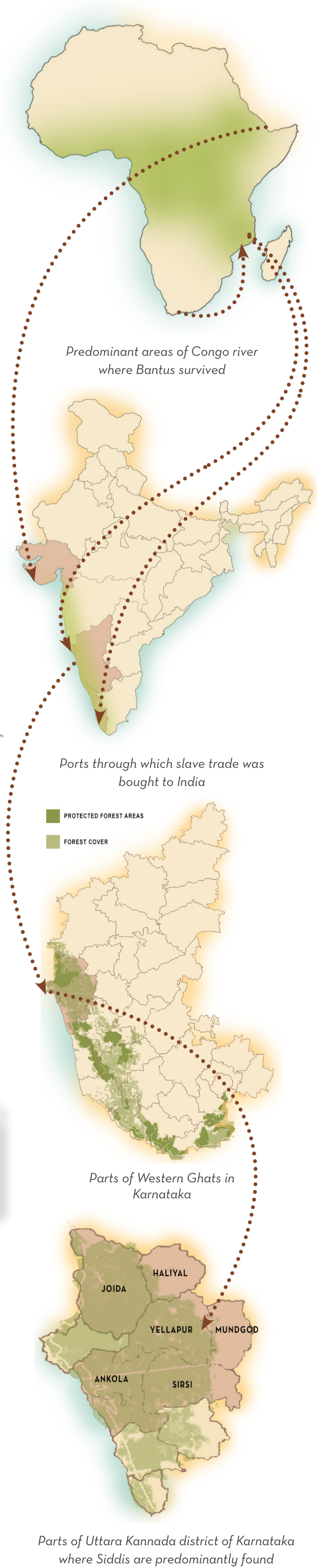


GURUTHU HUDDUKI HORATAGA

- 1 Bus stop along the Highway road
- 2 Women & Children Empowerment Office
- 3 Gram Panchayat Office
- 4 Vocational training unit
- 5 Library
- 6 Maize harvesting & processing unit
- 7 Rice harvesting unit
- 8 Rice processing unit
- 9 Rice & Maize Storage
- 10 Quilt-making unit
- 11 Central courtyard
- 12 Katte
- 13 Carbonlites

MASTER PLAN



BANTU MIGRATION

2000 BCE to 500 CE

Lifestyle rooted in nature

The Bantu Tribe (Ancestors 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 territories. 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. Eventually, 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 Bantus 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.



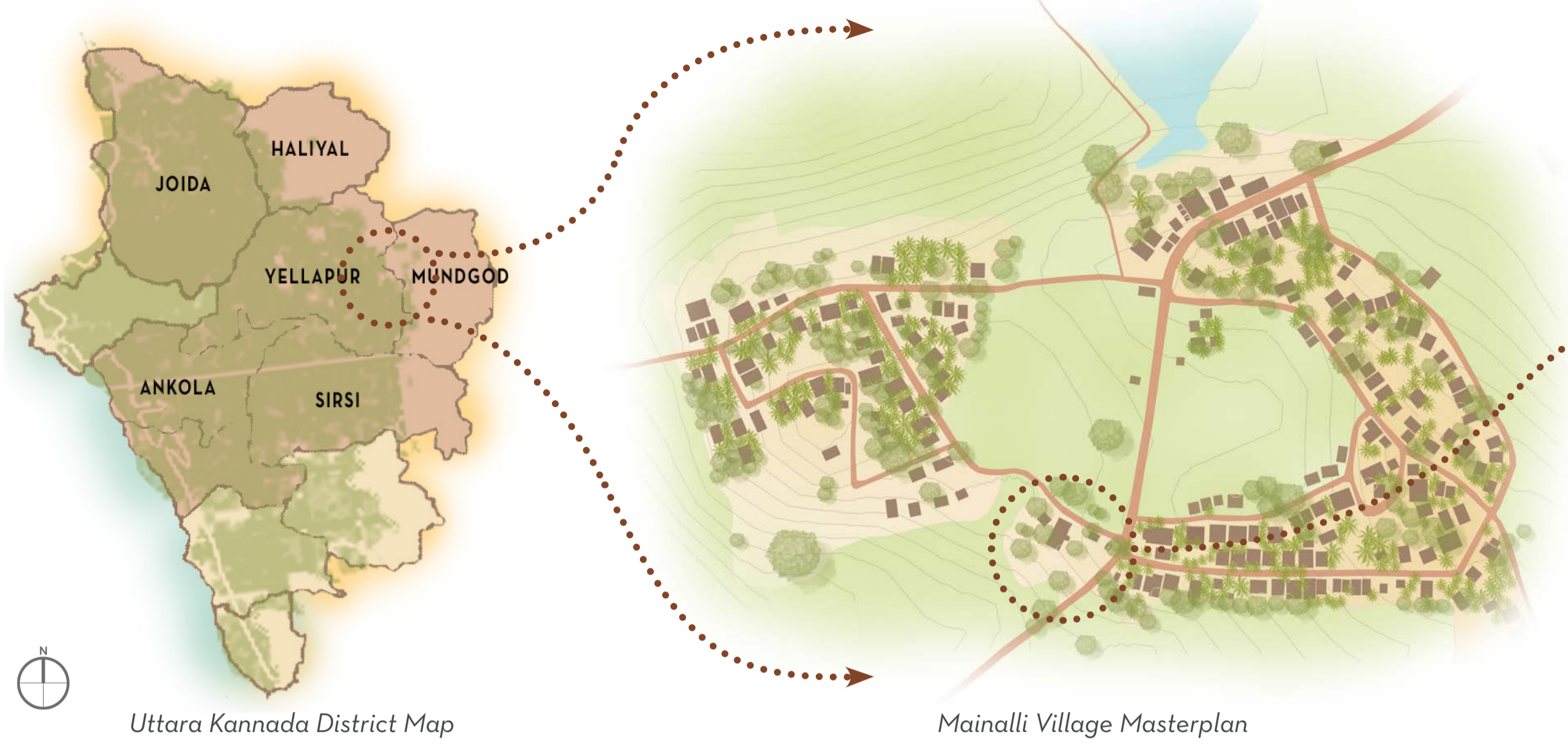
FREED FROM SLAVERY

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 the forests along the Western Ghats edge.

GEOGRAPHICAL & CULTURAL TIMELINE

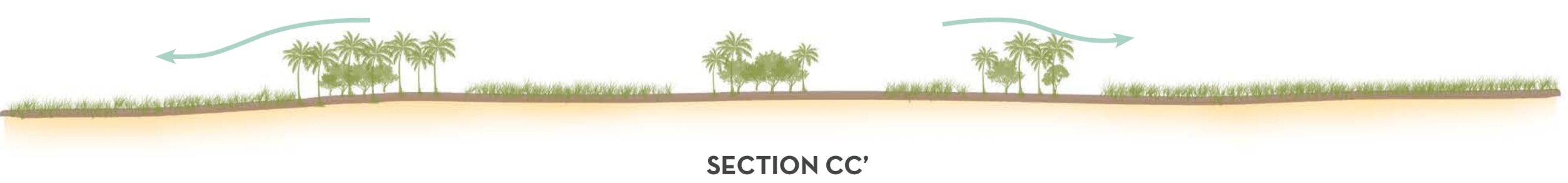


This thesis project is positioned in a village named Mainalli, which is situated along the border of Yellapur and Mundgod Taluk, but is considered under the jurisdiction of the Mundgod taluk. This village contains a sizeable population of Siddis who live side by side with the Gaudi people.

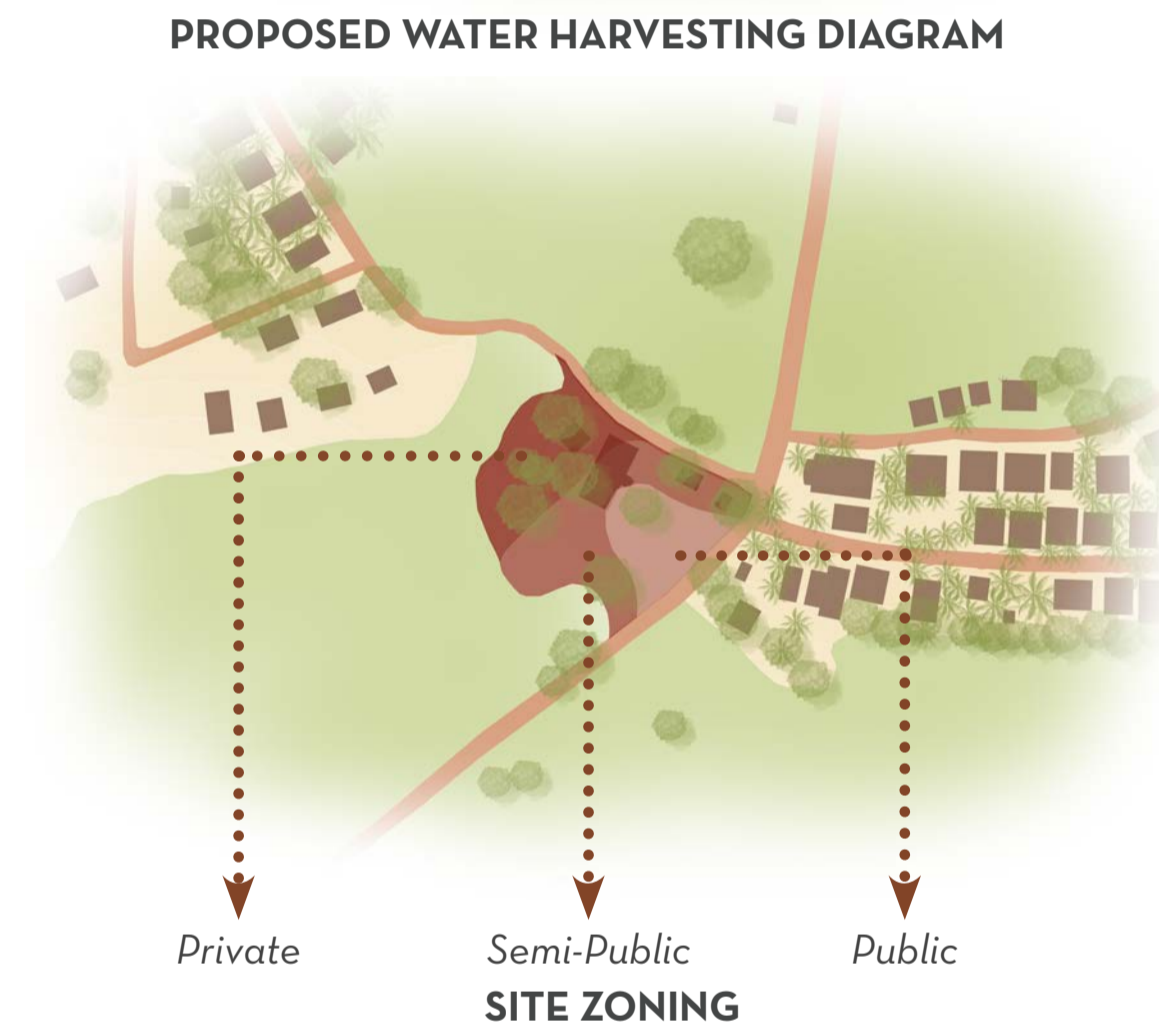
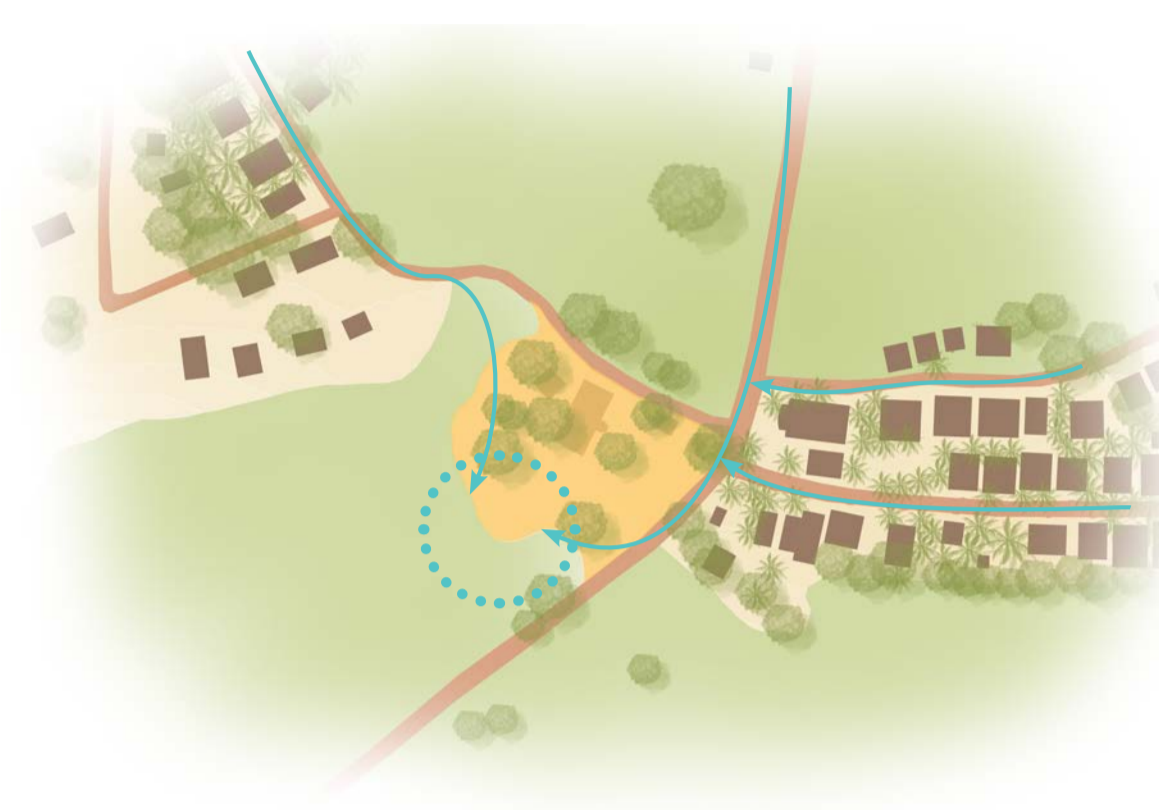
- PUBLIC BUILDING MARKERS
- CULTURAL MARKERS
- SOCIAL MARKERS



MARKERS OF THE VILLAGE



SITE SECTIONS



- PADDY CULTIVATION
- MAIZE CULTIVATION



Crops grown from November to March



Crops grown from June to October

AGRICULTURAL CYCLE

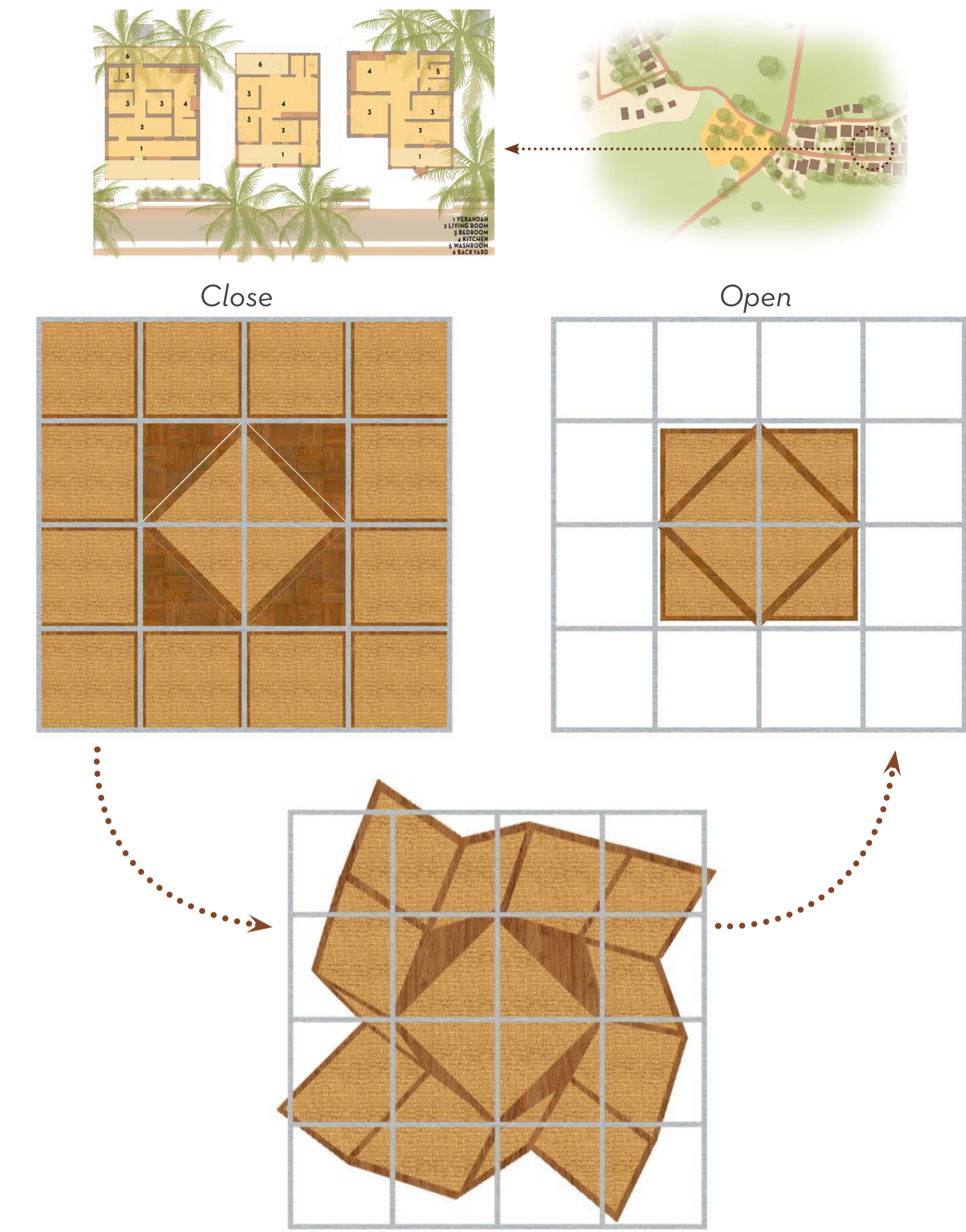
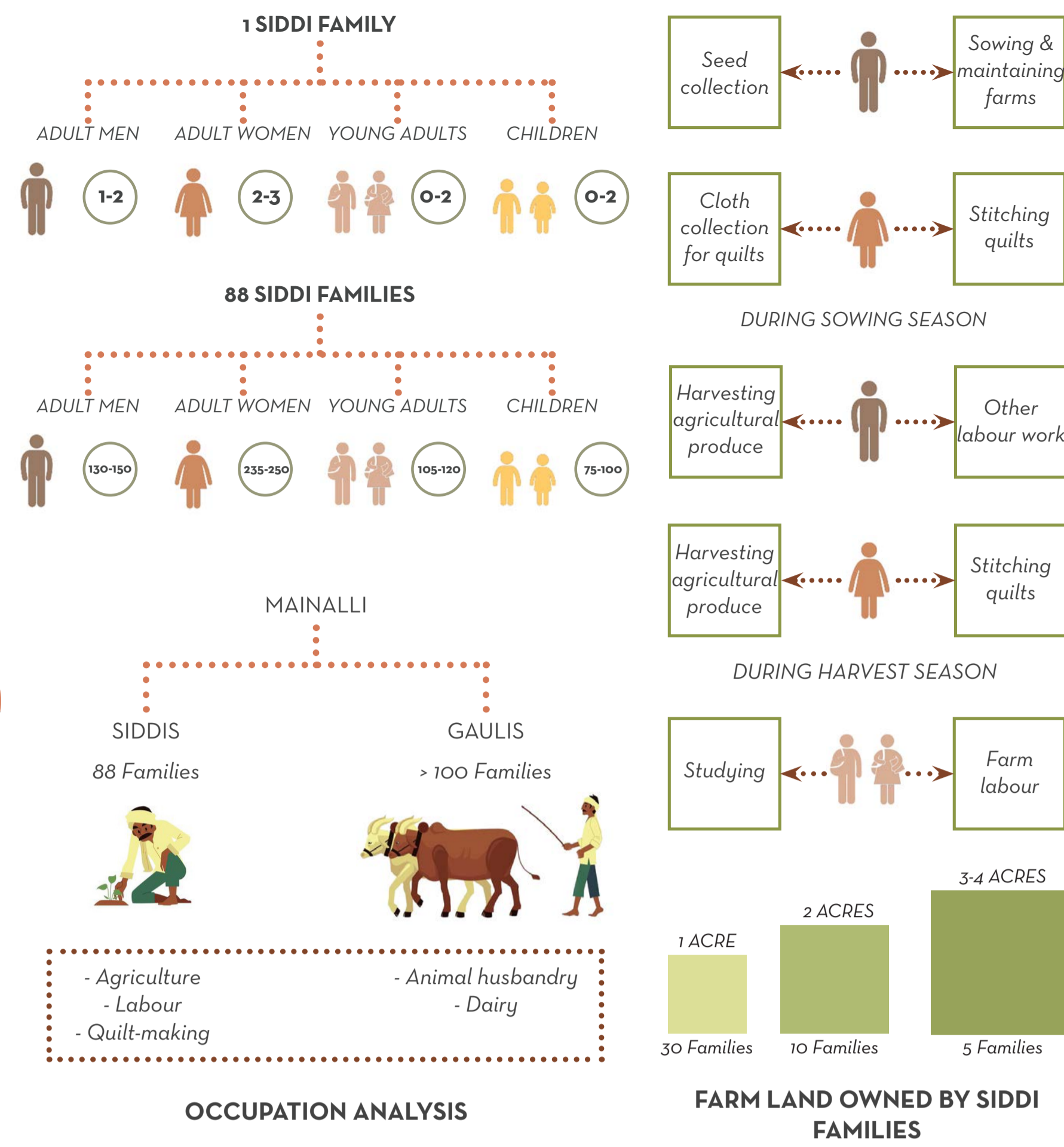
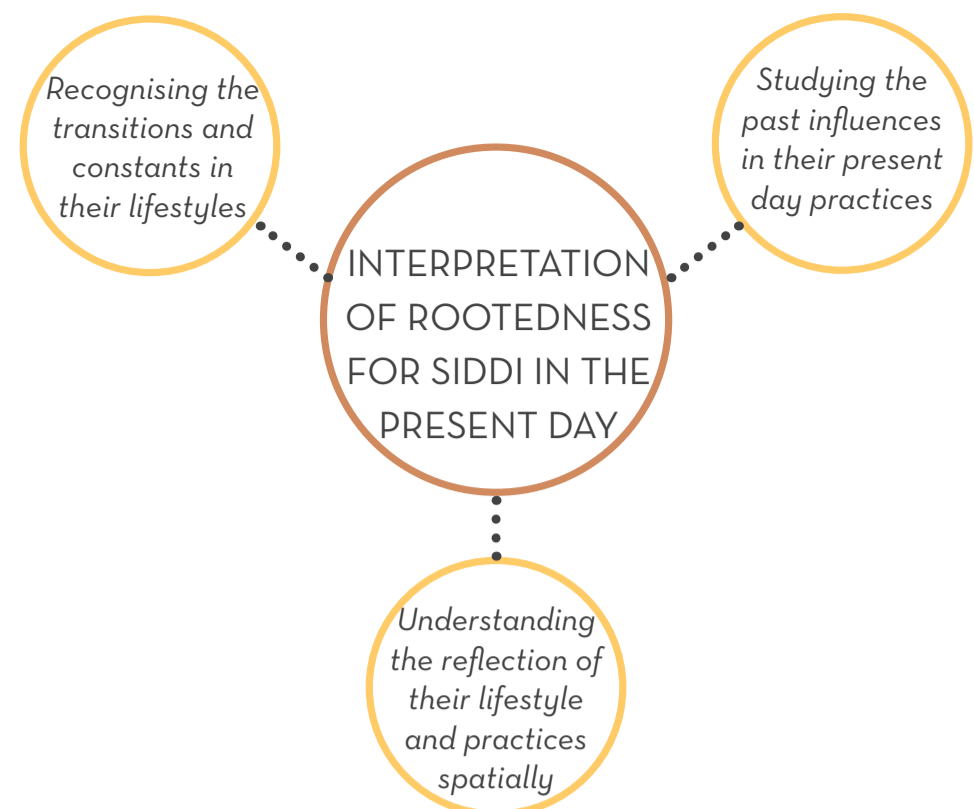
East and Southeast are the highest and lowest points of the village's landscape, respectively. Both southeast to north and southeast to west are the directions in which the ground slopes downward. Rainwater coming down from the Southeast is collected in a tiny lake at the lower point of the northern 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

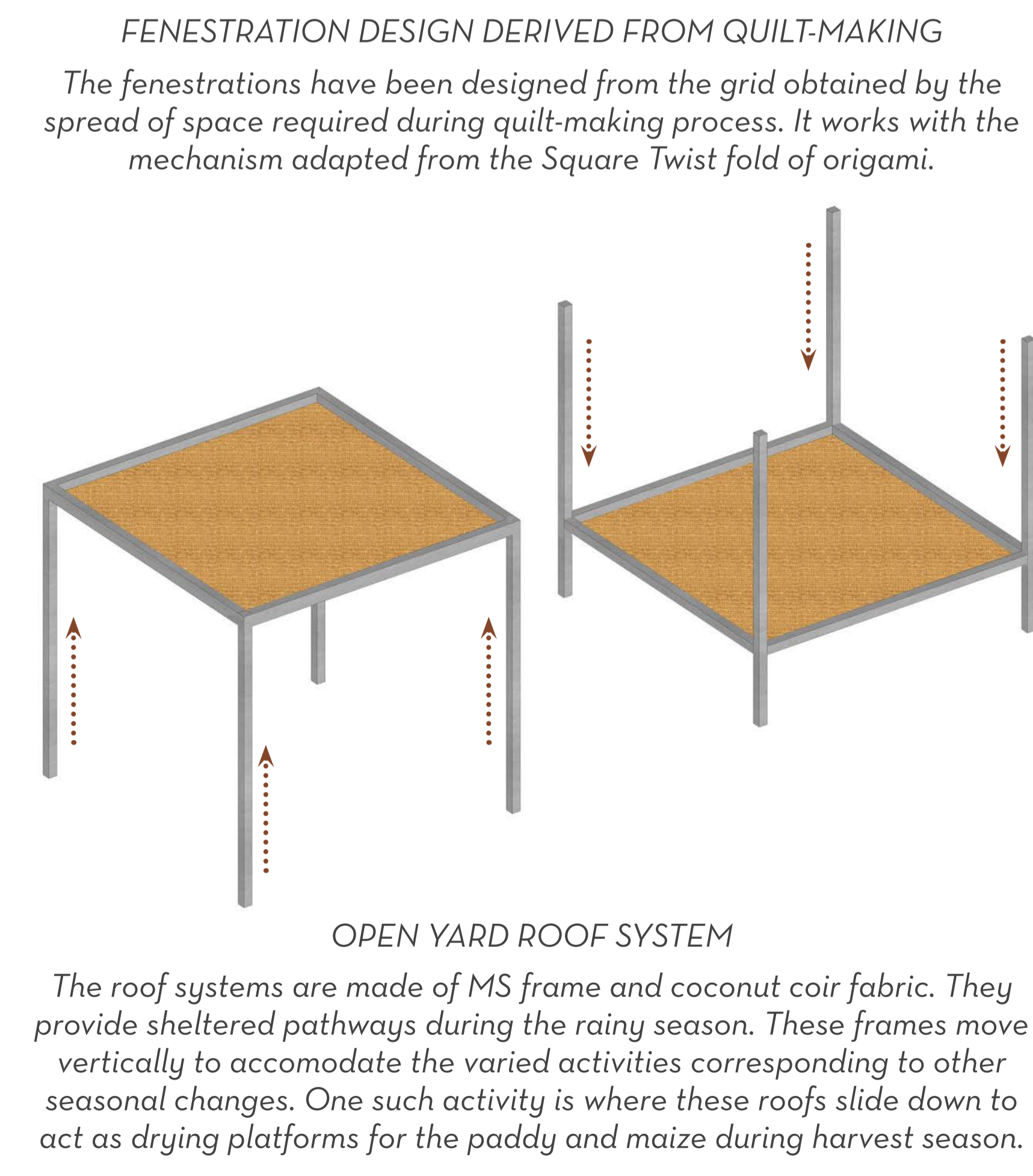




RECOGNISING LAYERS OF SPACE IN THEIR DWELLINGS



TRANSITIONS IN SPATIAL USE WITH TIME



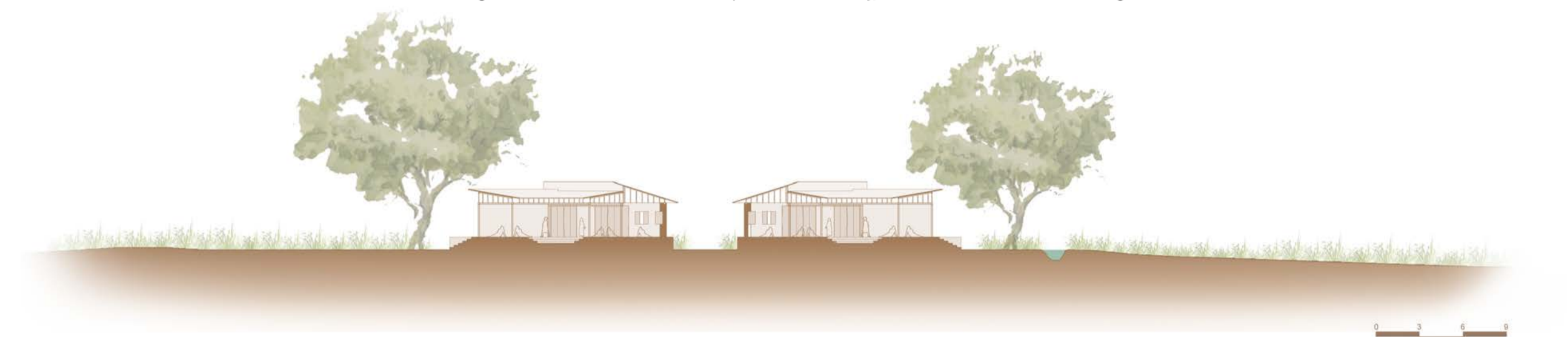
SYSTEMS DERIVED IN DESIGN



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

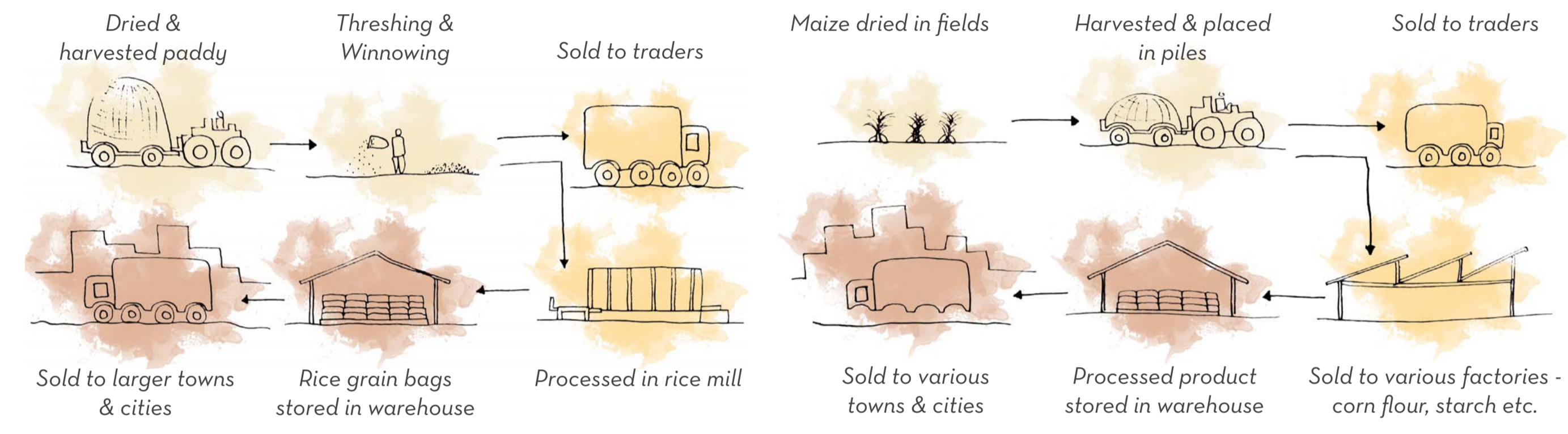


Section through Women & Children Empowerment Office & Vocational Training unit



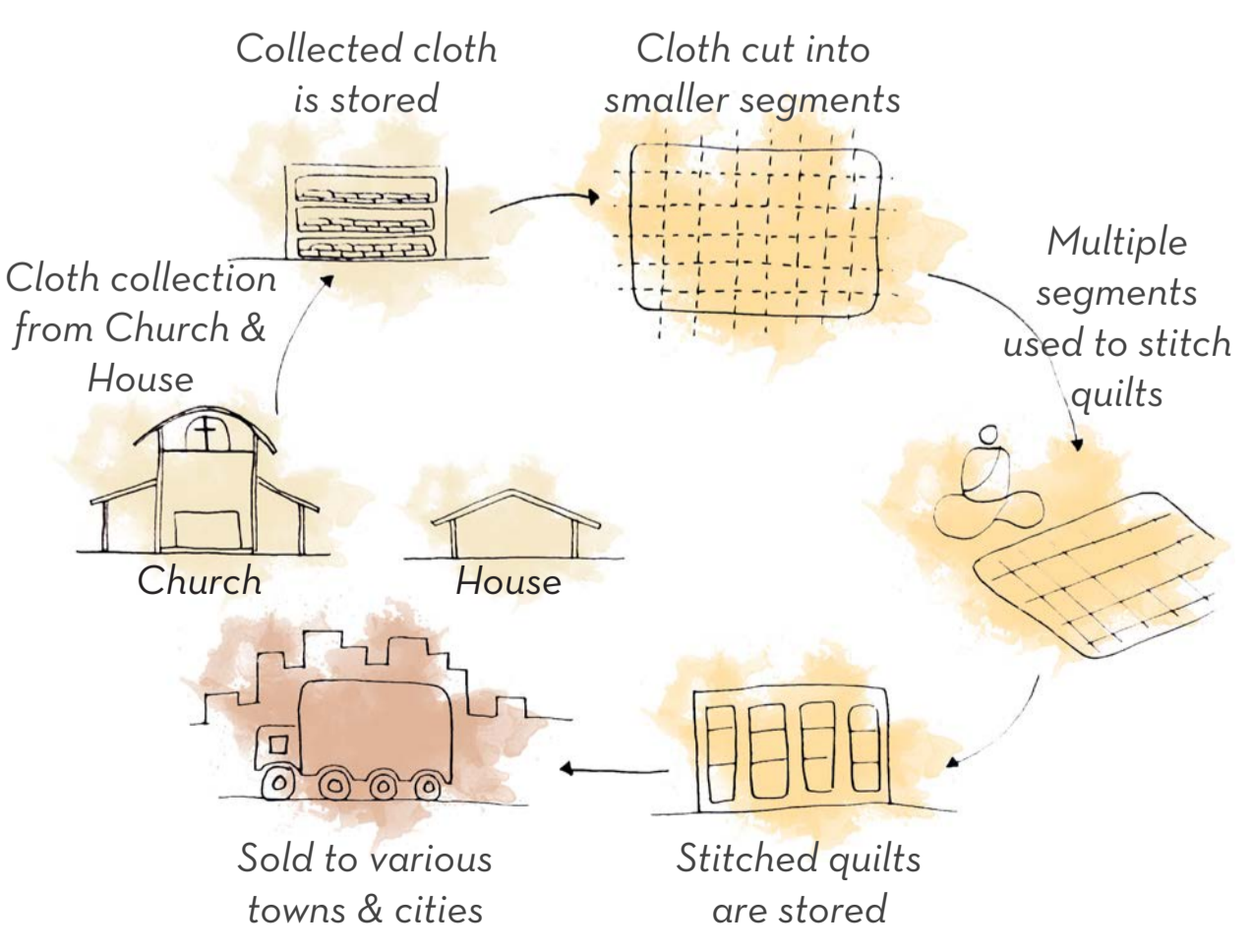
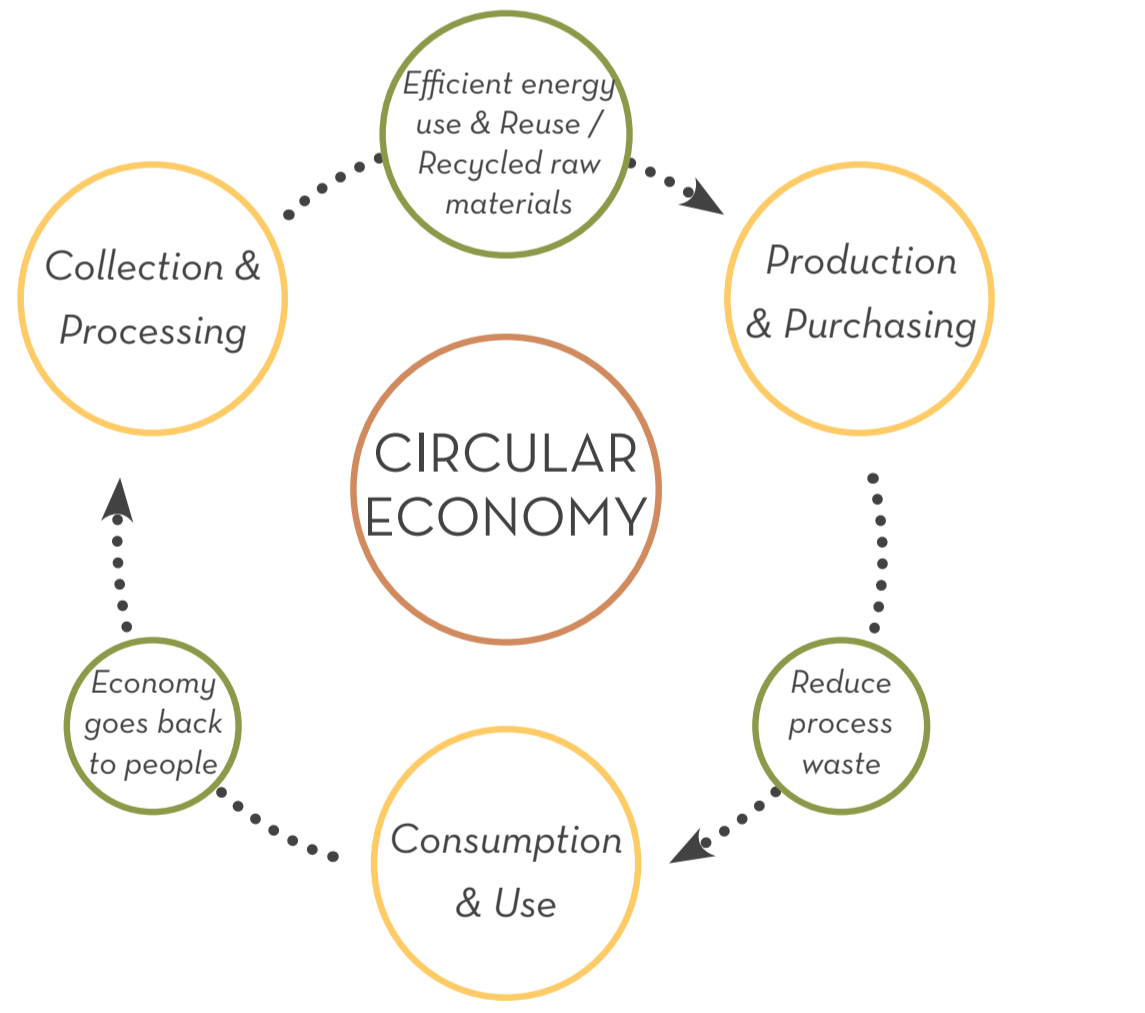
Section through Quilt-Making unit

SECTIONS

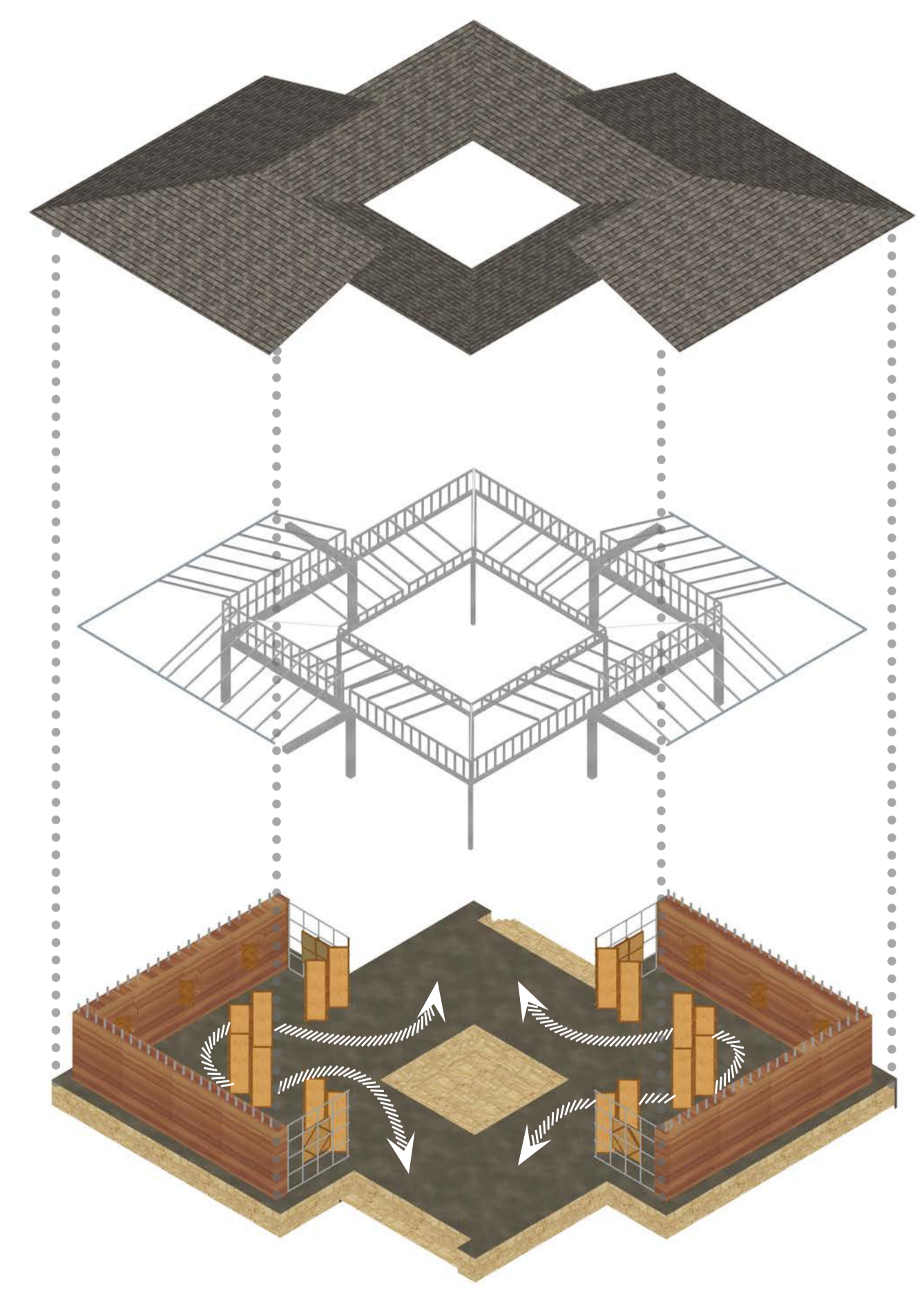


RICE HARVESTING & PROCESSING

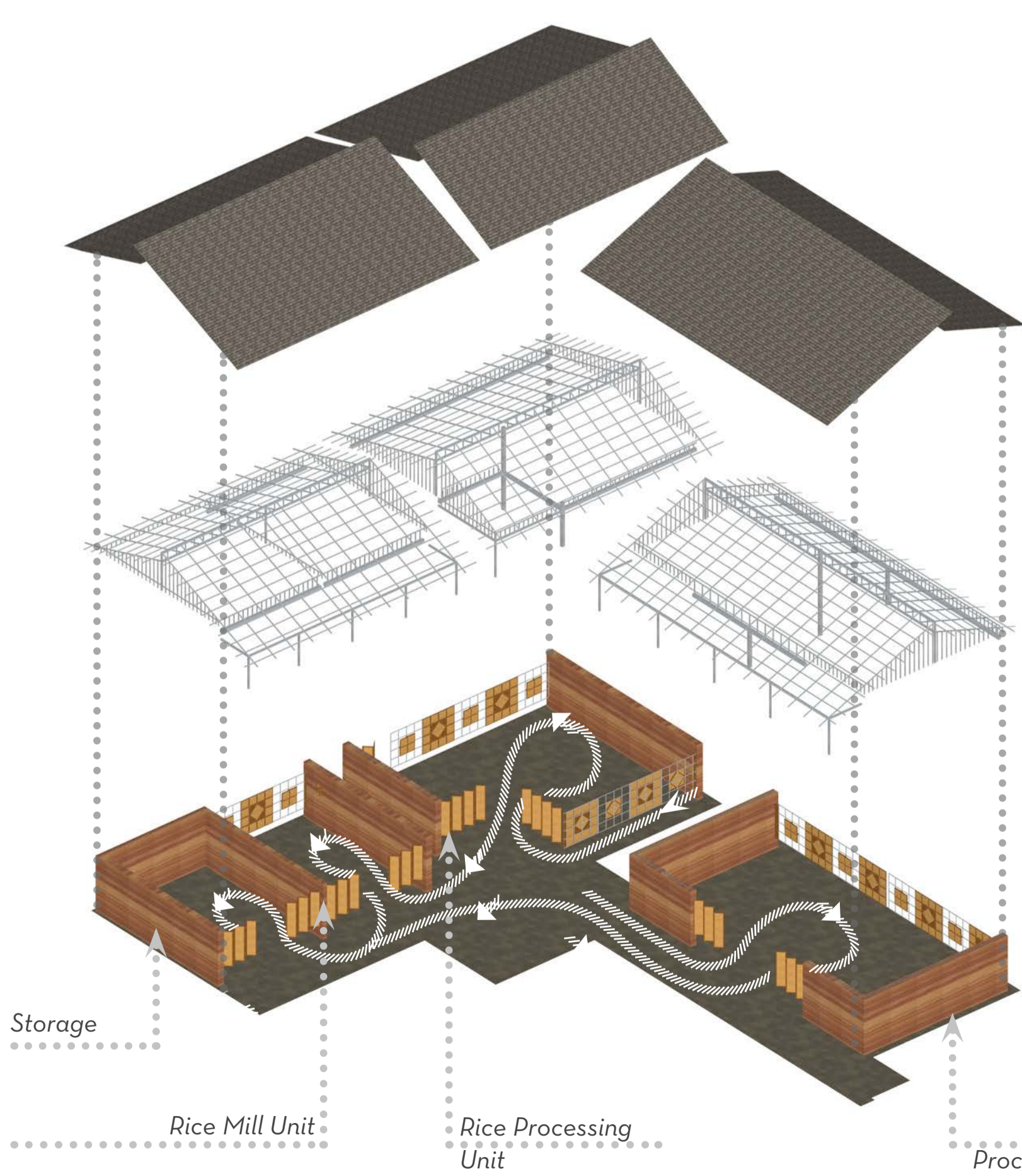
MAIZE HARVESTING & PROCESSING



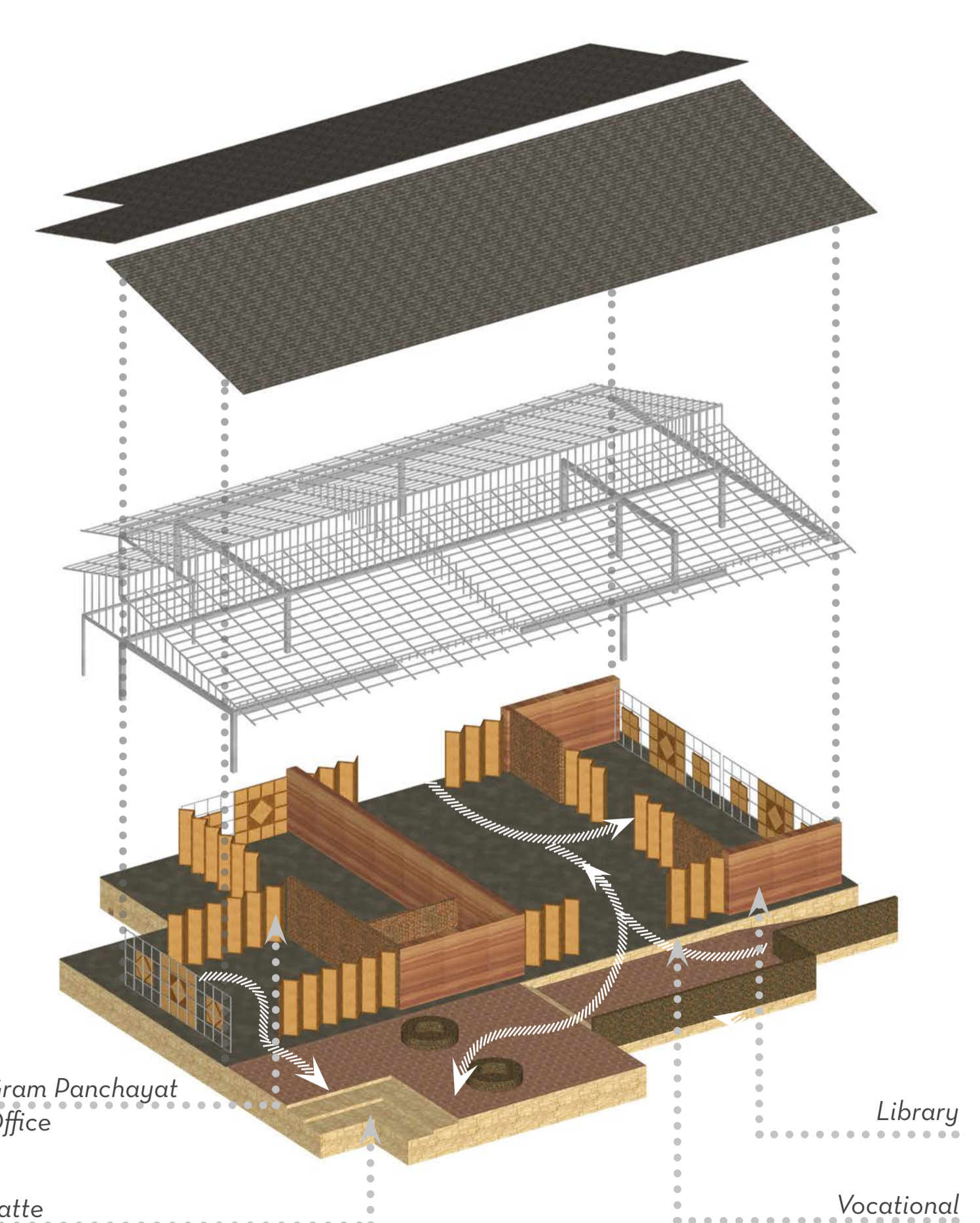
QUILT PRODUCTION



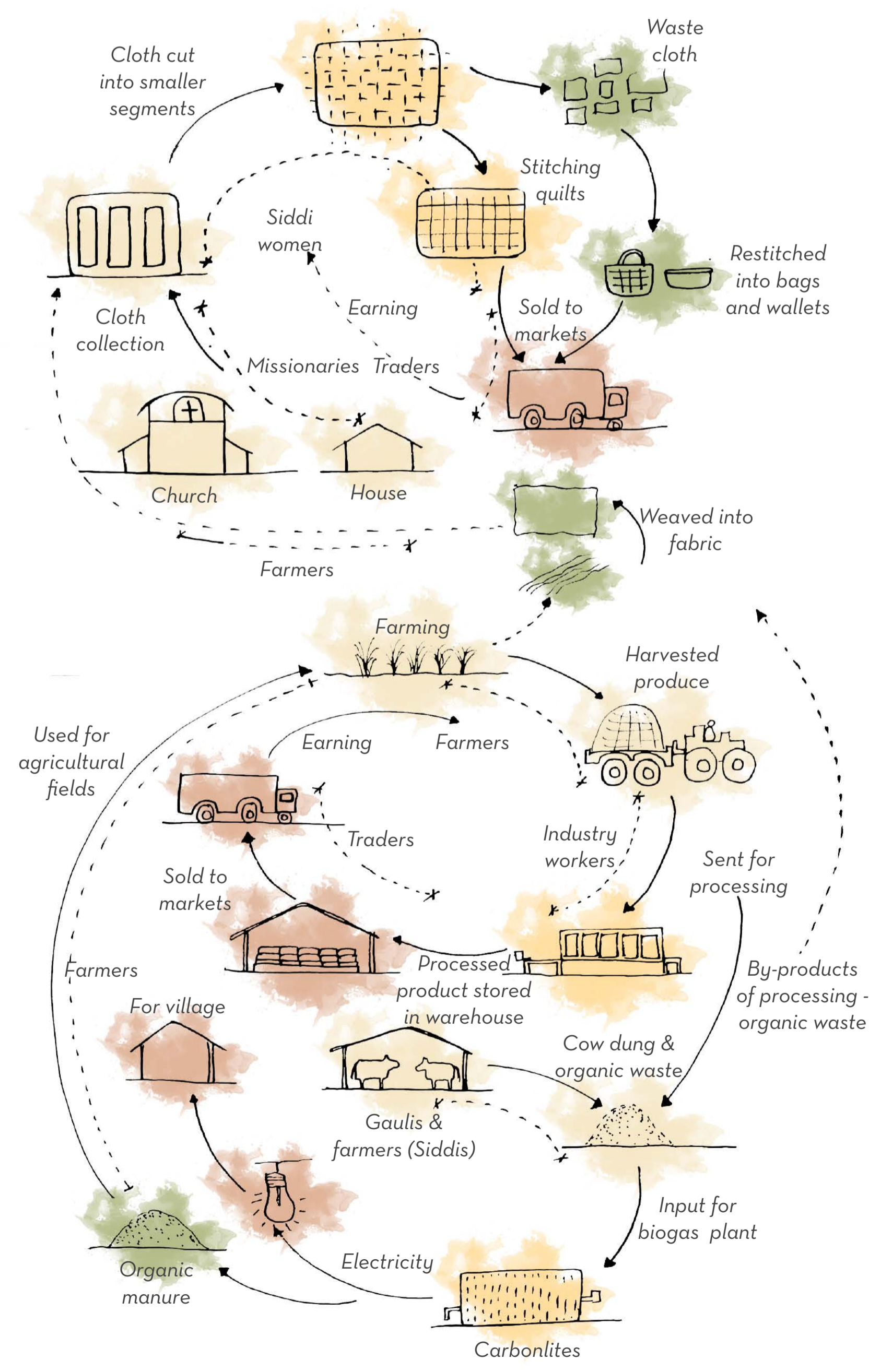
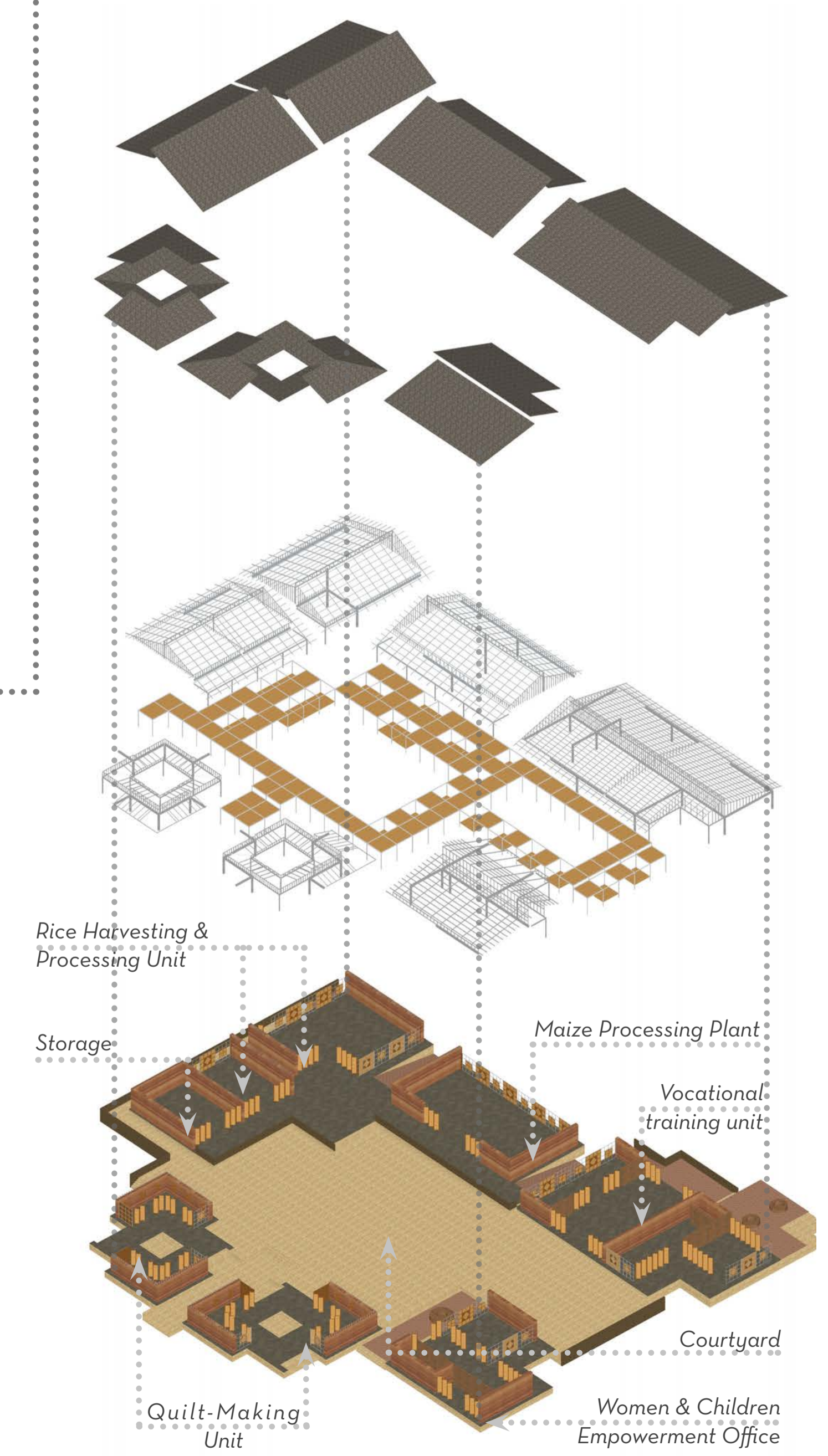
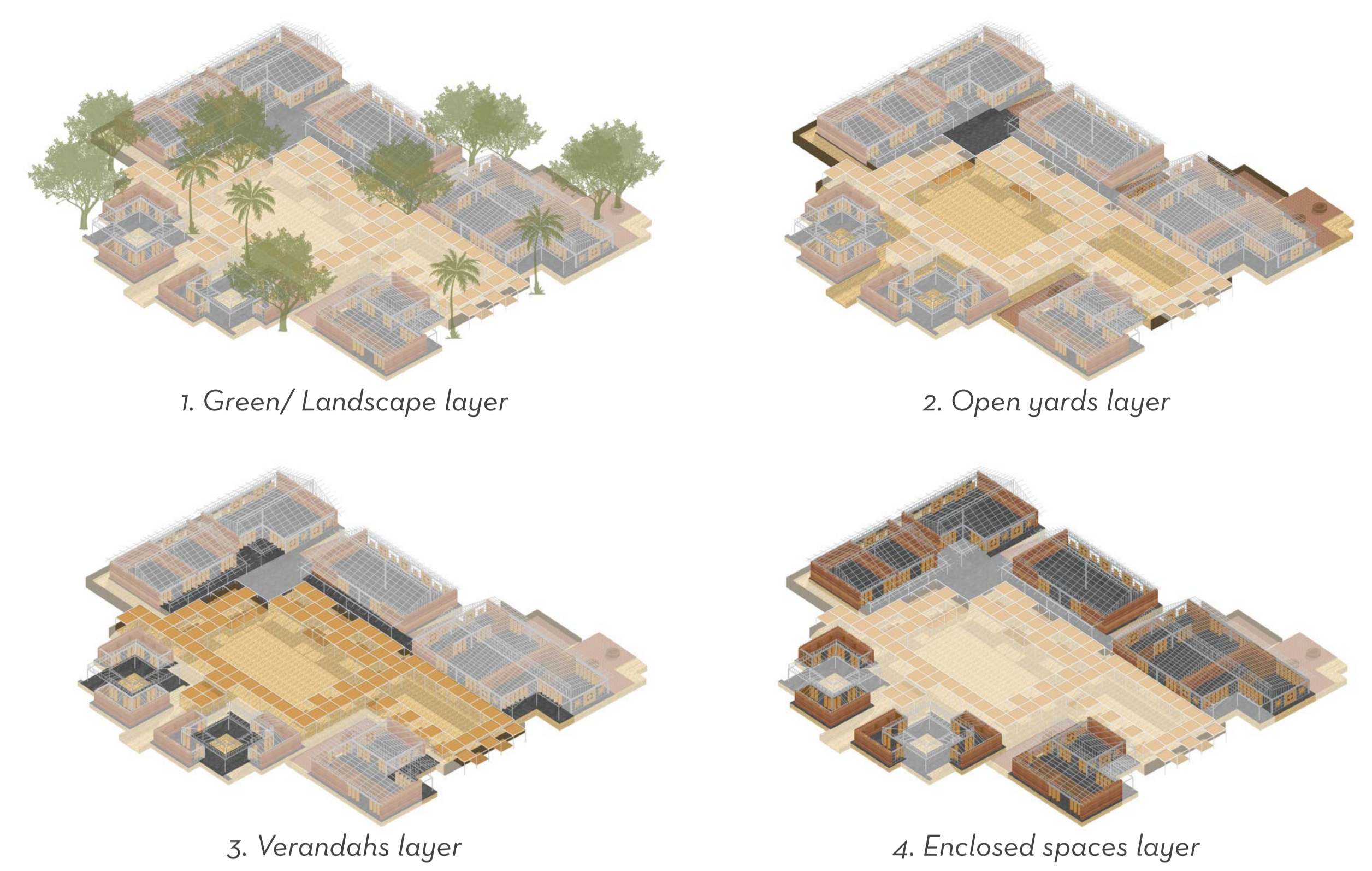
QUILT-MAKING UNIT



RICE & MAIZE PROCESSING UNIT



VOCATIONAL TRAINING & GRAM PANCHAYAT UNIT



WALL SECTION

EXPLODED 3D VIEW

CIRCULAR ECONOMY
Integrated network of cycles within lifestyles