

SEMINAR TOPIC :  
Extremity of Individual and Communal living

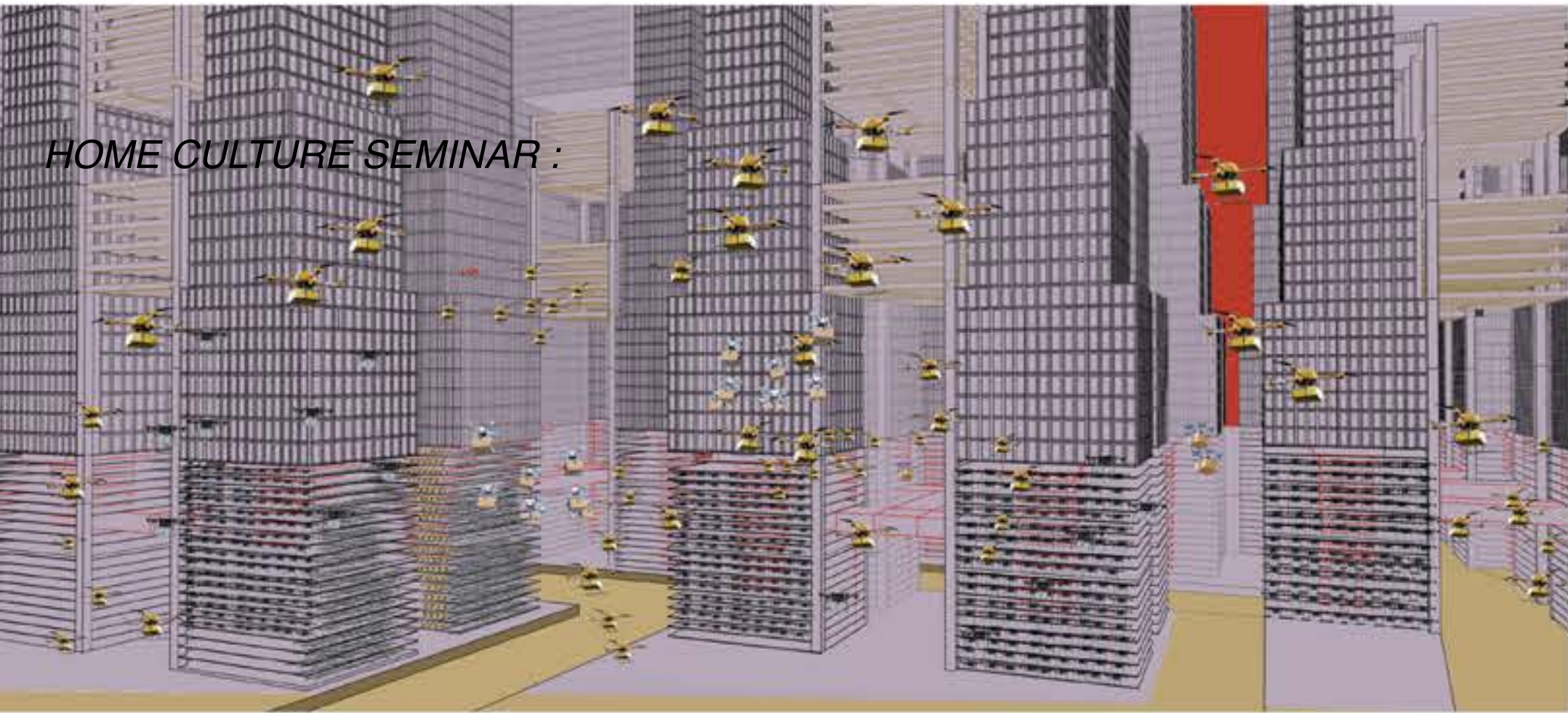
FACULTY: Vishwanath Kashikar  
OIKOPOLIS 2.0

Anindya Raina  
Ua0215

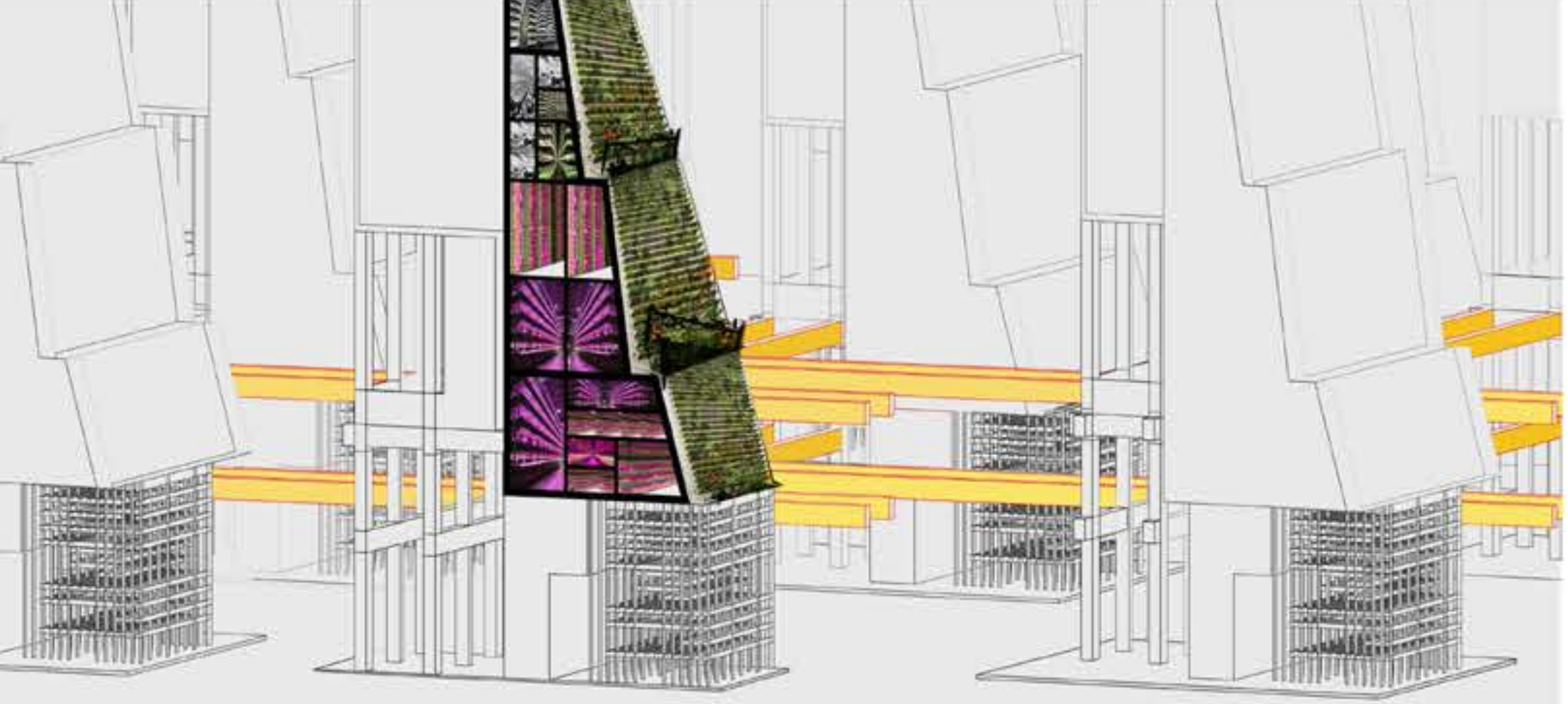
There are two cities, one which manifests due to the extremity of individualism and influence of the technology and the other is formed on the basis of extremity of communal living and the idea of self sustainability. The aim of this comparison is to learn from the extremes of both and understand how would a house function in such situations, and questioning the current scenarios.

INDIVIDUITOPIA  
A city controlled by technology

COMMUNITY OIKOS  
City inside a building



The city in itself is highly dependent on technology not only in terms of appliances but it now acts like a life support and some of the city. There is still some connector between the buildings due to the continuous usage of deliveries but within there isn't any as it is a highly VR driven world. It is a highly individualised society which more dependent on tech than ever and where the source of the product is never visible.

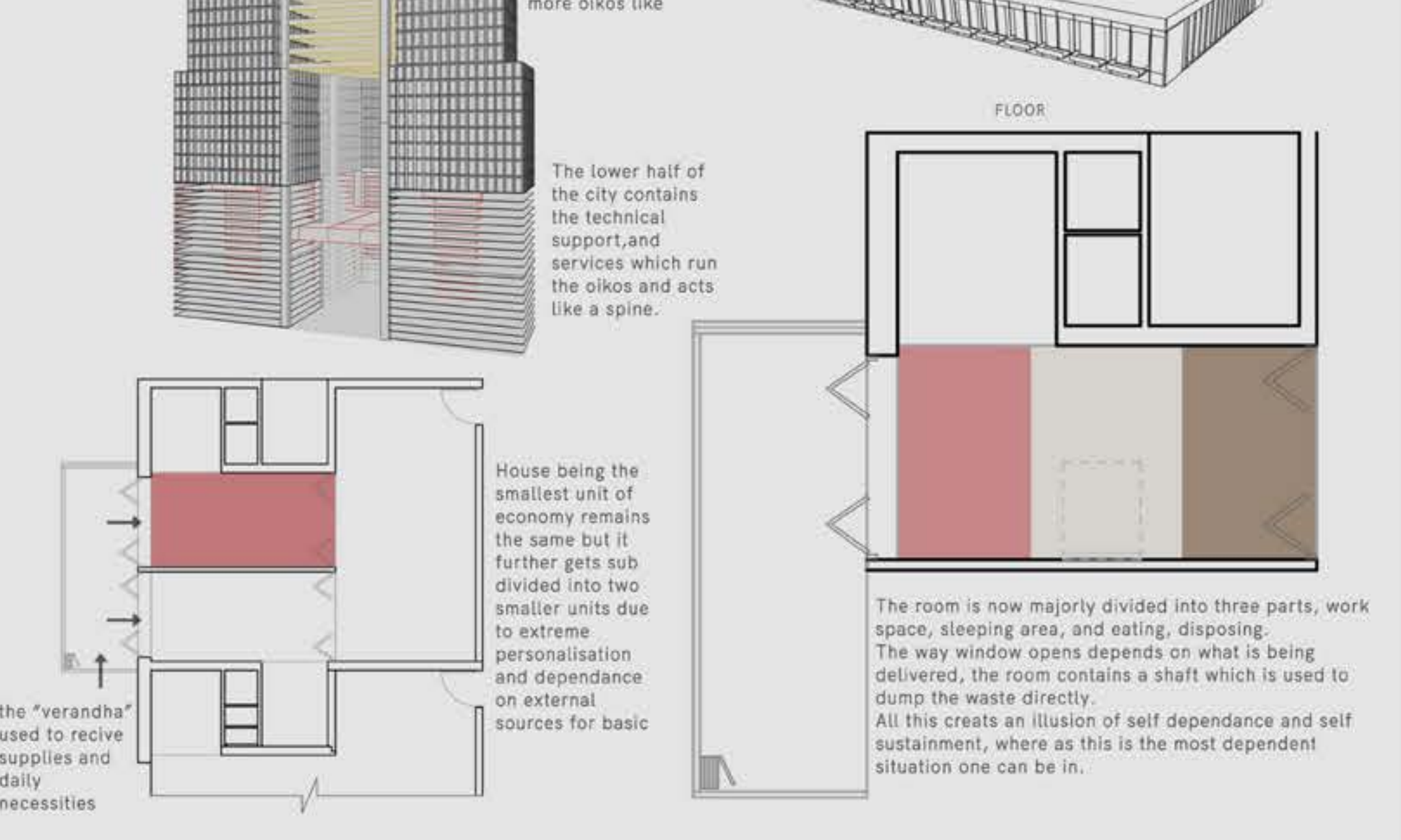


A single building acts like an oikos as it is a self sustaining and majority self dependent. The connectivity within the oikos is very dense whereas between the oikos's i.e. the buildings is limited to exchange of major products which they specialise in, creating a barter system. It is a interdependent, self sustaining society which majority independent of each other(oikos) and where the source of the product is the user itself.

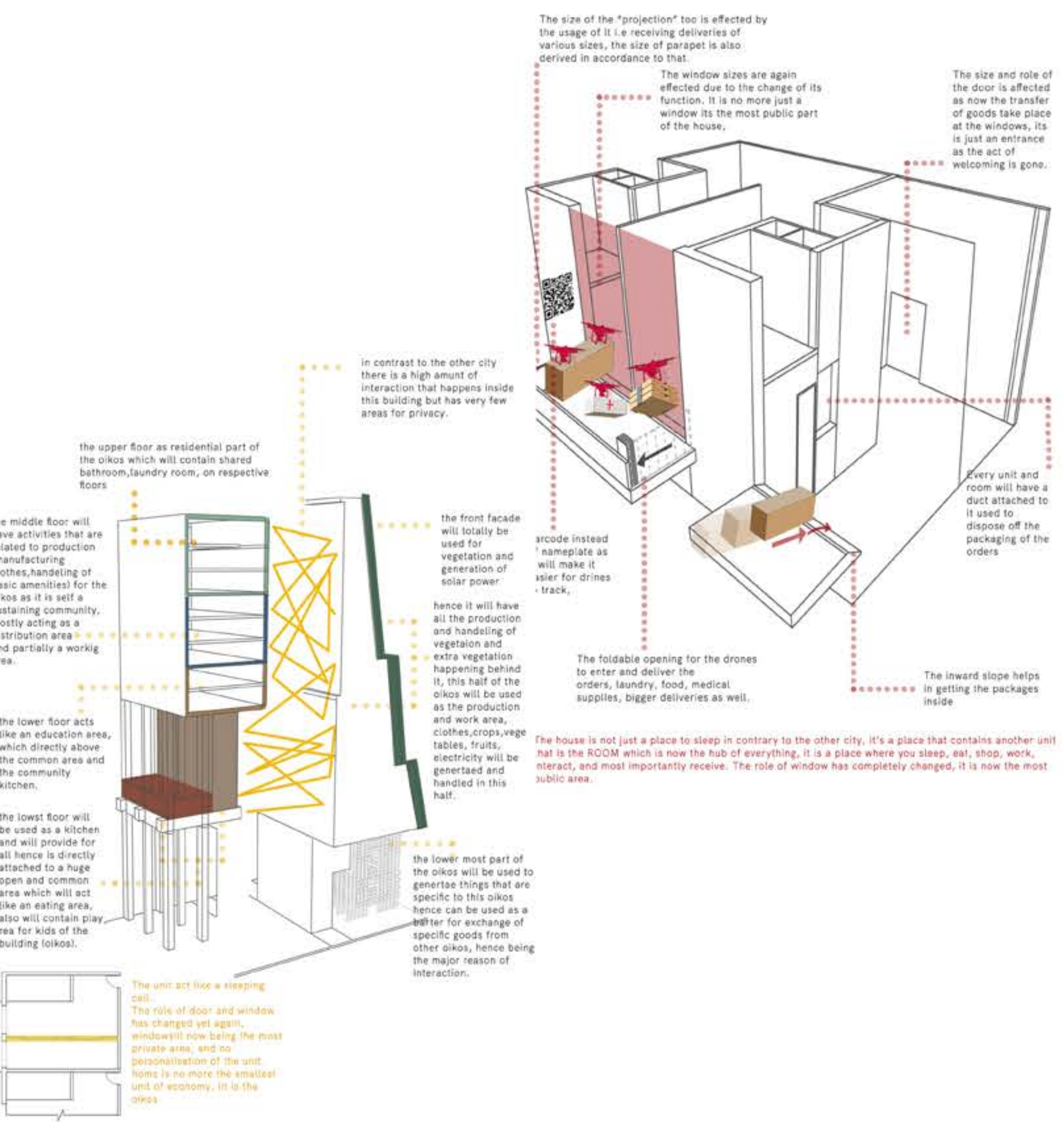
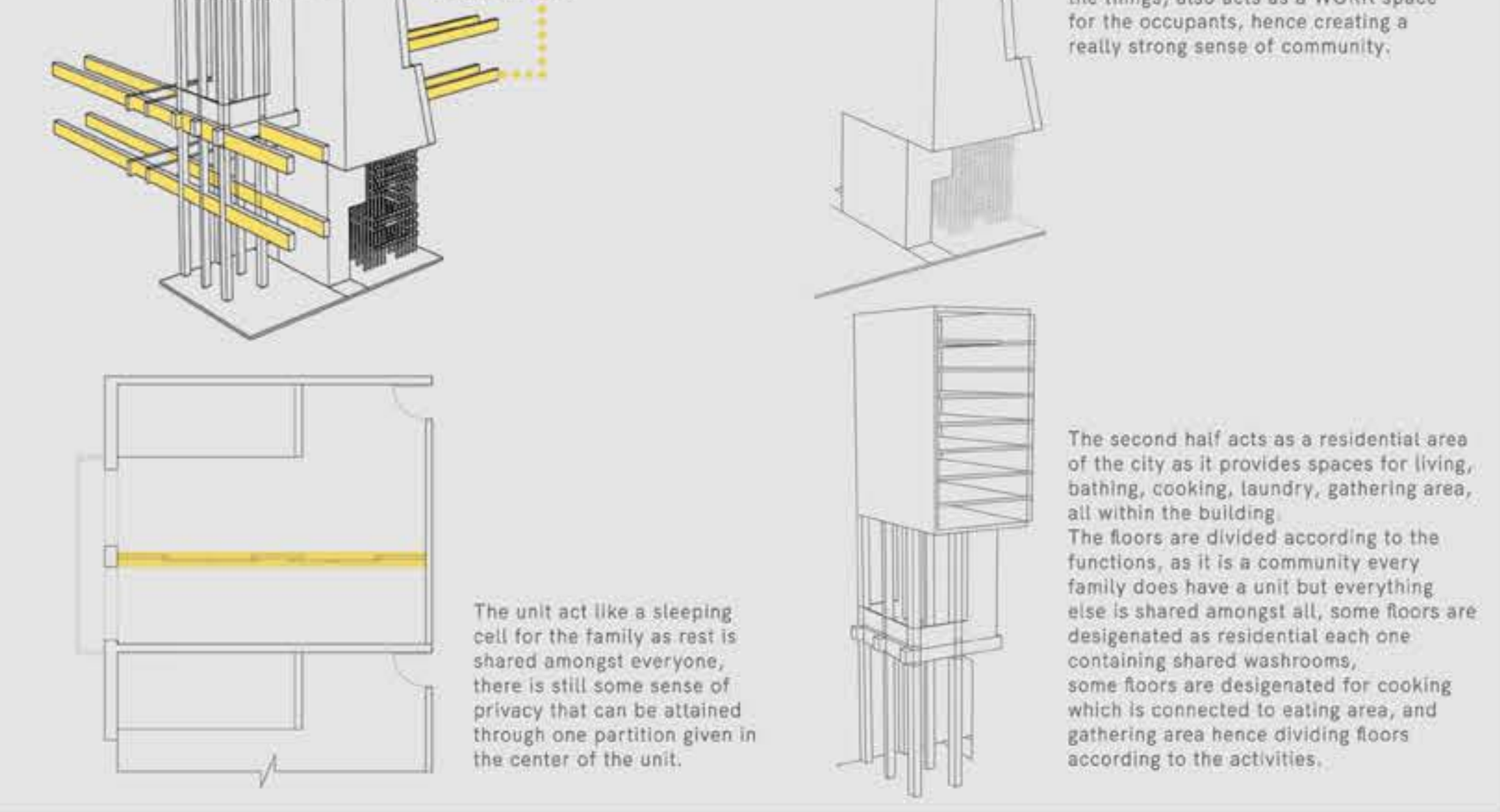
COMPARING THE ACTIVITIES IN BOTH SITUATIONS  
IN ORDER TO SEE HOW IT EFFECTS THE UNIT.

WORK  
FOOD  
CLOTHES

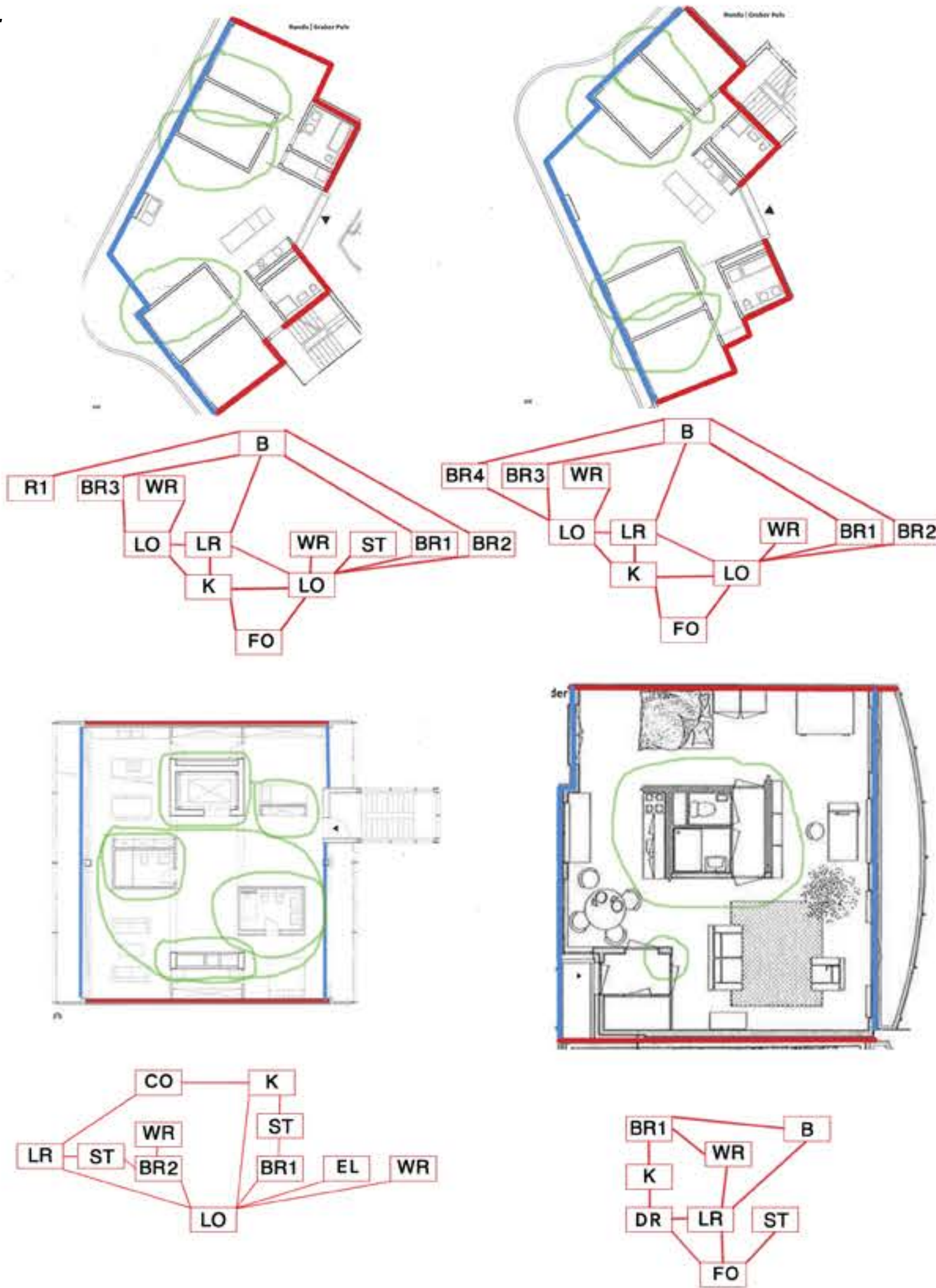
Zooming into the smallest unit in INDIVIDUITOPIA



Zooming into the smallest unit of COMMUNAL OIKOS

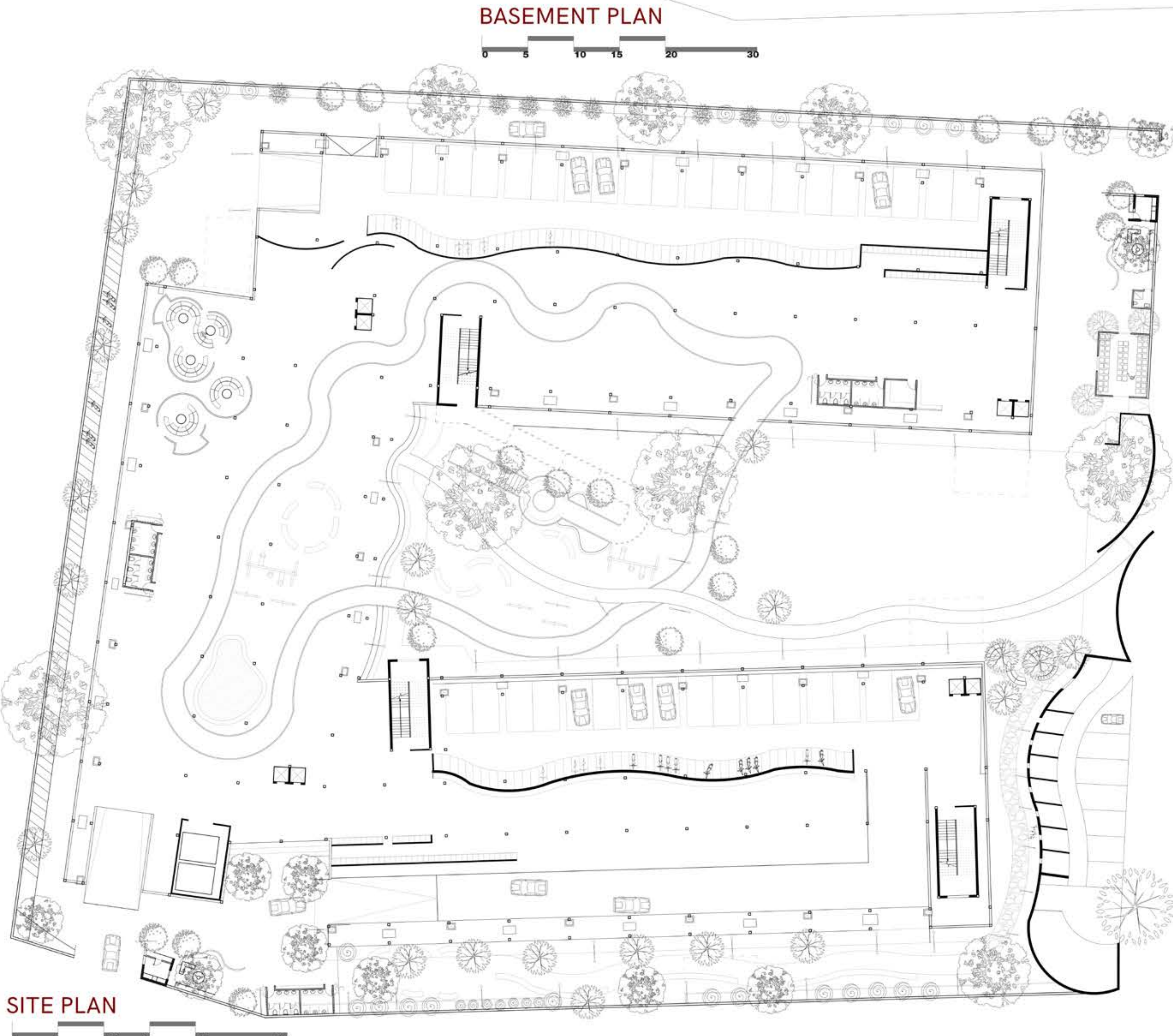


J-DIAGRAMS :



RELiance  
OIKOPOLIS

Humans are dependent on each other more than ever now and the dependence is hidden, all we see is the last step of the process, the individuality prevails now, and "community" is something that needs to be questioned. Sharing & co-owning certain things and spaces can effect the way one feels towards the community they live in, sense of existing together and in reliance to each other.



The seating near the shop can accomodate people who come down to have tea after walk, or young people for breakfast from a tentave shop/ canteen. for older people to sit together in the evening.....

COMMERCIAL AREA  
(mostly consisting of 3x2m smaller shops) ONE OF THEM BEING BIGGER IN SIZE AND THE SMALLER SHOPS HINTING TOWARDS ITS USAGE AS GROCERY SHOPS, STATIONERY, FRUIT SHOP. The windows helps in accessibility to the market from inside the housing and also creating an edge which might be occupied for a longer duration (extending towards night) hence creating an approachable entry, which highly depends on what kind of shops come up on the edge.



The lobby end that meet the commercial edge can be used as shortcut by the people to get their things from the market.

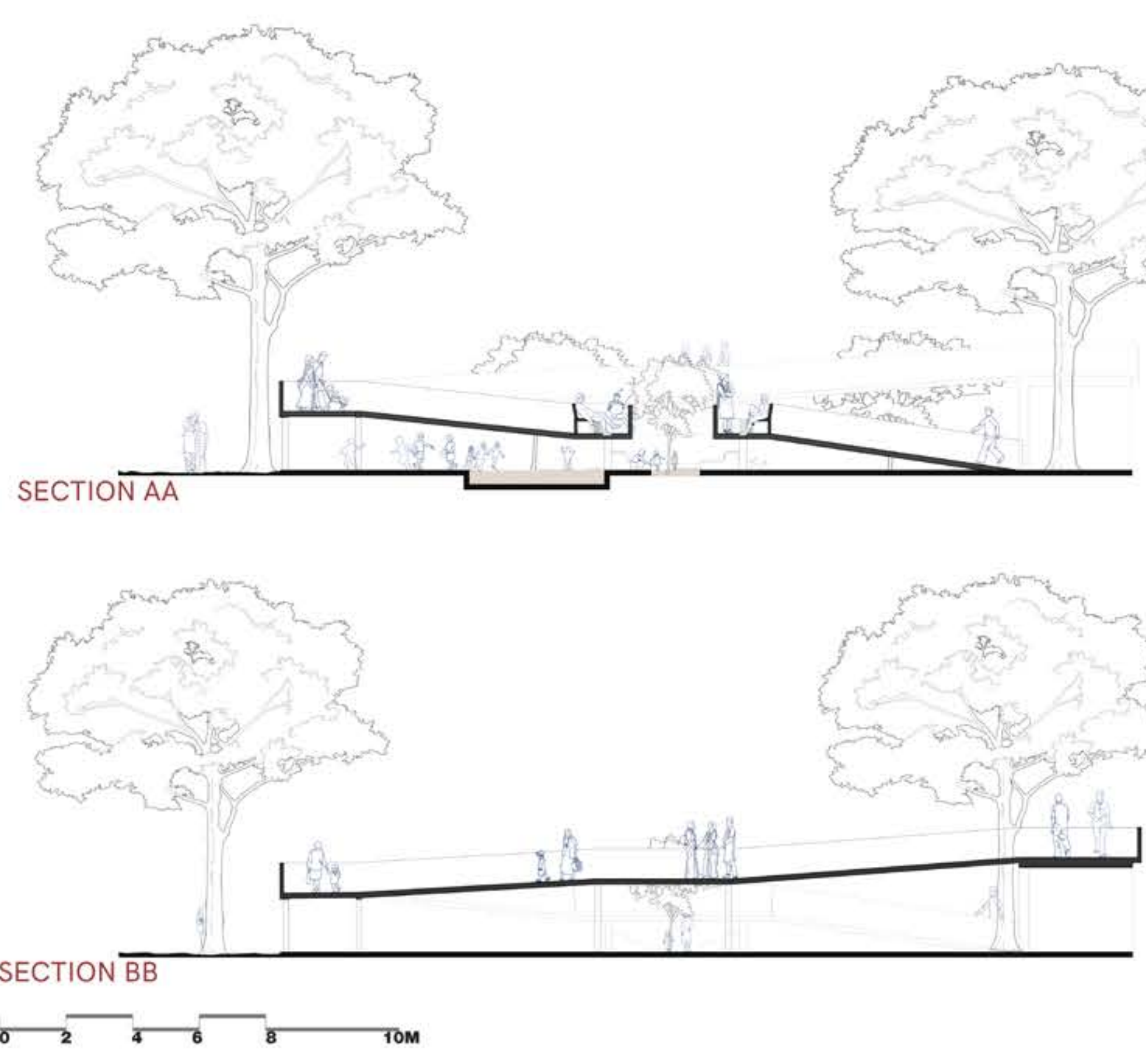
THE "FACADE"

It envelops the super block helping in climatic challenges, and has a structural presence due to the distance between the columns. Its repeated thrice just as the corridor, the layers of plantations creates layers of sharing. the outer layer of plantation contains non edible flowers, berry. the inner layer will contain the creeper (thunbergia grandiflora, passiflora caerulea, myrsorensis) as per the side, plants that act as a return can be used by the people eg curry leaves, lemon grass, which will create a sense of ownership and will create an opportunity for things to be shared as a community

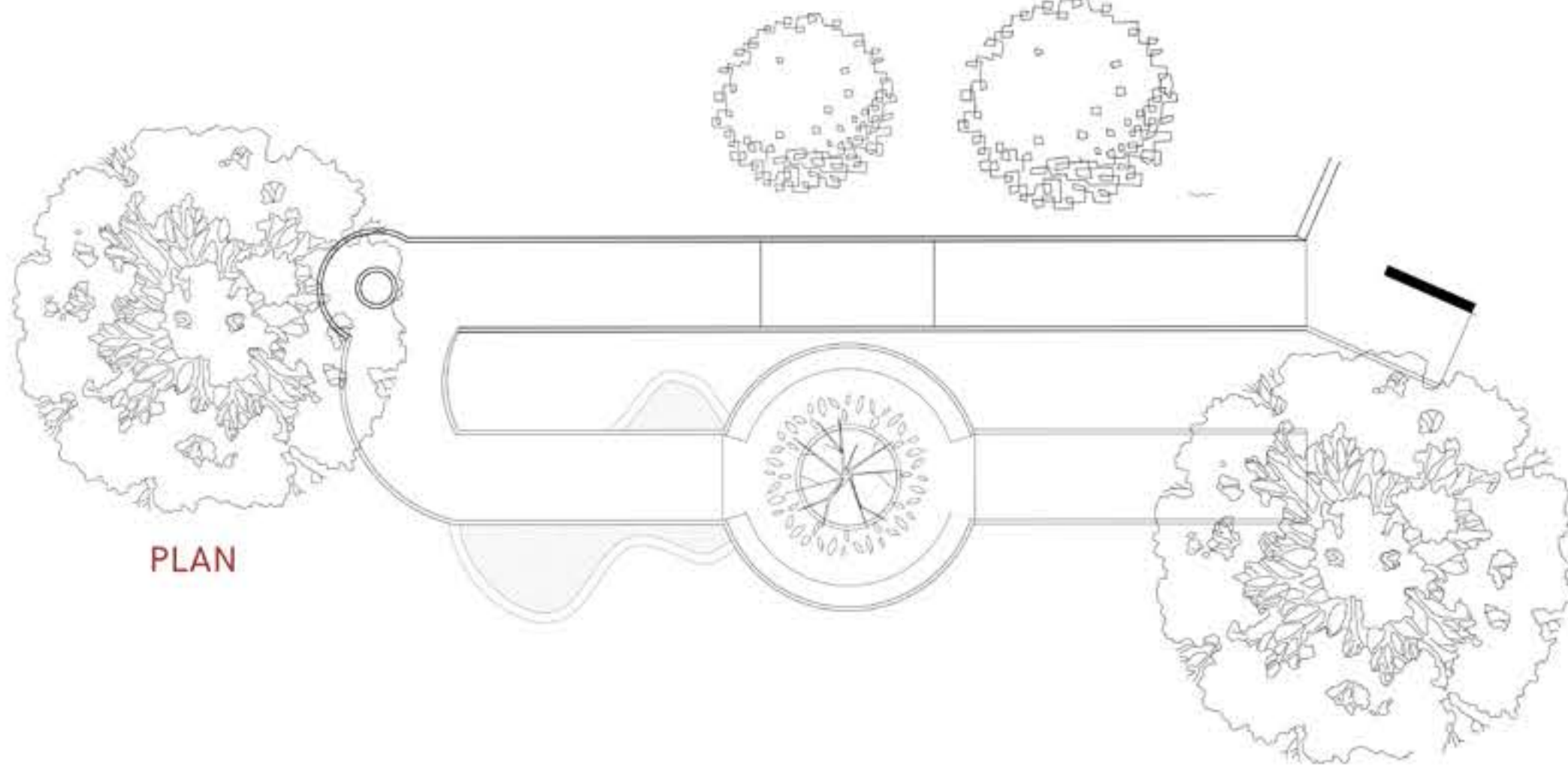


THE GREEN ALLEY  
The vertical garden starts from the ground for first two floor and then continues through the placed holders, the existing thick creepers on the ground can be used to create this closed green alley on the south side, as the path connects to the back of the shops it can be used as a regular path for the people from the furthers units. As contrast to the bigger ground in the center and relatively porous still, this is a tighter green lane. It creates a pocket for smaller groups or different groups to sit away from the more visible and open center of the housing.

THE PEDESTRIAN ENTRANCE  
The entrance is 2300 mm wide it's curved into the housing, trying to create a more intimate entry that is juxtaposed to a bigger and wider central area of the community.



THE RAMP.  
Placed at the right corner, coming down from the second landing of the staircase it helps in enclosing the core area of the housing hence creating a more mingleable space, under the ramp, on the ramp, and around it, on the ramp a seating is given for the grandparents, babysitter, or parents to sit and observe their kids, who can play in the tighter play area surrounded by constant movement due to the cycling track and the track of the pedestrian entrance. The trees surrounding it gives an opportunity for the kids to climb the shorter ones.



THE CORNERS  
They are placed right in front of the stillt entrance, they are placed in a manner that it can create a corner if needed but is also suggestive of being used as a place for groups to sit, present under the stillt it can be used by the kids to work if the weather allows or a place for a quite read.

