Studying of conditions of water supply and water disposal in buddhist cult complex

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Abstract. In this article water consumption conditions in cult constructions are considered. An object of a research is water consumption and assignment of drains in Buddhist cult complexes of Ulan-Ude, the village of Ivolginsk (Republic of Buryatia), uts. Aginskoe (Zabaykalsky Krai) and Irkutsk. A research objective is: studying and analysis of features of water supply and water disposal of a number of Buddhist cult complexes.

Introduction

In Buddhist monasteries, datsans, everyday life is accompanied by the consumption of water for various needs (drinking, household, technical, household, etc.). In Buddhism, water is one of the five major components of the earth. The water element at its subtle level has a powerful energy, and at the rough physical level it creates all body fluids and the environment. Thus, respect for water entails a careful attitude to health. With this approach to water consumption, Buddhist datsans are designed.

Ivolginsky Buddhist monastery-datsan
Ivolginsky datsan is the center of Buddhist tradition Sangha of Russia and is a temple complex, which includes: the main Cathedral temple (built in November 1976); the temple of the faculty of philosophy of Choira - the first Tsogchen-Dugan (built in 1948); the second Tsogchen-Dugan, eight-wall earthen wall building (built in 1970); the place of storage of the sacred reliquary body of the great Teacher; the temple dedicated to the female bodhisattva Green Tara; and others. In addition, the monastery houses the residence of the Khambo Lama, the library building, the academic buildings of the Buddhist University "Dash Choinhorlin", a summer hotel, Museum of Buddhist art, sacred stupas-suburgans, various offices and houses of lamas, an aviary for roe-deer.

Water supply in the Ivolginsky Buddhist monastery-datsan is made from a well located in the territory of datsan (Fig. 1). Water is supplied in jars and canisters to the houses of lamas and dugans. The main volume of water uses the dining room at the Buddhist University "Dashi Choinhorlin" and a cafe for visitors. Water consumption is not normalized and water is used as needed.

Figure 1. The scheme of the Ivolginsky datsan.

There are about 70 students – "hoovaraks", about 20 full-time lamas and 15 teachers in datsan. The highest attendance of datsan by believers falls on the period of the white month – Sagaalgan (the beginning of the new year on the lunar calendar).
Currently, there is no centralized Sewerage system in Ivolginsky datsan, drainage wells and latrines with a cesspool are used for water disposal. When the latrines are located, the territory behind the "goroo" trail, located along the perimeter of the datsan, is taken into account.

**Aginsky Buddhist monastery datsan**

The Aginsky datsan is a Buddhist monastic complex, the most numerous Buddhist community of Zabaykalsky Krai. Object of cultural heritage of federal importance. Originally the datsan consisted of the central temple and 4 small temples built in 1816. The datsan was famous for the library in which more than 40 thousand xylographic boards with the Tibetan and Mongolian texts were stored. In the late thirties the datsan was closed and the majority of buildings is sorted, and survived were used under tubercular and narcological clinics. In 1940 in the territory of datsan the military unit was placed. In January, 2004, after a 70-year break and 10 years' restoration in datsan the first prayer (hural) was carried out. Now in the territory of datsan the highest spiritual professional educational institution the Aginsky Buddhist Academy functions.

Water supply in the Aginsky datsan is made from a water intaking construction in which the equipment is located (engines, pumps,tanks). Water in flasks is delivered to houses of monks lamas and to temples (dugan). The dining room (zhagan) for monks lamas and cafe for visitors has the drilled well.

In figure 2 the scheme of the Aginsky datsan is represented, in the top left corner the considered territory is noted. The territory of datsan makes 20.8 hectares, from them is really used under building of 9 hectares. The territory is intended for placement of Buddhist temples.
Figure 2. The scheme of the Aginsky datsan.

In datsan about 30 pupils, about 10 regular lamas and 10 teachers. Believers visit datsan generally during moleben (hurals) which are read every day and also 15:00 begin at 9:00. On the weekend of parishioners, as a rule, it is more, than on weekdays. Water use by believers depends on a Buddhist ceremony or a ceremony, but most often manages ispity and wiping by the consecrated water. An exit to the temple (Dougan) has a container with the consecrated water – Arshan, it cleans from filth. It is possible to pour independently. To accurately pour a little Arshan in the left palm, without spilling on a floor and to drink in three drinks. The remains it is possible to wash a face and the head. Persons interested can cast in small capacity for the family.

For water disposal in datsan use a drainage well and latrines with a cesspool. There is no centralized system of the sewerage. In total in the territory of datsan of 7 latrines, one of which for visitors. At placement consider a track Goroo, it is allowed to place latrines behind a track.

Ulan-Ude the Buddhist temple-datsan

Ulan-Ude datsan "Hambyn Hure" was founded in 1994. The datsan is a complex that includes several temples, Surganov, office buildings and outbuildings.

In datsan "Khambyn Khure" Ulan-Ude also there is no centralized Sewerage system. Water supply for drinking is provided by a water pump located in the building of the cafe. For water supply of a boiler room use the
technical water received by means of the water pump located in a well (Fig. 3).

At the moment, the architectural Studio "Project Baikal" is engaged in designing on a charitable basis. A master plan and a project for the implementation of the water supply and sanitation system in the territory of datsan are being developed.

The territory of datsan is 15 hectares, about 5 hectares of which are currently used for construction. The datsan comprises about 10 llamas and 2 teachers.

**Irkutsk Buddhist monastery datsan**

The Irkutsk datsan "Namzhal Choydobling" is the temple complex which enters: the temple "Ribo gazhay namzhal choydobling" where carry out the main prayers (hurals); two one-storey buildings where monks lamas carry out reception; kitchen-dining room; mortar (suburgan) Lotus of "Badma
Choden" (fig. 4). Construction of datsan was begun in 2006. The territory of
datsan makes 1.5 hectares.

![Figure 4. The scheme of Irkutsk dastan.](image)

The main volume of water is imported, intended for drink, for other needs
use the service water extracted by means of the water pump located in a well
in the territory of datsan. The latrine is in the building of the dining room.

According to the draft of the master plan the temple complex will consist
of fifteen buildings. The main datsan, which will be height about the 5-
storey house and about 100 square meters will establish a nine-meter statue
of Buddha. Around datsan 8 mortars will be established. In a winter garden
lemon and orange trees will be planted. It is supposed that the main
buildings will be finished in 10 years.

Conclusions

In work researches on water supply systems and water disposals are given in
Buddhist cult temple complexes of Ulan-Ude, the village of Ivolginsk
(Republic of Buryatia), uts. Aginskoe (Zabaykalsky Krai) and Irkutsk. Now
in one of the listed datsans there is no centralized water disposal system,
water supply is generally carried out from water intaking constructions of the
next settlements or certain wells. Water consumption is not regulated, water
quality is practically not controlled
References

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