

# 2013 HISTORIC CITY CENTER – JODHPUR, CEPT, INTERNATIONAL WINTER SCHOOL



THE PANEL BELOW IS A WORK OF 3 STUDENTS IN 15 DAYS TIME, FROM SITE DOCUMENTATION TO PREPARING THIS PANEL. EACH YEAR 14 SUCH PANELS ARE PREPARED TO MAKE JODHPUR BOX. ATTACHED FIND THE BOOKLET WITH ALL PANELS IN FOLDER C. THIS IS ONLY ONE OF THE SAMPLE PANEL.

NOVEMBER 27 TO DECEMBER 4, 2013

## NAVCHOWKIYA CHOWK - SITE LOCATION



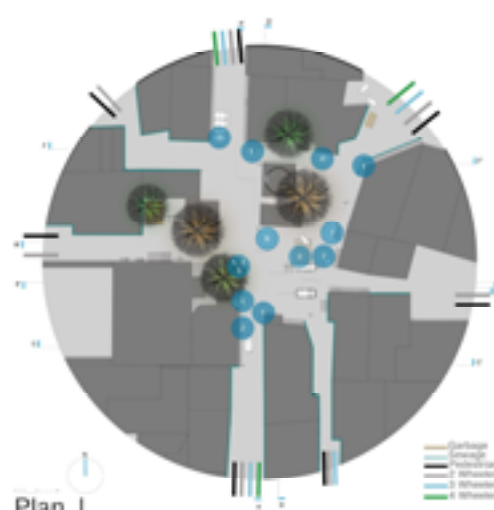
13 NEIGHBORHOODS DOCUMENTATIONS

- GUIDED BY:  
 PROF. MANOJ KUMAR  
 ASSISTED BY:  
 CHALTRA SHARMA  
 SAMKET BHATTE
- SHRUTI SHARMA  
 GURJAY BANERJEE  
 DIHWANI SANGHVI  
 ANUSHRITI PATHAK  
 CHIRAY PATEL  
 NIDHI CHOWDHARY  
 KUMAR ABHIRAM  
 KUSHANGI SHARMA  
 VAIDEHI KANADA  
 VIKAL LAKHANI  
 BHOOMI PARMAR  
 KRUTI SHAH  
 BHAVYA BASUDDA  
 JENY DAVE  
 GITEESH GUPTA  
 RAVAL JINDAL
- KARAN MAKHWANA  
 PRAVIN PARMAR  
 ACHITA SHAH  
 SHIVANSHU SHAI  
 BAGISHI THAKAR  
 SRINIVAS NARAYAN  
 MEHRA GADHAVI  
 JALDH GOHIL  
 DIVYA GANDHI  
 SHREY PANCHAL  
 TANUSHREE PATEL  
 MANALI SHAH  
 ZOYA KHAN  
 MANUEL CONSOLARO  
 BERTRICE CONSONI  
 CATERINA DALLOLO
- MIRIAM GALLERANI  
 GIOVANNI GENILE  
 GIULIA GHOTTI  
 MARTILE GIOIARDI  
 IRENE GIOVANNINI  
 KAREN MAMMI ERAGHI  
 XIAN LU  
 LAURA PALARA  
 ANDREA SANDRY  
 GIULIA SCARACIA  
 ALESSANDRA STRINATI

### FACULTY AND STUDENTS

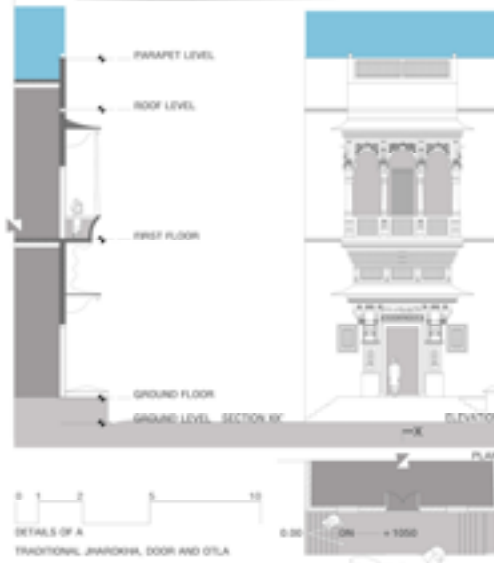


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### Plan |

Built Spaces, Open Spaces, Semi-open Spaces, Vegetation, Activities, Movement



Panoramic view around the Chowk



Topography within the Chowk

### History |

Nestled in the erstwhile entrance precincts of Jodhpur, near Fateh Pol, lies Navchowkiya, dating back to the 1459 A.D when the very foundations of the Mehrangarh Fort were laid by Rao Jodha. This neighborhood, intended initially to be the residential area for the king's foremost courtiers, but later given away to Brahmins in service of the royal court was designed around a group of nine interconnected chowks (public squares) thereby giving the area its name, Navchowkiya (place of nine squares). Eight of these chowks have been encroached upon over the years and only the one, the one studied, remains.

### Activity Index



Ghumaniram ki Masjid at present

Ghumaniram ki Masjid, Sitaram Temple and the Kotwali forming the enclosure for public activities at Navchowkiya



Street and Otla at Navchowkiya

The banyan tree and the activities it shelters at Navchowkiya

### Built Fabric |

The public activities of the chowk, back in the 15th century, used to revolve around two wells in this square, the Kotwali (the court) and the Sitaram Temple established parallel to the establishment of the Fort at Mehrangarh. The first residential house was Ghumaniram ki Masjid, which still stands under the ownership of Devkishan Vyas, a descendant of Ghumaniram. Ghumaniram being an influential individual, other houses soon started springing up around the chowk following his example. Most of them still stand, with minor modifications, mostly in terms of addition of floors with the expansion of the family...

### In-between Spaces |

One of the most significant architectural features that were observed in Navchowkiya was the way semi-public spaces were achieved. Neither completely inside, nor completely outside, neither completely public, nor entirely private, the function of these spaces change not only throughout the day and from occasion to occasion as well. Details of two such spaces, the phanoka, and the otla are shown here.



Elevation of the Otla



Phase I



Phase II



Phase III

INCREMENTAL GROWTH OF THE OTLA IN THE NAVCHOWKIYA KOTWALI



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NOVEMBER 29 TO DECEMBER 13, 2014

## RAJMAHAL STREET & BACCHA JALRA



### 10 NEIGHBORHOODS DOCUMENTATIONS

GUIDED BY:  
PROF. ANVASHAIAN

ASSISTED BY:  
CHAITRA SHARAD  
SANKET MATHRE

STUDENTS:  
PARSHATI DUTTA,  
BHOONI PAMAR,  
GIRISH GUPTA

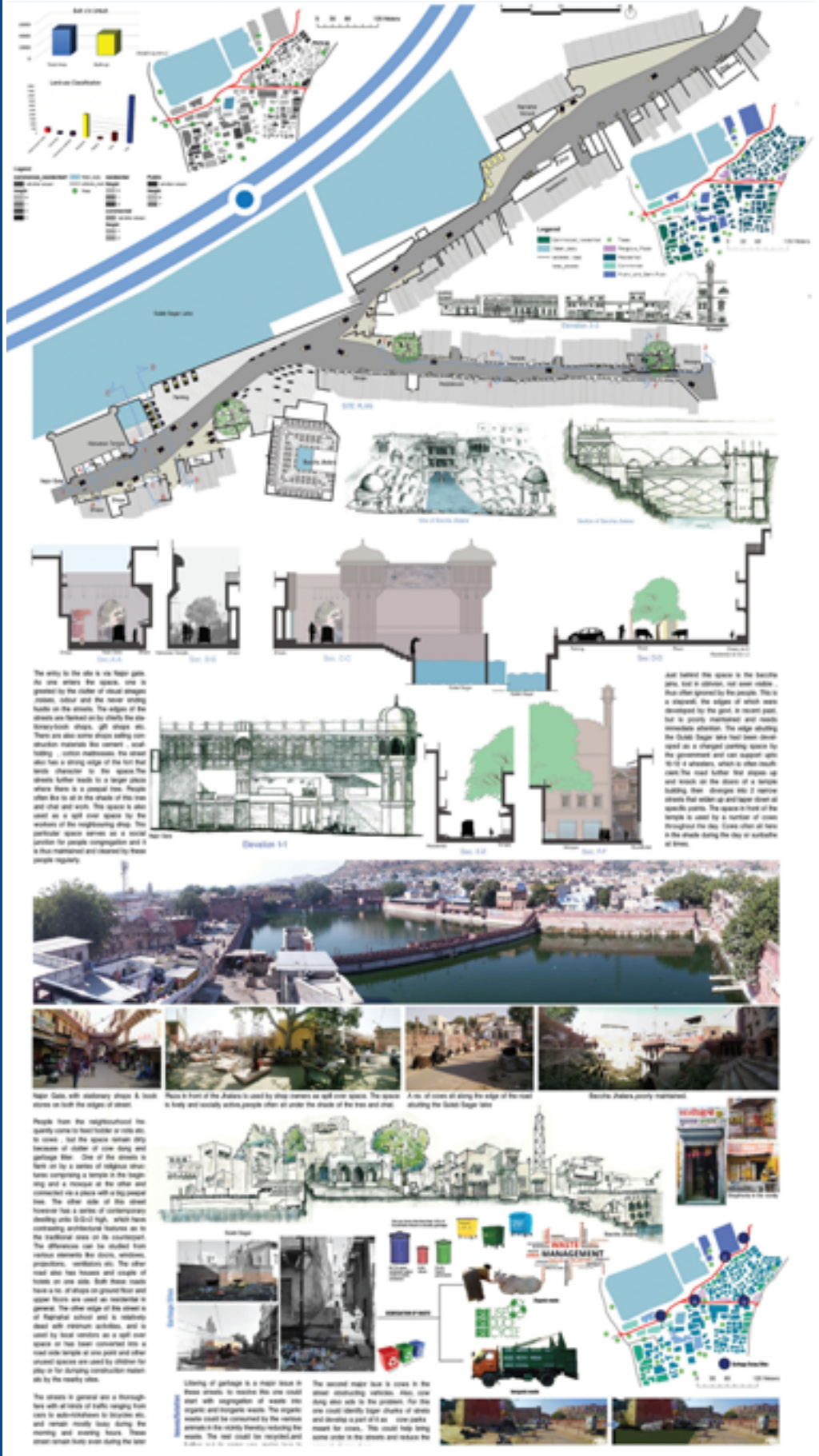
STUDENT PARTICIPANTS:  
PREET MAHESH PARESH  
KAVAN ARUN  
KAUSHAL LUMESH BHAI  
RANJAN LINGARAJ  
NIRALI PARESH BHAI  
RISHI BHAI  
SHRISTINA SHRESTHA  
MONISHA EDWINA  
RISHI G. GHOSALKAR  
POOJA SAPRA SADY  
SUREE PADASA WANDANA  
SURYI YOGIRAJ RAKSHIT  
DHRUWANIA KARTIKA  
MOHITANEN PATEL  
HASANJIBHAI  
CHAUDHARI PRUTHVIRAJ SHASTRI  
RISHI KUMAR DESAI  
MILAN RAMESHBHAI

FERRARA UNIVERSITY  
MARITAU DUCCI, ANNAISA  
BETTINI, FRANCESCA  
FASOLI  
LAURA ABRUZZESE,  
FEDERICA RICCA,  
ELONORA LOU  
ANNA VIOLINA, LUCIA  
BRONZOLI FABIO  
PIANO, THAS  
FERNANDES OTTO

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**Site Plan**

**Legend**

- Green: Open Space
- Blue: Water
- Grey: Building
- Red: Road
- Yellow: Wall
- Black: Boundary

**Section 1.1**

The entry to the site is via Nagar gate. The area within the square site is governed by the order of urban structure system, color and the urban setting leads on the streets. The edges of the streets are marked only to study the site layout, shops, gift shops etc. There are also some shops selling commodities materials like cement, wood, tiling, curtain materials, the street also has a strong edge of the form that leads observation to the space. The streets further leads to a larger place where there is a great form. People often sit on the structure of the street and chat and work. This space is also used as a light open space for the workers of the neighboring shop. The particular space serves as a great ground for people congregation and it is thus maintained and observed by these people regularly.

Just behind the square is the Baccha area, but it is almost not well used, that often appears to be private. This is a structure, the edges of which were developed by the gate in recent past, but it is poorly maintained and needs immediate attention. The edge showing the Udaipur style has been developed as a cheap parking space for the government and can support upto 10-12 a vehicles, which is often results that road further that stops up and reach on the doors of a better building, then changes into 2 narrow streets that enter up and larger down of specific points. The space in front of the temple is used by a number of cars throughout the day. Some cars sit on the street along the day or sometime at times.

**Section 1.2**

Nagar Gate, with stationary shops & bank stores on both the edges of street.

Place in front of the Jhalra is used by shop owners as light open space. The space is busy and usually within people offer to shop owners at the shade of the trees and shade.

A row of shops all along the edge of the road adjoining the Nagar Nagar Gate.

Baccha Jhalra, poorly maintained.

People from the neighborhood like to spend some time together in this site to relax, but the space remains empty because of clutter of one thing and another thing. One of the streets is built on a solid edge of religious structure comprising a temple in the beginning and a mosque in the other end connected via a wide archway passage. The other side of this street however has a series of contemporary buildings with different height, which have contrasting architectural features due to the traditional area on the counterpart. The differences can be related to the common elements like domes, minarets, projections, ventilators etc. The other side also has houses and shops of forms of one side. Both these streets have a no. of shops on ground floor and upper floors are used as residential in general. The other edge of the street is of Rajmahal school and is relatively dead with minimum activities, and is used by local residents as a light open space or has been converted into a road side temple or a park and other services are used by children for fun for the changing contemporary means etc by the nearby sites.

Cluttering of garbage is a major issue in these streets. To resolve this one could start with segregation of waste into organic and inorganic waste. The organic waste could be converted by the various people in the nearby heavily-industry the waste. The rest could be recycled.

The second major issue is access to the street adjoining activities. Also, one thing also with to the problem, for this one could identify proper amount of shade and thereby a part of it as some parking space for cars. This could help bring some order in the streets and reduce the



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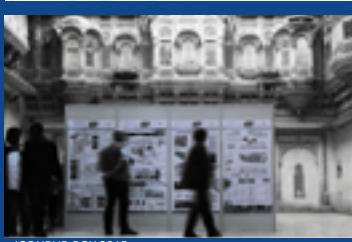
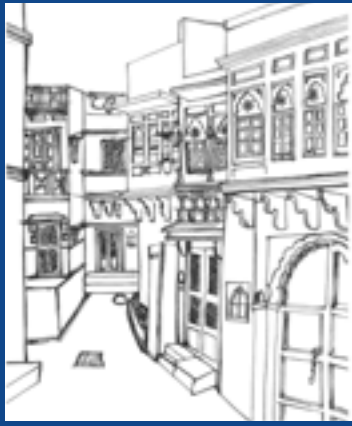
DECEMBER 4 TO 20 DECEMBER, 2015



### 8 NEIGHBORHOODS DOCUMENTATIONS

<b>COORDINATORS</b>	<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>GIULIO MARCHETTI</b>	<b>ORESTE MONTIARO</b>
PROF. MINAKSHI JAIN	ASHINI SETHI	HARSHWARDHAN JOSHI	RACHELE LOGGI
<b>STUDENTS</b>	LUCA BRANDOLI	RENE GRESI	RAHUL DINGLI
MILAN, DESAI	ABHINAV VERMA	KANAKA GARG	RAV DAN
NIKIL LINGARAJA	ALEGRA FORNICO	ISHITU SHAH	RICCARDO SIMIONI
FABIO, PLANI	ALESSIO ZAVARATO	LUCA MONEGLINI	SALU MOHAN
ROHIT, KAVI	AMIRA MARCONI	MANSI NAGAR	SAI NETRA
HETNA, SHASTRI	ANNA MARCHELLI	MALIK KHANNA	SIDDHARTH SONI
<b>VISITING PROFESSORS</b>	DOB, ELENA TREDICI	MEET JETLY	SOFIA FERINI
FORENZA MAURO	MICHELE MILLOSEVICH	NETUN RIVALE	SOFIA SPALLINA
FRANCESCA VANELLI	STEFANO CAROCCETTI	NETRA BAFNA	TANAY TIMBLO
<b>ACADEMIC ASSOCIATES</b>	GIACOMO TOSELLI	NIKITA DONGRE	TUJIB CHOUDHURY
ATREYA BHATTACHARYA	GIOVANNI GIBERTINI	NOORBAH KHAN	VEDANT JAIN

### FACULTY AND STUDENTS



JODHPUR BOX 2015



## PADAMSAR LAKE AND RANISAR LAKE

### ELEMENT'S ANALYSIS

**WATER SUPPLY**

The city of Jodhpur gets water from the tank situated on the top of the hill right beside the Padamsar lake. The tank is fed by the water taken from the river Kalisra which originates from Puntjab.

**Water supply**

- Water tank
- Water supply pipe
- Manholegates for water public space

**Padamsar Lake**

Padamsar Lake is a small lake built five hundred years ago for natural water conservation and carry rain-out of water in parched landscape. Padamsar ghats provides people to do the ritual of 'Snehad' just before Navratri. Mostly the Brahmins community is residing in the precinct in typical decorated blue houses.

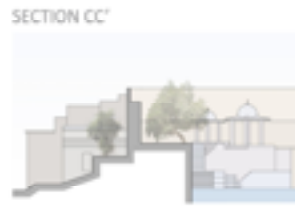
**RANISAR LAKE**

Ranisar Lake has its religious, ecological & historic importance. Historically Queens were used to come for taking bath but now people come to this place for picnic. There are settlements near Lake where lake becomes recreational space for them. It collects water from surrounding 5 kms area. It is one of the main important source of water for hort. People celebrates their festival called Ganganore where this place has cultural importance.

The Persian wheel is a mechanical water lifting device operated usually by draught animals like bullocks, buffaloes or camels. It is used to lift water from water sources, typically open wells and lakes.

**SECTION AA'**

Persian wheels lift a chain of water pots. It is powered by a bullock that walks in a circle to turn a horizontal gear.



### ISSUES AND PROPOSAL

The major issues found were of garbage disposal and the contamination of the lake water. Also nothing much happens on the ghats throughout the day except for birds and fish feeding by the local people. Proposal includes revitalization the ghats and making the space more usable using three abandoned houses for making restaurants and bars and letting the door which brings at Ranisar Lake open in special times of the day.

