

# Scientific Integration of Vaastu Shastra Principles in Contemporary Architecture in India

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**Abstract**— Vaastu Shastra, the ancient Indian system of architectural design, offers a holistic framework rooted in orientation, spatial organization, proportion, and aesthetics. This paper examines the scientific relevance of Vaastu principles in contemporary architecture by analyzing their correlation with climate-responsive design, environmental psychology, ergonomics, and sustainable planning. The study interprets key traditional concepts such as the Vaastu Purusha Mandala, directional significance, proportional measurements (Maana), and aesthetic canons (Chanda) through logical and scientific perspectives. Three case studies, including Jawahar Kala Kendra, Chhavi House, and the Indian School of Business, demonstrate the successful integration of Vaastu principles into modern cultural, residential, and institutional architecture. The findings indicate that Vaastu Shastra continues to offer practical value for enhancing comfort, energy efficiency, and environmental harmony in present-day architectural practice.

**Index Terms**— Architecture, Scientific Vaastu, Spatial Planning, Sustainable Design, Vaastu Purusha Mandala, Climate-Responsive Architecture.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Vaastu Shastra is often seen as the ancient Indian science of architecture. It provides a complete framework for planning, designing, and building structures in harmony with natural cosmic forces.

The origins of Vaastu Shastra date back to Vedic wisdom and texts such as the Manasara and Mayamata. These works recorded architectural knowledge with a focus on spatial harmony, proportion, and cosmic balance (Acharya, 1933) (Dagens, 2007). Its main philosophy centers on integrating the five basic elements Earth, Water, Fire, Air, and Space (Panchabhutas) both within the human

body and the built environment to achieve balance and prosperity.

At the core of Vaastu Shastra is the concept of the Vaastu Purusha Mandala, a symbolic astrological grid that represents cosmic energy. This grid guides the layout and orientation of spaces based on the cardinal and intercardinal directions (north, northeast, east, southeast, south, southwest, west, northwest). Each direction corresponds to elemental energies that influence the flow of life force (prana) within space, significantly affecting the health and well-being of its occupants. Additionally, Vaastu principles highlight solar orientation as an essential design factor. They encourage architectural forms that maximize exposure to natural sunlight, promoting vitality and comfort (Dash, 2021).

This study aims to examine Vaastu Shastra from a logical perspective and understand its relevance to environmental and contemporary architectural practices. The objectives are to explore the core principles of Vaastu Shastra in relation to design, identify the scientific rationale for these traditional concepts, and analyze modern architectural case studies that have effectively applied Vaastu principles.

## II. LITERATURE STUDY

### A. Introduction to Vaastu Shastra

Vaastu Shastra is an ancient Indian architectural discipline that integrates cosmic principles with spatial harmony to create built environments that support human well-being. Rooted in Vedic philosophy, it views the Earth as a living organism inhabited by the Vaastu Purusha divine cosmic force responsible for maintaining spatial balance (Ananth, 1998). The system emphasizes harmony among the five elements Earth, Water, Fire, Air, and Space, each corresponding

to the human senses of taste, smell, sight, hearing, and touch. Through careful planning and spatial arrangement, Vaastu seeks to balance these elements within architectural design.

Orientation plays a central role in Vaastu Shastra. The eight cardinal directions (North, South, East, West) and four intercardinal directions (Northeast, Southeast, Southwest, Northwest), positioned at 45° intervals, are believed to carry distinct types of energy. Aligning buildings with these directions ensures a positive and balanced flow of energy, highlighting the importance of directional planning in spatial layout.

A major aspect of Vaastu Shastra is its focus on the Sun's path and its influence on spatial organization. The placement of rooms and building orientation are determined by solar geometry to maximize natural light and enhance ventilation. These strategies improve thermal comfort, support health, and ensure adequate daylight throughout the day (Dash, 2021).

In conclusion, Vaastu Shastra provides a holistic architectural framework that aligns human existence with nature and cosmic energy, ensuring balance, well-being, and prosperity.

#### B. Historical Foundations of Vaastu Shastra

Vaastu Shastra has its roots in ancient Indian texts like the Manasara, Mayamatam, and Brihat Samhita. These texts outline a system where cosmic principles, geometry, and the environment come together to guide spatial planning and architectural harmony (Ananth, 1998) (Dagens, 2007).

The epics Ramayana and Mahabharata contain plenty of references to Vaastu Shastra. In the Mahabharata, Mayasabha was constructed by Maya. Indraprastha and the city of Dwarka were built by Viswakarma (M. Banerjee, B. Goswami, 1994). Both epics mention these notable traditional architects: Viswakarma (of the Aryans) and Maya (of the Dravidians). The rituals linked to architecture are described in later Vedas, Sutras, Puranas, Tantras, and Vaastu Vidya, continuing in their compilations until the fifteenth century AD. These rituals remain part of the construction process today (Bhattacharya, 1986)

#### C. Core Principles of Vaastu Shastra

Vaastu Shastra offers guidelines for building construction based on the five essential elements, or Panchbhutas: earth, water, fire, air, and space. It also

considers the earth's magnetic field and the effects of the Sun, Moon, and planets. These principles aim to use natural forces like sunlight, wind patterns, magnetic orientation, and cosmic effects. The goal is to create structures that promote harmony, stability, and well-being. The five main principles of Vaastu Shastra are:

1. The Doctrine of orientation (Diknirnaya),
2. Site Planning (Vaastu Purusha Mandala),
3. The proportional measurement of the building (Maana),
4. The six canons of Vedic architecture (Aayadi),
5. The aesthetics of the building (Chanda).

#### The Doctrine of orientation (Diknirnaya)

Orientation in Vaastu Shastra refers to aligning buildings with the four cardinal directions north, south, east, and west to optimize the flow of natural energies such as sunlight and wind. This alignment guides how spaces are organized to promote balance, and comfort. The east is associated with energy and new beginnings, making it ideal for entrances and spaces that benefit from morning sunlight. The north represents prosperity and healing, influencing the placement of open areas or water elements. By combining practical environmental considerations with symbolic meanings, Vaastu Shastra ensures that buildings remain connected to both the cosmic order and the local climate (Ananth, 1998).

#### Site Planning (Vaastu Purusha Mandala)

The Vaastu Purusha Mandala is a cosmic and geometric grid used in Vaastu Shastra to organize space. It maps the cosmic being, Vaastu Purusha, onto a square plan, giving each part of the grid a specific function and energy. This creates order, balance, and proper alignment with natural forces. In practice, the grid acts as a zoning tool, placing active functions in energetic areas and calm activities in quieter zones. In modern design, this works similarly to modular grids and zoning methods used to improve movement, daylight, and comfort in buildings (Ananth, 1998)

#### The proportionate measurement of the building (Maana)

Maana in Vaastu Shastra refers to the rules of measurement and proportion used to determine the size and scale of buildings. It ensures that spaces are visually balanced, structurally stable, and comfortable

for human use. These proportional guidelines link the building to the site and to the human body, creating harmony and coherence.

Classical texts provide detailed methods for setting dimensions based on human scale, orientation, and function. In modern architecture, this aligns with ergonomic and modular design principles, where correct proportions improve both spatial harmony and user experience (Ananth, 1998).

The six canons of Vedic architecture (Aayadi)

Aayadi refers to a group of six related formulas that control dimensional coordination, numerology, and modular design in Vaastu. These principles help scale all architectural features, such as walls, windows, doors, and courtyards, to numeric values that are seen as lucky and beneficial. The text explains how these rules are used to determine site and building dimensions. This creates a connection between the physical structure and the energy of the user, as well as the broader cosmos. Precise Aayadi measurements link the house's rhythm to cosmic cycles, which improves well-being and brings good fortune (Ananth, 1998).

The aesthetics of the building (Chanda).

Chanda refers to the visual and sensory aspects of architecture. It influences how proportion, rhythm, color, decoration, and symbolic shapes affect how we see and use space. The text explains that a well-designed building is not just about being functional; it also provides psychological comfort, spiritual uplift, and a sense of cultural connection through its appealing shapes, balanced proportions, and traditional colors and forms. The aesthetic experience connects with order, symbolic meaning, and the surrounding environment (Ananth, 1998).

### III. SCIENTIFIC INTERPRETATION OF VAASTU SHASTRA PRINCIPLES

The scientific interpretation of Vaastu Shastra looks at its principles through modern architectural reasoning to understand their relevance today. Key aspects, such as site analysis, orientation, spatial layout, proportions, aesthetics, functional zoning, and placement of openings, show how Vaastu's ancient guidelines connect with evidence-based design. When viewed logically, these principles support better

environmental harmony, energy efficiency, and human comfort in contemporary architecture.

#### A. Determination of Orientation

Aspect	Traditional Concept	Scientific Interpretation	Modern Relevance with Contemporary Architecture
<b>Definition</b>	Vaastu emphasizes orientation based on the cardinal directions (North, South, East, West) and their elemental significance.	Corresponds to solar geometry and wind direction studies, providing the basis for climate-responsive design. It reflects solar radiation patterns. (Chakravarty, 2015)	Applied energy-efficient building orientation and passive design strategies help reduce heating and cooling needs.
<b>Directional Significance</b>	Each direction is associated with a deity and energy: East (Sun), West (Varuna), North (Kubera), South (Yama).	The East receives morning sunlight, which is good for health. The South and West are hotter, making them suitable for less used or shaded spaces (Sharma, 2020).	Supports building performance simulation (BPS) and improved façade setup. This includes controlled glazing on the north side and better shading on the south and west.
<b>Zoning of Functions</b>	Placement of rooms based on direction: kitchen in Southeast (Agni), bedrooms in Southwest (Nakitya), prayer room in Northeast (Ishanya).	This is based on the solar path and thermal performance. Morning sun in the East is perfect for daily activities, while the Southwest ensures thermal stability for resting areas. (Rai, 2013)	Used for functional zoning to improve thermal comfort, this approach places service areas as thermal buffers on warmer facades. It also locates active spaces along well-lit and naturally comfortable facades.
<b>Energy and Light Balance</b>	East and North openings promote positive energy and light balance.	It scientifically supports daylight optimization, natural ventilation, all of which improve indoor environmental quality. (Sharma, 2020)	Used in basic daylighting and natural ventilation methods, such as cross-ventilation, to improve indoor air quality and comfort.

Figure 1. Comparison of Vaastu principles (Determination of Orientation) with their scientific interpretations and architectural findings. (Source: Author)

#### B. Site Planning (Vaastu Purusha Mandala)

Aspect	Traditional Concept	Scientific Interpretation	Modern Relevance with Contemporary Architecture
<b>Definition</b>	<i>Vaastu Purusha Mandala</i> is the cosmic diagram used for site planning, dividing the site into a geometric grid of equal squares ( <i>padas</i> ). Each <i>pada</i> represents a deity ( <i>Paada Devata</i> ) governing specific energies and spatial qualities.	Represents a rational grid-based planning system, like modular and axial planning in modern architecture, ensuring proportion, order, and deity ( <i>Paada Devata</i> ) governing functional clarity. (Kramisch, 1976)	Provides the basis for modular planning, generative architectural patterns, and grid-based parametric systems used in BIM.
<b>Grid System (Pada Vinyasa)</b>	The site is divided into grids ranging from 1x1 to 32x32 squares (up to 1024 divisions). Each grid arrangement, called a <i>Mandala</i> , provides a framework for spatial organization.	Corresponds to geometric and mathematical precision used in site layout planning, urban grid systems, and modular coordination in architecture. (Venugopal, 2012)	Used in modular coordination for prefabricated and off-site construction. It also serves as the basis for organized urban grid planning.
<b>Common Mandala Use</b>	Manduka Mandala (8x8) and Paramasayika Mandala (9x9) are considered ideal for building layouts, providing balanced distribution of functions.	Equivalent to standard modular grids (e.g., 8x8 or 9x9 meters) ensuring optimal zoning, proportion, and structural balance. (Rai, 2013)	Used to create standardized grids, these grids improve structural efficiency and reduce material waste. They also help maintain good spatial proportions in modern floor plans.
<b>Central Zone (Brahmasthan)</b>	The central square, ruled by Lord Brahma, is kept open or minimally built, representing cosmic energy and balance.	Acts as a courtyard or light well, enhancing natural light, ventilation, and psychological comfort aligning with bioclimatic and sustainable design. (Chakravarty, 2015)	Used as central atriums, courtyards, or building "lungs" in sustainable design, these elements support passive cooling and natural lighting.
<b>Directional Deities (Pada Devatas)</b>	Each direction is ruled by a specific deity influencing spatial function: • NE - <i>Zikanya</i> (purity, prayer, water) • SE - <i>Agnya</i> (fire, kitchen) • SW - <i>Nabhya</i> (stability, bedroom) • NW - <i>Pranya</i> (movement, storage/guests)	Reflects climatic responsiveness zoning based on sun path, wind direction, and thermal comfort. Spaces are oriented for optimal energy efficiency and comfort. (Sharma, 2020)	Guides climate-based functional zoning and energy modeling by placing spaces to lower energy use. For example, it suggests using service areas as thermal buffers.
<b>Functional Zoning</b>	Activities are distributed according to the qualities of deities and directions to maintain cosmic harmony.	Aligns with climate-based functional zoning, ensuring proper light, ventilation, and temperature control. (Chakravarty, 2015)	It follows the principle that form should match function. This approach is used in programmatic design to create clear spatial sequences, like separating public and private areas.
<b>Purpose</b>	To achieve harmony between human habitation and cosmic energy, ensuring prosperity, health, and balance.	Promotes human environment integration, like sustainable site planning and context-sensitive design. (Venugopal, 2012)	Relates to human-scale and evidence-based design. It uses proportion and order to create comfortable, low-stress spaces.

Figure 2. Comparison of Vaastu principles (Site Planning -Vaastu Purusha Mandala) with their scientific interpretations and architectural findings. (Source: Author)

C. Proportionate Measurement of the Building (Maana)

Aspect	Traditional Concept	Scientific Interpretation	Modern Relevance with Contemporary Architecture
<b>Definition</b>	<i>Maana</i> refers to the system of proportionate measurement used to design buildings with ideal ratios of height, breadth, and width, ensuring balance and harmony.	Represents the concept of architectural proportion and ergonomics, maintaining visual harmony, stability, and human comfort through scale and proportion. (Patra, 2018)	This refers to human-scale design. It makes sure that spaces, doorways, furniture, and room dimensions are comfortable and fit the human body.
<b>Measurements or Unit:</b>	Based on anthropometric units: <i>Angula</i> (= 1.9 cm) and <i>Hasta</i> (= 45 cm) derived from human body dimensions.	Like anthropometric design and modular coordination systems used in modern architecture (e.g., Le Corbusier's <i>Modular</i> system based on human proportions). (Corbusier, 1954)	This is why there are standard heights for doors, chairs, and counters exist. Human-scale proportions are the foundation of building codes and furniture design.
<b>Purpose</b>	To ensure aesthetic beauty ( <i>Rangya</i> ), stability, and a spiritual sense of proportion aligned with cosmic order.	Ensures dynamic visual rhythm and proportional harmony, used in facade design and urban planning for pleasing scale transitions.	The goal of the buildings is to create spaces that work well, feel good, and support calm and productivity.
<b>1:1 Ratio</b>	Height equals breadth symbolizes stability and visual balance.	Equivalent to square proportions used in modern design for equilibrium and low center of gravity, ensuring static balance.	The square form is common in minimalist design to create stable, orderly spaces.
<b>1.25:1 Ratio</b>	Height is 1.25 times the breadth denotes strong and stable construction.	Reflects optimal structural proportion, distributing load efficiently and minimizing buckling in vertical elements.	Used in stable building forms and structural layouts to keep walls and columns strong and safe.
<b>1.5:1 Ratio</b>	Height is 1.5 times breadth produces a visually appealing, elegant appearance.	Corresponds to the golden proportion ( $\Phi = 1.618$ ) in aesthetics, often used for visually pleasing facades and interiors.	Used in beautiful facades, window proportions, and layouts that naturally feel pleasing to the eye.
<b>1.75:1 Ratio</b>	Height is 1.75 times breadth signifies balanced strength and beauty.	Ensures dynamic visual rhythm and proportional harmony, used in facade design and urban planning for pleasing scale transitions.	Used in modern facades and building shapes to make structures look balanced, elegant, and visually appealing.
<b>2:1 Ratio</b>	Height twice the breadth represents grandeur and majesty.	Common in monumental or public architecture; provides a sense of verticality, dominance, and symbolic power (e.g., temples, civic buildings).	Forms monumental spaces, including skyscrapers, cathedrals, naves, or grand lobbies that inspire awe.
<b>Six Measurements or Categories:</b>	1. Height 2. Breadth 3. Width/Circumference 4. Plumb line height 5. Thickness 6. Interspace	Aligns with dimensional coordination in architecture and construction ensures accurate scaling, spatial consistency, and structural precision.	Basis for all construction drawings, covering X, Y, Z dimensions, thickness, and spacing.

Figure 3. Comparison of Vaastu principles (Proportionate Measurement of the Building -Maana) with their scientific interpretations and architectural findings. (Source: Author)

D. The Six Canons of Vedic Architecture (Aayadi) and Building Dimensions

Aspect	Traditional Concept	Scientific Interpretation	Modern Relevance with Contemporary Architecture
<b>Definition</b>	<i>Aayadi</i> refers to the six formulae or canons used in Vaastu Shastra to determine the ideal dimensions and proportions of a building, ensuring structural harmony, longevity, and prosperity.	Represents the scientific method of dimensional coordination, like mathematical and modular design systems that optimize space, structure, and user experience. (Patra, 2018)	This is an early version of BIM (Building Information Modeling). It serves as a complete checklist to ensure that size, cost, and structure work together.
<b>Purpose</b>	To align the building's dimensions with cosmic principles and human well-being, promoting health, prosperity, and harmony.	Corresponds to modern design optimization, ensuring environmental, structural, and psychological balance through proportion, geometry, and contextual fit. (Kai, 2013)	This is the main goal of Sustainable and Human-Centric Design. It aims to create buildings that benefit both people and the planet.
<b>1. Aaya (Dimension or Length Factor)</b>	Determines the building's length based on the owner's characteristics and site conditions, aiming for auspicious ratios.	Equivalent to modular dimensioning and context-based design where dimensions are optimized for site, function, and user ergonomics.	This is "Right-Sizing" and Modular Design. It focuses on using standard, efficient modules to cut down on waste and fit the building to its site.
<b>2. Vyaya (Expenditure or Less Factor)</b>	Represents the deduction or balancing factor ensuring the building's proportions don't exceed optimal limits.	Relates to cost-efficiency, material optimization, and load balancing to maintain sustainability and avoid overdesign.	This is Value Engineering and Material Efficiency. The goal is to avoid wasting materials. We want to achieve the best result at the lowest cost.
<b>3. Yoni (Orientation or Form Factor)</b>	Defines the building's orientation and entrance direction for favorable energy flow.	Corresponds to solar orientation, wind direction analysis, and climatic responsiveness in sustainable architecture. (Chakravarty, 2015)	This is the main point of Passive Solar Design. You need to position the building to capture free heat and light from the sun and use wind for natural ventilation.
<b>4. Reka (Proportional Line or Axis)</b>	Ensures symmetry and geometric precision in the layout, aligning the building to cardinal directions.	Similar to grid systems, site alignment, and axial planning used in urban and architectural design for spatial order.	This is the Master Plan or Site Grid. It is the invisible grid that ensures rooms, buildings, and even streets align in an orderly manner.
<b>5. Anana (Site Level or Foundation)</b>	Determines the elevation or slope of the site and the plinth height for drainage and stability.	Reflects site grading, foundation design, and topographical adaptation, crucial for water runoff and structural integrity.	This is Site Grading and Water Management. It involves shaping the land, so rainwater flows away from the house, which helps prevent flooding.
<b>6. Pada (Footing or Base)</b>	Relates to the structural base and its strength to support the entire construction.	Corresponds to load-bearing foundations and foundation engineering, ensuring stability and longevity.	This is Structural Engineering. It involves math that makes sure the concrete footings are strong and wide enough to support the whole building.

Figure 4. Comparison of Vaastu principles (The Six Canons of Vedic Architecture (Aayadi) and Building Dimensions) with their scientific interpretations and architectural findings. (Source: Author)

E. Aesthetics of the Building (Chanda)

Aspect	Traditional Concept	Scientific Interpretation	Modern Relevance with Contemporary Architecture
<b>Definition</b>	<i>Chanda</i> refers to the aesthetic rhythm, beauty, and visual harmony of a building. It ensures that architectural design appeals to the senses and aligns with natural proportions, rhythm, and balance.	Corresponds to architectural aesthetics and visual perception theory, focusing on proportion, symmetry, material harmony, and the emotional response of users.	This refers to the overall "look and feel" of a building. It is the art of making a space visually appealing and comfortable for the people using it.
<b>Purpose</b>	To create structures that are not only functionally sound but also pleasing, inspiring, and spiritually uplifting.	Reflects the principles of environmental psychology and biophilic design, which emphasize visual comfort, sensory connection, and psychological well-being.	A well-designed space will reduce stress, uplift mood, and help people feel comfortable, happy, and inspired.
<b>Elements of Aesthetics</b>	Incorporates proportion, rhythm, scale, symmetry, ornamentation, and harmony with surroundings.	Parallels modern design elements such as composition, balance, unity, and contrast used in aesthetic theory and visual design.	We use patterns, scale, and balance to create a unified and harmonious design. It's similar to how a well-composed photograph or painting feels complete and pleasing.
<b>Symbolism</b>	Each decorative or structural element carries symbolic meaning representing cosmic order, nature, and divine geometry.	Similar to semantic architecture, where form and symbolism convey cultural identity, purpose, and narrative through design.	Architecture that tells a story where the design of a building can reveal its function. For example, a bank appears strong, while a museum looks imaginative.
<b>Material and Craftsmanship</b>	Emphasizes the use of natural materials, intricate craftsmanship, and locally sourced textures that harmonize with the environment.	Aligns with sustainable material selection, tactile design, and contextual architecture promoting ecological harmony and cultural continuity.	Sustainable design uses local, eco-friendly materials like wood, stone, and brick. It values good craftsmanship in construction.
<b>Proportion and Rhythm</b>	Derived from sacred geometry and the <i>Vastu Purusha Mandala</i> grid, maintaining visual rhythm and spatial coherence.	Related to modular coordination, fractal geometry, and human-scale design, enhancing spatial rhythm and visual coherence.	Patterns and human-scale proportions make buildings feel comfortable and not overwhelming. That's why items like handrails or steps naturally feel right to your body.
<b>Human Experience (Rasa)</b>	Aesthetics evoke <i>Rasa</i> emotional resonance that connects the inhabitant with space spiritually and sensorially.	Corresponds to experiential design, where architecture engages human emotions through light, form, colour, and spatial sequence.	"Wow moment" in a space, when lighting, a view, or a unique design element makes you feel something right away.

Figure 5. Comparison of traditional Vaastu principles (Aesthetics of the Building -Chanda) with their scientific interpretations and architectural findings. (Source: Author)

VI. CASE STUDIES

A. Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur (Museum/Cultural Center)

Architect: Charles Correa  
 Location: Jaipur, Rajasthan  
 Climate: Hot-Dry climate  
 Area: 9.5 Acres

Jawahar Kala Kendra, designed by Charles Correa, is based on the Vastu Purusha Mandala, specifically the Navagraha grid. Each square represents a planetary zone and houses related functions, such as administrative areas in the Mars zone and the theater in the Venus zone. The complex uses red sandstone and white marble. Courtyards ensure natural ventilation and daylight. Its fortified exterior and inward-focused spaces reflect traditional Chanda aesthetics. The project successfully merges sacred geometry with modern museum functionality, climate responsiveness, and efficient spatial organization.

B. Chhavi House by Abraham John Architects, Jodhpur (Residential)

Architect: Alan Abraham, and Abraham John

Location: Jaipur, Rajasthan

Climate: Hot-Dry climate

Area: 710 sq m

Chhavi House incorporates Vastu principles within a small urban site. The entrance is oriented to the east or north, and rooms are zoned according to traditional guidelines. Large openings on the east and north let in natural light and reduce heat gain in Jodhpur's hot climate. Double-height spaces, jalis, courtyards, and skylights improve comfort and aesthetics while using local Jodhpur stone to keep a regional identity. The design shows a flexible approach to Vastu, blending orientation, proportion, and materials with modern residential needs.

C. Indian School of Business (ISB), Hyderabad (Institutional)

Architect: Ar. Vikarm Lall

Location: Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Telangana

Climate: Warm-Humid climate

Area: 250 Acres

The ISB Hyderabad campus adapts the Vastu Purusha Mandala through a grid-based master plan. This plan organizes academic, residential, and recreational spaces efficiently. Buildings are oriented to optimize solar heat gain and ventilation. This aligns Vastu principles with passive design strategies. Modular proportions guide the campus architecture. Local materials and shaded courtyards enhance comfort and aesthetic coherence. Sustainable features like rainwater harvesting and cross-ventilation helped the campus achieve LEED Gold certification. The project shows how Vastu concepts can be applied at an institutional scale in a modern, functional way.

## V. RESULTS

The study confirms that Vastu Shastra remains highly relevant in modern architectural practice. Its core principles orientation, site planning, proportion, and aesthetics, closely align with current sustainable design approaches such as solar-responsive planning, ergonomic scaling, and bioclimatic strategies. Case studies including Jawahar Kala Kendra, Chhavi House, and the Indian School of Business show that Vastu-based design can be applied effectively in

contemporary contexts. These examples demonstrate improved natural lighting, ventilation, and energy efficiency while preserving cultural identity and spatial harmony.

## VI. CONCLUSION

This concludes that the main principles of Vastu Shastra, including orientation, spatial planning, proportional measurement, and aesthetic considerations, are still very relevant and flexible in today's architectural practice in India. The analysis and case studies show that these traditional ideas can be understood through scientific and architectural reasoning to improve modern design. They promote sustainability, support occupant well-being, and strengthen responsiveness to the environment, all while meeting the functional and practical needs of current buildings.

## VII. FUTURE SCOPE

Future scope for further study should focus on refining Vastu-based design by studying how its principles perform across India's diverse climatic regions. This will help adapt traditional ideas to local environmental needs. There is also scoped to combine Vastu with sustainable and biophilic design to create spaces that support nature, strengthen cultural identity, and enhance human well-being. Further studies should explore how Vastu principles can be reinterpreted for modern architecture, including urban planning, and large-scale developments. This will allow traditional knowledge to evolve and stay relevant in contemporary design.

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