TO BE POOR AND SICK IN INDIA

“Buildings are making people sicker and for the poorest in the world this is causing epidemic problems.”

Michael Murphy

TO BE POOR AND SICK IN INDIA

Making healthcare accessible and affordable to all is still one of the biggest challenges. While the country has a high density of healthcare facilities, the quality and accessibility of these facilities is a major concern. The lack of emergency care and the high cost of healthcare continue to plague the rural dwellers of India. Within the country, there is also a high inequality in healthcare delivery, with urban areas having better access to healthcare facilities than rural areas.

Making healthcare accessible and affordable to all is still one of the biggest challenges. While the country has a high density of healthcare facilities, the quality and accessibility of these facilities is a major concern. The lack of emergency care and the high cost of healthcare continue to plague the rural dwellers of India. Within the country, there is also a high inequality in healthcare delivery, with urban areas having better access to healthcare facilities than rural areas.

The prefabricated modular community health care center design addresses this urgent need to introduce high quality, affordable and easy to maintain healthcare units across the country. The site chosen lies on the national highway, NH234, between a district hospital and other PHCs in the Chikballapur district in South Karnataka, a South Indian state lacking CHCs and PHCs like the rest of the country, as an example project.

The project is an example of Chikballapur in rural India as an example project. The project contains ‘building through space’ as an integral design component. It is about making healthcare accessible for all, particularly the poor and the sick, through design. The project aims to deinstitutionalize the institutional experience of rural healthcare settings through design, by introducing a prefabricated modular community health care center. The project seeks to address the problem of lack of healthcare infrastructure for the rural and urban population in the country, with the highest density of rural and urban population in the world.

The project seeks to address the problem of lack of healthcare infrastructure for the rural and urban population in the country, with the highest density of rural and urban population in the world. The project contains ‘building through space’ as an integral design component. It is about making healthcare accessible for all, particularly the poor and the sick, through design. The project aims to deinstitutionalize the institutional experience of rural healthcare settings through design, by introducing a prefabricated modular community health care center. The project seeks to address the problem of lack of healthcare infrastructure for the rural and urban population in the country, with the highest density of rural and urban population in the world.

The project contains ‘building through space’ as an integral design component. It is about making healthcare accessible for all, particularly the poor and the sick, through design. The project aims to deinstitutionalize the institutional experience of rural healthcare settings through design, by introducing a prefabricated modular community health care center. The project seeks to address the problem of lack of healthcare infrastructure for the rural and urban population in the country, with the highest density of rural and urban population in the world.
A PREFabrication MODEl FOR RURAL INDIA

THE 1.22m x 1.22m GRID according to the context.

- Structures are light and require very little foundation.
- Small components for easy transportation even to difficult terrains.
- The erection is simple and fast and requires no high skills.
- Generates income for local labourers which is abundant.
- Not availability of technology such as cranes in rural India.

HOW MUCH?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPONENTS</th>
<th>QTY (Approx.)</th>
<th>COST (INR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>100nos * 1750</td>
<td>175000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footing</td>
<td>20nos * 270</td>
<td>5400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor Slab</td>
<td>120nos* 210</td>
<td>25200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors</td>
<td>12nos * 4000</td>
<td>48000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>12nos * 46.8</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rammed Earth Wall</td>
<td>1nos * 4200</td>
<td>4200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vettiver Panel</td>
<td>42nos* 45</td>
<td>1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cane Panel Type 1</td>
<td>20nos</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cane Panel Type 2</td>
<td>30nos</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bison board</td>
<td>20nos * 516</td>
<td>10320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel Angle</td>
<td>20nos * 511</td>
<td>10220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel Truss</td>
<td>10nos * 23</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrapack</td>
<td>2300kg * 31</td>
<td>7130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roofing Sheets</td>
<td>15300 INR</td>
<td>15300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar Panels</td>
<td>15nos</td>
<td>71300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainwater harvesting</td>
<td>23 nos * 31</td>
<td>713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainwater to sump tank</td>
<td>42 nos</td>
<td>2940</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A PASSIVE BUILDING MODEL

India's villages often have acute electricity and water shortages. The CHC design hence focuses on renewable energy, water strategies and passive building techniques for ecological sustainability. The open verandahs and waiting areas further reduce occupancy and passive building techniques for ecological sustainability.