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5 Library

8 Rice processing unit

11 Central courtyard

12 Katte

13 Carbonlites

9 Rice & Maize Storage

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TBus stop along the Highway road

6 Maize harvesting & processing unit

7 Rice harvesting unit

... ...

• 10 Quilt-making unit

.........

2 Women & Children Empowerment Office

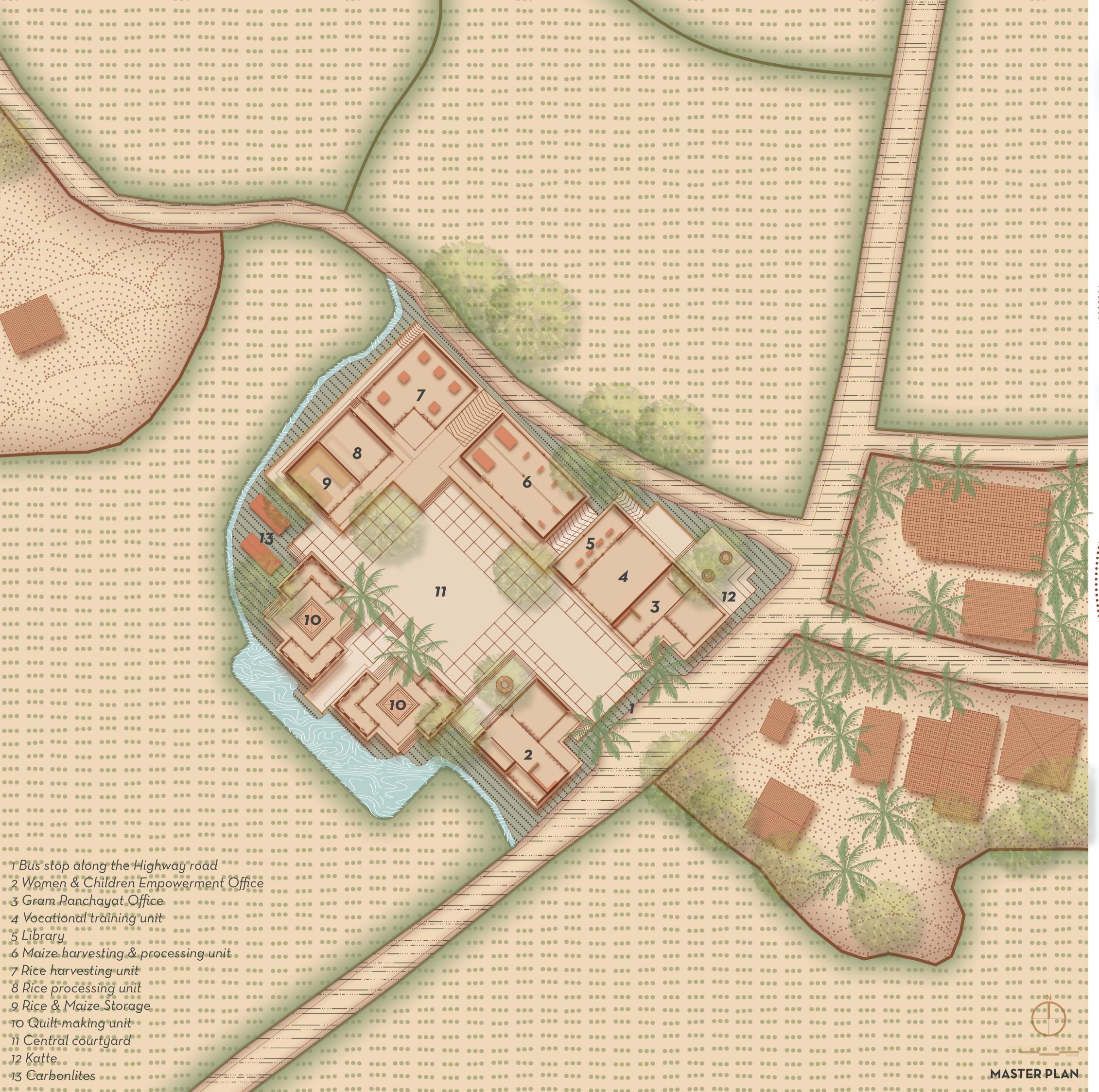
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3 Gram Panchayat Office

A Vocational training unit

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BANTU MIGRATION 2000 BCE to 500 CE Lifestyle rooted in

nature

The Bantu Tribe (Ances tors of Siddi) migrated within the forests of Africa. They moved along the banks of the Congo river in search of resources to survive or change in tribal territo ries. Nature defined their lifestyle and customs



COLONISATION OF AFRICA

15th Century

Adapted Coloniser's practices to survive

With the invasion and colonisation by the British, Portuguese & the Arab, their homeland was taken over. Eventu ally, they had to work as slaves to survive under their colonisers.



SLAVE TRADE TO INDIA

15th Century

Adopted Master's religion as a strategy of survival

When the colonisers reached India, the Ban tus were sold as slaves to other rulers within India. They gained their present name, 'Siddi while serving their masters. They had to adapt the religion and practices of their respective masters as a strategy to survive.

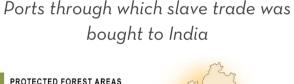


FREED FROM **SLAVERY**

19th Century

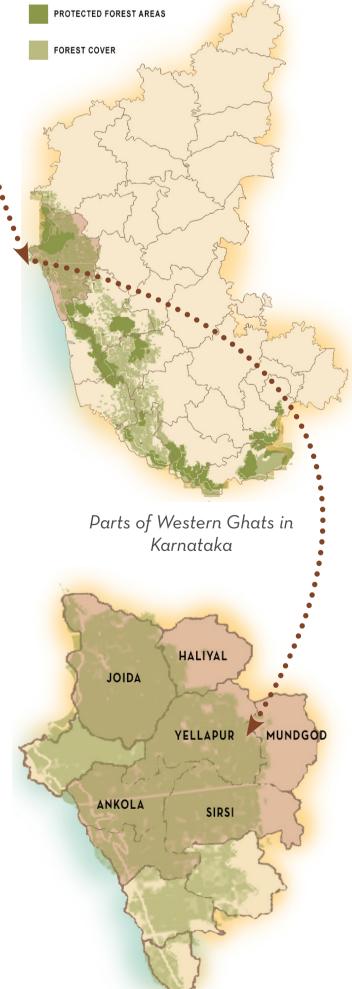
Escaped into forests to survive within nature

When the Siddis were freed or escaped from their slavery, they chose to go back to the remnants of their indigenous lifestyle memory and escaped into to the forests along the Western Ghats edge.



Predominant areas of Congo river

where Bantus survived



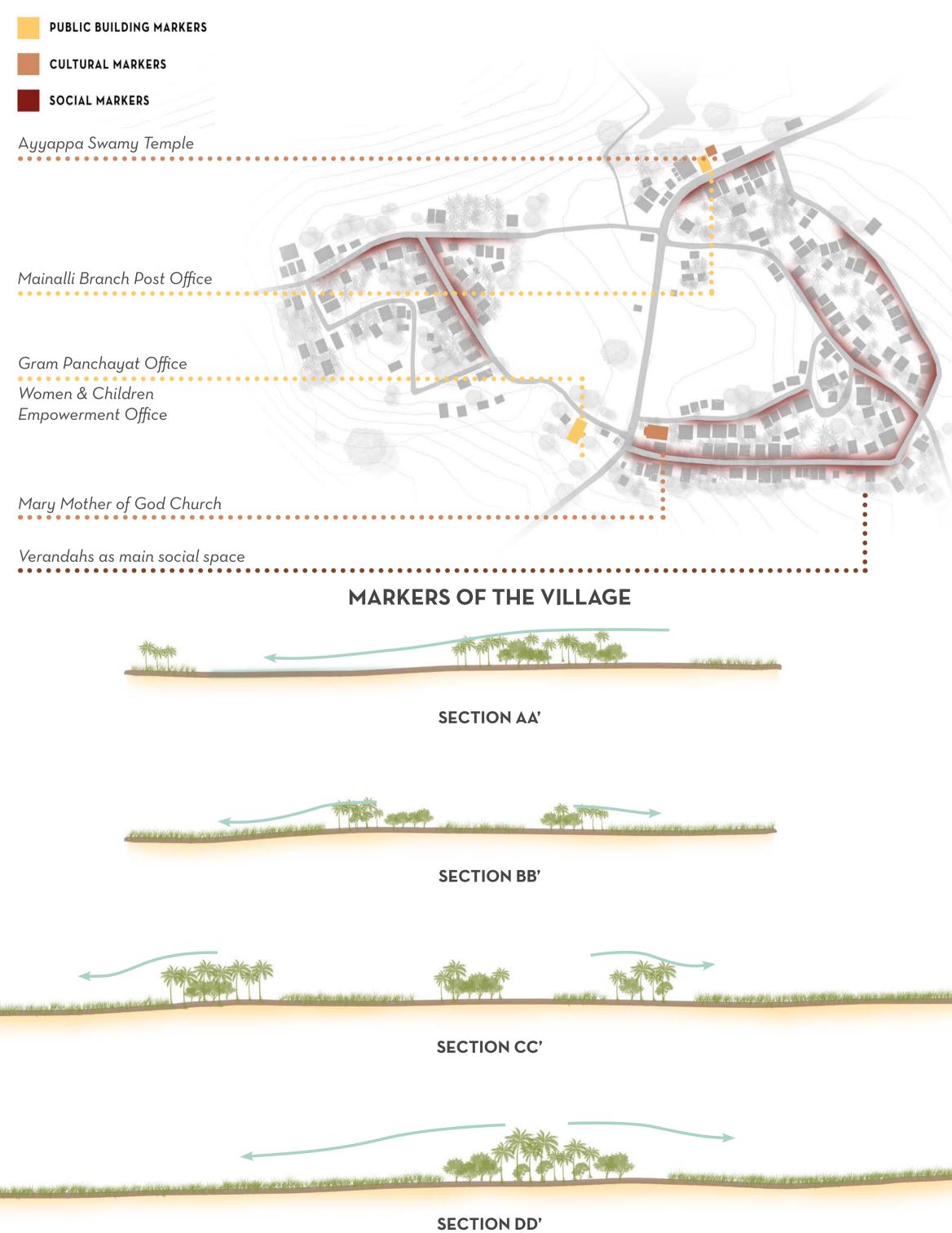
Parts of Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka where Siddis are predominantly found



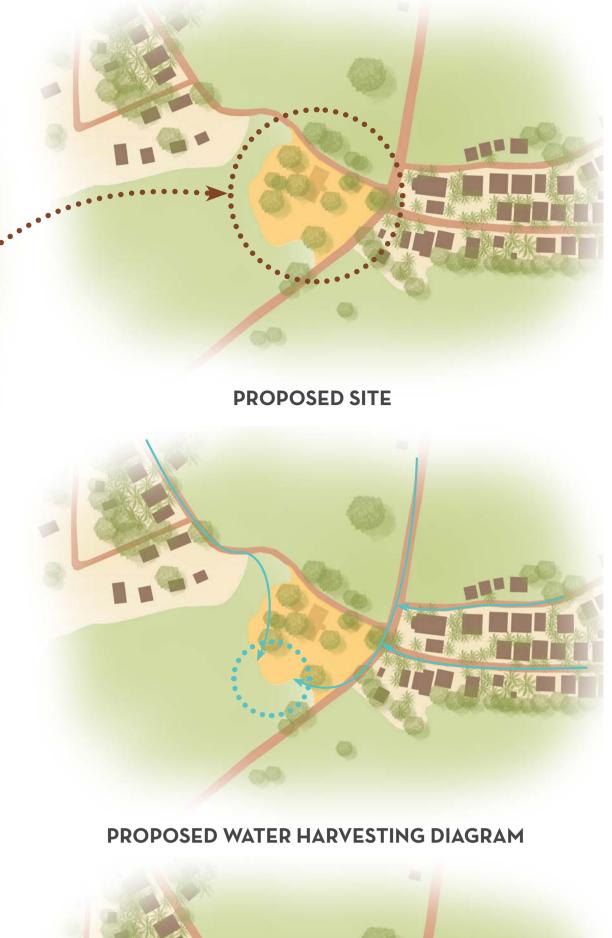
Uttara Kannada District Map

Mainalli Village Masterplan

This thesis project is positioned in a village named Mainalli, which is situated along the border of Yellapur and Mundgod Taluk, but is considered under the jurisdiction of the Mundgod taluk. This village contains a sizeable population of Siddis who live side by side with the Gauli people.



SITE SECTIONS









Crops grown from November to March

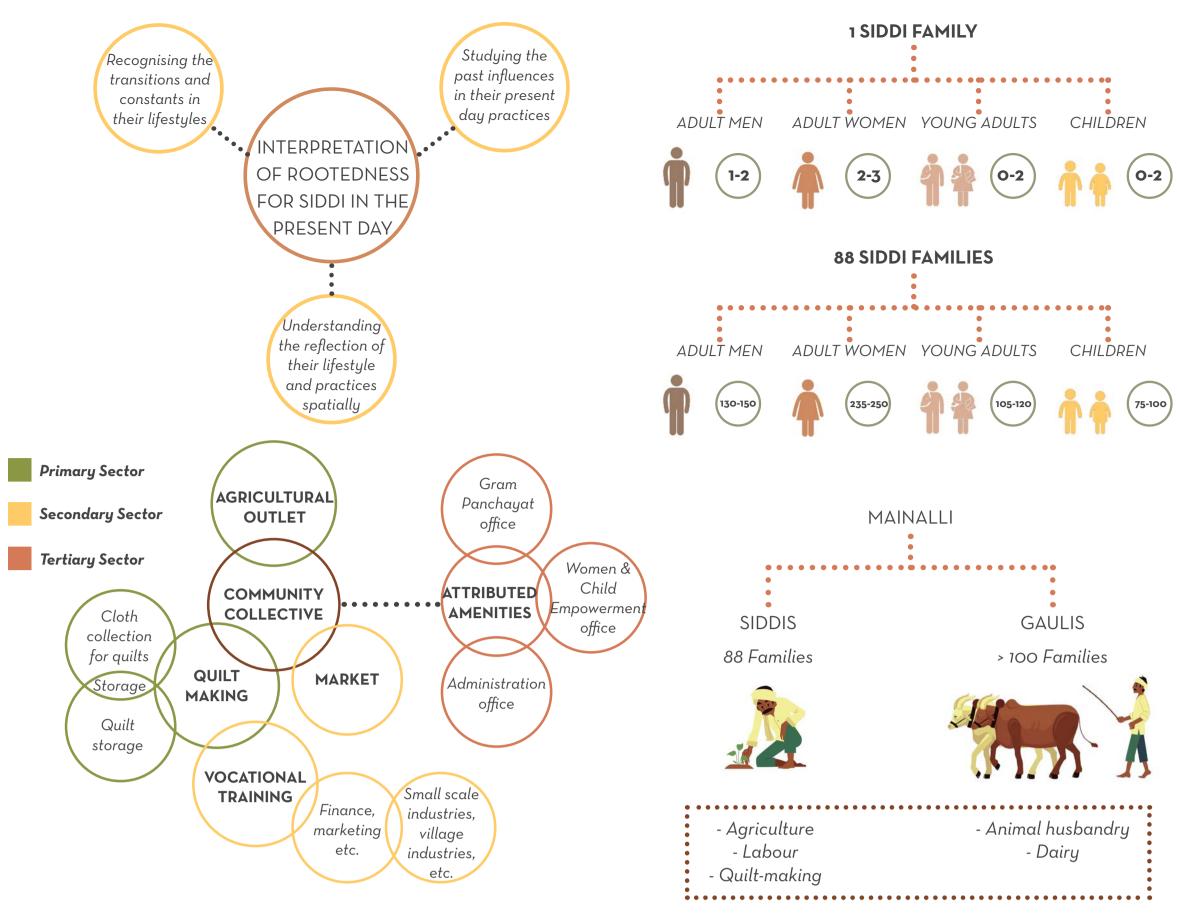
AGRICULTURAL CYCLE

East and Southeast are the highest and lowest points of the village's landscape, respectively. Both southeast to north and southeast to west are the directions in which the ground slopes downward. Rainwater coming down from the Southeast is collected in a tiny lake at the lower point of the northern side. To maximise the utilisation of rainfall for the crops, agricultural land is typically on the lower side of a hill. The houses and other constructed objects are slightly higher than the agricultural lands. The trees support the distinction between the constructed and agricultural areas.

The village's vegetation can be divided into two categories: perennial vegetation and seasonal vegetation. The trees that have developed over many years make up the majority of the ongoing vegetation. In the village, coconut trees are by far the most common type of tree. These trees aid in keeping the level of groundwater constant. The crops raised all year round in agricultural lands are considered seasonal vegetation. Since rice is an annual crop, it is mostly grown all year long. Some of the farmers also plant maize during the kharif season (June to October).

View of the Quilt-Making unit

Crops grown from June to October



PROJECT PROGRAM

OCCUPATION ANALYSIS



1. GREEN / LANDSCAPE LAYER

2. OPEN YARD LAYER



3. VERANDAH LAYER

4. ENCLOSED SPACE LAYER

RECOGNISING LAYERS OF SPACE IN THEIR DWELLINGS



FARM LAND OWNED BY SIDDI FAMILIES





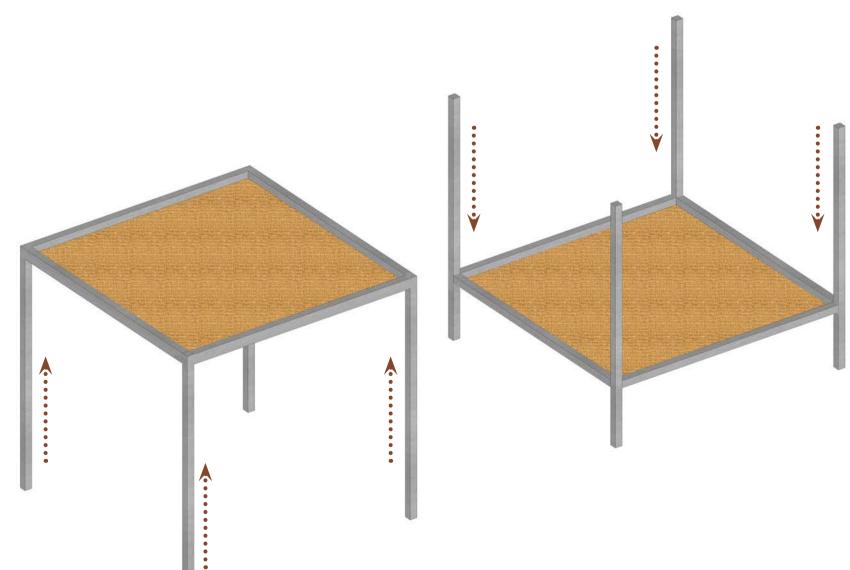
The open yards are used by the children to play and the verandahs are the social spaces for women where the sit, talk & stitch quilts together.



DURING FESTIVAL DAYS

As a community tradition, every family eats a meal at every house of the village. The open yards and verandahs are used to accommodate all the guests to serve food, predominantly used by the men and children. Thus, the kitchen is proportionately same as the large living room to accommodate the women.



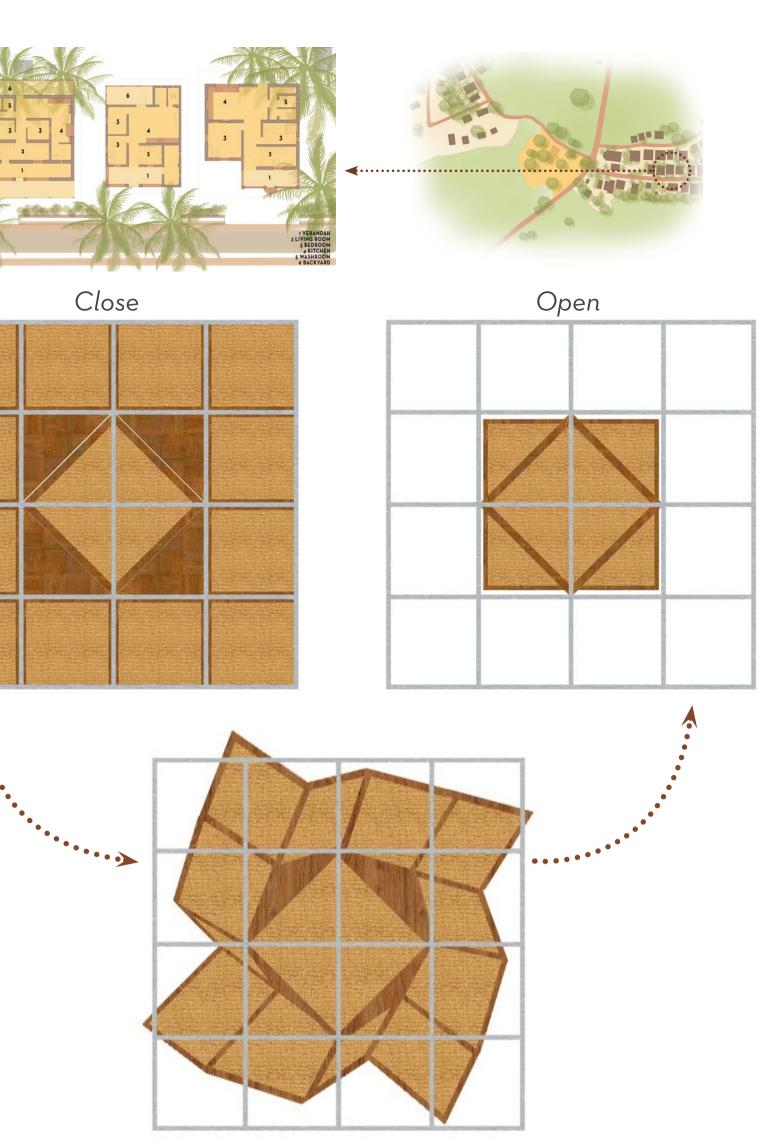


DURING MARKET DAYS

The harvest of the season is put out in the open yards for the buyers to look at and purchase. Once the buyer-seller negotiation is done, the men and women together load the harvest into the buyer's truck.

The roof systems are made of MS frame and coconut coir fabric. They provide sheltered pathways during the rainy season. These frames move vertically to accomodate the varied activities corresponding to other seasonal changes. One such activity is where these roofs slide down to act as drying platforms for the paddy and maize during harvest season.

TRANSITIONS IN SPATIAL USE WITH TIME



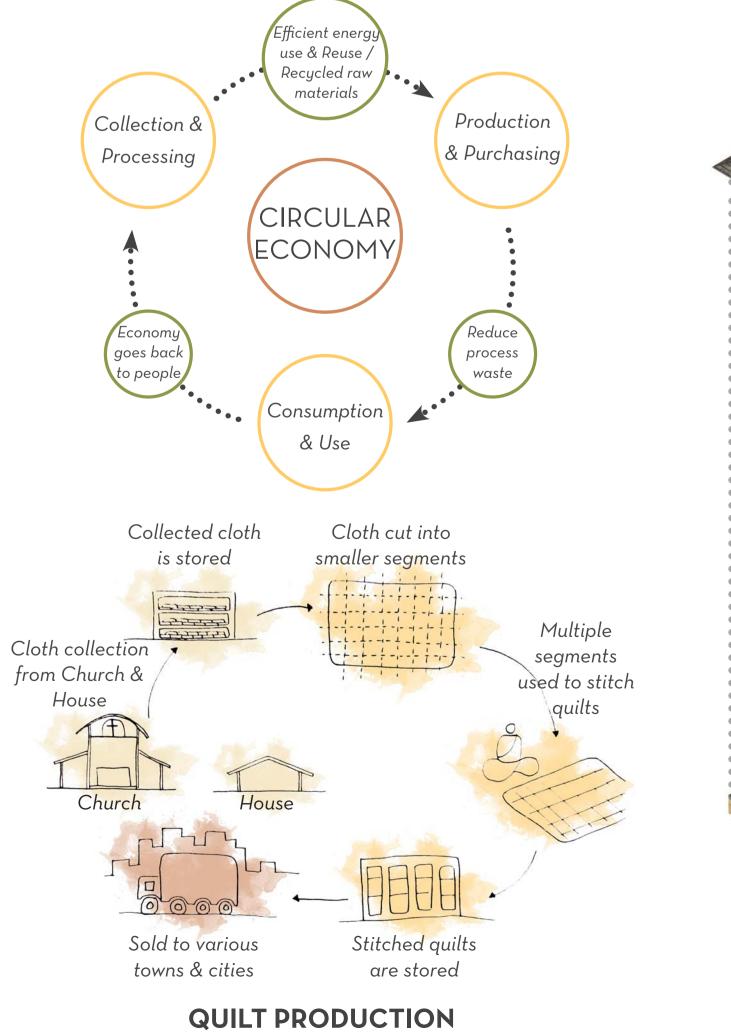
FENESTRATION DESIGN DERIVED FROM QUILT-MAKING The fenestrations have been designed from the grid obtained by the spread of space required during quilt-making process. It works with the mechanism adapted from the Square Twist fold of origami.

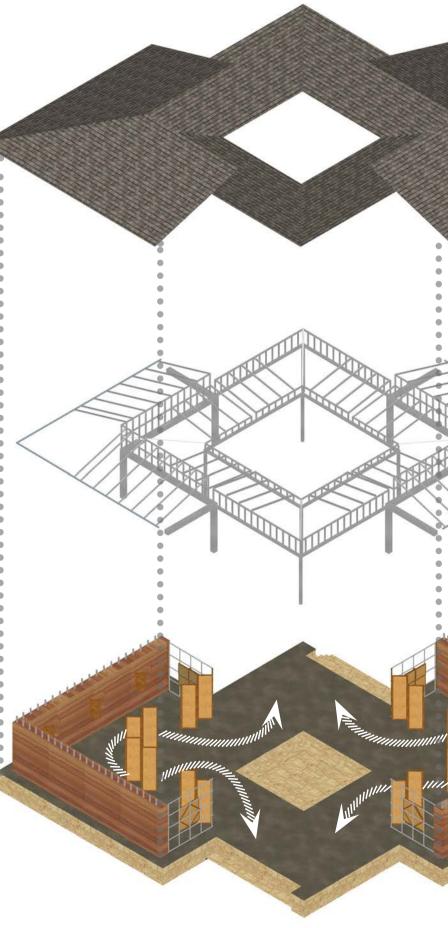
OPEN YARD ROOF SYSTEM

SYSTEMS DERIVED IN DESIGN

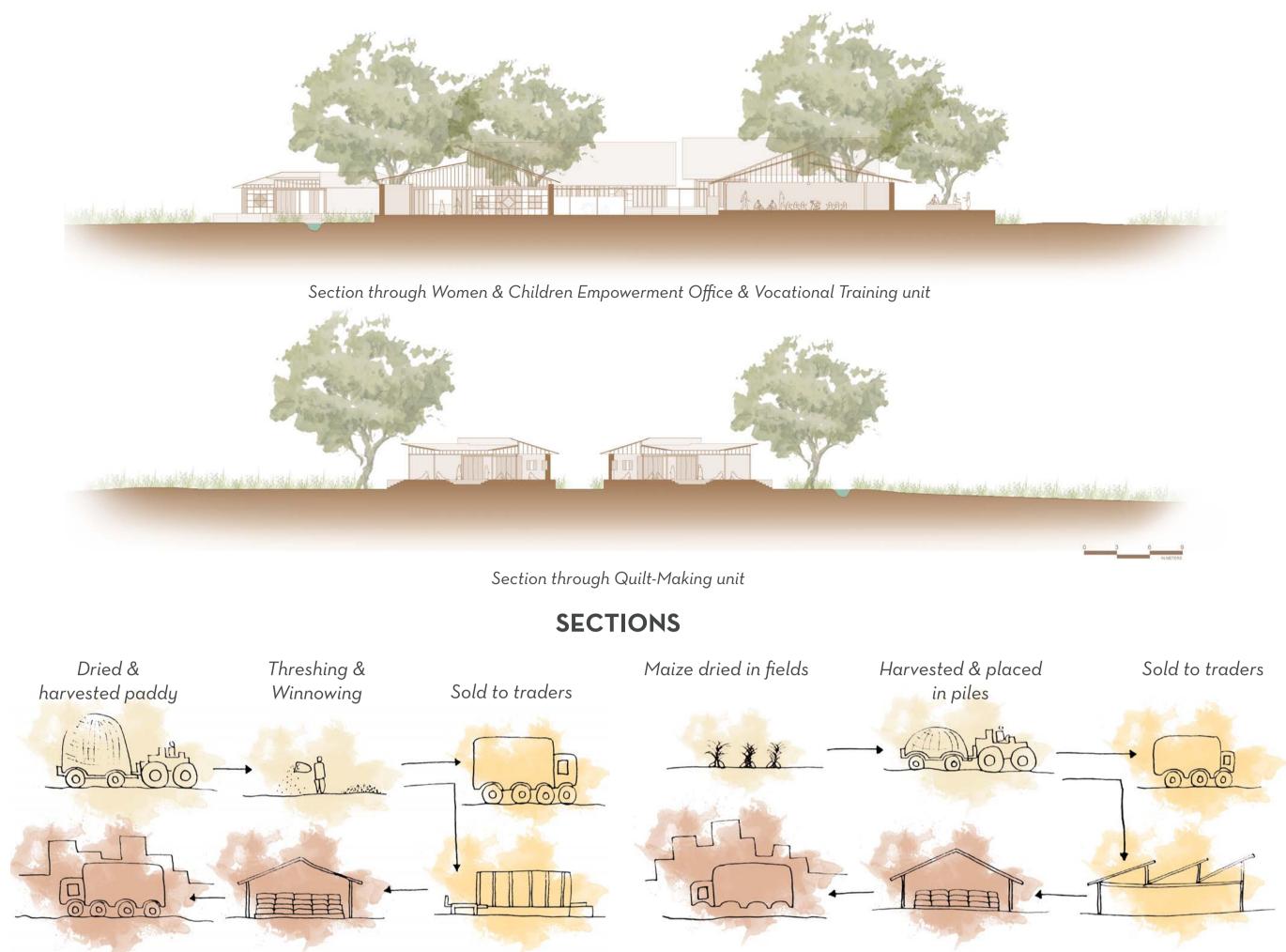


View of the Backyard of Women & Children Empowerment Office opening to the larger courtyard





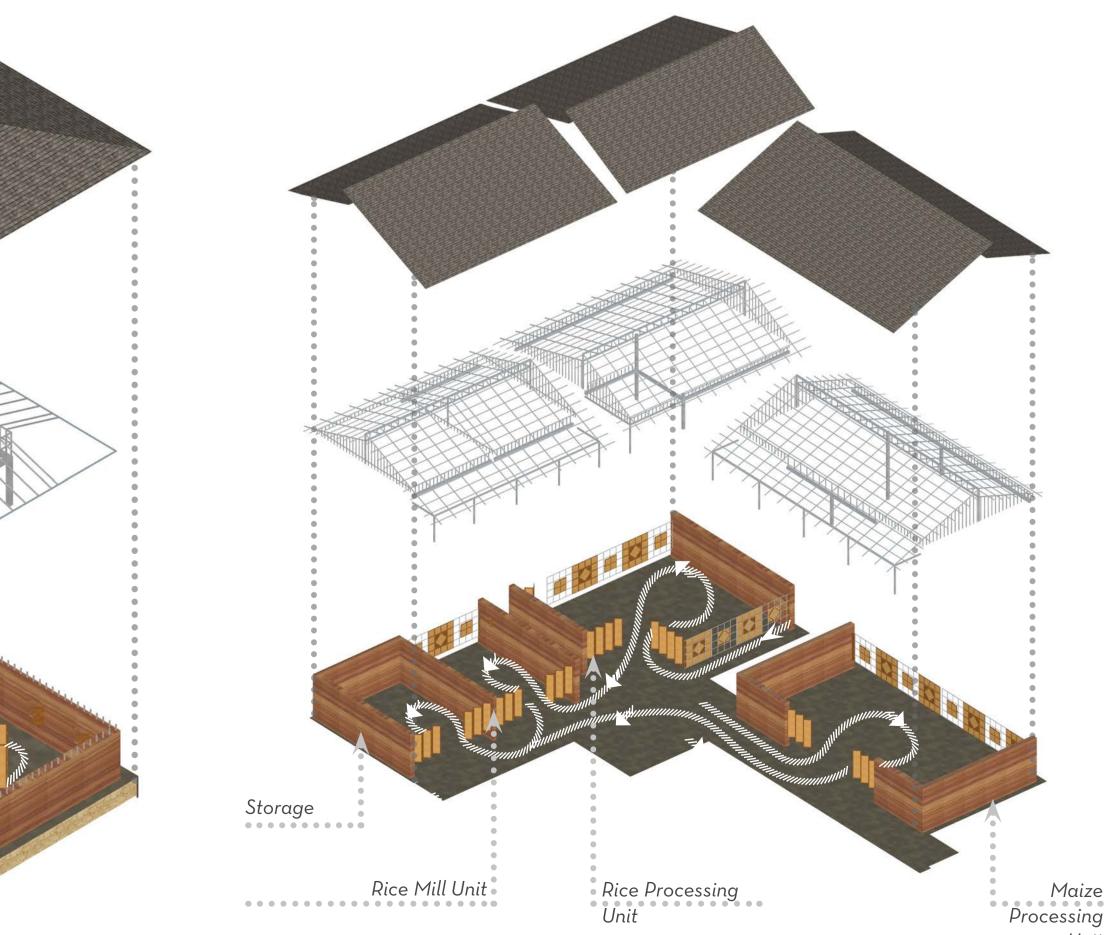
QUILT-MAKING UNIT



Sold to larger towns & cities

Rice grain bags stored in warehouse Processed in rice mill

RICE HARVESTING & PROCESSING



Unit

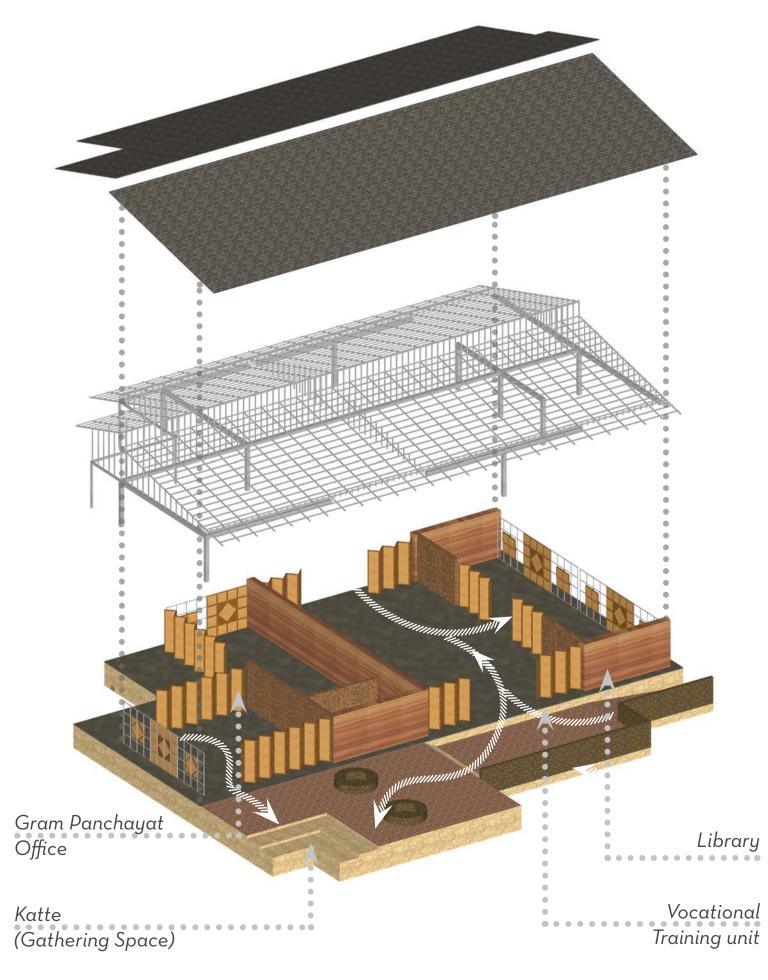
RICE & MAIZE PROCESSING UNIT

Sold to various towns & cities

Processed product stored in warehouse

Sold to various factories corn flour, starch etc.

MAIZE HARVESTING & PROCESSING



VOCATIONAL TRAINING & GRAM PANCHAYAT UNIT

