Planning a Green Campus: IIT Jodhpur, India

Country: India
Landuse: Neighbourhood
Scale: Neighbourhood
Objectives: Moisture
Ownership: Private
Intervention: Plan & Project

Location

![Location Diagram]

Site Area – 850 Acres
Built-up Area – 8,07,518 Sq.m.

Background

The new permanent campus for IIT Jodhpur is proposed on 852 acres of land located approximately 24 km north northeast of Jodhpur on NH-65 towards Nagaur. It presents an excellent example of GI in desert areas.

Timeframe

2011-present (ongoing, design stage)
Year of research: 2015
Project description

A consortium of architects and planners was formed to work on the various aspects of designing the green campus. Landscape planning was executed by Integrated Design, a Bengaluru-based landscape architecture firm; the Campus master planning was implemented by SHiFt architects, New Delhi. CP Kukreja & Associates and Sikka Associates Architects, two Delhi-based architecture firms, were involved in designing the residential and academic buildings, while BDP India, a New-Delhi based landscape architecture firm, played a role in landscape and masterplanning of the campus.

Project Collaborators

- **Project Collaborators:**
  - Name of the firm: SHiFt (earlier Sanjay Prakash & Associates), BDP, EDS, InDe.
- **Consultants:** MEPF, BMS : Sterling India
- **Traffic Consultant:** iTrans

Strategies and Interventions

*Figure: Overlay of maps for prioritizing GI*

Source: Mohan S. Rao, Integrated Design, Bengaluru

Funding and costs

Cost of project: Rs. 3,25,000 lacs projected in multiple phases

Outcomes of the Project
The campus planning exercise, instead of taking the conventional approach of floor space index/ floor area ratio-based building footprint placement, took the approach of an integrated site planning method which was based on capability of the land, and this formed the basis of its GI.

Land divisions and services were placed in relation to this GI layout, the requirements of connectivity, and functional associations.

The circulation pattern which emerged were a well-integrated network of corridors linking land use activity, and ecological and infrastructure zones.

Key Learnings

The landscape and ecological conditions of a site are not isolated, they are an embedded extension of the larger regional systems. Terrain-landform is the fundamental feature which defines the water dynamics, which in turn determines the vegetation and soil conditions favourable for various ecological functions.

An excellent example of traditional rainwater harvesting, the water of Padamsar lake was used for drinking by the local populace. It was constructed by Baldia Seth in memory of his father Padma. The overflow from Ranisar lake flowed into the Padamsar.

Source: Mohan S. Rao, Integrated Design, Bengaluru
Further information

Source and References:


Weblinks:

https://shift.org.in/iit-jodhpur.php
https://worldarchitecture.org/architecture-projects/ngzm/iit_jodhpur_campus-project-pages.html