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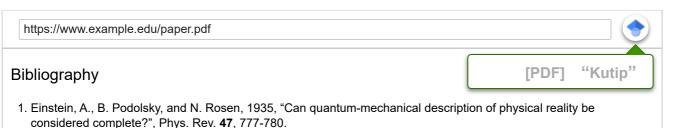
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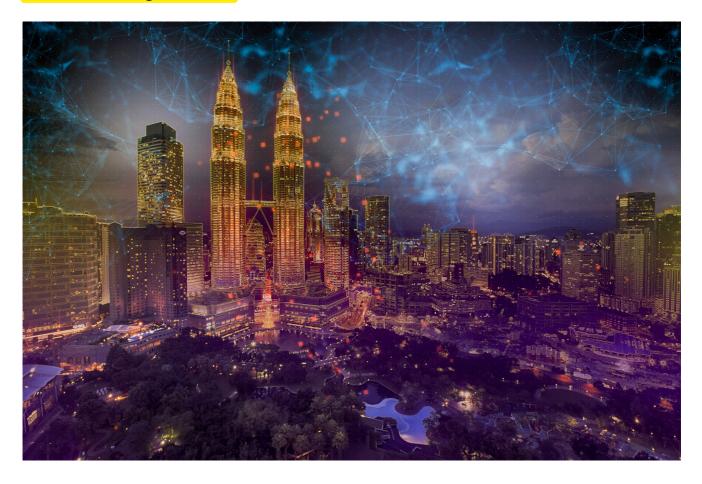
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MAJ welcome any news, feature articles or peer reviewed (including book reviews, software review, etc.) articles for publication. While the main focus is on architectural, papers that explore architecture from other disciplinary perspectives, such as art, history, archaeology, anthropology, culture, spirituality, religion and economics are also welcome. All articles should be original work by the authors.

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The journal is specifically interested in architecture and built environment in relation to social and cultural history, geography, politics, aesthetics, technology and conservation. Spanning across cultures and disciplines, MAJ seeks to analyze and explain issues related to the built environment throughout the regions covered. The audience of this journal includes both practitioners and scholars. The journal is published online.

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Fish Movement Mapping as a Basis for Programming Circulation Systems in Traditional Market Building

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Fish Movement Mapping as a Basis for Programming Circulation Systems in Traditional Market Building

Alifian Rachmadika Arnis Rochma Harani Resza Riskiyanto

Keywords: Big data, fish movement mapping, circulation system, architectural programming

Abstract

This article explores the use of big data in the preparation of architectural programs, especially in the programming the circulation in the case of traditional market buildings. Current technological developments require movement in all aspects to follow and adapt to various information processes and allow reading and use of the data as a consideration for decision-making, one of which is in the field of architecture. Using big data has begun to develop as a component in compiling and designing architectural programming, but just a few discussed how to read big data as a guide for the development of a circulation system in a building. This article examines the potential for developing a circulation system based on big data. This article attempts to explore various types of data related to a fish movement which are then read from the data used as keywords in the preparation of the circulation system. This article is not in the position of seeing big data as a prediction, but as a description, so it is not fixated on data attachment and the architectural program to be developed. The method used is to collect various data from the internet and some literature. Then to get the results of data reading carried out the method but as a description so that it is not fixated on data attachment and the architecture program to be developed. The method used is to collect various data from the internet and some literature. Then to get the results of data reading carried out the method but as a description so that it is not fixated on data attachment and the architecture program to be developed. Then to get the results of the data reading carried out the method tracing each fish movement mapping data. Then the tracing results are analyzed with in-depth interpretation. The findings in this article show that reading big data, especially reading fish movements, finding the patterns: (1) spreading (2) merging (3) rotating (4) linear (5) gathering. This pattern used further as a keyword for developing a circulation system in the traditional market building. The development of the circulation system is carried out by

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Revealing Architecture: Case of the Sacred Cultural Landscape of Ekamrakshetra, Bhubaneswar

Piyush Das

Keywords: Revealing architecture, sacred cultural landscape, perceptions and Indian knowledge systems

Abstract

The historic sacred cultural landscape of Bhubaneswar (Ekamrakshetra or the region of one mango tree) has diverse cultural resources both tangible and intangible which can be categorized under cultural and natural. The built resources which are comprised of temples, mathas (institutional), water tanks of various types (Pokhari, Sagara, Kunda, and so on), etc are very significant and their architectonics are unique to understand when seen and perceived from the lenses of the local practices, rituals, and other activities under the sacred realm. The continuing landscape, where the traditions and customs etc are still in practice, the built finds new meaning and narrative. It reveals as per the ritual. It reveals as per the time. For example, as per one ritual, one needs to take a dip in Bindusagara (the largest water body) early morning and experience breathlessness for a moment, and get up. Then while the water level is at the chest, one has to face east and pray to the Sun god. Then one looks in the northeast direction and sees the amalaka (the top part of a temple's sikhara) of a shrine of a particular deity, then closes eyes and prays. And so on. A curated pathway, varied itineraries of seeing and looking, the idea of none seeing (closing eyes and praying), and many such actions are the part of everyday rituals and practices of that place. The perception of the same curated experiences changes based on the time of the day. It changes based on the season or a time of a particular festival. The built in the landscape reveals the norms of these sacred systems, which one finds mentions in the regional texts such as Swarnadri Mahodaya, Ekamra Chandrika1, etc which describe the sacred landscape and other related entities. The pieces of evidence of the experiences and perceptions can be attained only by true knowledge. As per Nyaya-sutra2 supreme felicity or nirsreyasa is attained by true knowledge. This paper attempts to comprehend the idea of revealing architecture by understanding the primary texts describing the place and builds a new narrative for the architecture of the sacred cultural landscape of Bhubaneswar while referring to Nyaya sutra theories. The methodologies may be considered more holistic than the conventional method of seeing and perceiving architecture in the context of Ekamrakshetra.

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Localization of Iranian Architectural Model in Low-Cost Housing Production Technology (Tehran)

Farshad Hatami Bargh

Behrouz Mansouri

leila Zare

Keywords: localization of housing, indicates of Iranian architecture, industrialization,, transcendental architecture

Abstract

One of the important points in achieving sustainable development is providing welfare and comfort and security in the society to emphasize the necessity of overcoming poverty. Localization of the low-cost housing model plan is significant in facilitating the aforementioned process in the face of population growth. The studies of the history of housing industrialization and construction technology emphasize the principle of reducing cost and increasing quality and speed. Therefore, in order to obtain optimal results from the study of housing projects in Islamic and developing countries and their comparisons to obtain suitable points and finally the effectiveness of Iranian architectural indicators, we can reach the desired results in providing a suitable model of low-cost housing in this research. The research method in this article is analytical-descriptive. The projects of Iraq, India and Singapore have been used in the study.

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