

শশৈবরেকবয

SHEIKH RASEL TRAINING AND REHABILITATION

CENTER FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN

BY

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Department of Architecture

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Abstract:

The word “Destitute” refers a group of people whose are deprived from the five basic human rights. Many people in our society deprived from these human rights due to poverty and poor economic, social conditions. Among them if we focus on the destitute children, most of them are dropped their school to support their families or to survive their lives, whereas the other children in the same society has chance to continue their education with proper human rights for better future. Therefore, the lifestyle of a destitute child is so miserable and helpless that is they do even want to continue their education they did not get enough chance to do it which they did not deserve as a child of our society.

Through the project “শিশুরেবক্ৰম” I want to give those destitute children a platform where they can receive their education and at the same time they became self-independent by tacking vocational training in the future. By the idea of this project I also believe that in the future these children will be referred as asset for the nation rather than a burden of the society if they go through this development and get enough chance to achieve their dreams.

Acknowledgement:

Throughout the journey of B.Arch I will be able to fulfill the project "শৈবেরকব্য". Whenever I have cherished my achievement and learning through this project, it is the implement of my learning of the last five years. Most importantly this path would not be successful without the support of some people around me. First of all I am thankful to my Almighty who has blessed me with my amazing parents without whom I will not be able to continue my journey. For this project I am specially to my studio instructors Dr. Sajid-Bin_DOZA, AbulFazal mMahmudunNobi, Tanjina Khan, S M Kaikobad. I am also thankful to my seminar adviser NandiniAwal and Sheikh Rubaiya Sultana who help me to improve my capability and confident about this project. Moreover, I want to thank my respected senior afreenahmedrochona, farhananizamchowdhury and my adorable juniors punam, hasan, akib, jeba, muna ,adhora and oshihoutwhome my journey of B.Arch would not be completed and finally thanks all of them for believing in me till the end of my thesis path.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Background of the Project

Project Brief

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Background of the Project

“There can be no keener revelation of a society’s soul than the way in which it treat it’s children.” - Nelson Mandela, former President of South Africa.

The children whose grow up without parental care, neglected and abuse by the society due to poverty and disability are distinguished as destitute children. A developing country like Bangladesh being a destitute child is one of the major curses for a human childhood because they do not get the five basic rights (food, clothes, proper place of living, education and medical facilities) properly. They do not even get proper parental love and care in their childhood. Every child considers as a future leader of a nation but unfortunately in our country, the destitute children are living their life in the most helpless and solitary way. As a result, our country is facing many problems like unemployment, violence, drug addiction and other social issues. Day by day the number of poor, homeless and unemployed people is also increasing across the country.

According to global condition most of the people live in urban areas than rural area. Rapid population growth is one of the major problems for low-income countries all over the world. As a result, many cities in developing country are suffering the high level of population growth and the city cannot provide the proper accommodation for the lack of

proper infrastructure. In this situation the poverty level of a country is increasing day by day and the poor people become homeless or they are staying in informal settlements and creating the urban slums.

In spite of occupying only 0.033% of world land area, near about two decades before about 2.08% of the world population living in Bangladesh (Hossain,1989: 90). The total population of this country is 13,92,52,643 (BBS, 2012:35). Of them 39% are children (BBS and UNICEF, 2015:3). It is to be noted that according to the Population Census Report1991, 50.63% of total population was children (GOB, 1994). According to this result the children is the half of our population. On the other hand, the urban population is growing at the rate of 7% compared to 1.5% nationally and projected to reach 5 million by 2030 from 39.4 million in 2005 (UN-POP 2007). They are mostly refugees' driven by both "push" (poverty, landlessness, violence, natural disaster etc.) and pull (job opportunities in formal and informal sectors, better wage rate etc.) factors (Lee 1966). In case of children role of the violence and abuse by the family and community is also emphasize underlying their rural to urban migration (Conticini and Hulme 2006). Major proportion of this migrate population living in urban slums but a substantial proportion squatter in streets, becoming homeless or street dwellers. These results showing us the current situation of our country which are badly affected our children. As a result they are suffering from poverty, homelessness, lack of education and growing up with measurable unhealthy condition. Though, the destitute children have equal right to take advantages and being privileged with proper parental care and love.

On the contrary, being underprivileged and due to poverty the destitute children often went to school. Sometime they went to worst school too which is also a disadvantage for society. For that reason they are engaged with crimes, sex work, begging and many antisocial activities. Also the problem of unemployment trapped them in a various circle of poverty, deprivation and social ostracism. Furthermore, in the public health sector the large number of poor people is living in an unsanitary and unhealthy life style which may causes dangerous disease and it is also increase the ratio of death rate in Bangladesh. Above all of these reasons are affected the childhood of those destitute children which they are not deserved as a part of our nation.

Moreover, this whole amount of destitute children can be turned into a manpower which can be used for our social and economic development. The future of the nation depends on its children so the society has the social and political responsibility of establishing the rights of these future citizens. Additionally many government ales and non-governmental organizations are taking this type of development steps by ensuring the proper healthy environment for accommodation, education and training center which also help them to be employed in future. However there is both positive and negative aspect of destitute children and the development should base on their healthy lifestyle and the betterment of the society. The value of local crafts work, vocational and technical works are increasing day by day. These sectors are easy to train and they can also be self employed by earning trough this training.

Henceforth, the goal of this project is to design a center for destitute children where they grow up with proper healthy environment and be educated and trained as a self-employed person in future. Through this path they can flourish themselves as a self-developed person and also as a better citizen for our nation.

Project Brief

Project title: ShekhRacel training and rehabilitation center for destitute children.

Location: Faridpur

Site area: 20 acres

Client: ministry of Bangladesh.

Project Introduction

Over past three decades Bangladesh has experienced one of the highest urban population growth rates. More than 60 million children lives in Bangladesh and among them half of children lives in the below of the poverty line. About 0.68 million children lives in the street and engaged with very small type of earning source like picking up from waste, begging, laboring or even being involved in anti-social activities etc. The number of destitute children is increasing day by day and which is also affected a large number of young Bangladeshi people. As a result the rate of unemployment is also increasing in our country and unemployment cannot give them a better life style. Children are considered as one of the major important target groups in society .So

many governmental and non-governmental organizations are participating to solve this problem and helping them to give a better life style.

Above them recently government has taken a step to rehabilitate those destitute children with proper accommodation and education system. The main purpose of this step is to experience them a loving, caring and healthy environment through learning and training and that will also help them to lead a better life style in future.

Problem Statement

Developing country like Bangladesh the destitute children are mostly neglected from society. They are underprivileged and deprived from fundamental rights, love-care. Hence, they are the future of our country and as long as they are being helpless and poor the future economy of our country will fall down and the poverty rate will also increase. The importance of proper love-care, healthy environment, accommodation and education for this particular type of children are becoming most burning issue day by day.

Project Rationale

Being destitute these children are depriving from their love, care and basic human rights. To reduce unemployment from our country it is very important to give them proper education through healthy environment. This project is the center for those poor and underprivileged children where they live with proper love and care and get education and training that helps them to earn in their future. Moreover, if these destitute children are being employed it will help them to lead a better lifestyle and also it will impact to increase the per capital income of our country.

Aim

The aim of this project is to design a center for the destitute children with a notion of deducting the drop of rate of the educational institution and at the same time make them self-dependent so that they can afford a better life style through learning and training.

Objects

The objects of this project are-

1. Create a center that can facilitate the destitute children.
2. This center will help to decrease the drop of rate of educational institution.
3. Provide them a proper healthy accommodation system that will help them to experience a loving and caring environment.
4. Besides the normal educational system they will also learn and train the vocational, technical, hand crafts works which will helps them to be self-dependent in future. As a result the children will get both the opportunity of education and at the same time income for their daily needs.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

Understanding 'destitute'

The causes of being destitute in Bangladesh

Psychological well-being (mental health) for children

Environment for Children

The concept of rehabilitation process

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

Understanding 'destitute'

The meaning of destitute is living without the basic necessities of life. A child who is devoid of food, clothes, shelter, medicine, education and parental love-care is known as destitute children in our society. The one of the main reason of being destitute in under developing country is poverty. The causes of poverty many Bangladeshi children cannot get proper education as a result the rate of unemployment is getting higher. Being poor and underprivileged these children are deprived through social or economic condition of some of the fundamental rights of all members of civilized society money, education, opportunity, love and passion etc. that an average person has.

Moreover, the number of children who are unwanted and neglected by their parents, or whose parents, though willing, are unable to raise them in a harmonious family can be called destitute children .

From the New York State Consolidated Laws

Destitute children are also referred to as orphans, homeless or street children. To understand the meaning and the situation it is necessary to understand these terms also.

Orphan:

An orphan is a child whose parents are dead or have abandoned them permanently. A child can be orphaned by many causes, like as- for broken families, AIDS victim parents, extremely poor family with single parent, parent's death, insurgency problem, parents died either an accident or committed suicide and abandoned by parents etc.

Around the world, orphanages are slowly being phased out in many countries in favor of foster care which is considered to be a family oriented program or adoption. On the other hand, there are some other types of residential institutions for children such as group homes, children's home, rehabilitation center or youth treatment center etc.

Homeless or street children:

This term is for children experiencing homelessness who live on the streets of a city, town or village. Homeless youth are often called street kids and street youth; the definition of street children is contested, but many practitioners and policymakers use UNICEF's concept of boys and girls, aged less than eighteen years, for whom "the street" (including unoccupied dwellings and wasteland) has become home and/or their source of livelihood, and who are inadequately protected or supervised.

In Bangladesh, street children can be defined as those who earn their living on the city street and stay there for most, or all of the day. They may not have parents or legal guardians. Street children can be defined into two groups. They are-

1. A child who spend all the time in streets, it being their home, where they eat, sleep, make friends, work and play but not go for study.

2. A child who spend all day in streets but return home at night. Working children can be defined as those between the age of 7-15 years who are engaged in employment and who may or may not live on the street. Children mainly work as domestic helpers on transports, factories, shops and restaurants.

The causes of being destitute in Bangladesh

Destitution is an economic, social and political phenomenon where the poorest people are called as destitute people and they are socially expelled. There are some causes of being destitute in Bangladesh. They are-

Poverty and family size

In Bangladesh the average family size is six persons where it can be joint family or nuclear family includes parents and children. Mostly in those families the father often work as day laborer, rickshaw puller or others lower income work and the mother work as a domestic helper. The causes of poverty lead them to quarrels; tension and can be

ultimately resulting in cruel treatment of children. As a result, parents being overburdened with work cannot maintain proper care of their children and the children has neglected. In Bangladesh 56% of people are landless. So, mostly they work on the land of others on a contract basis or become floating labor moving one place to another. In this situation without a stable income a children become a burden to parents and they must find work for their own survival.

Victims and migration

In Bangladesh generally neglected children migrate to big cities with their parents or alone for survival. According to this circumstance these poor children started working as child labor or beg on the street in order to earn for living.

Illiteracy and ignorance

Due to poverty many poor parents feel that it's better for their children working rather than sending them school. As a result the rate of illiteracy is increasing day by day which also causes of the higher rate of unemployment. For the lack of education these destitute children faced ignorance by society and their life style became more miserable in future.

Child labor law and rights

In Bangladesh there are laws for child labor but in reality the employers prefers working children as they are cheap, productive and obedient. In this condition poor parents

prefer them to go to work for a very little amount of money which also leads their life style in poor condition in future.

Family background

The family background can be causes of being destitute for a child. Like as- migration of families, broken families, parental abuse and abandonment can lead a child to being destitute in their childhood.

Natural calamities

Natural calamities like as flood, cyclone, land erosion effects on many areas in our country. This circumstances increase the pressure on the poor families and their life style which also make their children childhood miserable.

These are the reason to be a destitute child who is underprivileged, devoid of parental love, care and also lonely, helpless in our society. To control this social phenomenon these children need proper love-care, healthy environment to live and education to increase their life style quality and being privileged in our society.

Psychological well-being (mental health) for children

There are five components of mental health which are interrelated to each other and very important for reassessing child mental condition. According to Warr (1987), those five mental health major components are: affective well-being (happiness), competence, internal locus of control, aspiration and integrated functioning or adjustment.

Children who feel in control of their environment would have a better capacity to adjust. Similarly, adjustment should negatively correlate with depression, frustration, causes of anxiety; children who experience increased adjustment to their environment would be less depressed and face less mental and psychological disorder.

Environment for Children

For a child especially in growing up stage environment is very important that promote the notion of 'home', which is also producing moments of love and care engagement with each other, togetherness, community, and the exchange of knowledge and interests.

Through architecture it is possible to create space or making environment that fosters a sense of community besides that it will also create an environment that gives children a sense of family, security, value and being welcomed. A child's environment should be calm, non-violent, with full of motherhood love and care. It should support the notion of the 'individual (I)' and the 'collective (we)'. An individual creates their identity and what and how they relate to spaces and environments through their experiences and interactions.

On the other hand, the environment should not be feel like prison or a fortified city, but rather open to the community creating a field-like condition while also keeping security in mind. Personal space – children need personal space to feel they have their own privacy and space that belongs to them. The very environment they exist shapes a child’s perception of the world. Above them for a healthy environment the place should have long-term childcare, the spaces must promoted interaction space and also ensure a place where one can identify their self and at the same time be integrated into a broader context. Together, the landscape-architecture, parental hood love and care become an instance where a child attains their identity and stability.

The concept of rehabilitation process

“A facility providing therapy and training for rehabilitation can be called as a rehabilitation center. The center may offer occupational therapy, physical therapy, vocational training and special training such as speech therapy.” (Mosby, 2009)

Architecture can contribute in the rehabilitation process as the environment can provide the necessary supports which may help to increase the inner self-collective condition.

CHAPTER 3: SITE AND CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Clamite of Faridpur

Site location

Site map

Site photographs

CHAPTER 3: SITE AND CONTEXT ANALYSIS

The site is situated in Faridpur district in south-central Bangladesh. It is a part of the Dhaka Division. It is bounded by the Padma River to its northeast. The district is named after the municipality of Faridpur. Historically, the town was known as Fathabad. It was also called Haveli MahalFathabad. Despite its importance in agriculture and transport, Faridpur remains one of Bangladesh's relatively poor districts. It was a railway and shipping centre under British rule in Bengal. The district is notable for its medieval and colonial architecture.

Map of Faridpur district in Bangladesh



Fig:1.1 Map of Bangladesh

Fig:1.2 Map of Faridpur

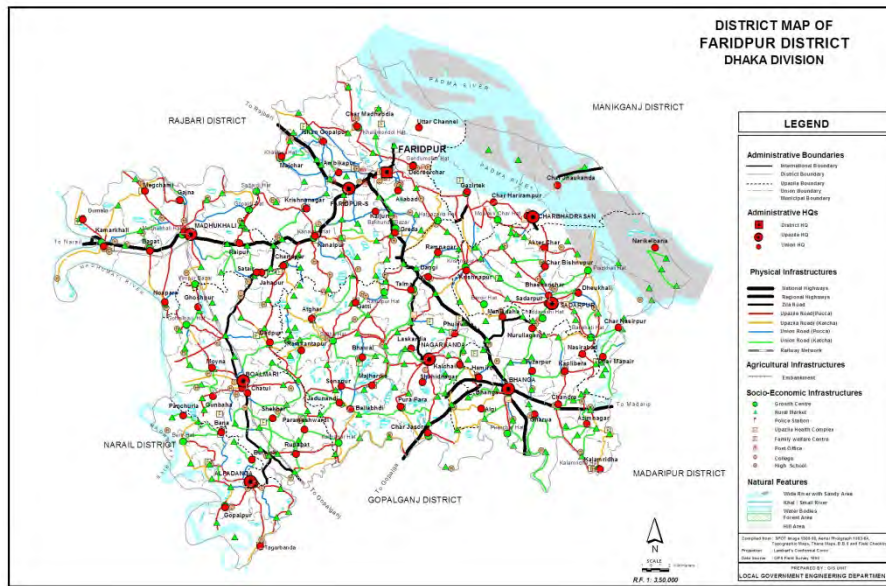


Fig:1.3 Road map of Faridpur district

Climate of Faridpur

Faridpur has a tropical climate. In winter, there is much less rainfall than in summer.

This climate is considered to be Aw according to the Köppen-Geiger climate classification. In Faridpur, the average annual temperature is 25.3 °C. About 1873 mm of precipitation falls annually.

CLIMATE GRAPH FARIDPUR

The driest month is January, with 6 mm of rainfall. Most precipitation falls in June, with an average of 360 mm.

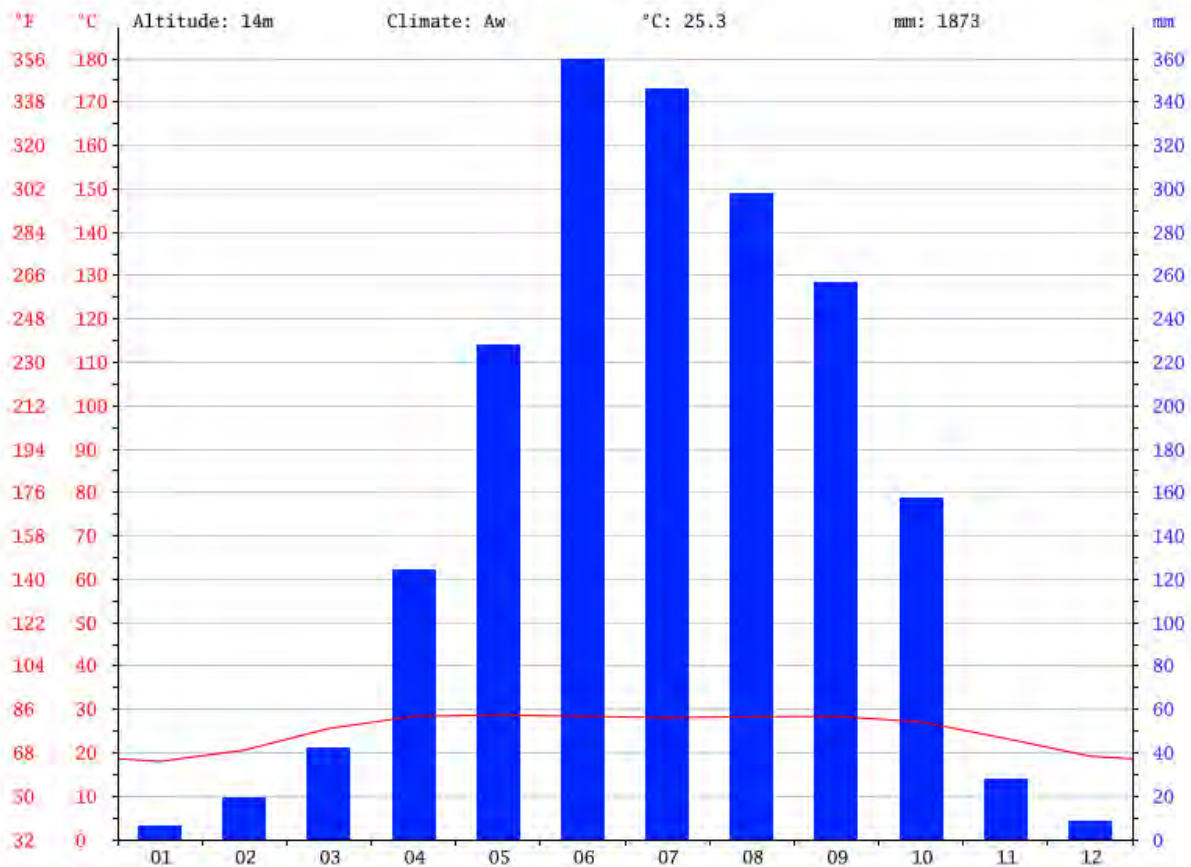


Fig:1.4 Annual climate graph of Faridpur

TEMPERATURE GRAPH FARIDPUR

The warmest month of the year is May, with an average temperature of 28.7 °C. In January, the average temperature is 18.0 °C. It is the lowest average temperature of the whole year.

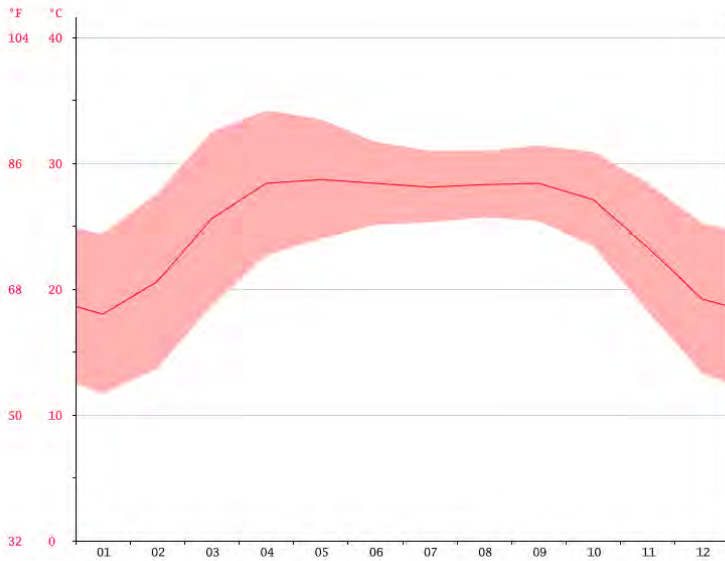


Fig:1.5 Annual temperature graph of Faridpur

FARIDPUR CLIMATE TABLE // HISTORICAL WEATHER DATA

The difference in precipitation between the driest month and the wettest month is 354 mm. The average temperatures vary during the year by 10.7 °C.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature (°C)	18	20.6	25.6	28.4	28.7	28.4	28.1	28.3	28.4	27.1	23.3	19.2
Min. Temperature (°C)	11.7	13.7	18.7	22.7	24	25.1	25.3	25.7	25.4	23.4	18.2	13.3
Max. Temperature (°C)	24.4	27.6	32.6	34.2	33.5	31.7	31	31	31.4	30.9	28.4	25.2
Avg. Temperature (°F)	64.4	69.1	78.1	83.1	83.7	83.1	82.6	82.9	83.1	80.8	73.9	66.6
Min. Temperature (°F)	53.1	56.7	65.7	72.9	75.2	77.2	77.5	78.3	77.7	74.1	64.8	55.9
Max. Temperature (°F)	75.9	81.7	90.5	93.6	92.3	89.1	87.8	87.8	88.5	87.6	83.1	77.4
Precipitation / Rainfall (mm)	6	19	42	124	228	360	346	298	257	157	28	8

Fig:1.6 Climate table and historical weather data of Faridpur

Site location

The site is situated in Faridpur district in Bangladesh. The whole Sheikh Russel destitute children home is divided into two parts. First part is done by the government and the second part is under construction and the second phase of this project.



Orange circle: S.R. D childrens homes girls
[my propose site]

Yellow circle: S.R. D childrens homes BOYS
[my propose site]



Fig:1.7 Site location in map

Site map

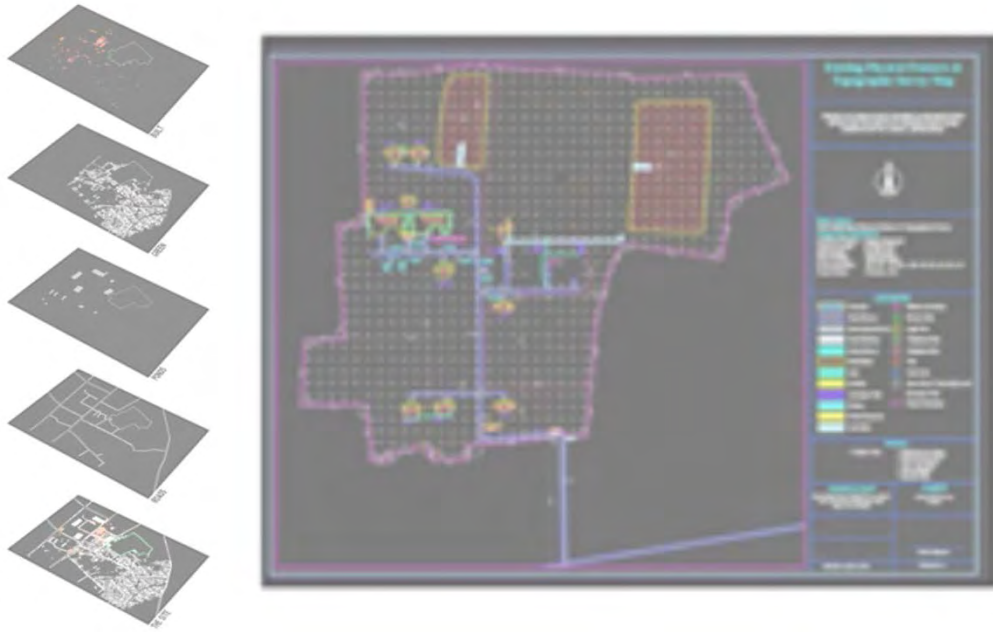


Fig:1.8 Existing site map

Site photographs



Fig:1.9 Panoramic view of site



Fig:1.10 Housing area of the site of the site

ABANDON AREA



ABANDON ADMIN BUILDING



ABANDON BOYS HOSTEL



ABANDON SCHOOL BUILDING

UNUSED AREA



WATER BODY I



WATER BODY 2



UNUSED GREEN AREA



EXISTING BOYS HOSTEL



ADMIN RESIDENCE

Fig:1.11 Abandon, unused and used area

CHAPTER 4: CASE STUDIES

SOS CHILDREN VILLAGE (SRI LANKA)

SOE KER TIE HOUSE (THAILAND)

TRAINING AND RESOURCE CENTER (TARC, FARIDPUR, 1992)

SOS YOUTH VILLAGE (MIRPUR, DHAKA)

CHAPTER 4: CASE STUDIES

SOS CHILDREN VILLAGE (SRI LANKA)

This project is design for orphans and destitute children including ten to twenty single-storey housing blocks characterize by overhanging roofs, covered verandas and courtyards which all are surrounded by a central green space. The village also includes a community hall, offices and residence for outside volunteers and also this village is daily associate by nurse, village doctor and handyman. Besides this the educational and social centers are provided to help ease the village's interrogation into the surrounding neighborhoods. To build this building they mainly use the local materials in sir lanka. The primary building materials were granite, sakka (soft yellow stone), laterite and sun-dried earth.



Fig:2.1 Pictures of sos children village in srilanka

SOE KER TIE HOUSE (THAILAND)



In Thailand TYIN has worked with planning and constructing small scale projects for the people. They have built strategic projects that can improve the lives for people in difficult situations. Through extensive collaboration with locals, and mutual learning TYIN hopes that their project can have an impact beyond the physical structure. In the fall of 2008 TYIN travelled to Noh Bo, a small village on the Thai-Burmese border. The majority of the inhabitants are Karen refugees, many of them were children. These were the target people which TYIN wanted to work. A few months prior they came in touch with Ole Jorgen Edna from Levanger, Norway. Edna started his orphanage in Noh BO in 2006 and was now in need of more dormitories. From sheltering 24 children, the orphanage would grow to house almost 50. The main driving force behind the Soe Ker Tie project was to somehow recreate what these children would have experienced in a more normal situation. Through this project they wanted every child to have their own private space, a home to live in and a neighbourhood where they could interact and play.



Fig:2.2 Pictures of Soe ker tie house in thailand

To build this project they used bamboo weaving technique on the side and the back facades which was the same application in their local house and crafts. Most of the bamboo is harvested within a few kilometers of the site. The special roof shape of Soe Ker Tie houses enables an effective, natural ventilation, at the same time as it collects the rain water. In this project the areas around the building are more useful during the rainy season and give the possibility of collecting the water in the dried periods. The iron wood construction is prefabricated and assembled on site, using bolts to ensure reasonable precision and strength. Most of the materials are delivered by the Karen National Union on the Burmese side. By raising the buildings from the ground, on four foundations cast in old tires, problems with moisture and rot in the construction are prevented. After that important principles like bracing, material economization and moisture prevention may possibly lead to more sustainable building tradition in the future.

TRAINING AND RESOURCE CENTER (TARC, FARIDPUR, 1992)

Bangladesh rural advancement committee is one of the leading Nongovernmental Organization (NGO) working in development and poverty alleviation primarily in the village of Bangladesh. One of the important aspects of their work is organizing villagers particularly poor and landless for undertaking income generating work along with getting aware about primary health, education and empowerment issues. The project is for imparting training to villagers and at the same time serve as a resource center. The organization has such centers in various locations of the country. The program called for a training center with facilities for academic, residential and common services in a site located beside a national highway in the vicinity of the district town Faridpur. The site was a flat land having been used as a brick field before being abandoned and villagers nearby.

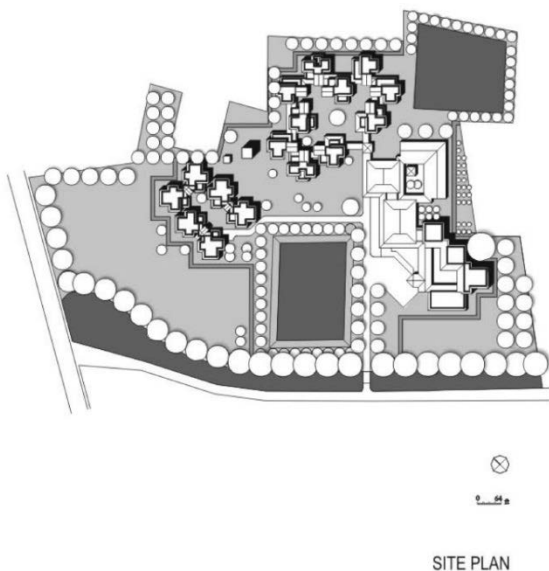


Fig:2.3 Site plan of Training and resource center (TARC)in faridpur

In this project the design attempts to create a setting for an institution inspired by traditional layout of village house of Bangladesh. In this project the design is mainly followed the rural housing structure of Bangladesh like as open courtyard inside the buildings, gathering space for proper neighborhood experience and also using brick as a main material which is available as a local rural material. The lay out of this center has three major clusters among them two residential and one academic cum common services. The functions are placed around open sky courts in one and two storied buildings. The buildings are mainly constructed by bricks. The scale is conforming to the to the surrounding village environment. Generous overhanging of lightweight concrete tiles shade the buildings from the tropical sun as well as protecting them from heavy torrential rain during the monsoon.

The picture of training and resource center



1. Trainees Hostel and its surroundings



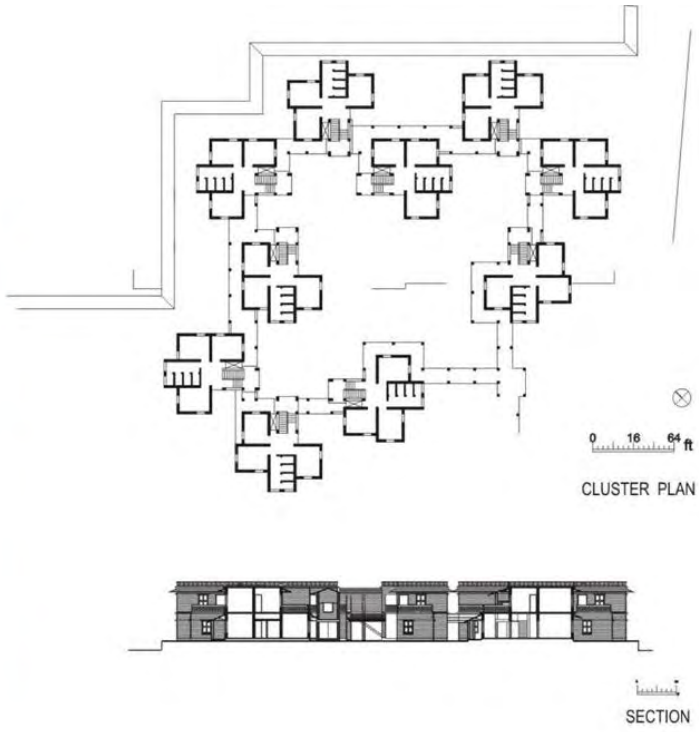
2. Trainees Hostel

Fig:2.4 Top view of Training and resource center(TARC) in faridpur

Fig:2.5 Elevation of Training and resource center (TARC) in



3. Trainee Hostel Stairs



4. Entry Platform

Fig:2.6 Master plan and perspective of Training and resource center (TARC) in faridpur

SOS YOUTH VILLAGE (MIRPUR, DHAKA)

Project brief:

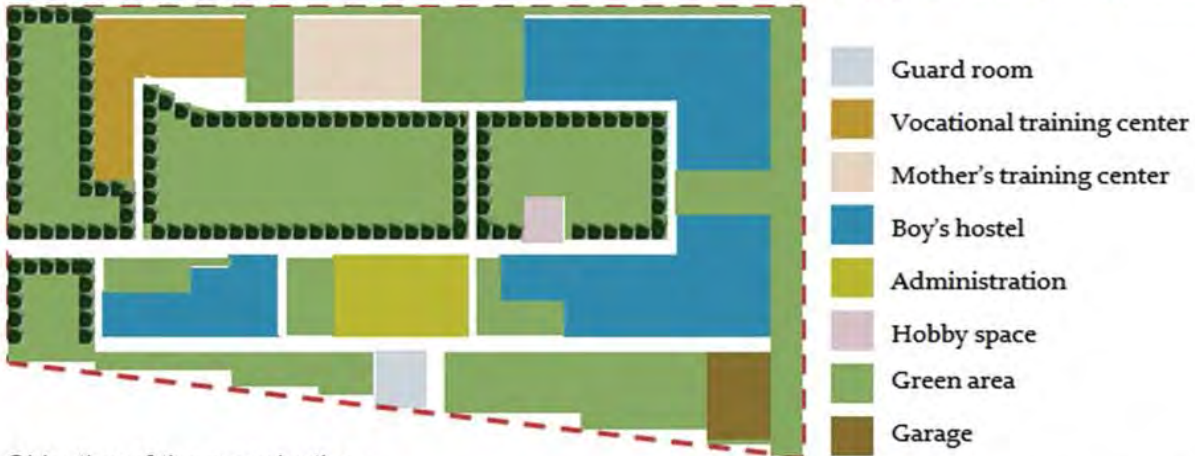
Architect: Raziul Ahsan.

Address: Plot-01, main road-01, block-A, section-13. Dhaka.

Client: SOS foundation.

Area of Site: 1.45 Acres, which is allocated by the government of Bangladesh.

Established: 1985



Objective of the organization:

The main objective is to help and guide the orphan young boys in the process of preparing them through higher education and skill training, so that they are in a position to integrate themselves in to society as law abiding and production citizens.

Programme:

- Administration with directors residence
- Hostels
- Work shop
- Play field.



CHAPTER 5:PROGRAM

Program development

Program outline

CHAPTER 5: PROGRAM

In this project the programs mainly divided into three major sectors – school, cultural activity and training center. In the school part there are 4 different sectors. They are junior sector, senior sector, library and health center. In cultural part there is exhibition space, amphitheater and classrooms for dance, music and art. Among them there is also a zone for multipurpose hall, craft marker, indoor games and café.



Program outline

ZONE	FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	AREA sqft
SCHOOL	1. Reception		2000
	2. Lobby and waiting		1500
	3. School admin	10	1000
	4. Toilet (M-3, F-3, Disable-1)		400
	5. Pre-school learning	50	1500
	6. Toilet (M-3, F-3, Disable-1)		400
	7. 8 Classrooms	$(25 \times 8) = 200$	$(1000 \times 8) = 8000$
	8. Toilet block 3(M-3, F-3, Disable-1)		$(400 \times 3) = 1200$
	9. Library	150	6000
	10. Outdoor reading area	100	4000
	11. Semi outdoor reading area	50	2000
	12. Primary school interactive zone		5000
	13. Junior interactive zone		5000
	14. 6 Classrooms (9-10)	$(25 \times 6) = 150$	$(1000 \times 6) = 6000$
	15. Toilet block 2(M-3, F-3, Disable-1)		$(400 \times 2) = 800$
	16. Club activity	(20-25)	1000
	17. Laboratory 4	25	$(1500 \times 4) = 6000$
	18. Indoor games room	100	10000
	19. Classrooms for	$(25 \times 4) = 100$	$(1000 \times 4) = 4000$

	extracurricular activity		
	20. Prayer room	50	600
	21. Toilet (M-3, F-3, Disable-1)		400
	22. Multipurpose hall		8000
	23. Teacher's room	20	2000
	24. Headmaster's office		800
	25. Kitchen		300
	26. Meeting room		800

Sub total	78,900sqft
30 % circulation space	23,670sqft
Total	1,02,570sqft

ZONE	FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	AREA sqft
TRAINING			
VOCATIONAL	1. Trainer's room	10	1000
	2. Toilet (M-1, F-1, Disable-1)		200
	3. Medical support	10	2000
	4. IT training room	30	3500
	5. Grafic art and painting	30	2500
	6. Electrical workshop	30	4000
	7. Industrial tailoring workshop	30	4000
	8. Automobile repairing	30	4500
CRAFT WORK			
CARPENTRY	9. Working area		830
	10. Hand tools store		250

	11. Finished products store		155
	12. Classroom		1000
BAMBOO AND JUTE WORKSHOP	13. Working area		830
	14. Hand tools store		250
	15. Finished products store		155
	16. Classroom		1000
POTTERY	17. Working area		830
	18. Hand tools store		250
	19. Finished products store		155
	20. Classroom		1000
	22. Toilet block 3(M-3, F-3, Disable-1)		(400 X 3) = 1200
	23. Storage		500
	24. Locker and shower		650

Sub total	31,155 sqft
30 % circulation space	9,346 sqft
Total	40,501 sqft

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERY	40,000 sqft
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OTHERS	AREA sqft
1. Cafe	15000
2. Amphitheater	12000
3. Walk through gallery	5000
4. Sells center	3000
TOTAL	35,000

Grand total	$(1,02,570 + 40,501 + 40,000 + 35,000)$ sqft = 2,18,071 sqft
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CHAPTER 6: CONCEPTUAL STAGE AND DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

Concept development

Form generation

Plans

Sections and elevation

Form development and programmatic layout

Perspective

Model photographs

Introduction

Child physiology is different from others, specially the destitute children are very sensitive group of human being. Those children had different history and background.

Most of them are emotionally broken, insecure about life, have some physical disabilities, among them some of them are from broken families and some of them don't even have any family. So through this design I want to ensure a homely, loving, caring and healthy environment where they became self independent, self confident and self employed person in future.

Concept development

According to this type of children physiology they are comfortable to live where they are used to live. So in this case in my design I want to give them that environment with minimum cost where they will feel comfortable and the design is also merge with the organic green which makes it a part of the landscape of that area.

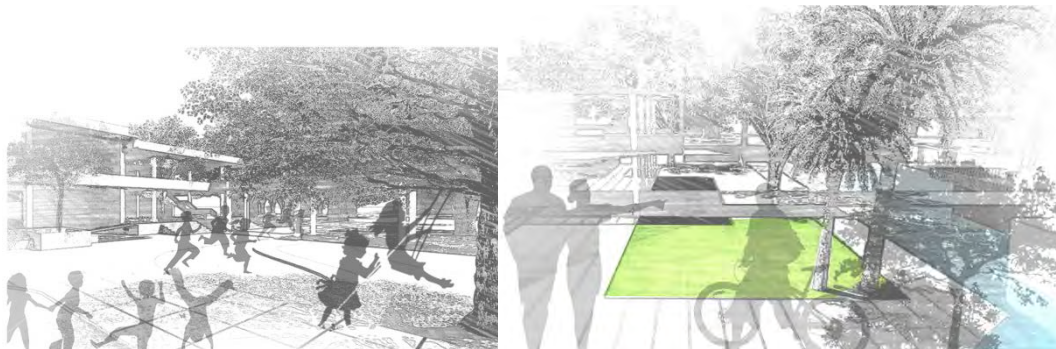


Fig: 3.1 Conceptual sketches of design development phase

Form generation

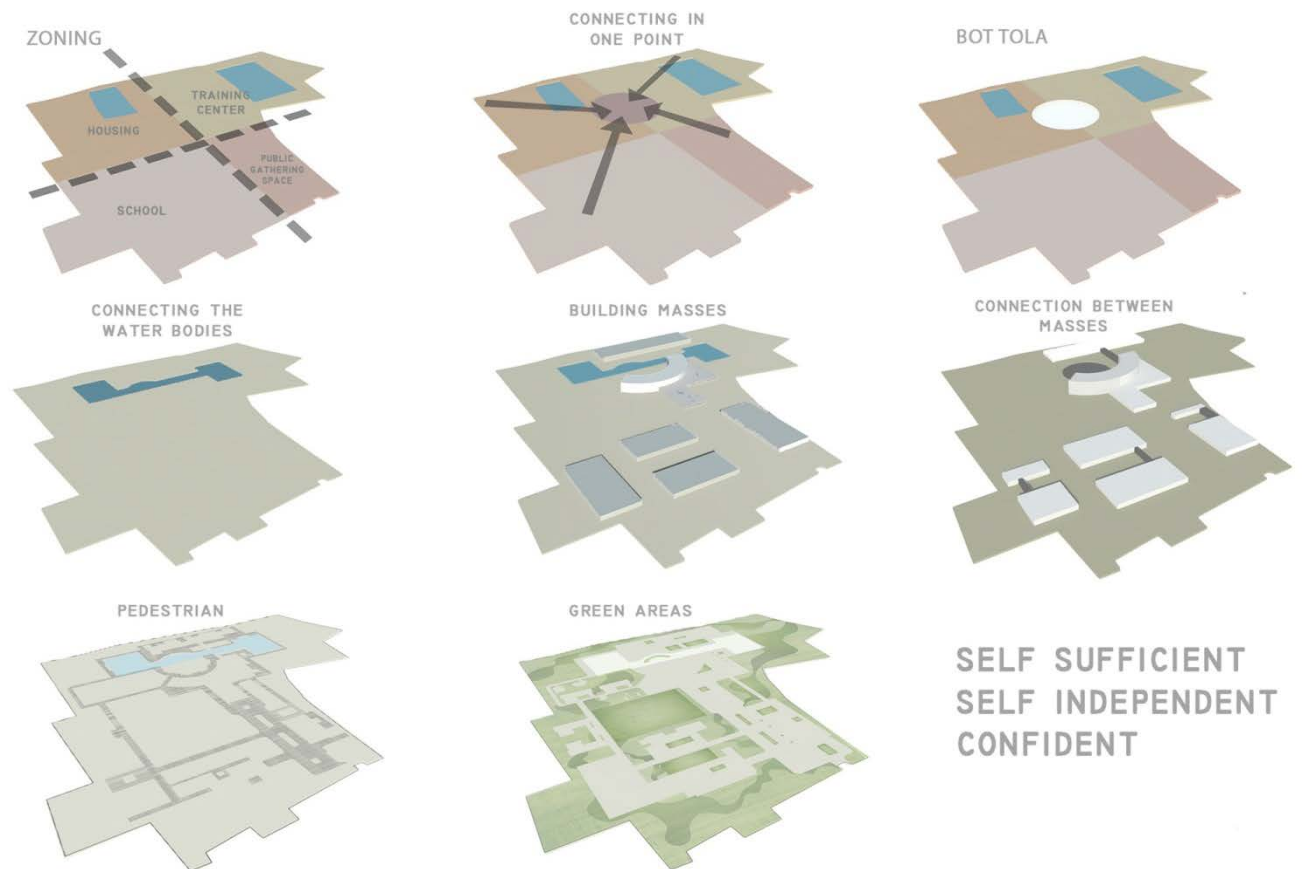
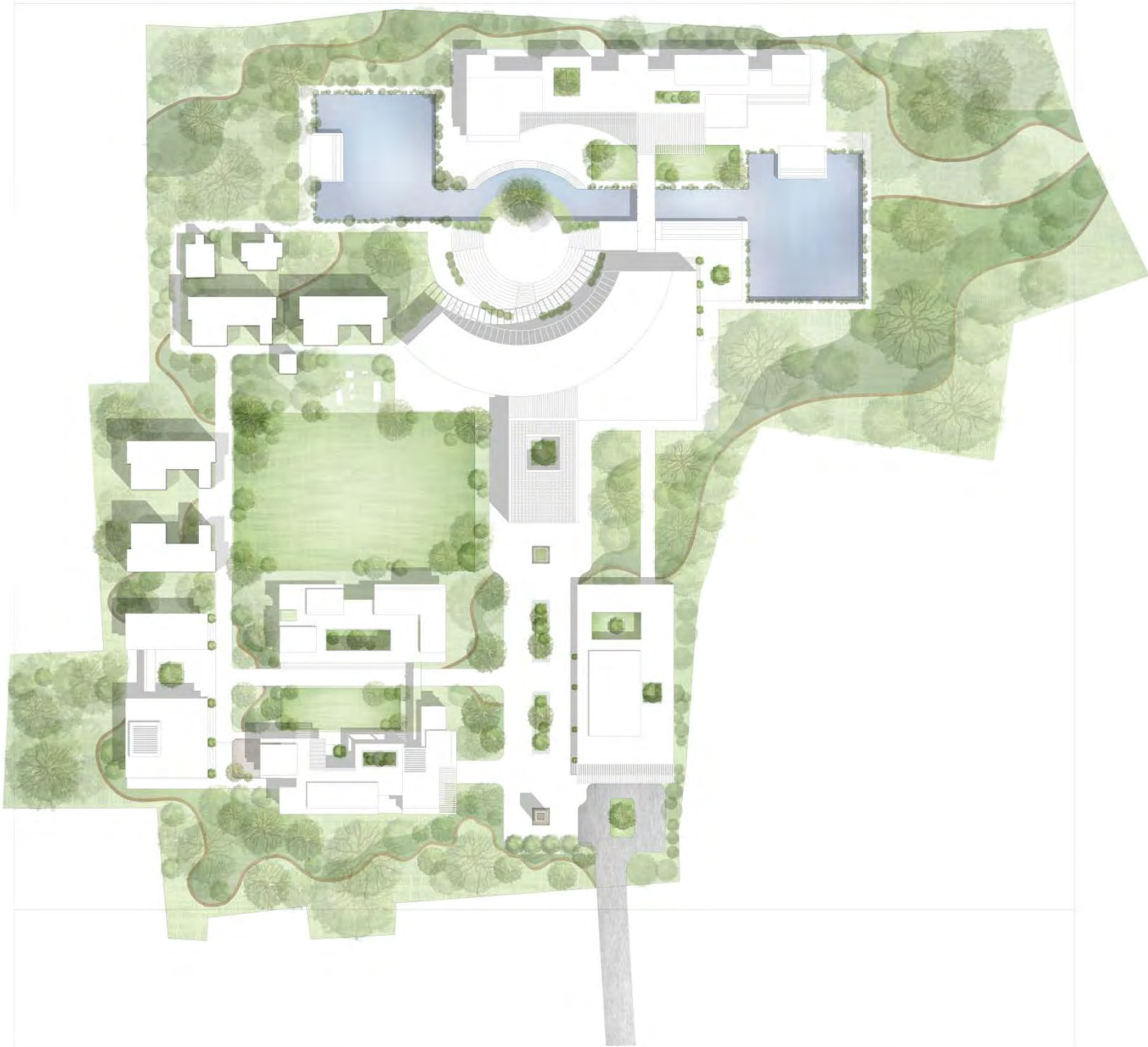


Fig: 3.2 Form derivation of design development phase

Here site is divided into four main zone and these are connected in one center point where two existing water body are connected through a channel and finally the hard and soft pave are merge with the organic landscape.

Plans



Roof plan

Fig: 3.3 Roof plan (source author)



Fig. 3.4 Master plan (source author)

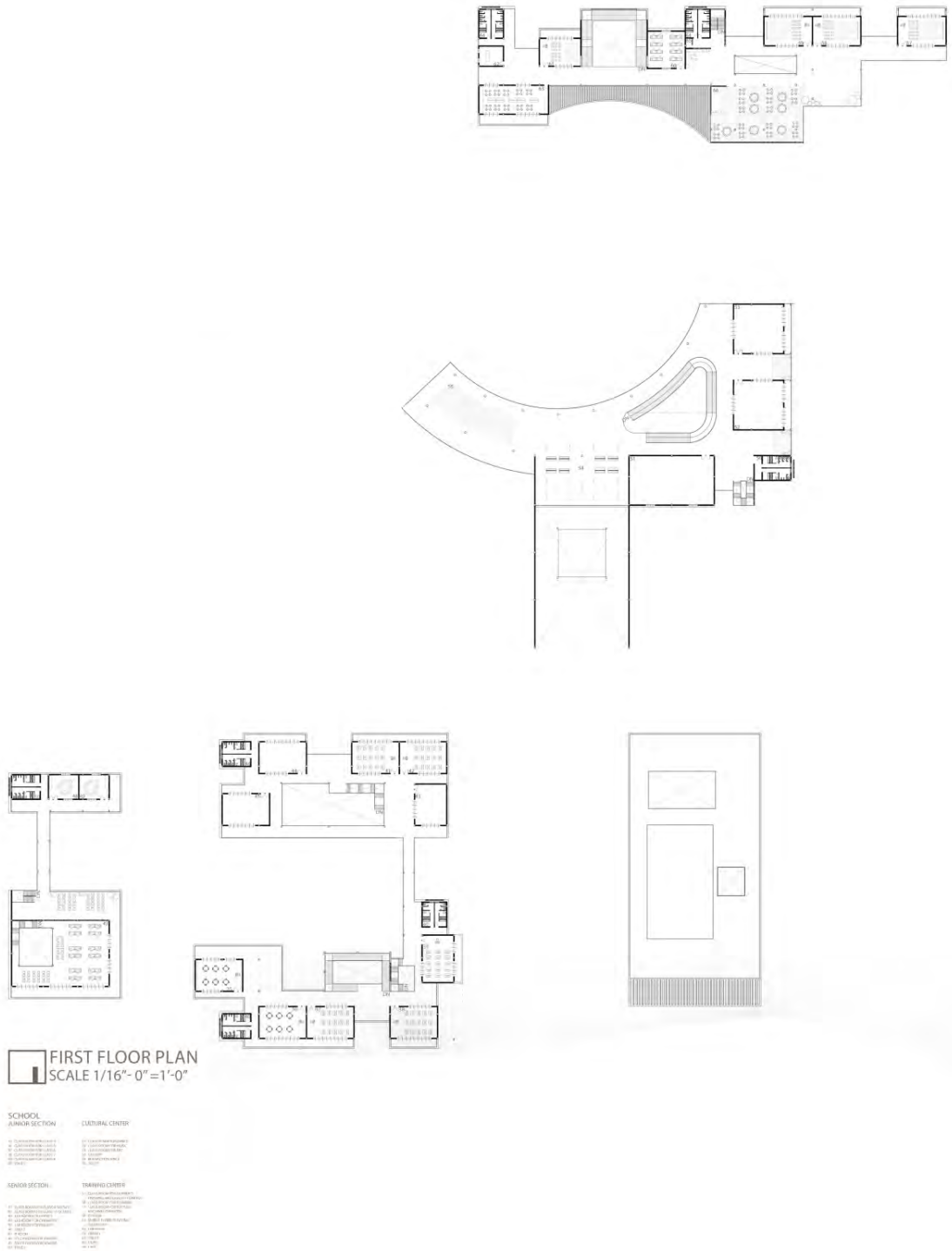


Fig: 3.5 First floor plan (source author)

Sections and elevation



Fig: 3.6 Section bb (source author)



Fig: 3.6 Section aa (source author)



Fig: 3.7 East elevation(source author)

Form development and programmatic layout

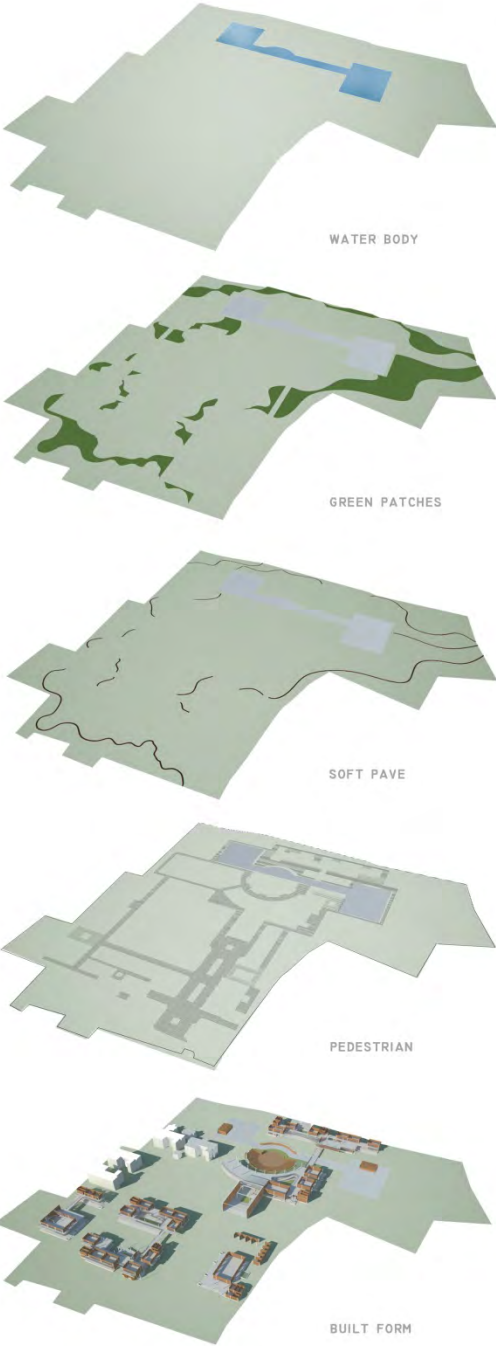


Fig: 3.8 Form development layout (source author)

Perspective



Fig: 3.9 Perspective view 1 (source author)



Fig: 3.10 Perspective view 2 (source author)

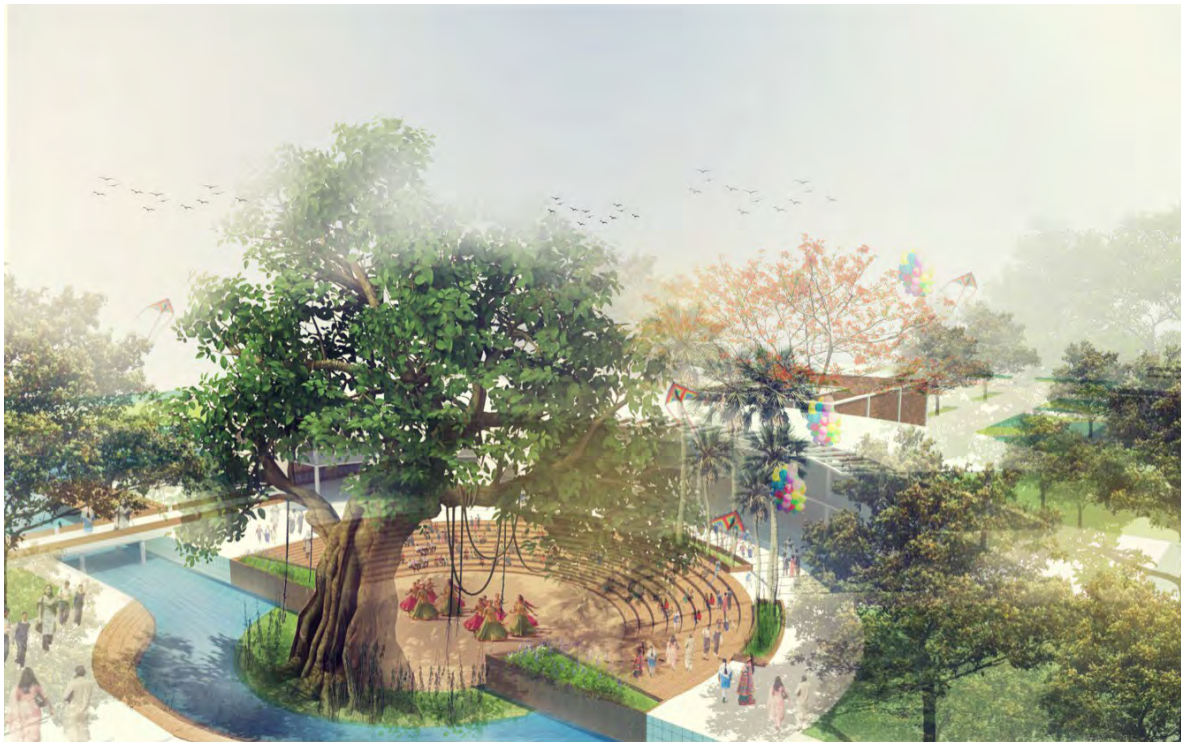


Fig: 3.12 Perspective view 3 (source author)



Fig: 3.13 Perspective view 4 (source author)



Fig: 3.14 Perspective view 5 (source author)

Model photographs



Fig: 3.15 Model picture 1 (source author)



Fig: 3.16 Model picture 2 (source author)



Fig: 3.17 Model picture 3 (source author)



Fig: 3.18 Model picture 4 (source author)

Fig: 3.19 Model picture 5 (source author)



Fig: 3.20 Model picture 6 (source author)



Fig: 3.21 Model picture 7 (source author)

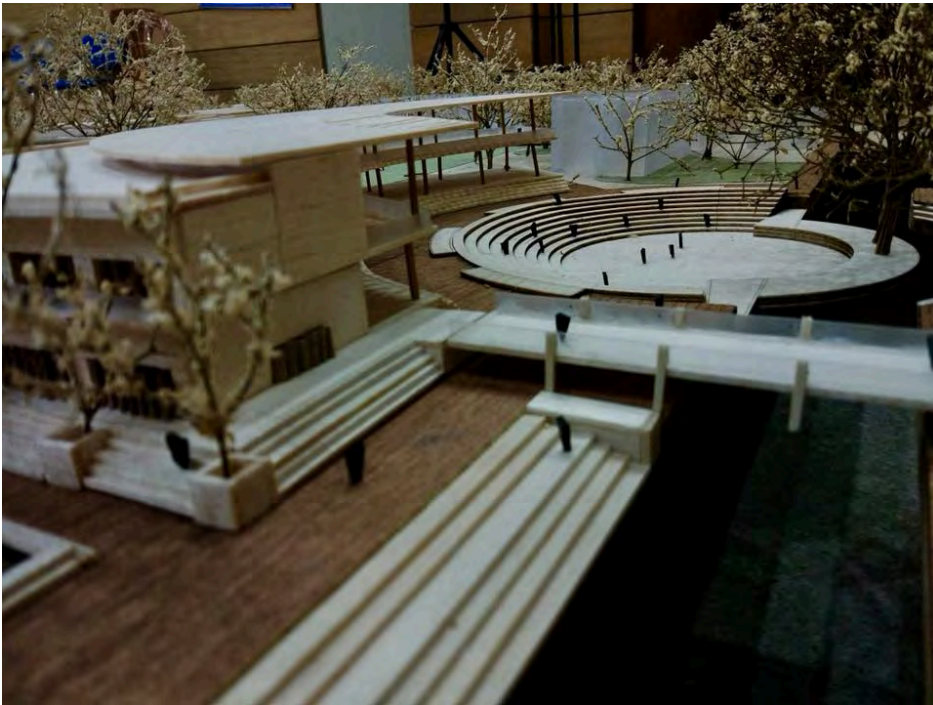


Fig: 3.22 Model picture 8 (source author)

CONCLUSION

In the journey of five years of architectural life I always want to work for society development. So in my thesis project I also choose to work with destitute children for the betterment of our society. I think as a sensible human being this is our duty to focus not only the privileged people but also the underprivileged and poor people. I believed that architecture is for everyone, it cannot define by any particular class of people so I tried my best to perform for society through my project. Finally I aim that if these children are nurtured properly and have proper opportunity they be human asset in future of our country.

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