

INDIA STUDIO



BNCA

THEME : WATER MANAGEMENT

संवत्सर तृष्णा

An academic initiative
towards

**'COMMUNITY BASED
NATURAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT'**

2018-2019

UNITED NATIONS ACADEMIC IMPACT PROGRAM

ABOUT BNCA

MKSSS's Dr. Bhanuben Nanavati College of Architecture for Women, founded in 1994 under the able leadership of Mr. Avinash Wardekar and Principal Dr Anurag Kashyap has a glorious historical background of Maharshi Karve Stree Shikshan Sanstha, Pune, founded in 1896, with the main **mission of uplifting the social, educational, financial and spiritual conditions of women and widows, making them confident and self reliant**. The institute is conceived as a multidisciplinary center of learning where architectural education is considered as a total personality development program.

It offers Bachelor of Architecture (B Arch), Master of Architecture (M Arch) and Doctorate programs (PhD) under Savitribai Phule Pune University. It was evolved in essence to ensure quality education and it has maintained this agenda to the present day.

Endowed with an excellent infrastructure, motivating faculty and a great tradition of empowering women through education for the last 114 years, we are committed to establish and enhance the importance and role of women in the challenging field of Architecture, Interior Design, Digital Architecture, Environmental Architecture and Landscape Architecture, as well as Doctorate in Architecture.



ABOUT UNAI

The United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI) is a global initiative that aligns institutions of higher education with the United Nations in furthering the realization of the purposes and mandate of the Organization through activities and research in a shared culture of intellectual social responsibility.

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United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI), of which MKSS's Dr. Bhanuben Nanavati College of Architecture is a member has been enabling various programs addressing poverty through education. Last year the international community adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's), an important step in achieving the 2030 Development Agenda. 60% of the world's population will live in urban areas by 2030. Extreme poverty is often concentrated in urban spaces and national and city governments struggle to accommodate the rising population in these areas.

Dr. Bhanuben Nanavati College of Architecture is committed to undertake various programs that contribute to the line of action of UNAI.

Dr Anurag Kashyap is the founder Member and Prof. Asmita Joshi Divekar is the Program Director for the UNAI activities at BNCA. Students enroll for these international service learning programs and they work on different concepts



UNAI PROGRAMS

Sr no	Time frame	Hands-on project	Partners	Place/Country
1	June 2012	Sustainable housing unit at Shinyanga in Tanzania	Savanna plains Highschool Shinyanga	Shinyanga, Tanzania
2	June 2013	Community centre and dry compost toilet at Kapila village at Kapila village	Kapila School, Lusaka	Kapila, Lusaka, Zambia
3	June 2014	Design development for revamping of Ship containers for school utility as classrooms, library and reading rooms for Barrack Road primary school at Montego Bay, Jamaica.	Barrack road school Montego Bay, Jamaica Tourism Board.	Montego Bay, Jamaica
4	October 2015	Workshop on urban landscapes for a better tomorrow to generate prototypes for green roofs.	Demola Slovenia, Maribor University	Maribor, Slovenia
5	March 2016	Emergency shelter design Phase I	Demola Budapest	Pune India
6	June 2016	Holistic Villages :A Tangible Dream	Bus architektur Vienna	Pune India
7	August 2016	Emergency shelter design Phase II	Demola Budapest	Budapest ,Hungary
8	February 2016	Emergency shelter design Phase III (TBC)	Demola Budapest	Pune
9	March 2016	Design development for a cafeteria and a school at Masai Mara, Kenya (TBC)	Brookhouse International school, Nairobi	Nairobi, Kenya
10	March 2017	Workshop on Landscape as Entity and a context	UIK University of Ibn Khaldon	Tunis, Tunisia



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Perennial Thirst (Sanvatsar Trishna)
संवत्सर तृष्णा



India's wealth is measured by its agricultural output, and now even modest harvest failures result in exaggerated economic and societal consequences.



Water thus is a prime resource in our primarily agrarian economy. India faces an unsure water future, In a time of increasing global environmental change, there is a pressing need to develop governance structures and associated management regimes to address social and ecological challenges propelled due to water scarcity.



Climate change has been altering the magnitude, timing, frequency, duration, and variability of the different components of flow regimes in every populated river basin in the world. Unless fresh policies are adopted and implemented to make water development and management sustainable, India will have neither the means to maintain the existing resources and build new infrastructure, nor the water required for its survival.



UNAI BNCA presents its platform of INDIA STUDIO as an academic initiative that understands the true value of converging different concepts on water sustenance of a community. The India studio will analyze various options of traditional harvesting and management techniques in a principled and pragmatic manner along with the contemporary recommendations towards scientific methods of water harvesting and management. This will allow not only a collective understanding of enabling conditions but also facilitate various stakeholders towards a shared vocabulary by integration of concepts.

The India studio aims to synthesize these disconnected concepts to create common language and understanding i. this studio aims to deliberate and build a more robust model to inform practice and policy in water sustenance of a community.

This effort at Public participation towards self-sufficiency in replenishing & management of water resources is a process, not a single event. It consists of a series of initiated activities and actions by the ***United Nations Academic Impact at BNCA*** (UNAI, BNCA) over the full lifespan of a project to seek information from different experts, and stakeholders and galvanize local participation as a means to ensure project sustainability.



Through its '*India studio*' BNCA will drive Public participation that will ensure stakeholders (individuals, interest groups, communities) the opportunity to influence decisions that affect their lives in the context of community participation in water conservation and management of water resources. This is intended as a process whereby beneficiaries influence the direction and execution of development projects rather than merely receive a share of project benefits

In a trusted democracy like India the inclusion of public participation in activity of community wellbeing is an important aspect of empowerment as a means to allow even the marginalized sections of our society to exercise control over decisions. There is also a shift to an increasing awareness that community development is an effective means of achieving development particularly those related to individual and collective wellbeing.

The aim of this academic attempt is towards synthesizing a community participation towards better delivery of public services (water availability and distribution) , better maintained community assets (water resources), and a more informed and involved citizenry that is capable of undertaking self-initiated development activity towards water management.

This will be exercised through a pilot project by identifying and adopting a village that is in need of a model for achieving water sustenance.

Realizing that participation of the community in the form of Community Based Development is among the fastest growing mechanism for channeling development assistance.





The 'India studio' will be conducted in three segments namely

- Academic deliberation through site visit
- Symposium
- Pilot project through stakeholders participation



In the academic deliberation segment the studio aims at **'Building a water literate study group'**

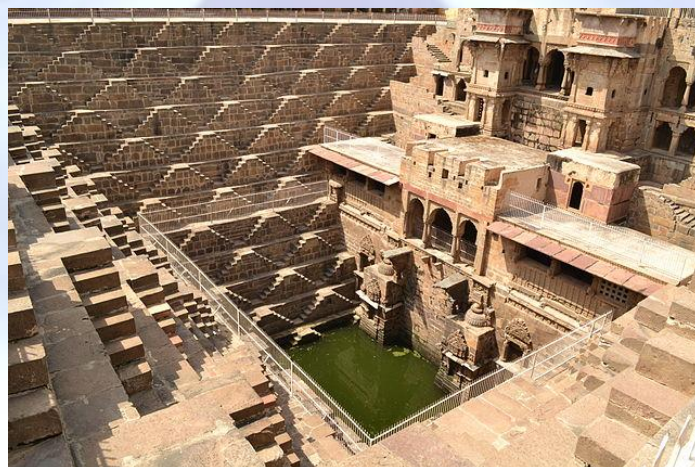
This will be done through site visits and a symposium that will bring it experts through principally two verticals, one that examines the traditional rain water harvesting systems and alternatives generated thereof and the other that are propagated through the government machinery .



An India tour is planned to specific models of traditional water harvesting systems will help us understand these systems as a subset of ecosystem that it replenished. Questioning as to how did communities meet their water needs before state government took over management of conservation, supply and distribution.

There is enough evidence to show that when left to themselves, people were not only able to conserve and manage their water resources equitably, but also meet the local needs through community-owned systems of management. Each of these unique systems based on the local environment ensured that individual needs were met through an equitable management of the collective resource. Water was treated as a community asset. The idea is to explore and document the traditional systems of water management, to look at the practice, its methodology and the impact that this has had. Intention is to understand the tremendous richness that exists in the indigenous knowledge systems within the community. It is an effort, which rewards the knowledge of the illiterate engineers and managers of water, who have been discounted in formal knowledge systems of the world.

India is a canvas that thankfully has enough evidences that showcase the prowess of 'traditional' water harvesting systems for enhancing sustainability, these evidences are in the form of living architectural edifices like' Bavdis, Kund, Johad, Khunis etc, which effortlessly performed as social, physical sanctuaries that were plural and sustainable in approach and enduring testimony to how people revered and cherished water in earlier times. Along with being architectural edifices they were a breadth of secondary identities temples, symbols of state power, and emblems of private wealth, each edifice with a unique history and a testimony to its primal role of drought-proofing semiarid regions of the countryside. The India studio takes opportunity in visiting and mapping these edifices and understand their structural /social role so as to critic its relevance in the scenario of contemporary water management.

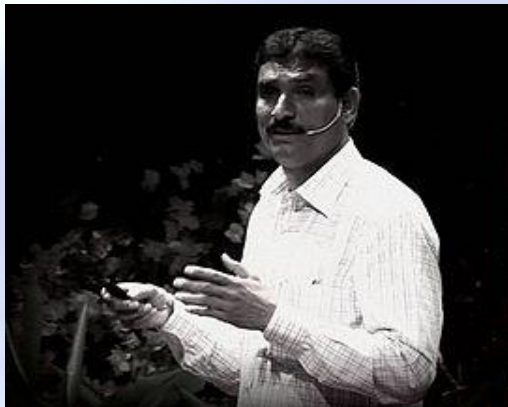




Dr. Rajender Singh
Water Conservationist



Anna Hazare
Indian Social Activist



Popatrao Pawar
Social Activist

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India is also a great canvas that showcases grassroot environmentalism in the premise of water sustenance in communities. These are movements pioneered by social engineers (*Jal Yodha's*) like Anna Hazare Ralegaon Siddhi Parner Ahmednagar , Rajender Singh (Tarun Bharat Sangh) Rajasthan , Popatrao Baguji Pawar (Hivre Bazar), Sunil Pardeshi Kakkadara in Vidharbha. Efforts such as these are testimonials to individuals perseverance, peoples participation and its success that ensured a sustained supply of water in the parched months . These benefits soon cascaded into other spheres such as self reliance, social upliftment, women emancipation, consensual politics and governance.

SITE STUDY



The studio will visit the sites to understand the following

Understanding the role communities play in drought preparedness and management

Analyzing community needs in a participatory process that takes people's perceptions into account

Use of simple but effective technology and its appropriation by use of local materials and available resources

Discussing the effective ways in which local community dovetailed with the state or district resources to achieve the target

Learn the ways in which water self-sufficiency cascades itself into Holistic and sustained development



The studio will question whether bringing these 'tradition' and 'indigenous technical knowledge' into development practice could lead to a formulation of a model for water management at a community level.

A two day symposium will deliberate on 'traditional' and 'modern' as binary opposites in the field of water management and sustenance of communities. Experts will argue on the models of development that they have successfully advocated and the challenges encountered thereof. The aim of the symposium is to understand and critically analyze the dichotomy between the inability of stakeholders participation towards centralized national aspirations of water management versus the success of small scale decentralized successful community led watershed program.

The symposium will serve as a platform that will delve in alternative ways of knowing and ways of sharing knowledge so as to reinforce core community options and efforts towards water security and sustenance.

Study of the UNAI impact zone

The India studio intends to dovetail its academic finding so as to implement its learning outcomes on a site. Maharashtra as a state is also challenged

- Defining the role communities already play in drought preparedness and management
- Studying the gravity and extent of the problem of drought in selected areas.
 - Researching the livelihoods of people living under conditions of drought
- Identifying the availability of resources in the locality
- Analyzing community needs in a participatory process that takes people's perceptions into account
- Exploring ways to strengthen the community's ability to deal with drought more effectively - building on indigenous knowledge and reviving traditional disaster coping methods
- Discussing the situation of the community with local government institutions and development organizations
- Enhancing livelihood opportunities for communities by sharing information on relevant technologies towards water self sustenance (Joint studio exercises)



BNCA



LEARNING OUTCOMES

On this course participants will be able to

- Understand different models of community water management (Scientific, traditional) and their Success/Challenges. and its influence on relative Spheres of influence like social hierarchy, topography, agriculture.
- Develop a hybrid module that dovetails scientific techniques and traditional techniques of water management
- Learning how interaction with the stakeholders and their possible role in participation of the community project is critical to project sustenance
- Develop a hybrid module that dovetails scientific techniques and traditional techniques of water management
- Develop an community participation framework which will be the basis for the identification and development of capacity building interventions for communities towards community water management



INDIA TOUR

PROPOSED INDIA TOUR:

Day 1- Arrival Pune... Orientation of Workshop and Introduction to India Studio

Day 2 - City tour of Pune covering historical sites.

Day 3- Academic Symposium.

Day 4 - Visit to Model village and interaction with social change makers.

Day 5,6, 7- Visit to the study area ,survey and measurements. Comprehensive onsite study and mapping.

Day 8- Studio and project completion at BNCA Campus.

Day 9- Depart by flight to Ahmadabad . On arrival tour of architectural site visits Stay in Ahmadabad (Gujarat)

Day 10 - Other historical sight visits near by Ahmadabad ... Stay in Ahmadabad (Gujarat)

Day 11 - After breakfast depart to Mumbai airport for return flight to Hungary '

Program Cost - € 1000

Inclusions

1- 10 nights accommodation on Twin share in three star hotel.

2- All meals

3- All transfers

4- Studio and Symposium fees

5- All guide fees and sightseeing

6- Economy class Air Ticket - Pune- Ahmedabad and Ahmedabad - Mumbai

CONTACT

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- Traditional water Conservation

