

ARCHIVING '13

architectural thesis

council of architecture
national awards for excellence in
architectural thesis

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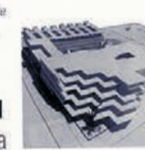
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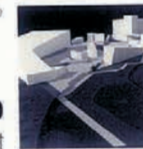
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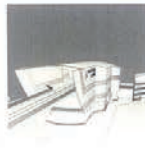
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In the growing age of consumption or rather ruthless consumption and the ever-expanding human population, there are countless examples of natural resources and strengths of a stable ecosystem which are trampled over and ignored and left to die, unmindful of the 'glocal' and long-term ill effects this is likely to have.

The thesis addresses in particular the issue of Jhadol tehsil, 35 km south of Udaipur city, which was once a flourishing agglomeration of eight communities; their livelihood majorly dependent on agriculture and stone mining in the surrounding hills and tribal arts. Around the villages of Keerat, Barabali and Khakar asbestos was mined in 3 hills, all existing within a radius of 2 kms. In 2007, after asbestos as a material



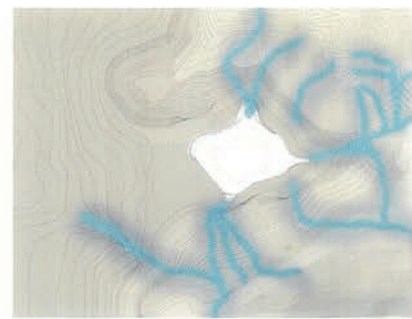
MODEL: Pathways connecting the structure along the slope

got banned, due to the health hazard to the workers and the consumers, Jindal Industries, stopped the mining activities, abandoned the site and went – leaving the craters open, loose dumps of fresh asbestos unattended, for the communities around it, to deal with. Since then, the dust from these ruptured hills has contaminated the air, water and soil and has caused death and suffering to the people in the surrounding neighborhoods. So the major vision focusses on the revival in four aspects – the ecological reclamation, the cultural aspect, the social aspect and the economic aspect.

The design proposal comprises of two parts; the reclamation of three craters around the site and the programming and developing of an institute, that helps develop a think tank for technical and practical know-how for the revival of landscapes, rendered derelict post mining activities. The institute does not function as a gated institution but involves and incorporates the community, its issues, and its functions into it.



Preserving land and landscape; not building on unbuildable slopes



Valleys identified in the hills to understand the water resources in the cater.



STUDY OF THE SITE

According to the demographics of the villages in the vicinity and the current economy generators and living conditions, a four point strategy is derived to holistically address the exploited site and the situation.

ECOLOGICAL RENEWAL

The crater in the forest of Aravali has disrupted the ecology at all levels. Revival of the forest and reclamation of exploited land in appropriate phases is the most suitable. Hence, this becomes a prototype for various other abandoned mining sites around the selected site.

AUTHENTIC CULTURAL IDENTITY

The communities in the neighbourhood, were once a thriving, self-sufficient, tribal lot, with inherent means to earn. Although the mining activity employs them in the interim, it parted them from their culture and the only means of earning. Reviving their art and culture in the form of outreach by the think tank, is a major goal that is addressed.

SOCIAL EQUITY

The crater closest to the community and in close proximity to their everyday living, is hazardous due to the loose dumps lying around, and it is a symbol of death and scarcity in the neighborhood. Reviving the community, equipping them with skills and providing with the technical support, to introduce better systems and methods to improve their condition and make them self-sufficient are the goals.

VIBRANT ECONOMY

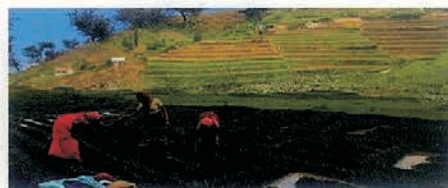
Little things have as much effect on people as the first hand experience. For the condition to become a prototype of its kind, an approach which is more considerate and holistic in its being, is important for people to experience it. The most interesting crater, is stabilised and the vicinity is developed as a museum.



MOTORISED ACCESS



MINED LAND



...AND ITS REVITALISATION



FOOD GENERATION...



Mehak Sachdeva
Faculty of Architecture
M. S. University of Baroda,
Vadodra, Gujarat

jury's comments

- Comprehensive understanding of issues and expressing the same in site planning
- Good presentation through video, pictures and drawing.
- Passionate pursuit of a contextual problem

- typology
- site area
- built-up area
- location

institutional
1,00,000 sq m
5,130 sq m
Jhadol, Rajasthan



GREENS: To retain the soil in the valley and prevent soil erosion



Seasonal water retention ponds are created at the junction of the valleys for use in the campus



Restricted to exterior part.



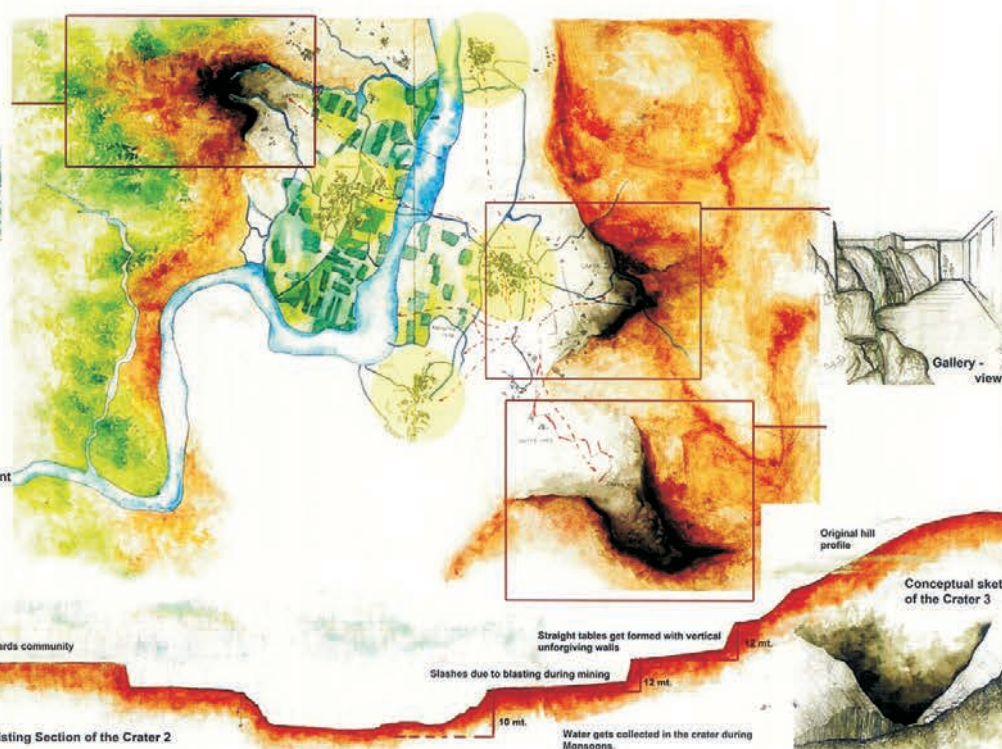
ZONING
Public interface Public facility Academic zone Faculty housing Student housing



MAJOR INTERNAL PEDESTRIAN LINKAGES: The crater becomes the focus.



INTERLOCKING COURTYARDS: Suitable to climate.



AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT



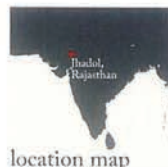
WATER MANAGEMENT - DURING MINING



WATER MANAGEMENT - POST MINING

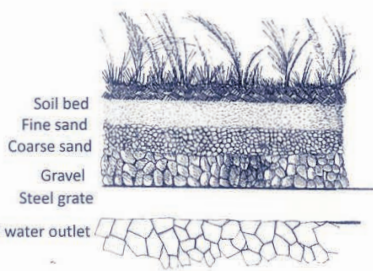


rise
reclamation institute for social ecology
rajasthan



location map



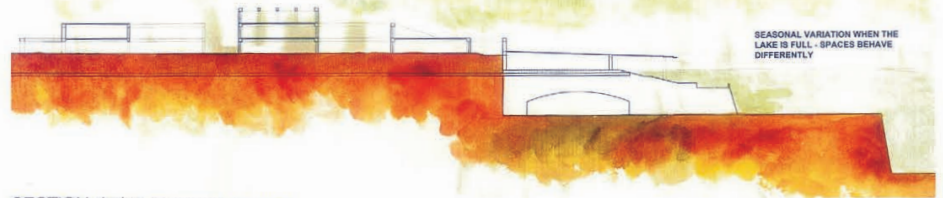


WATER CONSERVATION : technique for efficient cropping in arid and semi-arid areas



SECTION through material and research centre

LIBRARY - MATERIALS AND RESEARCH SECTION LEADING INTO THE LAKE

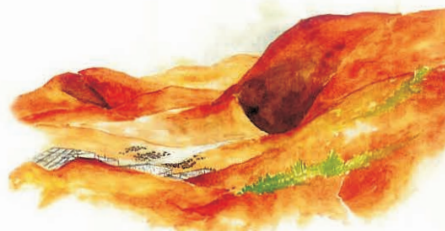


SEASONAL VARIATION WHEN THE LAKE IS FULL - SPACES BEHAVE DIFFERENTLY

SECTION during monsoon season



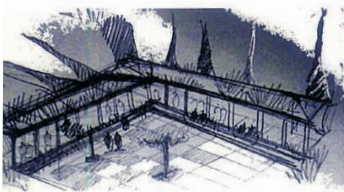
FIRST VIEW: from approach road



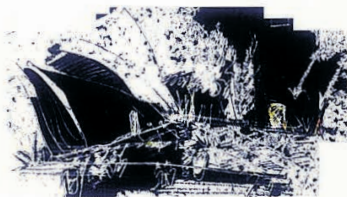
CRATERS: A view from housing area



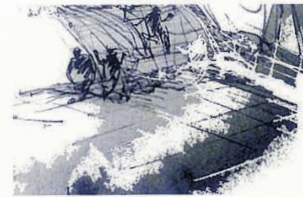
STUDENT HOUSING: cut and fill method



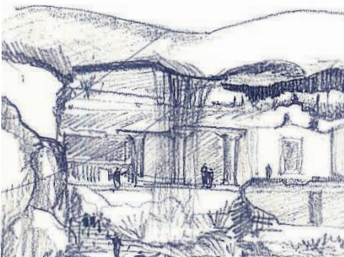
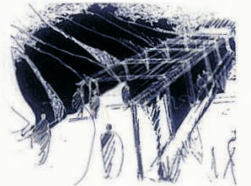
FEELING THE SPACE AS YOU LEARN



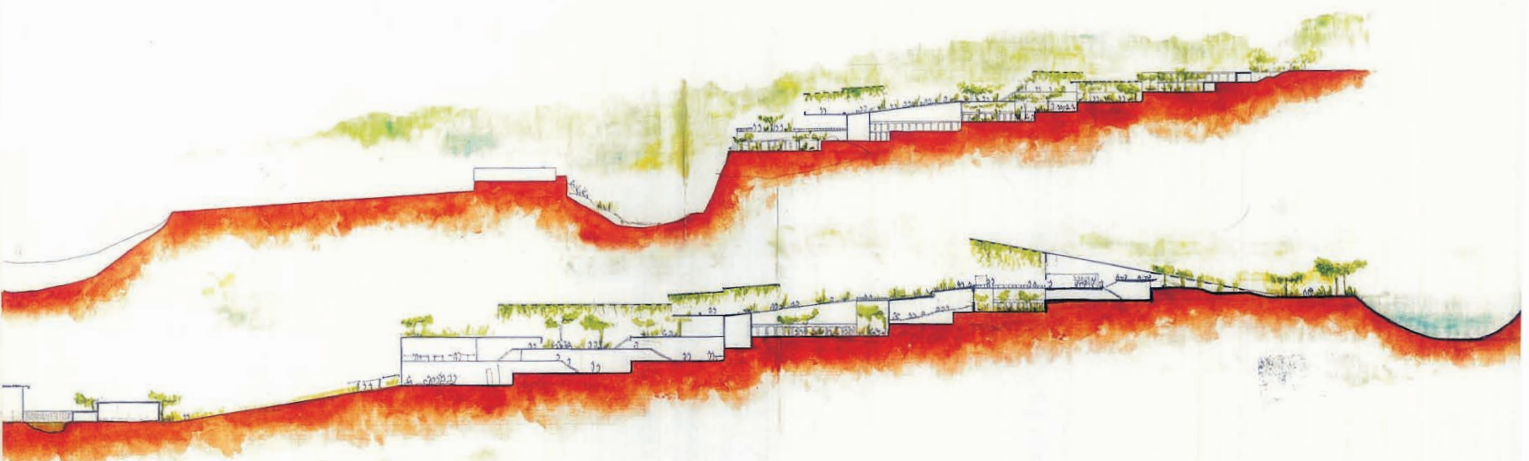
CLASSROOMS WITHIN THE ROCK GIVE A UNIFYING FEELING



MAKING THE SPACE A PART OF LANDSCAPE



VIEWS: academic area



SITE SECTIONS : through the lakes created by the craters and spaces around them



MODEL: Bird's eye view

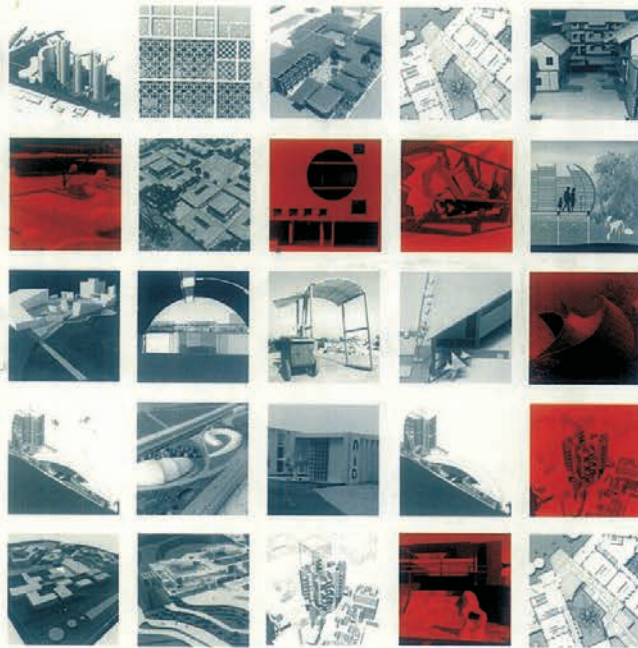


SITE PLAN
0 5 10 20



rise
reclamation institute for social ecology
rajasthan





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Council of Architecture



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