from early April to mid-October, are typically hot and humid, with an average daily
7) June high temperature of 40 °C104 °F).
8) January lowest temperature of 6.1 °C .



SUN PATH DIAGRAM ON THE SITE

miscellaneous :

1) Materials are to be imported from Agra & Jaipur.
2) Water source unit : Yamuna river
3) power station will comprise of : PCC panel DGC coresy panel transformer battery room

case study : shri krishna balram mandir ,vrindavan

introduction :





Sri Krishna-Balaram Mandir is a Gaudiya Vaishnava temple in the holy city of Vrindavan. It is one of the main ISKCON temples in India and internationally.

This grand temple represents the fulfilled dream of Srila Prabhupada, Founder Acharya of ISKCON, who wished to construct a temple of unparalleled beauty for the worship of the transcendental brothers Krishna and Balaram in the same village where They played more than five thousand years ago.Krishna-Balaram Mandir enforces one of the highest standards of cleanliness and of deity worship in all of Vrindavan.

about :

This entire temple complex is a busy preaching powerhouse comprised of thirty departments including a guesthouse, welcome center, Samadhi museum, ten book stalls, bakery, restaurant, broadcast studio, residential Brahmacari ashram and a Deity department with one of the highest standards of worship in the world, engaging more than one hundred devotees directly in the seva everyday

history :

The ISKCON Temple at Vrindavan was built in the year 1975 and inaugurated on the auspicious occasion of Ram Navami. The foundation of the temple was laid by Swami Prabhupada, better known by the name of Srila Prabhupada. He personally supervised over the construction of the temple.

location :

Bhaktivedanta Swami Marg,
Raman Reiti, Vrindavan,
Uttar Pradesh 281121
SITE: 3.50 acres
ARCHITECT: Mr. saurabh das
devotee from holland
ORIENTATION : NORTH-SOUTH LONGER AXIS OF TEMPLE
MATERIAL : DECORATED PIECES OF STONES

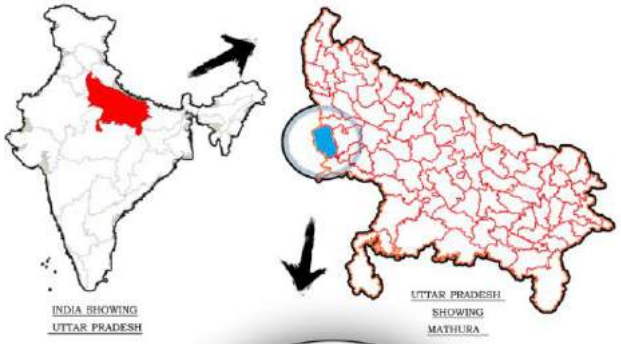


approach :

33 min (12.1 km)
via Mathura - Vrindavan Marg/ NH2-Bhuteshwar Rd

Indira Gandhi International T3 Rd
3 h 12 min (170 km)
via Western Peripheral Expy and NH19/ NH 44

12 min (3.3 km)
via Mathura - Vrindavan Marg/NH2 -Bhuteshwar Rd and Parikrama Marg.



INDIA SHOWING UTTAR PRADESH

UTTAR PRADESH SHOWING MATHURA

climate :

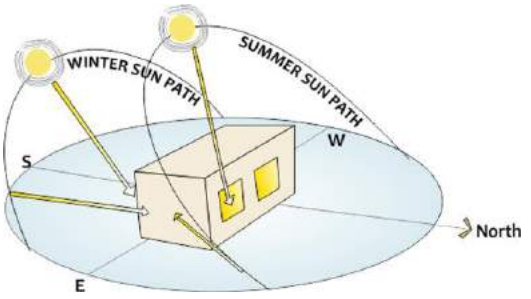
Mathura is located at 27.28°N 77.41°E. It has an average elevation of 174 metres (570 feet). The climate of Mathura comes in composite climate, tropical extreme with very hot summers with temperatures rising beyond 44°C, and cold and foggy winters with temperature dipping to 5°C. The average rainfall is 793 mm, received mostly during the monsoons from July to September.

A composite climate is one that has weather conditions outside of normal conditions for at least half a year Composite climate displays the characteristics of hot and dry, warm and humid as well as cold climates. The characteristics change from season to season.



VRINDAVAN MAP



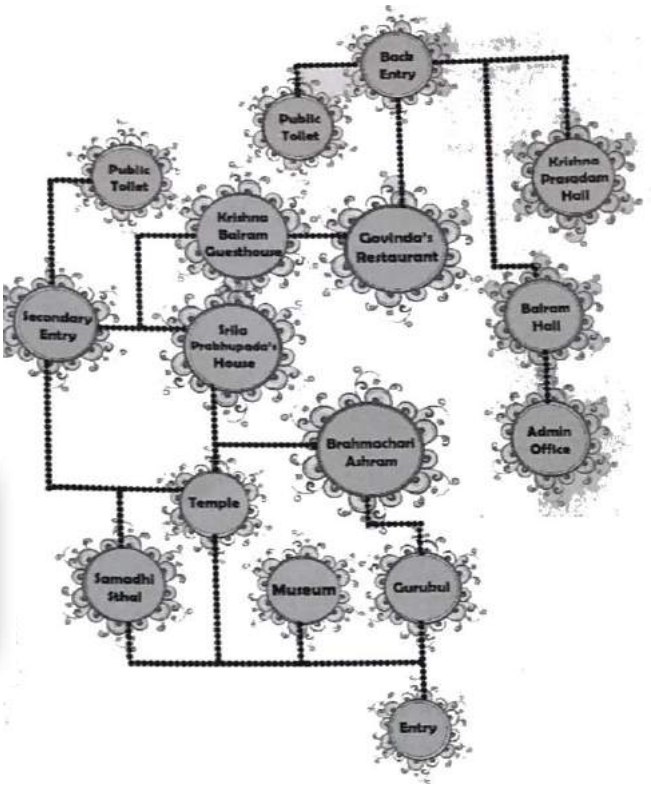


reason for choosing this case study :

1. UTILIZATION OF SPACES.
2. ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS USED.
3. COMPRISES OF ALL THE REQUIREMENT OF ALL TEMPLE ELEMENTS.





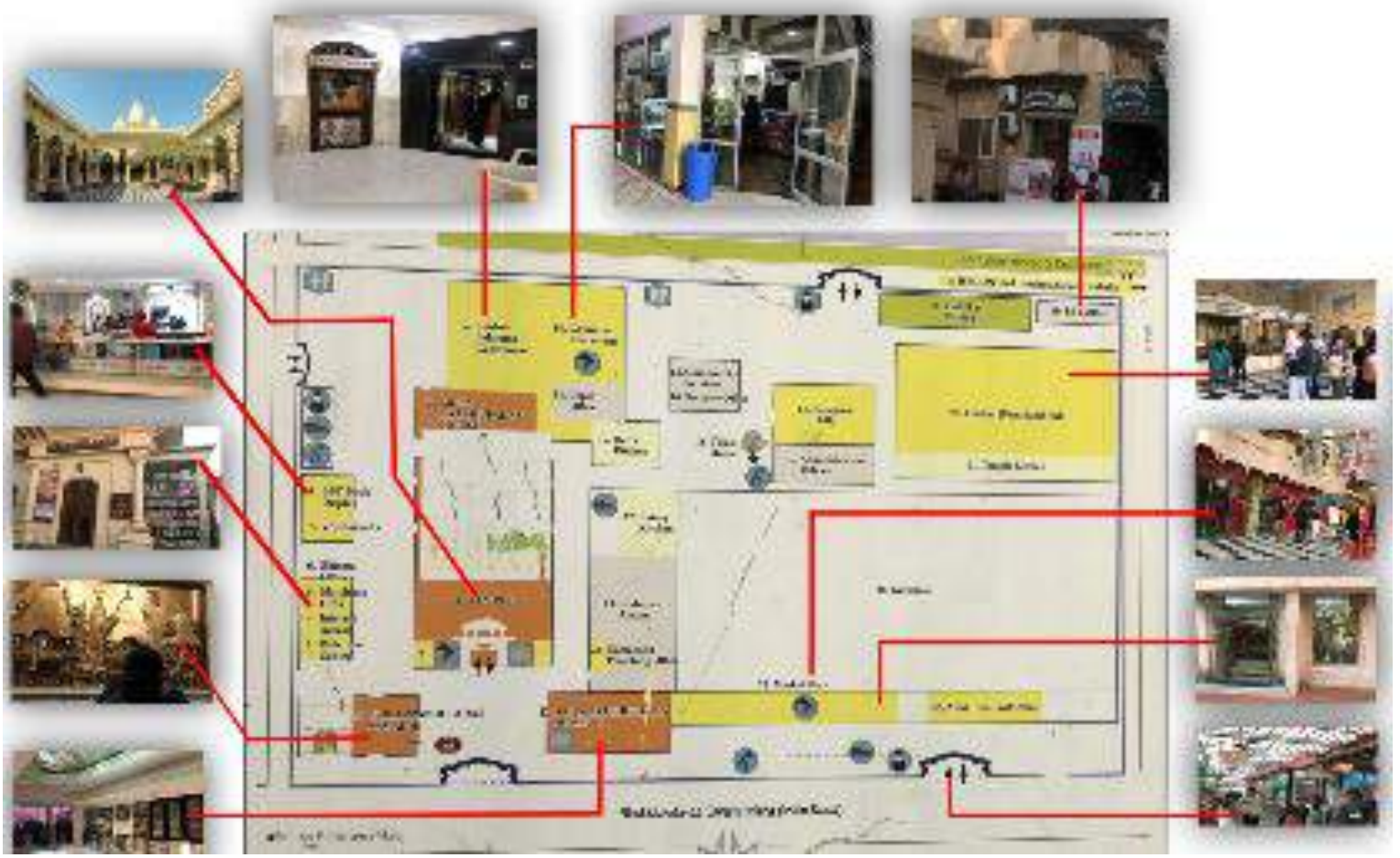


planning :

THE TEMPLE COMPLEX HAVE PROPER CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN DIFFERENT BLOCKS. THE ENTRY IS FROM THREE SIDES MAKING THE ACCESSIBLITY EASY AND CONVIENIENT FOR THE PUBLIC. THE PRIMARY MOVEMENT PATH IS LINEAR LEADING TO THE GATE FROM COURTYARD AND THEN THE PEDESTAL N WHICH THE DIETIES ARE KEPT.



site plan :



the entrance dwar :

THE ENTRANCE DWAR IS THROUGH A MAGNIFICANT ARCH MADE UP OF WHITE MARBLE WHICH IS EXTENSIVELY CARVED .THE AREA OF ATHE ENTRANCE COURTYARD IS AABOUT 300 SQM.PERPENDICULAR TO THE ENTRANCE DWAR IS THE MAIN TEMPLE ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE ENTRANCE IS THE SAMADHI STHAL OF SWAMI PRABHUPADA AND THE RIGHT IS THE MUSEUM.



SCHEMATIC PLAN OF SAMADHI STHAL





museum :

1) THE MUSEUM IS ON THE RIGHT OF THE ENTRANCE DWAR.
2) THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE MUSEUM WAS USED AS THE DISPLAY FOR BOOK COW PRODUCTS AND SCLUPTURES.
3) THE FIRST FLOOR HAS THE GALLERY FOR THE PAINTING OF RUSSIAN ARTISTS.
THE MAIN THEME OF THE PAINTING ARE RADHA KRISHNA, SITA RAM, LAKSHMAN, HANUMAN CHAITANYA.
4) THE AREA OF THE MUSEUM IS ABOUT 405SQM.



MUSEUM





samadhi sthal :

1) SRILA PRABHUPADA CONTINUED TO TRAVEL, PREACH AND TRANSL ATE SHRIMAD BHAGARATAM UNTIL HE DIED IN 1977 AT HIS HOME IN VRINDAVAN.
2) HIS DISCIPLES HAVE CONSTRUCTED THIS MAGNIFICENT IN HIS HONOUR.
3) ITS IS LOCATED ON THE LEFT OF THE ENTRANCE DWAR.
4) IDOL OF SRILA PRABHUPADA IS PLACED IN THE CENTRAL CHAMBE OF ABOUT 3M X 3M ON A RAISED PLATFORM.
5) IT IS DECORATED WITH CHATTRIS AND CARVED PILLARS AND MARVELLOUS ORNAMETATION.
6) IT HAS TWO PARIKARMA PATH, ONE ON A GROUND FLOOR AND SECOND ON THE FIRST FLOOR.
7) THE PARIKARMA MARG IS 1.5M WIDE AND ON THE FLOOR THERE ARE 108 PAINTED FLOWERS ON WHICH DEVOTEES WALK ON AROUND THE IDOL CHANTING THE HOLY MAHAMANTRA.







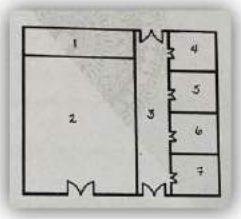


brahmachari ashram :

1. A PORTION OF THE GURUKUL BUILDING IS UTILIZED AS THE BRAHACHARI ASHRAM.
2. IT PROVIDES ACCOMODATION TO THE BRAHMACHARI.
3. THERE ARE ABOUT 140 BRAHMACHARIS. THEY LIVE IN THE TEMPLE COMPLEX AND SERVE THE SUPREME LORD KRISHNA.
4. THE AREA OF THE ASHRAM IS 700SQM.

balram hall :

1) THE BALRAM HALL IS THE PLACE WHERE PEOPLE GATHER TO RECIEVE VEDIC KNOWLE-DGE AND PREACHING.
2) 500-600 PEOPLE CAN ACCOMODATE AT A TIME IN THE HALL.
3) THE STAGE IN THE HALL IS OCCUPIED BY THE PRABHU WHO IMPARTS PREACHING.
4) BESIDE THE BALRAM HALL IS THE ADMINIS-TRATION OFFICE WHICH HAS FOUR ROOM VISA SECTION ROOM, MANAGER'S ROOM PRESIDENT'S ROOM, AND VICE-PRESID-ENT'S ROOM.
5) AREA OF THE BLOCK IS 275SQM.



SCHEMATIC PLAN OF BALRAM HALL

LEGEND
1. STAGE
2 HALL
3. CORRIDOR
4. VISA-SECTION ROOM
5. PRESIDENT'S ROOM
6. VICE PRESIDENT'S ROOM
7. MANAGER'S ROOM



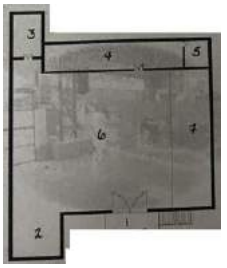


prasadam hall :

1. THE KRISHNA PRASADM HALL CAN 500-600 PEOPLE AT TIME.
2. IT IS USED TO SERVE THE 'PRASAD' TO THE DEVOTEES.
3. A PORTION OF THE HALL IS KEPT SEPERATELY FOR THE BRAHMACHARIS.
4. IT IS SEGREGATED AREAS FOR KITCHEN, WASH AREA AND TOILETS.
5. AREA OF THE HALL IS 1200SQM.







SCHEMATIC PLAN OF PRASADAM HALL





govinda restaurant :





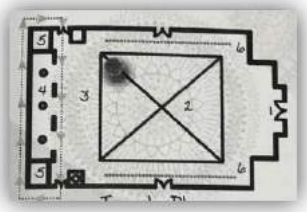
Govinda is a name for krishna which means "he who gives pleasure to senses "New Govinda Restaurant is one of more than 150 ISKCON Restaurants around the world which pramotes `Pure vegetarinism by serving delicious PRASADAM.

the temple :

1. The temple is built in the bengal renaissance style with bright fressoes on krishna's life.
2. The ornamental work peacocks, elephants, scrolls was done by skilled masons.
3. The temple is approached by another arched gateway and court-yard in the centre.
4. The temple has the courtyard planning.
5. The temple has three altars. The first altar is for sri sri gauri nitayai the second altar for sri sri krishna balram and the third altar is for sri sri radha shyamsundar along with their 'gopis' lalita and vishakha.
6. The courtyard is the manda of the temple.
7. Area of the temple is mandap and kirtan hall is 325sqm.
8. No stick rules and proporsion is followed emphasis is given on the beauty and mood of the dieties.
9. The book stalls and shops were inside the temple.
10. The temple has alta, parikarma path, mandap and aisles.
11. The idol of srila prabhupanda is one the right of the diety.

prabhupada's house :

The residence of his divine grace A.C. Bhaktivedanta swami prabhupada is located between the temple and the balram guest house from 1973-1977,prabhupada lived here whenever he visited vrindavan.It was here in this house, on 14 nov 1977,that he left this world.



TEMPLE PLAN

LEGENDS

1) entrance
2) mandapa
3) kirtan ara
4) garbha griha
5) offices
6) shops





other amenities :











bhaktivedanta gurukul and international school (bgis) :

1. School was founded by his divine grace A.C. Bhaktivedanta swami prabhupada in 1976.
2. Area of gurukul is 2500sqm.
3. Gurukul has a central courtyard.
4. Bgis imparts education from classes 1-12th.
5. There are total 20 classrooms with 40 students in each class.
6. The school is only for boys, which combines a strong academics curriculum with the richness and depth of vaishnava culture and heritage.
7. The school also offers boarding facilities with 40 rooms.
8. The mess provides dining facilities for 100 students at a time.
9. A part of the gurukul is used as the brahmachari ashram.









case study : prem mandir, vrindavan

introduction :





Prem Mandir is a monument of God's love. Prem Mandir is like a magnet that attracts the heart and mind of every sincere spiritual seeker and everyone who desires to experience the love of God. It has revealed, rejuvenated and firmly established the true form of devotion, and gives guidelines and devotional material for spiritual aspirants for all time to come

about :



Prem Mandir is situated in Raman Reti in the holy land of Shri Vrindavan; the divine abode of Shri Radha Krishana's loving pastimes. This temple is an outstanding monument in terms of its unique architecture beauty and grandeur. It is adjacent to ISKON temple and on the Chhatikara Road.

history :

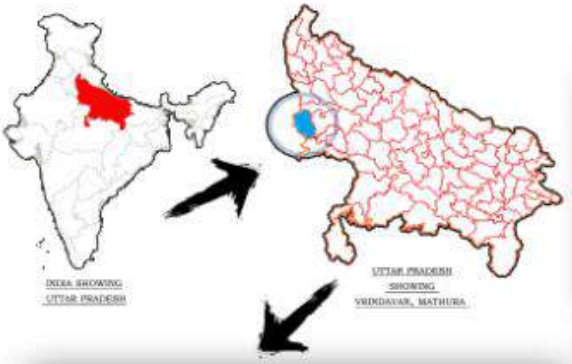


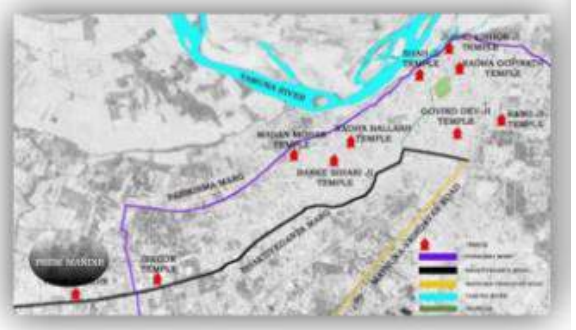
Prem Mandir has been built under the auspices of Jagadguru Kripalu Prishat (JKP). JKP is an international, nonprofit, spiritual, educational, social and charitable organization. It was founded by Jagadguru Shri Kripalu Ji Maharaj . Shri Maharaji , was honored with the title of Jagadguru by Kashi Vidvat Parishat, the distinguished and exclusive organisation of 500 Vedic scholars, in the holy city of Kashi, on 14 January 1957. This title of Jagadguru was last granted more than 700 years ago.

location :



location : raman reti vrindavan, bangarat at chatikara road, vrindavan
total site area : 55 acres
architect : ar. trivedi
footfall : 300 people per hour, 4000 people per day.
approach road : bhaktivedanta marg, 14m wide road
year of establishment : 2012
architecture style : rajasthani somnath gujarati architecture.
orientation : west facing temple.
construction technique : modern construction technique is used with trabeated style
material : italian krara marble.





approach :

33 min (12.1 km)
via Mathura - Vrindavan Marg/ NH2-Bhuteshwar Rd

Indira Gandhi International T3 Rd
3 h 12 min (170 km)
via Western Peripheral Expy and NH19/ NH 44

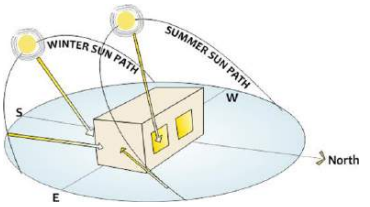
12 min (3.3 km)
via Mathura - Vrindavan Marg/NH2 -Bhuteshwar Rd and Parikrama Marg.





chandrodaya mandir(vrindavan)

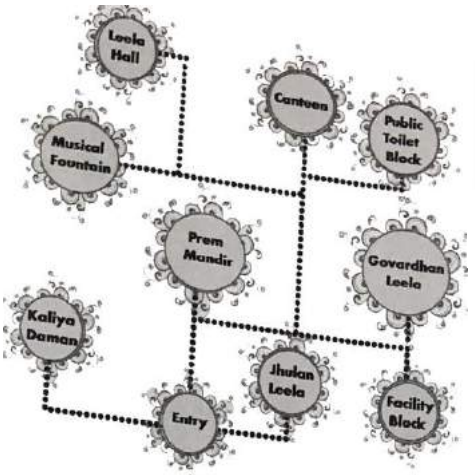
climate :



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planning concept :

THE TEMPLE COMPLEX IS PLANNED KEEPING IN MIND THE HEAVY FOOTFALL HENCE THE BLOCKS ARE SEGREGATED LIKE THE DIFFERENT 'LEELAS' HAS BEEN KEPT AWAY FROM ONE ANOTHER TO AVOID HUGE GATHERING AT ONE PLACE. THE TEMPLE COMPLEX CATERS TO DIFFERENT FACILITIES OF THE PUBLIC LIKE THE TEMPLE FOR WORKSHOP, MUSICAL FOUNTAIN FOR ENTERTAINMENT. CANTEEN FOR FOODING AND PUBLIC TOILETS.







site layout :



entrance dwar :





WHEN ONE ENTER THE TEMPLE PREMISES THROUGH THE BEAUTIFULLY ENGRARED ENTRANCE DWAR, ONE BEHOLDS THE EXQUISITE BEAUTY OF THE GRADE TEMPLE, THE BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND THE LIVELY DIORAMAS, ALL OF WHICH GIVE EXTREME MENTAL PEACE TO THE BEHOLDER.

jhulan leela :



JHULAN LEELA IS ONE OF THE MANY LEELAS OF LORI KRISHNA WHICH IS DEPICT IN THE TEMPLE COMPLEX. IT HOLDS A GREAT RELIGIC SIGNIFICANCE IN THE HINDU MYTHODOLOGY. LORD KRISHNA AND RADHA USED TO SWING ON A 'JHULA' IN THE JOYEST MINTH OF THE 'SAVAN'. THIS IS CALLED THE JHULAN LEELA OF LORD KRISHNA .THIS IS THE POINT OF ATTRACTION OF THE TEMPLE COMPLEX.



govardhan leela :

GOVERDHAN LEELA OF LORD KRISHNA WHICH IS DEPICTED IN THE TEMPLE COMPLEX ON THE EAST.





kaliya daman :

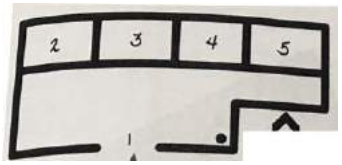
KALIYA DAMAN INDICATE THE SCENE OF LORD KRISHNA WITH THE EVIL SNAKE.
IT DEPICTED AS THE KALIYA DAMAN IN THE TEMPLE COMPLEX ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE ENTRANCE.





facility block :

THE FACILITY BLOCK IS PLACED ON THE SOUTH EAST OF THE TEMPLE. THE FACILITY BLOCK HAS BOOK SHOP, INFORMATION CENTRE, SWEET SHOP, DEVOTIONAL SHOP. THE AREA OF THE FACILITY BLOCK IS 300SQM.
THE BASEMENT OF THE FACILITY BLOCK HAS SHOE RACK . DRINKING WATER SPACE IS JUST ADJACENT TO THE FACILITY BLOCK.



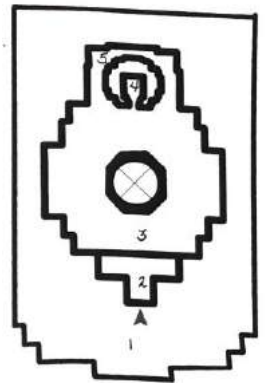
FACILITY BLOCK

LEGENDS
1. ENTRANCE
2. DEVOTIONAL SHOP
3. INFORMATION CENTER
4. SWEET SHOP
5. BOOK SHOP



the temple :

THE SPOTLESSLY WHITE MARBLED PREM MANDIR IS LIKE A PEARL IN THE CENTER OF THE SPACIOUS TEMPLE PREMISES. ALL THE ENTRANCE DOORS OF THE TEMPLE ARE BEAUTIFULLY CARVED. THE PILLARS ARE ENGRAVED WITH BEAUTIFUL STATUES OF KINKARI SAKHIS AND MANJARI SAKHIS SERVING SHRI RADHA KRISHANA IN VARIOUS WAYS. THE ENTIRE TEMPLE IS BRIGHTLY LIT WITH ATTRACTIVE CHANDELIERS. ALL THE DOORS AND WINDOWS ARE ALSO BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED.



LEGENDS
1. PLATFORM
2. ENTRANCE (ANDHMANDAPA)
3. MANDAPA
4. GARBHGRIHA
5. PARIKARMA PATH





FIRST FLOOR (SHRI SITA RAM MANDI

THE SANCTUM ON THE FIRST FLOOR HAS BEAUTIFUL DEITIES OF JANAKNANDINI SHRI SITA JI AND DASHRATHNANDAN SHRI RAMCHANDRA JI ALONG WITH THEIR FOREMOST DEVOTEE, SHRI HANUMAN JI. ON THE SAME FLOOR ONE BEHOLDS SOME IMPORTANT PASTIMES FROM THE LIFE OF SHRI GAURANG MAHAPRABHU AS WELL.





THE GRAND STATUE OF THE PREVIOUS ORIGINAL JAGADGURUS AND THE RASIK SAINTS OF BRAJ ARE ALSO DISPLAYED HERE. JAGADGURU SHRI KRIPALU JI MAHARAJ RECONCILES AND HONORS THE PHILOSOPHIES OF THE PREVIOUS ORIGINAL JAGADGURUS AND HAS PAID HOMAGE TO THEM BY ESTABLISHING THEIR STATUE IN PREM MANDIR.



SECOND FLOOR (SHRI RADHA KRISHNA)

THE GROUND FLOOR HAS THE BEAUTIFUL DEITIES OF VRISHBHANUNANDINI SHRI RADHA-RANI AND NANDNANDAN SHRI KRISHNA, ALONG WITH THE EIGHT MAHASAKHIS, THEIR DEAREST ASSOCIATES. THE DOORS OF THE SANCTUM ARE MADE OF PURE SANDALWOOD.

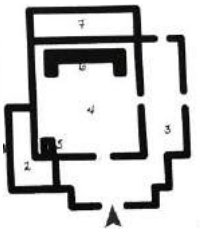




canteen :

THE CANTEEN IS BETWEEN THE MUSICAL FOUNTAIN AND THE GOVARDHAN LEELA.IT HAS BOTH COVERED AND SEMI COVERED SITTING.CANTEEN CAN BE ACCESSED FROM THE ASHRAM AS WELL. SITTING CAPACITY OF THE CANTEEN IS 108 (COVERED) AND ITS AREA IS 1000SQM. THE ENTRY OF THE CANTEEN IS FROM THREE SIDES.
THE SEMI COVERED SITTING CAN ALSO ACCOMODATE 100 PEOPLE.





LEGENDS
1. ENTRANCE
2. STORE
3. SEMI COVERED
4. COVERED SITTING
5. CASH COUNTER
6. DISPLAY COUNTER
7. KITCHEN





toilet :



PUBLIC TOILET IS PLACED BESIDE THE CANTEEN & HAS AN EASY ACCESS FROM ANY POINT INSIDE THE TEMPLE COMPLEX. MALE AND FEMALE TOILETS ARE PLACED ADJACENT TO EACH OTHER.THE AREA OF THE ENTIRE TOILET BLOCK IS 198SQM.



leela hall :

THE LEELA HALL ON THE NORTH OF THE TEMPLE COMPLEX IS PLACED BEHIND THE MUSICAL FOUNTAIN.
IT IS A MULTIPURPOSE HALL THAT IS USED FOR DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES LIKE ACCOMMODATION OF PRIESTS, CULTURAL PROGRAMS AND FOR " BHANDARAS".
ITS AREA IS 3309 SQM.





landscape :



BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, FOUNTAINS, AND SCENES OF RADHA KRISHNA IN JHULAN LEELA, GOVERDHAN LEELA,KALIYA NAG LEELA. LANDSCAPE PLAYS A VERY KEEN AND IMPORTANT ROLE IN MAKING OF TEMPLE COMPLEX AESTICALLY, AND FOR NATURE ALSO.



service :



WATER HEAD TANK



FIRE HEADANT



GIFT SHOP



POWER HOUSE



WATER COOLER

literature study : swaminarayan akshardham temple in new delhi, india

introduction :



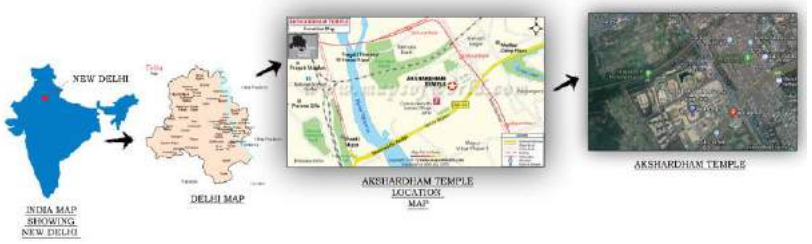
Swaminarayan Akshardham is a gigantic success story. A testimony to an epic combination of volunteerism, talent and spiritual faith. Three hundred million hours of human effort! A 40-year project accomplished in only 5 years! It is a management feat in terms of acquiring the land in New Delhi tothe logistics of construction, for which the stones were quarried in Bansipahadpur (400 km away), and carved in Pindvada (600 km),Sikandra (250 km) and 24 other rural workshops in Rajasthan. After being transported to Delhi, each stone was assembled like a giant jigsaw puzzle. Millions of hours of dedication and hard work had gone into the concept and making of the complex, exhibition halls and the large format film.The lush lawns and landscapes that embellish 60 acres were nurtured at the nursery developed on the grounds. More than 900,000 saplings and shrubs of 250 varieties have been planted



history :

Akshardham or Swaminarayan Akshardham complex is a Hindu mandir, and a spiritual-cultural campus in New Delhi, India. Also referred to as Akshardham Temple or Swaminarayan Akshardham, the complex displays millennia of traditional Hindu and Indian culture, spirituality, and architecture. The temple, which attracts approximately 70 percent of all tourists who visit Delhi, was officially opened on 6 November 2005 by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. It sits near the banks of the Yamuna adjacent to the 2010 Commonwealth Games village in eastern New Delhi. The temple, at the centre of the complex, was built according to the Vastu shastra and Pancharatra shastra. The complex features an Abhisheka Mandap, Sahaj Anand water show, a thematic garden and three exhibitions. According to Swaminarayan Hinduism, the word Akshardham means the abode of almighty Lord Swaminarayan and believed by followers as a temporal home of God on earth.

location :





some amazing facts about the temple:

1. It is one of the biggest and most intricate religious places of worship ever constructed.
2. The Akshardham monument, built without steel, is entirely composed of sandstone and marble .
3. It consists of 234 ornately carved pillars, 9 ornate domes, 20 quadrangled shikhars, a spectacular Gajendra Pith (plinth of stone elephants) and 20,000 murtis and statues of India's great sadhus, devotees, acharyas and divine personalities.
4. The monument was built after over 300 million man hours of services rendered by 11,000 volunteers, sadhus and



5. The ornate external wall (Mandovar) is the only and largest, intricately carved structure with dimensions of 611ft x 31ft that is built in the last 800 years.
6. The Gajendra Pith stretching for 1,070 ft and weighing 3,000 tons, has 148 full-sized elephants, 42 birds and animals, 125 human sculptures.
7. The Akshardham parikrama (circumambulatory path) consists of 1,152 pillars, 145 windows and 154 samvaran shikhars; amounting to a total of 53,956 stones.





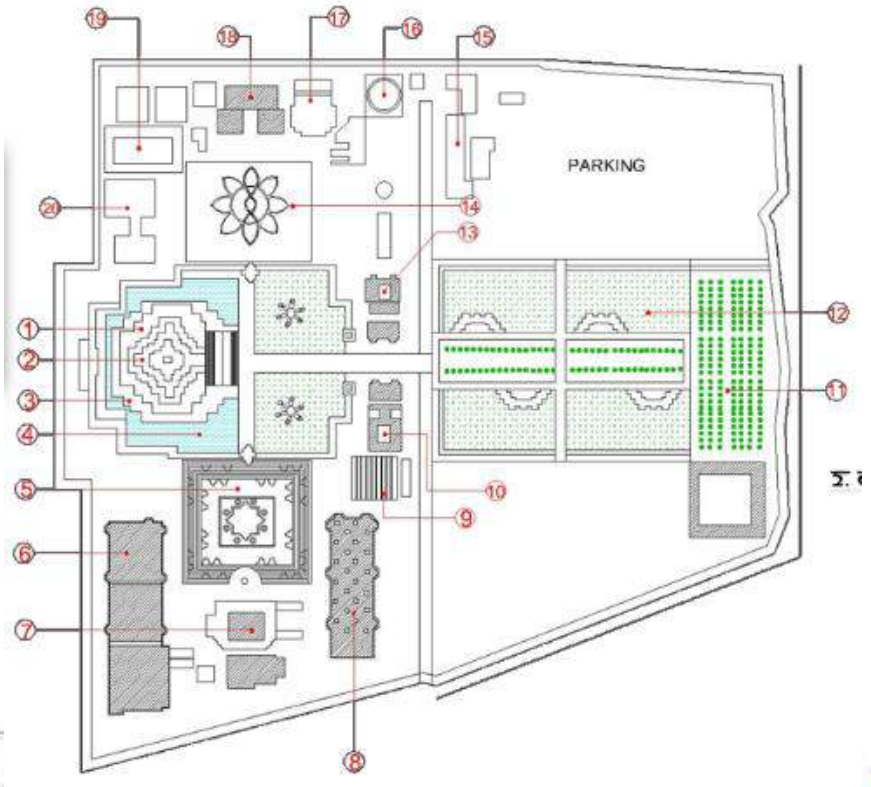
selection criteria

The planning and traditional motives around the temple.
The project has almost same in complex features like library, AT exhibition areas etc.
Delhi The project is one of the major epitome in Today's temple history

BUILT YEAR: 2005,Designer- Kiran Trivedi Gr.
Built By: BAPS(Bochasanwasi Akshar

site plan

SI.NO	NAME OF SPACE
1	MANDOVAR
2	MONUMENTAL SANCTUM
3	GAJENDRA PEETH
4	NARAYAN SAROVAR
5	MUSICAL FOUNTAIN
6	EXHIBITION HALL2
7	NEELKANTH YATRA
8	EXHIBITION HALL
9	SHADE FOR WRITING CUE
10	OFFICE AND GUEST AREA
11	IN HOUSE NURSERY
12	CULTURAL GARDEN
13	BHAKTI DWAR
14	YOGIHRIDAY KAMAL
15	SECURITY CHECK
16	CLOAK ROOM
17	SHOP
18	FOOD COURT
19	TEMPLE



chandrodaya mandir(vrindavan)

visual study :











THE MAIN ATTRACTION OF THE SWAMINARAYANAKSHARDHAM 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. IT IS INTRICATELY CARVED WITH FLORA, FAUNA, DANCERS, MUSICIANS, AND DEITIES.DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS OF MVA, IT FEATURES A BLEND OF ARCHITECTURAL STYLES ACROSS INDIA. IT IS ENTIRELY CONSTRUCTED 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

4. narayan sarovar :

THE NARAYAN SAROVAR IS A LAKE THAT SURROUNDS THE MAIN MONUMENT. THE LAKE CONTAINS HOLY WATERS FROM 151 RIVERS AND LAKES THAT ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SANCTIFIED BY SWAMINARAYAN, INCLUDING MANSAROVAR. SURROUNDING THE NARAYAN SAROVAR ARE 108 GAUMUKHS, SYMBOLISING JANMANGAL NAMAVALI OR THE 108 NAMES FOR GOD, FROM WHICH HOLY WATER ISSUES FOR



3. gajendra peeth :

A FASCINATING 1,070FT LONG PAGEANT OF ELEPHANTS IN STONE. IT PORTRAYS ELEPHANTS WITH NATURE, MAN AND GOD, REFLECTING THE MESSAGE OF PEACEFULL COEXISTENCE, LOVE FAITH, EFFORT, COURAGE AND SERVICE.





GAJENDRA PEETH ELEPHANT CARVING



7. neelkanth darshan (theater) :

THE SPECTACULAR 14 MIN EDUCATIONAL BOAT RIDE EXHIBITION 9SANSKRUTI VIHAR) SHOWS MORE THAN 10,000 YEARS OF INDIA'S ANCIENT CU CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORLD.

5. musical fountain :



MUSICAL FOUNTAIN, ALSO KNOWN AS THE YAGNAPURUSH KUND, IS INDIA'S LARGEST STEP WELL. IT FEATURES A VERY LARGE SERIES OF STEPS DOWN TO A TRADITIONAL 'YAGNA KUND'. DURING THE DAY, THESE STEPS PROVIDE REST FOR THE VISITORS TO THE COMPLEX AND



AT NIGHT, A MUSICAL FOUNTAIN SHOW NAMED SAHAJ ANAND - MULTI-MEDIA WATER SHOW IS SHOWN.



2. monumental sanctum :

IT INCLUDES A DECORATED, CANOPIED SIHASAN, UPON WHICH THE MURTI OF SWAMINARAYAN RESTS AND FEATURES INTRICATE CARVINGS AND GOLD-LEAF DESIGNS



6. exhibition hall 2 :



THE SPECTACULAR 14 MIN EDUCATIONAL BOAT RIDE EXHIBITION 9SANSKRUTI VIHAR) SHOWS MORE THAN 10,000 YEARS OF INDIA'S ANCIENT CULTURE AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORLD.

1. mandovaar :

THE ORNATE EXTERNAL WALL OF THE SWAMINARAYAN AKSHARDHAM MONUMENT IS KNOWN AS THE MANDOVAR.



IT IS THE LARGEST, MOST INTRICATELY CARVED MANDOVAR BUILT IN INDIA IN THE PAST 800 YEARS,AND IS 610 FT LONG AND 25FT HIGH. IT FEATURES 200 SCULPTURED STONE FIGURE GANESHJI IN DIFERENT MUDRAS.





cloak room



12 cultural garden :



Bharat Upavan exudes a magnificent natural and cultural ambience through its green gardens and bronze statues of some great role models of India. India's child gems, valorous warriors, freedom fighters, great women and other national figures inspire visitors with values and pride for our great nation.

13. bhakti dwar and mayur dwar :



The two Mayur Dwars (Peacock Gates)pay tribute to the joy and beauty peacocks contribute to nature. A total of 869 stone peacocks in different shapes and sizes are carved in each gates. Bhakti Dwar celebrates the India tradition of devotion with 208 sculpted dual forms of God and Devotee.

foundation for akshardham :





THE AKSHARDHAM SITE 205FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL. 10 ACRES OF IT WERE 12 TO 15 FT BELOW GROUND LEVEL. ONLY AFTER FILL IT WITH 1000 OF TRUCKS OF SOIL DID THE LAND REACH GROUND LEVEL.

THE LAND WAS POCKMARKED WITH LARGE 10FT. DEEP CRATERS. TO FILL UP THE CRATERS AND LEVEL THE LAND WOULD BE TAKEN ONE YEAR TO ACCOMPLISH. BUT IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED ONLY 6 MONTHS BY CHANNELING THE EXCESS SILT OF RIVER YAMUNA.

285 FT WIDE X 225 FT LONG X 15 FT DEEP FOUNDATION PIT WAS DUG IN WHICH, USING GABIONS OF GEOMATRIX AND GEOFILTERS, 11 SEPARATE LAYERS OF SAND AND STONES WERE LAID.

AN IRON FREE FOUNDATI-
ON WITH A 42 FT HIGH
PLINTH OF 5 MILLION
BRICKS WAS BUILT. THE INTERNAL CONNECTIONS OF THE SHAP BRICK PLINTH ADDED TOITS STRENGTH.







THE LOGISTICS OF 16
LONG STONEMONOLIT
AND TRANSPORTING THEM TO VILLAGES FOR SCLUPTING
WAS CHALLENGING YET SUCCESSFULL.

13. bhakti dwar and mayur dwar :

Yogi hriday kamal is lotus shape eye catching garden beside main temple. It is named after honor of yogiji maharaj – guru of pramukh swami maharaj. Famous personalities quotes like vivekanand, martin luther king written on stones.



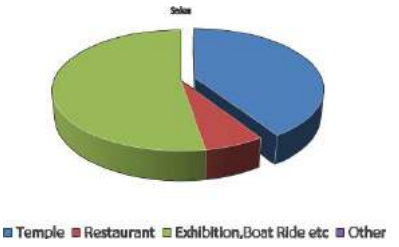
how the stones were careved ?



IN ONLY 5 YRS, MANY THOUSA-
NDS OF CUBIC FEST OF STONE
WAS SCLUPTED INTO MASTER
PIECES.



THE LOGISTICS OF 16 FT
LONG STONEMONOLITHS
AND TRANSPORTING THEM TO VILLAGES FOR SCLUPTING
WAS CHALLENGING YET SUCCESSFULL.





SCULPTORS
WORK ON
STONES TO
GIVE SHAPE
AND INTRIC-





THE SCLUPTED STONE
PIECES ARE NUBERED
AND STORED. THEN IT ARRANGED TO ENSURE TO FIT
PROERLY.

NINE DOMES AND TWENTY SAMVARANS RESTING ON 234 PILLARS WERE ARRANGED LAYER AFTER LAYER DESPITE BLINDINGS SAND STORMS, SCORCHING SUMMERS AND FREEZING WINTERS.

literature study : sri sri radharasbihari temple, juhu ,mumbai

introduction :



Sri Sri Radharasabihari temple is a well known Vaishnav temple where deities of Radha Krishna is accompanied by Gaura Nitai, and Sri Sita, Ram, Laxman.The Deities were personally installed by A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada. The temple displays compact planning, with easy interconnectivity among the various spaces. Both its interior and exterior walls are festooned with frescoes and sculpture. One can find beautiful paintings depicting incidents from the life of lord Krishna.

history :

In the early 1970s, Srila Prabhupada acquired the Juhu property and promised Sri Sri Radha Rasabihari Deities who were then housed in small shack. The temple complex opened in 1978 and includes a spacious marble temple, an auditorium, restaurant and a twin towered seven-storey guest house where visitors can stay and participate in the daily spiritual programs of the temple. ISKCON is regular destination of visit for many eminent celebrities. Many Indian and International movies have shown the Hare Krishna culture.

location :

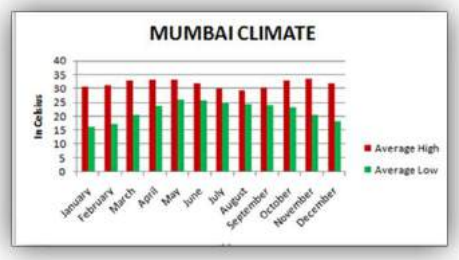
LOCATION: Hare Krishna Land
Church road, Juhu, Mumbai (Maharashtra)
BUILT YEAR: 1978
ARCHITECT: Ar. T. Shetty
SITE AREA: 4 Acres(16, 180 sqm)
MATERIAL USED: White marble for temple
Brick and RCC work for other construction
ORIENTATION: North facing,
Total Built-up Area: 11,504 m^2

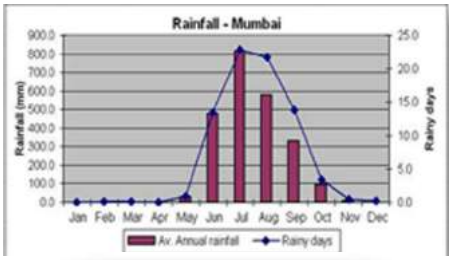




selection criteria :

1. The space utilisation and the use of multi-storeyed.
2. Became major landmark in the area.
3. The proposed project is of ISKCON, and different climatic conditions will allow to study a different design aspects.





site approach :





climate :

The climate of Mumbai is a tropical wet and dry climate. Mumbai's climate can be best described as moderately hot with high level of humidity. Its coastal nature and tropical location ensures temperatures won't fluctuate much through out the year. The mean average is 27.2 °C and average precipitation is 242.2 cm (95.35 inches). The mean maximum average temperatures is about 32 °C (90 °F) in summer and 30 °C (86 °F) in winter, while the average minimums are 25 °C (77 °F) in summer and 20.5 °C (68.9 °F) in winter. Mumbai experiences four distinct seasons: Winter (Jan–Dec) winter18 to 5 degree, 30 to 27 Summer (28 Feb); Monsoon (June–August); and Post-Monsoon (Dec-Feb) Wind is blowing from South-West (SW) to North-East (NE).



chandrodaya mandir(vrindavan)

site plan :

Today the magnificent temple complex is one of the most visited in the country. It is a spiritual oasis in the dry and demanding material life of the financial and commercial capital of India. Opened in 1978, the complex includes a spacious marble temple, a recently renovated auditorium, a huge restaurant and a twin towered seven-storey guest house where visitors can stay and participate in the daily spiritual programs of the temple.







features :

1. Access from 12 m wide Juhu Church Road.
2. Flat terrain throughout the site.
3. Vertical Planning dominates the whole structure, lesser area covered on the ground.

arti timing :

1. Mangala aarti (4:30 am)
2. Tulsi puja (5:15 am)
3. Sringar darshan (7:15 am)
4. Guru puja (7:30 am)
5. Bhagavatam discourse (8:00 am)
6. Raj Bhoga aarti (12:30 pm)
7. Usthapana aarti (4:30 pm)
8. Sandhya aarti (7:00 pm)
9. Bhagavad gita discourse (7:30 pm)
10. Shayana aarti (8:30 pm)

activities :

ISKCON Juhu is not just a place of worship but also a center of research and education for scientific research and school education, for the ICSE curriculum.

view of temple :

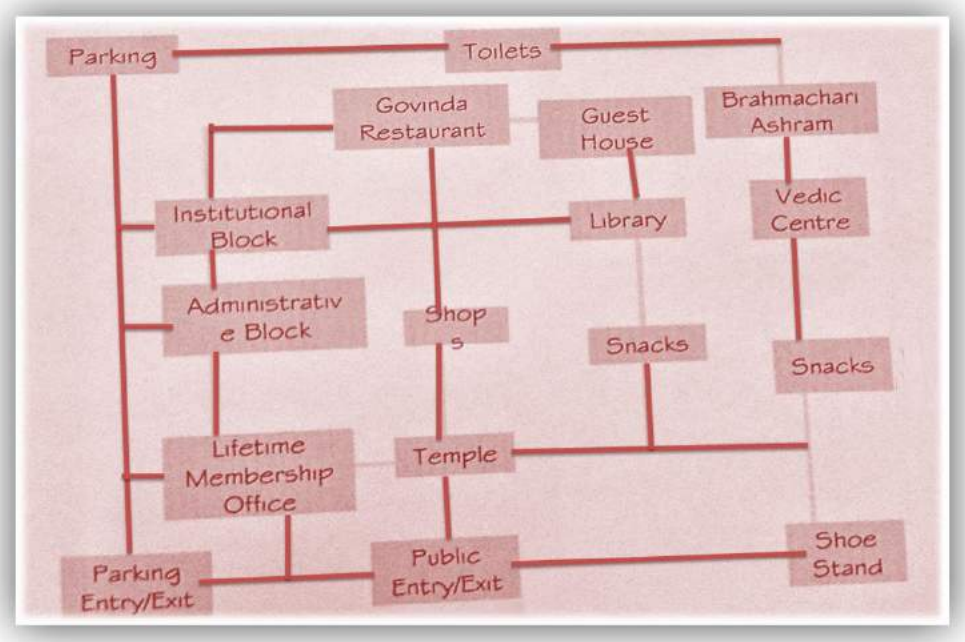
A	Public Entry/Exit
B	Entry/Exit For Parking
C	Shoe Stand
D	Temple Block
E	Guest House
F	Waiting/Institutional Area
G	Toilets
H	New Building, govinda Restaurant, Auditorium,Library,Multi Purpose hall,Guest house,Gifts and Snack Shops
I	Landscaping
J	Basement Parking
K	Brahmchaari Aashram
L	Snack Shop

temple timing :

4:30 am to 1:00 pm (Closes from 1:00 pm to 4:30 pm in afternoon) & 4:30 pm to 09:00 pm.



flowchart of planning :







planning :

GROUND FLOOR AREA CALCULATION

1	Temple Entry	14 m²
2	Shaded side passages	69.2 m²
3	Ardhamandapa	320 m²
4	Mandapa	365 m²
5	Garbagriha(Deity Chambers)	64 m²
6	Entry for pujaris	22 m²
7	Store	21 m²
8	Pradakshina Path	753 m²
9	Vedic Sculptures	144 m²
10	Temple Exit	
11	Books Counter	144.2 m²
12	Offices	383 m²
13	Gift Shops	381 m²
14	Snacks Counters	77.2 m²
15	Offices	6 m²
16	Kitchen	188.7 m²
17	Govinda Restaurant	1062 m²

18	Entrance Foyer	110 m²
19	Banquet Hall	375 m²
20	Entrance Foyer	60 m²
21	Service Lane	136.4 m²
22	Small Restaurant	42 m²
23	Side Entry to Gauranga	33.2 m²
24	GaurangaTower	14.4 m²
25	WaitingArea	137 m²
26	Entry/Exit, security Check	144.2 m²



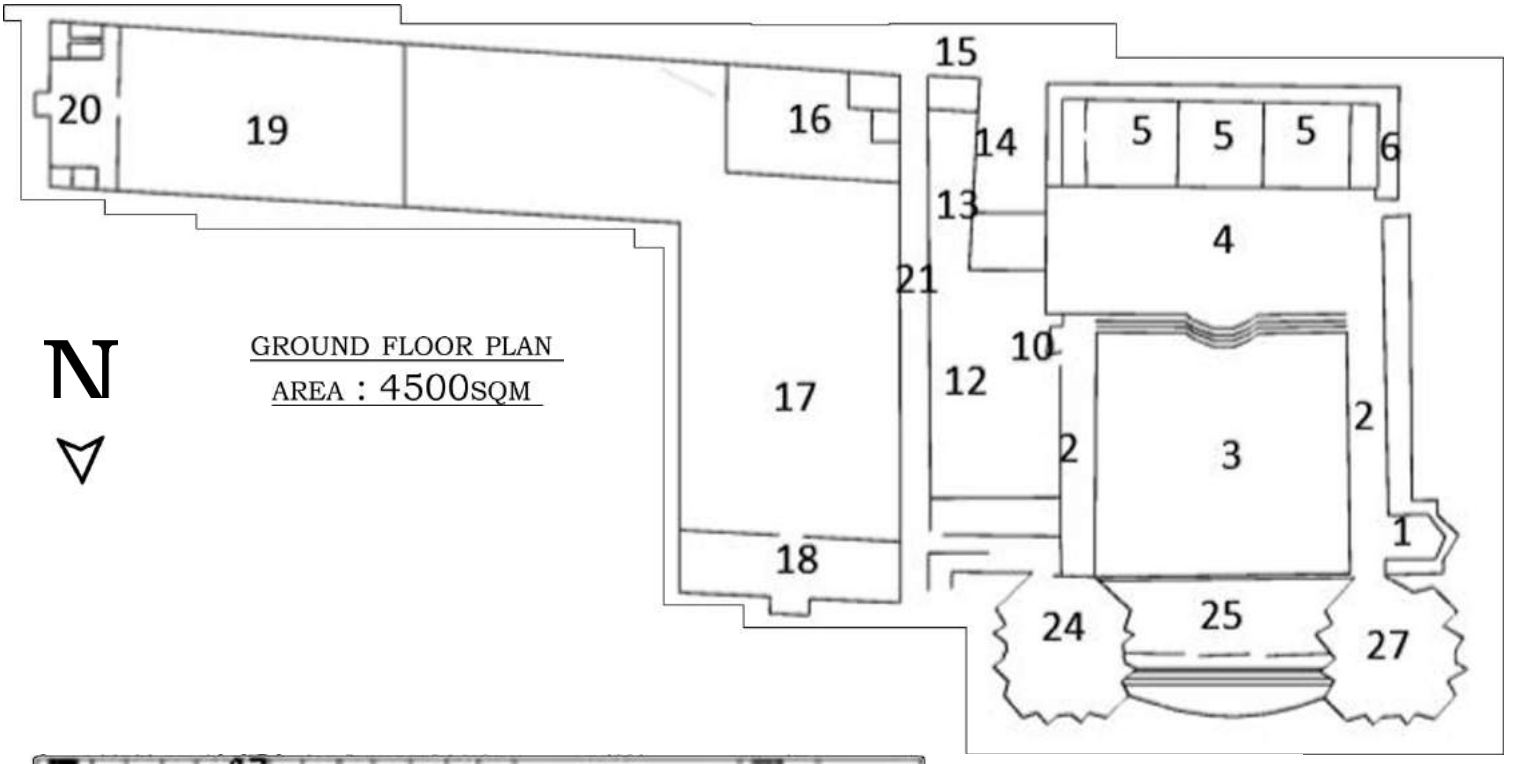


1. On the ground Floor, Gaurang, Tower consists of : A marriage cum Functional hall,Toilets, Staircase, Lift.
2. Prabhupada Tower Consist of : Reception for guest House, Waiting Area, toilets, Cyber Café,Life Membership Office, Staircase

FIRST FLOOR AREA CALCULATION

1	Offices	9.4 m² each
2	PrabhupadaTower	123 m²
3	Institute of Semantic Sciences & Technology,BhaktiVedanta Institute	194.4 m²
4	GaurangaTower	123 m²
5	Offices	129 m²
6	Auditorium Management office	39 m²
7	Auditorium (500 per.)	234 m²
8	Green Rooms	27 m²
9	Toilets	63 m²
10	Shankh Hall	322
11	Padma Hall	274 m²
12	Bhaktivedanta book Trust library	232 m²
13	Prasadam Hall for Life Members	1252 m²

14	Kitchen	12 m²
15	Food for life counter	75 m²
16	Room for Trustees	14 m² each
17	Rooms for Guests(16 nos.)	21 m² each
18	WaitingArea	60 m²

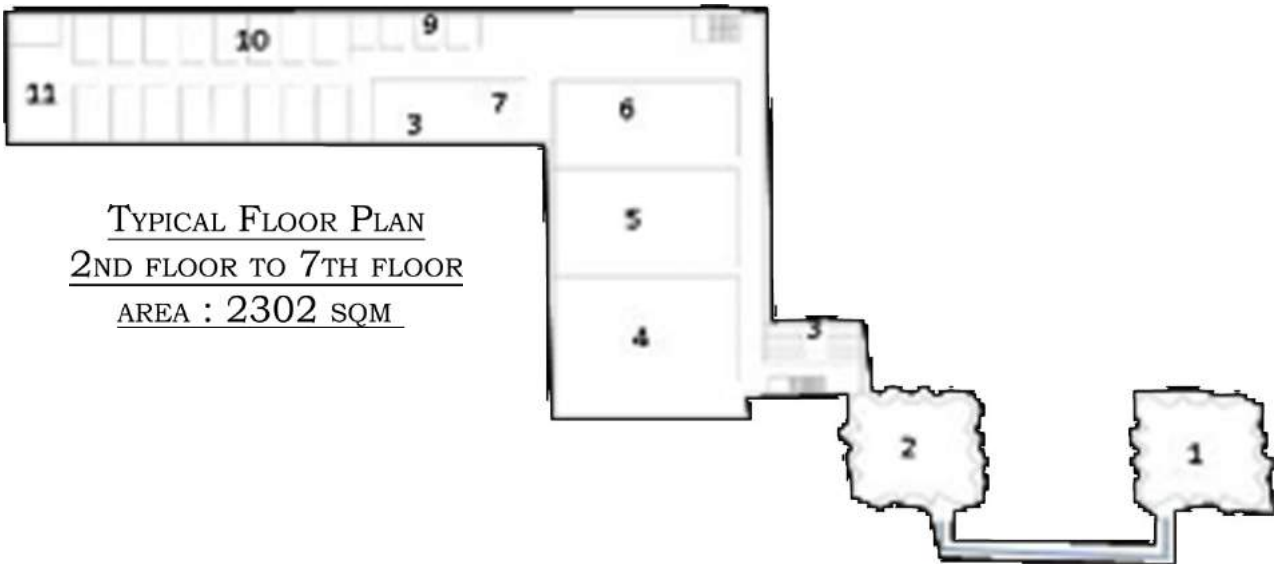


N

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
AREA : 4500SQM



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
AREA : 3262 SQM



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN
2ND FLOOR TO 7TH FLOOR
AREA : 2302 SQM

TYPICAL FLOOR (2ND TO 7TH) AREA CALCULATION

1	Gauranga Tower-Guest house rooms each floor having 6 rooms- total no. of rooms 42
2	Prabhupada Tower-Guest house rooms, each floor having 6 rooms- total no. of rooms 42
3	Auditorium Balcony
4	Multi Purpose Hall 1
5	Multi Purpose Hall 2
6	BBT Library
7	Prasadam Hall for lifetime members
8	Kitchen



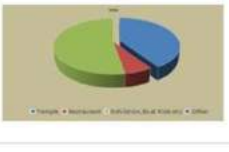
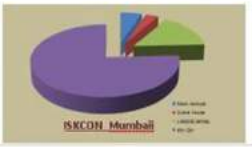
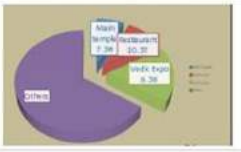
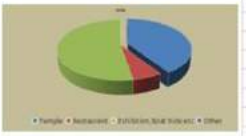


9	Rooms for trustees
10	Rooms for guests
11	Waiting Area
12	Bhaktivedanta book Trust library
13	Prasadam Hall for Life Members



comparitive analysis :

COMPARITIVE ANALYSIS

DESCRIPTION	AKSHARDHAM TEMPLE (LITERATURE 1)	ISKON, MUMBAI (LITERATURE 2)	ISKON, VRINDAVAN (CASE 1)	PREM MANDIR (CASE 2)
LOCATION	Noida mor pandav nagar, new delhi	Hare krishna land juhu, mumbai	Raman reti, vrindavan	Raman reti, vrindavan
Climate	Humid sub tropical climate	Moderate climate	Humid Sub Tropical climate	Humid Sub Tropical climate
Architect	Ar. sanjay sompura	Ar. T. Shetty	Ar. Saurabh Das	Ar. Trivedi
Footfall	900 people per hour 10,00 people per day	200 people per hour 2500 people per day	300 people per hour 3500 people per day	300 people per hour 400 people per day
Material	Red sand stone and white marble	White marble and brick work	Decorated pieces of stones	Italian krara marble
Circulation	Stone and marble pathways	White marble pathways	White marble pathways	White marble pathways
Orientation	East west , east facing deity	Longer axis is East west, north facing diety	South East facing temple	West facing temple
Area	100 Acres	4.5 Acres	3.50 Acres	55 Acres
Form and Plan	Polygon form with symmetry on all sides, scattered planning.	Every block is linked with each other	Every block is linked with each other	Blocks are segregated
Concept	Based on MVA,The storyline around temple like traditional temples	Vedic Architecture	Modern Architecture	rajasthani somnath gujarati Architectur
Main Parts	Entrance Plaza Temple Library Restaurant Musical fountain Prikarma Path Exhibition hall	Entrance Plaza Temple Library Restaurant Musical fountain Prikarma Path Auditorium hall Guest house	Entrance Plaza Temple Library Restaurant Musueum Prikarma Path Auditorium hall Guest house	Entrance Plaza Temple Library Restaurant Musical fountain Prikarma Path Auditorium hall
Construction Technique	Trabeated	Trabeated	Trabeated	Trabeated
Architectural features	Rich Carvings, Symmetry in main temple, Vedic Constuction methodology, MVA based plan	Symmetry in main temple, narthen style architecture	Northern style architecture	rajasthani somnath gujarati Architectur
Services	DG sets, Water tank, Parking, AHU, water supply	DG sets, Water tank, Parking, AHU, water supply	DG Sets, Transformer : 11000v, sewer lane : nagar nigam, 150kv transformer, Boring (350ft. Deep), 3 RO plants (1000lt/hr is one and other two is of 500lt/hr fire extinguisher : 50 machines, 120 cctv (3.5 mega pixel bullet type), post office, parking, AHU, generator (150 &100 kv)	water supply : over head tank for water storage and the supply is from jal nigam. Sewage disposal : sewage is diposed through the sewer line with covered drains, parking , fire fighting , air conditioning
Parking	Parking for 500 including bus and cars	Parking for 100 (3 and 2 wheelers)	No vehicular entry into the site . All the parking is outside the permises.	No vehicular entry into the site . All the parking is outside the permises.
Function	Each space is meant to explain great philosophy of Swaminarayan bhagwan,	Temple has expanded considerably to fullfill srila prabhpada's vision for an international centre in mumbai	Temple has expanded considerably to fullfill srila prabhpada's vision for an international centre in vrindavan	Each space is meant to explain the story scenes of krishna
Area decrimination in %				
Inferences	Strength :Different levels created all over the site created a systematic & peacefull enviornment. All the spaces have been utilized in the best possible way. Adequate services have been provided throughout the temple complex.	Strength : Easy Planning makes the circulation and access simpler. All the places are interconnected and woven into a cluster, thus one does not have to walk very long distances to reach a place. Clear Signages placed at various spots makes it easy to access any particular space. weakness : Lack of synchronisation between the various Structures in terms of planning and building elevation in an unpleasant experience. Some buildings are old some are very new, so the material used and height being achieved differ and are not good features.	Strength :Different levels created all over the site created a systematic & peacefull enviornment. All the spaces have been utilized in the best possible way. Adequate services have been provided throughout the temple complex. Weakness : The major issue with the existing planning is that the various levels whic one has to climb in order to move within the complex make it difficult for physically disabled persons to do the same as there is almost no provision of ramps to reach the upper levels.	Strength : Prem Mandir is a monument of God's love. Prem Mandir is a like a magnet that attracts the heart and mind of every sincere spiritual seeker and everyone who desires to experience the love of God. It has many private parking outside the site. Weakness: no proper defined parking were there and also have a different levels of plans and don't have a ramp for physical disabled people.

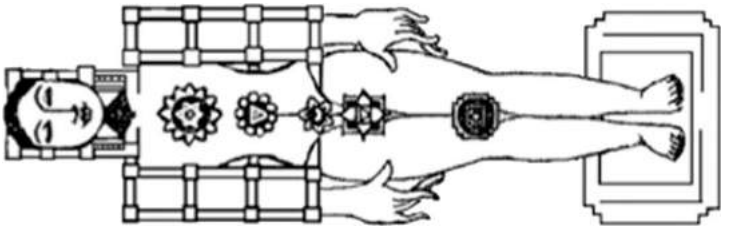
AREA REQUIREMENT

AREA NAME	AKSHARDHAM (LITERATURE 1)	ISKON, MUMBAI (LITERATURE 2)	ISKON, VRINDAVAN (CASE 1)	PREM MANDIR (CASE 2)	STANDARD DIMENSIONS
Entrance Gate	600sqm	110sqm	300sqm	500sqm	5.5sqm
Security Check	15sqm	12sqm	12sqm	12sqm	3.5sqm hanging/picture
Entrance Lobby	600sqm	110sqm	100sqm	100sqm	0.9sqm/person
Public toilet	120sqm	60sqm	190sqm	190sqm	1sqm/person
Parking	12000sqm	6000sqm	~	~	40sqm/person
Restaurant	3000sqm	1068sqm	1200sqm	1000sqm	1.5sqm/person
Library/Book Stalls	670sqm	214sqm	275sqm	700sqm	
Main temple	5000sqm	1000sqm	325sqm	5000sqm	
Auditorium	600sqm	214sqm	~	~	1.2/person
library	1200sqm	232sqm	150sqm	600sqm	
exhibition hall	7000sqm	322sqm	275sqm	275sqm	
meditation centre	800sqm	100sqm	500sqm	500sqm	
medical	300sqm	~	80sqm	200sqm	
shops	12sqm each	58.1sqm	12sqm each	120sqm	
admin block	6000sqm	120sqm	100sqm	4000sqm	
guest house	600sqm	336sqm	200sqm	5000sqm	10.5sqm/room

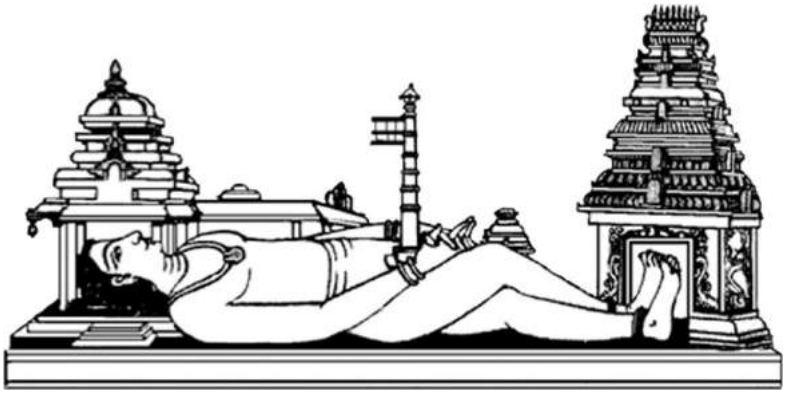
site requirements :

1) ENTRANCE BLOCK : SECURITY ROOM, CLOAK ROOM, RECEPTION, DONATION, ENQUIRY ROOM, FLOWER SHOPS, PRASHAD SHOPS, TOILETS.
2) TEMPLE BLOCK
3) EDUCATIONAL BLOCK : MUSEUM, SPRITUAL DISCOURSE, PREACHER ROOM, WORK-SHOPS/CLASRROMS, LIBRARY.
3) RECREATIONAL BLOCK : THEME PARK, HALLS (3D DIORAMS, LIGHT AND SOUND SHOW, AUDIO VISUAL HALLS, ART GALERY, OAT, AUDI.
4) MEDICAL/AYURVEDA : YOGA CENTRE, MEDITATION CENTRE, SPA&HALTH CENTRE.
5) FOOD AND RESTURANT : DINING, LOUNGES, INDOOR AND OUTDOOR SITTING.
6) ADMIN BLOCK : RECEPTION AREA, WAITING HALL, PRESIDENT ROOM,VICE - PRESIDENT ROOM, VIP ROOM, CONFERENCE HALL, ACCOUNTS, TECHNICAL ROOMS .
7) RESIDENCE : PUJARIS , STUDENTS HOSTELS/ ASHRAM, GUEST HOUSE.
8) COMMERCIAL SHOPS : BOOK SHOPS, ORGANIC FOD SHOPS.

design consideration :



The planning of temple block is based on ancient philosophy of Vedic Architecture, where vastu Purush mandal is regarded as soul principle for planning of temple spaces. The mandir is not only a home of god but the structure of the mandir represents his human form.

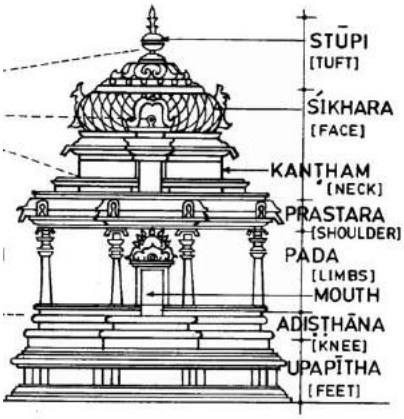


HUMAN BODY REPRESENT HORIZONTALLY
(TYPLICAL PLAN OF HINDU TEMPLE)

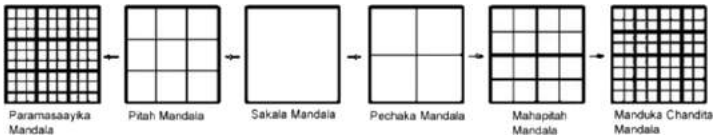
1. ARDHAMANDAPA : KNEES
2. MANDAPA : THIGH
3. MAHAMANDAPA : TORSO (MAIN PART OF BODY)
4. ANTARALA (WHICH LEADS TO MANDAPA) : NECK
5. GARBHGRIHA : HEAD
6. SHIKHAR/ PRADAKSHINA : FACE
7. TRANSEPT : ARMS

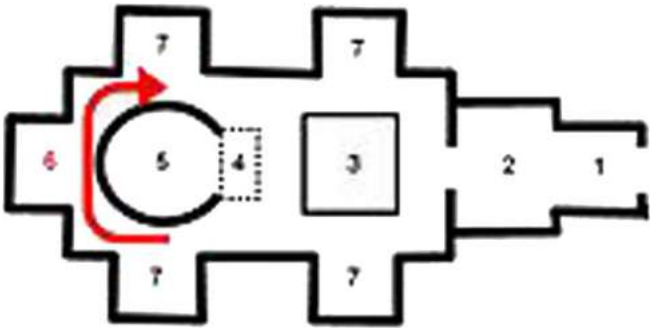
philosphy of temple :

MY TEMPLE BLOCK IS BASED ON COMMON PHILOSPHY OF THE TEMPLE I.E., VASTUPURASHAMANDALA.
The Vastupurashamandala is derived from three separate words each having a specific meaning where vastu refers to physical environment, purusha refers to energy, power or cosmic being, andmandala is the diagram or chart.
The basic form of the Vastupurashamandala is the square and square is the important and ideal geometric form in Hindu philosophy, which represents the earth. All the necessary forms like the triangle, hexagon, octogan and circle, etc can be derived from the square. The four sides of the square represent the four cardinal directions.



The square also symbolizes the order, the completeness of endless life and the perfectness of life and death.



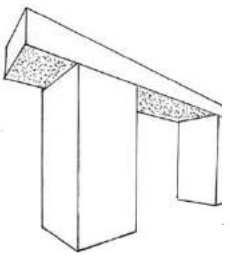


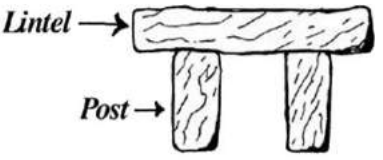
The vastupurashamandala are the square grids and are of various types formed from thefundamental shape, the square. The smaller squares in the grid are called as the one pada and theymay vary from 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, and so on 1024. Vastupurushamandala has different names according to the numbers of pada within the grid. The mandala having 1,4,9, 16,25 and 36 numbers of pada within the grid are known as sakala mandala,pechaka mandala, pitah mandala, mahapitah mandala, manduka chandita mandala and paramasayika mandala.

TEMPLE BLOCK PLANNING IS BASED ON THE 64 GRID PATTERNS.

structural elements :

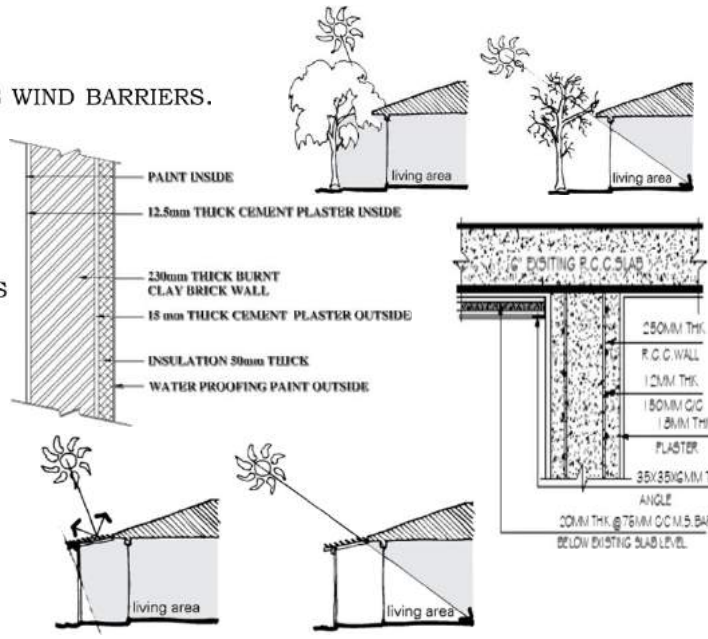
The basic construction technique used in the Hindu temple was the trabeated system or the post and the beam method and which was extended by the use of corbelling techniques.
CHANDRAODAY MANDIR STRUCTURAL DESIGN IS ALSO BASED ON THE COMMON TECHNIQUE OF THE TEMPLE THAT IS TRABEATED STYLE STRUCTURE.
TRABEATED SYSTEM REFERS TO THE USE OF HORIZONTAL BEAMS OR LINTELS WHICH ARE BORNE UP BY COLUMNS OR POSTS.

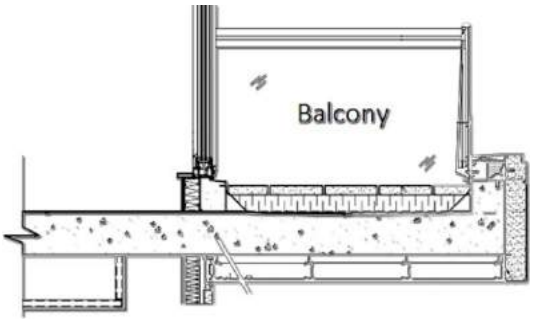




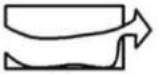
main objectives of building des

1) Orientation & shape of the building. Use of trees as wind barriers.
2) Roof & wall insulation.
3) Thicker Walls .
4) Balconies.
5) Weather Stripping.
6) Walls, glass surfaces protected by overhangs trees
7) Pale colour.



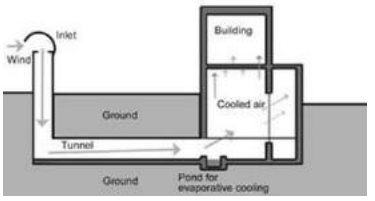


building orientation :



CROSS VENTILATION THROUGH WINDOWS

1) orientation plays an important role in 'solar architecture'.
2) In composite climate the orientation of the buildings is preferable in North-East & South-West Directions.
3) This helps in receiving less radiations which results in lesser heat gain & reduces the overall air conditioning requirement & thus saves energy
4) south orientation recieves maximum solar radiation during winters which is preferable as composite climate receives severe winters.
5) Proper orientation also helps in receiving natural light & ventilation.



form and planning :

1) Walls, glass surfaces protected by overhangs trees.
2) Buildings should be grouped in such a way as to take advantage of prevailing breezes during the short periods when air movement is necessary.
3) A moderately dense low rise is also suitable for this climate , which will ensure protection of outdoor spaces. Mutual sharing of external walls , shelter from the wind in the cold season, shelter from dust and reduction of surfaces exposed to solar radiation.

opening :

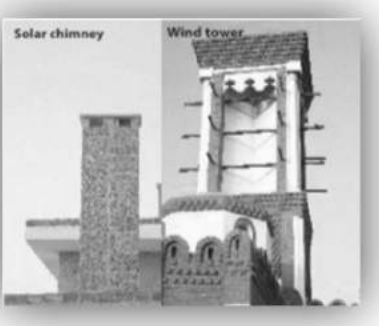
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earth air tunnel :

concrete hume pipes are laid at a depth of 4m below ground and are surrounded by earth. the earth acts as a heat exchanger for air that is passed through this tunnel. hot summer air is passed through this buried pipe, and as it earth air tunnel passes through, there is an exchange of heat between the air and the surrounding earth.

solar chimney :

SPACES WITHIN A BUILDING HAVE VENTS OPENING INTO THIS CHIMNEY. THE CHIMNEY HEATS UP DURING SUMMER DAYS AND THE AIR INSIDE THE CHIMNEY RISES CREATING A LOW PRESSURE ZONE.



wind tower :

DESIGNED TO USE PREVAILING WIND TO DRAW AIR OUT OF A SPACE AND, SOMETIMES, TO PUSH AIR INTO THE SPACE. THIS HELPS CIRCULATE COOL AIR IN THE BUILDING.

solar water heating system :

A DOMESTIC SOLAR WATER HEATER, WITH A CAPACITY OF 100 LPD (LITRES PER DAY), IS SUFFICIENT FOR FAMILY OF FOUR OR FIVE MEMBERS. IT CAN EASILY REPLACE A 2-KW ELECTRIC GEYSER AND CAN SAVE UP TO 1500 UNITS OF ELECTRICITY A YEAR.



building integrated pv system :

PV IN A BUILDING RESULTS IN TH FOLLOWING VALUE ADDITION.

1) GENERATING ELECTRICITY AT THE POINT OF DEMAND WITHOUT ANY EXTRA USE OF LAND AREA.
2) REDUCING THE COOLING LOAD OF THE BUILDING, AS IT ALSO ACTS LIKE A SHADING ELEMENT.
3) REPLACING BUILDING CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL, SUCH AS GLAZING ELEMENTS, DEPENDIING ON THE BUILDING DESIGN.

passive solar technique using trombe wall :

1) IT IS A VERY THICK WALL AND CAN BE SOUTH FACING OR NORTH FACING DEPENDING UPON THE HEMIS PHERE WHICH IS PAINTED BLACK AND MADE MADE OF EXCLUSIVE MATERIAL THAT ABSORBS LOTS OF HEAT.
2) ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEATING IN BUILDINGS HAS THE LARGEST PROPORTION OF CONSUMPTION I.E., NEARLY 45% WHICH NEEDS TO BE CONTINUOUSLY EVALUATED SOAS TO REDUCE THE ENERY UTILIZATION AND MAKE A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT.

Technical Specification	Value
Orientation	South
Wall area ratio (%)	0-50
Windows shading coefficient	0.90-0.95
Wall height (m)	3-3.5
Wall thickness (m)	0.25-0.30
Wall thermal conductivity (W/m °C)	1.75
Wall specific heat x density (kJ/m °C)	1932
Wall solar absorbance	0.9
Glazing emittance	0.9
Window R-value (m^2 °C/W)	0.333
Space between wall and glazing (m)	0.15-0.20
Number of glazing	1-2



double glazed windows:

INSULATION HELPS REDUCE HEAT GAIN INTO, AND HEAT LOSS FROM, A BUILDING. A DOUBLE GLAZED WINDOWS WITH AIR GAPS CAN ACT AS GOOD INSULATION.

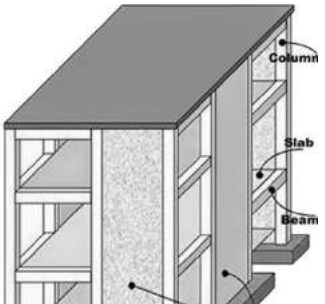


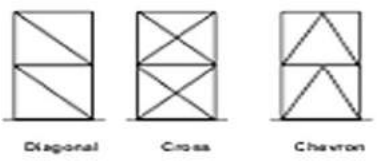


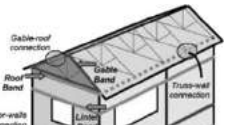
AS THE SITE LIES IN SESMIC ZONE 4 WHICH IS HIGH RISK ZONE, THEREFORE PREVENTIVE DESIGN SHOULD BE ADOPTED

a) shear wall :

1) VERTICALLY ORIENTED WIDE BEAMS.
2) CARRIES SESMIC LOADS DOWN TO THE BOTTOM OF FOUNDATION. VARIES FROM 150MM







b) bracings :

PROVIDE STRENGTH.

c) horizontal bands :

BIND THE CONNECTION.

f) base isolation :

REDUCE THE BUILDING ACCELERATION BY 1/4 THE ACCELERATION OF FIXED BASE BUILDING. IT INCREASE YHE STRENGTH OF VIBRATION PERIOD.

e) dampers :

1) USED INPLACE OF STRUCTURAL ELEMENT LIKE CROSS BRACING. IT ACT AS HYDRAULIC SHOCK OBSERVER.



VISCOUS DAMPERS : REDUCE BY FLUID ACTION. FRICTION DAMPERS : REDUCE BY RUBBING ACTION B/W SURFACES. TUNED MASS DAMPERS : REDUCE BY HARMONIC ACTION.

g) building configuration :

SHAPES LIKE Y,U,H & X SHOULD PREFERBLY BE SEPERATED INTO RECTANGULAR BLOCKS BY PROVIDING GAPS IN BETWEEN.



g) building configuration :

SHAPES LIKE Y,U,H & X SHOULD PREFERBLY BE SEPERATED INTO RECTANGULAR BLOCKS BY PROVIDING GAPS IN BETWEEN.

h) earthquake resistance expansion joints :

concept :

TEMPLE IS A BUILDING RESERVED FOR RELIGIOUS OR SPIRITUAL RITUALS AND ACTIVITIES SUCH AS PRAYER AND SACRIFICE.

TEMPLES CONCEPT DEVOTED TO NAVAGRAHA—THE NINE (NAVA) MAJOR CELESTIAL BODIES (GRAHAS) OF HINDU ASTRONOMY.

NINE PLANETS + NINE GEMS = HAPPINESS, HEALTH, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

NINE GEMS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NINE PLANETS, COME TOGETHER, THEY CREATE A POSITIVE SYNERGY. THE NINE GEMS CREATE A POSITIVE IMPACT FOR ALL WEARERS.

THE DESIGN CONCEPT AND BLOCKS FUNCTIONS IS DEPEND UPON THE NINE GEMS AND THE NINE PLANETS.

EACH BLOCK OF THE SITE REPRESENT THE WORK OF INDIVIDUAL PLANETS.

SITE IS DIVIDED IN NINE DIFFERENT BLOCKS I.E.,

1) TEMPLE BLOCK
2) EDUCATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BLOCK
3) RESIDENTIAL BLOCK
4) TECHNICAL BLOCK
5) AYURVEDA BLOCK
6) COMMERCIAL BLOCK
7) COMMUNITY AND RECREATIONAL BLOCK
8) GUEST HOUSE
9) ADMIN BLOCK

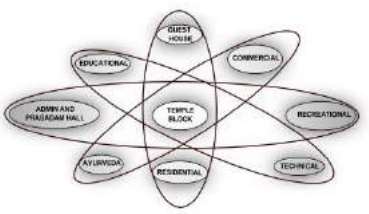




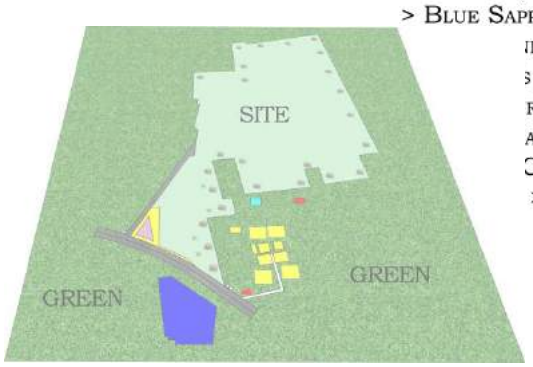
NINE GEMS WITH THE DIRECTION



NAVGRAHAS OF HINDU ASTROLOGY



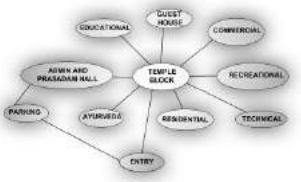
SITE CIRCULATION AND FUNCTIONS DEPEND UPON THE POSITIONING OF NAVGRAHAS



> Red Ruby (Sun, surya) – builds fame, effort, energy, fortune, positive vibes (temple block)
> Blue Sapphire (Saturn, shani) – restores lost wealth and prosperity (residential block)
id (Venus, shukra) – forebears a luxurious life (guest house)
s Eye (descending node of the Moon, ketu) – protects from dangers and disease
rveda block)
arl (Moon, chandra)– brings a life of luxury and prosperity (commercial block)
Coral(Mars, mangala) – instillsor establish courage (community and recreational block)
> Emerald (Mercury, buddha)– increases intelligence (educational and institutional block)
> Hessonite (ascending node of the Moon, rahu)– protects from sudden misfortunes (technical block)
> Yellow Sapphire (Jupiter, guru)– improves financial status (admin and account block)

site zoaning :

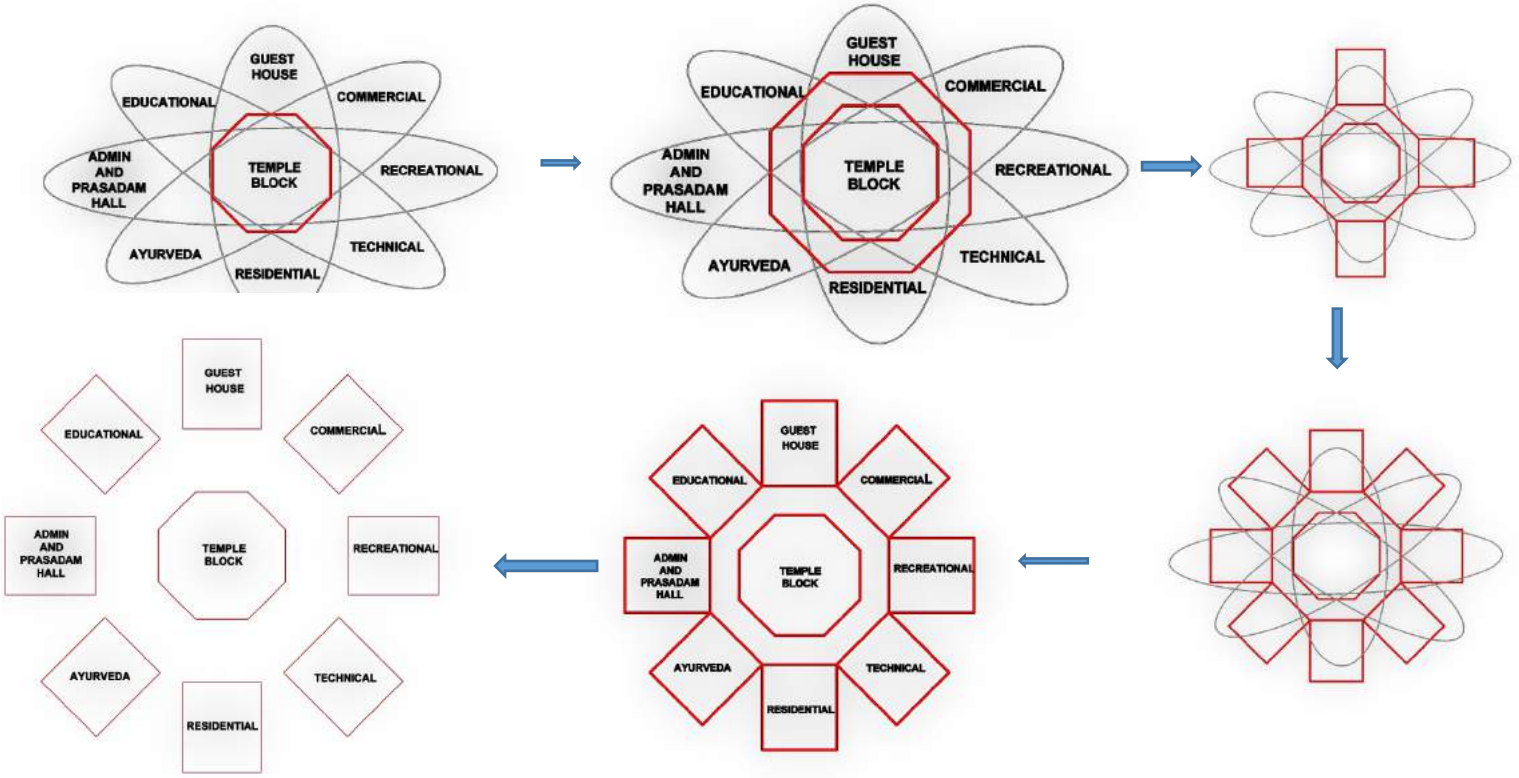
1) The site zoaning is based on the positioning of navgrahas and the nine gems of hindu astrolog.
2) The temple block is the main function of the site which connects the other blocks. The temple block situate at the centre of all he blocks whic indicated the surya.
3) The other block placed at the position of navgrahas around the temple blocks which leads or connect to the temple block.
4) As the site is on the bhaktivedanta road which includes mostly religious building, so that the surrounding of the building is fully filled with peace and religious.
5) The recreation area which includes meditation and yoga centre is placed on the left direction of the site where we got a peace enviornment .
6) Parking is to be provided at junction which connects the main entry and the admin block.



BUILDING BLOCKS IS PLACES ACCORDING TO THE POSITION OF NABGRAHAS

form evolution :

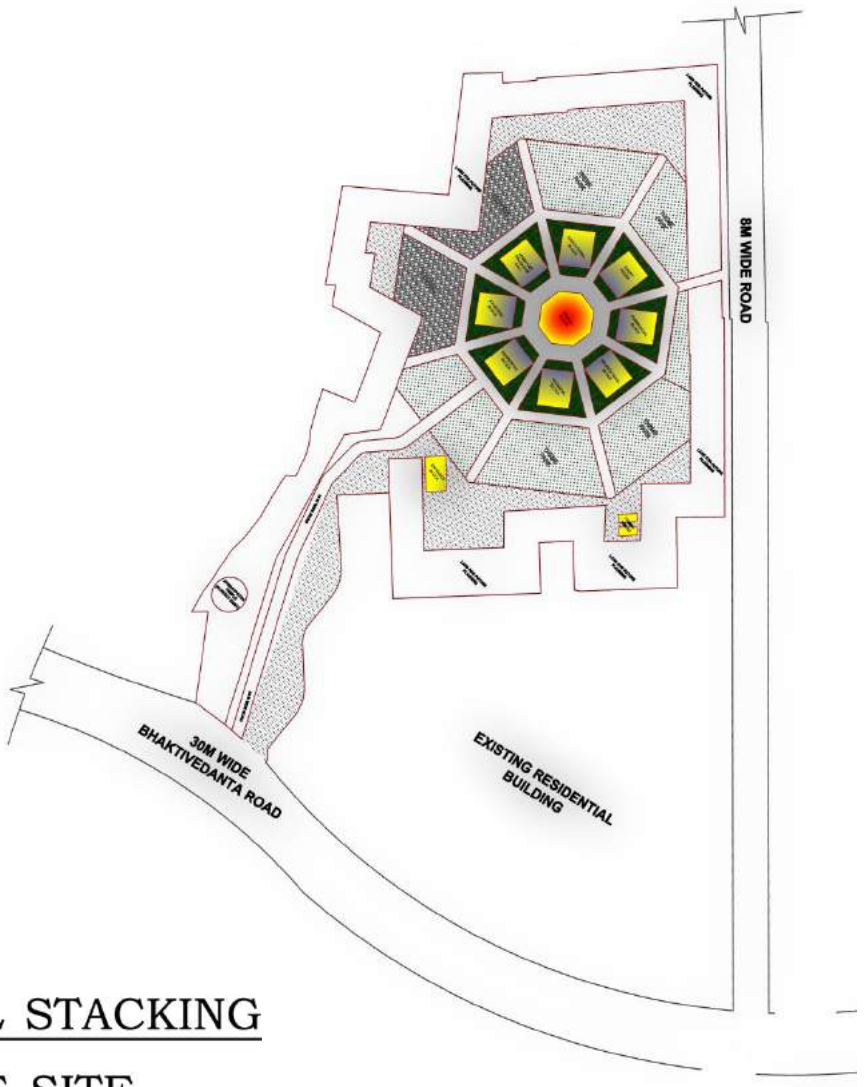
The evolution of the building forms is based on the 'navgrajas and 'the nine gems of hindu astrology'. each building indication the individual grahas. the main temple building indicates the surya.



horizontal stacking :

A HORIZONTAL STACKING IS A REPRESENTATION OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF GROUND AREA TAKEN UP BY BUILDING.

THE SHAPE OF THE TEMPLE BLOCK IS OCTAGONAL BECAUSE ACCORDING TO THE HINDU TEXT STHAPATYA VEDA THERE ARE MANY PLANS AND STYLES OF TEMPLES. ONE OF THE STYLE IS OCTAGONAL WHICH IS ALSO KNOWN AS 'THE ASHTASRA'. OCTAGONAL PLANNING SHOWS THE ENERGY OF MASS WHICH SHOW THE LAW OF RELATIVITY. BOTH ENERGY AND MASS ARE RELATIVE TO EACH OTHER. THE OTHER BUILDING BLOCKS ARE IN THE SHAPE OF RECTANGULE BECAUSE

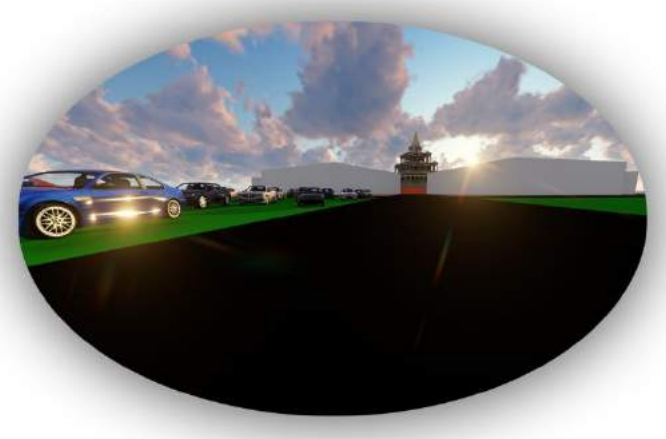


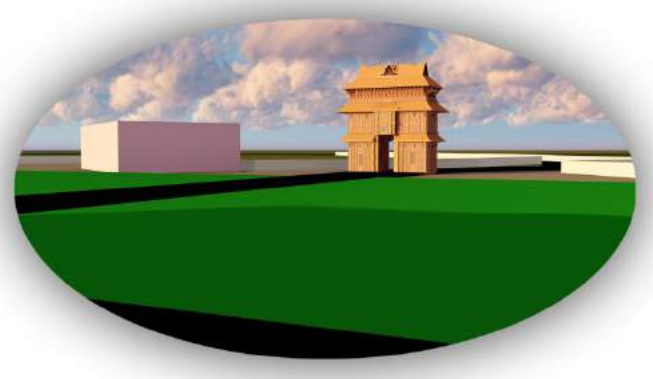
HORIZONTAL STACKING OF THE SITE

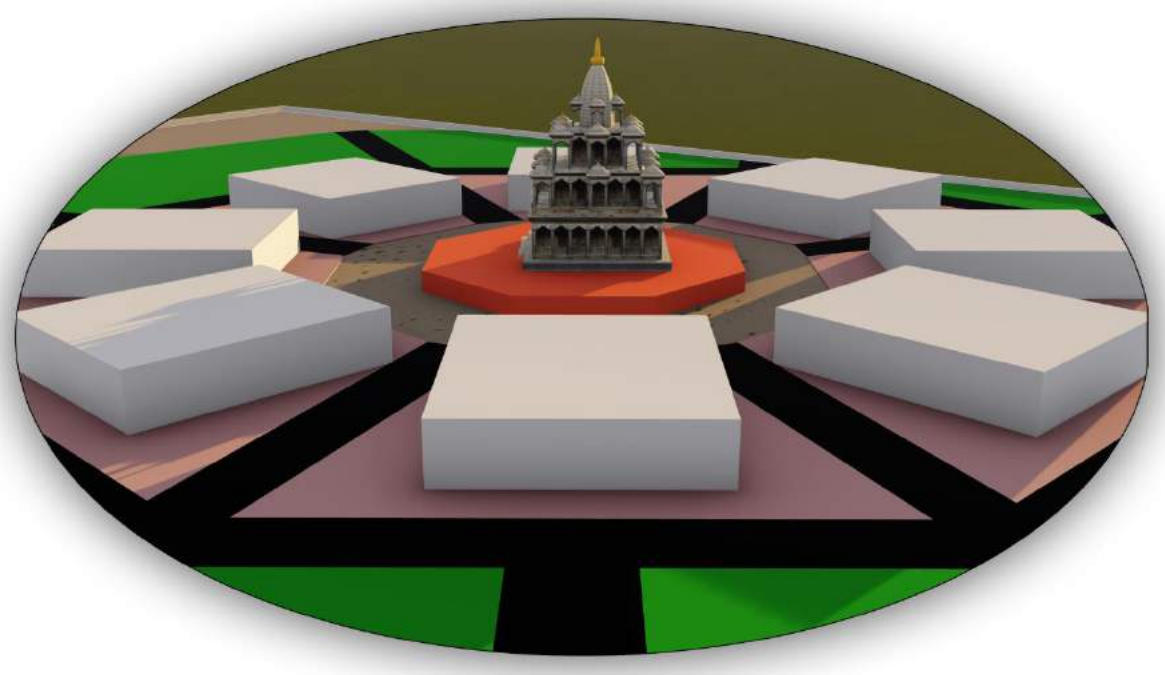
conceptual views :











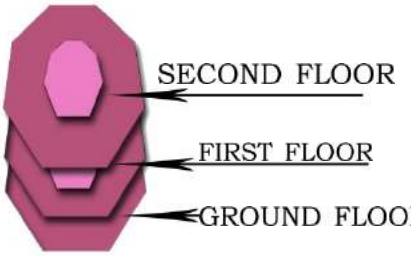
FORM EVOLUTION OF SITE

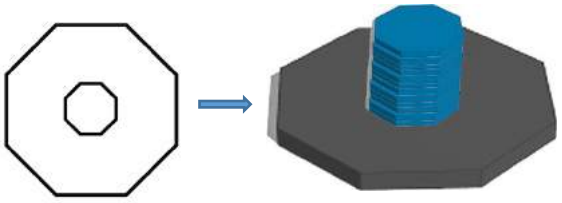
form evlotion, zoaning and stacking :

temple block :

FORM OF THE TEMPLE BLOCK IS IN THE SHAPE OF OCTAGONAL WHICH DESCRIBES THE HINDU TEXT STHAPATYA VEDA. THE OCTAGONAL SHAPE HOLDS THE ENERGY OF MASS AND BOTH ENERGY AND MASS ARE RELATED TO EACH OTHER AND SHOW THE LAW OF RELATIVITITY.

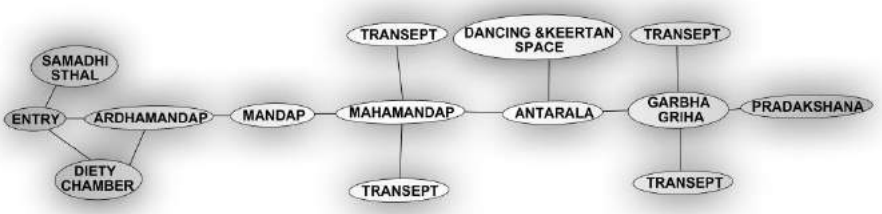
THE INNER PLANNING OF THE TEMPLE IS PROPERLY BASED ON THE STHAPATYA MANSORA PURAN VASTU SHASTRA WHICH CONSIST A EVEN AND ODD NO. OF GRID. MY TEMPLE IS BASED ON THE EVEN NO. THAT IS 64 GRID PATTERN.
(SOURCE *INDIAN ARCHITECTURE BOOK : BY ALEXENDER REA AND M.A ANANTHANWAN)





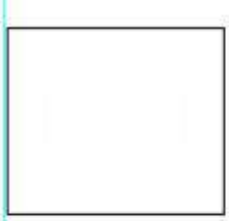
SHAPE OF THE TEMPLE BLOCKS

FORM OF THE TEMPLE BLOCKS

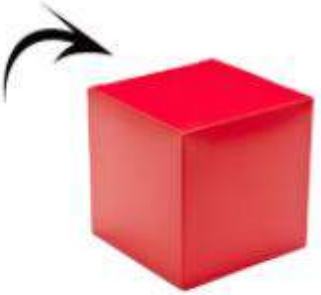


building blocks :

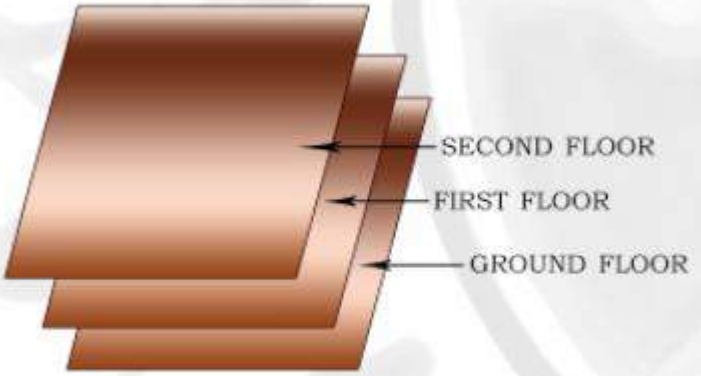
THE EVOLUTION OF FORM OF ALL THE BLOCKS RE IN SQUARE SHAPE .THE DESIGN LAYS OUT A HINDU TEMPLE IN A SYMMETRICAL, SELF-REPEATING STRUCTURE DERIVED FROM CENTRAL BELIEFS, MYTHS, CARDINALITY AND MATHEMATICAL PRINCIPLES.THE FOUR CARDINAL DIRECTIONS HELP CREATE THE AXIS OF A HINDU TEMPLE, AROUND WHICH IS FORMED A PERFECT SQUARE IN THE SPACE AVAILABLE. THE CIRCLE OF MANDALA CIRCUMSCRIBES THE SQUARE. THE SQUARE IS CONSIDERED DIVINE FOR ITS PERFECTION AND AS A SYMBOLIC PRODUCT OF KNOWLEDGE AND HUMAN THOUGHT EACH BLOCKS HAVE SAME AREA, SHAPE, FORM, AND ALSO HEIGHT.TEMPLE BLOCK HAVE THE LARGE HEIGHT



SHAPE OF THE BUILDING BLOCKS

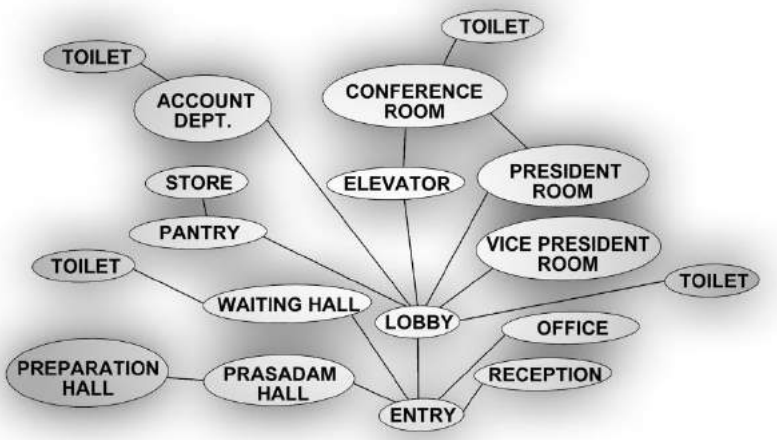


FORM OF BUILDING BLOCKS

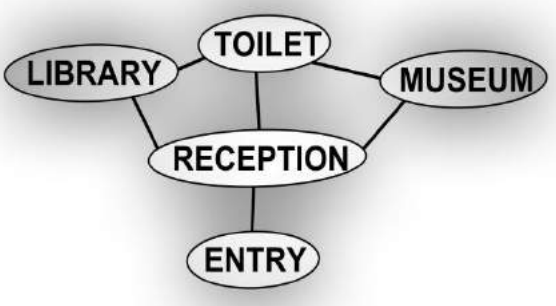


VERTICAL STACKING OF BUILDING BLOCKS

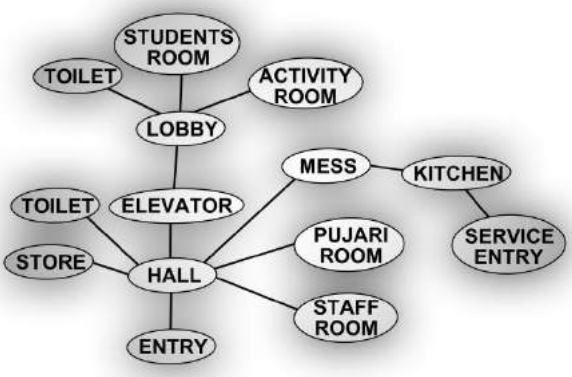
admin block and prasadam hall :



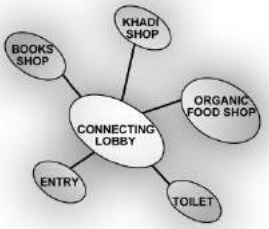
recreational block :



residential block :



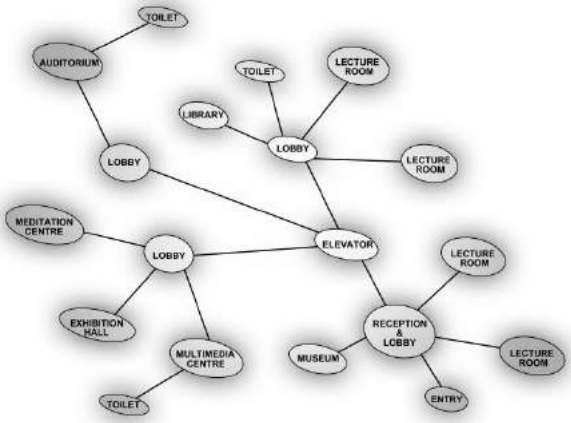
commercial block :



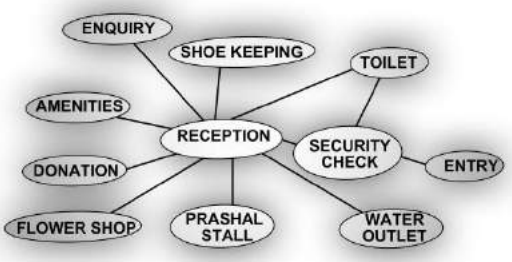
ayurveda block :



educational block :



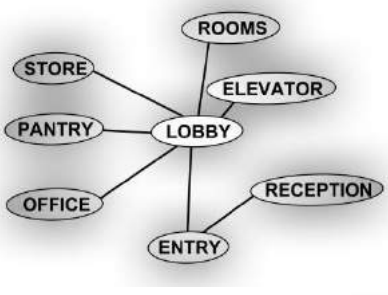
entrance block :



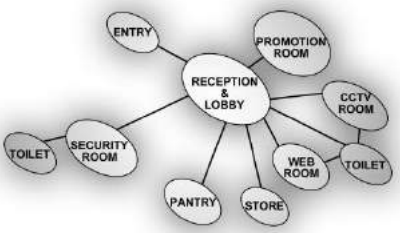
resturant block :



guest house block :



technical block :



views :







chandrodaya mandir(vrindavan)

building bye laws :

1) FROM THE SITE MINUMUM FRONTAGE REQUIRED IS 30 M WHICH IS ACCESSED FROM MINIMUM 18 M WIDE ROAD.
2) FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSE THE MINIMUM AREA OF PLOT IS 40 M SQ AND WHICHS SHOULD BE ACCESSED FROM MINIMUM 3.5 M WIDE ROAD.
3) THE SET BACK REQUIRED UPTO THE HEIGHT OF 12.5 M IS MINIMUM OF 15 M AT FRONT AND ALL REST THREE SIDES TO BE OF 9 M MINIMUM.
4) THE F.A.R IS 1.50 AND GROUND COVERAGE IS 40% BOTH FOR NEW DEVLOPED/UNDEVLOPED OR DEVLOPED AREAS.
5) BASEMENT SHOULD BE MINIMUM OF 2.1 M IN HEIGHT AND MAXIMUM IS 4.5 M BUT INCASE OF MECHANISED PARKING IT CAN BE ADJUSTED AS PER DESIGN.
6) CLEARANCE ZONE FOR BUILDINGS NEAR HIGH TENSION ELECTRICAL LINE-ABOVE 220 KV AND UPTO INCLUDING 440KV IS REQUIRED
7) FOR REDUCING CONSUMPTION OF TOTAL ENERGY, FRESH POTABLE WATER AND REDUCTION IN TOTAL WASTE GENERATION BY MODERN BUILDINGS, THE GREEN BUILDING MEASURES ARE TO BE ADOPTED BY ALL BUILDING ON VARIOUS PLOT SIZES ABOVE 500 SQUARE METRES.
8) FOR PUBLIC BUILDING(MANDIR) 2.0 ECS FOR EVERY 100 SQUARE METRES OF PERMISSIBLE FAR OF PLOT.
9) THE PLINTH SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 450 MM AND MORE THAN 1.5 METRES
10) MINIMUM CORRIDOR IF ANY INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING ISFEVLIOPED IS 2.0 M
11) FIRE EXITS SHALL BE SO LOCATED SO THAT THE TRAVEL DISTANCE ON THE FLOOR SHALL NOT EXCEED 22.50 METRES
12 WIDTH OF FIRE EXIT SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 2 METRES

AREA CHART

(30% CIRCULATION AREA EXCLUDED)

ENTERANCE BLOCK

SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	SECURITY ROOM	2 NOS.	4 FEET X 7 FEET	6 M SQ
2	CLOAK ROOM	3NOS.	4.5M X 3.6 M	48.6 M SQ
3	RECEPTION	20 PERSON	2 M / PERSON	40 M SQ
4	DONATION	6COUNTER	4 FEET X 7 FEET	18 M SQ
5	ENQUIRY	2COUNTER	3M X3M	18M SQ
6	FLOWER SHOP	4NOS.	12FEET X 10 FEET	44.56 M SQ
7	PRASHAD STALL	4NOS.	12FEET X 10 FEET	44.56 M SQ
8	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
9	WATER OUTLET	4 NOS.	2.4MX3M	28.8 M SQ
10	AMENITIES	8NOS.	3M X3M	72M SQ
11	SHOE-KEEPING	2NOS.	12FEET X 10 FEET	22.28M SQ

TEMPLE BLOCK 4000 PEOPLE/DAY

SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	ENTERANCE PORCH	40 PERSON	2 M SQ / PERSON	80 M SQ
2	MANDAPAMA	250 PERSON		60 M SQ
3	ARDHAMANDAP			30 M SQ
4	MAHAMANDAP			40 M SQ
5	ANTARALA			20 M SQ
6	GARBHA GRIHA			20 M SQ
7	PRADAKSHANA			60 M SQ
8	TRANSEPT			120 M SQ
9	DANCING & KEERTAN SPACE	300PERSON		80 M SQ
10	DIETY CHAMBER			15 M SQ
11	PRASHAD GRAH			400 M SQ
12	SAMADHI STHAL			16 M SQ
13	PARIKARMA/PATH	30%OF TOTAL SPACE		

area statement of case and literature studies :

AREA NAME	AKSHARDHAM (LITERATURE 1)	ISKON, MUMBAI (LITERATURE 2)	ISKON, VRINDAVAN (CASE 1)	PREM MANDIR (CASE 2)	STANDARD DIMENSIONS
Entrance Gate	600sqm	110sqm	300sqm	500sqm	5.5sqm
Security Check	15sqm	12sqm	12sqm	12sqm	3.5sqm hanging/picture
Entrance Lobby	600sqm	110sqm	100sqm	100sqm	0.9sqm/person
Public toilet	120sqm	60sqm	190sqm	190sqm	1sqm/person
Parking	12000sqm	6000sqm	~	~	40sqm/person
Restaurant	3000sqm	1068sqm	1200sqm	1000sqm	1.5sqm/person
Library/Book Stalls	670sqm	214sqm	275sqm	700sqm	
Main temple	5000sqm	1000sqm	325sqm	5000sqm	
Auditorium	600sqm	214sqm	~	~	1.2/person
library	1200sqm	232sqm	150sqm	600sqm	
exhibition hall	7000sqm	322sqm	275sqm	275sqm	
meditation centre	800sqm	100sqm	500sqm	500sqm	
medical	300sqm	~	80sqm	200sqm	
shops	12sqm each	58.1sqm	12sqm each	120sqm	
admin block	6000sqm	120sqm	100sqm	4000sqm	
guest house	600sqm	336sqm	200sqm	5000sqm	10.5sqm/room

EDUCATIONAL BLOCK AND INSTITUTION BLOCK

SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	ENTRANNCE LOBBY	20 PERSON	2 M SQ / PERSON	40 M SQ
2	RECEPTION	40 PERSON	2 M SQ / PERSON	80 M SQ
3	LIBRARY	80PERSON	2.5M SQ/PERSON	200 M SQ
4	LECTURE HALL 8 NOS.	33PERSON	65-75 M SQ PER 33-40 STUDENTS	600M SQ
5	MEDITATION CENTRE	60 PERSON	1.8M X .6M + .6 ALL SIDE FREE SPACE	324 M SQ
6	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
7	AUDI 300 PERSON	300 PERSON	.5 M SQ/ PERSON	150 M SQ
8	EXHIBTION HALL	200 PERSON	.5 M SQ/ PERSON	100 M SQ
9	MUSEUM	150 PERSON	3-5 SQ M HANGING PICTURE	
			6-10SQ M/SCLUPTURE	250 SQ M
10	**MULTIMEDIA CENTRE**			
1	TICKET AREA	6 COUNTER	10-12 M SQ	72 M SQ
2	WAITING AREA	40PERSON	1.5 M SQ/ PERSON	60 M SQ
3	WORKSHOP	80 PEOPLE	2.5 M SQ/ PERSON	200 M SQ
4	SPRITUAL DISCOURSE	80 PEOPLE	1.2 M SQ/ PERSON	96 M SQ

RESIDENTIAL BLOCK

SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	PUJARIES ASHRAM	15 PERSON	350-400 SQ FEET STANDARD SIZE	472M SQ
2	300 STUDENTS ASHRAM	2 PERSON IN 1 ROOM	8 FEET X 12 FEET / 12FEET X 16 FEET	2550 M SQ
3	PUJA ROOM	300PERSON	.9 M SQ / PERSON	270 M SQ
4	STAFF ROOM	10PERSON	2M /PERSON	20 M SQ
5	CONFERENCE ROOM	80 PERSON	2SQ M /PERSON	160 M SQ
6	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
7	MESS	150PERSON	1 SQ M/ PERSON	150 M SQ
8	ACTIVITY ROOM	50PERSON	1.5 SQ M / PERSON	75 M SQ
9	STORE ROOM	2NOS.	3M X4.5 M	27 M SQ

GUEST HOUSES

SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	80 ROOMS	2 PERSON IN 1 ROOM	8 FEET X 12 FEET / 12FEET X 16 FEET	720 M SQ
2	RECEPTION	20PERSON	2 M / PERSON	40 M SQ
3	OFFICE	4 NOS.	14 M SQ	56 M SQ
4	VIP ROOM	6 NOS.	450-500 SQ FEET STANDARD SIZE	276 M SQ
5	PANTRY	1 NOS.	3M X4.5 M (8 M SQ GENERAL SIZE)	27 M SQ
6	LOBBY	20 PERSON	2M /PERSON	40 M SQ
7	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
8	STORE ROOM	2NOS.	3M X4.5 M	27 M SQ

RECREATIONAL BLOCK

SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	THEME PARK		AS PER PLANING	AS PER PLANING
2	HALL	150PERSON	.9 M SQ / PERSON	135 M SQ
3	LIGHT & SOUND SHOW		AS PER PLANING	AS PER PLANING
4	AUDIO VISUAL HALLS	120PERSON	.5 M SQ/ PERSON	60 M SQ
5	ART GALLERY	60 PICTURE	3-5 SQ M HANGING PICTURE	300 M SQ
6	OAT		AS PER PLANING	AS PER PLANING
7	AUDI	200PERSON	.5 M SQ/ PERSON	100 M SQ
8	TICKET COUNTER	6 COUNTER	10-12 M SQ	72 M SQ
9	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
10	OFFICES 4 NOS.	4 NOS.	14 M SQ STANDARED SIZE	56 M SQ
11	STORE	2 NOS.	3M X4.5 M	27 M SQ
12	SECURITY	2NOS.	4 FEET X 7 FEET	6 M SQ

ADMIN BLOCK

SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	RECEPTION AREA	20PERSON	2 M / PERSON	40 M SQ
2	WAITING HALL	40 PERSON	1.5 M SQ/ PERSON	60 M SQ
3	PRESIDENT ROOM	1NOS.	1800-2300 SQ FEET STANDARD SIZE	213 M SQ
4	VICE PRESIDENT ROOM	1NOS.	1800-2300 SQ FEET STANDARD SIZE	213 M SQ
5	VIP ROOM	6NOS.	450-500 SQ FEET STANDARD SIZE	276 M SQ
6	CONFERENCE ROOM 80 PEOPLE	80 PEOPLE	2SQ M /PERSON	160 M SQ
7	ACCOUNT ROOM 4 NOS.	4NOS.	14 M SQ STANDARED SIZE	56 M SQ
8	OFFICE 4 NOS.	4NOS.	14 M SQ STANDARED SIZE	56 M SQ
9	STORE	2 NOS.	3M X4.5 M	27 M SQ
10	PANTRY	2NOS.	3M X4.5 M (8 M SQ GENERAL SIZE)	27 M SQ
11	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
12	DEVOTEES ROOM 4 NOS.	4NOS.	450-500 SQ FEET STANDARD SIZE	184 M SQ
13	PRASAD HALL	400 PERSON	1.5 M SQ/ PERSON	600 M SQ
14	PREPERATION HALL	2NOS.	30% OF SITTING	120 M SQ
15	WASH AREA & UTILITY	2NOS.	10% OF SITTING	40 M SQ
16	RAJ PUROHIT(VIP) ROOM	2NOS.	450-500 SQ FEET STANDARD SIZE	92 M SQ

MEDICAL & AYURVEDA BLOCK

SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	YOGA CENTRE	100 PERSON	1.8M X .6M + .6 ALL SIDE FREE SPACE	540 M SQ
2	MEDITATION ROOM	80 PERSON	1.8M X .6M + .6 ALL SIDE FREE SPACE	432 M SQ
3	SPA & HEALTH CENTRE	40 PERSON	120-140 SQ FEET (11-13 M SQ)	520 M SQ
4	HOSPITAL FIRST AID CLINIC	20 BEDED	AS PER PLANING	AS PER PLANING
5	HERBAL PARK		AS PER PLANING	AS PER PLANING
6	ORGANIC FARMING		AS PER PLANING	AS PER PLANING
7	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
8	STORE	2 NOS.	3M X4.5 M	27 M SQ
9	PANTRY	1 NOS.	3M X4.5 M (8 M SQ GENERAL SIZE)	13.5 M SQ

	TECHNICAL BLOCK			
SL NO.	**DESCRIPTION**	**CAPACITY**	**AREA AS PER STANDARDS**	**AREA**
1	RECEPTION	20 PERSON	2 M / PERSON	40 M SQ
2	LOBBY	20PERSON	2M /PERSON	40 M SQ
3	WEB ROOMS 4 NOS.	4NOS.	40 M SQ	160 M SQ
4	SECURITY OFFCIES 4 NOS.	4NOS.	12M SQ	48 M SQ
5	PROMOTION ROOM	4NOS.	40 M SQ	160 M SQ
6	PANTRY	1 NOS.	3M X4.5 M (8 M SQ GENERAL SIZE)	13.5 M SQ
7	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
8	STORE	2NOS.	3M X4.5 M	27 M SQ

	RESTAURANT			
SL NO.	**DESCRIPTION**	**CAPACITY**	**AREA AS PER STANDARDS**	**AREA**
1	RESTAURANT	100 PERSON	1 M SQ/ PERSON	100M SQ
2	BILING COUNTER	10 PERSON	1.2 M SQ/ PERSON	12M SQ
3	LOUNGES	40 PERSON	.5 M SQ/PERSON	20M SQ
4	DINING	80 PERSON	1 M SQ/ PERSON	80 M SQ
5	INDOOR AND OUTDOOR SITTING	80 PERSON	1 M SQ/ PERSON	80M SQ
6	OFFICE	2 NOS.	3M X4.5 M	27 M SQ
7	WASH AREA	2NOS.	3M X4.5 M	27 M SQ
8	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
9	KITCHEN	2NOS.	30% OF SITTING	100 M SQ
10	DISH WASH PANTRY	1NOS.	10% OF SITTING	30 M SQ

	COMMERCIAL BLOCK			
SL NO.	**DESCRIPTION**	**CAPACITY**	**AREA AS PER STANDARDS**	**AREA**
1	BOOKSHOP	5NOS.	4.5M X 6 M	135 M SQ
2	KHADI SHOP	3NOS.	4.5M X 6 M	81 M SQ
3	ORGANIC FOOD SHOP	4NOS.	4.5M X 6 M	108 M SQ
4	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ

	CUTURAL AND COMMUNITY CENTRE			
SL NO.	**DESCRIPTION**	**CAPACITY**	**AREA AS PER STANDARDS**	**AREA**
1	MUSEUM	300 PERSON	3-5 SQ M HANGING PICTURE	
			6-10SQ M/SCLUPTURE	500 SQ M
2	LIBRARY	250 PERSON	2.5 M /PERSON	625 SQ M
3	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ

	POWER STATION			
SL NO.	**DESCRIPTION**	**CAPACITY**	**AREA AS PER STANDARDS**	**AREA**
1	DGC ROOM 600KV	**1**	6.25M SQ- 9 M SQ	9 M SQ
2	TRANFORMER ROOM	**5 TRANSFORMER**	6.25M SQ PER TRANSFORMER	31.25 M SQ
3	BATTERY ROOM	**4 ROOMS**	6.25M SQ PER BATTERY ROOM	25 M SQ
4	TELEPHONIC AREA	**2 ROOM**	9 M SQ PER ROOM	18 M SQ
5	PUMPING ROOM	**2 ROOM**	10 FEET X 5 FEET / 7 FEET X 7 FEET	10 M SQ
6	HVAC AREA	4-9% OF GROSS BUILDING AREA	4-9% OF GROSS BUILDING AREA	4-9% OF GROSS BUILDING AREA

	FIRE HYDRANT ROOM			
SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	FLUSHING TANK	132 KL	7000MMX4000MM	28 M SQ
2	RAW WATER TANK	39KL		
3	DOMESTIC TANK	92 KL		
4	RO PLANT	3	6800X1000X3100 FOR 50000LPH	63.24 M SQ
5	RAINWATER HARVESTING	1.76 LAKH KL		

THE ABOVE STANDARDS WERE TAKEN FROM			1) NEUFERT DATA	
			2) RAILWAY STANDARD	
			3) HUMAN RESOURSES DEPT. DATA	
			4) CASE AND LITRATURE STUDIES	
			5) CPWD STANDARDS	
			6) ETC (OTHER INTERNET RESOURCES)	

TOTAL PLOT AREA : 64 ACRE (258998.811 SQM)

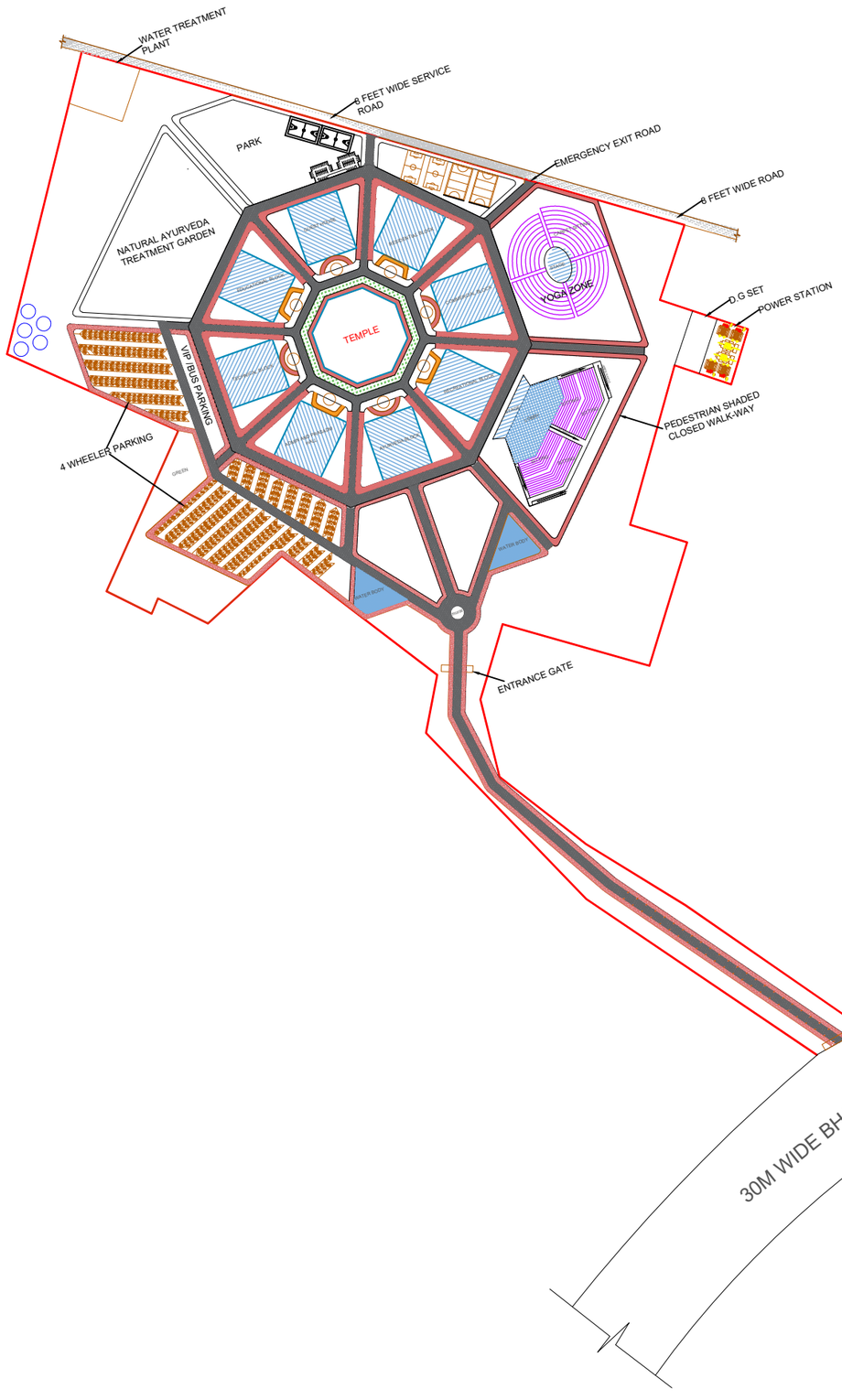
PERMISSIBLE F.A.R : 1.5

PERMISSIBLE BUILT UP : 1.5 X 258998.811 SQM = 388498.2165 SQM

PERMISIBBLE SETBACK : FRONT = 15M , ALL OTHER THREE SIDES = 9M

COVERED AREA ON GROUND FLOOR : 40% OF 258998.811 = 40/100 X 258998.811 = 103599.5244 SQM

HEIGHT AS PER FAR PERMIT : 388498.216/103599.5244 = 3.75 FLOORS



THESIS 2019-20

CHANDRODAY MANDIR, VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

SITE PLAN

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

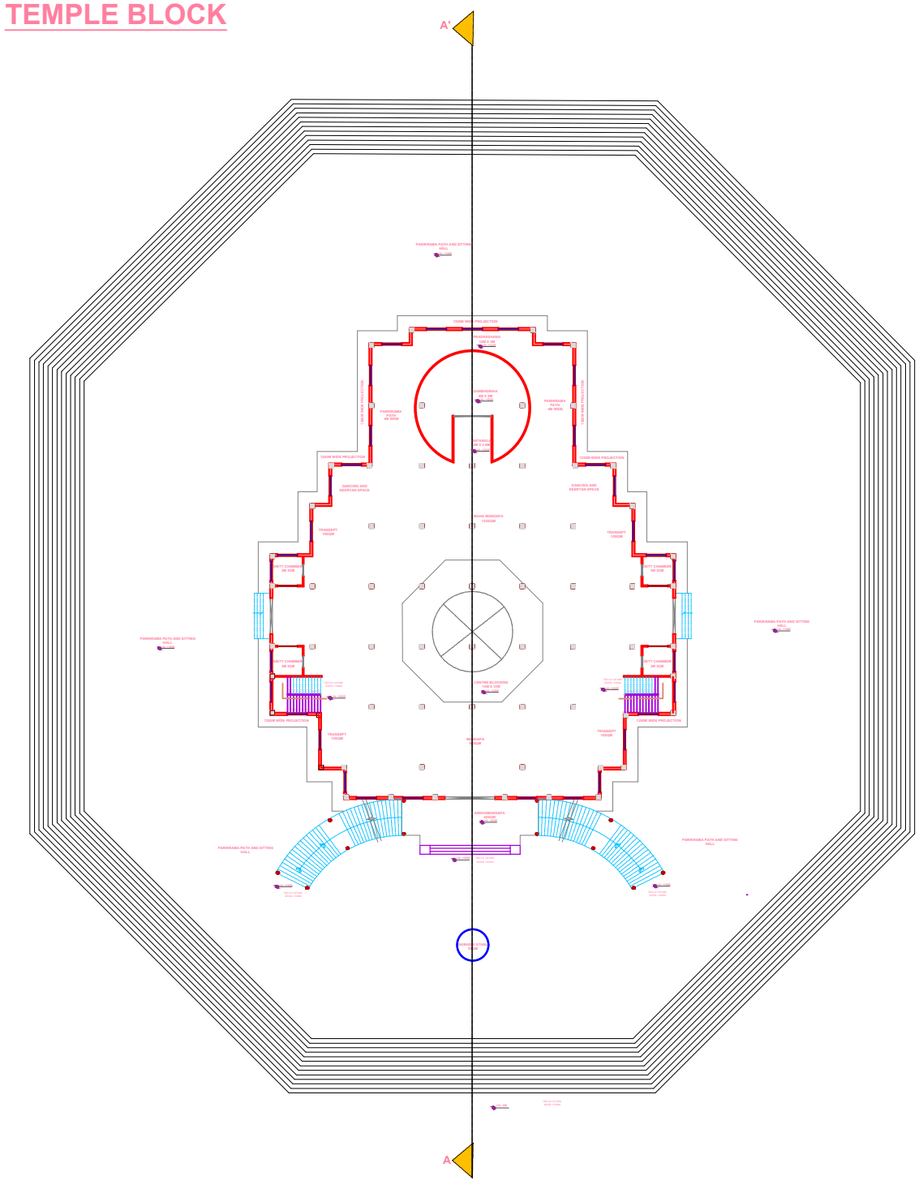
SITE NORTH

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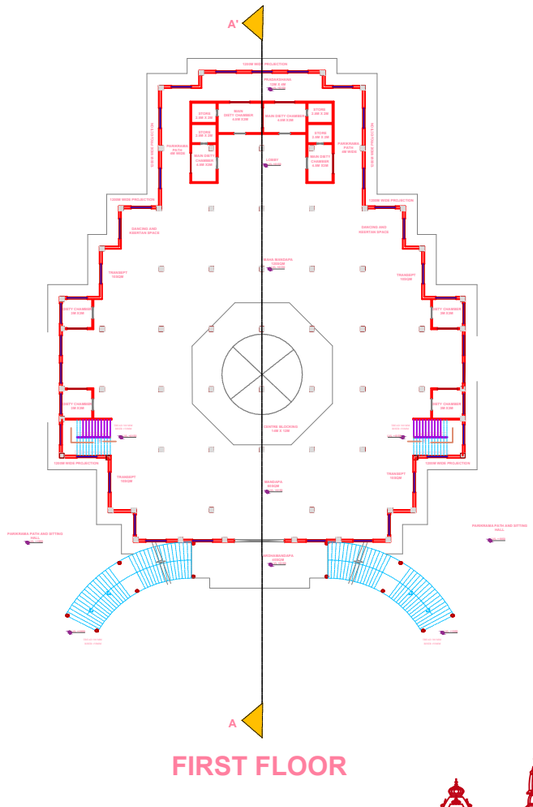
SCALE

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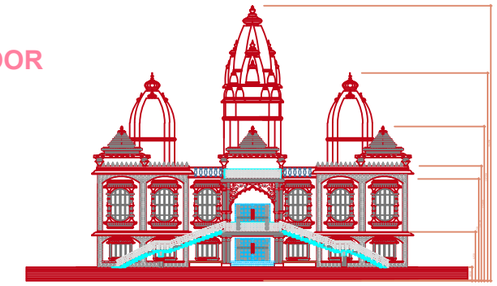
TEMPLE BLOCK



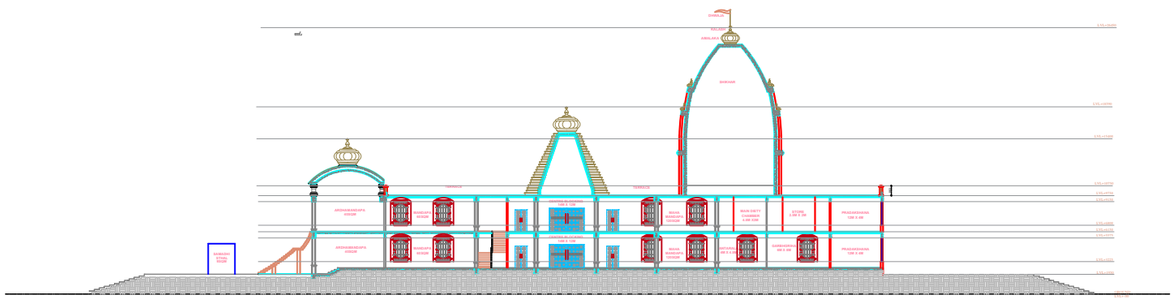
GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



FRONT ELEVATION



SECTION A-A'

THESIS
2019-20

CHANDRODAY MANDIR, VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

TEMPLE BLOCK

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

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AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

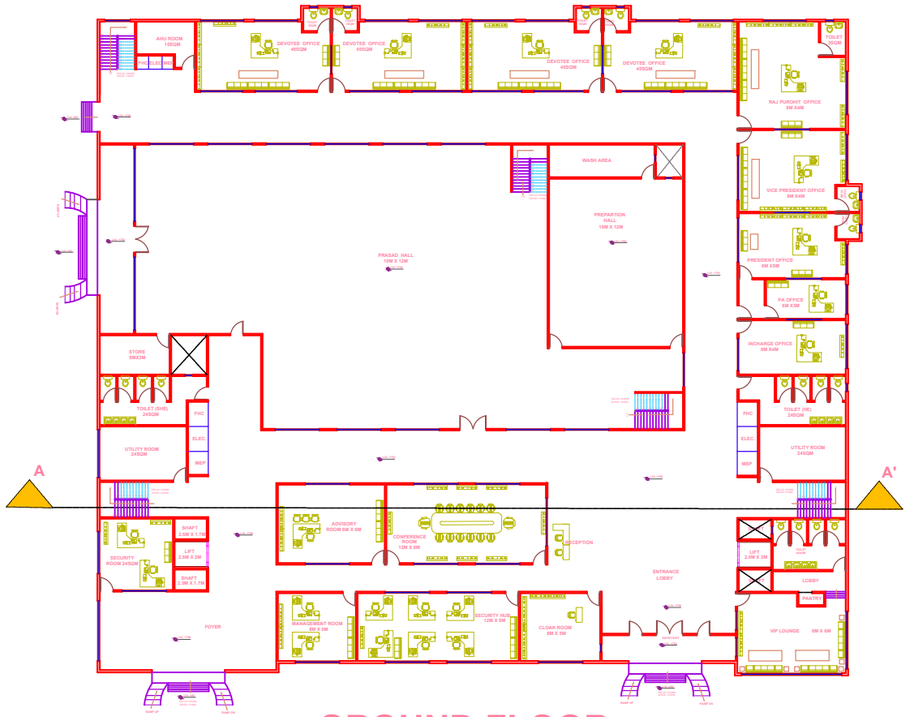
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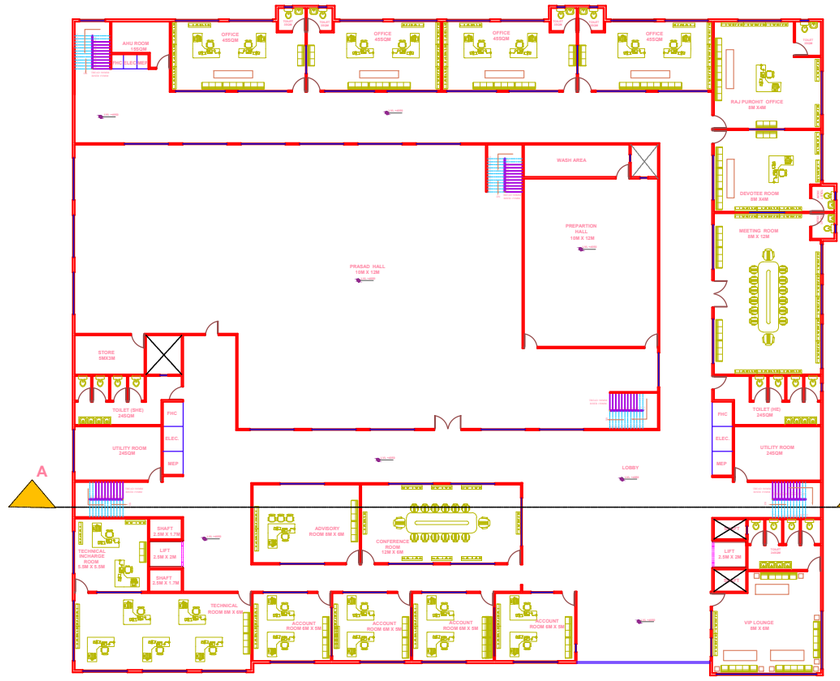
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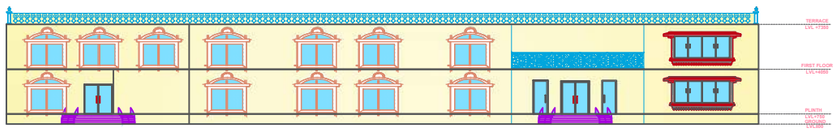
ADMIN BLOCK



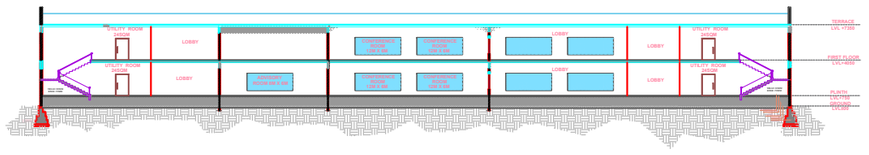
GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



ELEVATION



SECTION A-A'

THESIS
2019-20

CHANDRODAY
MANDIR,
VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

ADMIN BLOCK

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

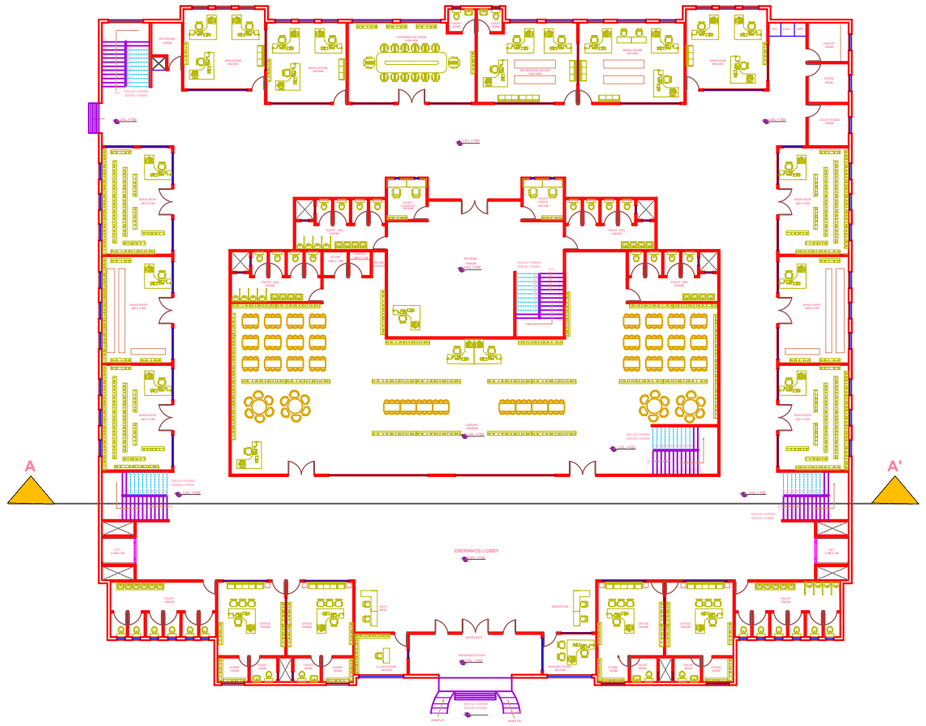
SITE NORTH

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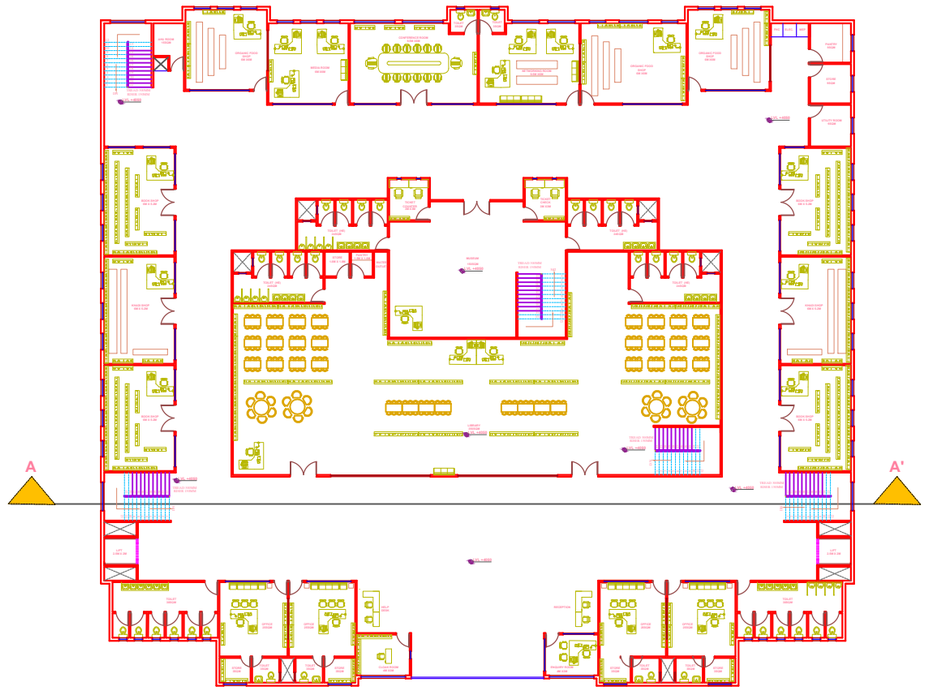
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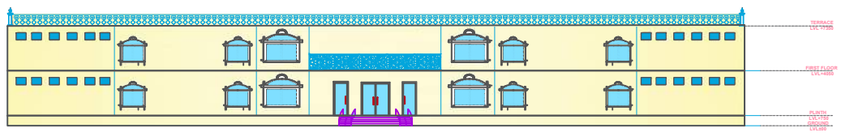
COMMERCIAL AND COMMUNITY BLOCK



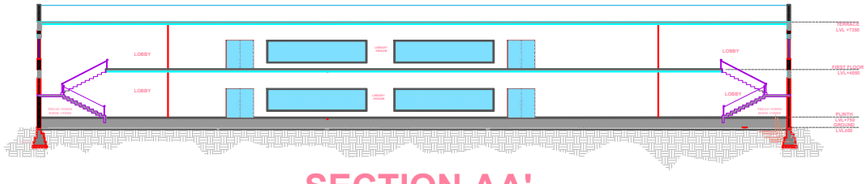
GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



ELEVATION



SECTION AA'

THESIS
2019-20

CHANDRODAY
MANDIR,
VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

COMMERCIAL AND COMMUNITY BLOCK

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

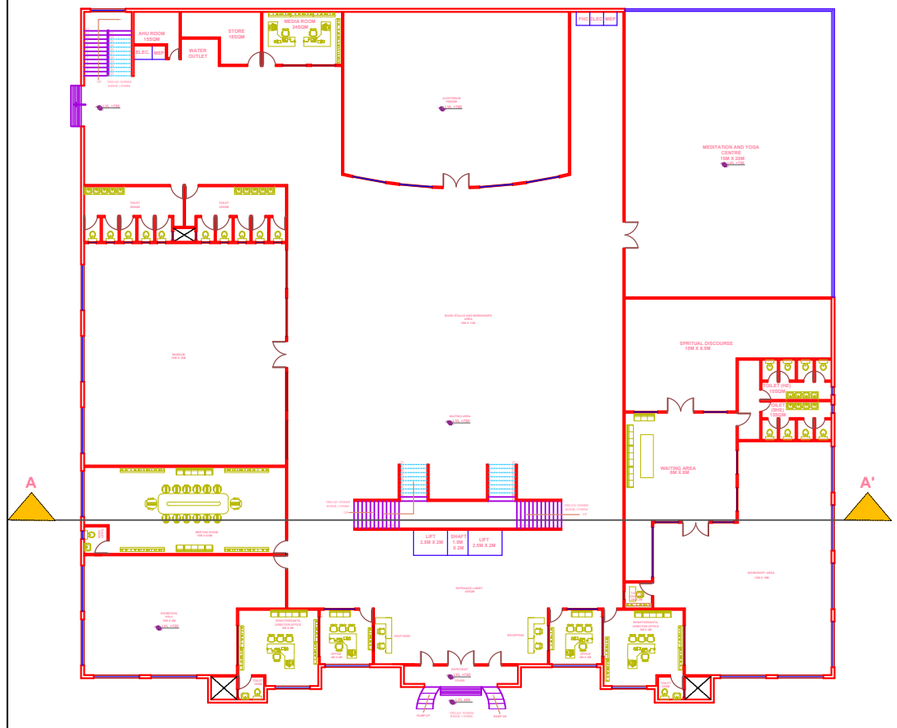
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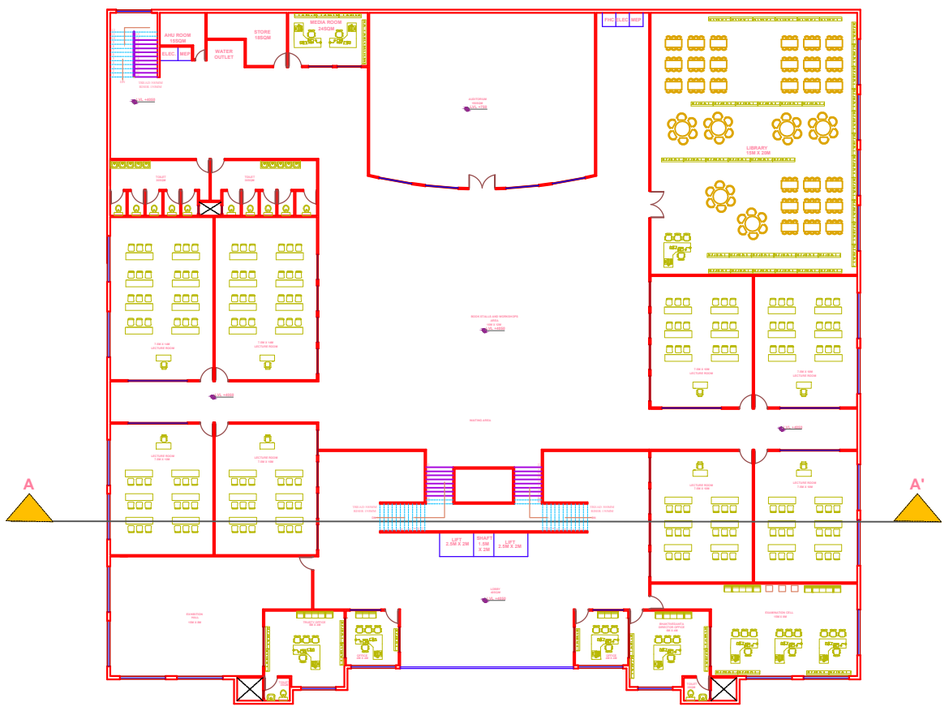
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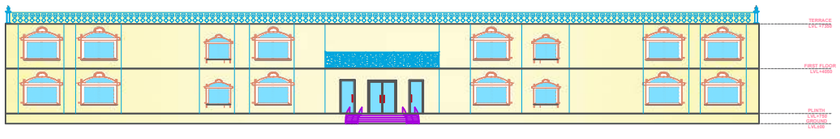
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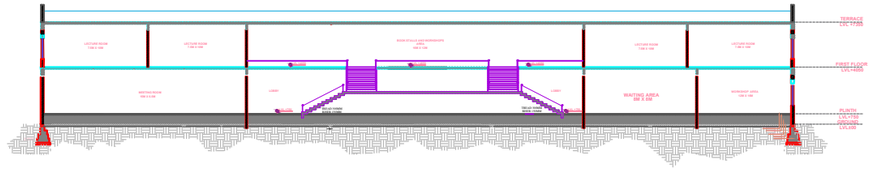
GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



ELEVATION



SECTION A-A'

THESIS
2019-20

CHANDRODAY
MANDIR,
VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

EDUCATIONAL BLOCK

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

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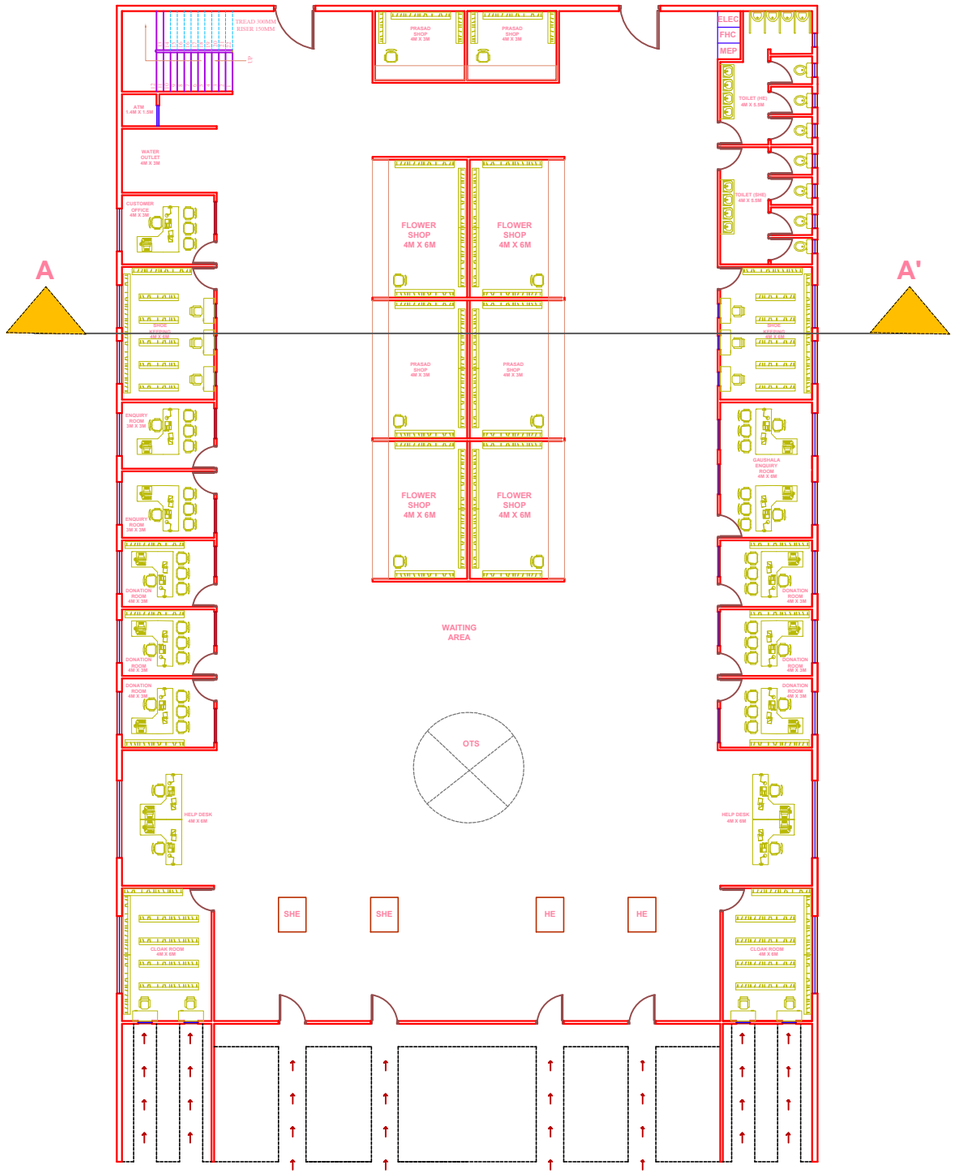
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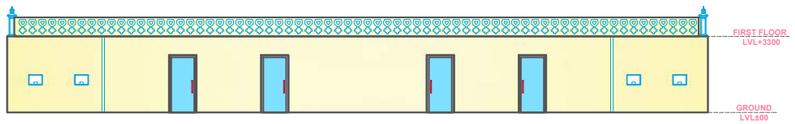
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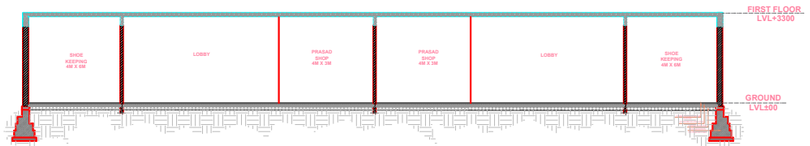
ENTRANCE BLOCK



GROUND FLOOR



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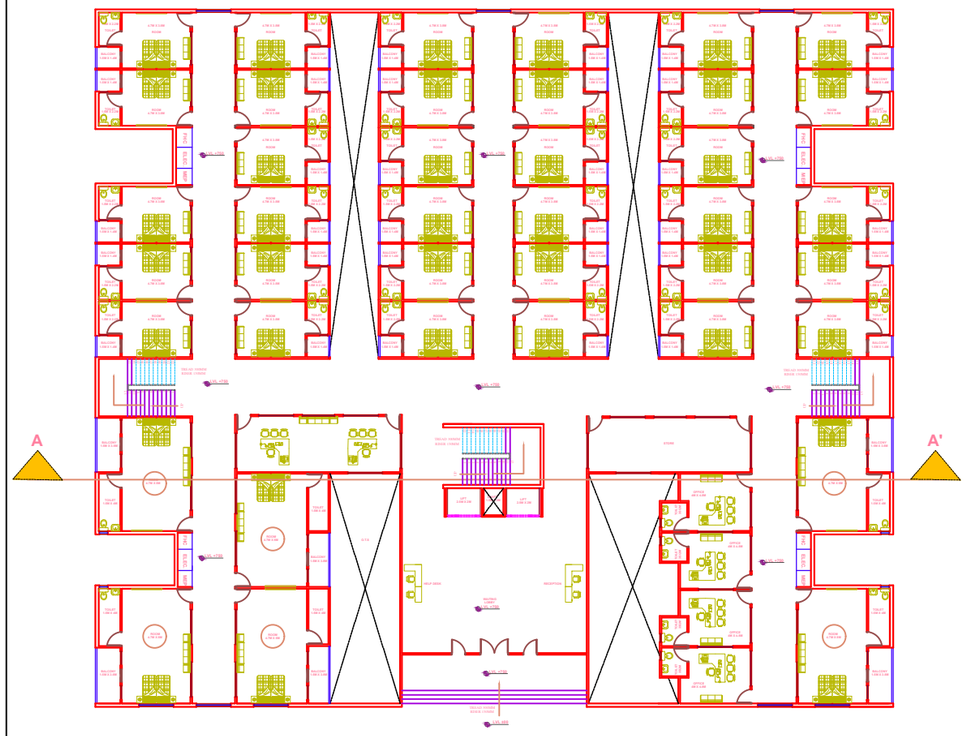
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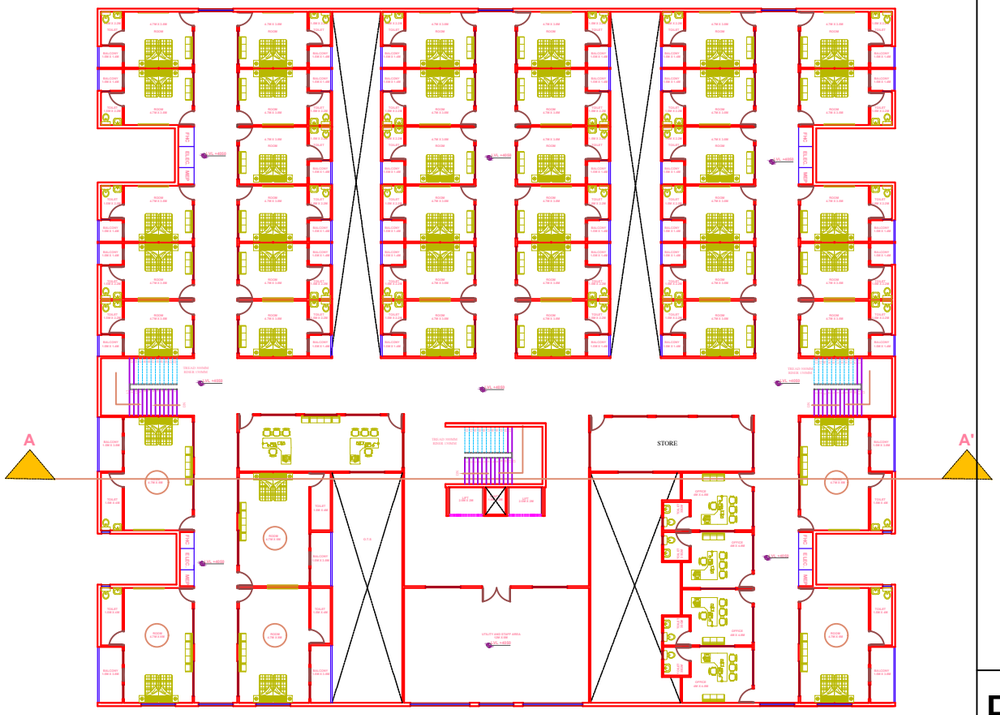
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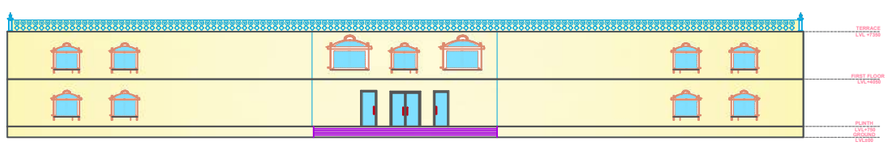
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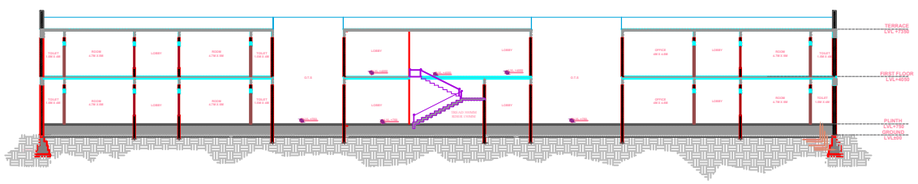
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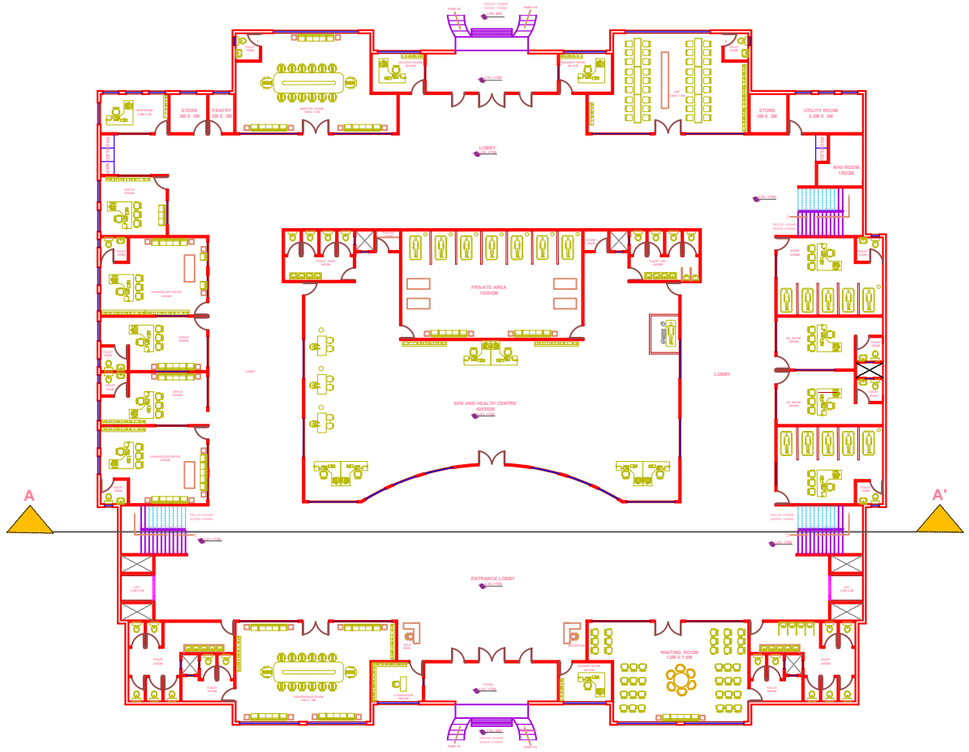
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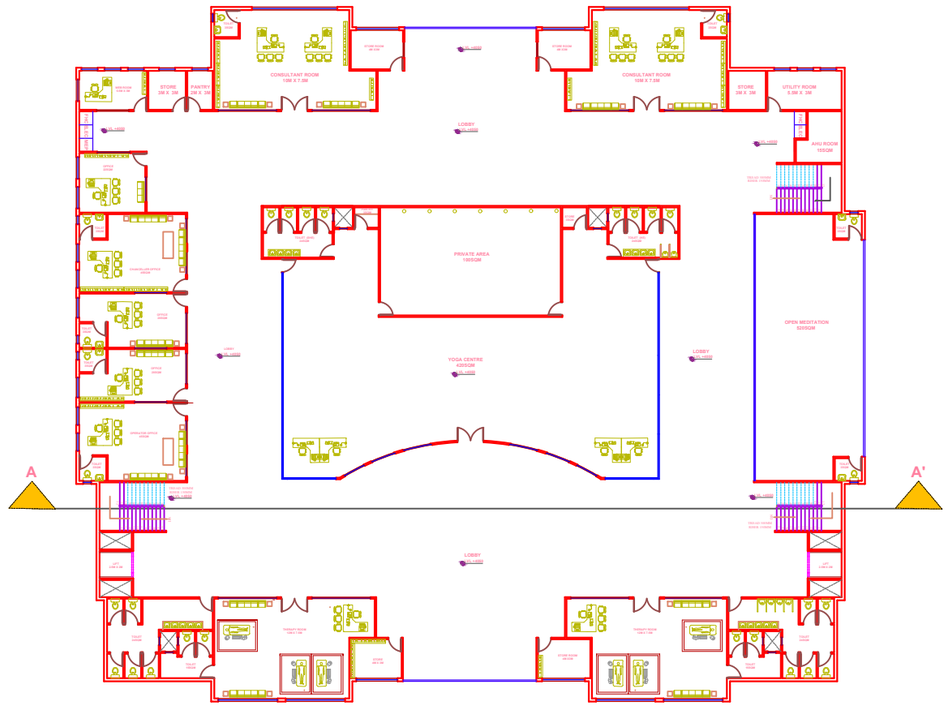
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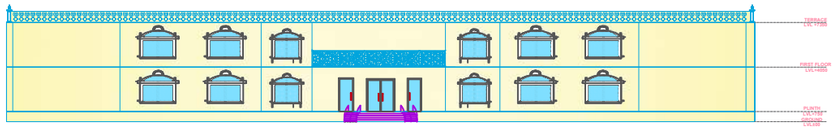
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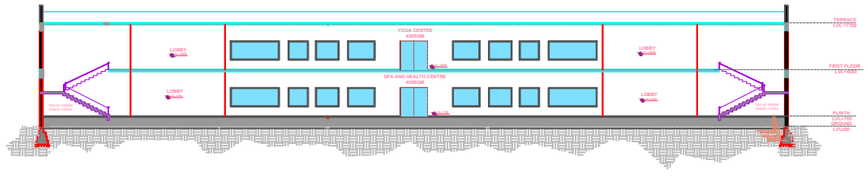
GROUND FLOOR



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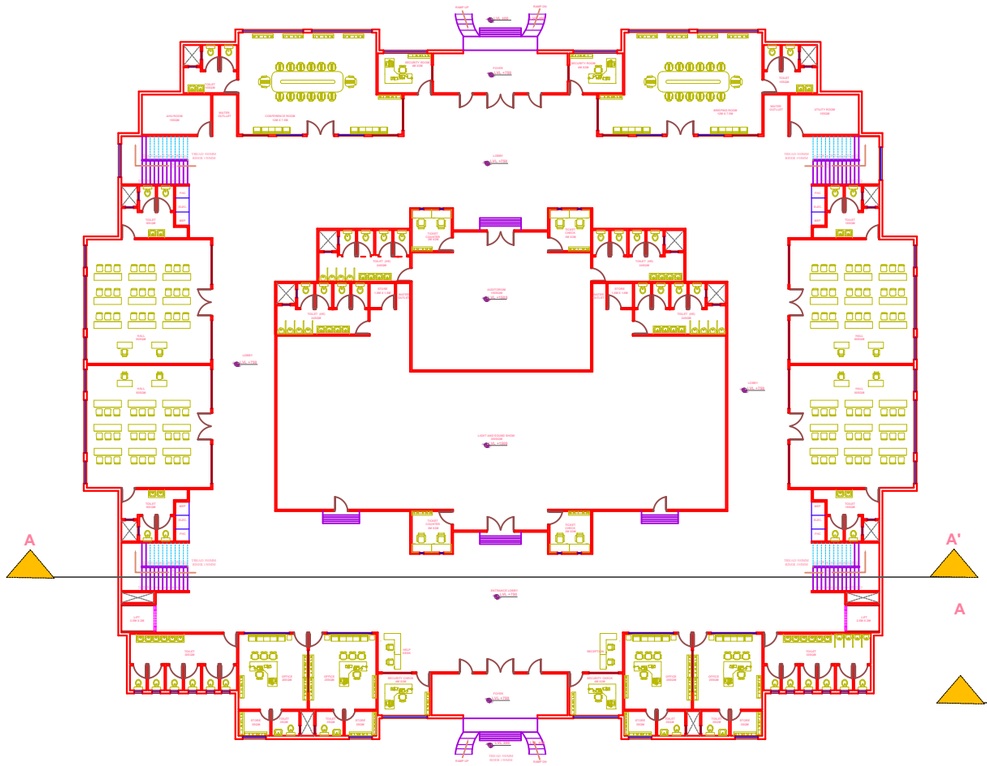
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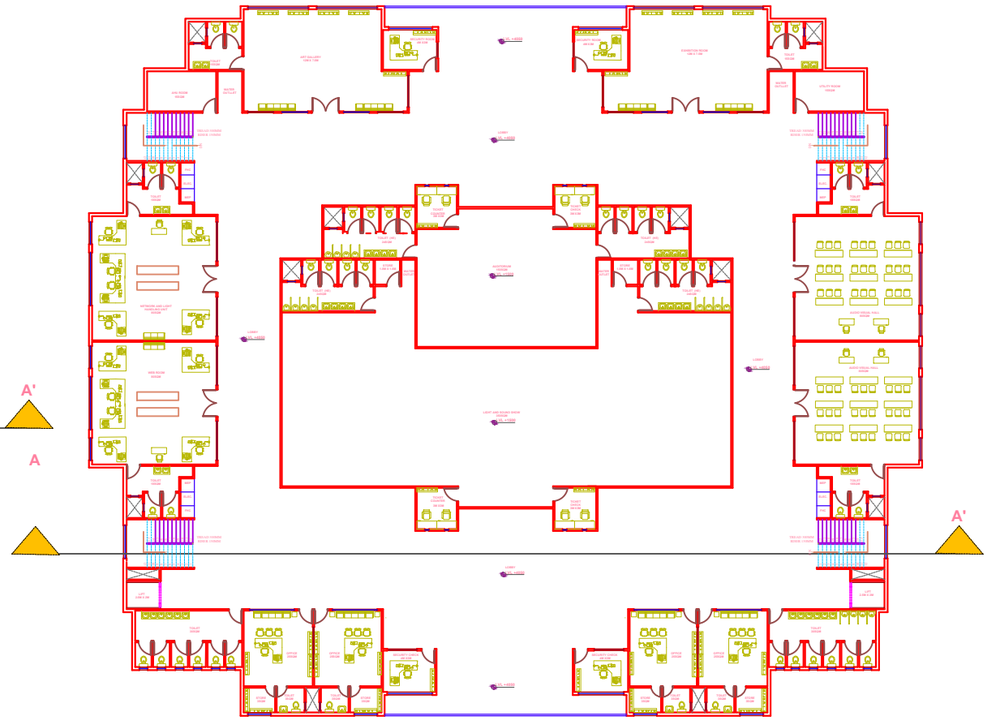
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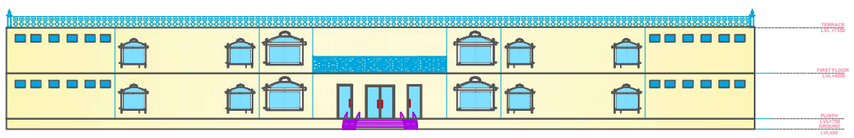
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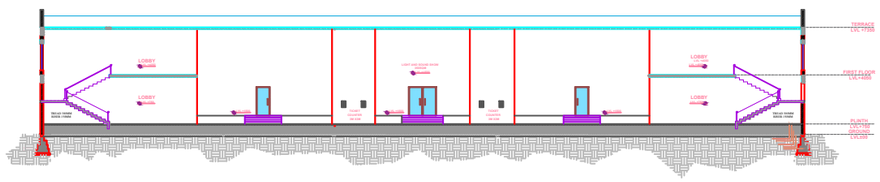
GROUND FLOOR



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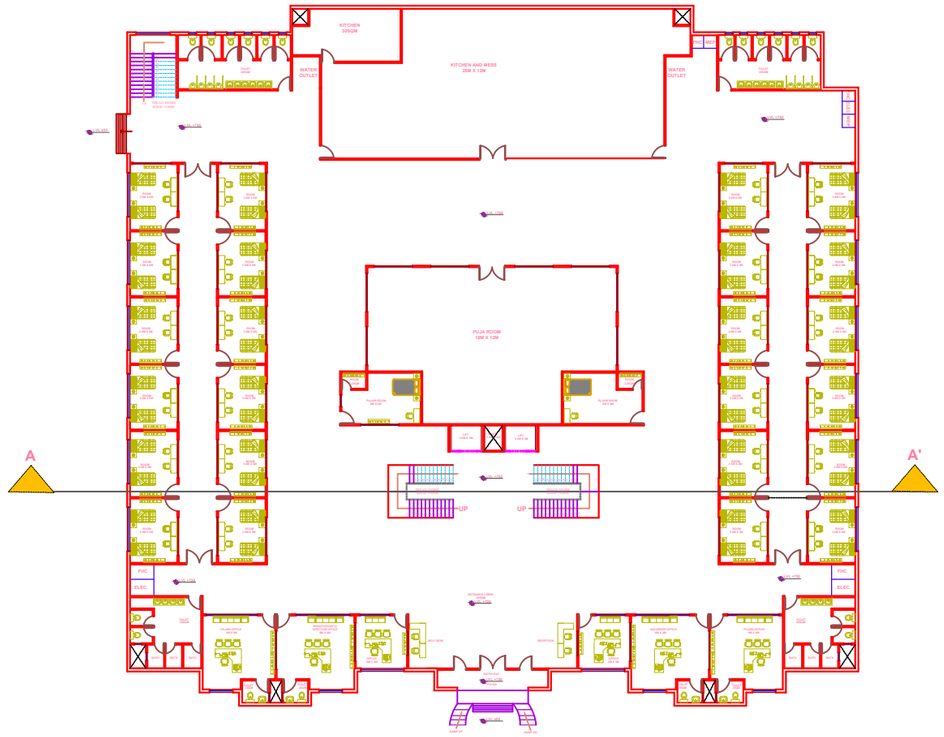
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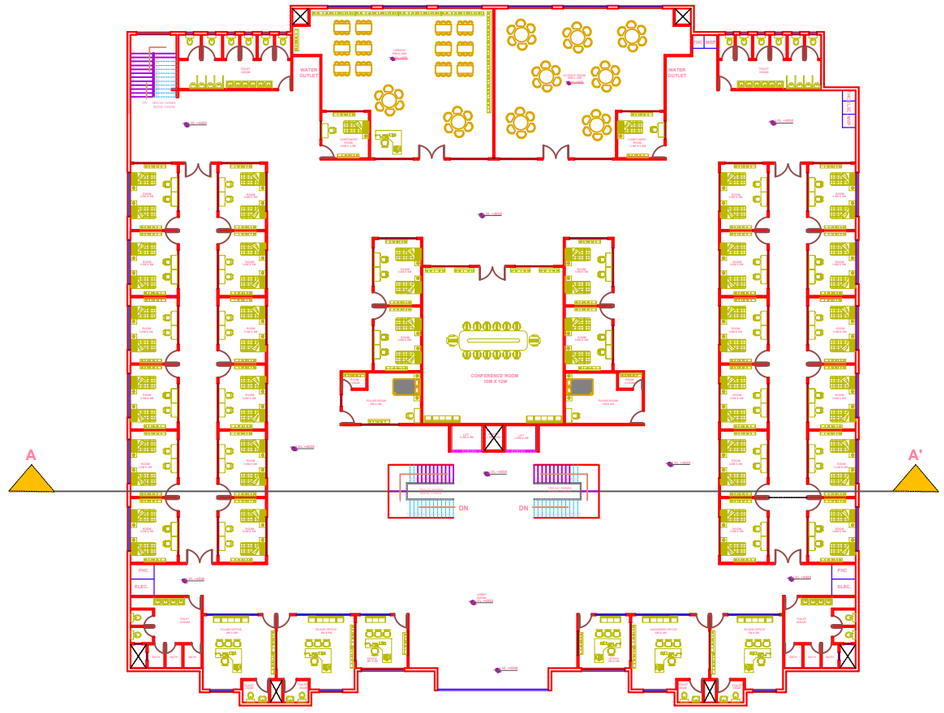
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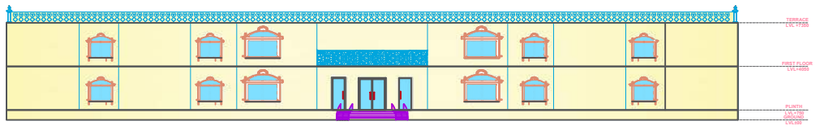
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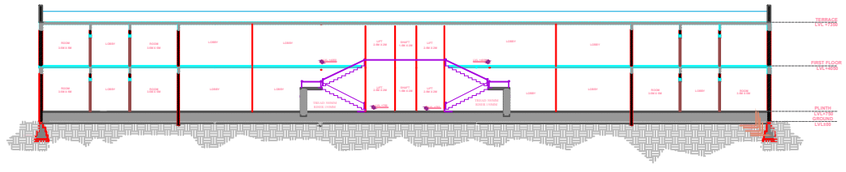
GROUND FLOOR



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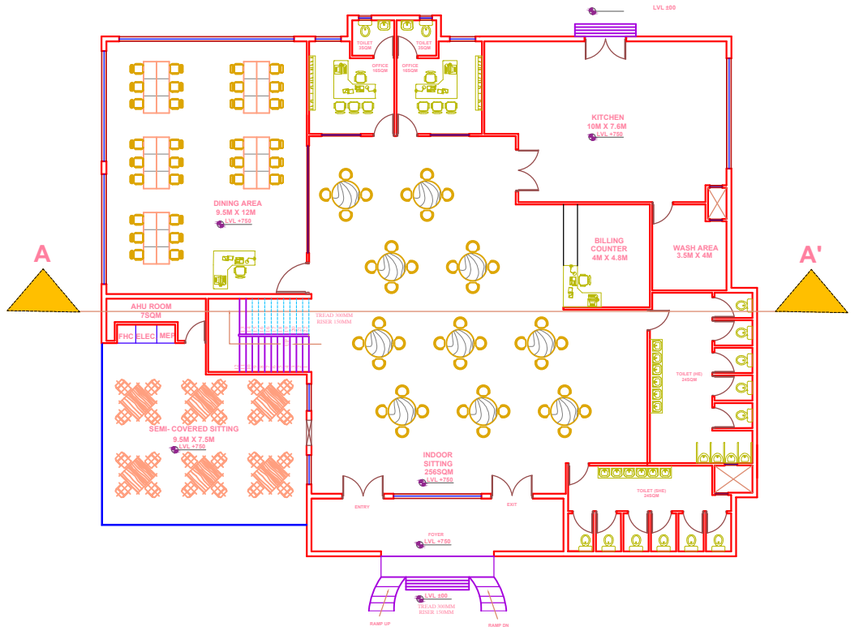
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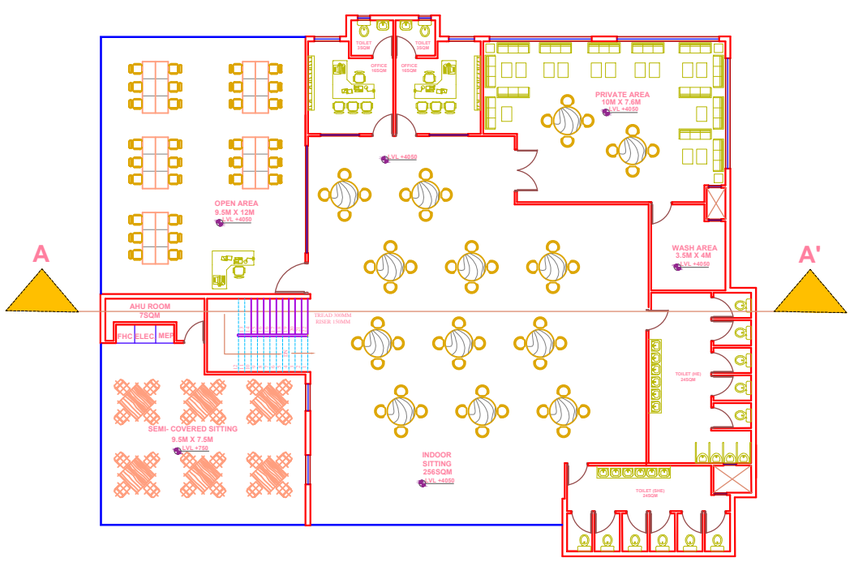
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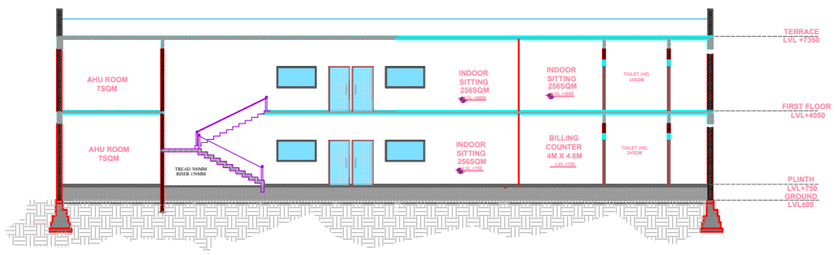
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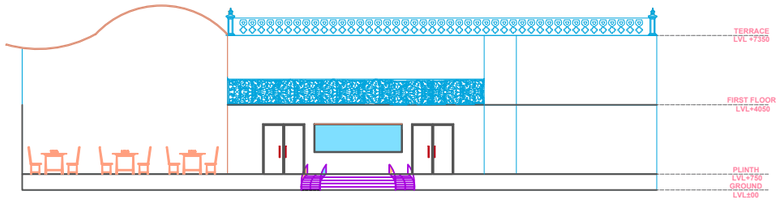
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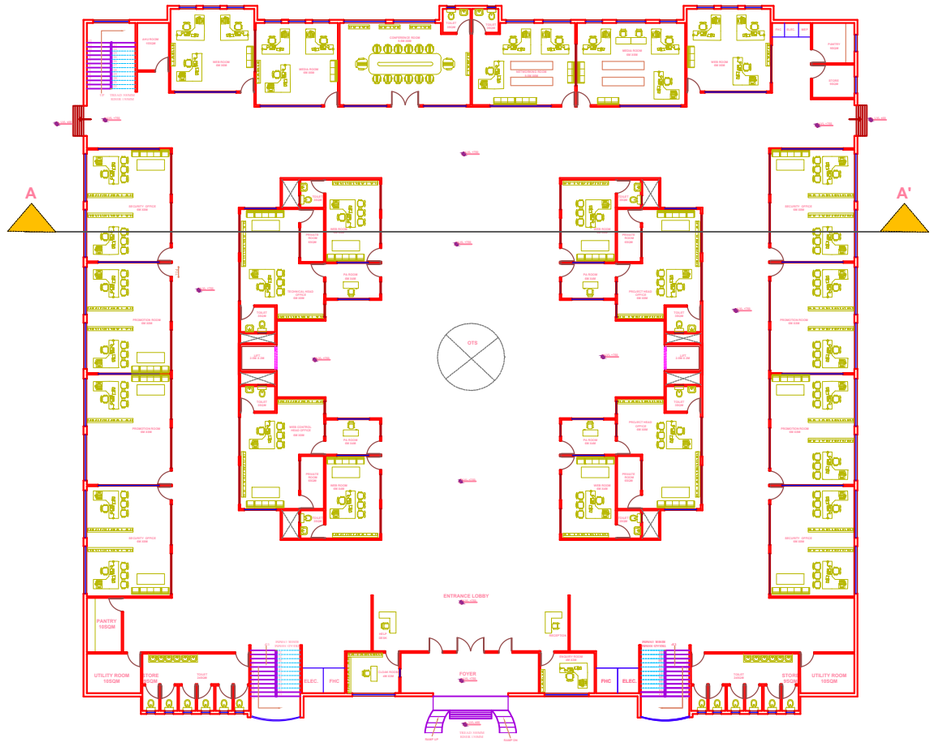
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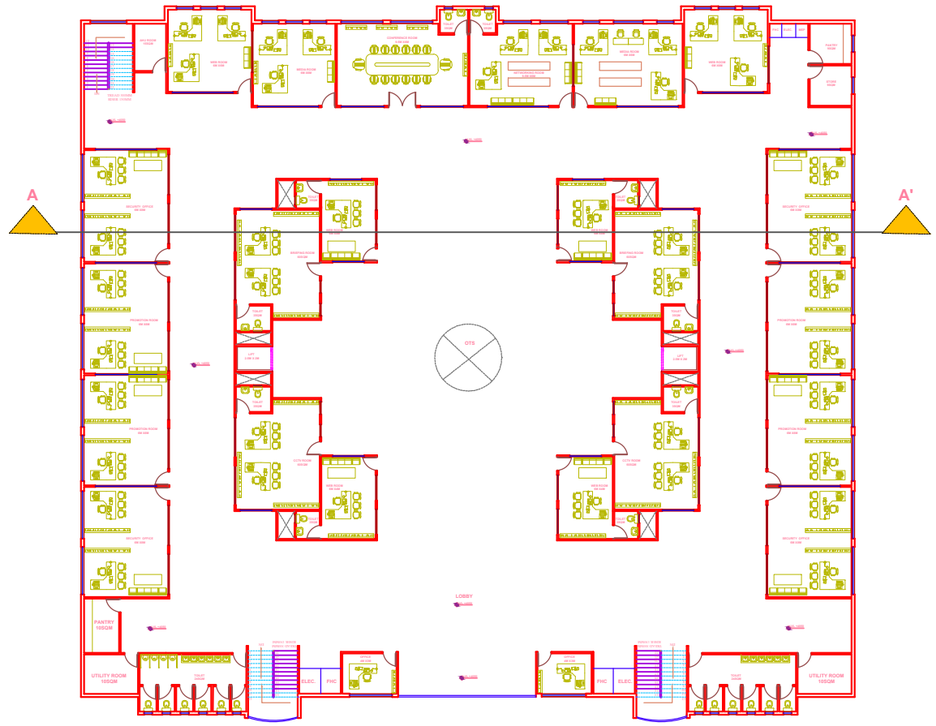
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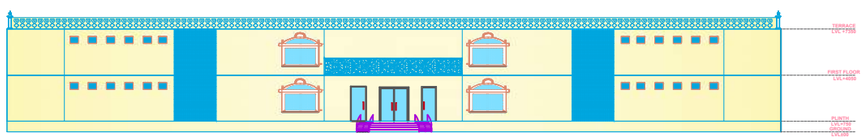
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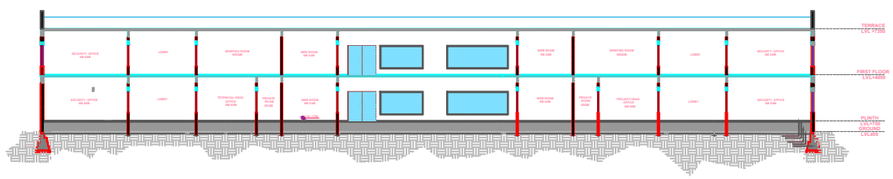
GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



ELEVATION



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1150101071

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SITE NORTH

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SCALE

N.T.S

hare krishna hare krishna,
krishna krishna hare hare....

hare raama hare raama,
raaama raaama hare hare...

what is temple ?

Temple (from the Latin word templum) is a building reserved for religious or spiritual rituals and activities such as prayer and sacrifice. It is typically used for such buildings belonging to all faiths.

The word comes from Ancient Rome, where a templum constituted a sacred precinct as defined by a priest, or augur. It has the same root as the word "template", a plan in preparation of the building that was marked out on the ground by the augur. Templa also became associated with the dwelling places of a god or gods. Despite the specific set of meanings associated with the word, it has now become widely used to describe a house of worship for any number of religions and is even used for time periods prior to the Romans.



Mesopotamian temples



Egyptian temples



Zoroastrian temples



Pagan temples



Hindu temples

hindu temple..

A Hindu temple is a symbolic house, the seat and dwelling of Hindu gods. It is a structure designed to bring human beings and gods together according to Hindu faith. Inside its Garbhagriha innermost sanctum, a Hindu temple contains a Murti or Hindu god's image. Hindu temples are large and magnificent with a rich history. There is evidence of use of sacred ground as far back as the Bronze Age and later during the Indus Valley Civilization.

Outside of the Indian subcontinent (India, Bangladesh and Nepal), Hindu temples have been built in various countries around the world. Either following the historic diffusion of Hinduism across Asia (e.g. ancient stone temples of Cambodia and Indonesia), or following the migration of the Indian Hindus' diaspora; to Western Europe (esp. Great Britain), North America (the United States and Canada), as well as Australia, Malaysia and Singapore, Mauritius and South Africa.

architecture and hindu temples...

Hindu temple is a symmetry-driven structure, with many variations, on a square grid of padas, depicting perfect geometric shapes such as circles and squares. Susan Lewandowski states that the underlying principle in a Hindu temple is built around the belief that all things are one, everything is connected.

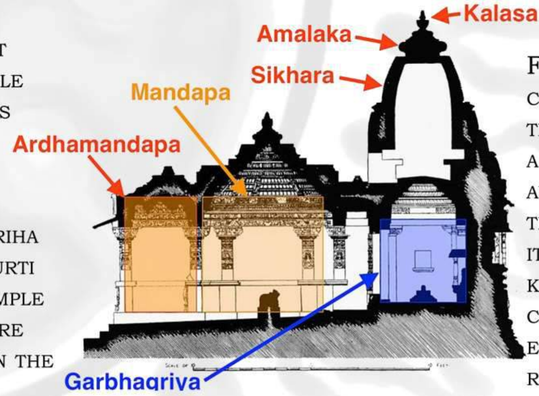
the basic nature of the Hindu temple remains the same, with the essential feature an inner sanctum, the garbha griha or womb-chamber where the primary Murti or the image of a deity is housed in a simple bare cell. Around this chamber there are often other structures and buildings, in the largest cases covering several acres.

On the exterior, the garbhagriha is crowned by a tower-like shikhara, also called the vimana in the south.

The shrine building often includes an ambulatory for parikrama (circumambulation), a mandapa congregation hall, and sometimes an antarala antechamber and porch between garbhagriha and mandapa. There may further mandapas or other buildings, connected or detached, in large temples, together with other small temples in the compound.



Hindu temple at BALI

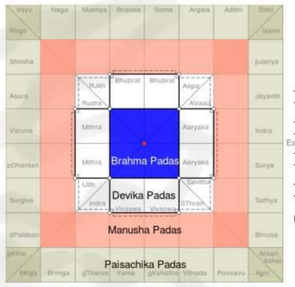


design

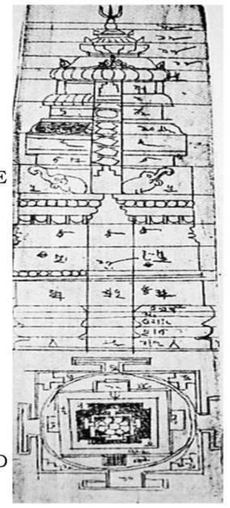
design, especially the floor plan, of the part of a Hindu temple around the sanctum or shrine follows a geometrical design called vastu-purusha-mandala. The name is a composite Sanskrit word with three of the most important components of the plan. Mandala means circle, Purusha is universal essence at the core of Hindu tradition, while Vastu means the dwelling structure.

Vastupurushamandala is a yantra.

The design lays out a Hindu temple in a symmetrical, self-repeating structure derived from central beliefs, myths, cardinality and mathematical principles.



Manduka Mandala - Hindu Temple 64 padas



17th-century palm leaf manuscript page on temple building, Odisha.

Four cardinal directions help create the axis of a Hindu temple, around which is formed a perfect square in the space available. The circle of mandala circumscribes the square. The square is considered divine for its perfection and as a symbolic product of knowledge and human thought, while circle is considered earthly, human and observed in everyday life (moon, sun, horizon, water drop, rainbow). Each supports the other.

The square is divided into perfect square grids. In large temples, this is often a 8x8 or 64 grid structure. In ceremonial temple superstructures, this is an 81 sub-square grid. The squares are called “padas’

Beneath the mandala's central square(s) is the space for the formless shapeless all pervasive all connecting Universal Spirit, the Purusha. This space is sometimes referred to as garbha-griya

chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 115010107
guide : ar. deepti sagar

basic features of indian temples

GARBHAGRIHA (SANCTUM SANCTORUM)

It literally means womb-house and is a cave like sanctum.
In the earliest temples, it was a small cubical structure with a single entrance.
Later it grew into larger chambers.
The Garbhagriha is made to house the main icon (main deity) which is itself the focus of much ritual attention.

MANDAPA

It is the entrance to the temple.
It may be a portico or colonnaded (series of columns placed at regular intervals) hall that incorporate space for a large number of worshippers.
Some temples have multiple mandapas in different sizes named as Ardhamandapa, Mandapa and Mahamandapa.

SHIKHARA OR VIMANA

They are mountain like spire of a free standing temple.
Shikhara is found in North Indian temples and Vimana is found in South Indian temples.
Shikhara has a curving shape while Vimana has a pyramidal like structure.

VAHANA

It is the mount or vehicle of the temple s main deity along with a standard pillar or Dhvaj which is placed axially before the sanctum.

AMALAKA

It is a stone disc like structure crowning the top of the North Indian style shikhara.

KALASHA

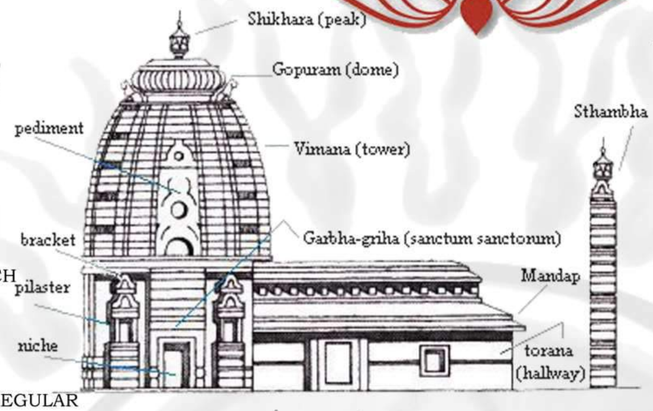
Wide-mouthed pot or ornamental pot-design decorating the shikhara in North Indian temples.

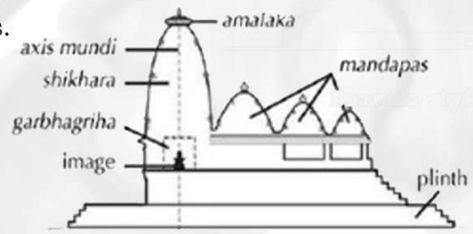
ANTARALA (VESTIBULE)

Antarala is a transition area between the Garbhagriha and the temple s main hall (mandapa).

JAGATI

It is a raised platform for sitting and praying and is common in North Indian temples.





Nagar style of architecture

dravida style

Dravida style of temple architecture became popular in South India. Dravida style of temples was developed dynastically, however the major features of these temples remained common across the dynasties.

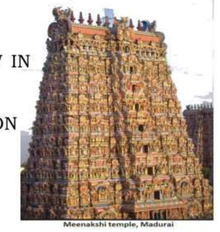
1) Unlike the Nagara temple, the Dravida temple is enclosed within a compound wall.
2) The front wall has an entrance gateway in its centre, which is known as a gopuram.
3) The shape of the main temple tower known as Vimana is like a stepped pyramid that rises up geometrically rather than the curving shikhara of North India.
4) In the South Indian temples, the word Shikhara is used only for the crowning element at the top of the temple which is equivalent to the amalaka and kalasha of North Indian temples.
5) In the Dravida style temples, one will generally find sculptures of fierce dvarapalas or the door-keepers guarding the temple.
6) It is common to find a large water reservoir, or a temple tank, enclosed within the complex.
7) Subsidiary shrines are either incorporated within the main temple tower or located as distinct, separate small shrines beside the main temple.
8) Unlike Nagara style, at some of the most sacred temples in South India, the main temple in which the garbhagriha is situated has, in fact, one of the smallest towers. Examples - Shore temple (Mahabalipuram), Brihadesvara temple (Thanjavur), Meenakshi Temple (Madurai)

nagara style

1) it is common for an entire temple to be built on a stone platform with steps leading up to it.
2) Unlike South Indian temples it does not usually have elaborate boundary walls or gateways.
3) The three main distinctive features of Nagar style is Shikhara (Curvilinear tower), Garbhagriha (Sanctum Sanctorum), Mandapa (Entrance Hall)
4) While the earliest temples had just one tower or shikhara, later temples had multiple Shikharas.
5) The garbhagriha is always located directly under the tallest tower. Examples - Dashavatara temple (Deogarh), Vishwanatha temple (Khajuraho), Lakshman Temple (Khajuraho), Jagannath Temple (Puri)

vesara style

distinct style of temple architecture grew in Karnataka region under the patronage of Chalukya rulers. The temples in this region follow a hybridised style which combines the features of both Nagara and Dravida styles.



Meenakshi temple, Madurai

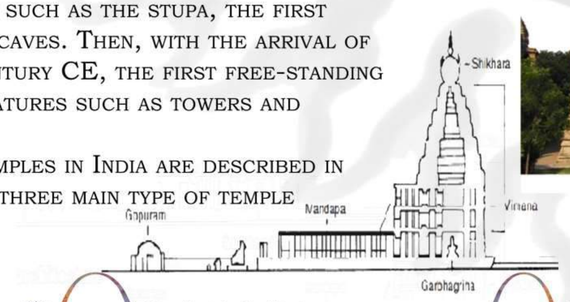
1) Vesara is a distinct stylistic tradition of Indian Hindu temple architecture primarily used in the Deccan and Central India, between the Vindhyas and the river Krishna
2) Vesara style does not have an independent origin of its own and said to be an outgrowth of Dravida style.
3) The Vesara style contains elements of both Dravida and Nagara styles. For example, Nagara and Dravida temples are erected side by side in Badami.
4) Historians agree that the Vesara style originated in what is today Karnataka. According to some, the style was started by the Chalukyas of Badami. Therefore, it is also known as Chalukya style or Karnataka style of temple architecture. It was further improvised by Rashtrakuta and Hoysala dynasties.
5) The height of these temples was reduced compared to its Nagara and Dravida counterparts. The height of the temple tower over the sanctum is usually shorter than the Vimanas in Dravida temples.

various styles of hindu temple architecture...

Influenced by early Buddhist structures such as the stupa, the first Hindu temples were built from rock-cut caves. Then, with the arrival of Gupta architecture in the 4th to 5th century CE, the first free-standing Hindu temples were constructed with features such as towers and projecting niches.
The architectural principles of Hindu temples in India are described in Shilpa Shastra. Shilpa Shastra mentions three main type of temple architecture -
the Nagara or the Northern style,
the Dravida or the Southern style and
the Vesara or Mixed style.



Laxman Temple, Khajuraho



Dravida style of architecture



Virupaksh temple, Pattadkal

chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 115010107
guide : ar. deepti sagar

hare krishna hare krishna,
krishna krishna hare hare....

hare raama hare raama,
raaama raaama hare hare...

about the holy city : vrindavan, mathura

Mathura is a city in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh.
It is located approximately 55 kilometres (34 mi) north of Agra, and 145 kilometres (90 mi) south-east of Delhi; about 11 kilometres (6.8 mi) from the town of Vrindavan, and 22 kilometres (14 mi) from Govardhan.
It is the administrative centre of Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh.
In ancient times, Mathura was an economic hub, located at the junction of important caravan routes.

also known as Brindaban, is a historical city in the Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh, India. It is one of the most sacred places in Vaishnavism
It is located in the Braj Bhoomi region, and is where, according to Hinduism, Lord Krishna spent most of his childhood days.
The city is about 11 km from Mathura, Krishna's birthplace on the Agra-Delhi National Highway as NH-44.
Town hosts many temples dedicated to the worship of Radha and Krishna.
he ancient Sanskrit name of the city, Vrndāvana, comes from its groves of vrndā (Holy basil) and vana (a grove or forest).

The Vrindavan Nagar Palika Parishad has population of 63,005 of which 34,769 are males while 28,236 are females as per report released by Census India 2011
Literacy rate of Vrindavan city is 77.77 % higher than state average of 67.68 %. In Vrindavan, Male literacy is around 83.74 % while female literacy rate is 70.32 %.
Of total 19136 working population, 81.47 % were engaged in Main Work while 18.53 % of total workers were engaged in Marginal Work.



Distict map of mathura



VRINDABAN RAILWAY STATION



need of reform & new projects

Lord Krishna was born around 5000 years ago on this land as an 8th child to Mata Devaki and Vasudeva in the prison cell of the tyrant Kansa, Lord Krishna's maternal uncle. The land is daubed with an enchanting culture, which is enough to capture your heart and touch your soul. Vrindavan is a holy town in Mathura and is the most significant pilgrimage site in Braj region, attracting around 500000 pilgrims every year.
As every year the prigrims visit in large number to experience the holy and broad dynasty of hindu origins , this not only give employment to people of vrindavan but also help in setting up a significant image of our Indian culture.

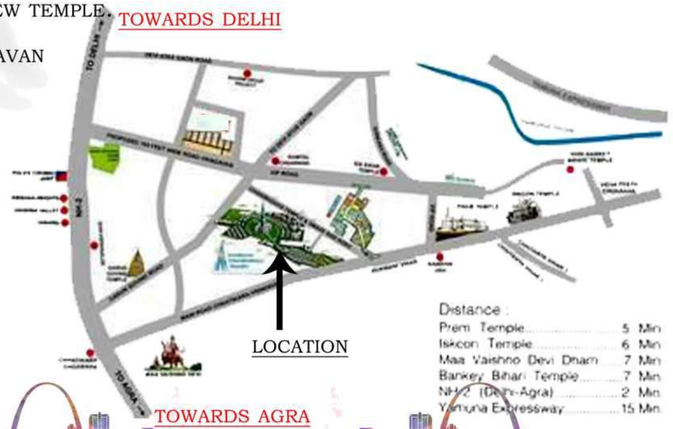
introduction to chandrodaya mandir

"Neither the cities, the cultured lands nor the villages or their houses are ours.
We are the forest people, dear father, and will always live in the forests and the hills"
= Sri Krishna (Srimad Bhagvatam, Chapter 10, Canto 24, Verse 24)

KRISHNA,the god in Hindu mythology, is said to have lived a simple life. He danced with peacocks, splashed in the rivers, played the flute that mesmerised humans and animals alike and spent his time in the forests herding cows. Srivatsa Goswami, a Vaishnava scholar, considers Krishna's life to be "the greatest chapter in environmental history". "One who is devoted to Krishna can never be callous towards the environment, because Krishna himself loves nature," writes British author Ranchor Prime in his book, Hinduism and Ecology: Seeds of Truth.

The International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON), a global Vaishnava spiritual institution with temples all over the world, believes architecture is one of the ways to propagate Krishna's mission.
An imposing temple would proclaim the status of Vrindavan as one of India's spiritual capitals and attract global attention towards Krishna and his message," explains Suvyakta NarasimhaDasa, president of the Vrindavan unit of Akshaya Patra Foundation, a charitable body set up by ISKCON to look after the new temple.

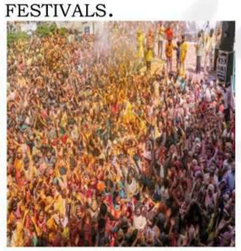
Braj, spread across 5,000 square kilometres around Mathura-Vrindavan in Uttar Pradesh, is Krishna's own body, claim vedic texts.
Once upon a time, the region had 137 forests and 1,000 kunds or water bodies. Today, only three of the 137 groves, associated with the legend of Radha Krishna, remain, while the rest have been lost to rapid urbanisation. Most of the kunds have either silted up, been encroached upon or have become garbage dumps.
Braj Foundation aims to rejuvenate the water bodies, forest groves and hills in Braj, in what it considers is the best form of Krishna bhakti.



vrindavan and devotees:: tourist hub

Vrindavan is considered to be a holy place for Vaisnavism tradition of Hinduism. It is a center of Krishna worship and the area includes places like Govardhana and Gokul that are associated with Krishna. Millions of devotees of Radha Krishna visit these places of pilgrimage every year and participate in a number of festivals.







Located in the western part of Uttar Pradesh, Mathura is a jumble of never-ending lanes teeming with folks, rickshaws and glittering shops
The city is dotted with magnificent temples, most of them dedicated to Lord Krishna, the city's presiding deity and its first citizen. These temples depict various phases of Lord Krishna's life, taking the devotees back to the divine era. Mathura is an important pilgrimage destination of the Hindus and is one of the seven sacred cities of India.

chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 115010107
guide : ar. deepti sagar

hare krishna hare krishna,
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site analysis :

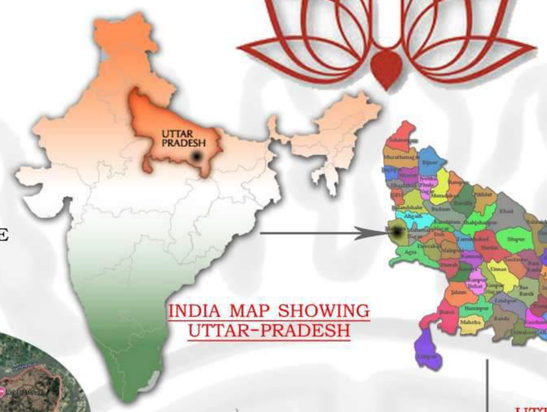
location:

Vrindavan also known as Brindaban, is located in Mathura district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh and It is located to the south of the national capital . It is located at a distance of 15 km from Mathura. Vrindavan is closely located to the Agra-Delhi Highway.

Chandrodaya Mandir is situated at Bhaktivedanta Swami Marg, near Akshaya Patra Temple, Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh 281121



Krishna Bhumi is strategically located on the Chhatikara Road in Vrindavan, just 2 kms from NH-2 connecting Delhi and Agra. A number of renowned temples of Vrindavan including Prem Mandir, ISKCON Temple, Maa Vaishno Devi Dham, Bankey Bihari Temple, Radha Ballabh Mandir are within 3 kms from the project. The famous Madan Mohan Temple, Nidhivan and the Yamuna River are around 4.5 kms from Krishna Bhumi. While the Vrindavan Railway Station is 5 kms from the project, the Yamuna Expressway is 6 kms away.



INDIA MAP SHOWING UTTAR-PRADESH



UTTAR-PRADESH SHOWING MATHURA



MATHURA MAP SHOWING VRINDAVAN

SEISMIC ZONE DIAGRAM OF U.P

Criteria	Detail	Remarks
Location	Vrindavan, Mathura	Positive, high visitors annually
Plot area	110 acres	Positive,
Geo-location	27.567776°N, 77.644932°E	
Altitude	174 meters	
Site access	Near Delhi-Agra highway.	Positive, as easy access
Land use	Agriculture	Positive, for landscaping purposes.
Topography	Plain terrain as agricultural land	Positive, no need to fill earth
Soil type	Silty soil, Sandy soil and Loamy soil are found in the area	
Soil bearing capacity	1kg/cubic cm	Positive,
Slope	No slope,	Positive, desired slope can be achieved.
Linkage	1) Mathura City – 15 km 2) Mathura Rly. Stn. – 20 km 3) Govardhan – 26 km 4) Gokul – 33 km 5) Bharatpur – 40 km 6) Barsana – 46 km 7) Delhi Airport – 160 km	Positive, as nearer to close cities
Seismic zone	4	Highly negative, as prone to earthquake.
Ground water table depth	50-60 feet	
Annual rainfall	600mm	Positive,

site specifications & connectivity

Location: vrindavan, Mathura
Area : 110 acre
Geographic coordinates 27.567776°N , 77.644932°E

disatances from neighbouring cities :

1) Mathura City – 15 km
2) Mathura Rly. Stn. – 20 km
3) Govardhan – 26 km
4) Gokul – 33 km
5) Bharatpur – 40 km
6) Barsana – 46 km
7) Delhi Airport – 160 km

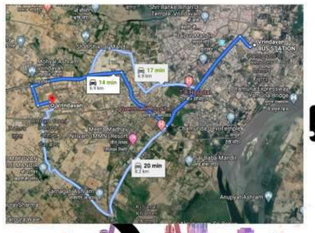


SITE SURROUNED BY LUSH GREEN FIELDS



4.9 km from vrindavan railway station

55 mins
14 mins
20 mins



6.9 km from vrindavan bus station

70 mins
17 mins
25 mins

about the soil :

1) Average water-holding capacity and so are fairly resistant to drought.
2) They warm up reasonably early in the spring.
3) They are moderately easy to work.
4) Depending how they were formed, some of the loams can contain stones which can affect sowing and harvesting of some crops.
5) A potentially fertile soil.

site surroundings:



KRISHNA VALLERY RESORT



SHRI GOVERDHAN GARDEN



KRISHNA JANMASTHAMI ASHRAM



SITE



MOHYAL ASHRAM VRINDAVAN



GOPAL GADH TEMPLE



SHRI BHOLENATH JI KA MANDIR



aim of temple:

THE TEMPLE IS PLANNED TO BE VIBRANT PLATEFORM FOR REVIVING THE LOST GLORIES OF OUR RICH HERITAGE THROUGH FESTIVALS, CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

THE STRIKING STRUCTURE WILL BE DESIGNED TO BLEND THE TRADITIONAL INDIAN "NAGRA" TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE WITH ODERN AESTHETICS.

Main Objective is to make ideal bridge for peace, tolerance and harmony among all communal and regional divides splintering India as well as the entire world.

seismic zone measures:

	MAXIMUM HEIGHT	MORTAR MIX	BANDS	VERTICAL REINFOR-CEMENT	DIAMETER OF VERTICAL REINFOR-CEMENT	MORTAR MIX FOR BAND / VERTICAL REINFOR-CEMENT	BRACING OF PITCHED ROOF
Building with Strip Foundation on Rock/ Hard Soil/Medium soil	Four Storey (Less than 15 m)	1:6 Cement-Sand or 1:2:9 Cement-Lime-Sand	1. Lintel Band 2. Roof Band/ Gable Band 3. Plinth Band	At Joints and corners	Single Bar of 12 mm (TMT/TOR) or 16mm (MS)	1:3 Cement-Sand or M 15 Concrete	Bracing at Tie Level
Building with Strip Foundation on Soft soil	Four Storey (Less than 15 m)	1:6 Cement-Sand or 1:2:9 Cement-Lime-Sand	1. Lintel Band 2. Roof Band/ Gable Band 3. Plinth Band	1. At Joints and corners 2. At Jambs of Openings	Single Bar of 12mm (TMT/TOR) or 16mm (MS)	1:3 Cement-Sand or M 15 Concrete	Bracing at Tie Level

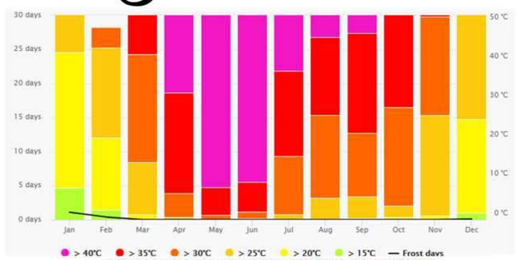
chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

name: shilpi sharma
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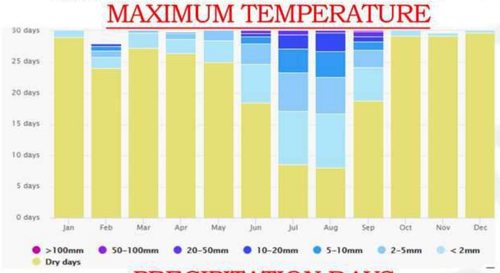
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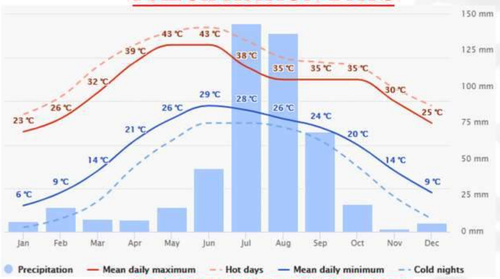
analysis of site:



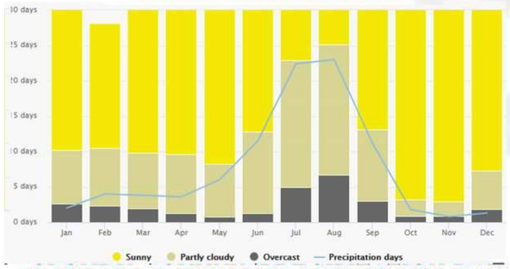
MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE



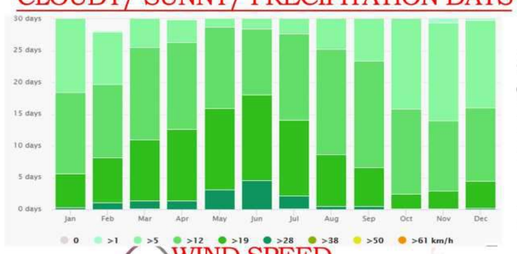
PRECIPITATION DAYS



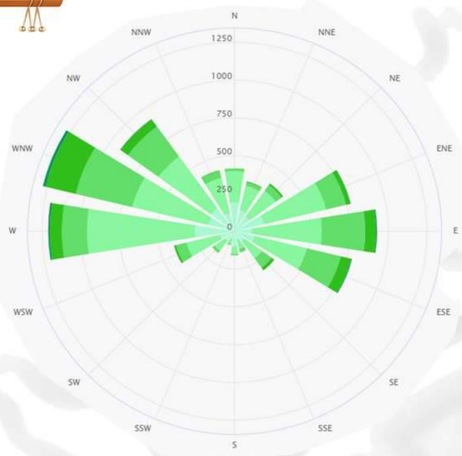
TEMPERATURE TABLE



CLOUDY/ SUNNY/ PRECIPITATION DAYS



WIND SPEED



wind rose diagram

WIND ROSE FOR SITE SHOWS HOW MANY HOURS PER YEAR THE WIND BLOWS FROM THE INDICATED DIRECTION.

building bye laws

1) FROM THE SITE MINUMUM FRONTAGE REQUIRED IS 30 M WHICH IS ACCESSED FROM MINIMUM 18 M WIDE ROAD.
2) FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSE THE MINIMUM AREA OF PLOT IS 40 M SQ AND WHICHS SHOULD BE ACCESSED FROM MINIMUM 3.5 M WIDE ROAD.
3) THE SET BACK REQUIRED UPTO THE HEIGHT OF 12.5 M IS MINIMUM OF 15 M AT FRONT AND ALL REST THREE SIDES TO BE OF 9 M MINIMUM.
4) THE F.A.R IS 1.50 AND GROUND COVERAGE IS 40% BOTH FOR NEW DEVLOPED/UNDEVLOPED OR DEVLOPED AREAS.
5) BASEMENT SHOULD BE MINIMUM OF 2.1 M IN HEIGHT AND MAXIMUM IS 4.5 M BUT INCASE OF MECHANISED PARKING IT CAN BE ADJUSTED AS PER DESIGN.
6) CLEARANCE ZONE FOR BUILDINGS NEAR HIGH TENSION ELECTRICAL LINE-ABOVE 220 KV AND UPTO INCLUDING 440KV IS REQUIRED
7) FOR REDUCING CONSUMPTION OF TOTAL ENERGY, FRESH POTABLE WATER AND REDUCTION IN TOTAL WASTE GENERATION BY MODERN BUILDINGS, THE GREEN BUILDING MEASURES ARE TO BE ADOPTED BY ALL BUILDING ON VARIOUS PLOT SIZES ABOVE 500 SQUARE METRES.
8) FOR PUBLIC BUILDING(MANDIR) 2.0 ECS FOR EVERY 100 SQUARE METRES OF PERMISSIBLE FAR OF PLOT.
9) THE PLINTH SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 450 MM AND MORE THAN 1.5 METRES
10) MINIMUM CORRIDOR IF ANY INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING IS FEVLIOPED IS 2.0 M
11) FIRE EXITS SHALL BE SO LOCATED SO THAT THE TRAVEL DISTANCE ON THE FLOOR SHALL NOT EXCEED 22.50 METRES
12 WIDTH OF FIRE EXIT SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 2 METRES

strength of location

1) IT HAS LONG AND RICH HISTORY.
2) RICH INVENTORY OF NATURAL MANMADE TOURISM.
3) PLACEMENT OF TOURISM AS A MAJOR ECONOMICS ACTIVITY.
4) LEADING FINANCIAL HUB.
5) MATHURA IS A PLACE WHICH USED TO HOLD MOST OF AGRARIAN LAND.
6) NEAR CAPITAL CITY.
7) RICH LANDSCAPED AREAS.

weekness of location

1) NO REVIVAL OF CULTURAL HERITAGE.
2) LESSER INTREST FOR PILGRIMS TO VISIT CITY.
3) OUTSKIRT OF THE MAIN CITY.
4) EXTREME HEAT DURING THE SUMMER FOR OUTDOOR TRAVELLING
5) NO PROPER CONNECTIVITY.
6) NO MEDICAL FACILITIES NEARBY THE SITE

opportunities

1) LANDSCAPING WILL PROVIDE ISOLATION TO THE MAIN AREA.
2) VAST AREA FOR FOUNTAIN, LAZER SHOW & OTHER EVENTS.
3) DESIGN OF CANTEEN AND SMALL OUTLETS WITHIN SITE .
4) PEACEFULL ENVIRONMENT FOR MEDITATION
5) VARIETY OF IDENTIFIED TOURIST RESOURCES
6) WILD LIFE TOURISM
7) PILGRIM TOURISM
8) HERITAGE TOURISM
9) ADVENTURE TOURISM

scope of design

1) OPENINGS WITH CORRIDORS WILL BE NATURALLY VENTILATED USING TRADITIONAL SCREEN WALLS (JALI).
2) EXPOSED BRICK WILL BE PREFERRED ON ALL SURFACES AND EXPOSE CONCRETE IN THE STRUCTURAL SYSTEM SO AS NOT TO CAUSE PROBLEMS IN THE PERIODIC MAINTENANCE OF THE BUILDING.

landscape will play a major role

1) THE INTENTION WILL BE TO CREATE AN ENVIRONMENT THAT SUPPORTS SOCIAL INTERACTION AND HELPS TO DEVELOP INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL.
2) THE OPEN SPACES WILL BE DESIGNED TO GATHER AND BALANCE. THE ELEMENTS THAT CREATE THE OPEN SPACES SUCH AS STREETS, WALKING PATHS, GREEN AREAS, COURTYARDS, SQUARES, GARDENS AND SPORTS AREAS WILL BE THE CONNECTORS THAT HAVE DIFFERENT POTENTIALS.
3) BY TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE TYPOLOGY OF CAMPUS LIFE AND CLIMATIC DATA, EACH BUILDING WILL HAVE PROTECTED COURTYARD AND COMFORT ZONE AREAS. THE SPACES WILL BE PROTECTED FROM THE PREVAILING WIND WITH EITHER BUILDING OR LANDSCAPE.
4) SEMI- COVERED COURTYARD- WITH PERGOLA WILL HELP TO AVOID DIRECT SUNLIGHT AND CREATE AIR MOVEMENT.

threat

1) CLEANLINESS OF THE AREA IMPROVED
2) SANTITATION SHOULD BE GIVEN PRIORITY
3) IT IS ALREADY FACING STIFF COMPETITION FROM THE NEIGHBOR STATE.
4) IT HAS TO TAKE STEPS FOR FASTER POSITIONING

CRITERIA	SITE	REMARKS
TRAFFIC	HIGH TRAFFIC AS THE SITE LOCATED ON HIGHWAY	NEGATIVE AS RISK OF ACCIDENT IS HIGH
NOISE	LOW LEVEL OF NOISE POLLUTION AS LOCATED IN VILLAGE	POSITIVE AS IT WILL PROVIDE PEACEFUL ENVIRONMENT
POLLUTION	LOW AS SURROUNDED AREA ARE GREEN & FLOURISHED WITH TREES.	HIGHLY POSTIVE
SURROUNDING LAND USE	AGRICULTURAL LAND SITES	POSITIVE AS IT WILL REDUCE CHANCES OF PUBLIC INFERENCES

chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

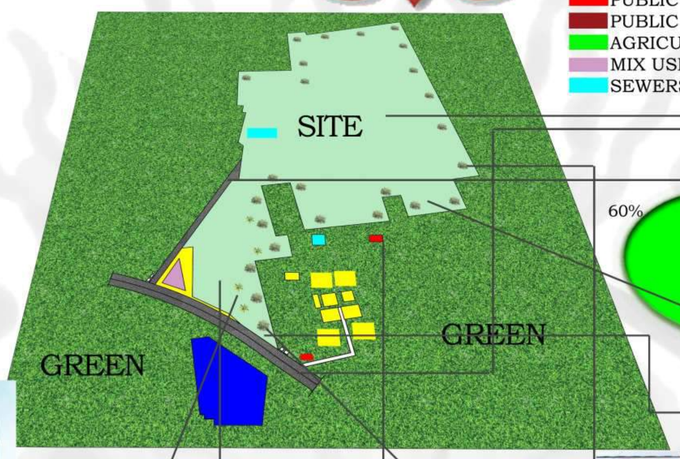
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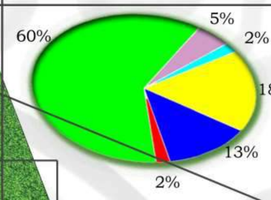
analysis of site:

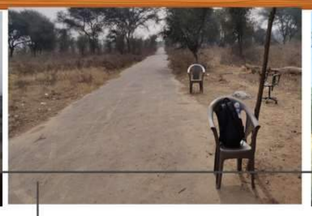
The temple complex sprawls over 26 acres, while the temple is spread over 5 acres. The complex under construction will comprise 12 forests and four temples. The forests will be named Madhuvana, Talavana, Kumudavana, Bahulavana, Kamyavana, Khadiravana, Vrindavana, Bhadravana, Bilvavana, Lohavana, Bhandiravana and Mahavana after the twelve gardens of Braja.
The complex of Vrindavan Chandrodaya Temple in Mathura will have a 12-acre parking lot and a Krishna theme park with fun rides for kids as well as laser shows. Visitors will be allowed to join celebration of all Indian Hindu festivals and participate in spiritual events at the temple complex throughout the year.



LAND USE MAP

LEGENDS
- RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- PUBLIC BUILDING
- PUBLIC UTILITY
- AGRICUTURAL PARK
- MIX USE
- SEWERS/WATER BODY







sewage

1) The site have a slope toward the highway.
2) The drains are installed along the side lane of main road and are running 8 feet deeper the road level.
3) The site is provided with proper channels which is installed with the drain.



electricity

1) The site was proposed to have two divisions for transformers.
2) For temple 3600 kv with 6 transformers.
3) 600kv 6 generators areto be installed.
4) Electricity reuirements will meet up from Nagar Nigam electricity.

soil

The soils of the district which forms a part of the Indo- Gangetic alluvium (consisting of sand , clay, kankar and reh) have remarkable diversities in different areas. By and large, mainly three types of soils, namely Silty soil, Sandy soil and Loamy soil are found in the area. classified as tropical and brown soils.

hydrogeology

The area is underlain by unconsolidated sediments which are deposited uncomfortably over the Pre-Cambrian basement Delhi System.
The shallow aquifer group occur down to depth of 50.0 mbgl where as deep aquifers group exist between the depth range of 135 - 185 mbgl. The aquifer material is generally composed of fine to medium grained sand. Kankars are invariably associated with sand and clay in older alluvium plain.

miscellaneous :

1) Materials are to be imported from Agra & Jaipur.
2) Water source unit : Yamuna river
3) power station will comprise of : pcc panel dgc coresy panel transformer battery room







vegetation

1) Mulberry, eucalyptus, pine, kikar, shisham ,babul are some of the trees found here.
2) oilseeds (mustard seed, sunflower,wheat sugarcane, cotton etc are comman crops here.
3) Marigold, Gladiolus, Rose other are the medicinal plants found here.
4) On the site decidious tree and wild Shrubs are currently present.

climatic conditions

The city experiences four distinct seasons -
1) spring (February - March)
2) summer (April - August)
3) fall/autumn (September - October)
4) winter (November - January)
5) along with the monsoon season setting in towards the latter half of the summer.
6) Summers, from early April to mid-October, are typically hot and humid, with an average daily
7) June high temperature of 40 °C104 °F).
8) January lowest temperature of 6.1 °C .

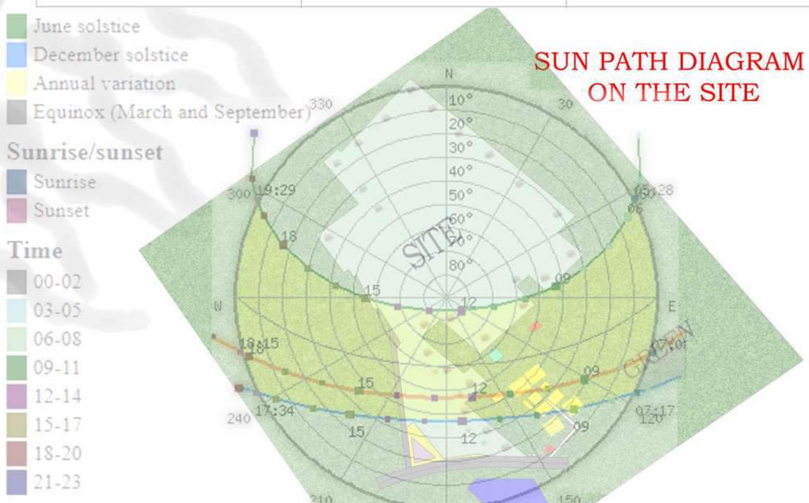

TREE WITH DIA <1.5 M





SITE WORK IN CONSTRUCTION PHASE

IN SITE	TO BE REMOVED / RETAINED	REMARKS
WATER BODY	TO BE RETAINED	IT WILL ADD TO THE BEAUTY OF THE SITE , ALSO LOWER THE MICRO CLIMATE OF THE SITE
TREE WITH DIA (1.5 METER >)	TO BE RETAINED	IT WILL PROVIDE BARRIER TO NOISE AND PROVIDE CLEAN POLLUTION FREE ENVIRONMENT
BUILDING HUT SHAPED	TO BE RETAINED	CAN BE USED IN FUTURE AS THE BUILDING IS IN GOOD SHAPE
BUILDING	TO BE REMOVED	AS THE BUILDING IS IN POOR CONDITION AND IS DANGEROUS
ROAD	TO BE RETAINED	USED FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF MATERIAL DURING CONSTRUCTION



SUN PATH DIAGRAM ON THE SITE

chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 11501010171
guide : ar. deepti sagar

hare krishna hare krishna,
krishna krishna hare hare....

hare raama hare raama,
raaama raaama hare hare...

case study : shri krishna balram mandir ,vrindavan

introduction :



Sri Krishna-Balaram Mandir is a Gaudiya Vaishnava temple in the holy city of Vrindavan. It is one of the main ISKCON temples in India and internationally.
This grand temple represents the fulfilled dream of Srila Prabhupada, Founder Acharya of ISKCON, who wished to construct a temple of unparalleled beauty for the worship of the transcendental brothers Krishna and Balaram in the same village where They played more than five thousand years ago.Krishna-Balaram Mandir enforces one of the highest standards of cleanliness and of deity worship in all of Vrindavan.

about :

This entire temple complex is a busy preaching powerhouse comprised of thirty departments including a guesthouse, welcome center, Samadhi museum, ten book stalls, bakery, restaurant, broadcast studio, residential Brahmacari ashram and a Deity department with one of the highest standards of worship in the world, engaging more than one hundred devotees directly in the seva everyday

history :

The ISKCON Temple at Vrindavan was built in the year 1975 and inaugurated on the auspicious occasion of Ram Navami. The foundation of the temple was laid by Swami Prabhupada, better known by the name of Srila Prabhupada. He personally supervised over the construction of the temple.

location :

Bhaktivedanta Swami Marg,
Raman Reiti, Vrindavan,
Uttar Pradesh 281121
SITE: 3.50 acres
ARCHITECT: Mr. saurabh das
devotee from holland
ORIENTATION : NORTH-SOUTH LONGER AXIS OF TEMPLE
MATERIAL : DECORATED PIECES OF STONES



INDIA SHOWING UTTAR PRADESH



UTTAR PRADESH SHOWING MATHURA

approach :

33 min (12.1 km)
via Mathura - Vrindavan Marg/
NH2-Bhuteshwar Rd

Indira Gandhi International T3 Rd
3 h 12 min (170 km)
via Western Peripheral Expy and NH19/
NH 44

12 min (3.3 km)
via Mathura - Vrindavan Marg/NH2
-Bhuteshwar Rd and Parikrama Marg.





VRINDAVAN MAP

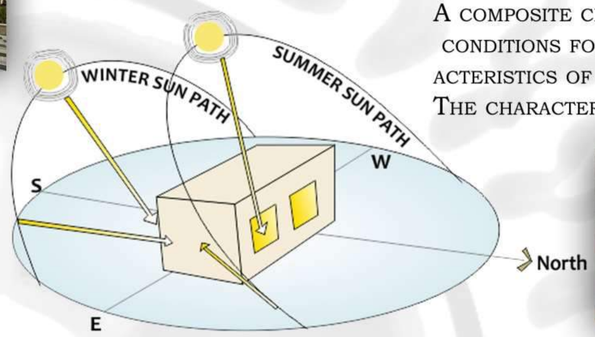


Northern style of temple architecture.

climate :

Mathura is located at 27.28°N 77.41°E. It has an average elevation of 174 metres (570 feet).
The climate of Mathura comes in composite climate, tropical extreme with very hot summers with temperatures rising beyond 44°C, and cold and foggy winters with temperature dipping to 5°C. The average rainfall is 793 mm, received mostly during the monsoons from July to September.

A composite climate is one that has weather conditions outside of normal conditions for at least half a year Composite climate displays the characteristics of hot and dry, warm and humid as well as cold climates. The characteristics change from season to season.









reason for choosing this case study :

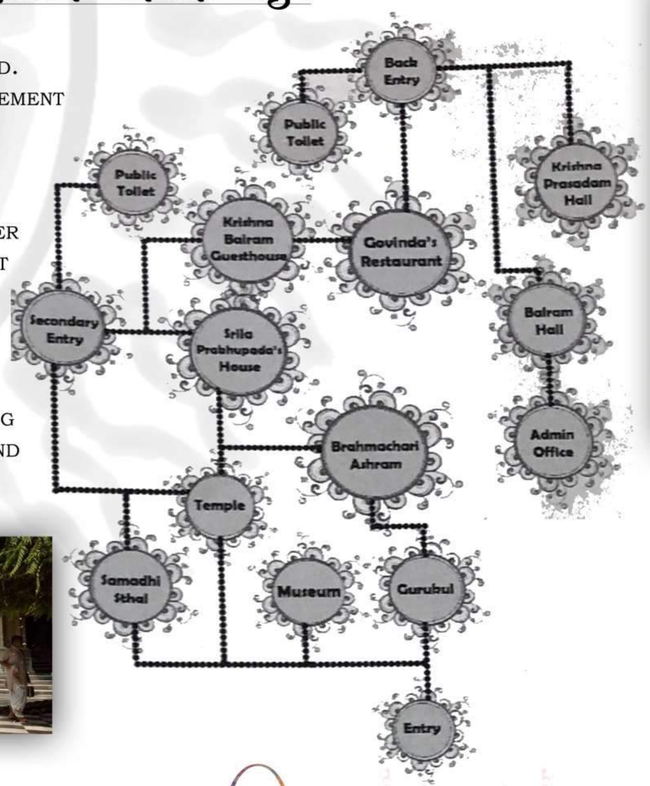
1. utilization of spaces.
2. architectural elements used.
3. comprises of all the requirement of all temple elements.

planning :

THE TEMPLE COMPLEX HAVE PROPER CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN DIFFERENT BLOCKS. THE ENTRY IS FROM THREE SIDES MAKING THE ACCESSIBLITY EASY AND CONVIENIENT FOR THE PUBLIC. THE PRIMARY MOVEMENT PATH IS LINEAR LEADING TO THE GATE FROM COURTYARD AND THEN THE PEDESTAL N WHICH THE DIETIES ARE KEPT.







chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 115010107
guide : ar. deepti sagar

hare krishna hare krishna,
krishna krishna hare hare....

hare raama hare raama,
raaama raaama hare hare...

site plan :







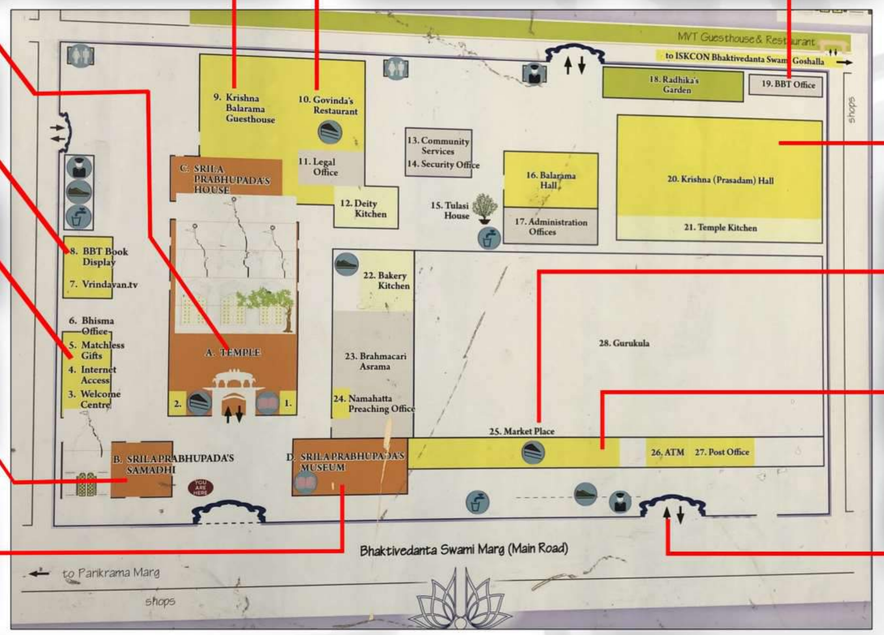












the entrance dwar :

THE ENTRANCE DWAR IS THROUGH A MAGNIFICANT ARCH MADE UP OF WHITE MARBLE WHICH IS EXTENSIVELY CARVED .THE AREA OF ATHE ENTRANCE COURTYARD IS AABOUT 300 SQM.PERPENDICULAR TO THE ENTRANCE DWAR IS THE MAIN TEMPLE ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE ENTRANCE IS THE SAMADHI STHAL OF SWAMI PRABHUPADA AND THE RIGHT IS THE MUSEUM.





samadhi sthal :

1) SRILA PRABHUPADA CONTINUED TO TRAVEL, PREACH AND TRANSLATE SHRIMAD BHAGARATAM UNTIL HE DIED IN 1977 AT HIS HOME IN VRINDAVAN.
2) HIS DISCIPLES HAVE CONSTRUCTED THIS MAGNIFICENT IN HIS HONOUR.
3) ITS IS LOCATED ON THE LEFT OF THE ENTRANCE DWAR.
4) IDOL OF SRILA PRABHUPADA IS PLACED IN THE CENTRAL CHAMBER OF ABOUT 3M X 3M ON A RAISED PLATFORM.
5) IT IS DECORATED WITH CHATTRIS AND CARVED PILLARS AND MARVELLOUS ORNAMETATION.
6) IT HAS TWO PARIKARMA PATH, ONE ON A GROUND FLOOR AND SECOND ON THE FIRST FLOOR.
7) THE PARIKARMA MARG IS 1.5M WIDE AND ON THE FLOOR THERE ARE 108 PAINTED FLOWERS ON WHICH DEVOTEES WALK ON AROUND THE IDOL CHANTING THE HOLY MAHAMANTRA.











ENTRANCE

SCHEMATIC PLAN OF SAMADHI STHAL





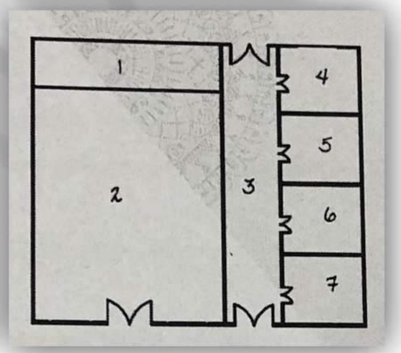
museum :

1) THE MUSEUM IS ON THE RIGHT OF THE ENTRANCE DWAR.
2) THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE MUSEUM WAS USED AS THE DISPLAY FOR BOOK COW PRODUCTS AND SCLUPTURES.
3) THE FIRST FLOOR HAS THE GALLERY FOR THE PAINTING OF RUSSIAN ARTISTS.
THE MAIN THEME OF THE PAINTING ARE RADHA KRISHNA, SITA RAM, LAKSHMAN, HANUMAN CHAITANYA.
4) THE AREA OF THE MUSEUM IS ABOUT 405SQM.

balram hall :

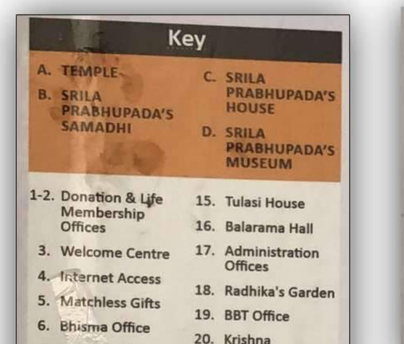


1) THE BALRAM HALL IS THE PLACE WHERE PEOPLE GATHER TO RECIEVE VEDIC KNOWLEDGE AND PREACHING.
2) 500-600 PEOPLE CAN ACCOMODATE AT A TIME IN THE HALL.
3) THE STAGE IN THE HALL IS OCCUPIED BY THE PRABHU WHO IMPARTS PREACHING.
4) BESIDE THE BALRAM HALL IS THE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE WHICH HAS FOUR ROOM VISA SECTION ROOM, MANAGER'S ROOM PRESIDENT'S ROOM, AND VICE-PRESIDENT'S ROOM.
5) AREA OF THE BLOCK IS 275SQM.



LEGEND
1. STAGE
2 HALL
3. CORRIDOR
4. VISA-SECTION ROOM
5. PRESIDENT'S ROOM
6. VICE PRESIDENT'S ROOM
7. MANAGER'S ROOM

SCHEMATIC PLAN OF BALRAM HALL









SCHEMATIC PLAN OF MUSEUM







chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 115010107
guide : ar. deepti sagar

hare krishna hare krishna,
krishna krishna hare hare....

hare raama hare raama,
raaama raaama hare hare...

brahmachari ashram :

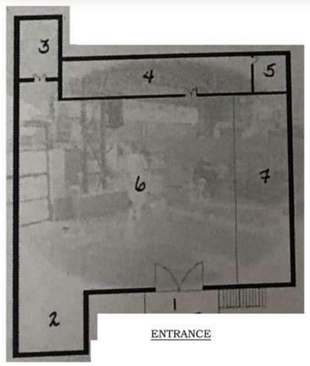
1. A PORTION OF THE GURUKUL BUILDING IS UTILIZED AS THE BRAHACHARI ASHRAM.
2. IT PROVIDES ACCOMODATION TO THE BRAHMACHARI.
3. THERE ARE ABOUT 140 BRAHMACHARIS. THEY LIVE IN THE TEMPLE COMPLEX AND SERVE THE SUPREME LORD KRISHNA.
4. THE AREA OF THE ASHRAM IS 700SQM.





prasadam hall :

1. THE KRISHNA PRASADM HALL CAN 500-600 PEOPLE AT TIME.
2. IT IS USED TO SERVE THE 'PRASAD' TO THE DEVOTEES.
3. A PORTION OF THE HALL IS KEPT SEPERATELY FOR THE BRAHMACHARIS.
4. IT IS SEGREGATED AREAS FOR KITCHEN, WASH AREA AND TOILETS.
5. AREA OF THE HALL IS 1200SQM.



LEGENDS
1. ENTRANCE
2. WASH AREA
3. TOILET
4. KITCHEN
5. COLD STORAGE
6. HALL
7. FOR BRAHMACHARIS

SCHEMATIC PLAN OF PRASADAM HALL



govinda restaurant :

GOVINDA IS A NAME FOR KRISHNA WHICH MEANS "HE WHO GIVES PLEASURE TO SENSES "NEW GOVINDA RESTAURANT IS ONE OF MORE THAN 150 ISKCON RESTAURANTS AROUND THE WORLD WHICH PRAMOTES `PURE VEGETARINISM BY SERVING DELICIOUS PRASADAM.





prabhupada's house :

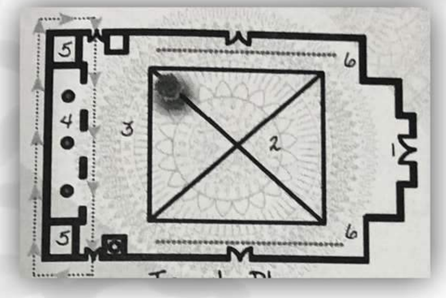
THE RESIDENCE OF HIS DIVINE GRACE A.C. BHAKTIVEDANTA SWAMI PRABHUPADA IS LOCATED BETWEEN THE TEMPLE AND THE BALRAM GUEST HOUSE FROM 1973-1977,PRABHUPADA LIVED HERE WHENEVER HE VISITED VRINDAVAN.IT WAS HERE IN THIS HOUSE, ON 14 NOV 1977,THAT HE LEFT THIS WORLD.

the temple :

1. THE TEMPLE IS BUILT IN THE BENGAL RENAISSANCE STYLE WITH BRIGHT FRESSOES ON KRISHNA'S LIFE.
2. THE ORNAMENTAL WORK PEACOCKS, ELEPHANTS, SCROLLS WAS DONE BY SKILLED MASONS.
3. THE TEMPLE IS APPROACHED BY ANOTHER ARCHED GATEWAY AND COURT-YARD IN THE CENTRE.
4. THE TEMPLE HAS THE COURTYARD PLANNING.
5. THE TEMPLE HAS THREE ALTARS. THE FIRST ALTAR IS FOR SRI SRI GAURI NITAYAI THE SECOND ALTAR FOR SRI SRI KRISHNA BALRAM AND THE THIRD ALTAR IS FOR SRI SRI RADHA SHYAMSUNDAR ALONG WITH THEIR 'GOPIS' LALITA AND VISHAKHA.
6. THE COURTYARD IS THE MANDA OF THE TEMPLE.
7. AREA OF THE TEMPLE IS MANDAP AND KIRTAN HALL IS 325SQM.
8. NO STICK RULES AND PROPORSION IS FOLLOWED EMPHASIS IS GIVEN ON THE BEAUTY AND MOOD OF THE DIETIES.
9. THE BOOK STALLS AND SHOPS WERE INSIDE THE TEMPLE.
10. THE TEMPLE HAS ALTA, PARIKARMA PATH, MANDAP AND AISLES.
11. THE IDOL OF SRILA PRABHUPANDA IS ONE THE RIGHT OF THE DIETY.







TEMPLE PLAN

LEGENDS
1) ENTRANCE
2) MANDAPA
3) KIRTAN ARA
4) GARBHA GRIHA
5) OFFICES
6) SHOPS

bhaktivedanta gurukul and international school (bgis) :

1. SCHOOL WAS FOUNDED BY HIS DIVINE GRACE A.C. BHAKTIVEDANTA SWAMI PRABHUPADA IN 1976.
2. AREA OF GURUKUL IS 2500SQM.
3. GURUKUL HAS A CENTRAL COURTYARD.
4. BGIS IMPARTS EDUCATION FROM CLASSES 1-12TH.
5. THERE ARE TOTAL 20 CLASSROOMS WITH 40 STUDENTS IN EACH CLASS.
6. THE SCHOOL IS ONLY FOR BOYS, WHICH COMBINES A STRONG ACADEMICS CURRICULUM WITH THE RICHNESS AND DEPTH OF VAISHNAVA CULTURE AND HERITAGE.
7. THE SCHOOL ALSO OFFERS BOARDING FACILITIES WITH 40 ROOMS.
8. THE MESS PROVIDES DINING FACILITIES FOR 100 STUDENTS AT A TIME.
9. A PART OF THE GURUKUL IS USED AS THE BRAHMACHARI ASHRAM.



ACADEMIC BLOCK



HOSTEL BLOCK

other amenities :



POST OFFICE



SHOES STALL



ISKON DEVELOPMENT PROJECT OFFICE



SHOPS





COW PROTECTION OFFICE



LOCKER ROOM

chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 115010107
guide : ar. deepti sagar

hare krishna hare krishna,
krishna krishna hare hare....

hare raama hare raama,
raaama raaama hare hare...

case study : prem mandir, vrindavan

introduction :



Prem Mandir is a monument of God's love. Prem Mandir is like a magnet that attracts the heart and mind of every sincere spiritual seeker and everyone who desires to experience the love of God. It has revealed, rejuvenated and firmly established the true form of devotion, and gives guidelines and devotional material for spiritual aspirants for all time to come

about :

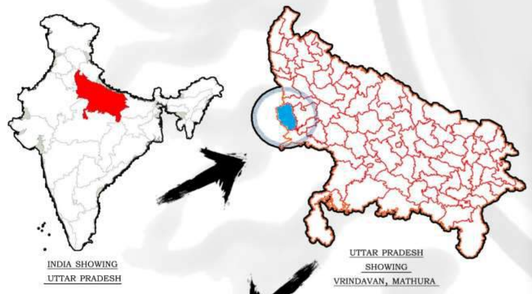
Prem Mandir is situated in Raman Reti in the holy land of Shri Vrindavan; the divine abode of Shri Radha Krishana's loving pastimes. This temple is an outstanding monument in terms of its unique architecture beauty and grandeur. It is adjacent to ISKON temple and on the Chhatikara Road.

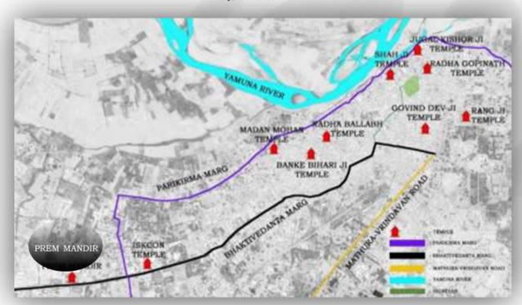
history :

Prem Mandir has been built under the auspices of Jagadguru Kripalu Prishat (JKP). JKP is an international, nonprofit, spiritual, educational, social and charitable organization. It was founded by Jagadguru Shri Kripalu Ji Maharaj . Shri Maharaji , was honored with the title of Jagadguru by Kashi Vidvat Parishat, the distinguished and exclusive organisation of 500 Vedic scholars, in the holy city of Kashi, on 14 January 1957. This title of Jagadguru was last granted more than 700 years ago.

location :

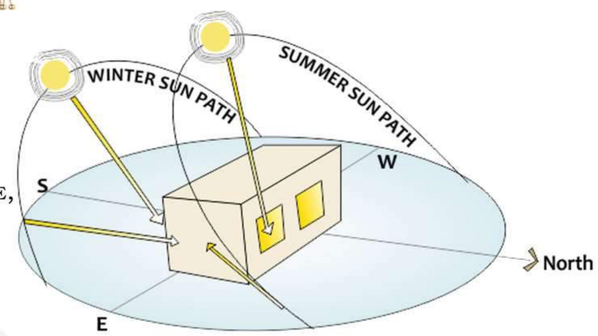
LOCATION : RAMAN RETI VRINDAVAN, BANGARAT AT CHATIKARA ROAD, VRINDAVAN
TOTAL SITE AREA : 55 ACRES
ARCHITECT : AR. TRIVEDI
FOOTFALL : 300 PEOPLE PER HOUR, 4000 PEOPLE PER DAY.
APPROACH ROAD : BHAKTIVEDANTA MARG, 14M WIDE ROAD
YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT : 2012
ARCHITECTURE STYLE : RAJASTHANI SOMNATH GUJARATI ARCHITECTURE.
ORIENTATION : WEST FACING TEMPLE.
CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUE : MODERN CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUE IS USED WITH TRABEATED STYLE
MATERIAL : ITALIAN KRARA MARBLE.





climate :

Mathura is located at 27.28°N 77.41°E. It has an average elevation of 174 metres (570 feet). The climate of Mathura comes in composite climate, tropical extreme with very hot summers with temperatures rising beyond 44°C, and cold and foggy winters with temperature dipping to 5°C. The average rainfall is 793 mm, received mostly during the monsoons from July to September.





A composite climate is one that has weather conditions outside of normal conditions for at least half a year Composite climate displays the characteristics of hot and dry, warm and humid as well as cold climates. The characteristics change from season to season.

approach :

33 min (12.1 km)
via Mathura - Vrindavan Marg/ NH2-Bhuteshwar Rd

Indira Gandhi International T3 Rd
3 h 12 min (170 km)
via Western Peripheral Expy and NH19/ NH 44

12 min (3.3 km)
via Mathura - Vrindavan Marg/NH2 -Bhuteshwar Rd and Parikrama Marg.





Prem Mandir lit up in the night

reason for choosing as case study :

The temple complex is planned for large gathering. The landscape for the complex has a concept of dipicting krishna leelas and the ornamentation used as a point of attraction.

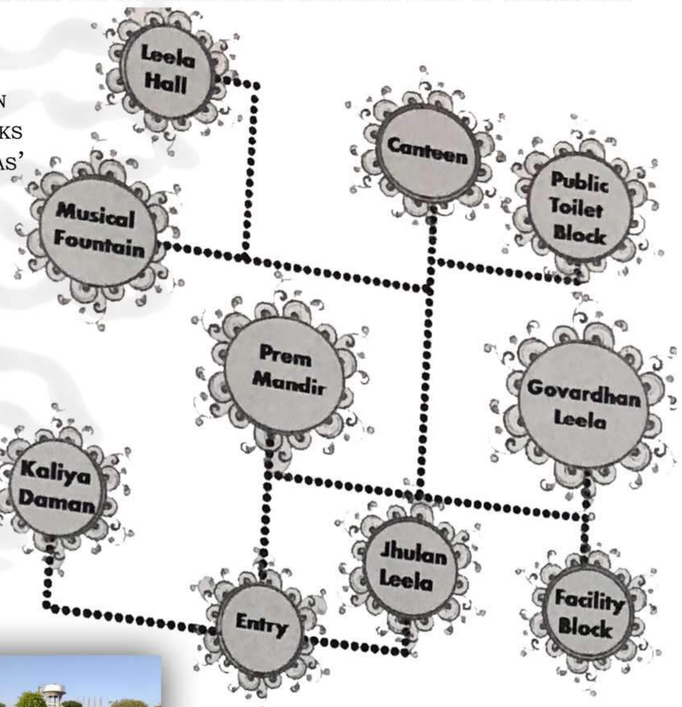
planning concept :

The temple complex is planned keeping in mind the heavy footfall hence the blocks are segregated like the different 'leelas' has been kept away from one another to avoid huge gathering at one place. The temple complex caters to different facilities of the public like the temple for workshop, musical fountain for entertainment. Canteen for fooding and public toilets.









PLANNING CIRCULATION THROUGH BUBBLE DIAGRAM

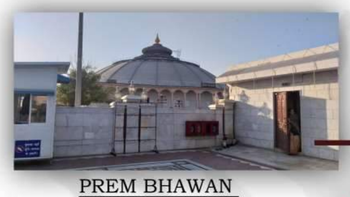
chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 115010107
guide : ar. deepti sagar

hare krishna hare krishna,
krishna krishna hare hare....

hare raama hare raama,
raaama raaama hare hare...

site layout :



PREM BHAWAN
(BHAJAN SANGHRALAY)



MUSICAL FOUNTAIN



ADMIN BLOCK



SITE PLAN OF PREM MANDIR, VRINDAVAN



TEMPLE BLOCK



STAFF RESIDENCE
ENTRY
GATE NO. 2



GOVERDHAN LEELA



GATE NO. 2
ADMIN BLOCK ENTRY

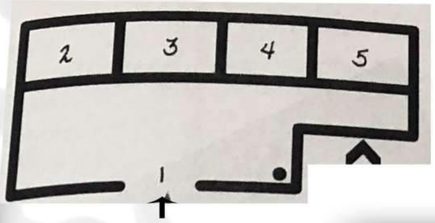


MAIN ENTRY



KEY PLAN

LEGENDS
1. ENTRANCE
2. DEVOTIONAL SHOP
3. INFORMATION CENTER
4. SWEET SHOP
5. BOOK SHOP



FACILITY BLOCK



entrance dwar : WHEN ONE ENTER THE TEMPLE PREMISES THROUGH THE BEAUTIFULLY ENGRARED ENTRANCE DWAR, ONE BEHOLDS THE EXQUISITE BEAUTY OF THE GRADE TEMPLE, THE BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND THE LIVELY DIORAMAS, ALL OF WHICH GIVE EXTREME MENTAL PEACE TO THE BEHOLDER.



jhulan leela : JHULAN LEELA IS ONE OF THE MANY LEELAS OF LORD KRISHNA WHICH IS DEPICTED IN THE TEMPLE COMPLEX. IT HOLDS A GREAT RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE IN THE HINDU MYTHODOLOGY. LORD KRISHNA AND RADHA USED TO SWING ON A 'JHULA' IN THE JOYEST MINTH OF THE 'SAVAN'. THIS IS CALLED THE JHULAN LEELA OF LORD KRISHNA .THIS IS THE POINT OF ATTRACTION OF THE TEMPLE COMPLEX.







kaliya daman : KALIYA DAMAN INDICATE THE SCENE OF LORD KRISHNA WITH THE EVIL SNAKE. IT DEPICTED AS THE KALIYA DAMAN IN THE TEMPLE COMPLEX ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE ENTRANCE.





govardhan leela : GOVERDHAN LEELA OF LORD KRISHNA WHICH IS DEPICTED IN THE TEMPLE COMPLEX ON THE EAST.





facility block : THE FACILITY BLOCK IS PLACED ON THE SOUTH EAST OF THE TEMPLE. THE FACILITY BLOCK HAS BOOK SHOP, INFORMATION CENTRE, SWEET SHOP, DEVOTIONAL SHOP. THE AREA OF THE FACILITY BLOCK IS 300SQM.
THE BASEMENT OF THE FACILITY BLOCK HAS SHOE RACK . DRINKING WATER SPACE IS JUST ADJACENT TO THE FACILITY BLOCK.

chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

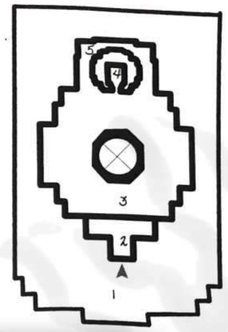
name: shilpi sharma
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guide : ar. deepti sagar

hare krishna hare krishna,
krishna krishna hare hare....

hare raama hare raama,
raaama raaama hare hare...

the temple :

THE SPOTLESSLY WHITE MARBLED PREM MANDIR IS LIKE A PEARL IN THE CENTER OF THE SPACIOUS TEMPLE PREMISES. ALL THE ENTRANCE DOORS OF THE TEMPLE ARE BEAUTIFULLY CARVED. THE PILLARS ARE ENGRAVED WITH BEAUTIFUL STATUES OF KINKARI SAKHIS AND MANJARI SAKHIS SERVING SHRI RADHA KRISHANA IN VARIOUS WAYS. THE ENTIRE TEMPLE IS BRIGHTLY LIT WITH ATTRACTIVE CHANDELIERS. ALL THE DOORS AND WINDOWS ARE ALSO BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED.



LEGENDS
1. PLATFORM
2. ENTRANCE (ANDHMANDAPA)
3. MANDAPA
4. GARBHGRIHA
5. PARIKARMA PATH





toilet :

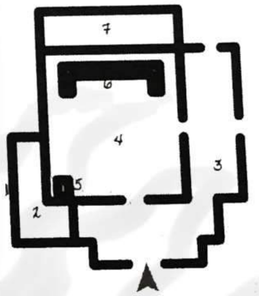


PUBLIC TOILET IS PLACED BESIDE THE CANTEEN & HAS AN EASY ACCESS FROM ANY POINT INSIDE THE TEMPLE COMPLEX. MALE AND FEMALE TOILETS ARE PLACED ADJACENT TO EACH OTHER.THE AREA OF THE ENTIRE TOILET BLOCK IS 198SQM.



canteen :





LEGENDS
1. ENTRANCE
2. STORE
3. SEMI COVERED
4. COVERED SITTING
5. CASH COUNTER
6. DISPLAY COUNTER
7. KITCHEN



THE CANTEEN IS BETWEEN THE MUSICAL FOUNTAIN AND THE GOVARDHAN LEELA.IT HAS BOTH COVERED AND SEMI COVERED SITTING.CANTEEN CAN BE ACCESSED FROM THE ASHRAM AS WELL. SITTING CAPACITY OF THE CANTEEN IS 108 (COVERED) AND ITS AREA IS 1000SQM. THE ENTRY OF THE CANTEEN IS FROM THREE SIDES.
THE SEMI COVERED SITTING CAN ALSO ACCOMODATE 100 PEOPLE.

leela hall :



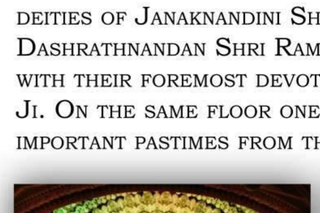


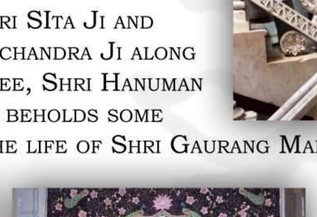


THE LEELA HALL ON THE NORTH OF THE TEMPLE COMPLEX IS PLACED BEHIND THE MUSICAL FOUNTAIN.
IT IS A MULTIPURPOSE HALL THAT IS USED FOR DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES LIKE ACCOMMODATION OF PRIESTS, CULTURAL PROGRAMS AND FOR " BHANDARAS".
ITS AREA IS 3309 SQM.

FIRST FLOOR (SHRI SITA RAM MANDIR)

THE SANCTUM ON THE FIRST FLOOR HAS BEAUTIFUL DEITIES OF JANAKNANDINI SHRI SITA JI AND DASHRATHNANDAN SHRI RAMCHANDRA JI ALONG WITH THEIR FOREMOST DEVOTEE, SHRI HANUMAN JI. ON THE SAME FLOOR ONE BEHOLDS SOME IMPORTANT PASTIMES FROM THE LIFE OF SHRI GAURANG MAHAPRABHU AS WELL.





THE GRAND STATUE OF THE PREVIOUS ORIGINAL JAGADGURUS AND THE RASIK SAINTS OF BRAJ ARE ALSO DISPLAYED HERE. JAGADGURU SHRI KRIPALU JI MAHARAJ RECONCILES AND HONORS THE PHILOSOPHIES OF THE PREVIOUS ORIGINAL JAGADGURUS AND HAS PAID HOMAGE TO THEM BY ESTABLISHING THEIR STATUE IN PREM MANDIR.

landscape :





LANDSCAPE IS A MAJOR PART OF TEMPLE COMPLEX. THERE ARE BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, FOUNTAINS, AND SCENES OF RADHA KRISHNA IN JHULAN LEELA, GOVERDHAN LEELA,KALIYA NAG LEELA. LANDSCAPE PLAYS A VERY KEEN AND IMPORTANT ROLE IN MAKING OF TEMPLE COMPLEX AESTICALLY, AND FOR NATURE ALSO.

SECOND FLOOR (SHRI RADHA KRISHNA)

THE GROUND FLOOR HAS THE BEAUTIFUL DEITIES OF VRISHBHANUNANDINI SHRI RADHARANI AND NANDNANDAN SHRI KRISHNA, ALONG WITH THE EIGHT MAHASAKHIS, THEIR DEAREST ASSOCIATES. THE DOORS OF THE SANCTUM ARE MADE OF PURE SANDALWOOD.





service :







FIRE HEADANT

WATER HEAD TANK



GIFT SHOP



POWER HOUSE



WATER COOLER

chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 115010107
guide : ar. deepti sagar

literature study : swaminarayan akshardham temple in new delhi, india





introduction :

Swaminarayan Akshardham portrays the essence of India's glorious heritage in all its facets of art, architecture, wisdom and spirituality. It celebrates the past, addresses the presentand shapes the future, inspiring all towards faith, harmony, happiness, integrity and national pride. Swaminarayan Akshardham is a gigantic success story. A testimony to an epic combination of volunteerism, talent and spiritual faith. Three hundred million hours of human effort! A 40-year project accomplished in only 5 years! It is a management feat in terms of acquiring the land in New Delhi tothe logistics of construction, for which the stones were quarried in Bansipahadpur (400 km away), and carved in Pindvada (600 km),Sikandra (250 km) and 24 other rural workshops in Rajasthan. After being transported to Delhi, each stone was assembled like a giant jigsaw puzzle. Millions of hours of dedication and hard work had gone into the concept and making of the complex, exhibition halls and the large format film.The lush lawns and landscapes that embellish 60 acres were nurtured at the nursery developed on the grounds. More than 900,000 saplings and shrubs of 250 varieties have been planted



history :

It was Built by HDH Pramukh Swami Maharaj in Order to Fulfill the wish of His Guru (Teacher) Brahmaswarup Yogiji Maharaj, the fourth successor in the spiritual hierarchy of Bhagwan Swaminarayan Famous As: It is famous as India's Spiritual Theme Park. Akshardham or Swaminarayan Akshardham complex is a Hindu mandir, and a spiritual-cultural campus in New Delhi, India. Also referred to as Akshardham Temple or Swaminarayan Akshardham, the complex displays millennia of traditional Hindu and Indian culture, spirituality, and architecture. The temple, which attracts approximately 70 percent of all tourists who visit Delhi, was officially opened on 6 November 2005 by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. It sits near the banks of the Yamuna adjacent to the 2010 Commonwealth Games village in eastern New Delhi. The temple, at the centre of the complex, was built according to the Vastu shastra and Pancharatra shastra. The complex features an Abhisheka Mandap, Sahaj Anand water show, a thematic garden and three exhibitions. According to Swaminarayan Hinduism, the word Akshardham means the abode of almighty Lord Swaminarayan and believed by followers as a temporal home of God on earth.

location :



INDIA MAP SHOWING NEW DELHI



DELHI MAP



AKSHARDHAM TEMPLE LOCATION MAP



AKSHARDHAM TEMPLE

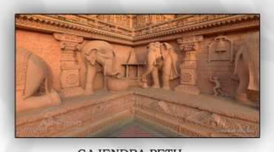
LOCATION: Noida Mor, Pandav Nagar New Delhi
BUILT YEAR: 2005,Designer- Kiran Trivedi Gr.
Built By: BAPS(Bochasanwasi Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha)
SITE AREA: 100 Acres approx.
MATERIAL USED: Rajasthani pink sandstone and Italian Carrara marble
ORIENTATION: East facing
SITE AROUND : Yagnapurush Kund, A Musical Fountain. Also World's Largest Yagna Kund (Sacrificial Fire). Architects and Engineers are the Volunteers and Followers from BAPS, Gujarat based NGO.





some amazing facts about the temple:

1. It is one of the biggest and most intricate religious places of worship ever constructed.
2. The Akshardham monument, built without steel, is entirely composed of sandstone and marble .
3. It consists of 234 ornately carved pillars, 9 ornate domes, 20 quadrangled shikhars, a spectacular Gajendra Pith (plinth of stone elephants) and 20,000 murtis and statues of India's great sadhus, devotees, acharyas and divine personalities.
4. The monument was built after over 300 million man hours of services rendered by 11,000 volunteers, sadhus and artisans.
5. The ornate external wall (Mandovar) is the only and largest, intricately carved structure with dimensions of 611ft x 31ft that is built in the last 800 years.
6. The Gajendra Pith stretching for 1,070 ft and weighing 3,000 tons, has 148 full-sized elephants, 42 birds and animals, 125 human sculptures.
7. The Akshardham parikrama (circumambulatory path) consists of 1,152 pillars, 145 windows and 154 samvaran shikhars; amounting to a total of 53,956 stones.



GAJENDRA PETH



GAJENDRA PETH



MARBLE WORK

selection criteria

The planning and traditional motives around the temple.
The project has almost same in complex features like library, exhibition areas etc.
The project is one of the major epitome in Today's temple history

chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 115010107
guide : ar. deepti sagar

hare krishna hare krishna,
krishna krishna hare hare....

hare raama hare raama,
raaama raaama hare hare...

visual study :



Marvelous Sculptures



Heavy Carvings on the ceiling



Sacred Water
of 108 rivers flowing around
the main temple



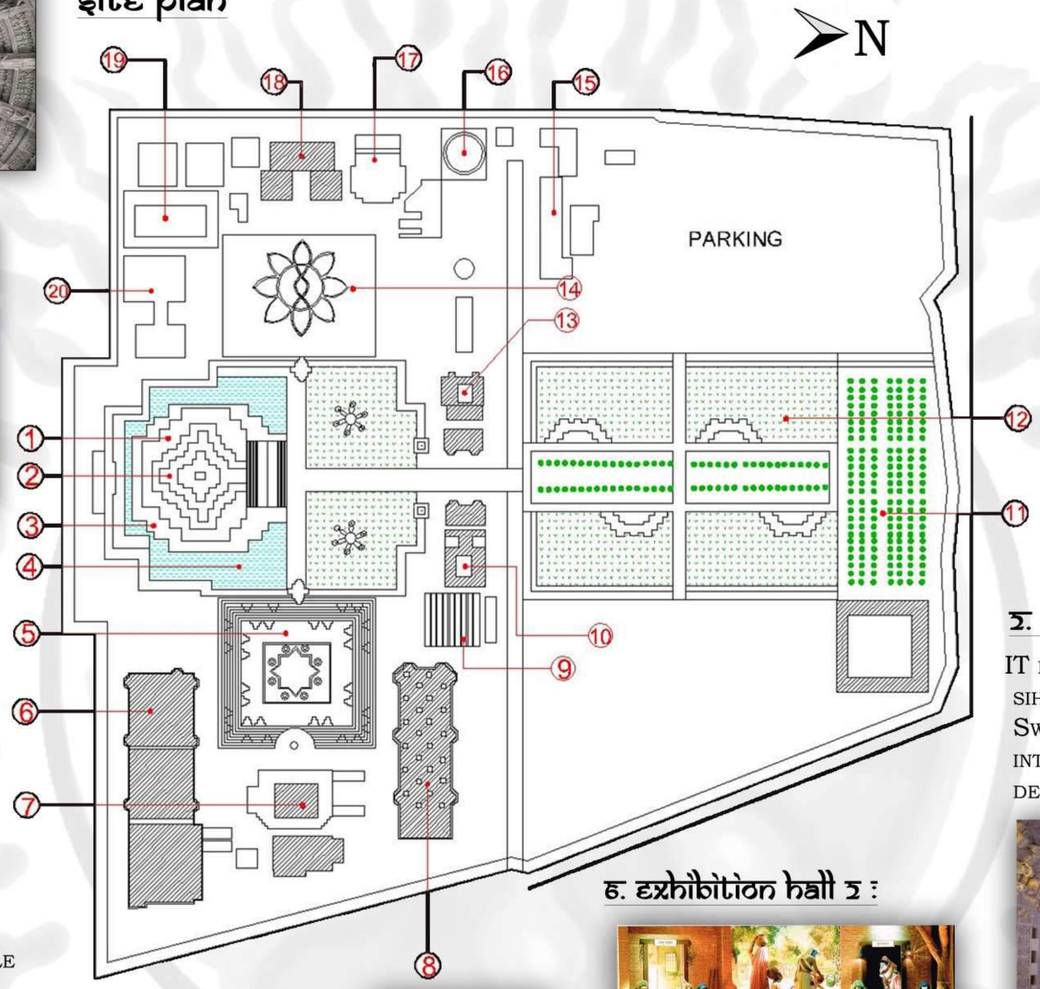
Encircling Plinth of the temple
With the story of
Gajanan



Main Deity
Bhagwan SwamiNarayan

The main attraction of the SwaminarayanAkshardham 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. It is intricately carved with flora, fauna, dancers, musicians, and deities.Designed in accordance with the standards of MVA, it features a blend of architectural styles across India. It is entirely constructed 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

site plan



SI.NO	NAME OF SPACE
1	MANDOVAR
2	MONUMENTAL SANCTUM
3	GAJENDRA PEETH
4	NARAYAN SAROVAR
5	MUSICAL FOUNTAIN
6	EXHIBITION HALL2
7	NEELKANTH YATRA
8	EXHIBITION HALL
9	SHADE FOR WRITING CUE
10	OFFICE AND GUEST AREA
11	IN HOUSE NURSERY
12	CULTURAL GARDEN
13	BHAKTI DWAR
14	YOGIHRIDAY KAMAL
15	SECURITY CHECK
16	CLOAK ROOM
17	SHOP
18	FOOD COURT
19	TEMPLE

1. mandovaar :

The ornate external wall of the Swaminarayan Akshardham monument is known as the MANDOVAR.



It is the largest, most intricately carved mandovar built in India in the past 800 years,and is 610 ft long and 25ft high. It features 200 sculptured stone figure Ganeshji in diferent mudras.



2. monumental sanctum :

IT includes a decorated, canopied sihasan, upon which the murti of Swaminarayan rests and features intricate carvings and gold-leaf designs



Dome of the inner sanctum in monument



3. gajendra peeth :

A fascinating 1,070ft long pageant of elephants in stone. It portrays elephants with nature, man and God, reflecting the message of peacefull coexistence, love faith, effort, courage and service.



Gajendra peeth elephant carving

4. narayan sarovar :

The Narayan Sarovar is a lake that surrounds the main monument. The lake contains holy waters from 151 rivers and lakes that are believed to have been sanctified by Swaminarayan, including Mansarovar. Surrounding the Narayan Sarovar are 108 gaumukhs, symbolising Janmangal Namavali or the 108 names for god, from which holy water issues forth.



5. musical fountain :



Musical fountain, also known as the Yagnapurush Kund, is India's largest step well. It features a very large series of steps down to a traditional 'yagna kund'. During the day, these steps provide rest for the visitors to the complex and at night, a musical fountain show named Sahaj Anand - Multi-Media Water Show is shown.



6. exhibition hall 2 :



The spectacular 14 min educational boat ride exhibition 9Sanskruti Vihar) shows more than 10,000 years of India's ancient culture and contributions to the world.

7. neelkanth darshan (theater) :



The spectacular 14 min educational boat ride exhibition 9Sanskruti Vihar) shows more than 10,000 years of India's ancient culture and contributions to the world.

chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

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hare krishna hare krishna,
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raaama raaama hare hare...

12 cultural garden :



Bharat Upavan exudes a magnificent natural and cultural ambience through its green gardens and bronze statues of some great role models of India. India's child gems, valorous warriors, freedom fighters, great women and other national figures inspire visitors with values and pride for our great nation.

13. bhakti dwar and mayur dwar :



The two Mayur Dwars (Peacock Gates)pay tribute to the joy and beauty peacocks contribute to nature. A total of 869 stone peacocks in different shapes and sizes are carved in each gates. Bhakti Dwar celebrates the India tradition of devotion with 208 sculpted dual forms of God and Devotee.

13. bhakti dwar and mayur dwar :



Yogi hriday kamal is lotus shape eye catching garden beside main temple. It is named after honor of yogiji maharaj – guru of pramukh swami maharaj. Famous personalities quotes like vivekanand, martin luther king written on stones.

gift shop in campus



food court :



cloak room





foundation for akshardham :



THE AKSHARDHAM SITE 205FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL. 10 ACRES OF IT WERE 12 TO 15 FT BELOW GROUND LEVEL. ONLY AFTER FILL IT WITH 1000 OF TRUCKS OF SOIL DID THE LAND REACH GROUND LEVEL.



THE LAND WAS POCKMARKED WITH LARGE 10FT. DEEP CRATERS. TO FILL UP THE CRATERS AND LEVEL THE LAND WOULD BE TAKEN ONE YEAR TO ACCOMPLISH. BUT IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED ONLY 6 MONTHS BY CHANNELING THE EXCESS SILT OF RIVER YAMUNA.

285 FT WIDE X 225 FT LONG X 15 FT DEEP FOUNDATION PIT WAS DUG IN WHICH, USING GABIONS OF GEOMATRIX AND GEOFILTERS, 11 SEPARATE LAYERS OF SAND AND STONES WERE LAID.

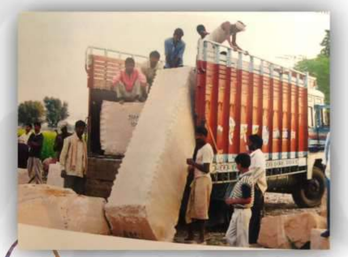


AN IRON FREE FOUNDATION WITH A 42 FT HIGH PLINTH OF 5 MILLION BRICKS WAS BUILT. THE INTERNAL CONNECTIONS OF THE SHAPED BRICK PLINTH ADDED TOITS STRENGTH.

how the stones were careved ?



IN ONLY 5 YRS, MANY THOUSANDS OF CUBIC FEST OF STONE WAS SCLUPTED INTO MASTER PIECES.



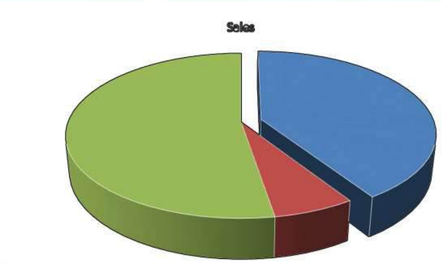


THE SCLUPTED STONE PIECES ARE NUBERED AND STORED. THEN IT ARRANGED TO ENSURE TO FIT PROERLY.





NINE DOMES AND TWENTY SAMVARANS RESTING ON 234 PILLARS WERE ARRANGED LAYER AFTER LAYER DESPITE BLINDINGS SAND STORMS, SCORCHING SUMMERS AND FREEZING WINTERS.





SCULPTORS WORK ON STONES TO GIVE SHAPE AND INTRICCY.



A STONE IS QUARRIED AS PER THE REQUIRED SIZE.
THE STONE IS FIRST CUT AS PER THE REQUIREENT.

THE LOGISTICS OF 16 FT LONG STONEMONOLITHS AND TRANSPORTING THEM TO VILLAGES FOR SCLUPTING WAS CHALLENGING YET SUCCESSFULL.



chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

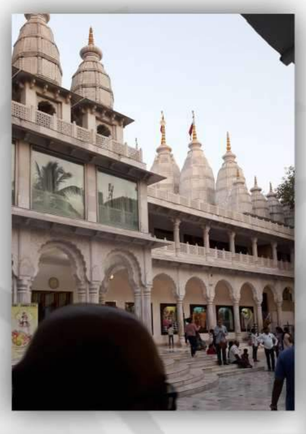
name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 115010107
guide : ar. deepti sagar

literature study : sri sri radharasbihari temple, juhu ,mumbai

introduction :

Sri Sri Radharasabihari temple is a well known Vaishnav temple where deities of Radha Krishna is accompanied by Gaura Nitai, and Sri Sita, Ram, Laxman.The Deities were personally installed by A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada. The temple displays compact planning, with easy interconnectivity among the various spaces. Both its interior and exterior walls are festooned with frescoes and sculpture. One can find beautiful paintings depicting incidents from the life of lord Krishna.





history :

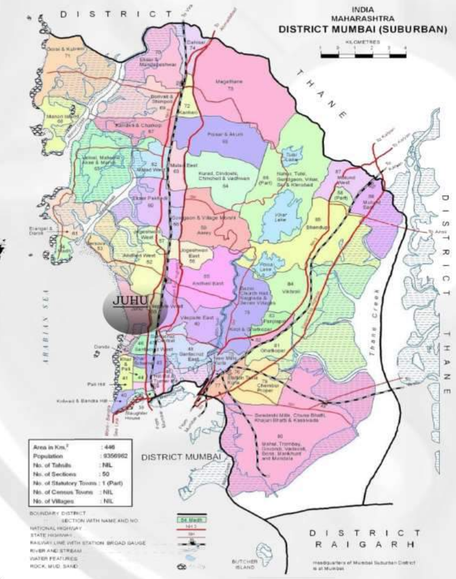
In the early 1970s, Srila Prabhupada acquired the Juhu property and promised Sri Sri Radha Rasabihari Deities who were then housed in small shack. The temple complex opened in 1978 and includes a spacious marble temple, an auditorium, restaurant and a twin towered seven-storey guest house where visitors can stay and participate in the daily spiritual programs of the temple. ISKCON is regular destination of visit for many eminent celebrities. Many Indian and International movies have shown the Hare Krishna culture.

location :

LOCATION: Hare Krishna Land
Church road, Juhu, Mumbai (Maharashtra)
BUILT YEAR: 1978
ARCHITECT: Ar. T. Shetty
SITE AREA: 4 Acres(16, 180 sqm)
MATERIAL USED: White marble for temple
Brick and RCC work for other construction
ORIENTATION: North facing,
Total Built-up Area: 11,504 m²



INDIA SHOWING MUMBAI MAHARASHTRA



MUMBAI MAHARASHTRA
MASTER PLAN SHOWING JUHU



JUHU SHOWING ISKON MUMBAI
(INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR KRISHNA CONCIOUSNESS)





selection criteria :

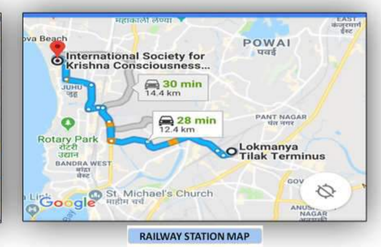
1. The space utilisation and the use of multi-storeyed.
2. Became major landmark in the area.
3. The proposed project is of ISKCON, and different climatic conditions will allow to study a different design aspects.

site approach :



AIRPORT

Airport is approx 6 km.



RAILWAY STATION MAP

Railway station LTT is approx 12 km.



METRO STATION MAP

Metro station esic nagar is approx 1.5 km



BUS STATION

Bus station Juhu is approx 1.2 km.

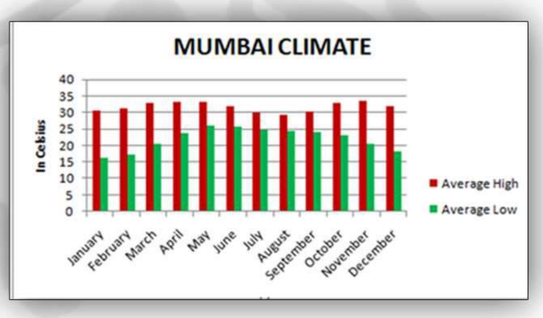


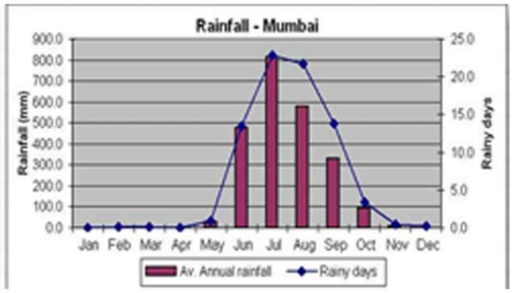
LOCAL RAILWAY STATION

Local railway station ville parle is 3.4km.

climate :

The climate of Mumbai is a tropical wet and dry climate. Mumbai's climate can be best described as moderately hot with high level of humidity. Its coastal nature and tropical location ensures temperatures won't fluctuate much through out the year. The mean average is 27.2 °C and average precipitation is 242.2 cm (95.35 inches). The mean maximum average temperatures is about 32 °C (90 °F) in summer and 30 °C (86 °F) in winter, while the average minimums are 25 °C (77 °F) in summer and 20.5 °C (68.9 °F) in winter. Mumbai experiences four distinct seasons: Winter (Jan–Dec) winter18 to 5 degree, 30 to 27 Summer (28 Feb); Monsoon (June–August); and Post-Monsoon (Dec-Feb) Wind is blowing from South-West (SW) to North-East (NE).





chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 115010107
guide : ar. deepti sagar

hare krishna hare krishna,
krishna krishna hare hare....

hare raama hare raama,
raaama raaama hare hare...

site plan :

Today the magnificent temple complex is one of the most visited in the country. It is a spiritual oasis in the dry and demanding material life of the financial and commercial capital of India. Opened in 1978, the complex includes a spacious marble temple, a recently renovated auditorium, a huge restaurant and a twin towered seven-storey guest house where visitors can stay and participate in the daily spiritual programs of the temple.


MANDAP


GARBGRAH


TEMPLE ENTRY


MAIN GATE ENTRY

features :

1. Access from 12 m wide Juhu Church Road.
2. Flat terrain throughout the site.
3. Vertical Planning dominates the whole structure, lesser area covered on the ground.

arti timing :

1. Mangala aarti (4:30 am)
2. Tulsi puja (5:15 am)
3. Sringar darshan (7:15 am)
4. Guru puja (7:30 am)
5. Bhagavatam discourse (8:00 am)
6. Raj Bhoga aarti (12:30 pm)
7. Usthapana aarti (4:30 pm)
8. Sandhya aarti (7:00 pm)
9. Bhagavad gita discourse (7:30 pm)
10. Shayana aarti (8:30 pm)

temple timing :

4:30 am to 1:00 pm (Closes from 1:00 pm TO 4:30 pm in afternoon) & 4:30 pm to 09:00 pm.

view of temple :



LEGEND

A	Public Entry/Exit
B	Entry/Exit For Parking
C	Shoe Stand
D	Temple Block
E	Guest House
F	Waiting/Institutional Area
G	Toilets
H	New Building, govinda Restaurant, Auditorium,Library,Multi Purpose hall,Guest house,Gifts and Snack Shops
I	Landscaping
J	Basement Parking
K	Brahmchaari Aashram
L	Snack Shop

activities :

ISKCON Juhu is not just a place of worship but also a center of research and education for scientific research and school education, for the ICSE curriculum.

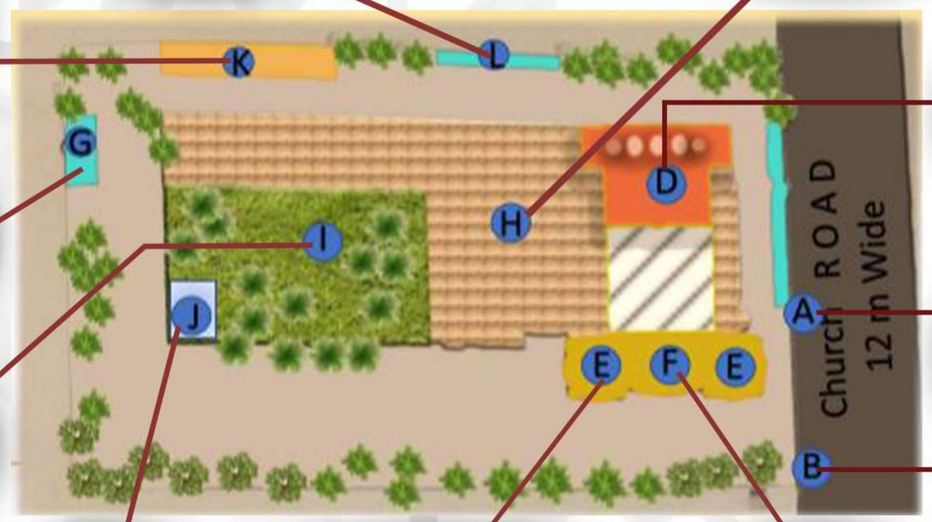
During cultural festival at the cultural wing of Bhakti Kala Kshetra, performances have been given by celebrities like Hema Malini, Ravi Shankr, Protima Bedi, Anup Jalota,Vyaj ayantimala, Jagjit Sing and many others artists.

visual study






N

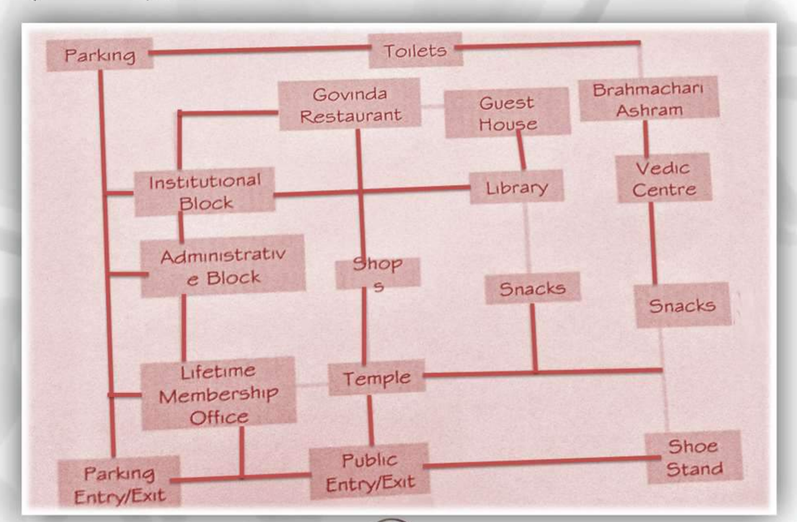









flowchart of planning :











chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

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hare krishna hare krishna,
krishna krishna hare hare....

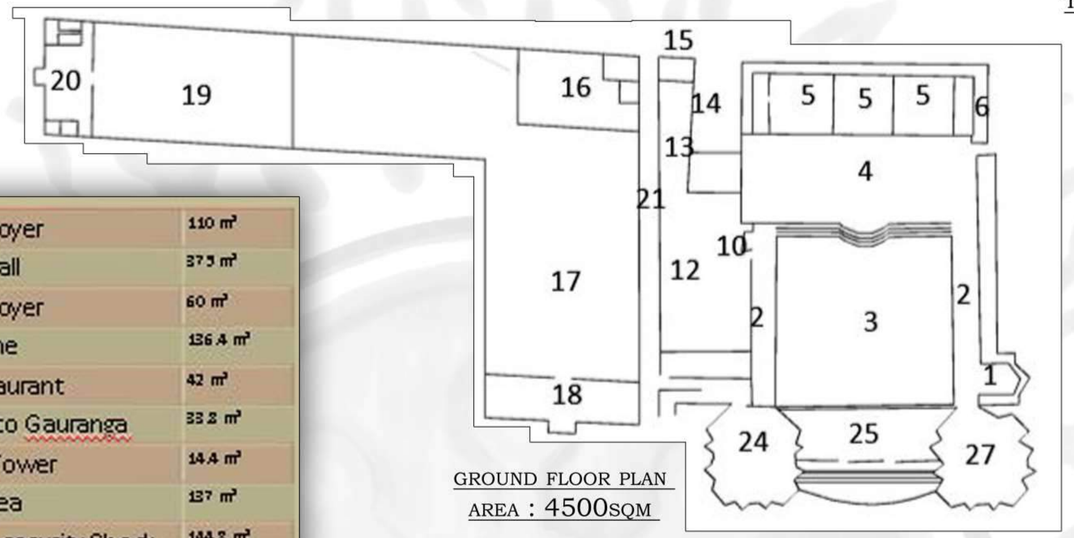
hare raama hare raama,
raaama raaama hare hare...

planning :

GROUND FLOOR AREA CALCULATION

1	Temple Entry	14 m²
2	Shaded side passages	69.3 m²
3	Ardhamandapa	320 m²
4	Mandapa	365 m²
5	Garbagriha(Deity Chambers)	64 m²
6	Entry for pujaris	2.2 m²
7	Store	21 m²
8	Pradakshina Path	753 m²
9	Vedic Sculptures	14.4 m²
10	Temple Exit	
11	Books Counter	144.2 m²
12	Offices	58.3 m²
13	Gift Shops	38.1 m²
14	Snacks Counters	77.3 m²
15	Offices	6 m²
16	Kitchen	133.7 m²
17	Govinda Restaurant	1062 m²

N



18	Entrance Foyer	110 m²
19	Banquet Hall	375 m²
20	Entrance Foyer	60 m²
21	Service Lane	136.4 m²
22	Small Restaurant	42 m²
23	Side Entry to Gauranga	33.2 m²
24	GaurangaTower	14.4 m²
25	WaitingArea	137 m²
26	Entry/Exit, security Check	144.2 m²

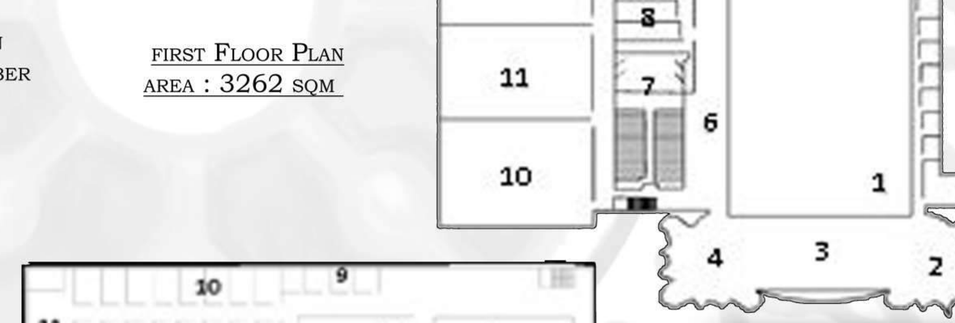
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
AREA : 4500SQM

1. On the ground Floor, Gaurang, Tower consists of : A marriage cum Functional hall,Toilets, Staircase, Lift.
2. Prabhupada Tower Consist of : Reception for guest House, Waiting Area, toilets, Cyber Café,Life Membership Office, Staircase

FIRST FLOOR AREA CALCULATION

1	Offices	9.4 m² each
2	PrabhupadaTower	135 m²
3	Institute of Semantic Sciences & Technology,BhaktiVedanta Institute	194.4 m²
4	GaurangaTower	135 m²
5	Offices	129 m²
6	Auditorium Management office	39 m²
7	Auditorium (500 per.)	214 m²
8	Green Rooms	27 m²
9	Toilets	63 m²
10	Shankh Hall	322
11	Padma Hall	274 m²
12	Bhaktivedantabook Trust library	232 m²
13	Prasadam Hall for Life Members	1353 m²

14	Kitchen	12 m²
15	Food for life counter	75 m²
16	Room for Trustees	14 m² each
17	Rooms for Guests(16 nos.)	21 m² each
18	WaitingArea	60 m²



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
AREA : 3262 SQM



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN
2ND FLOOR TO 7TH FLOOR
AREA : 2302 SQM

TYPICAL FLOOR (2ND TO 7TH) AREA CALCULATION

1	Gauranga Tower-Guest house rooms each floor having 6 rooms- total no. of rooms 42
2	PrabhupadaTower-Guest house rooms, each floor having 6 rooms- total no. of rooms 42
3	Auditorium Balcony
4	Multi Purpose Hall 1
5	Multi Purpose Hall 2
6	BBT Library
7	Prasadam Hall for lifetime members
8	Kitchen

9	Rooms for trustees
10	Rooms for guests
11	WaitingArea
12	Bhaktivedantabook Trust library
13	Prasadam Hall for Life Members











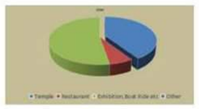
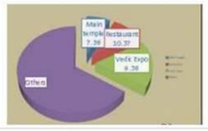
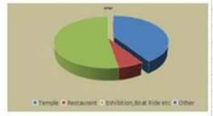


chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 115010107
guide : ar. deepti sagar

comparitive analysis :

COMPARITIVE ANALYSIS

DESCRIPTION	AKSHARDHAM TEMPLE (LITERATURE 1)	ISKON, MUMBAI (LITERATURE 2)	ISKON, VRINDAVAN (CASE 1)	PREM MANDIR (CASE 2)
LOCATION	Noida mor pandav nagar, new delhi	Hare krishna land juhu, mumbai	Raman reti, vrindavan	Raman reti, vrindavan
Climate	Humid sub tropical climate	Moderate climate	Humid Sub Tropical climate	Humid Sub Tropical climate
Architect	Ar. sanjay sompura	Ar. T. Shetty	Ar. Saurabh Das	Ar. Trivedi
Footfall	900 people per hour 10,00 people per day	200 people per hour 2500 people per day	300 people per hour 3500 people per day	300 people per hour 400 people per day
Material	Red sand stone and white marble	White marble and brick work	Decorated pieces of stones	Italian krara marble
Circulation	Stone and marble pathways	White marble pathways	White marble pathways	White marble pathways
Orientation	East west , east facing deity	Longer axis is East west, north facing diety.	South East facing temple	West facing temple
Area	100 Acres	4.5 Acres	3.50 Acres	55 Acres
Form and Plan	Polygon form with symmetry on all sides, scattered planning.	Every block is linked with each other	Every block is linked with each other	Blocks are segregated
Concept	Based on MVA,The storyline around temple like traditional temples	Vedic Architecture	Modern Architecture	:ajasthani somnath gujarati Architectur
Main Parts	Entrance Plaza Temple Library Restaurant Musical fountain Prikarma Path Exhibition hall	Entrance Plaza Temple Library Restaurant Musical fountain Prikarma Path Auditorium hall Guest house	Entrance Plaza Temple Library Restaurant Musueum Prikarma Path Auditorium hall Guest house	Entrance Plaza Temple Library Restaurant Musical fountain Prikarma Path Auditorium hall
Construction Technique	Trabeated	Trabeated	Trabeated	Trabeated
Architectural features	Rich Carvings, Symmetry in main temple, Vedic Constuction methodology, MVA based plan	Symmetry in main temple, narthen style architecture	Northern style architecture	:ajasthani somnath gujarati Architectur
Services	DG sets, Water tank, Parking, AHU, water supply	DG sets, Water tank, Parking, AHU, water supply	DG Sets, Transformer : 11000v, sewer lane : nagar nigam, 150kv transformer, Boring (350ft. Deep), 3 RO plants (1000lt/hr is one and other two is of 500lt/hr fire extinguisher : 50 machines, 120 cctv (3.5 mega pixel bullet type), post office, parking, AHU, generator (150 &100 kv)	water supply : over head tank for water storage and the supply is from jal nigam. Sewage disposal : sewage is diposed through the sewer line with covered drains, parking , fire fighting , air conditioning
Parking	Parking for 500 including bus and cars	Parking for 100 (3 and 2 wheelers)	No vehicular entry into the site . All the parking is outside the permises.	No vehicular entry into the site . All the parking is outside the permises.
Function	Each space is meant to explain great philosophy of Swaminarayan bhagwan,	Temple has expanded considerably to fullfill srila prabhpada's vision for an international centre in mumbai	Temple has expanded considerably to fullfill srila prabhpada's vision for an international centre in vrindavan	Each space is meant to explain the story scenes of krishna
Area decrimination in %				
Inferences	Strength :Different levels created all over the site created a systematic & peacefull enviornment. All the spaces have been utilized in the best possible way. Adequate services have been provided throughout the temple complex.	Strength : Easy Planning makes the circulation and access simpler. All the places are interconnected and woven into a cluster, thus one does not have to walk very long distances to reach a place. Clear Signages placed at various spots makes it easy to access any particular space. weakness : Lack of synchronisation between the various Structures in terms of planning and building elevation in an unpleasant experience. Some buildings are old some are very new, so the material used and height being achieved differ and are not good features.	Strength :Different levels created all over the site created a systematic & peacefull enviornment. All the spaces have been utilized in the best possible way. Adequate services have been provided throughout the temple complex. Weakness : The major issue with the existing planning is that the various levels whicj one has to climb in order to move within the complex make it difficult for physically disabled persons to do the same as there is almost no provision of ramps to reach the upper levels.	Strength : Prem Mandir is a monument of God's love. Prem Mandir is a like a magnet that attracts the heart and mind of every sincere spiritual seeker and everyone who desires to experience the love of God. It has many private parking outside the site. Weakness: no proper defined parking were there and also have a different levels of plans and don't have a ramp for physical disabled people.

AREA REQUIREMENT

AREA NAME	AKSHARDHAM (LITERATURE 1)	ISKON, MUMBAI (LITERATURE 2)	ISKON, VRINDAVAN (CASE 1)	PREM MANDIR (CASE 2)	STANDARD DIMENSIONS
Entrance Gate	600sqm	110sqm	300sqm	500sqm	5.5sqm
Security Check	15sqm	12sqm	12sqm	12sqm	3.5sqm hanging/picture
Entrance Lobby	600sqm	110sqm	100sqm	100sqm	0.9sqm/person
Public toilet	120sqm	60sqm	190sqm	190sqm	1sqm/person
Parking	12000sqm	6000sqm	~	~	40sqm/person
Restaurant	3000sqm	1068sqm	1200sqm	1000sqm	1.5sqm/person
Library/Book Stalls	670sqm	214sqm	275sqm	700sqm	
Main temple	5000sqm	1000sqm	325sqm	5000sqm	
Auditorium	600sqm	214sqm	~	~	1.2/person
library	1200sqm	232sqm	150sqm	600sqm	
exhibition hall	7000sqm	322sqm	275sqm	275sqm	
meditation centre	800sqm	100sqm	500sqm	500sqm	
medical	300sqm	~	80sqm	200sqm	
shops	12sqm each	58.1sqm	12sqm each	120sqm	
admin block	6000sqm	120sqm	100sqm	4000sqm	
guest house	600sqm	336sqm	200sqm	5000sqm	10.5sqm/room

site requirements :

1) ENTRANCE BLOCK : SECURITY ROOM, CLOAK ROOM, RECEPTION, DONATION, ENQUIRY ROOM, FLOWER SHOPS, PRASHAD SHOPS, TOILETS.
2) TEMPLE BLOCK
3) EDUCATIONAL BLOCK : MUSEUM, SPRITUAL DISCOURSE, PREACHER ROOM, WORK-SHOPS/CLASRROMS, LIBRARY.
3) RECREATIONAL BLOCK : THEME PARK, HALLS (3D DIORAMS, LIGHT AND SOUND SHOW, AUDIO VISUAL HALLS, ART GALERY, OAT, AUDI.
4) MEDICAL/AYURVEDA : YOGA CENTRE, MEDITATION CENTRE, SPA&HALTH CENTRE.
5) FOOD AND RESTURANT : DINING, LOUNGES, INDOOR AND OUTDOOR SITTING.
6) ADMIN BLOCK : RECEPTION AREA, WAITING HALL, PRESIDENT ROOM,VICE - PRESI-DENT ROOM, VIP ROOM, CONFERENCE HALL, ACCOUNTS, TECHNICAL ROOMS .
7) RESIDENCE : PUJARIS , STUDENTS HOSTELS/ ASHRAM, GUEST HOUSE.
8) COMMERCIAL SHOPS : BOOK SHOPS, ORGANIC FOD SHOPS.

name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 11501010171
guide : ar. deepti sagar

hare krishna hare krishna,
krishna krishna hare hare....

hare raama hare raama,
raaama raaama hare hare...

introduction :

"Neither the cities, the cultured lands nor the villages or their houses are ours. We are the forest people, dear father, and will always live in the forests and the hills" - Śrī Krishna (Śrīmad Bhagvatam, Chapter 10, Canto 24, Verse 24)

The International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON), a global Vaishnava spiritual institution with temples all over the world, believes architecture is one of the ways to propagate Krishna's mission. An imposing temple would proclaim the status of Vrindavan as one of India's spiritual capitals and attract global attention towards Krishna and his message," explains Suvyakta NarasimhaDasa, president of the Vrindavan unit of Akshaya Patra Foundation, a charitable body set up by ISKCON to look after the new temple.





need of project :

Lord Krishna was born around 5000 years ago on this land as an 8th child to Mata Devaki and Vasudeva in the prison cell of the tyrant Kansa, Lord Krishna's maternal uncle. The land is daubed with an enchanting culture, which is enough to capture your heart and touch your soul. Vrindavan is a holy town in Mathura and is the most significant pilgrimage site in Braj region, attracting around 500000 pilgrims every year. As every year the prigrims visit in large number to experience the holy and broad dynasty of hindu origins , this not only give employment to people of vrindavan but also help in setting up a significant image of our Indian culture.

about the soil :

1) Average water-holding capacity and so are fairly resistant to drought.
2) They warm up reasonably early in the spring.
3) They are moderately easy to work.
4) Depending how they were formed, some of the loams can contain stones which can affect sowing and harvesting of some crops.
5) A potentially fertile soil.

seesmic zone measures :

	MAXIMUM HEIGHT	MORTAR MIX	BANDS	VERTICAL REINFOR-CEMENT	DIAMETER OF VERTICAL REINFOR-CEMENT	MORTAR MIX FOR BAND / VERTICAL REINFOR-CEMENT	BRACING OF PITCHED ROOF
Building with Strip Foundation on Rock/ Hard Soil/Medium soil	Four Storey (Less than 15 m)	1:6 Cement-Sand or 1:2:9 Cement-Lime-Sand	1. Lintel Band 2. Roof Band/ Gable Band 3. Plinth Band	At Joints and corners	Single Bar of 12 mm (TMT/TOR) or 16mm (MS)	1:3 Cement-Sand or M 15 Concrete	Bracing at Tie Level
Building with Strip Foundation on Soft soil	Four Storey (Less than 15 m)	1:6 Cement-Sand or 1:2:9 Cement-Lime-Sand	1. Lintel Band 2. Roof Band/ Gable Band 3. Plinth Band	1. At Joints and corners 2. At Jambs of Openings	Single Bar of 12mm (TMT/TOR) or 16mm (MS)	1:3 Cement-Sand or M 15 Concrete	Bracing at Tie Level



Criteria	Detail	Remarks
Location	Vrindavan, Mathura	Positive, high visitors annually
Plot area	110 acres	Positive,
Geo-location	27.567776°N, 77.644932°E	
Altitude	174 meters	
Site access	Near Delhi-Agra highway.	Positive, as easy access
Land use	Agriculture	Positive, for landscaping purposes.
Topography	Plain terrain as agricultural land	Positive, no need to fill earth
Soil type	Silty soil, Sandy soil and Loamy soil are found in the area	
Soil bearing capacity	1kg/cubic cm	Positive,
Slope	No slope,	Positive, desired slope can be achieved.
Linkage	1) Mathura City – 15 km 2) Mathura Rly. Stn. – 20 km 3) Govardhan – 26 km 4) Gokul – 33 km 5) Bharatpur – 40 km 6) Barsana – 46 km 7) Delhi Airport – 160 km	Positive, as nearer to close cities
Seismic zone	4	Highly negative, as prone to earthquake.
Ground water table depth	50-60 feet	
Annual rainfall	600mm	Positive,

site analysis :

location :

Vrindavan also known as Brindaban,is located in Mathura district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh and It is located to the south of the national capital . It is located at a distance of 15 km from Mathura.Vrindavan is closely located to the Agra-Delhi Highway.







INDIA SHOWING MAP OF UTTAR PRADESH



UTTAR PRADESH SHOWING MATHURA



SESMIC ZONE DIAGRAM OF U.P



MATHURA MAP SHOWING VRINDAVAN

site specification & connectivity :

Location: vrindavan, Mathura
Area : 110 acre
Geographic coordinates : 27.567776°N , 77.644932°E

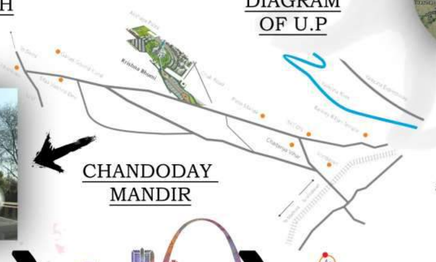
disatances from neighbouring cities :
1) Mathura City – 15 km
2) Mathura Rly. Stn. – 20 km
3) Govardhan – 26 km
4) Gokul – 33 km
5) Bharatpur – 40 km
6) Barsana – 46 km
7) Delhi Airport – 160 km



VRINDAVAN PERIFERY



SITE SURROUNED BY LUSH GREEN FIELDS



CHANDODAY MANDIR





aim of the project :

The temple is planned to be vibrant plateform for reviving the lost glories of our rich heritage through festivals, cultural and social activities throughout the year.

The striking structure will be designed to blend the traditional indian "nagra" temple architecture with odern aesthetics.Main Objective is to make ideal bridge for peace, tolerance and harmony among all communal and regional divides splintering India as well as the entire world.



chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

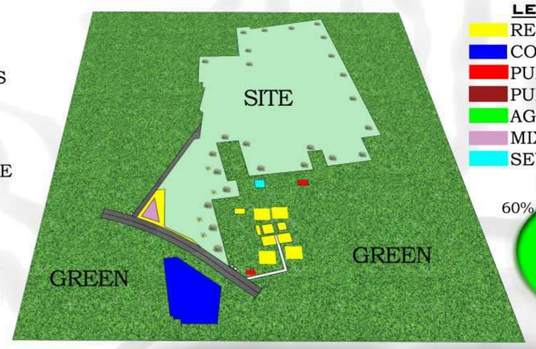
name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 115010107
guide : ar. deepti sagar

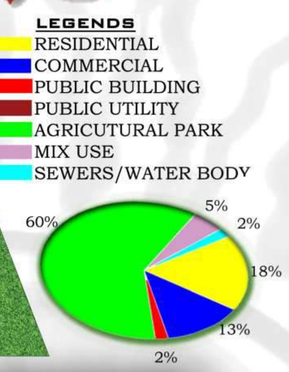
hare krishna hare krishna,
krishna krishna hare hare....

hare raama hare raama,
raaama raaama hare hare...

site land use :

The temple complex sprawls over 26 acres, while the temple is spread over 5 acres. The complex under construction will comprise 12 forests and four temples. The forests will be named Madhuvana, Talavana, Kumudavana, Bahulavana, Kamyavana, Khadiravana, Vrindavana, Bhadravana, Bilvavana, Lohavana, Bhandiravana and Mahavana after the twelve gardens of Braja.
The complex of Vrindavan Chandrodaya Temple in Mathura will have a 12-acre parking lot and a Krishna theme park with fun rides for kids as well as laser shows. Visitors will be allowed to join celebration of all Indian Hindu festivals and participate in spiritual events at the temple complex throughout the year.





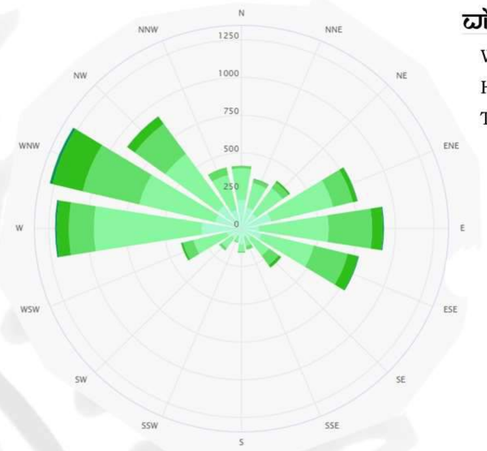
IN SITE	TO BE REMOVED / RETAINED	REMARKS
WATER BODY	TO BE RETAINED	IT WILL ADD TO THE BEAUTY OF THE SITE , ALSO LOWER THE MICRO CLIMATE OF THE SITE
TREE WITH DIA (1.5 METER >)	TO BE RETAINED	IT WILL PROVIDE BARRIER TO NOISE AND PROVIDE CLEAN POLLUTION FREE ENVIRONMENT
BUILDING HUT SHAPED	TO BE RETAINED	CAN BE USED IN FUTURE AS THE BUILDING IS IN GOOD SHAPE
BUILDING	TO BE REMOVED	AS THE BUILDING IS IN POOR CONDITION AND IS DANGEROUS
ROAD	TO BE RETAINED	USED FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF MATERIAL DURING CONSTRUCTION











WIND ROSE DIAGRAM

wind rose diagram :

wind rose for site shows how many hours per year the wind blows from the indicated direction.

miscellaneous facts :

1) Materials are to be imported from Agra & Jaipur.
2) Water source unit : Yamuna river
3) power station will comprise of : PCC panel DGC coresy panel transformer battery room.



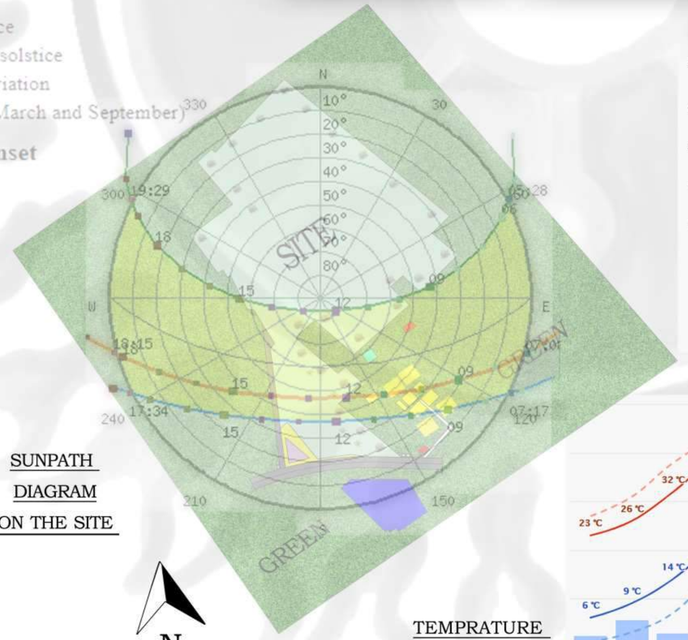




climatic conditions :

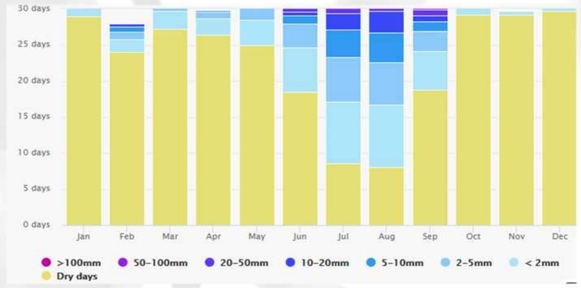
Mathura is located at 27.28°N 77.41°E.It has an average elevation of 174 metres (570 feet). The climate of Mathura is tropical extreme with very hot summers with temperatures rising beyond 44 °C, and cold and foggy winters with temperature dipping to 5 °C. The average rainfall is 793 mm, received mostly during the monsoons from July to September.
The city experiences four distinct seasons -

1) spring (February - March)
2) summer (April - August)
3) fall/autumn (September - October)
4) winter (November - January)
5) along with the monsoon season setting in towards the latter half of the summer.
6) Summers, from early April to mid-October, are typically hot and humid, with an average daily
7) June high temperature of 40 °C104 °F).
8) January lowest temperature of 6.1 °C .

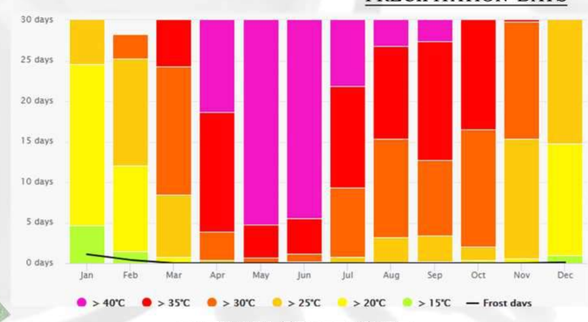


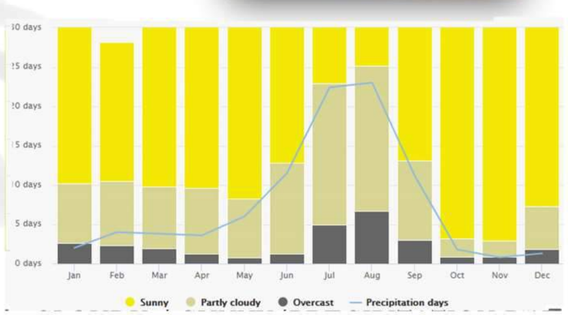
SUNPATH DIAGRAM ON THE SITE

TEMPRATURE TABLE

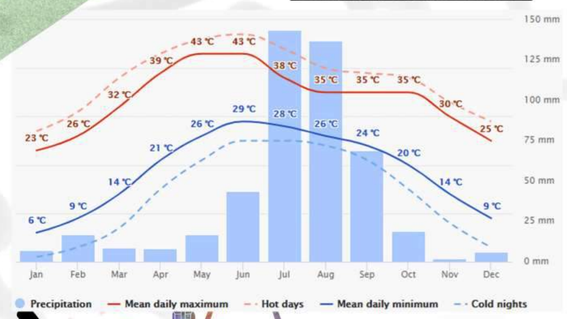


PRECIPITATION DAYS

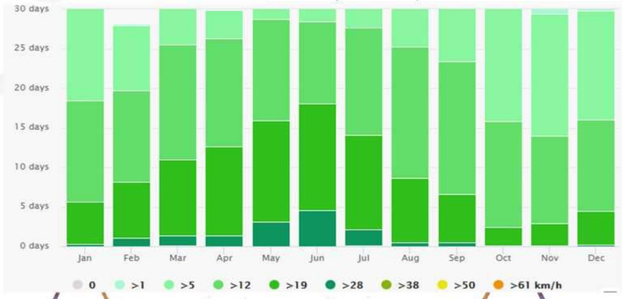




MAXIMUM TEMPRATURE



CLOUD/SUNNY/PRECIPITATION DAYS



WIND SPEED

chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

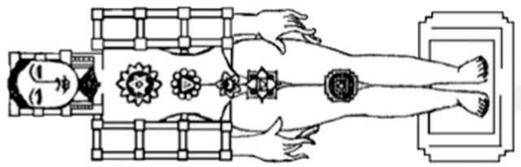
name: shilpi sharma
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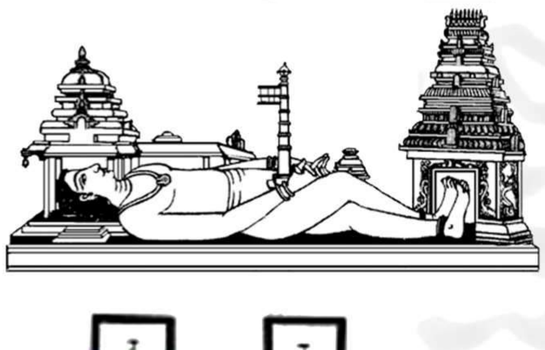
hare krishna hare krishna,
krishna krishna hare hare....

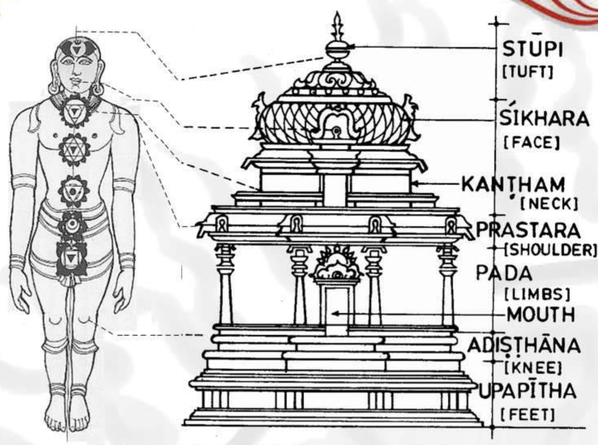
hare raama hare raama,
raaama raaama hare hare...

design consideration :

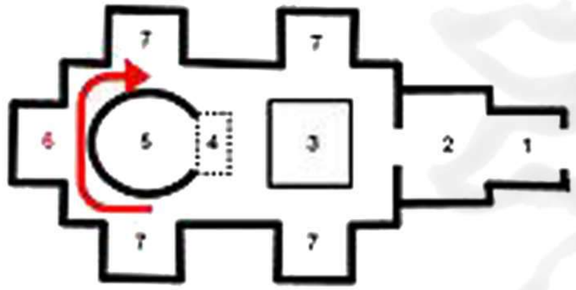
The planning of temple block is based on ancient philosophy of Vedic Architecture, where vastu Purush mandal is regarded as soul principle for planning of temple spaces. The mandir is not only a home of god but the structure of the mandir represents his human form.







HUMAN BODY REPRESENT VERTICALLY
(TYPLICAL ELEVATION OF HINDU TEMPLE)



HUMAN BODY REPRESENT HORIZONTALLY
(TYPLICAL PLAN OF HINDU TEMPLE)

1. ARDHAMANDAPA : KNEES
2. MANDAPA : THIGH
3. MAHAMANDAPA : TORSO (MAIN PART OF BODY)
4. ANTARALA (WHICH LEADS TO MANDAPA) : NECK
5. GARBHGRIHA : HEAD
6. SHIKHAR/ PRADAKSHINA : FACE
7. TRANSEPT : ARMS

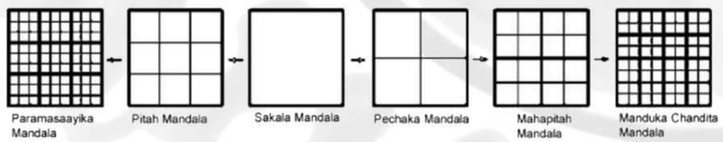
philosphy of temple :

my temple block is based on common philosphy of the temple i.e., Vastupurashamandala.

The Vastupurashamandala is derived from three separate words each having a specific meaning where vastu refers to physical environment, purusha refers to energy, power or cosmic being, andmandala is the diagram or chart.

The basic form of the Vastupurashamandala is the square and square is the important and ideal geometric form in Hindu philosophy, which represents the earth. All the necessary forms like the triangle, hexagon, octogan and circle, etc can be derived from the square. The four sides of the square represent the four cardinal directions.

The square also symbolizes the order, the completeness of endless life and the perfectness of life and death.



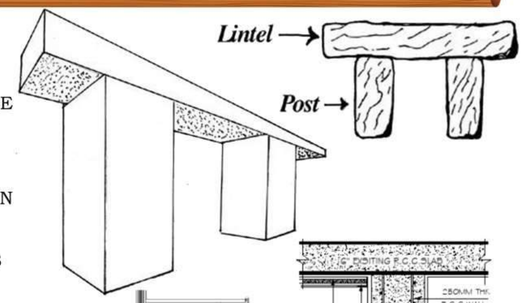
The vastupurashamandala are the square grids and are of various types formed from thefundamental shape, the square. The smaller squares in the grid are called as the one pada and theymay vary from 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, and so on 1024.

Vastupurushamandala has different names according to the numbers of pada within the grid. The mandala having 1,4,9, 16,25 and 36 numbers of pada within the grid are known as sakala mandala,pechaka mandala, pitah mandala, mahapitah mandala, manduka chandita mandala and paramasayika mandala.

TEMPLE BLOCK PLANNING IS BASED ON THE 64 GRID PATTERNS.

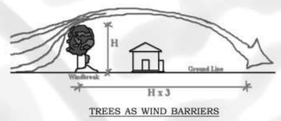
structural elements :

The basic construction technique used in the Hindu temple was the trabeated system or the post and the beam method and which was extended by the use of corbelling techniques.
chandraoday mandir structural design is also based on the common technique of the temple that is trabeated style structure.
trabeated system refers to the use of horizontal beams or lintels which are borne up by columns or posts.

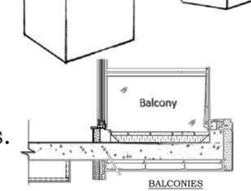


main objectives of building design should be :

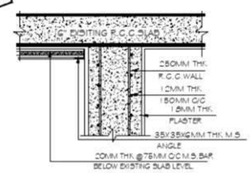
1) Orientation & shape of the building. Use of trees as wind barriers.
2) Roof & wall insulation.
3) Thicker Walls .
4) Balconies.
5) Weather Stripping.
6) Walls, glass surfaces protected by overhangs trees.
7) Pale colour.



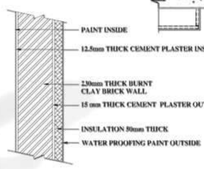
TREES AS WIND BARRIERS



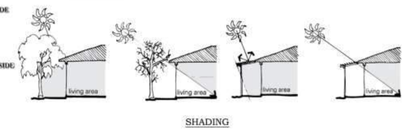
BALCONIES



THICK WALLS



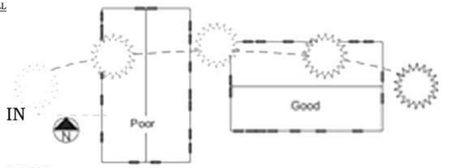
THERMAL INSULATION WALL



SHADING

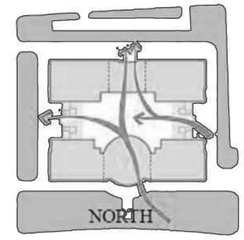
building orientation :

1) orientation plays an important role in 'solar architecture'.
2) In composite climate the orientation of the buildings is preferable in North-East & South-West Directions.
3) This helps in receiving less radiations which results in lesser heat gain & reduces the overall air conditioning requirement & thus saves energy
4) south orientation recieves maximum solar radiation during winters which is preferable as composite climate receives severe winters.
5) Proper orientation also helps in receiving natural light & ventilation.



form and planning :

1) Walls, glass surfaces protected by overhangs trees.
2) Buildings should be grouped in such a way as to take advantage of prevailing breezes during the short periods when air movement is necessary.
3) A moderately dense low rise is also suitable for this climate , which will ensure protection of outdoor spaces. Mutual sharing of external walls , shelter from the wind in the cold season, shelter from dust and reduction of surfaces exposed to solar radiation.



PLANNING AROUND COURTYARD

opening :

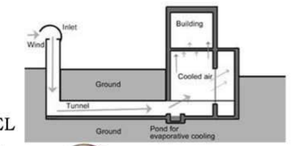
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CROSS VENTILATION THROUGH WINDOWS

earth air tunnel :

concrete hume pipes are laid at a depth of 4m below ground and are surrounded by earth. the earth acts as a heat exchanger for air that is passed through this tunnel. hot summer air is passed through this buried pipe, and as it earth air tunnel passes through, there is an exchange of heat between the air and the surrounding earth.



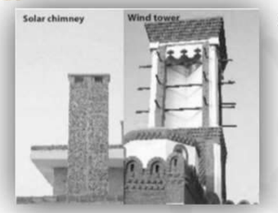
EARTH AIR TUNNEL

chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 115010107
guide : ar. deepti sagar

solar chimney :

SPACES WITHIN A BUILDING HAVE VENTS OPENING INTO THIS CHIMNEY. THE CHIMNEY HEATS UP DURING SUMMER DAYS AND THE AIR INSIDE THE CHIMNEY RISES CREATING A LOW PRESSURE ZONE.



wind tower :

DESIGNED TO USE PREVAILING WIND TO DRAW AIR OUT OF A SPACE AND, SOMETIMES, TO PUSH AIR INTO THE SPACE. THIS HELPS CIRCULATE COOL AIR IN THE BUILDING.

solar water heating system :

A DOMESTIC SOLAR WATER HEATER, WITH A CAPACITY OF 100 LPD (LITRES PER DAY), IS SUFFICIENT FOR FAMILY OF FOUR OR FIVE MEMBERS. IT CAN EASILY REPLACE A 2-KW ELECTRIC GEYSER AND CAN SAVE UP TO 1500 UNITS OF ELECTRICITY A YEAR.



building integrated pv system :

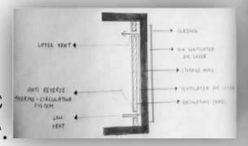
PV IN A BUILDING RESULTS IN TH FOLLOWING VALUE ADDITION.

1) GENERATING ELECTRICITY AT THE POINT OF DEMAND WITHOUT ANY EXTRA USE OF LAND AREA.
2) REDUCING THE COOLING LOAD OF THE BUILDING, AS IT ALSO ACTS LIKE A SHADING ELEMENT.
3) REPLACING BUILDING CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL, SUCH AS GLAZING ELEMENTS, DEPENDIING ON THE BUILDING DESIGN.

passive solar technique using trombe wall :

1) IT IS A VERY THICK WALL AND CAN BE SOUTH FACING OR NORTH FACING DEPENDING UPON THE HEMISPHERE WHICH IS PAINTED BLACK AND MADE MADE OF EXCLUSIVE MATERIAL THAT ABSORBS LOTS OF HEAT.
2) ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEATING IN BUILDINGS HAS THE LARGEST PROPORTION OF CONSUMPTION I.E., NEARLY 45% WHICH NEEDS TO BE CONTINUOUSLY EVALUATED SOAS TO REDUCE THE ENERY UTILIZATION AND MAKE A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT.

Technical Specification	Value
Orientation	South
Wall area ratio (%)	0-50
Windows shading coefficient	0.90-0.95
Wall thickness (m)	3-3.5
Wall thickness (m)	0.25-0.30
Wall thermal conductivity (W/m °C)	1.75
Wall specific heat x density (kJ/m °C)	1932
Wall solar absorbance	0.9
Glazing emittance	0.9
Window R-value (m² °C/W)	0.333
Space between wall and glazing (m)	0.15-0.20
Number of glazing	1-2



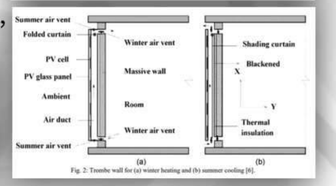
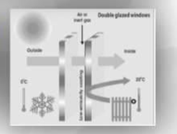


Fig. 2: Trombe wall for (a) winter heating and (b) summer cooling [6].

double glazed windows:

INSULATION HELPS REDUCE HEAT GAIN INTO, AND HEAT LOSS FROM, A BUILDING. A DOUBLE GLAZED WINDOWS WITH AIR GAPS CAN ACT AS GOOD INSULATION.

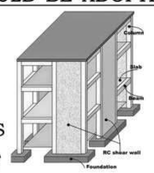




AS THE SITE LIES IN SESMIC ZONE 4 WHICH IS HIGH RISK ZONE, THEREFORE PREVENTIVE DESIGN SHOULD BE ADOPTED

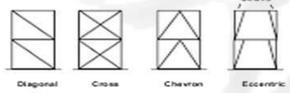
a) shear wall :

1) VERTICALLY ORIENTED WIDE BEAMS.
2) CARRIES SESMIC LOADS DOWN TO THE BOTTOM OF FOUNDATION. VARIES FROM 150MM TO 450MM IN BUILDINGS.



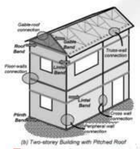
b) bracings :

PROVIDE STRENGTH.



c) horizontal bands :

BIND THE CONNECTION.

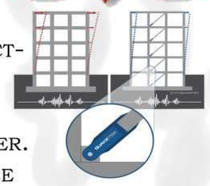


(b) Two-storey Building with Pitched Roof



e) dampers :

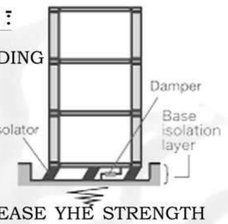
1) USED INPLACE OF STRUCTURAL ELEMENT LIKE CROSS BRACING. IT ACT AS HYDRAULIC SHOCK OBSERVER.



VISCOUS DAMPERS : REDUCE BY FLUID ACTION. FRICTION DAMPERS : REDUCE BY RUBBING ACTION B/W SURFACES. TUNED MASS DAMPERS : REDUCE BY HARMONIC ACTION.

f) base isolation :

REDUCE THE BUILDING ACCELERATION BY 1/4 THE ACCELERATION OF FIXED BASE BUILDING. IT INCREASE YHE STRENGTH OF VIBRATION PERIOD.



g) building configuration :

SHAPES LIKE Y,U,H & X SHOULD PREFERBLY BE SEPERATED INTO RECTANGULAR BLOCKS BY PROVIDING GAPS IN BETWEEN.



h) earthquake resistance expansion joints :



concept :

TEMPLE IS A BUILDING RESERVED FOR RELIGIOUS OR SPIRITUAL RITUALS AND ACTIVITIES SUCH AS PRAYER AND SACRIFICE.
TEMPLES CONCEPT DEVOTED TO NAVAGRAHA—THE NINE (NAVA) MAJOR CELESTIAL BODIES (GRAHAS) OF HINDU ASTRONOMY.

NINE PLANETS + NINE GEMS = HAPPINESS, HEALTH, PEACE AND PROSPERITY





NINE GEMS WITH THE DIRECTION

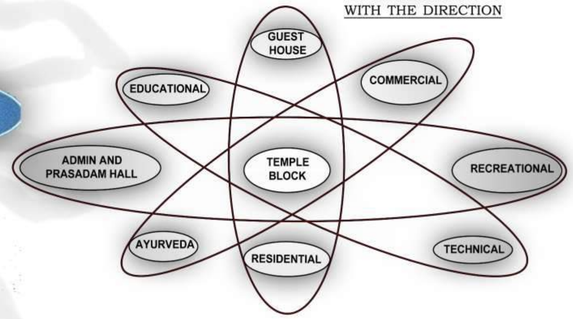
NINE GEMS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NINE PLANETS, COME TOGETHER, THEY CREATE A POSITIVE SYNERGY. THE NINE GEMS CREATE A POSITIVE IMPACT FOR ALL WEARERS.
THE DESIGN CONCEPT AND BLOCKS FUNCTIONS IS DEPEND UPON THE NINE GEMS AND THE NINE PLANETS.
EACH BLOCK OF THE SITE REPRESENT THE WORK OF INDIVIDUAL PLANETS.

SITE IS DIVIDED IN NINE DIFFERENT BLOCKS I.E.,

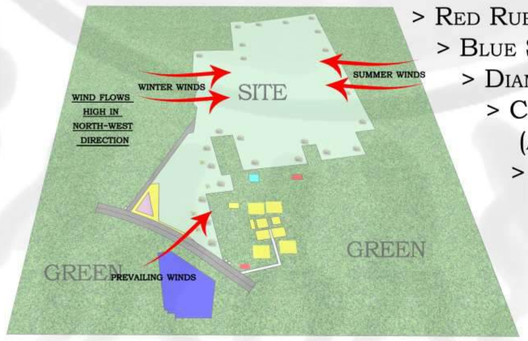
1) TEMPLE BLOCK
2) EDUCATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BLOCK
3) RESIDENTIAL BLOCK
4) TECHNICAL BLOCK
5) AYURVEDA BLOCK
6) COMMERCIAL BLOCK
7) COMMUNITY AND RECREATIONAL BLOCK
8) GUEST HOUSE
9) ADMIN BLOCK



NAVGRAHAS OF HINDU ASTROLOGY



SITE CIRCULATION AND FUNCTIONS DEPEND UPON THE POSITIONING OF NAVGRAHAS



WIND FLOW DIRECTION ON SITE

> RED RUBY (SUN, SURYA) – BUILDS FAME, EFFORT, ENERGY, FORTUNE, POSITIVE VIBES (TEMPLE BLOCK)
> BLUE SAPPHIRE (SATURN, SHANI) – RESTORES LOST WEALTH AND PROSPERITY (RESIDENTIAL BLOCK)
> DIAMOND (VENUS, SHUKRA) – FOREBEARS A LUXURIOUS LIFE (GUEST HOUSE)
> CAT'S EYE (DESCENDING NODE OF THE MOON, KETU) – PROTECTS FROM DANGERS AND DISEASE (AYURVEDA BLOCK)
> PEARL (MOON, CHANDRA)– BRINGS A LIFE OF LUXURY AND PROSPERITY (COMMERCIAL BLOCK)
> CORAL(MARS, MANGALA) – INSTILLSOR ESTABLISH COURAGE (COMMUNITY AND RECREATIONAL BLOCK)
> EMERALD (MERCURY, BUDDHA)– INCREASES INTELLIGENCE (EDUCATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BLOCK)
> HESSONITE (ASCENDING NODE OF THE MOON, RAHU)– PROTECTS FROM SUDDEN MISFORTUNES (TECHNICAL BLOCK)
> YELLOW SAPPHIRE (JUPITER, GURU)– IMPROVES FINANCIAL STATUS (ADMIN AND ACCOUNT BLOCK)

chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

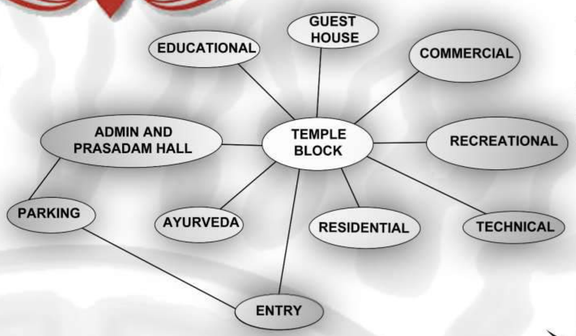
name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 115010107
guide : ar. deepti sagar

hare krishna hare krishna,
krishna krishna hare hare....

hare raama hare raama,
raaama raaama hare hare...

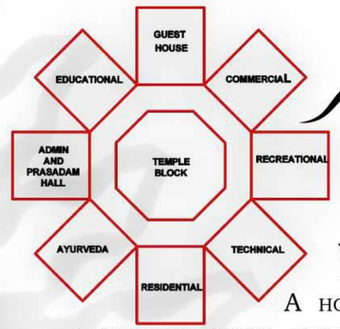
site zoaning :

1) THE SITE ZOANING IS BASED ON THE POSITIONING OF NAVGRAHAS AND THE NINE GEMS OF HINDU ASTROLOG.
2) THE TEMPLE BLOCK IS THE MAIN FUNCTION OF THE SITE WHICH CONNECTS THE OTHER BLOCKS. THE TEMPLE BLOCK SITUATE AT THE CENTRE OF ALL HE BLOCKS WHIC INDICATED THE SURYA.
3) THE OTHER BLOCK PLACED AT THE POSITION OF NAVGRAHAS AROUND THE TEMPLE BLOCKS WHICH LEADS OR CONNECT TO THE TEMPLE BLOCK.
4) AS THE SITE IS ON THE BHAKTIVEDANTA ROAD WHICH INCLUDES MOSTLY RELIGIOUS BUILDING, SO THAT THE SURROUNDING OF THE BUILDING IS FULLY FILLED WITH PEACE AND RELIGIOUS.
5) THE RECREATION AREA WHICH INCLUDES MEDITATION AND YOGA CENTRE IS PLACED ON THE LEFT DIRECTION OF THE SITE WHERE WE GOT A PEACE ENVIORNMENT .
6) PARKING IS TO BE PROVIDED AT JUNCTION WHICH CONNECTS THE MAIN ENTRY AND THE ADMIN BLOCK.

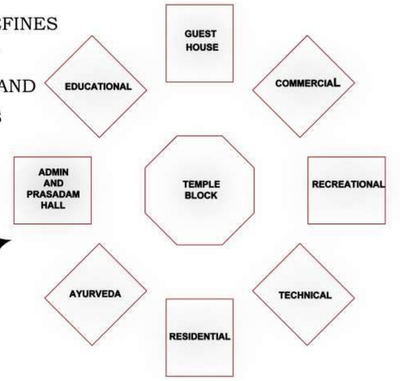


BUILDING BLOCKS IS PLACES ACCORDING TO THE POSITION OF NABGRAHAS

THE FORM EVOLUTION OF THE SITE DEFINES THE 'SPRITUAL AND DIVINE VALUE'. IT SHOWS THE HINDU ASTROLOGY GEMS AND THE NAVGRAHAS. NAVGRAHAS DEFINES THE PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF LIFE.

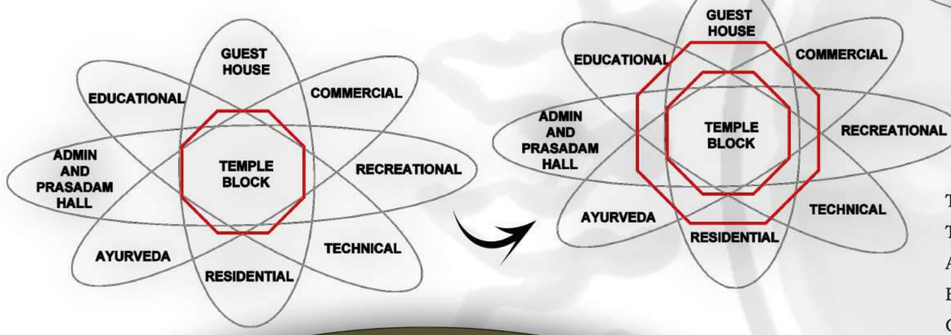


NAVGRAHAS AND THE NINE GEMS REPRESENTS ALL SIDES OF THE BUILDING BLOCKS



form evolution :

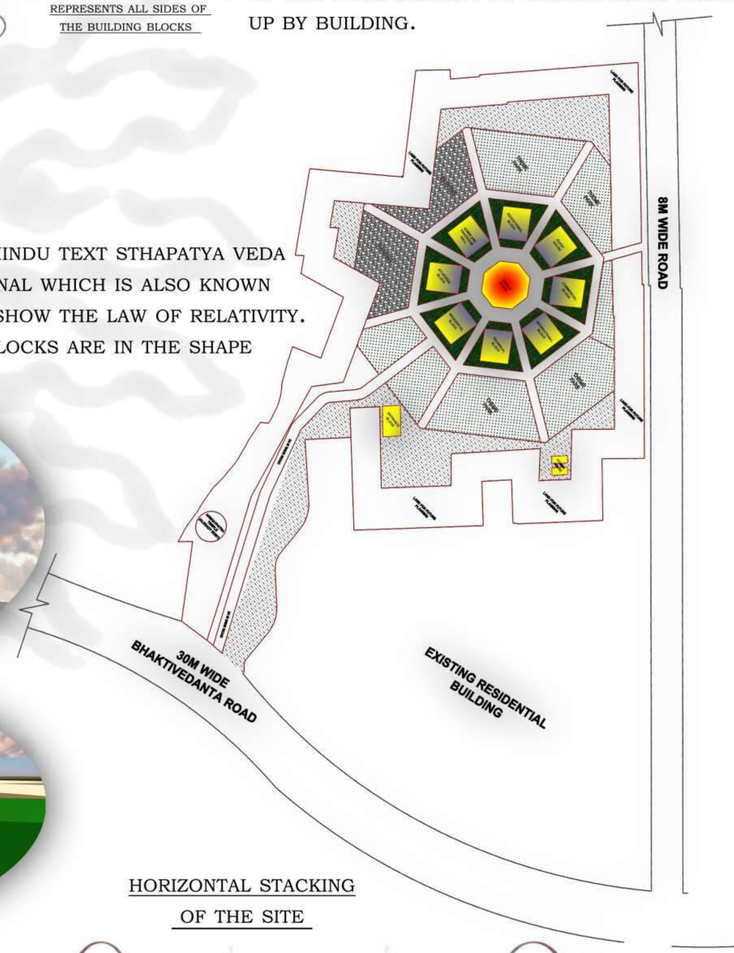
THE EVOLUTION OF THE BUILDING FORMS IS BASED ON THE 'NAVGRAJAS AND 'THE NINE GEMS OF HINDU ASTROLOGY'. EACH BUILDING INDICATION THE INDIVIDUAL GRAHAS. THE MAIN TEMPLE BUILDING INDICATES THE SURYA.



FORM EVOLUTION OF SITE

horizontal stacking :

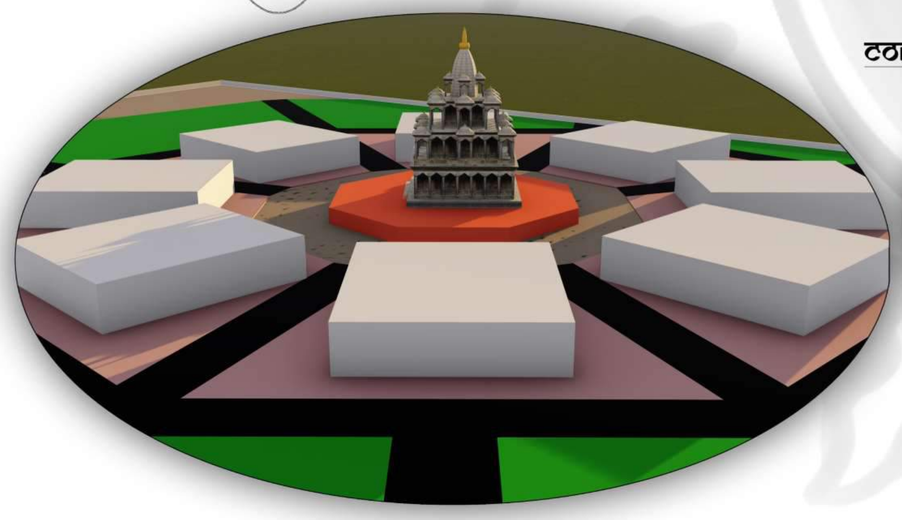
A HORIZONTAL STACKING IS A REPRESENTATION OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF GROUND AREA TAKEN UP BY BUILDING.



HORIZONTAL STACKING OF THE SITE

THE SHAPE OF THE TEMPLE BLOCK IS OCTAGONAL BECAUSE ACCORDING TO THE HINDU TEXT STHAPATYA VEDA THERE ARE MANY PLANS AND STYLES OF TEMPLES. ONE OF THE STYLE IS OCTAGONAL WHICH IS ALSO KNOWN AS 'THE ASHTASRA'. OCTAGONAL PLANNING SHOWS THE ENERGY OF MASS WHICH SHOW THE LAW OF RELATIVITY. BOTH ENERGY AND MASS ARE RELATIVE TO EACH OTHER. THE OTHER BUILDING BLOCKS ARE IN THE SHAPE OF RECTANGULE BECAUSE

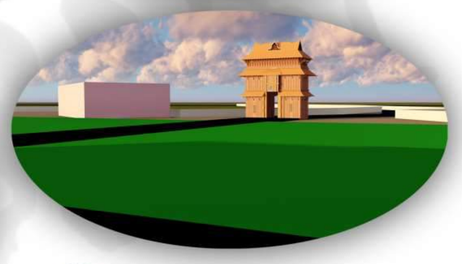
conceptual views :











chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

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krishna krishna hare hare....

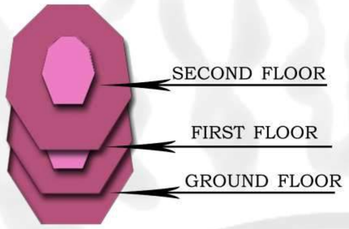
hare raama hare raama,
raaama raaama hare hare...

form evlotion, zoaning and stacking :

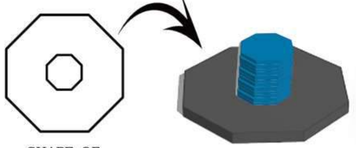
temple block :

FORM OF THE TEMPLE BLOCK IS IN THE SHAPE OF OCTAGONAL WHICH DESCRIBES THE HINDU TEXT STHAPATYA VEDA. THE OCTAGONAL SHAPE HOLDS THE ENERGY OF MASS AND BOTH ENERGY AND MASS ARE RELATED TO EACH OTHER AND SHOW THE LAW OF RELATIVITITY.

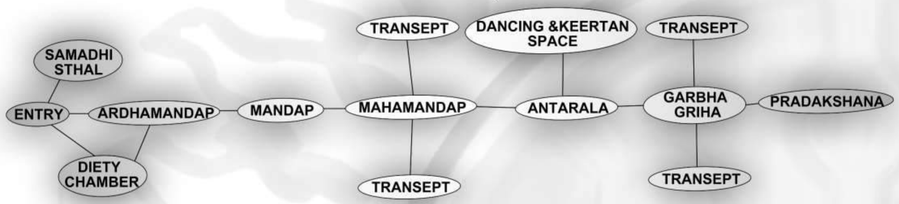
THE INNER PLANNING OF THE TEMPLE IS PROPERLY BASED ON THE STHAPATYA MANSORA PURAN VASTU SHASTRA WHICH CONSIST A EVEN AND ODD NO. OF GRID. MY TEMPLE IS BASED ON THE EVEN NO. THAT IS 64 GRID PATTERN.
(SOURCE *INDIAN ARCHITECTURE BOOK : BY ALEXENDER REA AND M.A ANANTHANWAN)



VERTICAL STACKING OF TEMPLE BLOCK


SHAPE OF THE TEMPLE BLOCKS

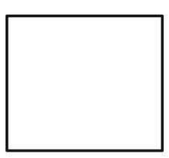
FORM OF THE TEMPLE BLOCKS

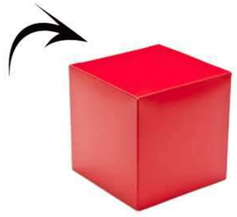


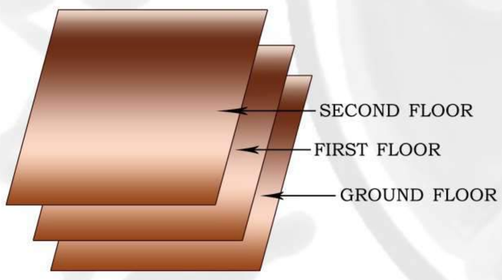
ZOANING OF TEMPLE BLOCK

building blocks :

THE EVOLUTION OF FORM OF ALL THE BLOCKS RE IN SQUARE SHAPE .THE DESIGN LAYS OUT A HINDU TEMPLE IN A SYMMETRICAL, SELF-REPEATING STRUCTURE DERIVED FROM CENTRAL BELIEFS, MYTHS, CARDINALITY AND MATHEMATICAL PRINCIPLES.THE FOUR CARDINAL DIRECTIONS HELP CREATE THE AXIS OF A HINDU TEMPLE, AROUND WHICH IS FORMED A PERFECT SQUARE IN THE SPACE AVAILABLE. THE CIRCLE OF MANDALA CIRCUMSCRIBES THE SQUARE. THE SQUARE IS CONSIDERED DIVINE FOR ITS PERFECTION AND AS A SYMBOLIC PRODUCT OF KNOWLEDGE AND HUMAN THOUGHT EACH BLOCKS HAVE SAME AREA, SHAPE, FORM, AND ALSO HEIGHT.TEMPLE BLOCK HAVE THE LARGE HEIGHT

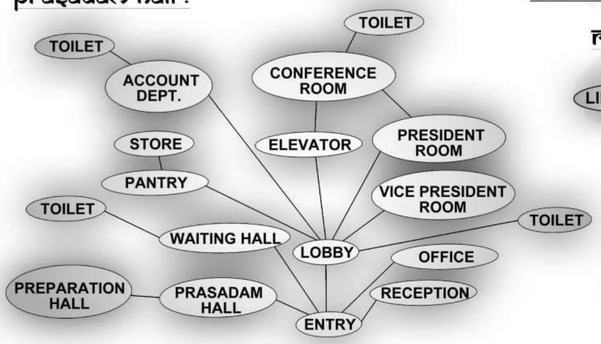

SHAPE OF THE BUILDING BLOCKS


FORM OF BUILDING BLOCKS



VERTICAL STACKING OF BUILDING BLOCKS

admin block and prasadam hall :



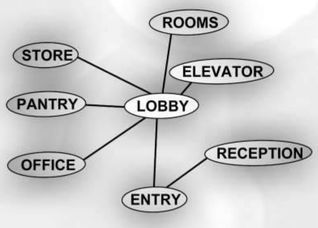
recreational block :



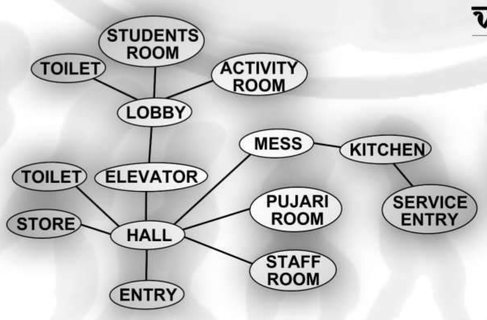
commercial block :



guest house block :



residential block :



ayurveda block :



entrance block :



resturant block :

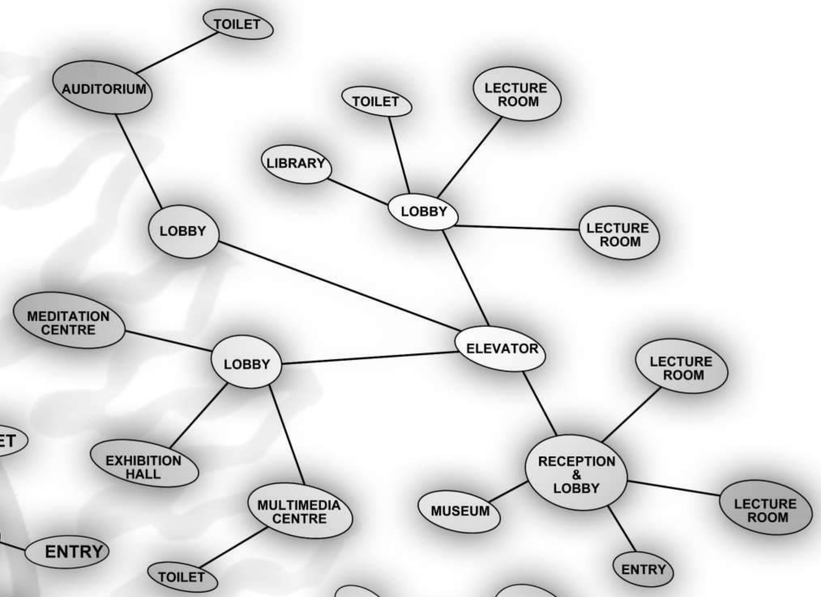


views :

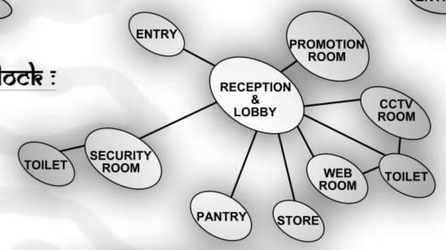


VIEWS OF THEME PARK

educational block :



technical block :







chandrodaya mandir (vrindavan)

name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 115010107
guide : ar. deepti sagar

building bye laws :

1) FROM THE SITE MINUMUM FRONTAGE REQUIRED IS 30 M WHICH IS ACCESSED FROM MINIMUM 18 M WIDE ROAD.
2) FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSE THE MINIMUM AREA OF PLOT IS 40 M SQ AND WHICHS SHOULD BE ACCESSED FROM MINIMUM 3.5 M WIDE ROAD.
3) THE SET BACK REQUIRED UPTO THE HEIGHT OF 12.5 M IS MINIMUM OF 15 M AT FRONT AND ALL REST THREE SIDES TO BE OF 9 M MINIMUM.
4) THE F.A.R IS 1.50 AND GROUND COVERAGE IS 40% BOTH FOR NEW DEVLOPED/UNDEVLOPED OR DEVLOPED AREAS.
5) BASEMENT SHOULD BE MINIMUM OF 2.1 M IN HEIGHT AND MAXIMUM IS 4.5 M BUT INCASE OF MECHANISED PARKING IT CAN BE ADJUSTED AS PER DESIGN.
6) CLEARANCE ZONE FOR BUILDINGS NEAR HIGH TENSION ELECTRICAL LINE-ABOVE 220 KV AND UPTO INCLUDING 440KV IS REQUIRED
7) FOR REDUCING CONSUMPTION OF TOTAL ENERGY, FRESH POTABLE WATER AND REDUCTION IN TOTAL WASTE GENERATION BY MODERN BUILDINGS, THE GREEN BUILDING MEASURES ARE TO BE ADOPTED BY ALL BUILDING ON VARIOUS PLOT SIZES ABOVE 500 SQUARE METRES.
8) FOR PUBLIC BUILDING(MANDIR) 2.0 ECS FOR EVERY 100 SQUARE METRES OF PERMISSIBLE FAR OF PLOT.
9) THE PLINTH SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 450 MM AND MORE THAN 1.5 METRES
10) MINIMUM CORRIDOR IF ANY INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING ISFEVLIOPED IS 2.0 M
11) FIRE EXITS SHALL BE SO LOCATED SO THAT THE TRAVEL DISTANCE ON THE FLOOR SHALL NOT EXCEED 22.50 METRES
12 WIDTH OF FIRE EXIT SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 2 METRES

area statement of case and literature studies :

AREA NAME	AKSHARDHAM (LITERATURE 1)	ISKON, MUMBAI (LITERATURE 2)	ISKON, VRINDAVAN (CASE 1)	PREM MANDIR (CASE 2)	STANDARD DIMENSIONS
Entrance Gate	600sqm	110sqm	300sqm	500sqm	5.5sqm
Security Check	15sqm	12sqm	12sqm	12sqm	3.5sqm hanging/picture
Entrance Lobby	600sqm	110sqm	100sqm	100sqm	0.9sqm/person
Public toilet	120sqm	60sqm	190sqm	190sqm	1sqm/person
Parking	12000sqm	6000sqm	~	~	40sqm/person
Restaurant	3000sqm	1068sqm	1200sqm	1000sqm	1.5sqm/person
Library/Book Stalls	670sqm	214sqm	275sqm	700sqm	
Main temple	5000sqm	1000sqm	325sqm	5000sqm	
Auditorium	600sqm	214sqm	~	~	1.2/person
library	1200sqm	232sqm	150sqm	600sqm	
exhibition hall	7000sqm	322sqm	275sqm	275sqm	
meditation centre	800sqm	100sqm	500sqm	500sqm	
medical	300sqm	~	80sqm	200sqm	
shops	12sqm each	58.1sqm	12sqm each	120sqm	
admin block	6000sqm	120sqm	100sqm	4000sqm	
guest house	600sqm	336sqm	200sqm	5000sqm	10.5sqm/room

AREA CHART

(30% CIRCULATION AREA EXCLUDED)

ENTERANCE BLOCK

SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	SECURITY ROOM	2 NOS.	4 FEET X 7 FEET	6 M SQ
2	CLOAK ROOM	3NOS.	4.5M X 3.6 M	48.6 M SQ
3	RECEPTION	20 PERSON	2 M / PERSON	40 M SQ
4	DONATION	6COUNTER	4 FEET X 7 FEET	18 M SQ
5	ENQUIRY	2COUNTER	3M X3M	18M SQ
6	FLOWER SHOP	4NOS.	12FEET X 10 FEET	44.56 M SQ
7	PRASHAD STALL	4NOS.	12FEET X 10 FEET	44.56 M SQ
8	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
9	WATER OUTLET	4 NOS.	2.4MX3M	28.8 M SQ
10	AMENITIES	8NOS.	3M X3M	72M SQ
11	SHOE-KEEPING	2NOS.	12FEET X 10 FEET	22.28M SQ

TEMPLE BLOCK 4000 PEOPLE/DAY

SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	ENTERANCE PORCH	40 PERSON	2 M SQ / PERSON	80 M SQ
2	MANDAPAMA	250 PERSON		60 M SQ
3	ARDHAMANDAP			30 M SQ
4	MAHAMANDAP			40 M SQ
5	ANTARALA			20 M SQ
6	GARBHA GRIHA			20 M SQ
7	PRADAKSHANA			60 M SQ
8	TRANSEPT			120 M SQ
9	DANCING & KEERTAN SPACE	300PERSON		80 M SQ
10	DIETY CHAMBER			15 M SQ
11	PRASHAD GRAH			400 M SQ
12	SAMADHI STHAL			16 M SQ
13	PARIKARMA/PATH	30%OF TOTAL SPACE		

EDUCATIONAL BLOCK AND INSTITUTION BLOCK

SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	ENTRANNCE LOBBY	20 PERSON	2 M SQ / PERSON	40 M SQ
2	RECEPTION	40 PERSON	2 M SQ / PERSON	80 M SQ
3	LIBRARY	80PERSON	2.5M SQ/PERSON	200 M SQ
4	LECTURE HALL 8 NOS.	33PERSON	65-75 M SQ PER 33-40 STUDENTS	600M SQ
5	MEDITATION CENTRE	60 PERSON	1.8M X .6M + .6 ALL SIDE FREE SPACE	324 M SQ
6	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
7	AUDI 300 PERSON	300 PERSON	.5 M SQ/ PERSON	150 M SQ
8	EXHIBTION HALL	200 PERSON	.5 M SQ/ PERSON	100 M SQ
9	MUSEUM	150 PERSON	3-5 SQ M HANGING PICTURE	
			6-10SQ M/SCLUPTURE	250 SQ M
10	**MULTIMEDIA CENTRE**			
1	TICKET AREA	6 COUNTER	10-12 M SQ	72 M SQ
2	WAITING AREA	40PERSON	1.5 M SQ/ PERSON	60 M SQ
3	WORKSHOP	80 PEOPLE	2.5 M SQ/ PERSON	200 M SQ
4	SPRITUAL DISCOURSE	80 PEOPLE	1.2 M SQ/ PERSON	96 M SQ

RESIDENTIAL BLOCK

SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	PUJARIES ASHRAM	15 PERSON	350-400 SQ FEET STANDARD SIZE	472M SQ
2	300 STUDENTS ASHRAM	2 PERSON IN 1 ROOM	8 FEET X 12 FEET / 12FEET X 16 FEET	2550 M SQ
3	PUJA ROOM	300PERSON	.9 M SQ / PERSON	270 M SQ
4	STAFF ROOM	10PERSON	2M /PERSON	20 M SQ
5	CONFERENCE ROOM	80 PERSON	2SQ M /PERSON	160 M SQ
6	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
7	MESS	150PERSON	1 SQ M/ PERSON	150 M SQ
8	ACTIVITY ROOM	50PERSON	1.5 SQ M / PERSON	75 M SQ
9	STORE ROOM	2NOS.	3M X4.5 M	27 M SQ

name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 115010107
guide : ar. deepti sagar

GUEST HOUSES

SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	80 ROOMS	2 PERSON IN 1 ROOM	8 FEET X 12 FEET / 12FEET X 16 FEET	720 M SQ
2	RECEPTION	20PERSON	2 M / PERSON	40 M SQ
3	OFFICE	4 NOS.	14 M SQ	56 M SQ
4	VIP ROOM	6 NOS.	450-500 SQ FEET STANDARD SIZE	276 M SQ
5	PANTRY	1 NOS.	3M X4.5 M (8 M SQ GENERAL SIZE)	27 M SQ
6	LOBBY	20 PERSON	2M /PERSON	40 M SQ
7	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
8	STORE ROOM	2NOS.	3M X4.5 M	27 M SQ

RECREATIONAL BLOCK

SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	THEME PARK		AS PER PLANING	AS PER PLANING
2	HALL	150PERSON	.9 M SQ / PERSON	135 M SQ
3	LIGHT & SOUND SHOW		AS PER PLANING	AS PER PLANING
4	AUDIO VISUAL HALLS	120PERSON	.5 M SQ/ PERSON	60 M SQ
5	ART GALLERY	60 PICTURE	3-5 SQ M HANGING PICTURE	300 M SQ
6	OAT		AS PER PLANING	AS PER PLANING
7	AUDI	200PERSON	.5 M SQ/ PERSON	100 M SQ
8	TICKET COUNTER	6 COUNTER	10-12 M SQ	72 M SQ
9	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
10	OFFICES 4 NOS.	4 NOS.	14 M SQ STANDARED SIZE	56 M SQ
11	STORE	2 NOS.	3M X4.5 M	27 M SQ
12	SECURITY	2NOS.	4 FEET X 7 FEET	6 M SQ

ADMIN BLOCK

SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	RECEPTION AREA	20PERSON	2 M / PERSON	40 M SQ
2	WAITING HALL	40 PERSON	1.5 M SQ/ PERSON	60 M SQ
3	PRESIDENT ROOM	1NOS.	1800-2300 SQ FEET STANDARD SIZE	213 M SQ
4	VICE PRESIDENT ROOM	1NOS.	1800-2300 SQ FEET STANDARD SIZE	213 M SQ
5	VIP ROOM	6NOS.	450-500 SQ FEET STANDARD SIZE	276 M SQ
6	CONFERENCE ROOM 80 PEOPLE	80 PEOPLE	2SQ M /PERSON	160 M SQ
7	ACCOUNT ROOM 4 NOS.	4NOS.	14 M SQ STANDARED SIZE	56 M SQ
8	OFFICE 4 NOS.	4NOS.	14 M SQ STANDARED SIZE	56 M SQ
9	STORE	2 NOS.	3M X4.5 M	27 M SQ
10	PANTRY	2NOS.	3M X4.5 M (8 M SQ GENERAL SIZE)	27 M SQ
11	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
12	DEVOTEES ROOM 4 NOS.	4NOS.	450-500 SQ FEET STANDARD SIZE	184 M SQ
13	PRASAD HALL	400 PERSON	1.5 M SQ/ PERSON	600 M SQ
14	PREPERATION HALL	2NOS.	30% OF SITTING	120 M SQ
15	WASH AREA & UTILITY	2NOS.	10% OF SITTING	40 M SQ
16	RAJ PUROHIT(VIP) ROOM	2NOS.	450-500 SQ FEET STANDARD SIZE	92 M SQ

MEDICAL & AYURVEDA BLOCK

SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	YOGA CENTRE	100 PERSON	1.8M X .6M + .6 ALL SIDE FREE SPACE	540 M SQ
2	MEDITATION ROOM	80 PERSON	1.8M X .6M + .6 ALL SIDE FREE SPACE	432 M SQ
3	SPA & HEALTH CENTRE	40 PERSON	120-140 SQ FEET (11-13 M SQ)	520 M SQ
4	HOSPITAL FIRST AID CLINIC	20 BEDED	AS PER PLANING	AS PER PLANING
5	HERBAL PARK		AS PER PLANING	AS PER PLANING
6	ORGANIC FARMING		AS PER PLANING	AS PER PLANING
7	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
8	STORE	2 NOS.	3M X4.5 M	27 M SQ
9	PANTRY	1 NOS.	3M X4.5 M (8 M SQ GENERAL SIZE)	13.5 M SQ

TECHNICAL BLOCK

SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	RECEPTION	20 PERSON	2 M / PERSON	40 M SQ
2	LOBBY	20PERSON	2M /PERSON	40 M SQ
3	WEB ROOMS 4 NOS.	4NOS.	40 M SQ	160 M SQ
4	SECURITY OFFCIES 4 NOS.	4NOS.	12M SQ	48 M SQ
5	PROMOTION ROOM	4NOS.	40 M SQ	160 M SQ
6	PANTRY	1 NOS.	3M X4.5 M (8 M SQ GENERAL SIZE)	13.5 M SQ
7	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
8	STORE	2NOS.	3M X4.5 M	27 M SQ

RESTAURANT

SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	RESTAURANT	100 PERSON	1 M SQ/ PERSON	100M SQ
2	BILING COUNTER	10 PERSON	1.2 M SQ/ PERSON	12M SQ
3	LOUNGES	40 PERSON	.5 M SQ/PERSON	20M SQ
4	DINING	80 PERSON	1 M SQ/ PERSON	80 M SQ
5	INDOOR AND OUTDOOR SITTING	80 PERSON	1 M SQ/ PERSON	80M SQ
6	OFFICE	2 NOS.	3M X4.5 M	27 M SQ
7	WASH AREA	2NOS.	3M X4.5 M	27 M SQ
8	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
9	KITCHEN	2NOS.	30% OF SITTING	100 M SQ
10	DISH WASH PANTRY	1NOS.	10% OF SITTING	30 M SQ

COMMERCIAL BLOCK

SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	BOOKSHOP	5NOS.	4.5M X 6 M	135 M SQ
2	KHADI SHOP	3NOS.	4.5M X 6 M	81 M SQ
3	ORGANIC FOOD SHOP	4NOS.	4.5M X 6 M	108 M SQ
4	**TOILET**			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ

name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 115010107
guide : ar. deepti sagar

	CUTURAL AND COMMUNITY CENTRE			
SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	MUSEUM	300 PERSON	3-5 SQ M HANGING PICTURE	
			6-10SQ M/SCLUPTURE	500 SQ M
2	LIBRARY	250 PERSON	2.5 M /PERSON	625 SQ M
3	TOILET			
	MALE 6TOILET,8URINAL,6BASIN	150-200 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ
	FEMALE 6TOILET 6BASIN	120-180 PERSON	1M SQ/ PERSON	40 M SQ

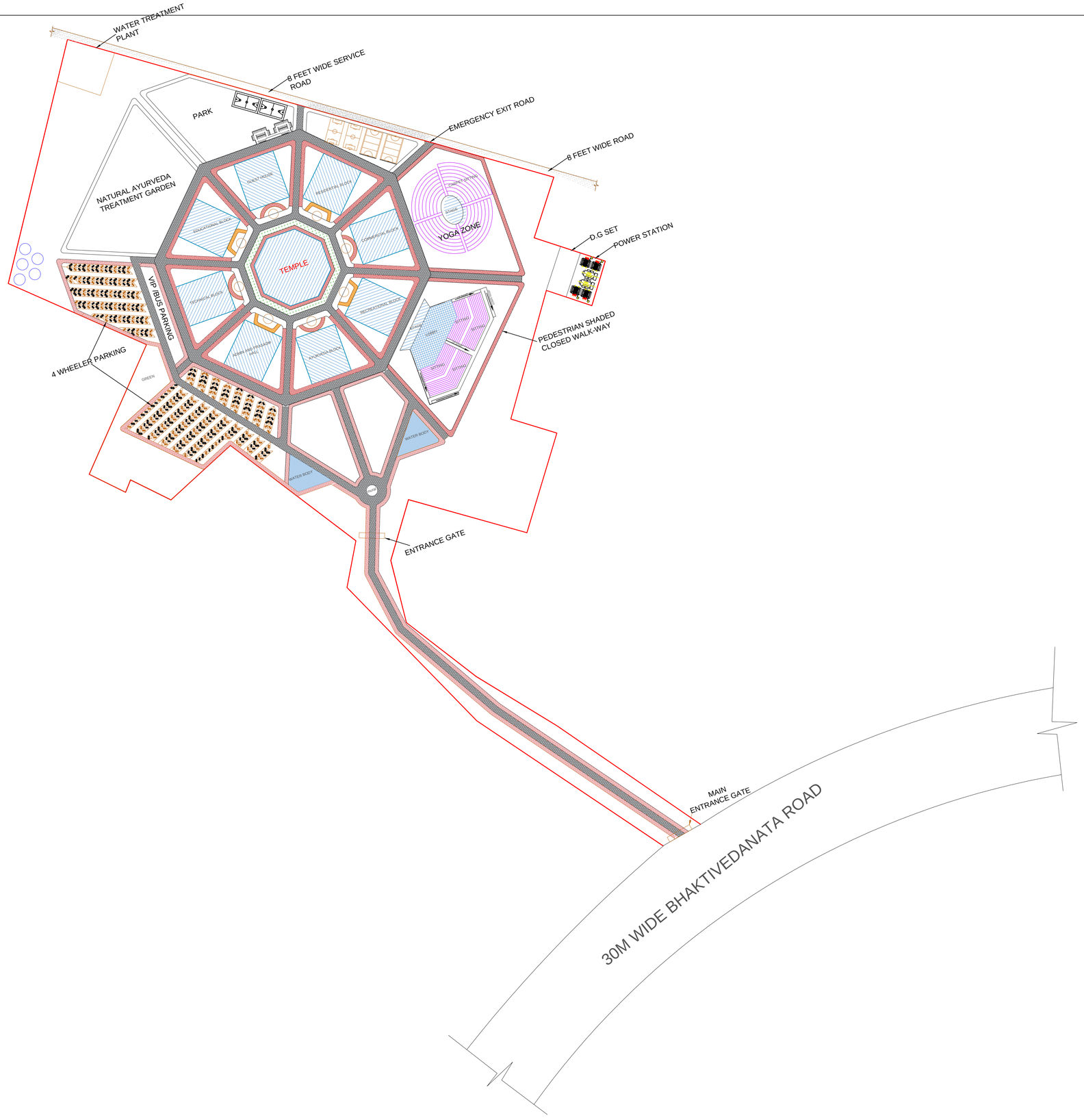
	POWER STATION			
SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	DGC ROOM 600KV	1	6.25M SQ- 9 M SQ	9 M SQ
2	TRANFORMER ROOM	5 TRANSFORMER	6.25M SQ PER TRANSFORMER	31.25 M SQ
3	BATTERY ROOM	4 ROOMS	6.25M SQ PER BATTERY ROOM	25 M SQ
4	TELEPHONIC AREA	2 ROOM	9 M SQ PER ROOM	18 M SQ
5	PUMPING ROOM	2 ROOM	10 FEET X 5 FEET / 7 FEET X 7 FEET	10 M SQ
6	HVAC AREA	4-9% OF GROSS BUILDING AREA	4-9% OF GROSS BUILDING AREA	4-9% OF GROSS BUILDING AREA

	FIRE HYDRANT ROOM			
SL NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	AREA AS PER STANDARDS	AREA
1	FLUSHING TANK	132 KL	7000MMX4000MM	28 M SQ
2	RAW WATER TANK	39KL		
3	DOMESTIC TANK	92 KL		
4	RO PLANT	3	6800X1000X3100 FOR 50000LPH	63.24 M SQ
5	RAINWATER HARVESTING	1.76 LAKH KL		

THE ABOVE STANDARDS WERE TAKEN FROM			1) NEUFERT DATA	
			2) RAILWAY STANDARD	
			3) HUMAN RESOURSES DEPT. DATA	
			4) CASE AND LITRATURE STUDIES	
			5) CPWD STANDARDS	
			6) ETC (OTHER INTERNET RESOURCES)	

TOTAL PLOT AREA : 64 ACRE (258998.811 SQM)
PERMISSIBLE F.A.R : 1.5
PERMISSIBLE BUILT UP : 1.5 X 258998.811 SQM = 388498.2165 SQM
PERMISIBBLE SETBACK : FRONT = 15M , ALL OTHER THREE SIDES = 9M
COVERED AREA ON GROUND FLOOR : 40% OF 258998.811 = 40/100 X 258998.811 = 103599.5244 SQM
HEIGHT AS PER FAR PERMIT : 388498.216/103599.5244 = 3.75 FLOORS

name: shilpi sharma
roll number: 115010107
guide : ar. deepti sagar



THESIS 2019-20

DWG. TITLE

SITE PLAN

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

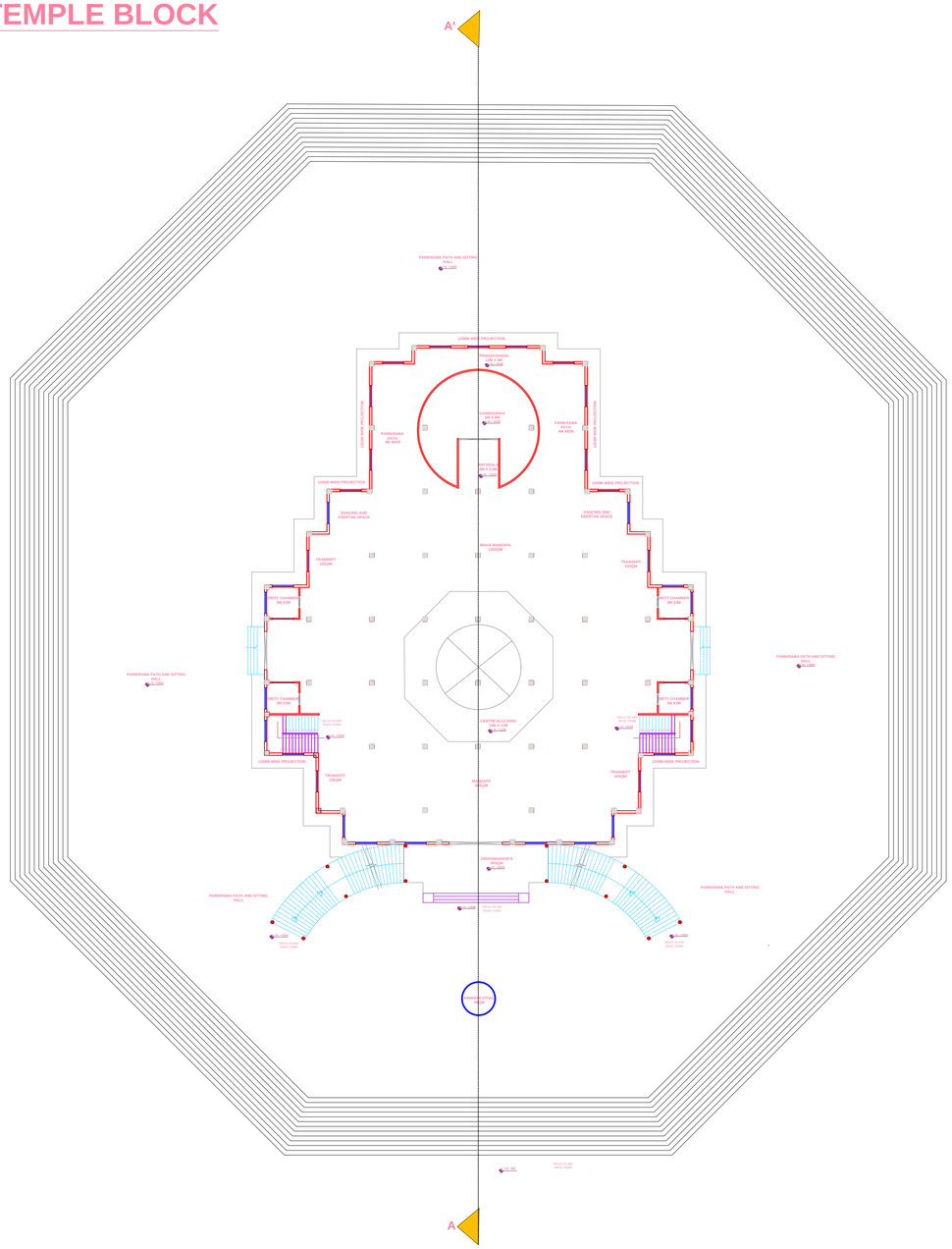
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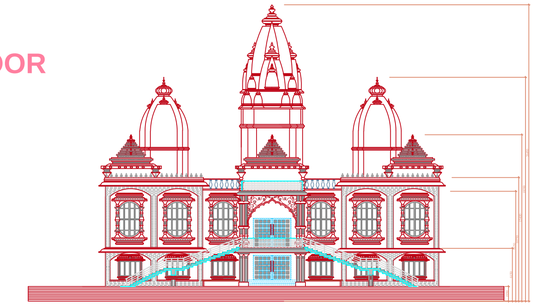
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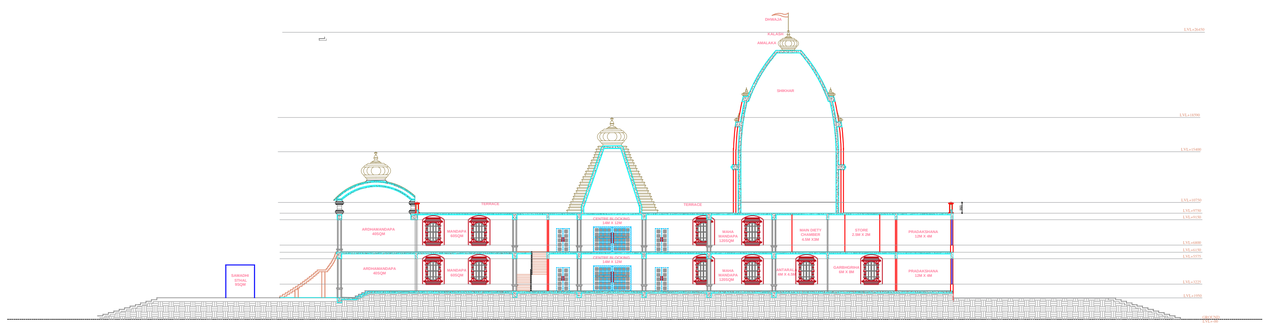
SCALE

N.T.S

TEMPLE BLOCK







THESIS
2019-20

CHANDRODAY MANDIR, VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

TEMPLE BLOCK

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

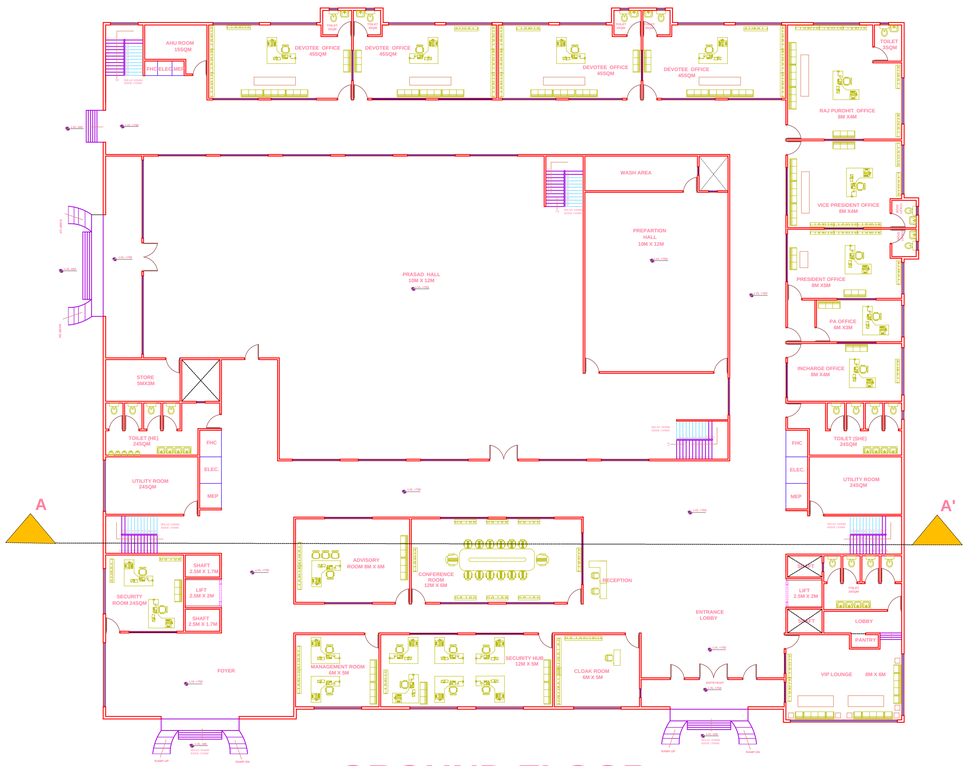
SITE NORTH

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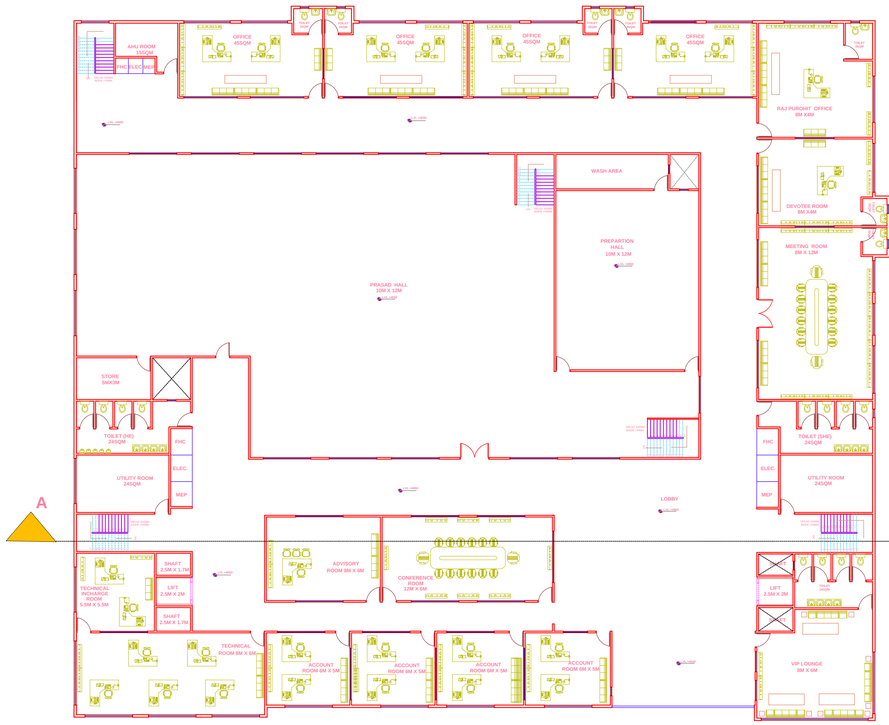
SCALE

N.T.S

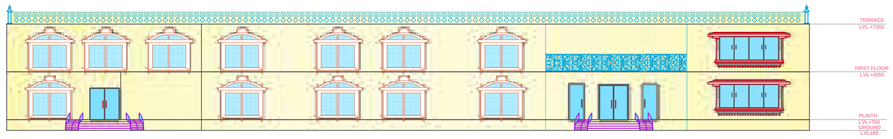
ADMIN BLOCK



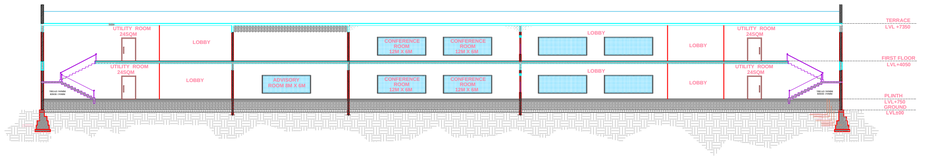
GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



ELEVATION



SECTION A-A'

THESIS
2019-20

CHANDRODAY
MANDIR,
VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

ADMIN BLOCK

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

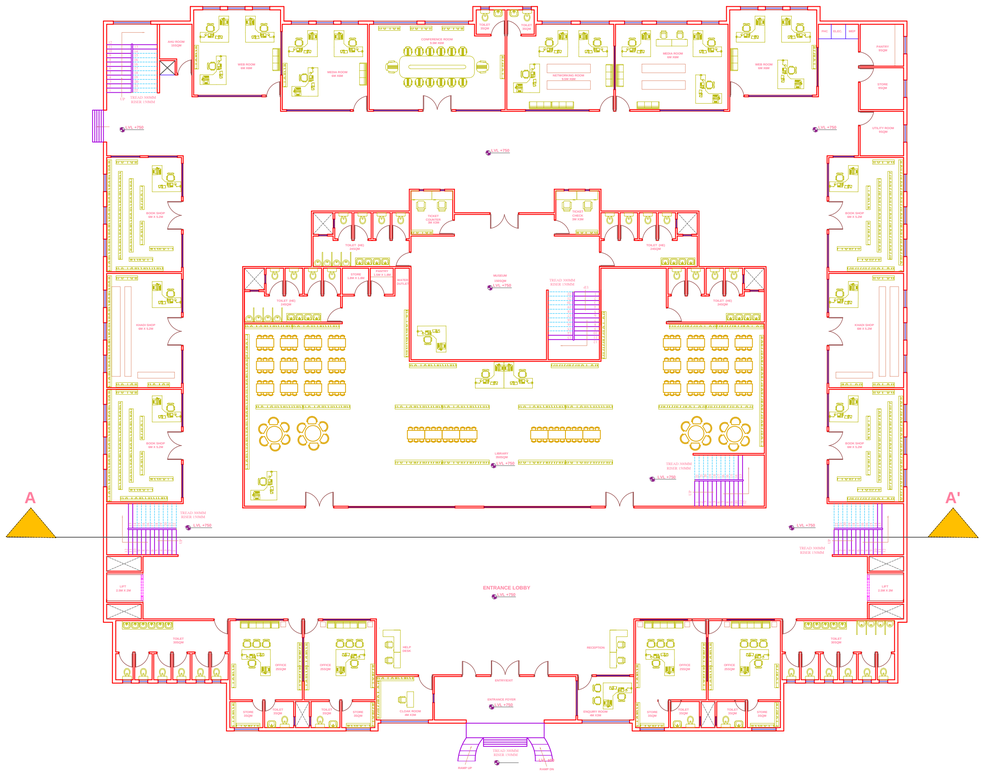
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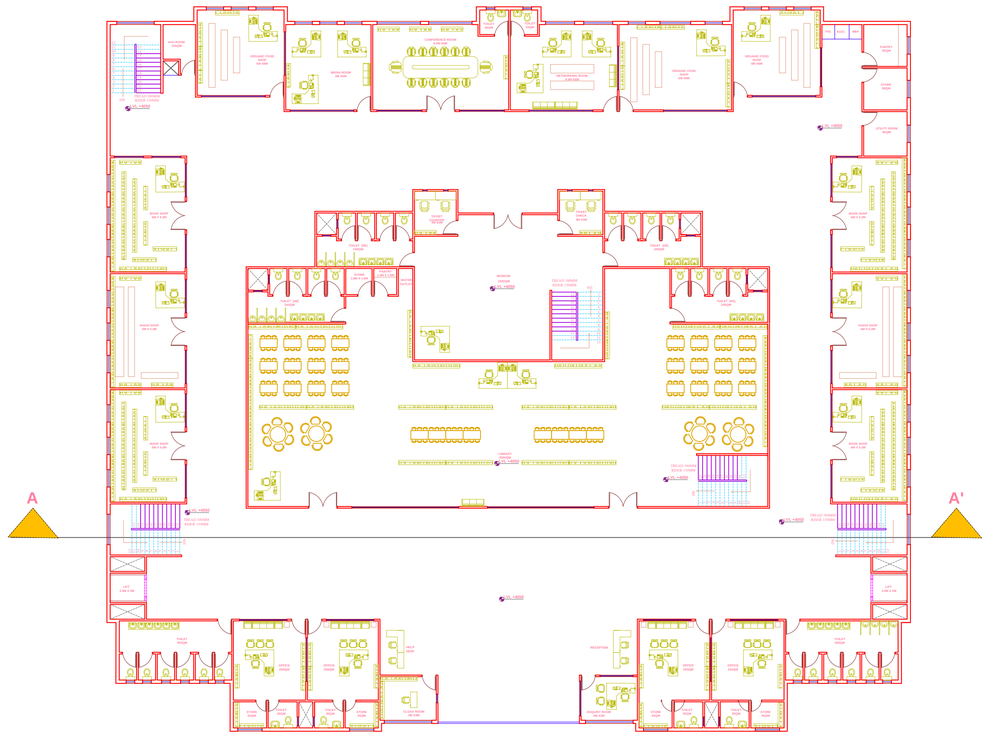
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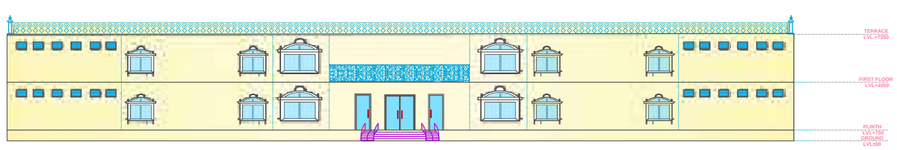
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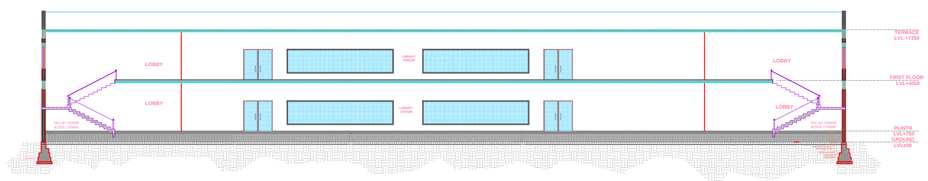
GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



ELEVATION



SECTION AA'

THESIS
2019-20

CHANDRODAY
MANDIR,
VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

COMMERCIAL AND COMMUNITY BLOCK

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

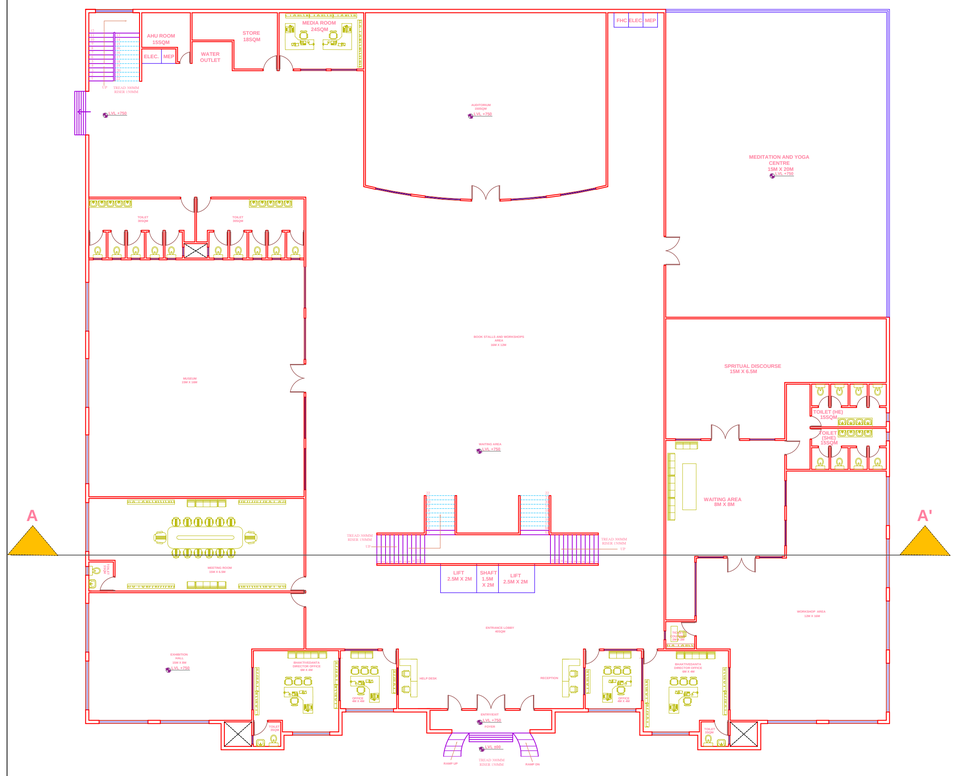
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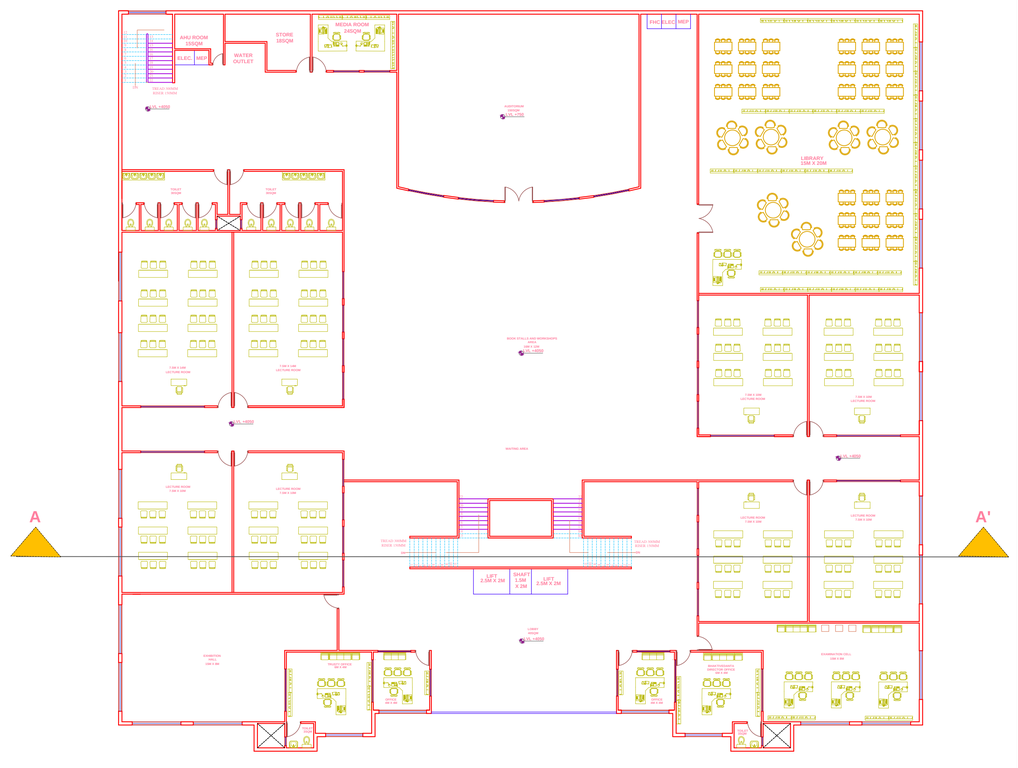
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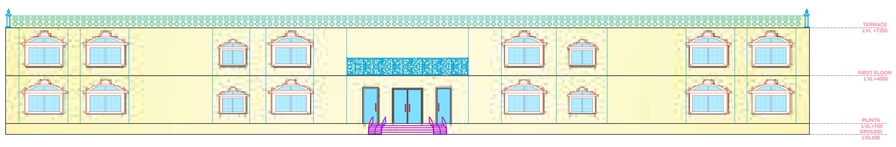
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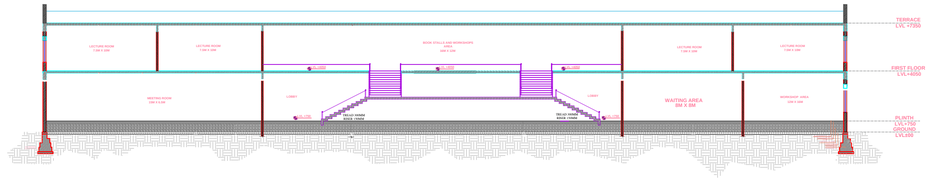
GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



ELEVATION



SECTION A-A'

THESIS
2019-20

CHANDRODAY
MAURYA
VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

EDUCATIONAL
BLOCK

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

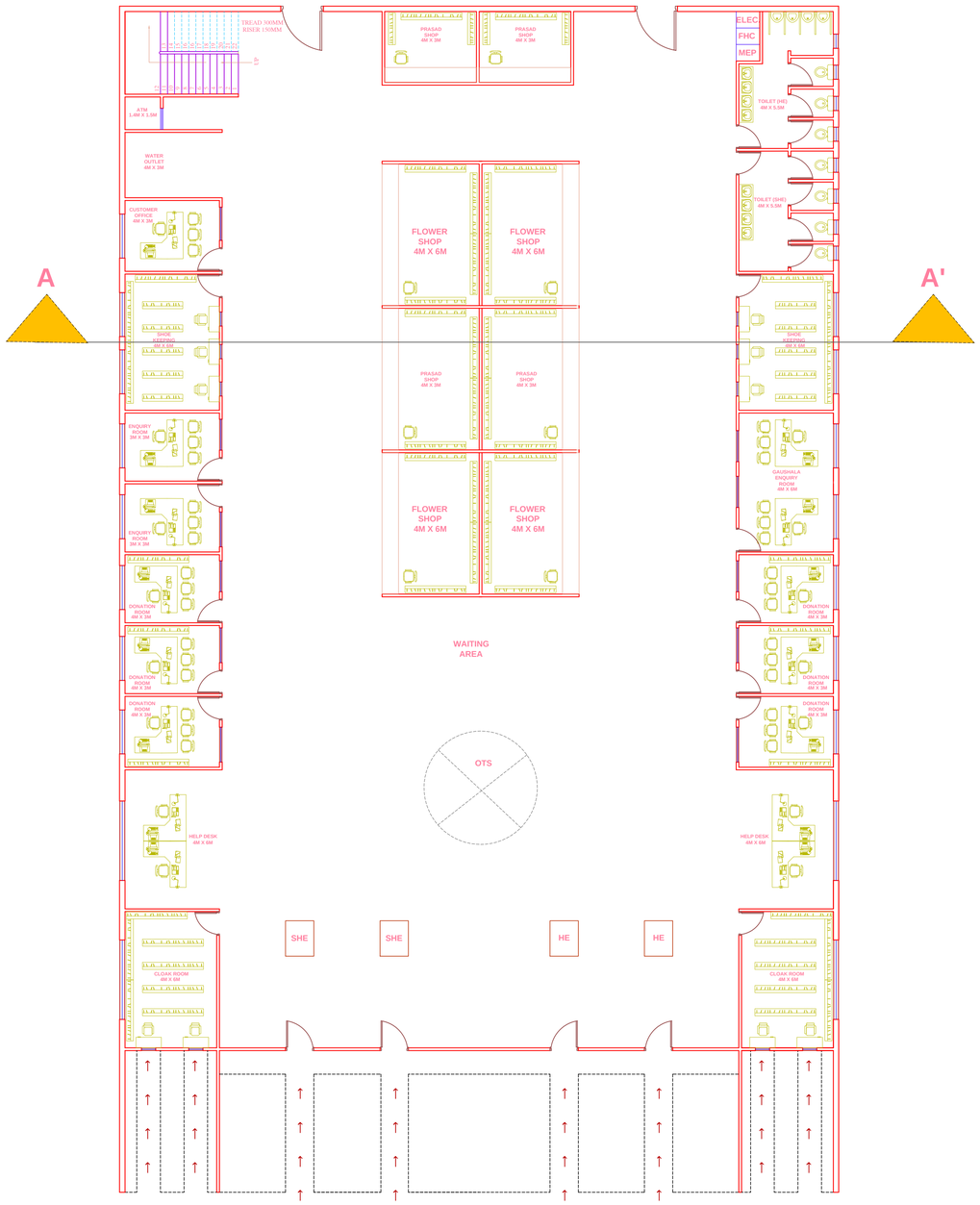
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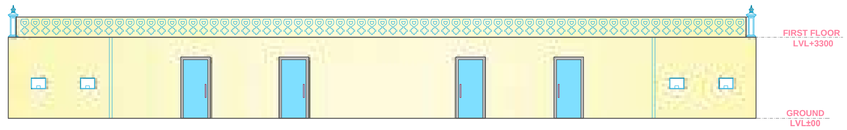
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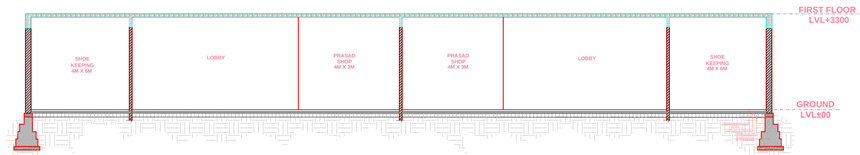
ENTRANCE BLOCK



GROUND FLOOR



ELEVATION



SECTION A-A'

THESIS
2019-20

CHANDRODAY MANDIR, VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

ENTRANCE BLOCK

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

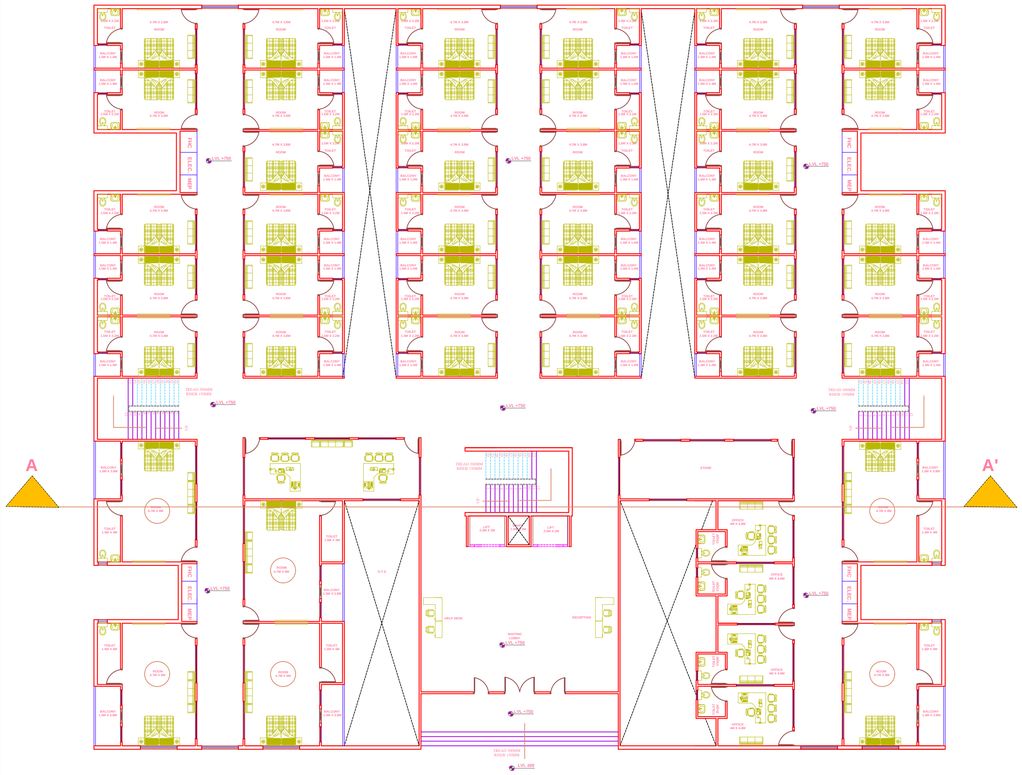
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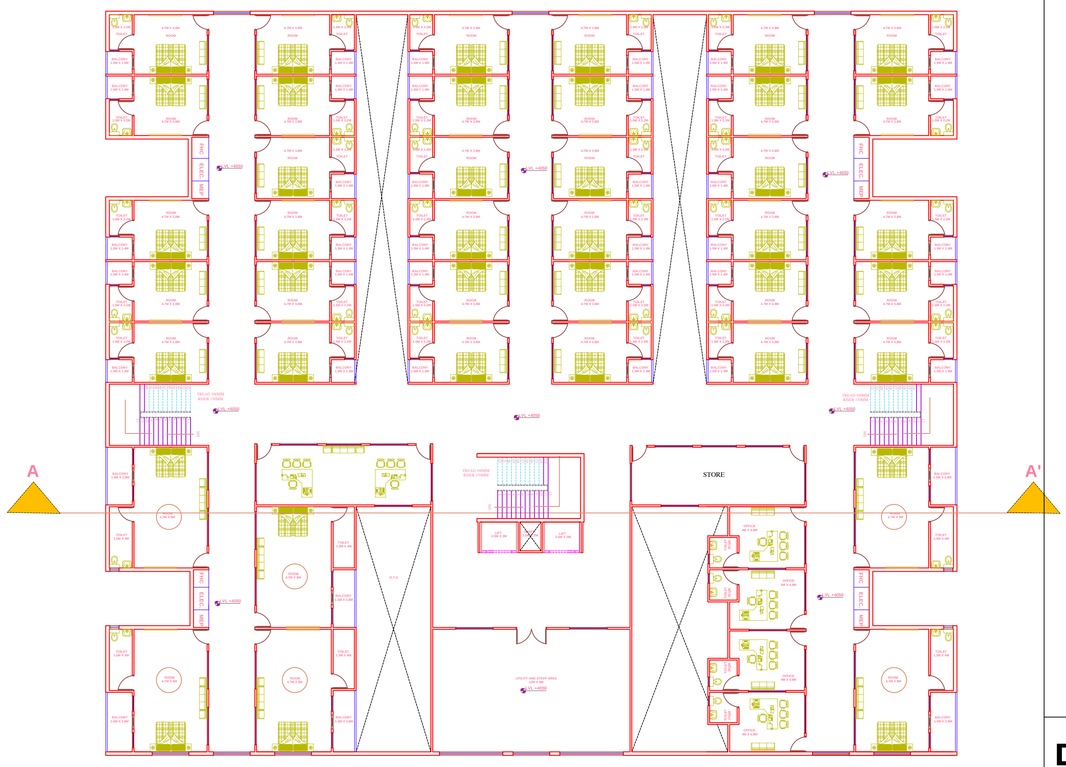
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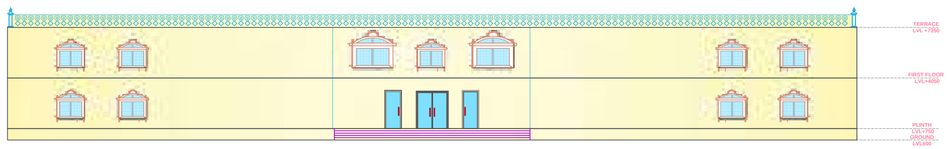
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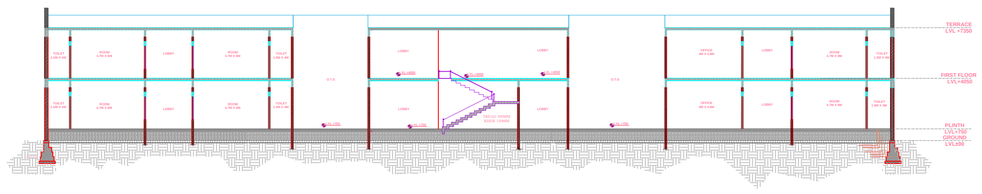
GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



ELEVATION



SECTION A-A'

THESIS
2019-20

CHANDRODAY
MANDIR,
VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

GUEST
HOUSE

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

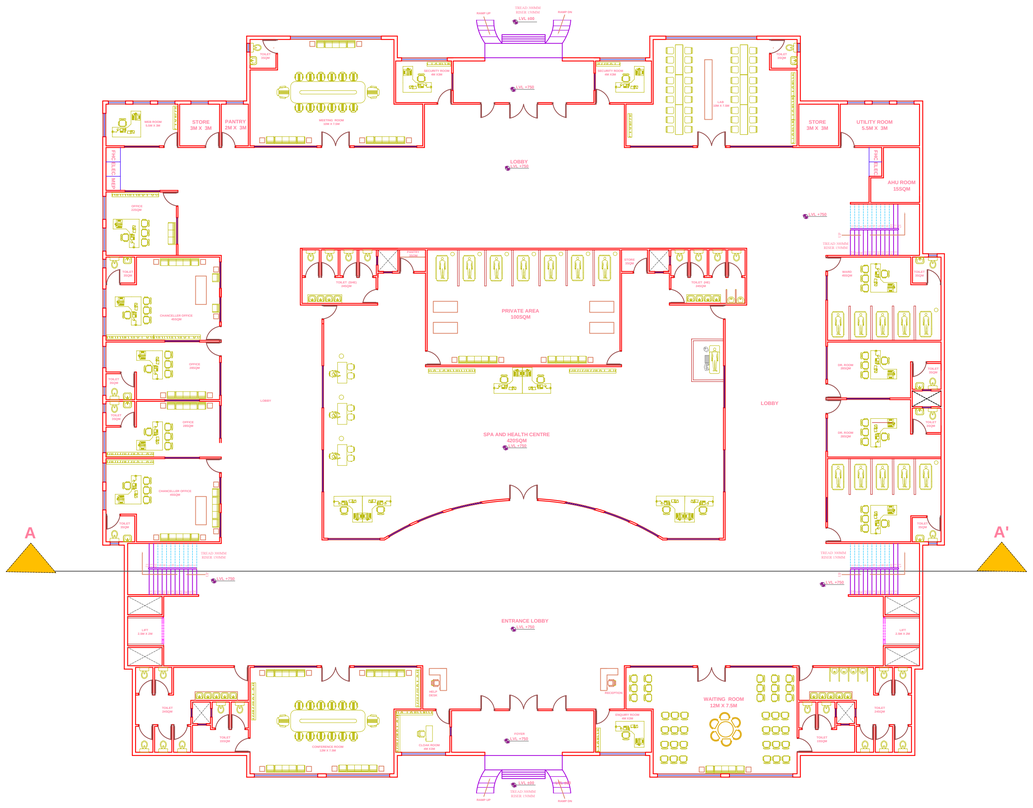
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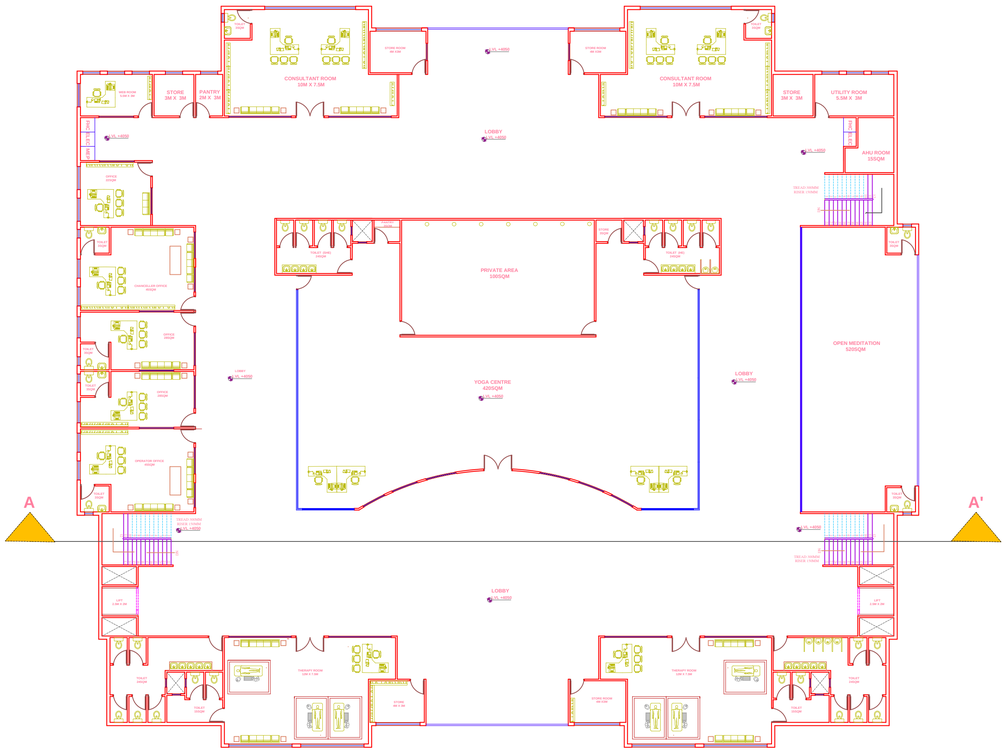
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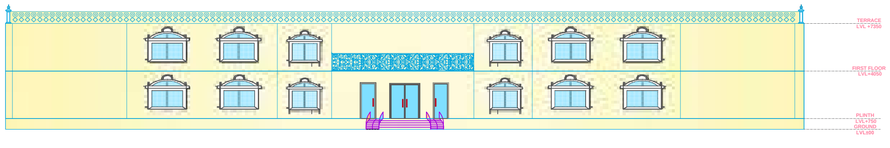
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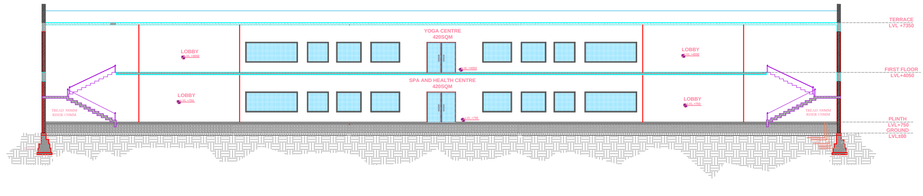
GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



ELEVATION



SECTION A-A'

THESIS
2019-20

CHANDRODAY MANDIR, VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

MEDICAL AND AYURVEDA BLOCK

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

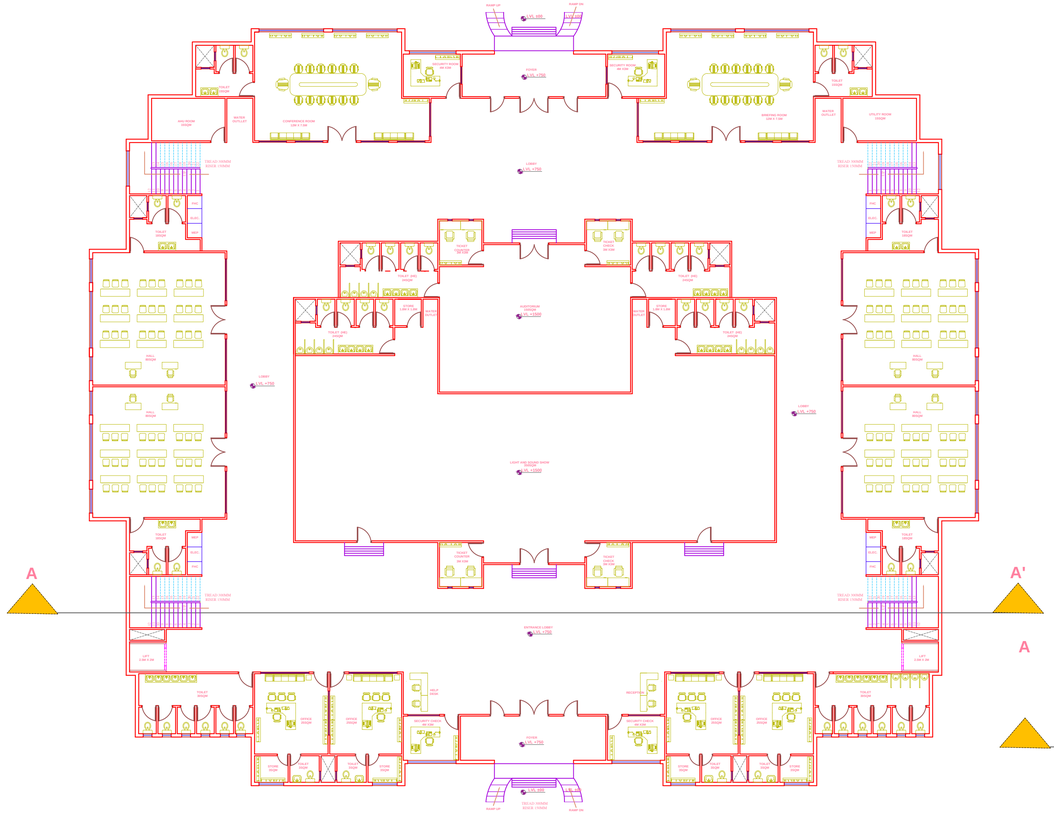
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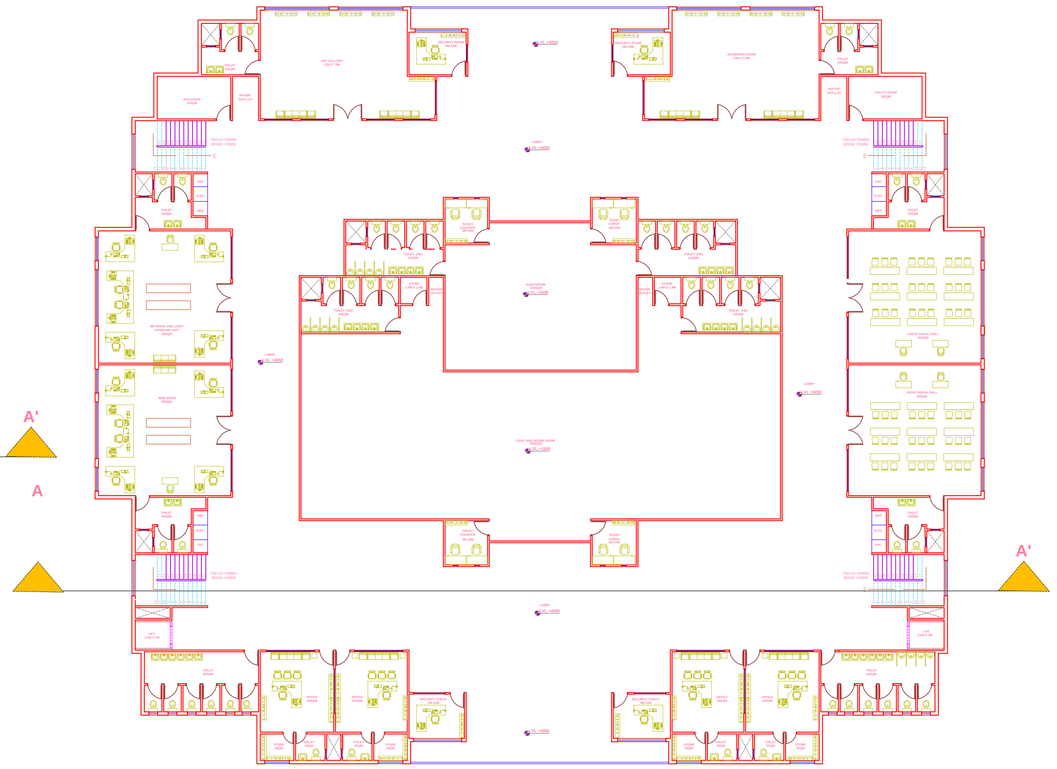
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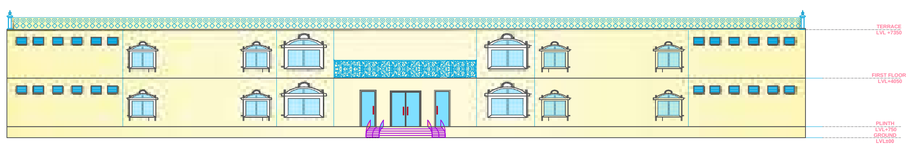
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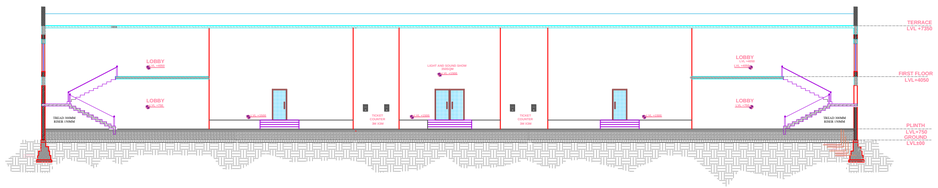
GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



ELEVATION



SECTION A-A'

THESIS
2019-20

CHANDRODAY
MANDIR,
VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

RECREATIONAL BLOCK

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

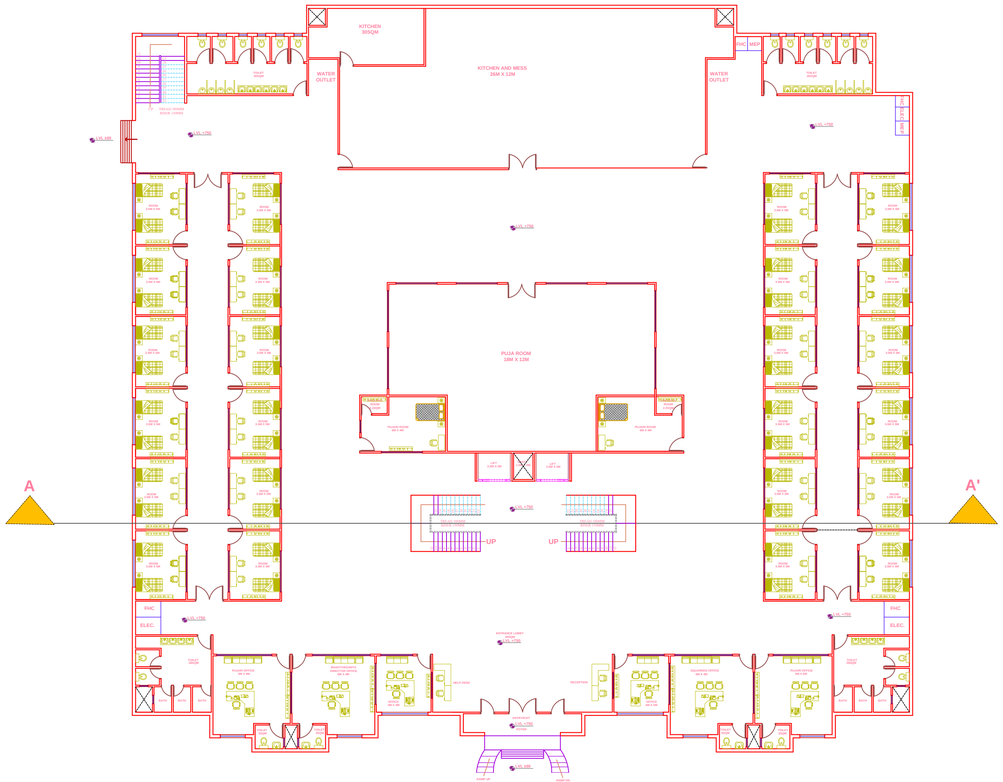
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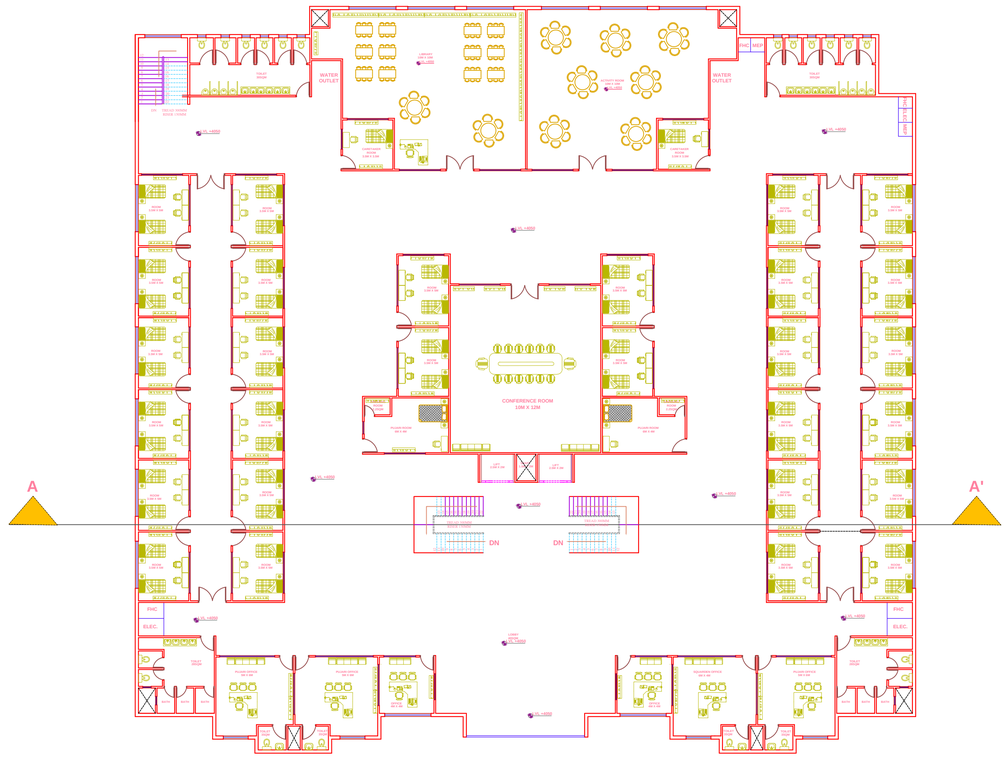
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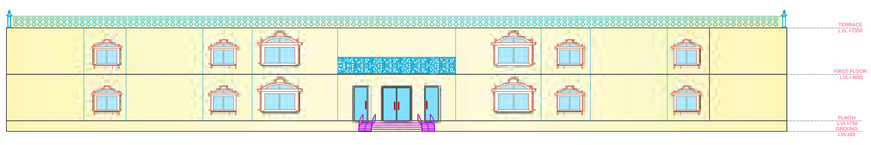
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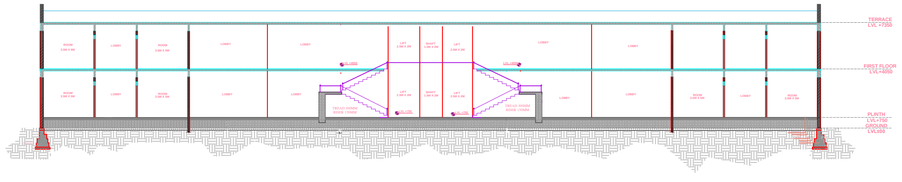
GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



ELEVATION



SECTION A-A'

THESIS
2019-20

CHANDRODAY MANDIR,
VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

RESIDENTIAL BLOCK

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

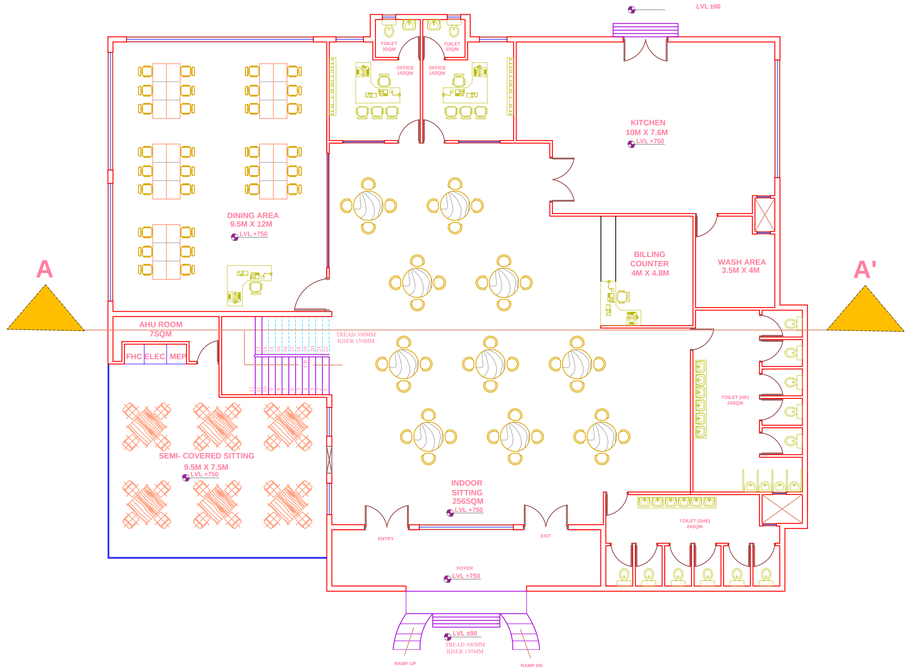
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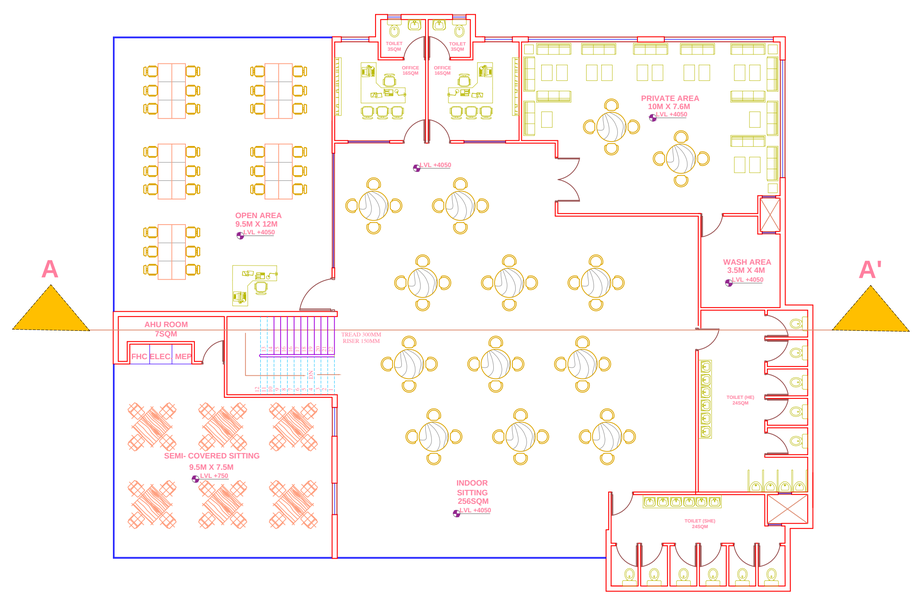
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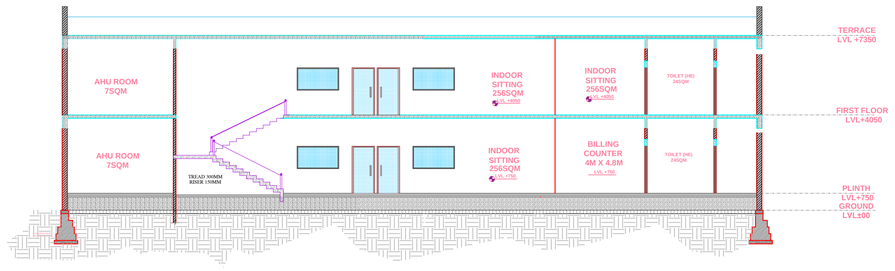
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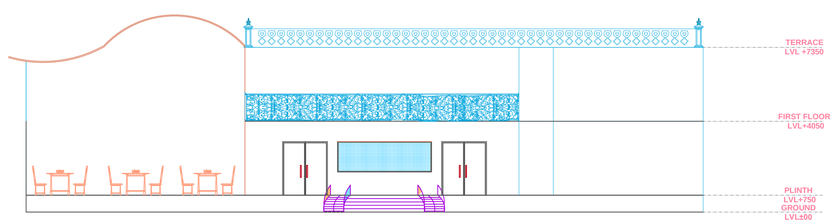
GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



ELEVATION



SECTION A-A'

THESIS
2019-20

CHANDRODAY MANDIR,
VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

RESTURANT
BLOCK

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

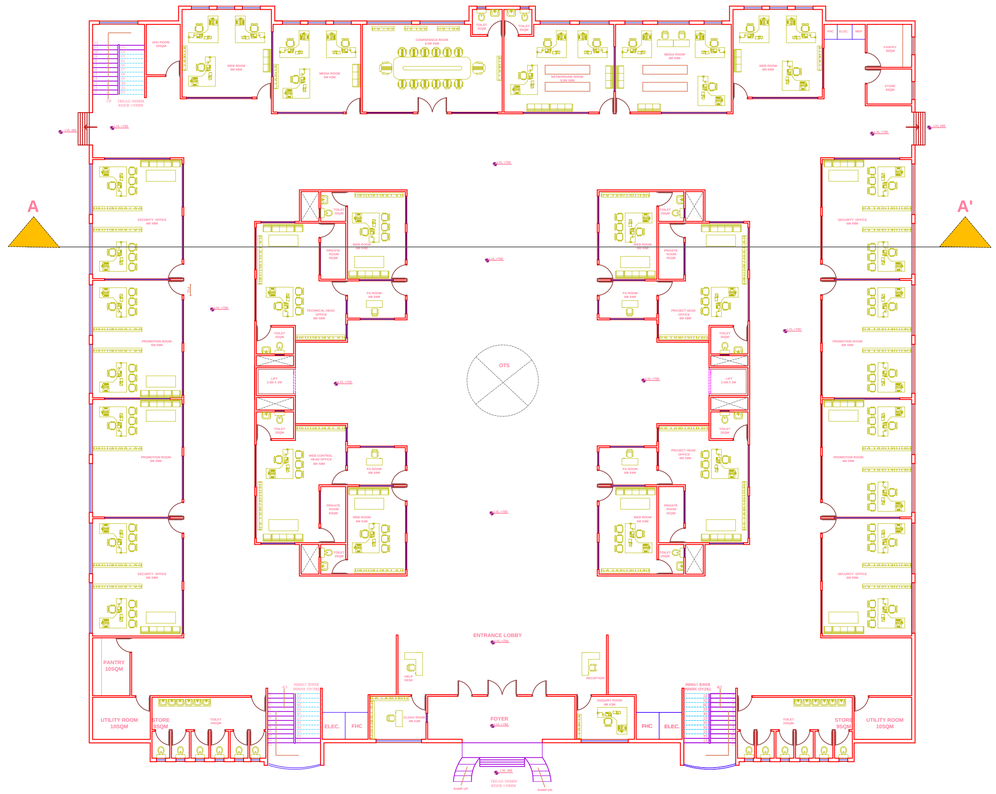
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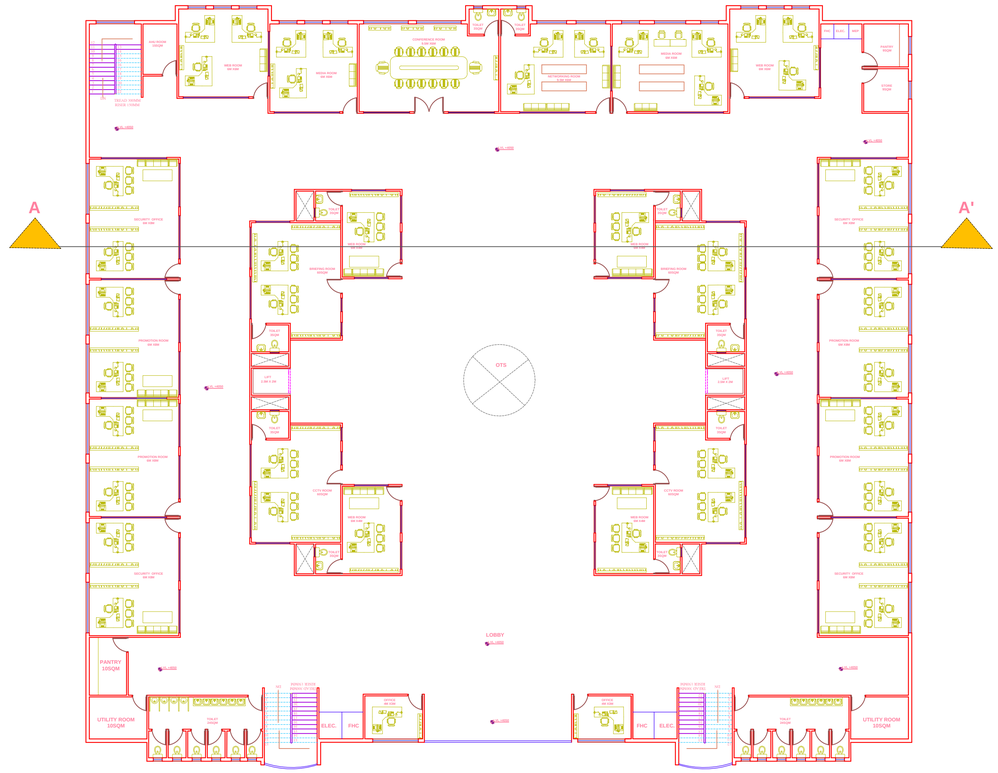
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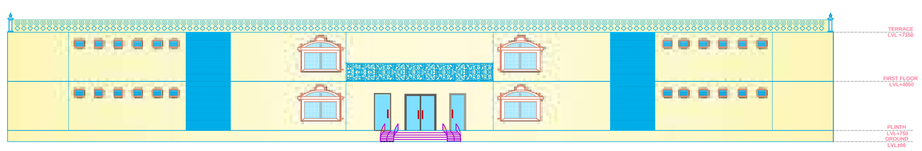
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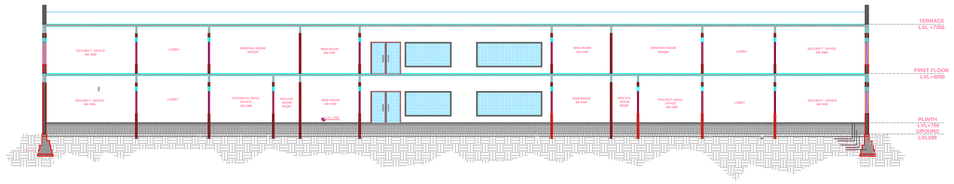
GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



ELEVATION



SECTION A-A'

THESIS 2019-20

CHANDRODAY MANDIR, VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

TECHNICAL BLOCK

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

SITE NORTH

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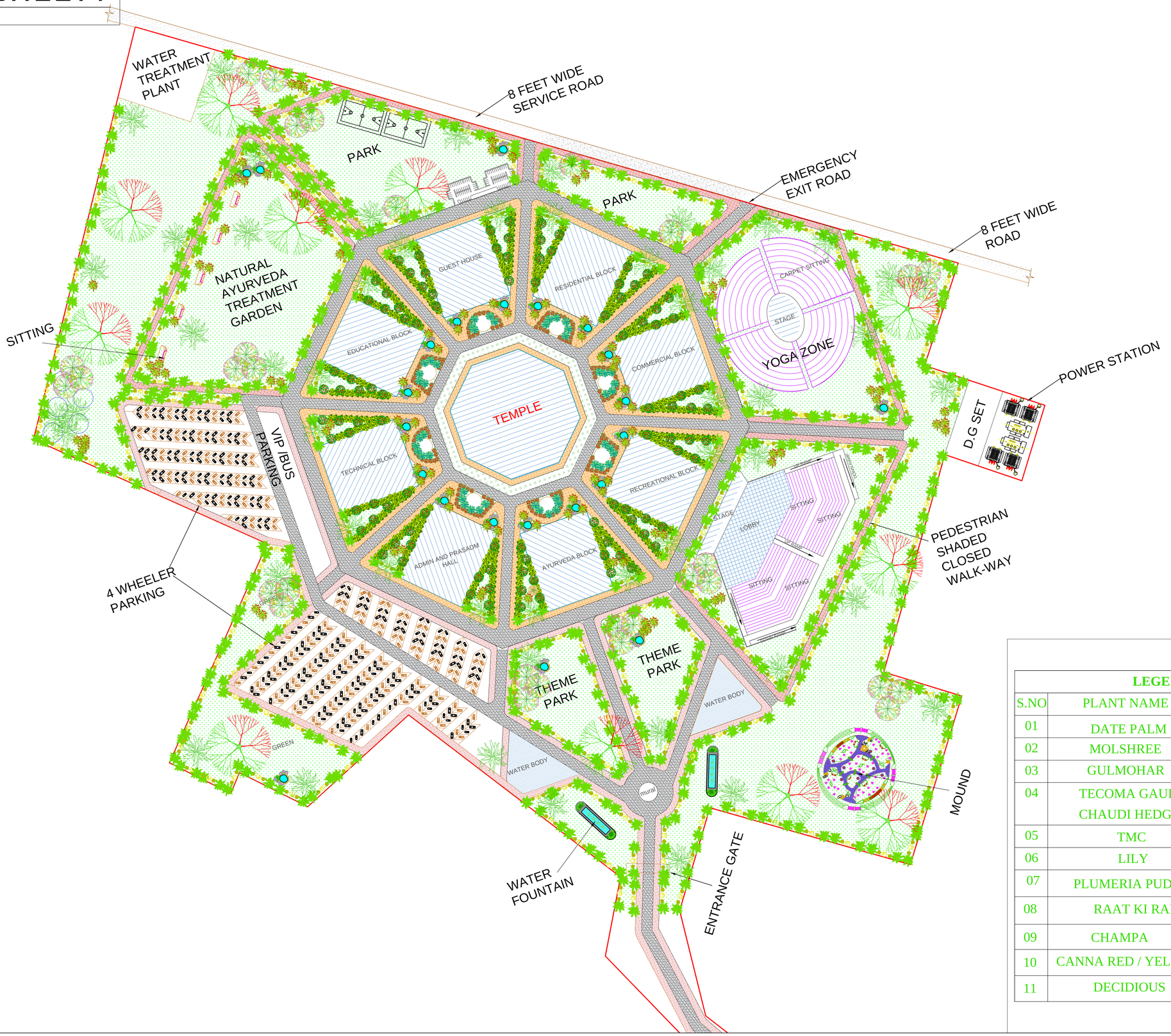
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N.T.S

SHEET 1

THESIS
2019-20

CHANDRODAY MANDIR,
VRINDAVAN



LEGEND		
S.NO	PLANT NAME	
01	DATE PALM	
02	MOLSHREE	
03	GULMOHAR	
04	TECOMA GAUDI CHAUDI HEDGE	
05	TMC	
06	LILY	
07	PLUMERIA PUDICA	
08	RAAT KI RANI	
09	CHAMPA	
10	CANNA RED / YELLOW	
11	DECIDIOUS	

DWG. TITLE

LANDSCAPE PLAN

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

SITE NORTH

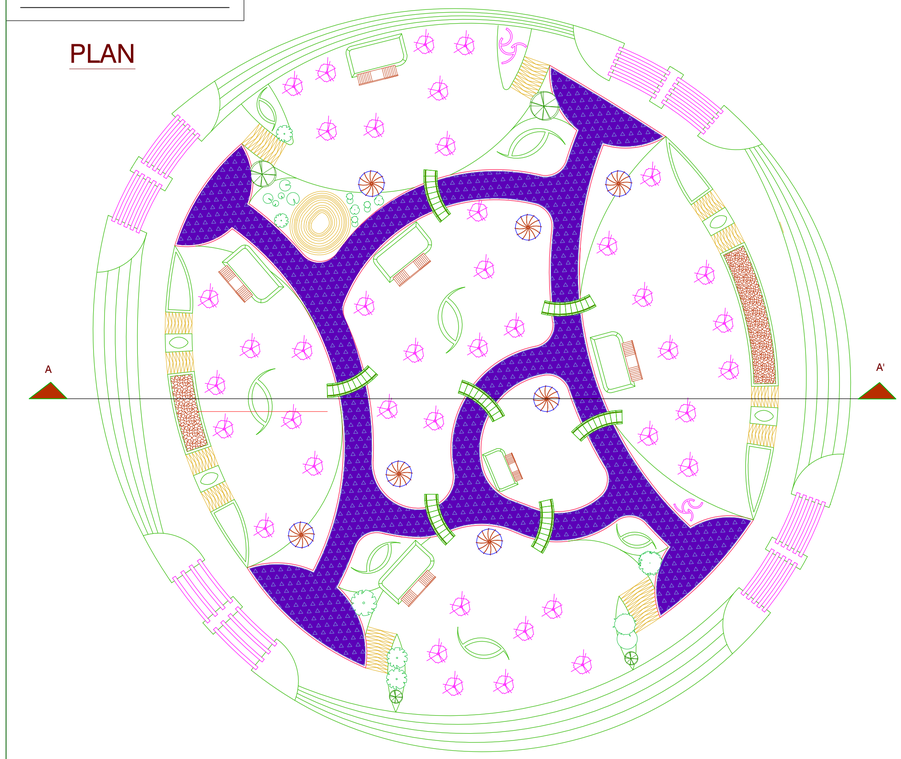
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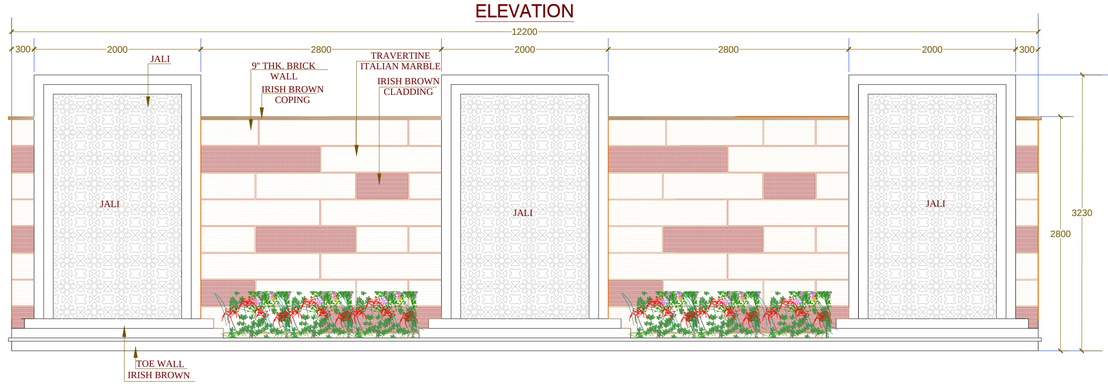
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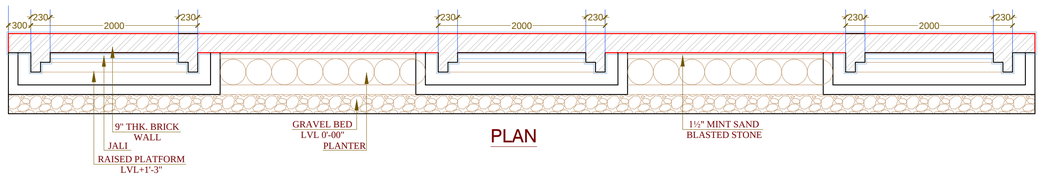
SHEET 2

PLAN

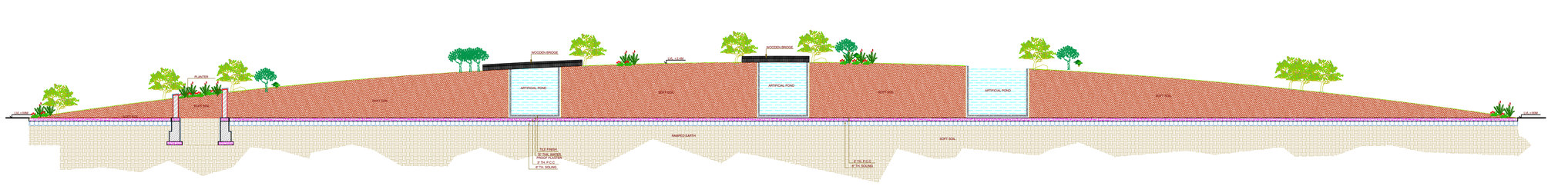


ELEVATION

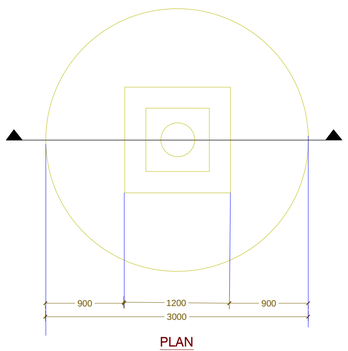




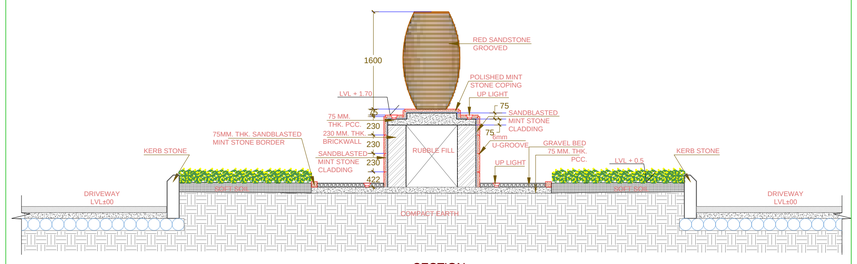
PLAN



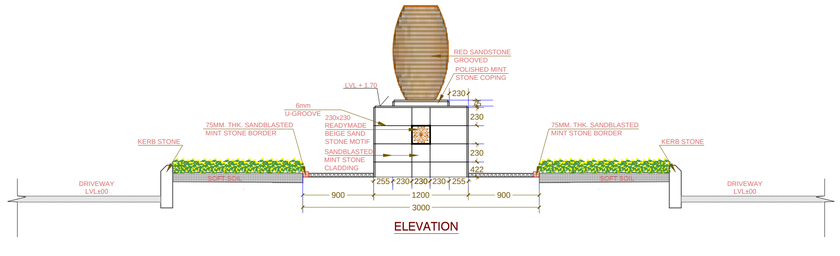
SECTION A-A'



PLAN



SECTION



ELEVATION

THESIS
2019-20

CHANDRODAY MANDIR, VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

LANSCAPING SECTIONS

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

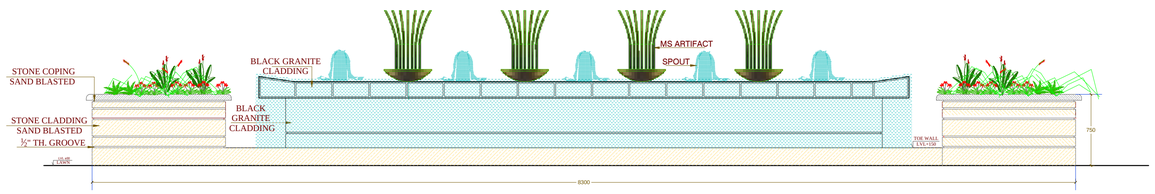
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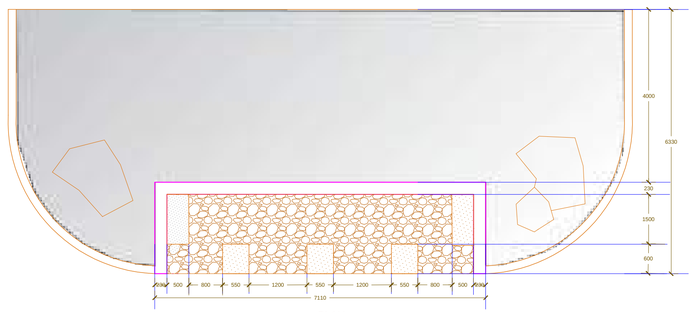
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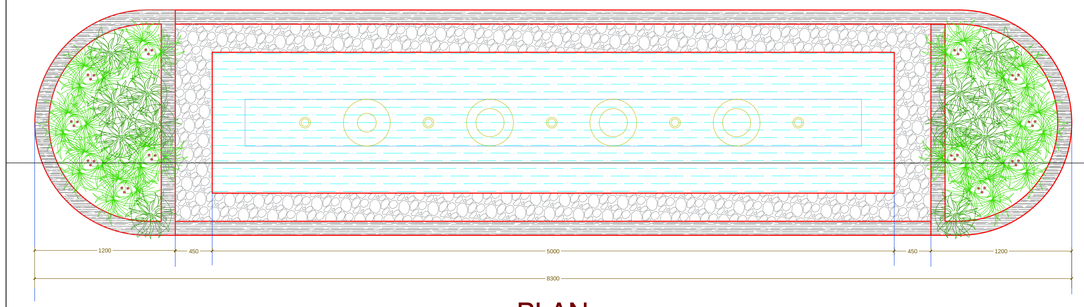
SHEET 3



ELEVATION



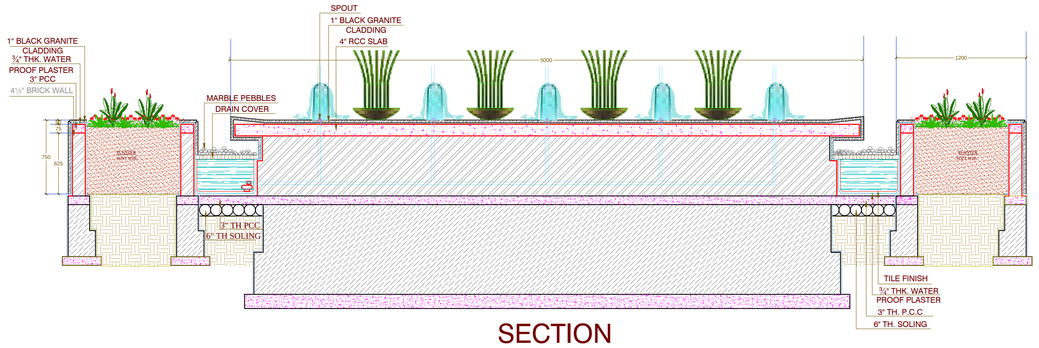
PLAN



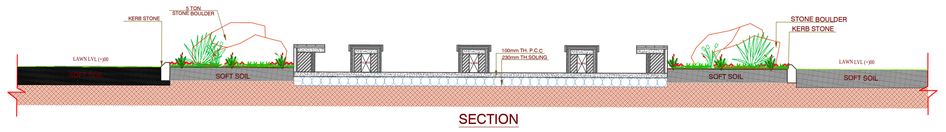
PLAN



ELEVATION



SECTION



SECTION

THESIS
2019-20

CHANDRODAY MANDIR,
VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

LANSCAPING
SECTIONS

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

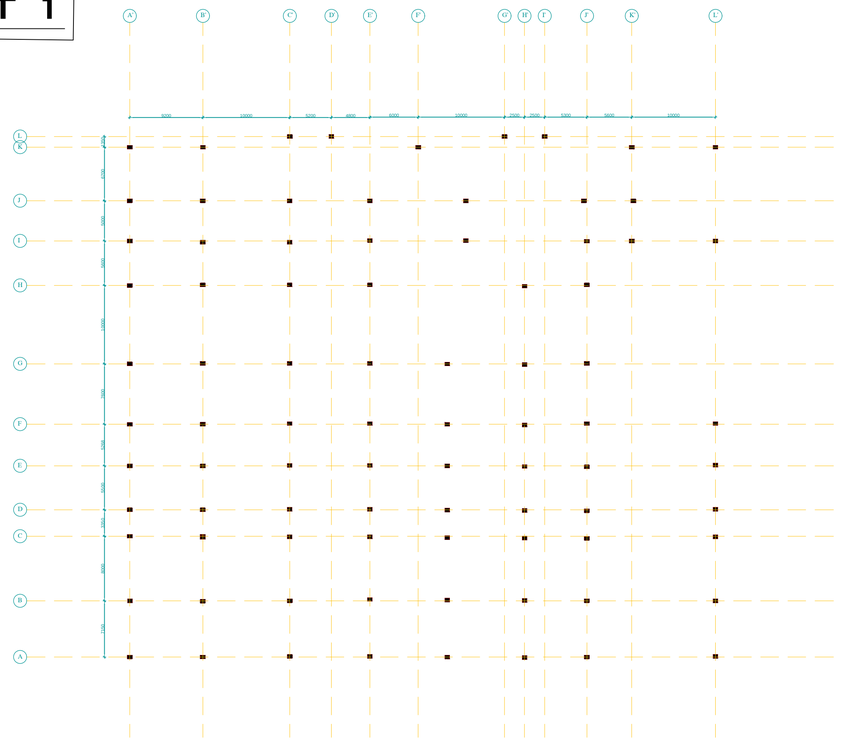
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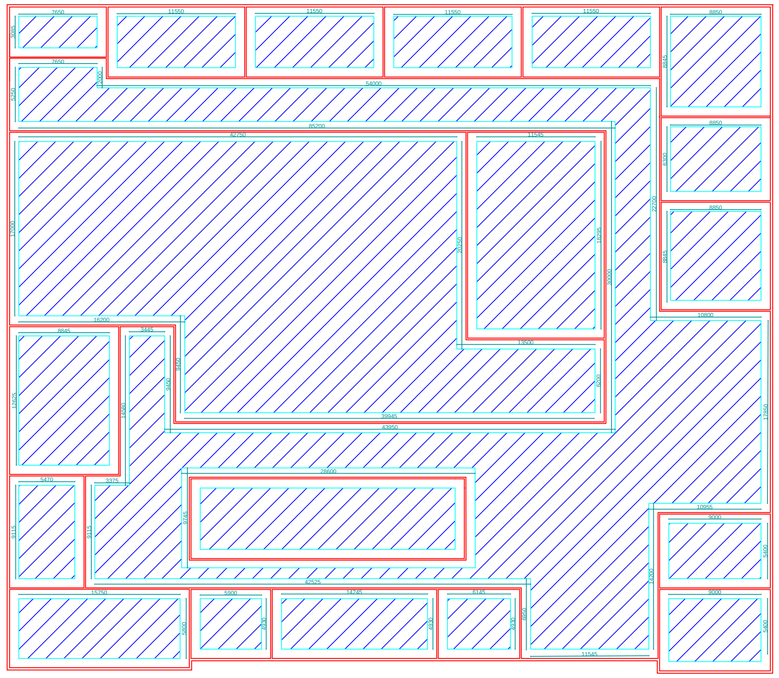
SCALE

N.T.S

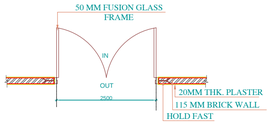
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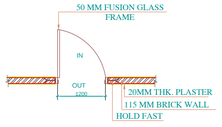


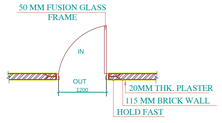
COLUMN AND GRID PLAN

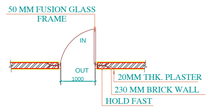


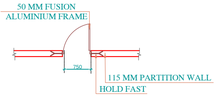
TRENCH PLAN

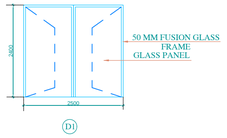




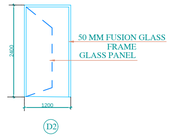




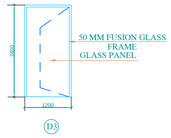




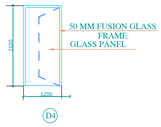
D1
ENTRANCE DOOR
DOUBLE DOOR FRAME DETAIL
3 NOS.



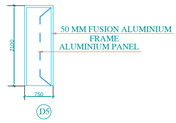
D2
ENTRANCE DOOR
SINGLE DOOR FRAME DETAIL
1 NOS.



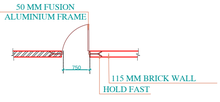
D3
ENTRANCE DOOR
DOOR FRAME DETAIL
1 NOS.

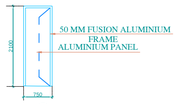


D4
ROOMS DOOR
DOOR FRAME DETAIL
20 NOS.



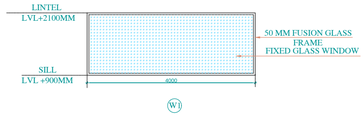
D5
TOILET DOOR
DOOR FRAME DETAIL
21 NOS.





D6
PANTRY AND UTILITY ROOM DOOR
DOOR FRAME DETAIL
4 NOS.



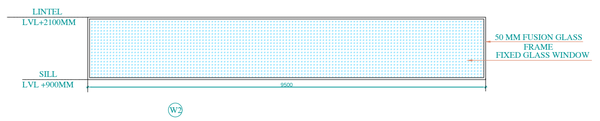


W1
FIXED GLASS WINDOW
WINDOW FRAME DETAIL
42 NOS.



V1
VENTILATOR
TOILET VENT DETAIL
10 NOS.





W2
FIXED GLASS WINDOW
WINDOW FRAME DETAIL
01 NOS.

DOOR AND WINDOW SCHEDULE (GROUND FLOOR)

S.NO.	TYPE	SIZE	SILL	LINTEL		NOS
			WINDOW	DOOR	WINDOW	
1.	D1	2500X2400	-	2400	-	03
2.	D2	1200X2400	-	2400	-	01
3.	D3	1200X2400	-	2400	-	01
4.	D4	900X2100	-	2100	-	20
5.	D5	750X2100	-	2100	-	21
6.	D6	750X2100		2100		04
7.	W1	1600X4000	900	-	2100	42
8.	W2	1600X9500	900	-	2100	01
9.	V1	300X450	1650		2100	10

DOOR AND WINDOW SCHEDULE (GROUND FLOOR)

THESIS
2019-20

CHANDRODAY MANDIR,
VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

WORKING OF ADMIN BLOCK

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

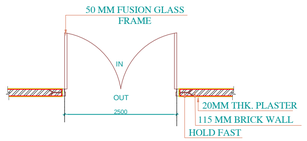
SITE NORTH

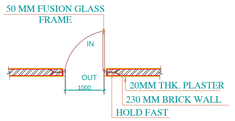
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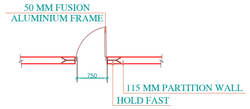
SCALE

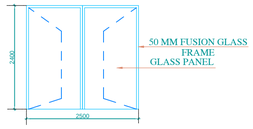
N.T.S

SHEET 2

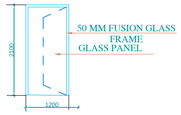




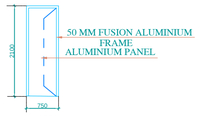




ENTRANCE DOOR
DOUBLE DOOR FRAME DETAIL
1 NOS.

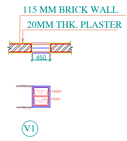


ROOMS DOOR
DOOR FRAME DETAIL
20 NOS.

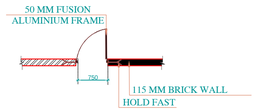


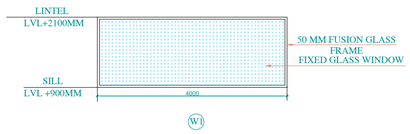
TOILET DOOR
DOOR FRAME DETAIL
21 NOS.



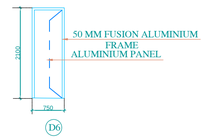


VENTILATOR
TOILET VENT DETAIL
10 NOS.





FIXED GLASS WINDOW
WINDOW FRAME DETAIL
59 NOS.

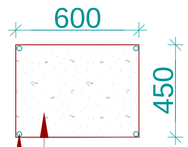


PANTRY AND UTILITY ROOM DOOR
DOOR FRAME DETAIL
4 NOS.

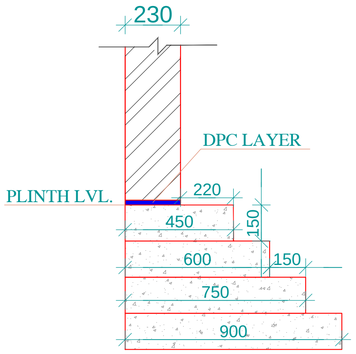
DOOR AND WINDOW SCHEDULE (FIRST FLOOR)

S.NO.	TYPE	SIZE	SILL	LINTEL		NOS
			WINDOW	DOOR	WINDOW	
1.	D1	2500X2400	–	2400	–	03
2.	D4	900X2100	–	2100	–	20
3.	D5	750X2100	–	2100	–	21
4.	D6	750X2100		2100		04
5.	W1	1600X4000	900	–	2100	59
6.	V1	300X450	1650		2100	10

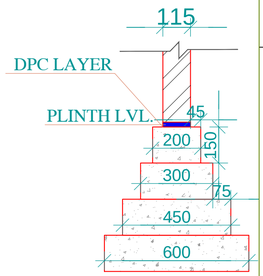
DOOR AND WINDOW SCHEDULE (FIRST FLOOR)



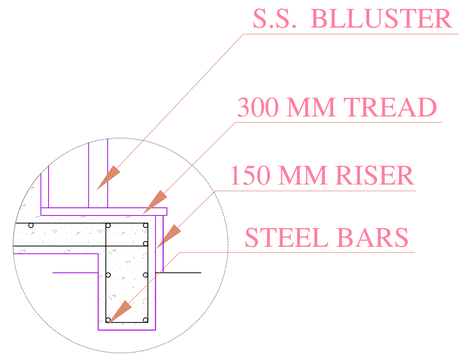
CONCRETE
STEEL BARS



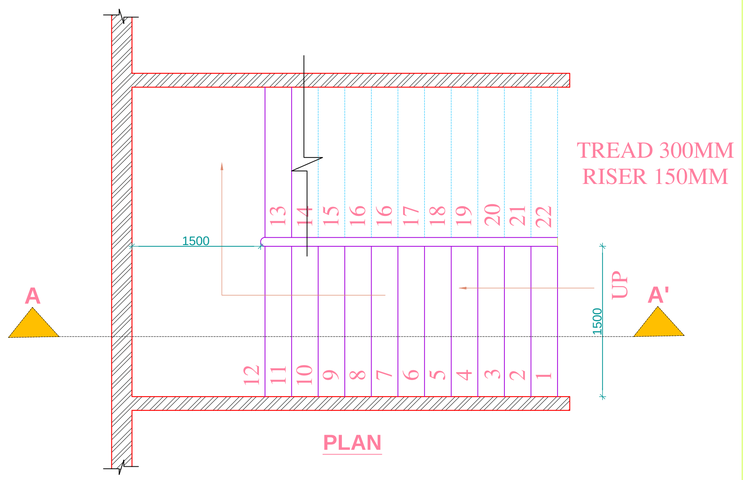
230MM WALL
FOUNDATION



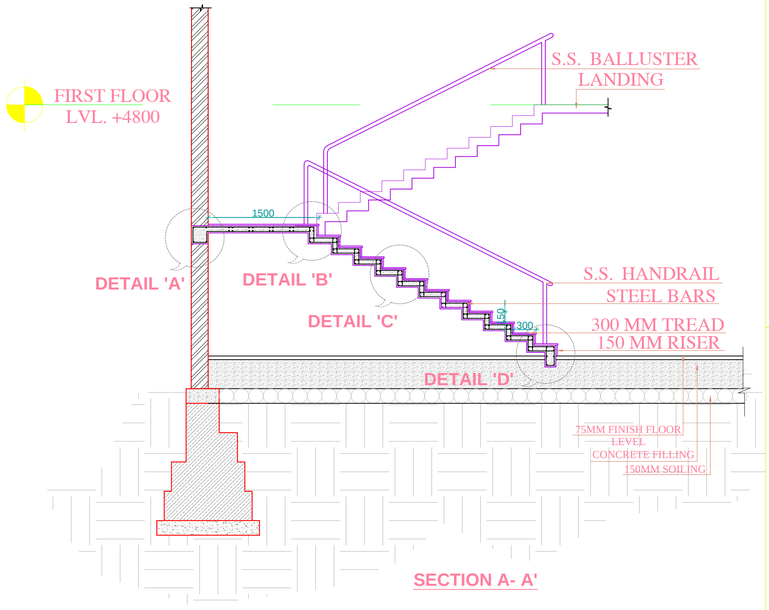
115MM WALL
FOUNDATION



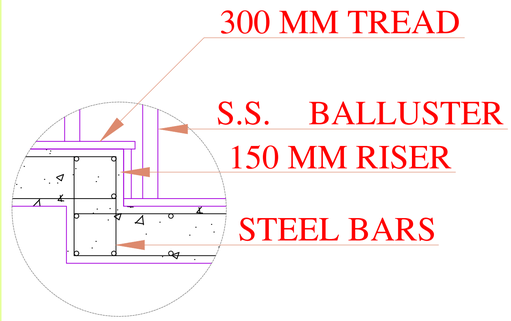
DETAIL 'D'



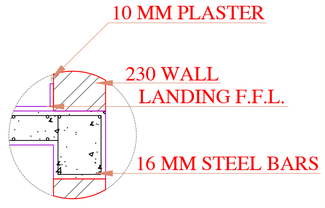
PLAN



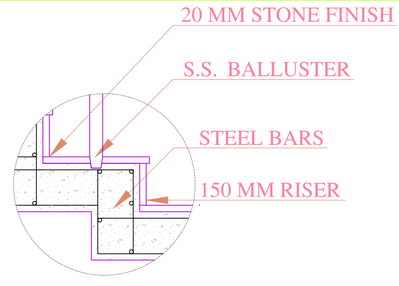
SECTION A- A'



DETAIL 'B'



DETAIL 'A'



DETAIL 'C'

THESIS
2019-20

CHANDRODAY MANDIR,
VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

WORKING OF ADMIN BLOCK

SUBMITTED BY-

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1150101071

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AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

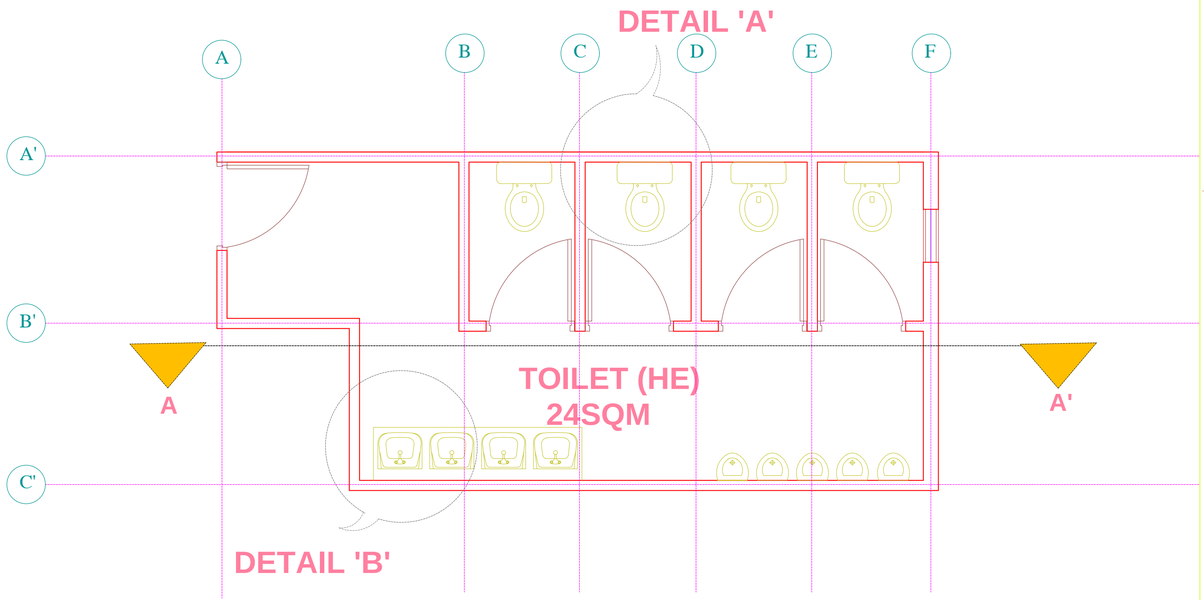
SITE NORTH

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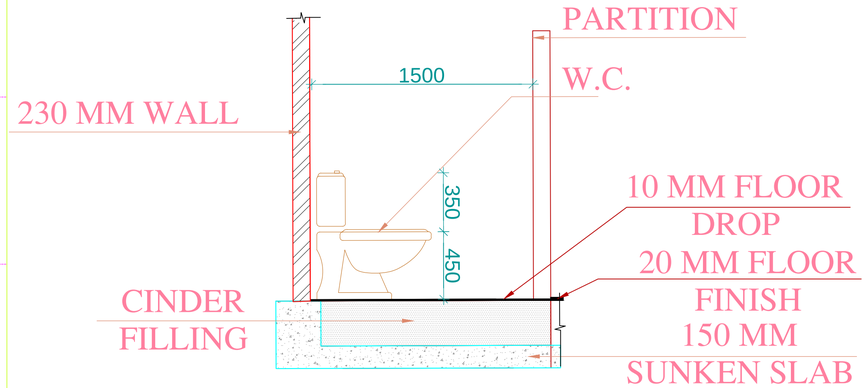
SCALE

N.T.S

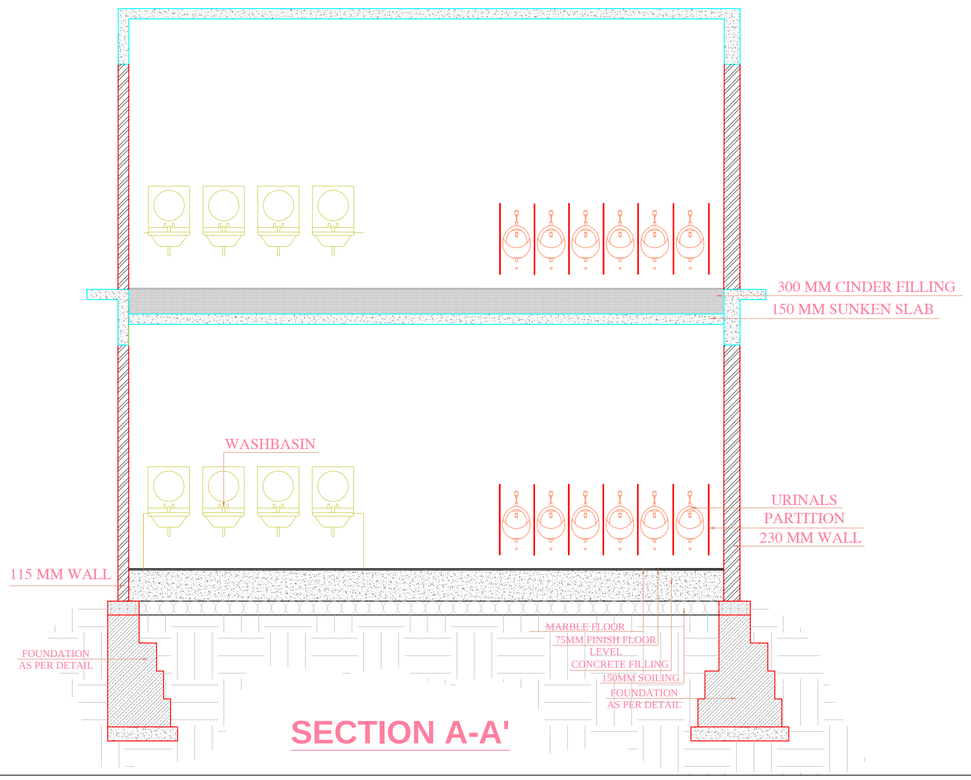
SHEET 3



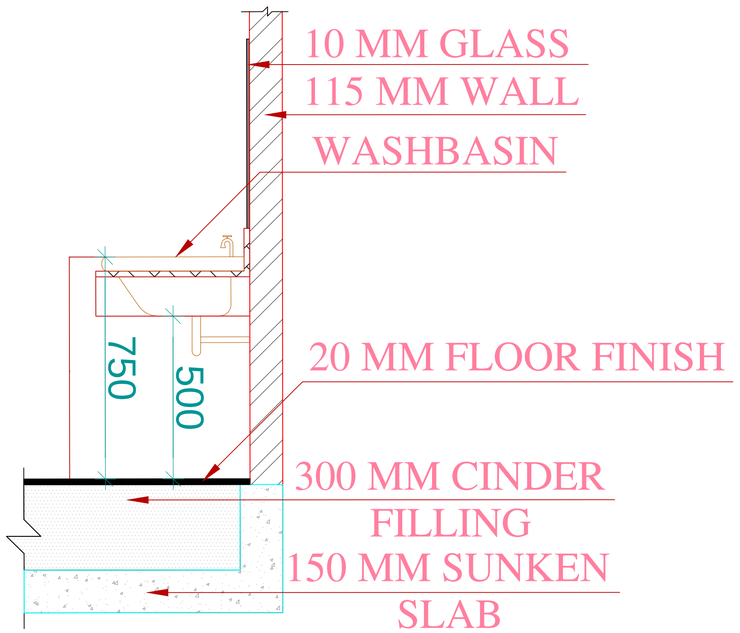
PLAN



DETAIL 'A'



SECTION A-A'



DETAIL 'B'

THESIS
2019-20

CHANDRODAY MANDIR,
VRINDAVAN

DWG. TITLE

WORKING
OF ADMIN
BLOCK

SUBMITTED BY-

SHILPI SHARMA
1150101071

GUIDED BY-

AR. DEEPTI SAGAR

SITE NORTH

N

SCALE

N.T.S