

COURSE TITLE : VASTUVIDYA
COURSE CODE : 5005
COURSE CATEGORY : E
PERIODS/WEEK : 4
PERIODS/SEMESTER : 72
CREDITS : 4

TIME SCHEDULE

MODULE	TOPIC	PERIODS
I	Introduction	18
II	Characterization of land	18
III	Planning	18
IV	Residential Architecture	18
	TOTAL	72

OBJECTIVES

- 1.1 Understanding the principles of vastuvidya
- 2.1 Understanding the principles of site selection and systems of measurements.
- 3.1 Understanding the principle of factors influencing planning
- 4.1 Understanding the principles residential architecture

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I:

Introduction

Meaning of the word vastu with respect to context - Definition of the term “Vastu” - origin and development of Vastu Sastra through centuries.

Underlying philosophy of Vastu Sastra- Brahmanda [system] and Pindanda [subsystem].

Concept of universe – Its practical version as used by Sthapathi – its significance in modern context – Concepts of Prakrithi and Purusha.

Categorization of silpins and their responsibilities- meaning of the term Tachan, Perumthachan and Thachusasthram.

MODULE- II:

Categorization of land based on various characteristics like climate, use and location and based on topography.

Characteristics of habitable land – Selection of land for habitation - experiments to find the suitability of the land - fixing cardinal directions as per Vastu texts.

Selection of materials.

Concepts of Mandala – various categories - padam and padavinyasa - vedhi and vedhivinyasa – marma and sutra.

Designation of Devas in Paramasyika mandala.

Scale and proportion used in Vastu Sastra –yavamana and purusapramana - their integration- their relationship with human dimensions – measuring units relate to human body - lower units and higher units in the scale - existence of a number of measuring rods

and their use - regional changes in measurement of the measuring rod – standardization of measurements and conversion to SI system.

MODULE- III

Perimeter as the significant measurement of any object – its relevance.

Ayadishadvaragam –and their characteristics – the concept of yoni – its significance in planning.

Proportions of width and length – gunamsa – importance of perimeter in the design of buildings-technical explanation.

Different types of plots according to size - Kshudrakshetram, Alpakshethram etc -

Minimum width of each type – Division of large and very large plots – locating buildings in smaller plots.

MODULE -IV

Basic unit of residence – Ekasala – Its definition and characteristics .

Planning of the core of Ekasala - Diksalas and their characteristics – there positions with respect to Brahmanabhi

Development of Eksalas (horizontal and vertical) – Combinations of Eksalas to develop into higher forms such as dwisala, thrisala and chatussala as the optimal solution for a residence.

Characteristics and planning of Chatussala – Types of Chatussala– Concept of Aroodham

REFERENCES

1. Architecture Manasara (tr) – Dr.P.K. Acharya – 7 volumes
2. Mayamata (tr) Bruno Dagens
3. Manushyalaya Chandrika Bhastyam – (tr) – Dr. Achuthan & Dr. Balagopalan T.S. Prabhu
4. Vastuvidya Pravisika – Dr. Achuthan & Dr. Balagopalan T.S. Prabhu
5. Traditional Residential forms of Malabar Coast – Dr. Ashalath Thampruan
6. Vastuvidhanadipika – Dr. Achuthan & Dr. Balagopalan T.S. Prabhu
7. Temples of Kerala – HC Sircar
8. Temples of Kerala – Soudaa Rajan
9. Temples of Kerala – Sri, Jayakumar