

v[^]ngad

A WORK IN PROGRESS



DEPENDENT ON THE CITY/ IGNORED BY IT

NIRANKAL GAWALIWADE

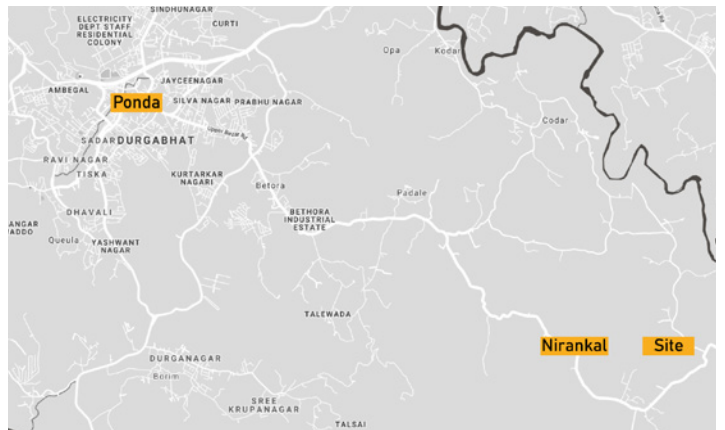
The Vanarmare tribe finds itself situated just outside the city of Ponda, on community land, in Nirankal Gawakiwade. While the settlements around, belonging to other tribal groups, have permanent houses, developed vehicular access and electrical connections, this treatment seems to have forsaken the Vanarmares.

Perhaps the most damning testament to the way the tribe is seen is the electricity line that runs over the settlement, yet the tribe is dependent on donated solar panels, as they do not have house numbers. Development has forced them to settle, but they still carry vestiges of their nomadic past, which otherwise them to the people that surround them.

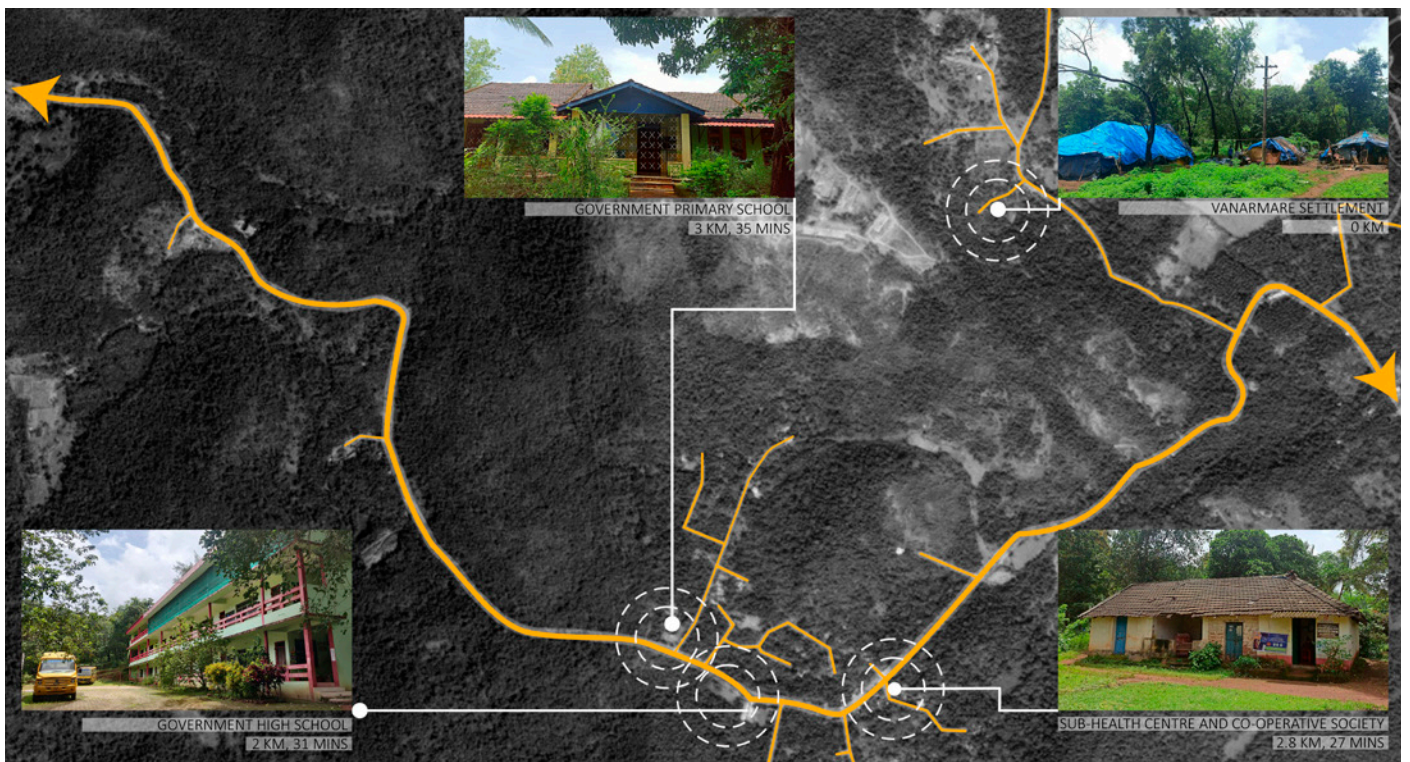
Vangad means together. Under this initiative, we aim to develop a deeper understanding of the community and a human connection with them. This will culminate in a project that that we design and build along with the community, *vangad*.



GOA MAP: site with respect to the major towns.
source: snazzymaps.com



PONDA MAP: site in context of the urban centre
source: snazzymaps.com



CONTEXT MAP
source: author

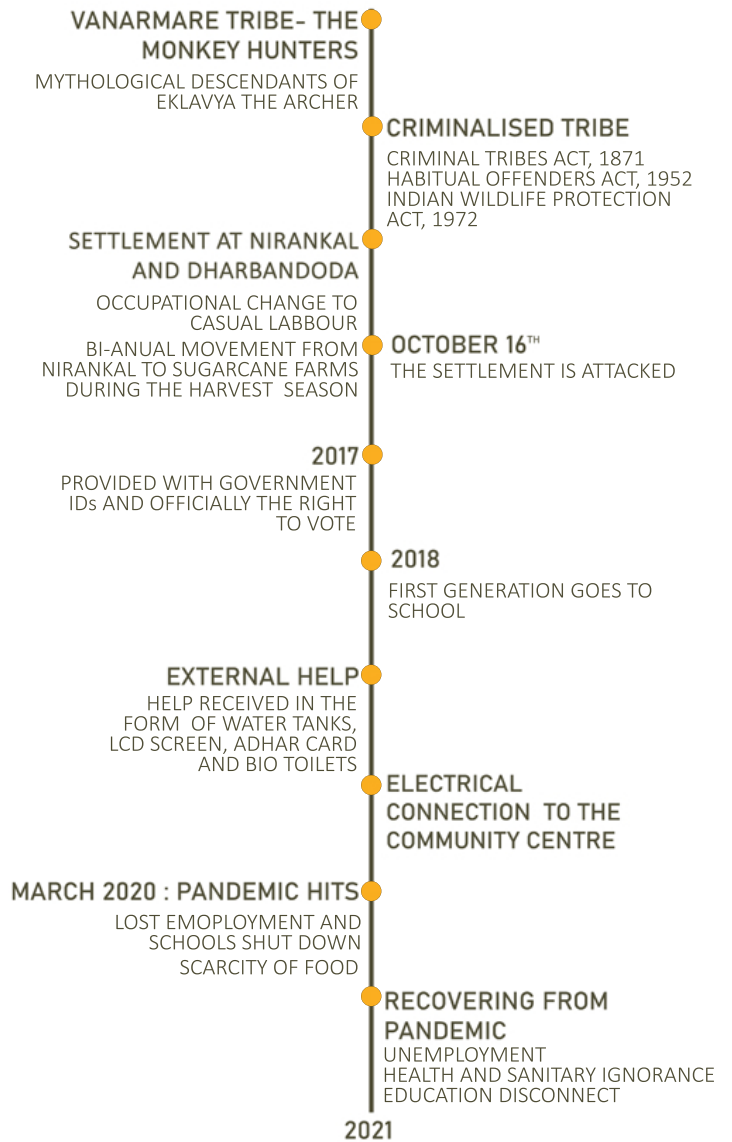
WHO THEY WERE/

The Vanarmares (*vanar*: monkey; *mare*: killer) were nomadic hunters who lived at the fringes of the forests and were employed by the villagers to protect their crops in exchange for grains or fish. From the Criminal Tribes Act passed by the British government in 1871 to the Indian Wildlife Protection Act of 1972, a string of legislations dislodged the Vanarmares from their traditional trade. Stigmatised and alienated by the surrounding inhabitants, they settled at the edges of the city, depending on daily wage labour for sustenance.

WHO ARE THEY ?

Today, the Vanarmares are a community of sixteen families at the crossroads of a traditional nomadic existence and permanence. In October 2016, the tribe was attacked by neighbouring villagers—their homes ransacked and roofs torn apart. It was this outrage that resulted in pressure on the government to recognise their existence. They received identity cards and birth certificates. Everyone’s birthdate was the 1st of January.

Since then, the tribe has benefited from the efforts of local NGOs, social workers and the odd governmental scheme. However, many of these efforts have been fragmented and have left the community with a distrust towards outsiders.



The monkey hunters: The story of Goa’s Vanarmare tribe

How an attack on a small tribe in western India brought attention to a people whose rights had long been denied.

With no income, Vanarmare Tribe members seek govt help for survival

Vanarmare tribals in Goa yet to be rehabilitated

Vanarmare to get more compensation, toilets for men and women



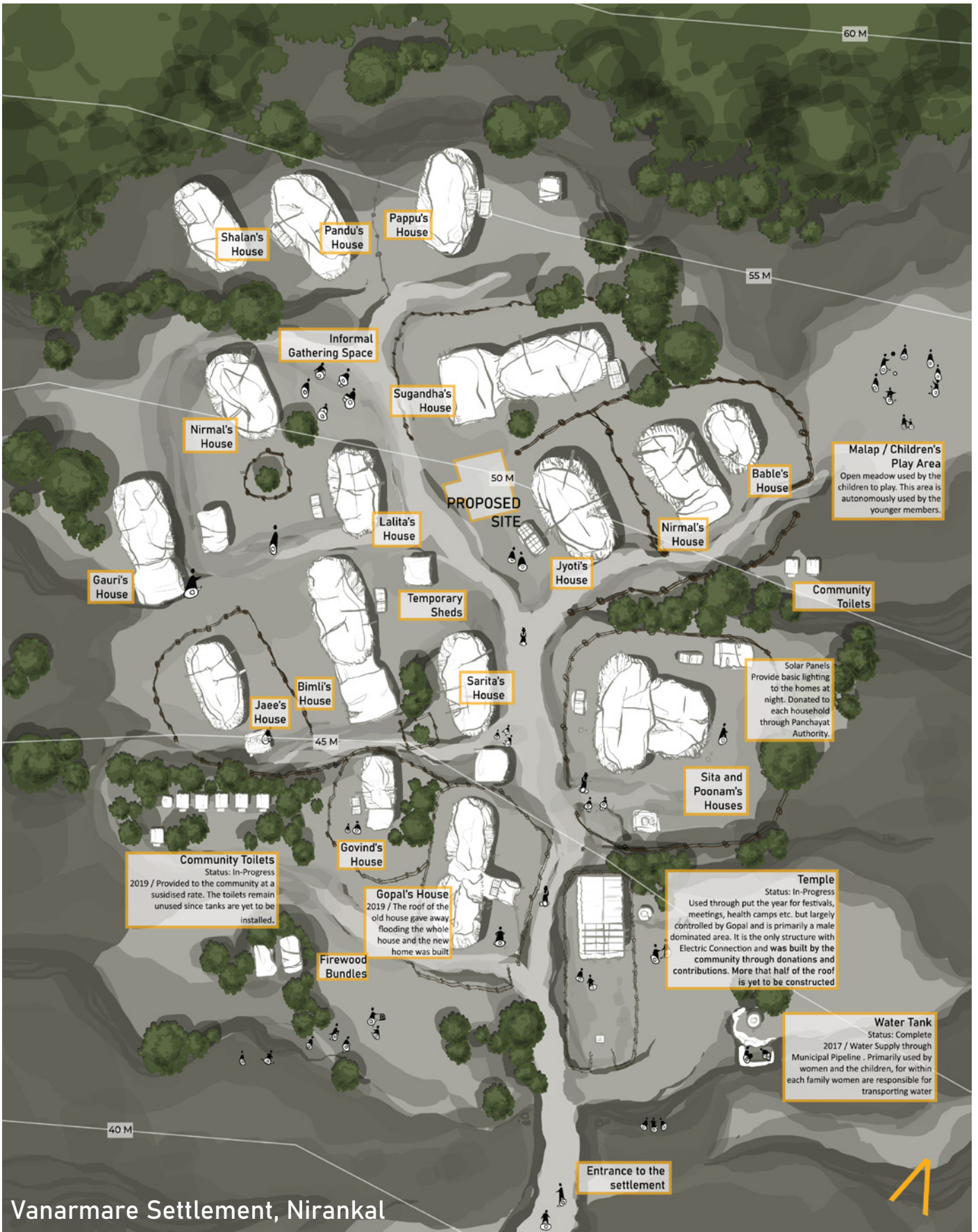
Gopal, Tribe Leader
source: al-jazeera.com



Vanarmare Settlement
source: author



THE VANARMARE SETTLEMENT / A WORK IN PROGRESS



Children	51	Elderly(60+)	5	Working Members	25	Total Members	96
Households	16	Avg. Household Size	6				

BUILDING CONNECTIONS/ COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



5 After a long day of work, the women and children sit out in the open, chatting on clear days. If it rains they are forced to disperse.
WOMEN / UNSHELTERED



6 The children play Kabaddi and Lagori out in the open field, away from the adults.
CHILDREN / PLAY



2 **Shalan**- a settlement elder, shows us the way the tribe lives. Although she is a little reticent to meet newcomers, she proceeds to shows us around.
DWELLING



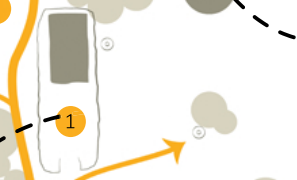
3 She shows us the newest initiatives provided to them by an NGO. She says, "We finally have toilets now, but they've been here for months and are not ready yet."
SANITATION / UNDERUSED

6 **WOMEN / CHILDREN / SHELTER / SKILL**



4 We visit each household, getting to know the community and familiarising ourselves with the way they live.

While Bimli and Sugandha dry their chillies, they tell us that they would be happy to receive any sort of help; preferably a place to sit, talk and also watch over little Babu and Saku playing tag around.



1 On approaching the site, the eye is led to the Temple space, a male dominated area, only used by the whole community for religious based activities.
The space around the water tank is an active node frequented by at least one member of every household throughout the day.
MALE / RELIGION / WATER

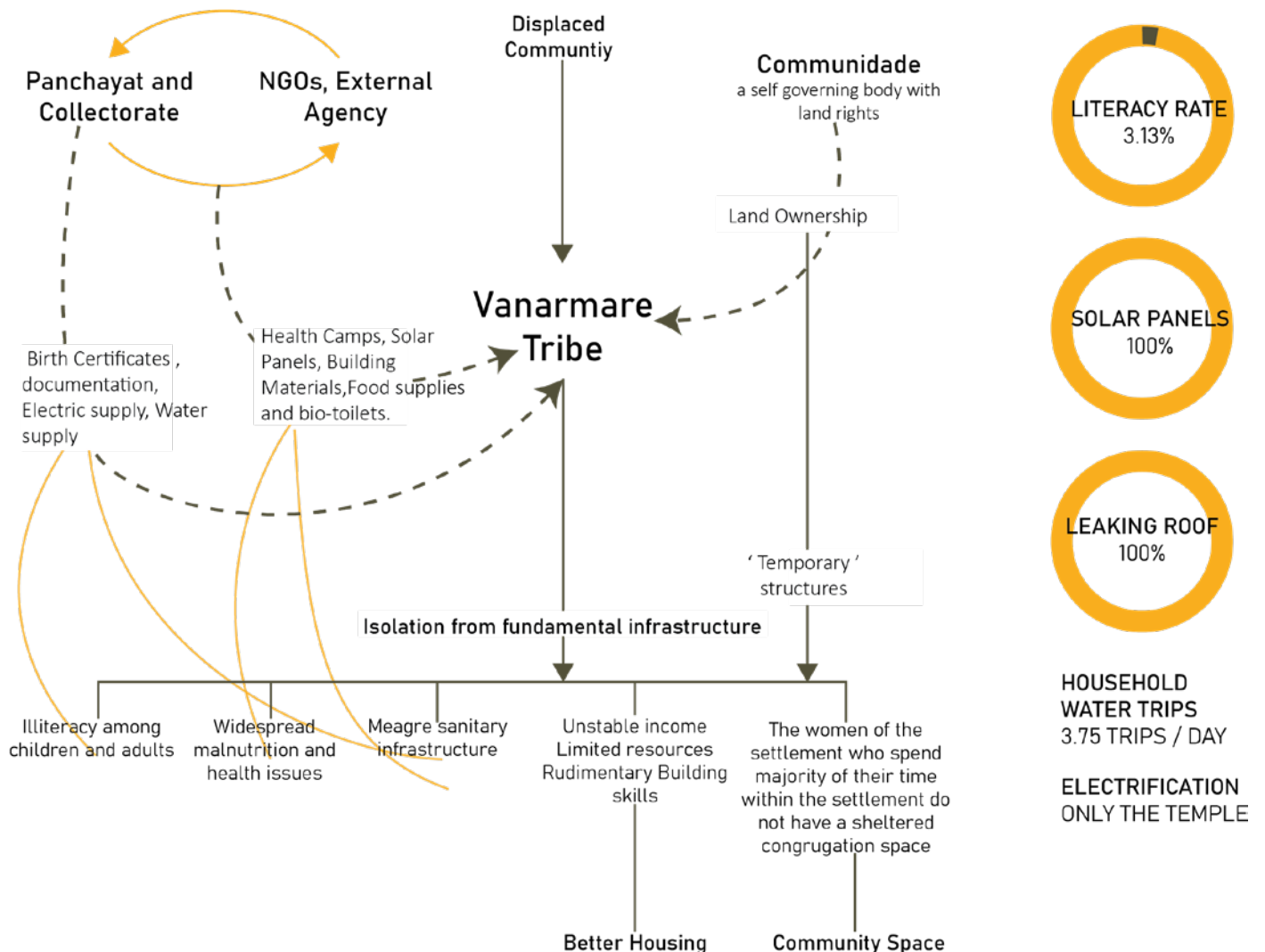
“माथ्यार छप्पर पयली, ते मेळल्या बगर आमी कसलोच विचार करुंक शकना”

“How can we want anything else when we do not have a proper roof over our heads?”

- Shalan Powar, 65
Settlement Elderly

STAKEHOLDER ASSESSMENT/ PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

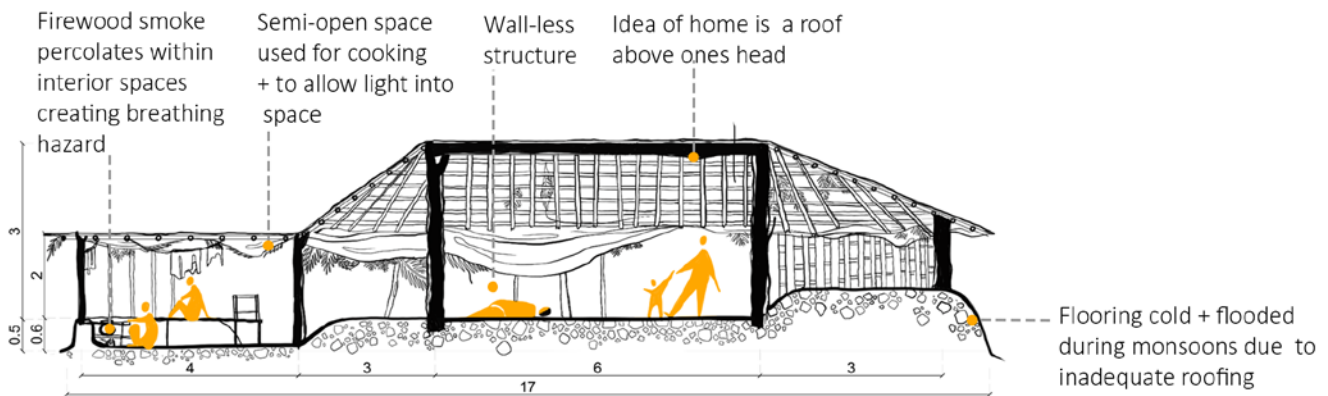
The team has engaged with stakeholders at various levels. Dasrath from Vivekanand Vichar Pith and Dr. Sachin Tendulkar fostered a deeper understanding of the way the tribe live. Interacting with workers at the healthcare centre and at the local school helped the team map the interaction of the community with the surrounding facilities. Approaching the local panchayat gave us insights into how to build within the existing legal framework.



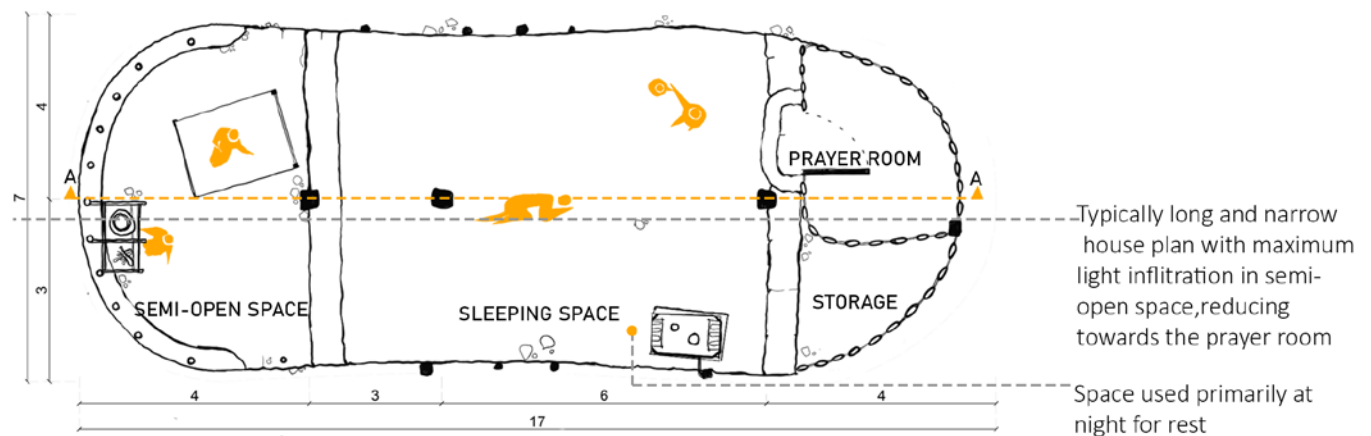
ANALYSIS OF THE PRESENT / A SENSITIVE RESPONSE

DOCUMENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF BIMLI'S HOUSE

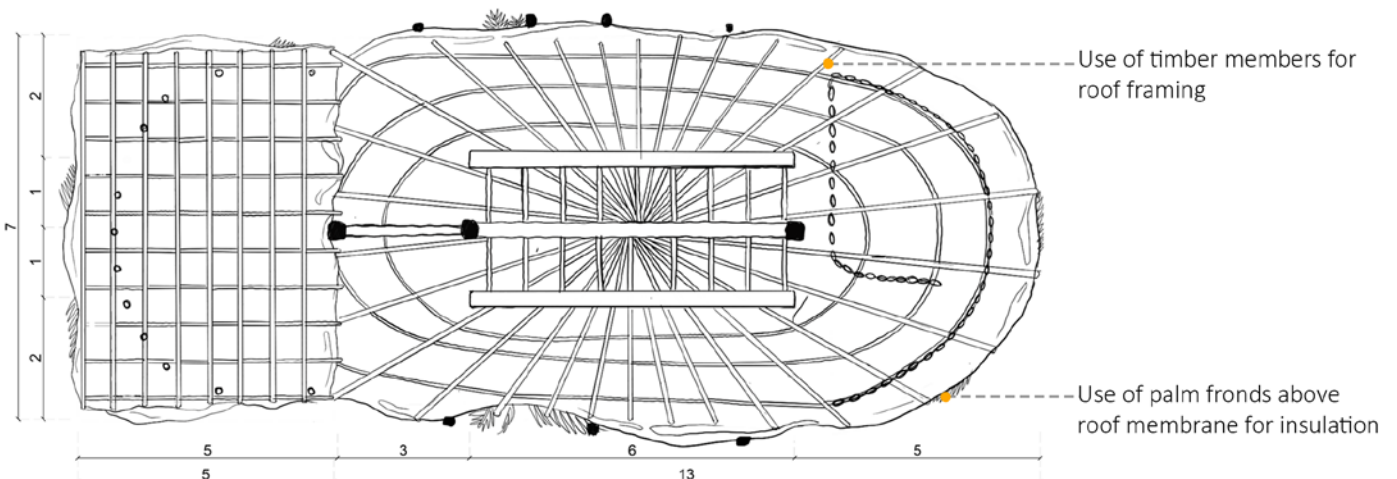
The typical Vanarmare house consists of a roof, a plinth and little to no enclosure, entered by crouching down under the low eaves. The families favour of a dark interior.. They are not so much in favour of having to rebuild their houses every year. The bamboo roof covered with palms and salvaged plastic does not sustain itself under six months of heavy Goan showers. The process of rebuilding costs each family a yearly recurring expense of 5000 to 7000 rupees, as well as the time taken to rebuild.



SECTION AA



FLOOR PLAN

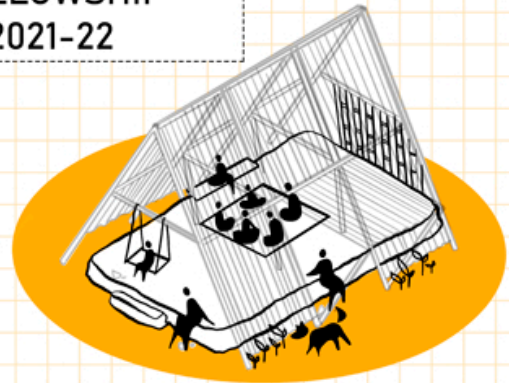


REFLECTED CEILING PLAN

**IMMEDIATE GOALS/
COMMUNITY CENTRE**

- The development of an incremental, context appropriate, cost efficient building system.
- A community area that serves as a space for women and children
- Creating a sense of ownership through self building

**OAN FELLOWSHIP
GRANT 2021-22**



Phase I: Construction and placemaking initiative through multi-stakeholder partnership to build a community shelter that serves as a 1:1 prototype for their homes.

**SHORT TERM GOALS/
OPERATION AND MAINTAINENCE**

**Community classroom, Health-camps,
Skill development programmes**

NGOs, Government Health Framework, Panchayat, Social Workers

Waste segregation awareness and sanitation drives

NGOs, Panchayat, Social Workers, Community Members

Skill training in small-scale farming as a subsidiary income for the community

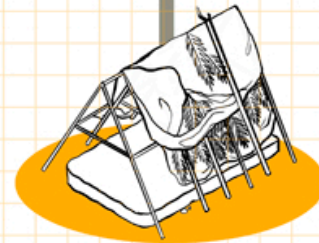
NGOs, Social Workers

Increment and Adaptation of the existing community centre

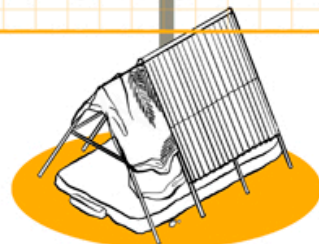
Community Members

**LONG TERM GOALS/
HOUSING PROJECT**

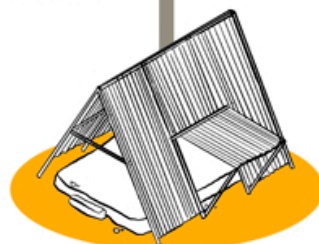
Proposed design is developed to persist for atleast 5 years, while ensuring flexibility and adaptibility. Thus, as the families earn more and seeks to expand, they can do so



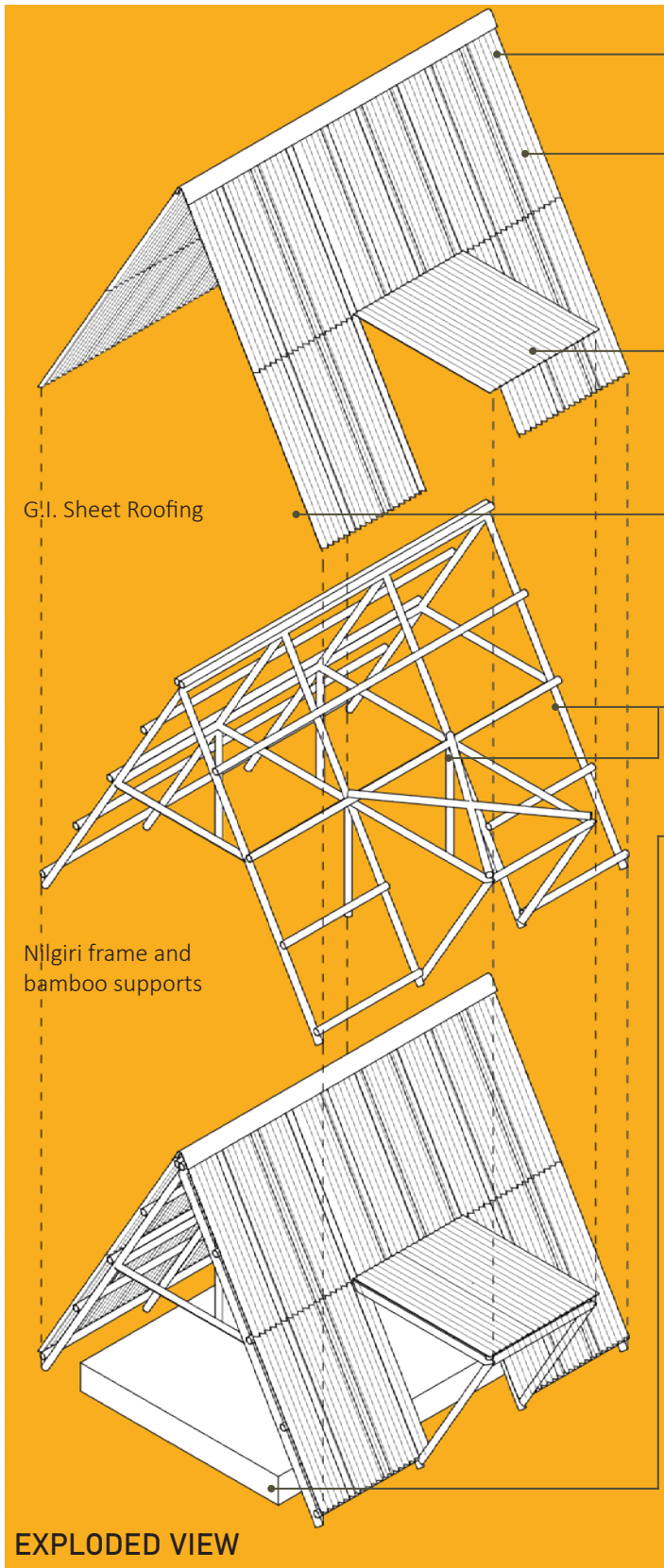
Phase II : Building the framed structure, while retaining the existing roofing material.



Phase III : Replacing the existing roofing with waterproof GI sheets.



Phase IV : Addition of openable modules and more frames with time



Controlling Light

Maintaining quality of light present in existing structures in accordance with user comfort.

Choice of Material

The material palette is derived from the existing settlement is economical and designed to be compatible with the communities' construction skillset. Metal sheets for the roof are waterproof, lasting and cost efficient.

Extendable Shed

A formalisation of the communities' seasonal semi-covered space allowing for escape of smoke.

Aperture

A large opening customisable for closure or to bring in light from the aperture, leaving structure virtually wall-less.

Modularity

Modules can be repeated to expand structure depending on variation in budget constraints.

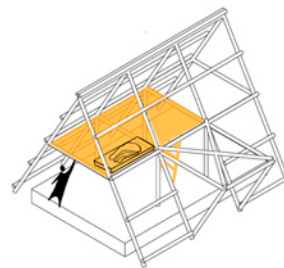
Flexibility

Timber members can be added between frames for additional storage/ drying of clothes.

Plinth

Plinth recessed from frame structure enables effective use of space at corners.

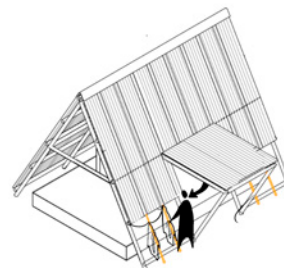
Adaptations



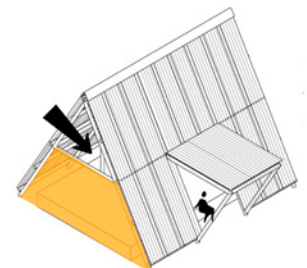
Overhead storage



Flexible Partitions



Drying racks



Light apertures

EXPLODED VIEW

DESIGN / COMMUNITY CENTRE

The design of the community space is **easy to build, incremental, and flexible, rooted in the way the tribe live.** The structure is conceptualized around a simple A frame module, with adequate slope to drain water. Waterproof GI sheets will be mounted onto the frame ;these are cheap and easily available in Ponda. For sound insulation the same can be covered with old tarpaulin or palms, as is the case with the temple.

Site Plan/



Permissions/

Type of Construction: Temporary
Built-up Area: 30m²

We aim to build with materials that are considered “temporary” such as mud, bamboo, and metal sheets. As such, permissions are not required from a building authority. However, the team has approached officials at the Panchayat level and obtained their approval, and will submit a letter containing a record of the initiative to the concerned authorities. .

Costing/

Phase 1: Community Center

Serial	Material	Availability description	Unit	Price/ Unit (In Rs)	Quantity	Cost (In Rs)
1	100 mm dia Nilgiri posts	Length 3600mm	Per post	190	1	190
		Length 4800mm		230	7	1800
2	Bamboo	Bundle of 5 poles of 50mm dia, 4500mm long (Total length per bundle= 22500mm)	Cost per bundle of 5	650	Required length- 63,330mm 15	9750
3	G.I sheets	0.5mm waterproof sheets 800mm x 2400mm	Per sheet	650	36	23,400
4	Nut and bolts	4 inch nails	Per kg	120	1	120
5	Lime	1 kg bag	Per bag	20	3	60

Total Cost A (material cost): Rs. 35,130

Serial	Labour	Unit	Price/ UNIT (In Rs)	Quantity	Cost
1	Unskilled workers	Wage per day	100	25-28 people (3 days)	7500-10,000

Total Cost B (labour cost): Rs. 10,000

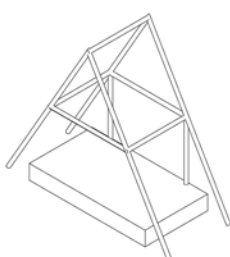
Total Cost A+B for community space : Rs. 45,130

Phase 2: Financing material

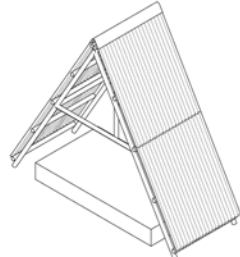
Serial	Item	Description	Unit	Price/ UNIT (In Rs)	Quantity	Cost
1	1 Openable Module + Incremental Frame	Structure Only (for a 5000x 4000mm house)		2410+ 1110= 3520	22	77,440

Total OAN Grant Expenditure (A+B+C): Rs. 1,22,570

Incremental house module costing



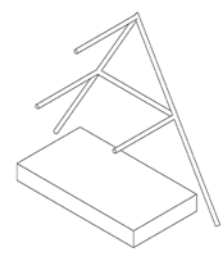
Regular module (structure only)
Rs 1580



Regular module (covering only)
Rs 7800



Openable module (structure only)
Rs 2140



Incremental frame (structure only)
Rs 1110

Cost of Material: