

Resort amidst Garo Community and Culture

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1.1. Project Brief :

Project Name : Design of a multifarious resorts which responds to the notions of climate and place and endeavors to engage the local landscape and community.

Site :Baromari Mission , NalitabariUpazilla, Sherpur.

Site Area : 19 Acre

Client : Bangladesh parjatan corporation.

1.2 Project Introduction :

Bangladesh is home to numerous flora and fauna and possesses many panoramic beauties but most of them are unexplored. Having all the minimum requirements , the tourism industry could not develop adequately in the country due to the unwillingness of the Governments. Currently , minimum infra-structural arrangement is developing , role of government is now positive , private and public organizations have step forward side by side to attract the local and foreign tourists.,researchers ,dignitaries and foreign delegates.

Bangladesh is not only the country of “Bangalees” as propaganda has been made everywhere . It is true that most of its one hundred and twenty million people identify themselves as Bangalees. From time immemorial more than 45 indigenous communities live in the country . They are known as Adivasis. Adivasi means originally “ inhabitant”. The population of indigenous peoples in bangladesh is more than 2 million.

Indigenous people of Bangladesh are descendants of the original inhabitants of their lands and areas and are strikingly diverse in their culture, religion and patterns of social and economic organization.

For centuries , indigenous peoples are among the most disadvantaged groups in the country. The Bangladesh Government has yet no policy for the development of indigenous peoples , Neither does it recognize “Adivasis” as indigenous peoples. Today their relationship to the land and forest – an elemental symbiosis’s crucial to their survival has been threatened by communal state and politicians and so called development projects.

A vibrant step is just needed to improve the Garos community and give them a platform to improve their economical condition and contribute them to emphasize the future development of tourism here in comparison with other regional and global tourist destination.

1.3. Problem Statements :

The chosen site is now in an abandon condition . In 2008 the local people (Garo) left the place because of the Government policy. Government have already taken some proposals for making eco-park, resorts , motels in Sherpur (Ex- Modhutila Eco- park , Gazini park) . Bangladesh Government do not consult with the indigenous people. They do not even mention the villages of Garo People in their project proposal , instead considering them almost illegal inhabitants of the forest.



The map shows the different indigenous groups of people in Bangladesh.

1.4. Project Rationale :

There are many tourists spots in Sherpur District but there is no proposal taken to involve the garo people on the development of tourism purpose. This project will provide more connection to nature or sense of place. From this concept, the locale people will get a chance to work and improve their financial condition.

1.5. Scope of the Project :

- i. An important economic activity in natural area.
- ii. 2.promote sustainable use of natural resources.
- iii. 3.illustrating the role of the public and private sector in developing tourism in Bangladesh.

1.6. Aims and Objectives of the Project :

The thought of facilitate these ethnic people as well, the awareness of the mainstream society evoked a recommendation or proposal in my mind. The proposal which is already mentioned above, “community based planning”. which will help the minority to

be educated in their very own language and culture and also it is providing the primary education which mandatory for all citizens of Bangladesh. So, this place creates comfort and enhance their learning process as it is their own people, language, place, culture and their very own lifestyle. The objective of this project is to investigate best practice initiatives of sustainability involved in the successful development and management of BAROMARI MISSION eco Resort.eco-tourism, and sustainability . Eco-resort, the research is to be conducted in four phases:

Phase one includes hands-on research through shadowing in different.. There are several critical terms that require defining before proceeding. The first umbrella term is tourism. According to Mathieson and Wall, tourism is loosely defined as “travel outside one’s normal home and workplace, the activities undertaken during the stay and the facilities created to cater for tourist needs,” cited by (Dowling & Fennell, 2003).

The World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) works to raise awareness of travel and tourism as one of the world’s largest industries. According to the WTTC, this industry supports more than 258 million jobs and generates 9.1 percent of the world GDP (WTTC, World Travel & Tourism Council, 2011). Tourism is not, however a simple industry of tourists and tourism providers. It is a complex sector of the economy that needs to combine the efforts of both the public and private sectors to develop a balanced industry, meeting the needs of the economy, local and regional authorities, local communities, and business. In the past, tourism was pursued with only shortsighted goals in mind, leading to the poorly planned and developed regions Eco-tourism boasts hundreds of definitions without a single one which stands out as a

definitive example of what the term means. The term ecotourism was first mentioned by Mexican consultant Hector Ceballos - Lascurain in the 1984 edition of *Americas Birds*. His definition first appeared in the literature in 1987 in a paper entitled "The future of ecoturismo".

According to Hector Ceballos – Lascurain as cited by (Weaver D. , 2006), ecotourism is "traveling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with the specific object of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals, as well as any existing cultural aspects (both past and present) found in these areas." However this definition says nothing about "avoiding resource degradation, having positive impacts on the flora of fauna, optimizing economic impacts or benefits, and/or enhancing the visitors" experience or levels of satisfaction" (Weaver D. , 2006). These ideological attributes only serve to obscure rather than clarify the term. A later definition by of ecotourism David A. Fennel works to incorporate these specifics and defines the term as a "sustainable form of natural resource-based tourism that focuses primarily on experiencing and learning about nature, and which is ethically managed to be low-impact, non-consumptive and locally oriented (control, benefits and scale). It typically occurs in natural areas, and should contribute to the conservation or preservation of such areas" (Fennel, 1999).

Today eco-tourism as it applies to an eco-resort is heavily dependent upon the situational dynamics and setting upon which it is applied. Eco-tourists are often rated on a hard to soft scale and as such an eco-resort will model itself in such a fashion to attract a specific segment. According to Weaver, hard eco-tourists have the following characteristic (Weaver D. , 2001):

1. Biocentric
2. Have a deep commitment to environmental issues
3. Believe activities should enhance resources
4. Are desirous of a deep, meaningful interaction with nature
5. Prefer small groups and few amenities

Weaver then defines soft eco-tourists with the following characteristics:

1. Anthropocentric
2. possessing a shallow commitment to environmental issues and a steady state attitude
3. desirous of only passive engagement with nature
4. preferring large groups and numerous amenities
5. these are essentially mass tourists who enjoy tangible contact with nature

Based on the target market, the management and philosophy will change as the owners decide to pursue hard or soft eco-tourists, thus changing the definition of eco-tourism at the specific property. A simple definition of eco-tourism as provided by the International Ecotourism Society.

(TIES) defines the term as "Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people" (TIES, The International Ecotourism Society,

2011). The basic principles for eco-tourism activities as outlined by TIES are similar to those outlined by authors such as (Weaver D. , 2001), (Buckley, 1994), and (Dowling & Fennell, 2003) eco-tourism principles provided by TIES (TIES, The International Ecotourism Society,2011) are:

1. Minimize impact.
2. Build environmental and cultural awareness and respect.
3. Provide positive experiences for both visitors and hosts.
4. Provide direct financial benefits for conservation.
5. Provide financial benefits and empowerment for local people.
6. Raise sensitivity to host countries' political, environmental, and social climate.

The definition for the term sustainability traces its roots back to 1980"s, when for the first time the environmental movement began to rise globally, coinciding with the increase of tourists

visiting natural areas. the goals of sustainable tourism are:

1. To develop greater awareness and understanding of the significant contributions that tourism can make to the environment and the economy.
2. The promote equity in development.
3. To improve the quality of life of the host community.
4. To provide a high quality of experience for the visitor.
5. To maintain the quality of the environment on which the foregoing objectives depend

1.7 Aim and objectives of this project -

Aims :

- i. Involves travel to natural destinations
- ii. Builds environmental awareness
- iii. Provide direct financial benefits for conservation
- iv. Provides financial benefits and empowerment for local people

- v. Respects local culture
- vi. Supports human right and democratic movement
- vii. To identify the challenge tourism industry currently facing
- viii. To explore the future possible development
- ix. To develop a strong possible development
- x. To develop a strong economic footprint for the garo people

Objective :

The project will be conceived to be both climatically and socially reactive to its local. Deliberate efforts will be taken to consult and incorporate the customs and contributions of the local community within the conceptual design process. The construction methods will adopt creates training and jobs for the neighbouring village .About 50% of the workers will be required from surrounding community.

The thought of facilities these ethic people as well the awareness of the mainstream society evoked a recommendation or proposal which is already mentioned avobe “community based planning” which is helping the minority to be educated in their very own language and culture and also it is providing the primary education which mandatory for all citizens of Bagladesh, so this place create comfort and enhance their learning process as it is their own people.(Khan,2014)

LITERATURE REVIEW-

2.1 The Tourism Industry-

"Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited." (UNWTO)

According to Mathieson and Wall, tourism is the temporary movement of people from their natural places of living or work to destinations, their activities, and the amenities and services to meet their needs. Each and every destination has impact on the area or the country. A Destination opens the door to demonstrate cultural heritage, exchange views, generate foreign exchange, develop the employment scenario, and strengthen the revenue reserve of the government and so on. Negative impacts include loss of cultural identity, environmental damage, and spread of infectious disease.

2.2 Tourism in the Developing World and in South Asia-

Tourists now find European and North American destinations less attractive and intend to travel to LDCs (Telfer and Sharpley, 2008). One of the reasons is rapid emergence of tourism in LDCs and another is financial advantages than the traditional destinations from the first world. Tourism operations by MNCs in LDCs create new opportunities and different kind of arrangement which the tourists always look for. Most of the South Asian countries are booming in their tourism sectors. Among all the South Asian nations, India and the Maldives receive the most foreign currencies. Sri Lanka is not behind the race

and the policy makers of the country declared 2010 as the year of tourism. They are promoting their twelve different components throughout the year. The Maldives is one of the sensual and honeymoon destinations of the world. Each and every state of India is also promoting their own state in every way possible.

The authority of Bangladesh at last realised the importance of tourism development to add extra revenue to the GDP of the country. Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism along with PPP has agreed to bring the tourism industry of the country forward. GoB has already declared to observe 2011 as the year of tourism and allocated Tk. 2.83 billion for the FY 2010-11 (Ministry of Finance), the highest ever allocation in tourism sector. Private sectors are more concerned in building infrastructures i.e. hotels, motels, resorts, amusement parks.

2.3 Sustainable Tourism-

Four types of stakeholders including government authorities, the local business community, the local community and visitors remain involved in tourism at any destination (Bushell, 2001). For developing a successful tourist destination, the stakeholders are required to formulate an integrated plan. If all stakeholders do their part accordingly and remain responsible for their own actions, the sector of tourism will surely flourish."Sustainable tourism should make optimal use of environmental resources that constitute a key element in tourism development, maintaining essential ecological processes and helping to conserve natural heritage and biodiversity."
(UNWTO) For successful sustainability programme awareness, understanding and commitment to sustainability goals from management and staff are required (Speck,

2002). According to Butler's (1980 cited in Weaver, 2006) Destination Life Cycle, unmonitored and unplanned tourism development resulting into ultimate weakness which may shake the foundation of tourism.

Proper facilities and accommodation is one of the first conditions for implementing sustainable tourism. It also requires assurance of booming of a destination and continuous investment to keep the pace of development. It also need be ensure the ecological balance, conservation and biodiversity. Sustainable tourism should not change or spoil the cultural resources, national and social values.

2.4 Tourism in Bangladesh-

Now-a-days, traditional tourist interest on some selected countries has changed. They now intend to explore new areas avoiding the over-crowded destinations. By identifying this changing behavior and trend in global tourist movement, many countries have developed their own tourism industry. Bangladesh is holding high potentiality for tourism. This sector might result multiplier effect on the country's economy by not only earning foreign currencies but also creating new job opportunities for the huge unemployed population. Realising the fact, GoB has decide to observe 2011 as the year of tourism to acquaint the people with the country's tourist resources.

Bangladesh

Geographical Coordinates

24 00 N, 90 00 E

Area- 56977 sq. miles or 147570 sq. km.

Capital-Dhaka

Currency-Taka (TK)

Local Time-GMT + 6

Population-156,118,464 (July 2010 est.)

Weather-

Tropical; mild winter (October to March); hot, humid summer (March to June); humid, warm rainy monsoon (June to October)

Visitor Arrivals (in 2005)

207,662 Table 1: Bangladesh Statistics (Bangladesh Pocket Year Book, 2009; The World Factbook)

Tourism sector in Bangladesh is mainly supervised by public sector. Government regulates the tourism sector through Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC), the National Tourism Organization (NTO). With the twofold responsibility of development and promotion of tourism, BPC was established in the year 1972 and commenced business as a Corporation in January 1973. BPC, a semi-autonomous organization is responsible for providing tourism services to construct and run hotels, restaurants, operate duty free shops, transportation and car rental, establish and administer tourism training institution. NTO, on the other hand, is mainly a tourism service provider and promoter of tourism product. To foster the rapid growth of the tourism industry, GoB declared the National Tourism Policy in 1992.

Figure 3: Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism & Other Travels (1996-2005)

[Source: Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation]

The tourism industry of Bangladesh has received around Tk. 550 million between 1972 and 2006 while PPP has invested Tk. 1.8 billion on twenty tourism projects FY 2010-11. However, the GoB has realized the importance of tourism sector and shifted from their previous position since FY 2009-10. GoB has allocated Tk. 2.28 billion in the national budget of FY 2009-10 while allocation in 2010-11 amounts Tk. 2.83 billion (MoF, 2010) for the tourism sector. World class accommodation is one of the highest priorities to boost the tourism industry of any country. That is why, nearly 500 hotels, 40 resorts and 15 amusement parks (New Age, 2005) have been built at popular tourist destinations, including Dhaka, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet, Bogra and Khulna during the last two years.

2.5 Methodology-

A theoretical approach provides a "guiding framework for analyzing and interpreting the data" (Finn, 2000). It helps a researcher to remain consistent while collecting data and knowledge from them (Jennings, 2001). There are a number of theoretical approaches for research but only very few are appropriate (Veal, 2006).

Conducting the research, the researcher has mainly used secondary data and qualitative methodologies. Qualitative methodologies are associated with the interpretive approach of research (Veal, 2006). Jennings (2001) mentions researcher-participants subjective relationship as well as the participants considering the researcher as an "insider". Unstructured research design, data displayed in textual form,

highlighting key themes and a specific study setting are other qualitative features (Veal, 2006).

The advantage of using secondary data is the freedom from arbitration "by the interaction between the researcher and researched" (Jennings, 2001). Data from MoF, BPC, MoCAT, SB, and NTO mainly helped to have a clear idea about the condition of tourism in Bangladesh from government's view. Future suggestions for sustainable tourism in Bangladesh by the authorities of Jamuna Resort, Padma Resort, Foy's Lake Resort and Motel Atlantis have helped the researcher in conducting the research successfully.

The data collected from different sources has been analysed to assess the future growth of the economy of Bangladesh. One major problem in collecting data on tourism in Bangladesh is that there is no updated database in any authorities of the government nor the private sector has any recent statistics on the sector. Government bodies are rather non-cooperative rather than the private tourist operators.

Jamuna Resort, Padma Resort, Foy's Lake Resort and Motel Atlantis authorities only provided their suggestion for creating a tourism friendly environment in the country. As most of the government bodies in Bangladesh have linked to internet in 2010 and most of the officials do not have email address, they could not be reached. Data from BPC and MoCAT have covered most of the data collected on the present scenario of tourism in Bangladesh.

Most of the tourist facilities are offered by the private sector but do not possess any data on tourism in Bangladesh as they are only concerned about their business. However,

suggestions provided by the private sector tourist operators have also been added in the research paper so that the policy makers can consider them while formulating future policies for sustainable tourism in Bangladesh.

2.6 Result and Analysis-

For conducting the research successfully, primary and secondary data has been compiled and sectioned into several themes. The challenges and opportunities of tourism in Bangladesh have been identified through the analysis of data. It not only identifies the possibilities of tourism sector in Bangladesh but also forecasts the tourism potential of the country. The outcomes of the analysis are enlisted here:

2.7 Tourists visiting Bangladesh-

Data from BPC and SB reveals the nationality and real purpose of the tourist visiting Bangladesh. Tastes of the tourists vary from person to person, even region to region; so, it is better to understand the tourist pattern of the country.

2.7.1 Types of Tourists-

Analysing the data it is found that tourists visit Bangladesh mainly on three purposes. However, higher percentage of 42 visits on business purpose while 23 percent visit for pleasure. Representative of BPC stated that the percentage of tourist visiting for pleasure is increasing day by day as the tourism products of the country are improving rapidly.

Figure 4: Purpose of the tourists for visiting (Source: BPC)

Nationality of Tourists

2.7.2 Arrivals-

Africa	America	E/A & Pacific	Europe	M/East	A/Asia
1730	18673	35976	48961	2861	99459

Table 2: Foreign Visitor Arrivals by Region 2005 (Source: BPC) Data analysis of the year 2005 shows that 48 percent tourists visiting the country are from the Asian nations while visitors from Europe hold the second position with 24 percent. Percentage of tourist arrival from Asia Pacific, America, Africa and Middle East are 17, 9, 1 and 1 percent respectively. The number of tourists from SAARC countries total 99010 which means only 449 tourists from the rest of Asian nations have visited the country in 2005.

2.8 Tourism Products in Bangladesh-

Tourists naturally compares the products a destination is offering with another one for ensuring the proper utilization of both money and time as well as peace of mind, relaxation, perfect ambience, improved accommodation and so on. Therefore, it is the duty of the policymakers of a destination to take necessary action for providing the tourism products to the tourists according to the demand.

2.9 Accommodation-

World class accommodation is one of the highest priorities to boost the tourism industry of any country. In the previous years both the public and private sector have realised the need of accommodation of higher standard in the country. That is why, nearly 500 hotels, 40 resorts and 15 amusement parks (New Age, 2005) have been built at popular tourist destinations, including Dhaka, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet, Bogra and Khulna during the last two years. Even the government run BPC has increased their area of coverage to 16 regions with 5 hotels, 17 motels and one cottage.

2.10 Tourism Product-

Bangladesh with three World Heritage Sites - Mahasthangarh, Mosque City of Bagerhat and the Sundarbans, has a lot to offer to the tourists. World's longest 120 km long sandy beach of Cox's Bazar along with Patenga, Parki, Teknaf, St. Martin Island and Kuakata beach will definitely quench the thirst of beach lovers. The beauty of the largest mangrove forest in the world, the Sundarbans, can amaze anyone while travelling in steam boats and experiencing the diversity and ecosystem of the forest.

The lake district of Rangamati, the lake town of Kaptai, the hilltop town of Khagrachhari and the roof of Bangladesh: Bandarban will bring the tourists close to nature they may not have gone before. Archeological sites of Buddhists monasteries, Hindu temples and Muslim mosques and palaces can educate the tourist seeking archeological knowledge of South Asia and Bangladesh. Besides these, there are many places of interest in the country which might draw the attractions of the tourists.

2.11 Impacts of Tourism-

National and global impacts of tourism influence the overall situation of a country concerning its economy, socio-economic condition, ecology and environment. Tourism enriches economy, exchanges social and cultural values, and conserves nature; however, it has some negative impacts as well.

2.11.1 Economic Impact-

Tourists contribute to sales, profits, jobs, tax revenues, and income in an area or a country. Tourism activity normally focuses on changes in sales, income, and employment in a region. Thus, the economic benefits of tourism are well documented. In case of Bangladesh, contribution of tourism in the economy of the country is gradually increasing. The contribution of the sector is expected to get higher in the forthcoming years due to gigantic investment of public and private sector. The contribution of travel & tourism to GDP is expected to rise from 3.9% (Tk. 265.9 billion) in 2010 to 4.1% (Tk. 788.4 billion) by 2020 (WTTC, 2007). It is also anticipated to create an employment opportunity of 2,373,000 in 2010 which might increase to 3,114,000 by 2010. In the current year, an estimated amount of Tk. 64.0 billion is expected to be invested in travel & tourism sector.

It is not necessary that tourism has all positive impacts. Tourism is closely associated with uncontrolled, unsustainable and massed tourism growth. With a purpose of making money by selling experiences, tourism is mainly dominated by private enterprises. Market led planning can fail to achieve the objectives of sustainable tourism. Like all

industries, impacts do occur, but the extent to which impacts are negative can be minimised.

2.11.2 Socio-Cultural Impact-

An interface for cultural exchange, tourism facilitates the interaction between communities and visitors. As travels means to discover those things unknown or forgotten within ourselves, people want to interact with other cultures, learn about traditions and even confront themselves with new perspectives on life and society.

Tourism can serve as a supportive force for peace, foster pride in cultural traditions and help avoid urban relocation by creating local jobs. The society can take the valuable aspects of another society vis-à-vis culture through tourism. The more one knows and learns about a destination, the more fulfilling the experience would be.

As tourism involves movement of people to different geographical locations, and establishment of social relations between people who would otherwise not meet, cultural clashes can take place as a result of differences in cultures, ethnicity, religion, values, lifestyles, languages, and levels of prosperity. The interest shown by tourists also contributes to the sense of self-worth of the artists and helps to conserve a cultural tradition, cultural erosion due to the commoditization of cultural goods.

2.11.3 Environmental Impact-

Tourism has beneficial effects on the environment by contributing to environmental protection and conservation. It raises the awareness of environmental values and can serve as a tool to finance protection of natural areas. Most of the national parks are now conserved by the public administration due to the rising demand of tourism. The

GoBhas decided to conserve all the forests, places of natural beauties and build a marine park at Cox's Bazar to draw the attraction of the tourists from the each corner of the world.

Development of tourism can gradually destroy the environmental resources on which it depends. Land and water witness the most negative impacts of tourism in the country. For the development of the sector, more and more lands are used to build infrastructure to create facilities for the tourists resulting to the shortage of land and water as well. Sewerage littering, deforestation, air and noise pollution are some of the many negative impacts of tourism on environment.

2.12 Serving the Garo Tribe in Bangladesh-

The Garo community is one of the major tribes in Bangladesh. At least 350 million (mill) people worldwide are classified as indigenous, and about two million indigenous people of 45 different distinct ethnic communities live in Bangladesh (Costa & Dutta 2007, GOB 2008). These indigenous people of Bangladesh have distinctive social and cultural practices, languages and customs that are commonly referred to within the communities as 'Adivasis'. The existence of these people with their traditional way of life and culture that has been practiced for centuries has enriched the cultural and social diversity of the region. Among the indigenous people, the Garo population is one of the largest indigenous communities in Bangladesh, comprising approximately 0.1 to 0.13 mill people (Islam 2008, Burling 1997, Drong, 2004). They live in the north-eastern part of Bangladesh, with the highest presence in the Gazipur, Mymensingh, Netrokona, Tangail, Sherpur, Jamalpur and Sylhet districts. According to

the history books, the Garo tribe entered Bangladesh in the first century. They were refugees from Mongolia and came to this region through Tibet.



The emergence of Garo society (Source: Mostofa,2016)

The Garo have stayed in Bangladesh for thousands of years. Initially, they followed a religion called Sonatoni. Today, nearly 100 percent of the Garo tribe practices Christianity, though a few still believe in Sonatoni. Garos have their own language, Achik, which is completely different from the local language, Bengali. Achik has several accents/branches such as Habeng, Attong, etc.

The Garo tribe also has its own culture. Their dress, food habits and celebration styles can be easily distinguished from the Bengalis and other tribes.

The people from the Garo tribe have different features than the original inhabitants of Bangladesh (Bengali people). They are a little shorter and have fair skin. Their eyes and nose are similar to their ancestors from Mongolia.

Compared to the other tribal groups, the Garo tribe is little advanced in education and social activities. The first Garo church (Garo Baptist Convention) was established in

1910. Many missionaries and evangelists from Europe and North America worked among the Garo people over the decades.

Being a part of a developing country, the Garo community also suffers from poverty. Many Garo families are deprived of education.

Garos in the villages and in remote places suffer from lack of clean water and sanitation. There are many villages like Gobindopur and Nalchapra, which greatly need hospitals and medical facilities.

The people from the Garo community have to go to the local pharmacy for minor diseases or injuries. For major problems, they have to take the patient to the town, which is about 35 kilometers away.

The Garo have only one high school (sixth through 10th grade) with a capacity of only 300 children. This government school has only nine teachers. There are also two primary schools in those villages with limited capacity and facilities.

2.12.1 Housing –

The houses of the Garo people are made of bamboo walls and straw or tin roofs. Some houses have mud walls with a roof of straw and plastic sheets. House are typically 7 feet wide and 14 feet long. The Garo build their own houses. Usually they have free spaces in front of their houses. They keep cows, chicken and ducks as pets.

2.12.2 Family Structure-

Garos families usually have an average of two to three children.

Thirty percent of the Garos people have completed high school. However, the remaining 70 percent have not; the poor families can't afford to send their children to school.

The government of Bangladesh has ensured that all children can attend primary school. But many children from the Garo community drop out after the primary level.

The educated people from the Garo community work in nongovernmental and other corporate organizations. The poorer Garos people earn their keep by working as day laborers, usually in the crop fields for nine or 10 hours daily.

2.12.3 Transportation-

Available transportation in Garo villages is cycle or rickshaw, especially for long distances. But since most people can't afford the rickshaw fare, they walk. Cycle-vans are used to carry goods.

2.12.4 Socio- cultural sector-

In the Garo culture, both male and female have to work for the family. The interesting part is that the Garo ladies get ownership of the properties from the family, a tradition completely opposite of the Bengali people.

The Garo festivals are very colorful and full of music and dancing. Christmas and Easter are the two major religious festivals. Their biggest cultural festival is called Wangala.

Wangala is the festival when the Garo thank God for the new crops. It takes place just after the harvesting period. The Garo prepare *pitha* (homemade pies), sweets and other food to celebrate this occasion. At the celebration, Garo girls wear their traditional dress and sprinkle puffed rice and dry rice with their hands.

2.12.5 Dresses-

The traditional dress of the Garo ladies is called *Dokbanda*, a combination of a long skirt and blouse. The gents wear regular shirts, trousers and *lungi* (Bangladeshi skirt for men).

2.12.6 Food-

The favorite dishes of the Garo are pork, snails, eel and little tortoises. They use a special substance called *Khari* to make the food more tasteful. They prepare the *Khari* at home.

2.12.7 Educational Sector-

As per private survey in 1997, there were about 130,000 Garos in Bangladesh. By this time it may be increased. The literacy rate of the Garos is more than 90%. Young boys

and girls are studying in the colleges and universities and about 15% to 20% Garos are now living in the towns and cities of the country and economically self-reliant. But politically they are totally powerless and deprived. Actually, the Garos do not get any facilities or support to be self-development and security from the Government, though they had a State Minister. The Garos are oppressed and neglected.

SITE AND CONTEXT ANALYSIS

3.1 SITE APPRAISAL-

3.1.1. Environmental consideration:

Sustainable Practices for an eco resort

It is considered as any form of tourism that does not reduce the availability of resources and does not inhibit future travelers from enjoying the same experience. If the presence of large numbers of tourists disturbs an animal's mating patterns so that there are fewer of that species in the future than that visit was not sustainable. Kayaking school on a free flowing river is an example of sustainable tourism.

Eco Resorts are generally more accurately described as "any activity or facility operating in an environmentally friendly fashion". A lodge with composting toilets, gray water system, and solar powered lighting is probably "green". There are varying degrees of "greenness"; an awareness of where resources are coming from and where wastes are going is at the heart of the idea.

Best practice begins with sustainability in architecture which is a constantly evolving set of solutions. An important aspect of sustainable architecture is passive climate control, which is healthier and more sustainable than efforts to insulate the building and its occupants from the climate. Passive climate control is built into the architecture and design, and includes open floor plans, cross-ventilation, louvered ceilings, use of shade, ample windows, the use of local materials, water, energy and waste solutions, noise control, and numerous other features.

A probable organizational model for the eco-resort will include functional departments

for the owners, general manager, front office, housekeeping, food and beverage, maintenance, HR, accounting, marketing, and tour operators.

3.1.2 Energy Management-

Energy management solutions include the minimization of the need for energy, increase the efficiency of energy use, and control the supply and recovery of energy where possible. Some of these principles can be implemented through the installation of CFL bulbs, no AC usage, use of natural light, and use clean energy sources.

3.1.3 Water management-

Simple management solutions include the capture and storage of fresh rainwater, reduced consumption, use grey water in gardens and toilets, prevention of wastage, installation of low-flow water fixtures, installation of low-flushing or composting toilets, and planting of only native and drought resistant plants.

3.1.4 Waste and pollution-

Some management solutions include reduced packaging, donation of left-over food, recycling of scraps, the use of green cleaning and Maintenance chemicals, reduction use of fuel consuming vehicles, and start-up of waste management programme. These management solutions should be visible to the guests residing in the eco resorts so they have the chance to grasp an idea and at the same time create awareness on sustainable tourism.

3.1.5 Material management –

The resort designer should aim at reduction of quantities of materials used. The selected materials should be durable and of low and affordable economic value so it can be changed after a course of 2 or one year if confronts adverse conditions of weather. The materials used should be abundant in the area and preferably be obtained from renewable resources and harvested in a sustainable manner. Materials should be reusable and with low carbon footprint. Materials used should be such that they reduce the carbon footprint of the building or the ecoresort. The materials should not adversely affect human health, should cooperate to operating energy efficiency, should require minimal manufacturing and processing as well as have low embodied energy,

3.2 Key factors and requirements of an ecological resort-

Environmental protection in Eco Resorts is at a high level of ecological efficiency and careful

use of resources without compromising comfort. It includes:

- Waste and waste water management
- Water and energy saving measures as well as often the use of renewable energy
- Consistent waste separation in all areas which can be noticed and appreciated by the guests
- It should be located in a natural area, or in a rural area within a short distance to a natural area, and should not be significantly impacted by a town site, noise, traffic, smog or pollution.
- It should employ systems that protect the environment from pollution and degradation
- It often employs energy saving tactics and possibly renewable energy technology

3.3 Basic requirements for an ecological resort:

- Visitor & Reception Centre
- Environmental Education & Research Centre
- Recreation & Health Facilities (Tennis Courts, Pool, Spa, Fitness Centre, Health Centre)
- Convenience & Resort Stores
- Active Recreation Playing Field
- Restaurants & Bar
- Function/Conference Centre
- Staff Accommodation Units
- Water Arrival Facility (Jetty)
- Airstrip

Infrastructure Facilities including Sewerage Treatment Works, Water Production/Recycling,

- Electricity Generator and Telecommunications
- Maintenance & Store Facilities.

3.4 Characteristics of Ecotourism:

- Involves travel to natural destinations: These destinations are often remote areas, whether inhabited or uninhabited, and are usually under some kind of environmental protection at the national, international, communal or private level.
- Minimizes Impact: Tourism causes damage. Ecotourism strives to minimize the adverse affects of hotels, trails, and other infrastructure by using either recycled materials or plentifully available local building materials, renewable sources of energy,

recycling and safe disposal of waste and garbage, and environmentally and culturally sensitive architectural design. Minimization of impact also requires that the numbers and mode of behavior of tourists be regulated to ensure limited damage to the ecosystem.

- □ Builds environmental awareness: Ecotourism means education, for both tourists and residents of nearby communities. Well before departure tour operators should supply travelers with reading material about the country, environment and local people, as well as a code of conduct for both the traveler and the industry itself. This information helps prepare the tourist as The Ecotourism Societies guidelines state “to learn about the places and peoples visited” and “to minimize their negative impacts while visiting sensitive environments and cultures”.

- □ Provides direct financial benefits for conservation: Ecotourism helps raise funds for environmental protection, research and education through a variety of mechanisms, including park entrance fees, Tour Company, hotel, airline and airport taxes and voluntary contributions.

- □ Provides financial benefits and empowerment for local people: National Parks and other conservation areas will only survive if there are “happy people” around their perimeters. The local community must be involved with and receive income and other tangible benefits (potable water, roads, health clinics, etc.) from the conservation area and its tourist facilities. Campsites, lodges, guide services, restaurants and other

concessions should be run by or in partnership with communities surrounding a park or other tourist destination.

- ☐Respects local culture: Ecotourism is not only “greener” but also less culturally intrusive

and exploitative than conventional tourism.

- ☐Supports human rights and democratic movements: Although tourism often is glibly hailed as a tool for building international understanding and world peace, this does not happen automatically; frequently in fact tourism bolsters the economies of repressive and undemocratic states. Mass tourism pays scant attention to the political system of the

host country or struggles within it, unless civil unrest spills over into attacks on tourists.

Ecotourism demands a more holistic approach to travel, one in which participants strive to respect, learn about and benefit both the local environment and local communities.

Ideally, ecotourism should also satisfy several criteria, such as:

- ☐Conservation of biological diversity and cultural diversity through ecosystem protection

- ☐Promotion of sustainable use of biodiversity, by providing jobs to local populations

- ☐Sharing of socio-economic benefits with local communities and indigenous peoples by

having their informed consent and participation in the management of ecotourism enterprises

- ☐Tourism to unspoiled natural resources, with minimal impact on the environment being a

primary concern.

- ☐Minimization of tourism’s own environmental impact

- Affordability and lack of waste in the form of luxury
- Local culture, flora and fauna being the main attractions

3.5 Potential positive and negative impacts-

Depending on how the eco resort is built, constructed and operated it can have a wide range of positive and negative impacts on the surrounding biodiversity and local communities. While a well designed lodge can benefit the local areas tremendously, a poorly designed resort can have serious negative effects on the biodiversity and environment around.

3.6 Potential positive impacts-

3.6.1.Community benefit:

Local communities can earn revenue from an ecologic business.

The community may choose to run and operate the lodge itself. It can also ear revenue by charging fees to an ecotourism operator for the use of its land. Other benefits include employment of community members and reinvestment of the eco resort profits into social projects such as school, clinics in the local community and increased access to grants, donations and other types of financial assistance.

3.6.2.Environmental benefit-

Through the use of responsible materials and practices ecologies can minimize their impact on the surrounding environment. For example, the use of eco-efficiency business materials, including natural construction materials, environmental friendly insecticides, composting toilets, renewable resources such as

solar energy. They are also a good way to promote „green“ architectural design and lowimpact construction. Some ecolodges have leased the surrounding area to establish private nature reserves or wildlife management areas.

3.6.3 Social benefit:

An integral part is the promotion of recycling, energy efficiency, waste management, water conservation, and creation of economic opportunities for local communities. It increases the interaction of people between different cultures and social norms. Eco tourism helps train and employ local people at fair wages. It contributes to the local economy and helps demonstrate that eco tourism is a more sustainable long term way to earn income than to destroy or alter habitats for short term gains. Above all it allows local communities to benefit financially from eco tourism.

3.7. Potential Negative impacts-

The presence of an ecolodge in a certain rural setting also presents a number of challenges to the conservation and community development. If they do not follow the sound practices of ecotourism they can also cause serious damage to the surrounding biodiversity and environment waste materials, taming and keeping wild animals in captivity for guest entertainment. Also if the lodge does not promote stakeholder participation, including the training and employment of local people, purchase of food and crafts from local vendors.

3.8 Site analysis-

3.8.1. Location-

The site is located in NalitabariUpazila. It is an upazila of Sherpur district, in the division of Mymensingh ,Bangladesh. It is bounded by Meghalaya state of India on the north, SHERPURSADAR and NAKLA upazilas on the south, HALUAGHAT upazila on the east, JHENAIGATI upazila on the west.



Fig : 1 : site in google image



Fig : 2 : site in google image





Fig : 3 : existing site

3.8.2.Geography-

Nalitabari is located at 25°05'00"N 90°11'43"E /25.0833°N 90.1954°E . It has 42698 households and total area 327.61 km². Taragongbajar is the main populated place. All hotels and shops are found here also.

3.8.3.Demographics-

As of the 1991 Bangladesh census, Nalitabari has a population of 226332. Males constitute 50.75% of the population, and females 49.25%. This Upazila's eighteen up population is 103043. Nalitabari has an average literacy rate of 19.5% (7+ years), and the national average of 32.4% literate.^[2]

3.8.4.Administration-

Nalitabari has 12 Unions/Wards, 108 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 138 villages .

3.8.5.Socio Economic sector-

Archaeological heritage and relics Kamla Rani or SutanaliDighi (Nalitabari).

Historical events A great peasant assemblage of the eastern region of the undivided India was held in this upazila in 1937. In 1971 many freedom fighters including Commander NazmulAhsan were killed in an encounter with Pakistan army at ChellakhaliKhal (canal). The Pak army killed 185 innocent people at village Sohagpur of this upazila.

Marks of the War of Liberation Mass grave 1 (Nakugaon), martyr memorial monument 1.

Religious institutions Mosque 364, temple 20, church 19, tomb 10.

Literacy rate and educational institutions Average literacy 34.27%; male 37.71%, female 30.72%. Educational institutions: college 4, technical college 1, secondary school 33, primary school 96, madrasa 52. Noted educational institutions: NazmulSmriti College (1972), NalitabariShahidAbdur Rashid Mohila College (1996), Hiranmayee High School (1919), Taraganj Pilot High School (1927), Taraganj Pilot Girl's High School (1959), TaraganjFazil Madrasa (1950), GarkandaMohilaAlim Madrasa (1994).

3.8.6.Culturalorganisations-

Library 1, club 20, theatre group 2, cinema hall 2, social organisation 10, playground 20.

3.8.7.Important installations and Tourist spots –

MadhutilaEcopark, Rubber Dam on the bank of Bhogairiver.

3.8.8.Income Source-

Main sources of income Agriculture 70.06%, non-agricultural labourer 6.25%, industry 0.57%, commerce 8.59%, transport and communication 2.15%, service 2.93%, construction 0.64%, religious service 0.17%, rent and remittance 0.13% and others 8.51%.

Ownership of agricultural land Landowner 55.02%, landless 44.98%; agricultural landowner: urban 42.45% and rural 56.51%.

Main crops Paddy, jute, wheat, potato, mustard, vegetables.

Extinct or nearly extinct crops Jute, sweet potato, kaun, linseed, arahar.

Main fruits Mango, jackfruit, litchi, banana.

Fisheries, dairies and poultries Fishery 5, dairy 21, poultry 15, hatchery 2, nursery 4.

3.8.9.Communication facilities-

Pucca road 220 km, semi-pucca road 100 km, mud road 256.66 km.

Extinct or nearly extinct traditional transport Palanquin, bullock cart.

Noted manufactories Rice mill 70, ice factory 2, welding factory 20.

Cottage industries Goldsmith, blacksmith, potteries, weaving, bamboo and cane work, wood work, tailoring.

3.8.10.Market Facilities-

Hats, bazars and fairs Hats and bazars are 41, most noted of which are Nalitabari Bazar, Araiani Bazar, NaianiGhatpara Bazar, Koter Bazar and Barmari Bazar.

Main exports Rice, banana, vegetables.

3.8.11. Access to electricity -

Access to electricity All the wards and unions of the upazila are under rural electrification net-work. However 9.21% of the dwelling households have access to electricity.

Natural resources White soil, pebble, bolder, white sand.

3.8.12. Sources of drinking water -

Sources of drinking water Tube-well 85.9%, pond 0.86%, tap 0.62% and others 12.62%.

3.8.13. Sanitation-

Sanitation 33.19% (rural 29.51% and urban 64.21%) of dwelling households of the upazila use sanitary latrines and 52.35% (rural 55.69% and urban 24.23%) of dwelling households use non-sanitary latrines; 14.46% of households do not have latrine facilities.

Health centres Upazila health complex 1, family planning centre 6, community clinic 13, satellite clinic 2.

Natural disasters Many people were victims of the famine of 1943.' (banglapedia,2015)

3.9. Site surroundings-

The site is surrounded by some other small villages of Garo ethnic groups. Basically the site is a wonderful piece of nature surrounded by hill and low lands. It is near the Bangladesh-India border. The Baromari crusade is here. In 1940 Father Young Shaishi bought the current church.

He built a pilgrimage and named it as Baromari Catholic mission. In 1947 he established a Convent and a hospital and gave the responsibilities to the sisters.

There are 2 stores, JAJOK, boys and girls hostel, 7 primary schools and 1 junior high school. There is FATIMA Ranis pilgrimage which is very popular. Hence, communication is not a very big problem but also not advanced.

3.10. History and background of the “Garo” Community

3.10.1. Population and Distribution-

In Bangladesh, the Garos are generally found in the north-eastern border area of the greater Mymensingh region especially, in Tangail, Mymensingh, Netrokona, Jamalpur, Sherpur and in Sunamganj and Moulavibazar of greater Sylhet (Sangma 2010). There is no precise information on Garo population in Bangladesh (Ball, 1999). The following table provides a summary of Garo population in Bangladesh.

Table 1. An Overview of Garo Population in Bangladesh

Year	Population	References
1991	68,210	Population Census 1991 (BBS 1991)
1993	1,02,000	Gain 2005
1997	1,05,000	Sangma 2010
1997	1,00,000	Burling 1997
2005	1,20,000	Lewis 2009
2010	1,25,000	Joshua project 2011
2010	1,30,000	Drong, 2004

fig 2: an overview of Garo population (source: Mostafa,2016)

The „Garo“ is one of the larger ethnic minority groups living in Bangladesh. Basically, two groups of Garos are found in Bangladesh, namely Achick or Hill Garos who live in thickly clothed forest areas and *Lamdani* plain Garos who live at the base of Garo Hill in the greater Mymensingh (Sattar 1971, cited in Das & Islam 2005) It is estimated that the total population of Garos around the world is approximately half a million, and about one-fifth of them live in Bangladesh (Chowdhury 2007, cited in Ahmed et al.

2010:133), which means more than 10 million Garos have been living in this country.

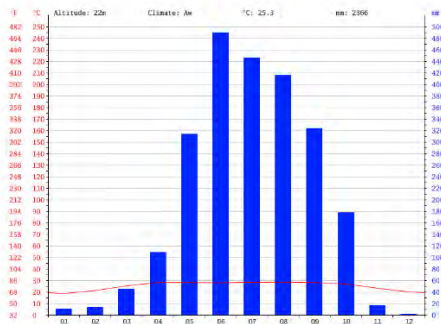
However, they always remain behind the curtain and we know very little about them.

Their life style, family pattern, marriage system, inheritance system, norms, values, social system, food habits, housing pattern, dressing, language, cultural and religious festivals seem to be different from mainstream Bangladeshi people as well as other tribal communities (Milton 2002).

3.10.2.Climatic Situation-

Nalitabari has a tropical climate. In winter, there is much less rainfall than in summer. According to Köppen and Geiger, this climate is classified as Aw. The temperature here averages 25.3 °C. About 2366 mm of precipitation falls annually.

3.10.3.Climate graph-

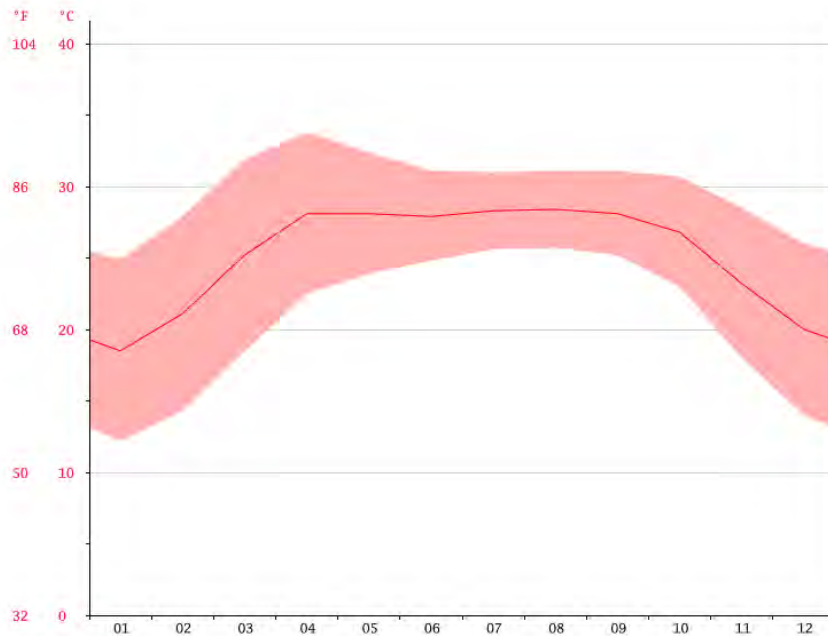


Climate graph

source: <http://en.climate-data.org>

The driest month is December, with 2 mm of rainfall. Most precipitation falls in June, with an average of 490 mm.

3.10.4.TEMPERATURE GRAPH –



The warmest month of the year is August, with an average temperature of 28.4 °C. In January, the average temperature is 18.5 °C. It is the lowest average temperature of the whole year.

3.10.5.Climate table-

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature (°C)	18.5	21.1	25.2	28.1	28.1	27.9	28.3	28.4	28.1	26.8	23.2	20
Min. Temperature (°C)	12.2	14.3	18.5	22.5	23.9	24.8	25.6	25.7	25.2	23	18	14
Max. Temperature (°C)	24.9	27.9	31.9	33.8	32.4	31.1	31	31.1	31.1	30.7	28.5	26
Avg. Temperature (°F)	65.3	70.0	77.4	82.6	82.6	82.2	82.9	83.1	82.6	80.2	73.8	68.0
Min. Temperature (°F)	54.0	57.7	65.3	72.5	75.0	76.6	78.1	78.3	77.4	73.4	64.4	57.2
Max. Temperature (°F)	76.8	82.2	89.4	92.8	90.3	88.0	87.8	88.0	88.0	87.3	83.3	78.8
Precipitation / Rainfall (mm)	11	14	45	109	314	490	446	416	324	178	17	2

Climate table source:

<http://en.climate-data.org>

The difference in precipitation between the driest month and the wettest month is 488 mm. The average temperatures vary during the year by 9.9 °C

3.11.Contextual analysis-

WHAT IS ECO-TOURISM ??

Eco-tourism is an environmentally responsible way of travelling to a natural location. Ecotourism promotes conservation of the environment and helps improve the lives of the local.

people.¹ This type of tourism is valuable in the conservation and protection of local sites. It helps struggling communities, create a source of income through tourism while maintaining their way of life.

What is an Eco-resort?

An eco-resort is the destination where the traveler experiences the local culture and landscape.

Hitesh Mehta is regarded as an expert in the field of eco-lodges. In his book, *Authentic Ecolodges*³, the three main principles of eco-tourism that an eco-resort should embody are:

1. The conservation and protection of the site
2. Local community must benefit through educational programmes.
3. Educating the guests and locals on the surrounding environment and its cultural heritage.

The project aims to follow these three principles of eco-tourism and look into other related issues such as using sustainable materials, using local vernacular architecture and minimizing impact to the site.

SOURCE Hitesh Mehta, *Authentic Ecolodges*.

(New York, NY: Harper Collins, 2010). 10.

Backpackers generally travel for a longer period of time than most other tourists, and they tend to travel in several different countries during their time away. The number of countries differs and a backpacker can be on the road all from a few weeks to several years. However, that is again the short way of describing it. Backpacking is a very loose definition – there are backpackers who go tramping in the forests sleeping in tents and on the beach, and hitch-hike their way around the world, and there are those who backpack with roller-bag suitcases, sleep in hotels and buy their own car to get around a country. These are two completely different types of traveling, but they both like to call themselves backpackers.

Backpacking can be described as an independent, often international, low- budget way of travelling. Someone who backpacks is called a '**Backpacker**' (khan,2014)

I strongly believe that if a eco resort situated in the middle of Baromari mission near the Garo Community ,hills and local landscape then we can easily attract the tourist specially the nature lovers, an it will enhance the lice of the tribal people of Nalitabari .they can improve their life in many ways.

4.1. An Eco-Village for Orphaned Kenyan Children - Competition Winners Announced –



Orphanage Home Courtyard. Image Courtesy of ClarkeHopkinsClarke

The [One Heart Foundation](#) has announced the winners of the [Children's Eco-Village Design Competition](#). Attracting 45 submissions from 21 countries, the brief asked participants to propose an [environmentally-friendly](#) campus for orphaned and abandoned children, to be built in Soy, [Kenya](#).





Approaching the school drop-off. Image Courtesy of ClarkeHopkinsClarke

The competition was won by [Malaysian](#) entrant Poo Liang EdricChoo and his team from Malaysian firm [o2designatelier](#). His proposal across the eight-acre property will provide a [home](#) for 100 orphaned children, [education](#) for 500, skills training for the local community, an income-generating eco-farm, and 50 local jobs.



income-generating eco-farm. Image Courtesy of ClarkeHopkinsClarke

Choo's design embraces [vernacular architecture](#) and local materials, and was praised by the judges for its aesthetic beauty and functionality. The designer's intent was to demonstrate how architecture can go beyond good design, and [positively contribute](#) to people's lives and living conditions.



School Courtyard. Image Courtesy of ClarkeHopkinsClarke

Choo's design is a stunning concept that blends [African](#) influences, locally sourced materials and a certain warmth and nurturing sense of place – One Heart Foundation.



Aerial View. Image Courtesy of ClarkeHopkinsClarke

Second place was awarded to Suzy Syme & Andrew Costa, Master of Architecture students at the University of Queensland, [Australia](#), whilst third place was awarded to Sunjana Sridhar and Nasim Amini of the [United States](#). As the competition winner, Choo will now work with [Melbourne](#)-based firm [ClarkeHopkinsClarke](#) to realize the scheme, with work commencing in early 2018.

4.2 Soori Bali / SCDA Architects

□ Location

Tabanan, Tabanan Sub-District, Tabanan Regency, Bali, [Indonesia](#)

□ Area

22000.0 sqm

Story behind the project –

Soori Bali lies within the [Tabanan](#) Regency, one of Bali's most fertile and picturesque regions. Here, the landscape ranges from volcanic mountains and verdant rice terraces to beautiful black-sand beaches overlooking the Indian Ocean. The location provides for a complete hideaway and offers numerous quality views of the surrounding beach, ocean, mountains and rice fields.

Soori Bali was designed with the overt principle of green sustainable initiatives in mind. The project is conceived to be both climatically and socially reactive to its locale. The design responds to the notions of climate and place, and endeavors to engage the local landscape and community. The design of the resort was approached with a sensitivity to the nuances of the site setting, and thus executed with the strategy of minimal environmental impact, minimal built footprint and with local cultural practices (religious and ceremonial processions) taken into consideration.



With an understanding that the beach is an important socio-economical aspect of the site, deliberate efforts were taken to consult and incorporate the customs and contributions of the local community within the conceptual design process. The construction methods adopted also creates training and jobs for the neighbouring villages. About 50% of the workers currently on site are recruited from the surrounding community.

ARCHITECTURE-

The resort reflects on its privileged location by adopting the predominant use of locally sourced materials, together with a careful integration of indigenous motifs, forms and elements. The result, a harmonious balance between the clean, contemporary lines of the architecture and the soothing tones and textures of the internal and external finishes and finishing.

The design of the restaurant terrace and spa facilities incorporates terracotta screens; adapted and stylized from traditional Balinese motifs. These screens generate a marked visual contrast

when combined with the dark terrazzo floors and feature walls clad in dark grey volcanic lava stones, such as BatuCandi and BatuKarangasem.



Site Plan

The villas are characterized by the interplay of materials which flow from the interior to exterior spaces. Smooth terrazzo walls and floors are combined with hand brushed natural timber screens, soft silk upholstery and custom designed dark stained timber furniture to form a serene internal space. The use of timber flows into the external spaces, where timber screens wrap a private bale overlooking a private plunge pool lined with Sukabumi stone. ParasKelating, a light grey volcanic stone is applied to feature walls along the pool edge which combine with soft hues of beige and warm grey textured paint to complete the palette.

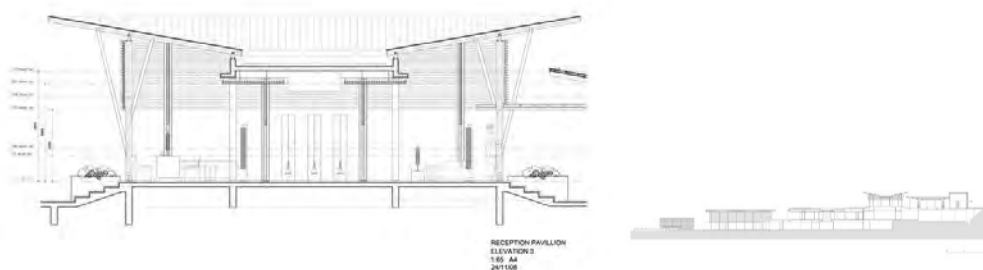
A mixture of Villa types were sensitively designed to respond to the local climatic conditions whilst maximizing views out to the surrounding beach, sea and paddy fields. Careful

consideration is given to each villa plan and its built form and details to create a comfortable, energy efficient resort style living.

PASSIVE DESIGN ELEMENT

The climatic parameters particular to site, sun movement and prevailing wind direction, were established to assist in the formulation of the orientation of villas and common areas, and their planning concept.

The major building orientation is toward the North-South direction. Some are tilted a few degrees to the East to incorporate the morning sun. Openings were maximized on North-South face to encourage filtered natural light into the building whilst minimizing large openings on west side to reduce heat gain during daytime. Provision of overhanging roof eaves, roof screen systems and deep ledges were employed to reduce heat from direct sunlight.



Operable windows are provided on at least two sides of each room plan, and on each end of the villa to encourage effective cross ventilation and to bring in natural air to the interior spaces.

Cross ventilation to all room interiors would provide natural cooling and sufficient fresh air intake in room to minimize CO2 level, thus reducing the reliance on Air Conditioning Systems.



In addition to the siting aspect and layout design of the villas, several design elements and materials were intentionally selected to control the buildings on a micro-climate level.

Provision of a 2nd layer of timber trellis on villa roof would minimize direct heat absorption to the roof itself; the actual roof incorporates additional insulation to further reduce heat gain internally. Material finishes are using “cool colors” in both the paint and stone selections to minimize the absorption of thermal energy, local materials selected naturally respond to the local climate, for e.g. Paraskelating, Paraskerobokan, BatuChandi&Batu Kali for Feature Walls throughout the resort. Location of planters and position of low shrubs and taller trees would be placed to maximize wind flow through villa and common spaces, thus avoiding creation of wind barriers.

LANDSCAPE DESIGN

The exterior hardscape and softscape designs are intended to create a seamless transition

between the interior and exterior spaces, with the specific goal in preserving the natural topography. Built elements are planned to sit 'lightly' on the land. The selection of trees responds to both the local climate and the resort planning with tree types playing a key role in the creation of 'shaded spaces', private pavilions and communal areas.

Due to the relatively severe coastal conditions which exist during certain periods of the year, the landscape design also incorporates a variety of indigenous local plants and coastal 'hardy' species, for e.g. Ipomoea Pes-caprae, ScaevolaTaccada, CocosNucifera&Cerbera Odollam. This selection identifies and responds to the need for less long term maintenance and reduced water requirements for irrigation.

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4.3

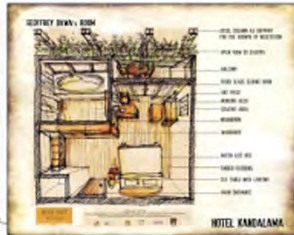
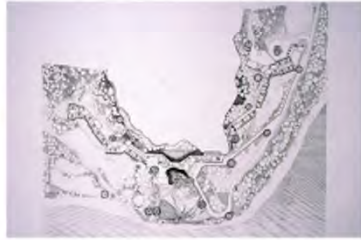
Hotel Kandalma

Location: King's Citadel Kaspaya, Sigiriya Dambulla, Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Architect: Geoffrey Bawa

Site area : 150 acres

Project Information : This resort is raised with great care in their integration into the unique landscape of Dambulla, an inner region of the island of Ceylon. Was designed by Geoffrey Bawa between 1991 and 1995 to accommodate visitors to the nearby city of Sigiriya and Polonnaruwa monumental historical complex, performed over 700 years old.



Chapter 5 :

PPOGRAMME AND FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS-

5.1 MAIN FUNCTION

5.2. PROGRAMATIC LAYOUT AND AREA

5.1 Main Function

Multipurpose hall (this function is needed for the occasional functions and programs

due to their religion and culture)

-Library (to gather their history at the same time to enrich their knowledge so that they

are able to be developed as the mainstream society)

-Museum (to exhibit their culture and tradition and also their history so that their

existence is proved and justified)

-Administration (to take control of all the facilities and also to provide classrooms for the

daily co curriculum activities)

-Souvenir shop(for the guest to buy the things of their handmade and so that they can

increase their business)

-Open Air theater (to gather and create a center space for interaction and to provide

multiple facilities)

-Service (to control all other facilities)

-Cafeteria (to provide food for the guest, workers, student and also to create a social

gathering place)

5.2. PROGRAMATIC LAYOUT AND AREA

Program:

1. Admin
2. Multipurpose hall
3. Workshop
4. Craft shop
5. Service block
7. Lobby
8. Restaurant
9. Kitchen
10. Spa
11. Juice bar
12. Hotel block (hotel room 10)
13. Indoor game zone
14. Gym and Meditation center
15. Cottage Type A Hill side = 4
16. Cottage Type A River side = 6
17. Cottage Type B Hill side = 3
18. Cottage Type B River side = 3

I) Accomodation = 64 people

II) Car parking =

19. Pool
20. Campfire zone
21. Outdoor performance hall
22. Parking for 15 cars





■ Site Area



■ Public zone
■ Semi-public zone
■ Private zone



■ Interesting space
■ Most interesting space

6.1 Introduction

The "Garo" tribe are currently on the verge of changing, it is a transitional point for them where their desire of becoming socio-economically solvent and equivalent to the so called superior Bengali settlers can take shape in reality and they might lose their own culture, lifestyle. Or they realize their specialty, their unique potential of culture, religion and language and follow the path of self realization. The second option is a very challenging way for them. Because they see now, what they are doing for hundreds of years for living is not fruitful, they have these feelings that this culture and religion are becoming useless and they should move forward and live life like the mainstream Bengali settlers are living. But the question is being influenced by the neighboring tribes and Bengali settlers and choosing the path of theirs , can it be called moving forward? Or this is actually taking them backward? This thing is currently not visible to them, because any person who is living in a poorer condition will aspire to live like a person who is more solvent, whether this desire floods away their hundred years old culture, it will not matter to them. But after 20-30 years when this person will look back and see that he/she along with his/her family have no connection to root and they do not know where they have come from, it will be then question of self existence. And this things have taken place in many places of our society, many of us have blindly followed the wealthy culture of western society and our desire and aspirations won over our rich culture and heritage. But this question can arise, why it is so important to hold on to roots and culture. This may lead to debate but a very simple example can be given. Making the hills flat, disrespecting the nature, building so called modern structures not knowing if it is suitable or not, have become a regular thing for us. Resulting landslide, decrease of green, natural disaster, water blockage. So it is not only the question of preserving culture, but also a question of protecting our own environment. In this case we are talking about ethnic and indigenous people of our country who are the assets of Bangladesh. We realize the fact that they are very special, the way they have merged themselves with nature and lived there for hundreds of years are the examples of sustainability in their very own way. And they

should improve this way of living, and not just follow neighboring solvent tribes and Bengali settlers who are disrespecting everything only for economic solvency.

6.2 Self Realization

Garo ethnic group has not been yet completely influenced, or derailed, but there are possibilities

that they realize their self importance. If this very group can set an example of improvement

through originality, then it will be easier for other groups to follow. Garos were being introduced with their new text, which is a step forward, and this religion stopped many of their taboos which were holding them back. And most of them accepted the religion, but it would not have been possible if this sort of solution was proposed to them. The positive thing is, this change merged with their way of lifestyle, did not promote their identity and it enriched them. So we can see, spiritually this tribe has moved forward which can set as an example on their way of self realization, that any positive solution can come from their society and it can be utilized for their own prosperity. Like the way they move forward through spirituality, they can move forward through culture and lifestyle, it just needs a starting point. So this project aims to give them a starting point where this journey

will start. The sense of originality might come in 20-30 years, but they need to see some immediate benefits, which will drive them to that path .



They lack the technology and knowledge to improve their economic condition. So, if they get some help with education, technical training and social awareness, they might be able to promote their own community with the use of their local wisdom and make it economically "self-sufficient" community. That may help to enrich their culture, lifestyle, language and religion and take these rich assets to furthermore, introducing to the world. Community based development can be started within a small village, which can play as a role model for all the other ethnic communities, inspiring to promote their identities with economic welfare. So if there is an eco resort, so people of NALITABARI can easily continue their very own life style with a proper benefit. The thought of facilitating these ethnic people as well, the awareness of the mainstream society evoked a recommendation or proposal in my mind. The proposal which is already mentioned above, "nature appreciative eco resort". Case study Nalitabari Upazilla which is helping the minority to be educated in their very own language and culture and also it is providing the primary education which is mandatory for all citizens of Bangladesh. So, this place creates comfort and enhances their learning process as it is their own people, language, place, culture and their very own lifestyle.

Experience Village Life!

Experience traditional, simple village life. Go out from Dhaka and visit villages, people will treat you with hospitality and greet with warm smile.

1. Morning Market
Visit local market and communicate with traders. They welcome you and will ask thousands of questions.
Fresh milk is sold in buckets.

2. School Visit
It is better, you may have to walk into...
Visit local school and communicate with students. They welcome you and will ask thousands of questions!

3. Pottery Village
See experienced artisans work.
Let's try to cook puffed rice!

MEAL
Enjoy various types of Bangladeshi home-made cuisine. Mild taste curry cooked with fresh seasonal vegetables.

4. Indigo Dyeing
14:00
Make designs, put white scarf into indigo and dye. You can dye your own scarf!

5. Weaving Village
Some kinds of shawls are only made by hand weaving. From dyeing yarn to making bobbin, doing weaving & designing, and of course weaving, you can see whole process of making shawl in villages. Let's ask artisans about their work, get some ideas of traditional weaving and their life and livelihood.
15:00

6. Cultural Program
20:00
Enjoy folk songs, dance and music with traditional instruments.
Please let's have!

OTHER ACTIVITIES
- Visit farm
- Visit local mosque
- Visit market-center
- Cook Banglali food

HOME-STAY
Staying with Bengali family is one of your choices! Help housework, cook together and eat together. Experience the real village life!
Welcome to our home!

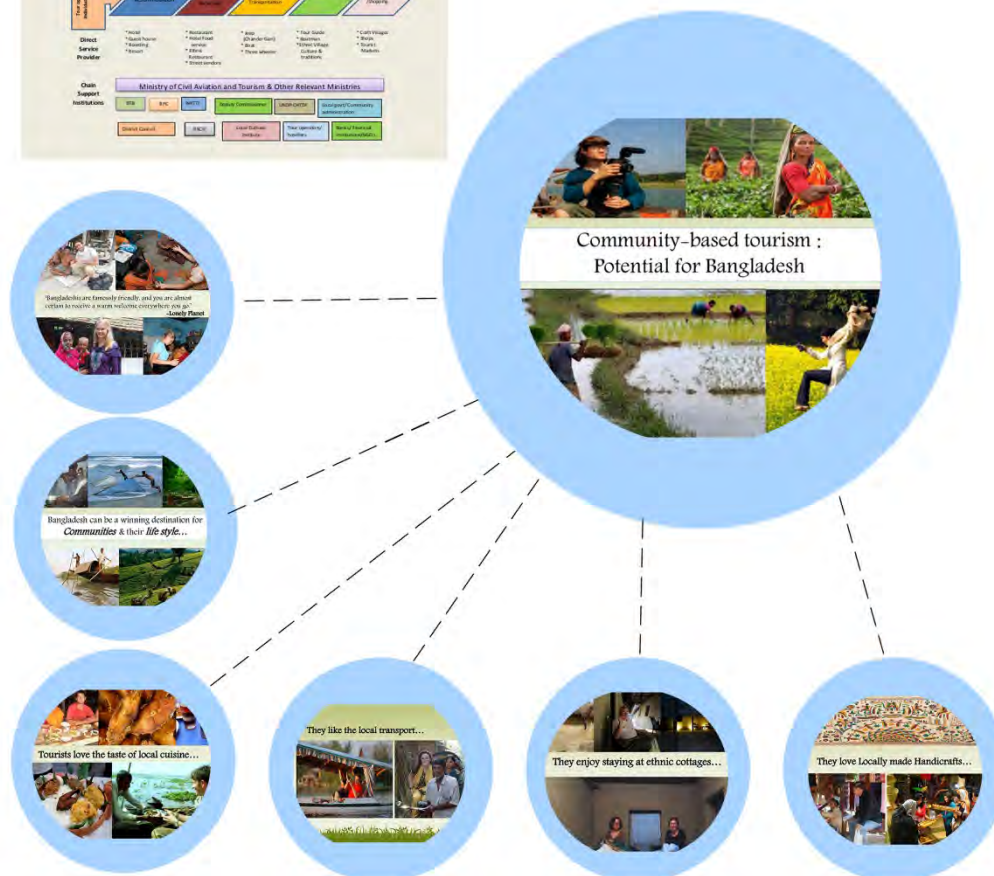
Community Based Tourism
Community Based Tourism is an idea to provide work and an income for a group of people through engaging tourists with farmers activity, weaving, crafts, food, music etc. It generates positive economic and social development impacts in rural areas.

Tour Operators
Bangladesh Purjatan Corporation - <http://purjatan.portal.gov.bd/>
ALTUR - <http://www.altur.com/>
CBT - <http://www.cbttourism.org/>
JARA Tours - <http://www.jaratour.com/>

Common place
Guest room

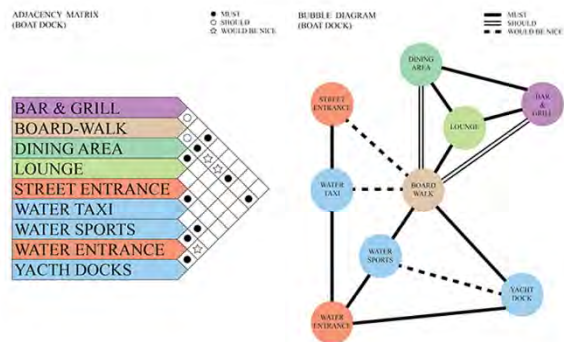
Why Community based tourism is important in Bangladesh-

2. A community is a social unit of any size that shares common values. September 27, 2014
 3. involve local communities, occur on their lands, are based on their cultural and natural assets and attractions, and are for community development and environment conservation
 CBT refers more specifically to tourism activities or enterprises that Community-based tourism (CBT)
 4. TOP-DOWN APPROACH (Investment Benefit flow) Benefit goes back to Top Planning, policy, finance, implementation done at the top Community remains dried
 5. BOTTOM-UP APPROACH (Investment Benefit Flow) Planning, policy, finance, implementation done at the bottom involving local community on PPCP
 Both Top and community at the bottom are benefitted
 Public Private Community Partnership (PPCP)
 6. Let us see a video on Andean Lodges, Peru- the perfect example of CBT
 7. Community-based tourism : Potential for Bangladesh
 8. Bangladesh can be a winning destination for Communities & their life style...
 9. 'Bangladeshis are famously friendly, and you are almost certain to receive a warm welcome everywhere you go.' -Lonely Planet

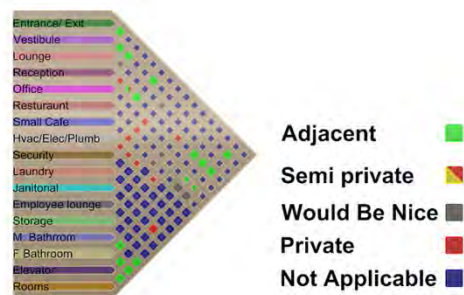


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- ☐ Involves travel to natural destinations. These destinations are often remote areas, whether inhabited or uninhabited, and are usually under some kind of environmental protection at the national, international, communal or private level.
- ☐ Provides direct financial benefits for conservation: Ecotourism helps raise funds for environmental protection, research and education through a variety of mechanisms, including park entrance fees, Tour Company, hotel, airline and airport taxes and voluntary contributions.
- ☐ Provides financial benefits and empowerment for local people: National Parks and other conservation areas will only survive if there are "happy people" around their perimeters. The local community must be involved with and receive income and other tangible benefits (potable water, roads, health clinics, etc.) from the conservation area and its tourist facilities.
- ☐ Campsites, lodges, guide services, restaurants and other concessions should be run by or in partnership with communities surrounding a park or other tourist destination.
- ☐ Respects local culture: Ecotourism is not only "greener" but also less culturally intrusive and exploitative than conventional tourism.
- ☐ Sharing of socio-economic benefits with local communities and indigenous peoples by having their informed consent and participation in the management of ecotourism enterprises
 ☐ Minimization of tourism's own environmental impact
 ☐ Affordability and lack of waste in the form of luxury
 ☐ Local culture, flora and fauna being the main attractions



Hotel Matrix



get a chance to work for them

Architecture is a tool with which this idea can be manifested. May be, it will have only one ethnic

group (GARO) as a target group. But it will show how the system works for other groups.

A community based eco resort space bottom up approached design will have several programs,

but the main thing is to prepare them in their own way

☒ promote their self-sufficiency in every sector (example- socially, economically, educationally) and making way to self realization (of their potential).

☒ also make the mainstream society aware of them. So it might be a combination of both.

☒ This project can be environmentally sustainable. Because the basic idea of their lifestyle is to keep the nature as it is.

☒ they have excellent sense of making their own houses. So their techniques and local material can be used for this project.

I personally think eco- resort are the comfort zones of mine. I am very passionate about my own place, my language, my culture and I feel my culture shows what I am in comfortable place . That is why I came up with this idea, and I passionately feel this is where I can utilize my senses most.

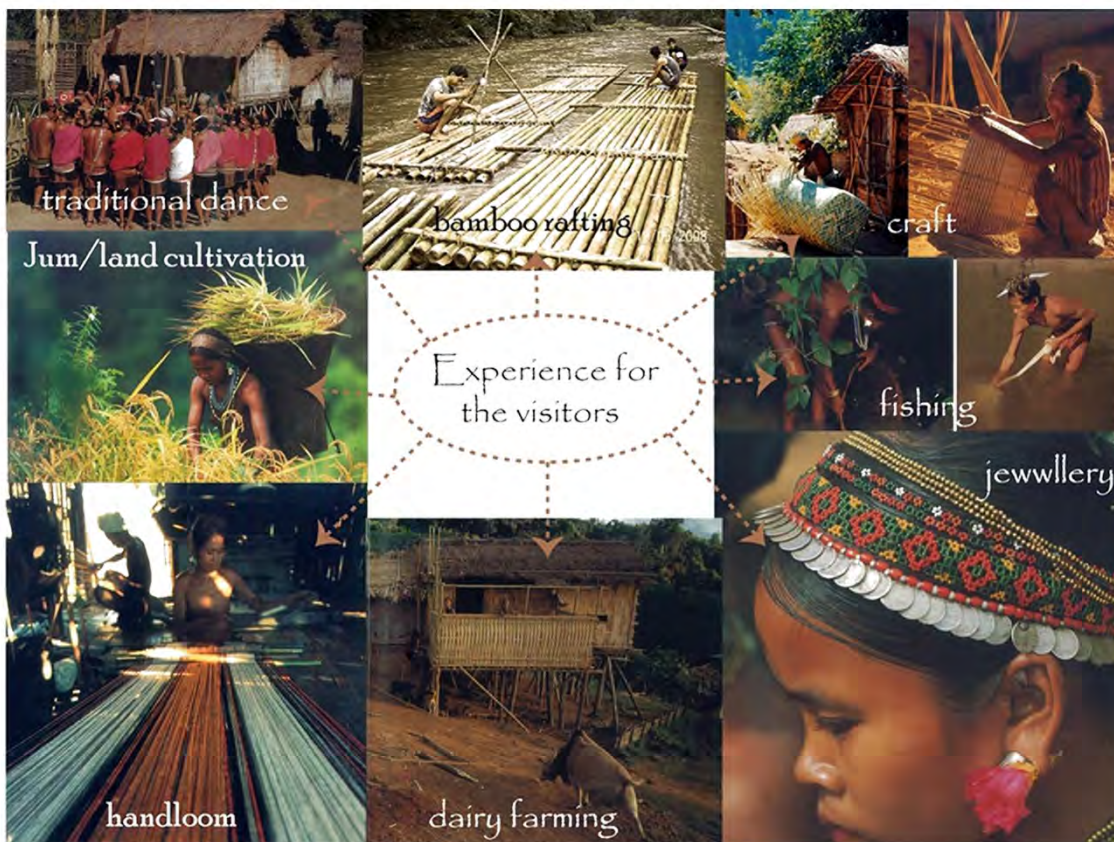


Community based village tourism diagram
Source- Faria



Cultural Resource Framework diagram

Bengali settlers which is giving them easy money for that many things are being changed the way their housing causing them lose their unique culture in certain extent. Their neighborhood tribes and local Bengalis. Bengali settlers, which is giving them easy money and for that many things are being changed, the way of their housing (tin, brick are being introduced), causing them lose their unique culture in certain extent. The "GARO" tribe is currently aspiring to become socio-economically solvent. They are influenced by the development of their neighboring tribes and local Bengalis. This community is at a transitional point and there is a great chance that their aspiration might derail them. But there are some positive things, that these people have improved their lives spiritually. They did not have text, they had many taboos but a person among them emerged as a prophet and introduced them text of their own and that is how they advanced forward with the help of their own religion . Besides this, GARO people are very hardworking and rich in lumber and hydroelectricity potential. They pride themselves in "selfsufficiency". They have the most beautiful, creatively and naturally built community houses with no use of artificial techniques. There are opportunities and scopes for them if they get little help.



Characteristics of Ecotourism:

- ☒ Involves travel to natural destinations: These destinations are often remote areas, whether inhabited or uninhabited, and are usually under some kind of environmental protection at the national, international, communal or private level.
 - ☒ Minimizes Impact: Tourism causes damage. Ecotourism strives to minimize the adverse affects of hotels, trails, and other infrastructure by using either recycled materials or plentifully available local building materials, renewable sources of energy, recycling and safe disposal of waste and garbage, and environmentally and culturally sensitive architectural design. Minimization of impact also requires that the numbers and mode of behavior of tourists be regulated to ensure limited damage to the ecosystem.
 - ☒ Builds environmental awareness: Ecotourism means education, for both tourists and residents of nearby communities. Well before departure tour operators should supply travelers with reading material about the country, environment and local people, as well as a code of conduct for both the traveler and the industry itself. This information helps prepare the tourist as The Ecotourism Societies guidelines state “to learn about the places and peoples visited” and “to minimize their negative impacts while visiting sensitive environments and cultures”.
 - ☒ Provides direct financial benefits for conservation: Ecotourism helps raise funds for environmental protection, research and education through a variety of mechanisms, including park entrance fees, Tour Company, hotel, airline and airport taxes and voluntary contributions.
- ssions should be run by or in partnership with communities surrounding a park or other tourist destination.
- ☒ Respects local culture: Ecotourism is not only “greener” but also less culturally intrusive and exploitative than conventional tourism.
 - ☒ Supports human rights and democratic movements: Although tourism often is glibly hailed as a tool for building international understanding and world peace, this does not happen automatically; frequently in fact tourism bolsters the economies of repressive



A'chik or hill



Lamdani or plain land garo



A'chik or hill garo

Settlement pattern

- o Traditional villages situated on a hilltop or on the slopes down towards a water source
- o Houses often grouped around a central dancing/ ritual space.
- o The houses are built, together with granaries, firewood sheds, and pigsties
- o Nokpante exists in some villages at the center or in front of Nokma 's house

categories:

1. Nokmong
2. Nokpante
3. Jamsreng
4. Jamatal
5. Bandasal
6. Jamnok

Nokmong / Nokmandi

Spaces for - sleeping,hearth,sanitary arrangements, kitchen,water storage,cattle - shed pigsty firewood shed

every need being fully provisioned for in one house

- Built on machang or raised platform
- house size 10 - 45m in length 3-10 m in width



HOUSE OF A VILLAGE HEADMAN (NOKNA)

Borang

Where there is danger from wild animals, a small house with ladder is constructed on the treetop. This is called Borang or Jamnok' house on the treetop

To store harvested grains, the Garos used to built a granary or a store house at a distance of about 30- 40 metres form the house.



Bandasal

This is like a rest house. Usually built in front of the Nokma 's house.



Materials

Bamboo

Mud

Tin

Wood (shal, betelnut)

Thatch

Cane

PLATFORM

The hut is erected on a wooden platform. The platform is supported by a number of wooden poles above the ground.

STRUCTURE

The wooden columns on the platform support the wooden beams which support the roof WALL & FLOOR

The walls and floor of the house are made of wide mats woven from flattened bamboo boards, structurally stabilized to support the ROOF

The roof is two sloped made of dry leaves of a kind of reed. It is supported in between two bamboo structures- one above and another below. Along the central line of the roof at the top ther are a few structures with slender and weak bamboo structure used for decoration.



Settlement pattern

- o Each village consists of clusters of houses which are usually arranged around one or more open courtyards.
- o COURTYARD INFRONT USED FOR DANCE, GAMES, FESTIVALS AND CONFERENCES
- o VISUAL AND PHYSICAL CONNECTION BETWEEN THE COURTYARDS
- o FREE FLOW OF SPACE
- o COURTYARD HEPLS IN NATURAL VENTILATION
- o HOUSES ARE BUILT MAINLY FACING SOUTH AND EAST
- o USUAL HOUSE SIZE 6x12, 7x14, 8x16,



Area 1363.76 square kilometers.

Bounded by Garo hills of Meghalaya (India) on the north, Mymensingh and Jamalpur districts on the south, Mymensingh district on the east, Jamalpur district on the west.

Profile Sherpur district was established in 1984; earlier it was a subdivision under the Mymensingh district. The district consists of one municipality, five upazilas, 51 union parishads, 2 municipalities, 18 wards, 73 mahallas, 458 mouzas and 699 villages.

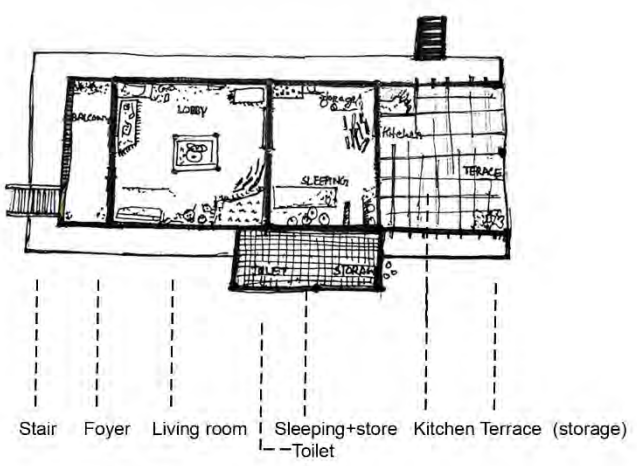
Upazilla/ Thana Jhenaigati Upazila, Nakla Upazila, Nalitabari Upazila, Sherpur Sadar Upazila, Sreebardi Upazila

History Sherpur region was a part of the kingdom of the Kamrupa in the ancient time. During the reign of the Mughal Emperor Akbar this area was called "Dashkahania Baju". During the first part of the seventeenth century the Gazis of Bhawal occupied Dashkahania area from the descendants of Isa Khan. Doshkahania Pargana was named Sherpur after Sher Ali Gazi, the last jaghirdar of the Gazi dynasty. Fakir-Sannyasi Revolts were held against the East India Company and the local zamindars from the time of warren hastings to lord cornowalis; Tipu Shah, leader of the Fakir Movement, declared sovereignty in the area and established his capital at Gajripa. Peasant conferences were held in 1906, 1914 and 1917 at Kamarer Char of Sherpur under the leadership of Khos Muhammad Chowdhury. The communists revolted against the systems of Nankar, Tonk, Bhawali, Mahajani, Ijaradari during 1838-48 in Sherpur. In 1897 a devastating earth quack changed the course of the Brahmaputra towards the west and forced to merge it with the Jamuna; it also caused serious damages to many old buildings.

Places to see Garh Jaripar Fort (c 1486-91 AD), tomb of Darvish Jarip Shah, Baraduari Mosque, tomb of Hazrat Shah Kamal (1644 AD), tomb of Sher Ali Gazi, Mughal Mosque at Kasba, Ghagra Laskar Bari Mosque, Maisaheba Mosque, residences of Nay Ani, Arai Ani and Pouney Tin Ani Zamindars.



Garo House Plan ,Elevation



Program formulation ideology

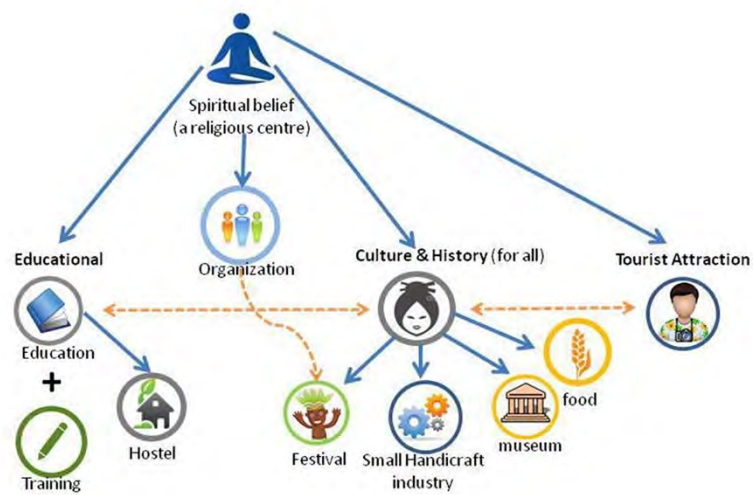
Using their potential for strengthening them

Culture, religion and language

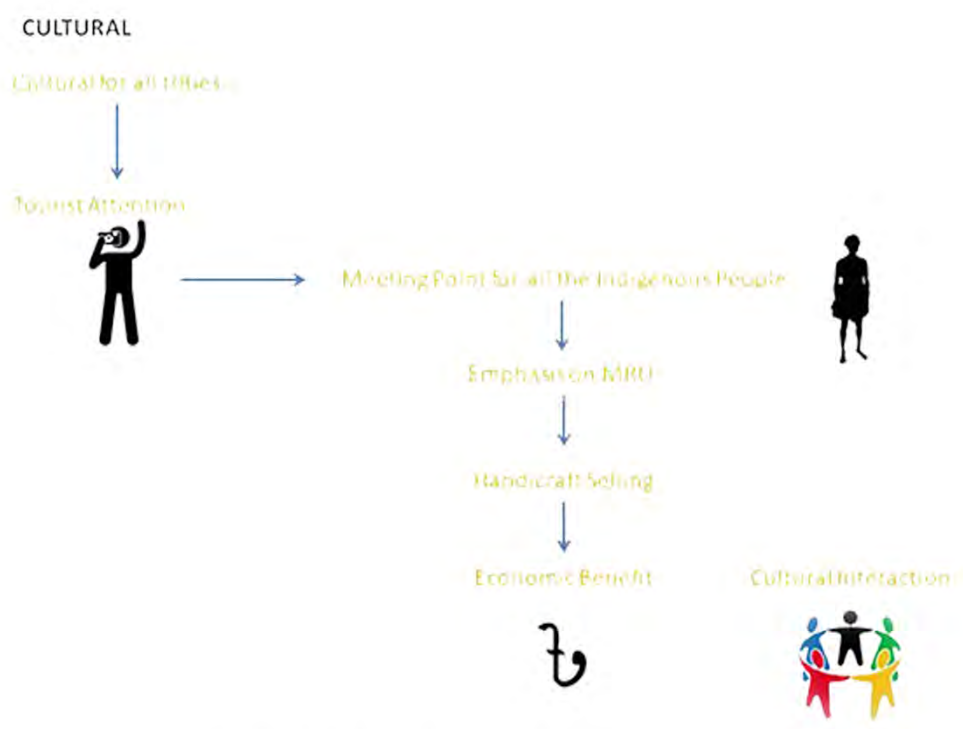
Religion as key point



program formulation, functions revolve around **Spirituality**

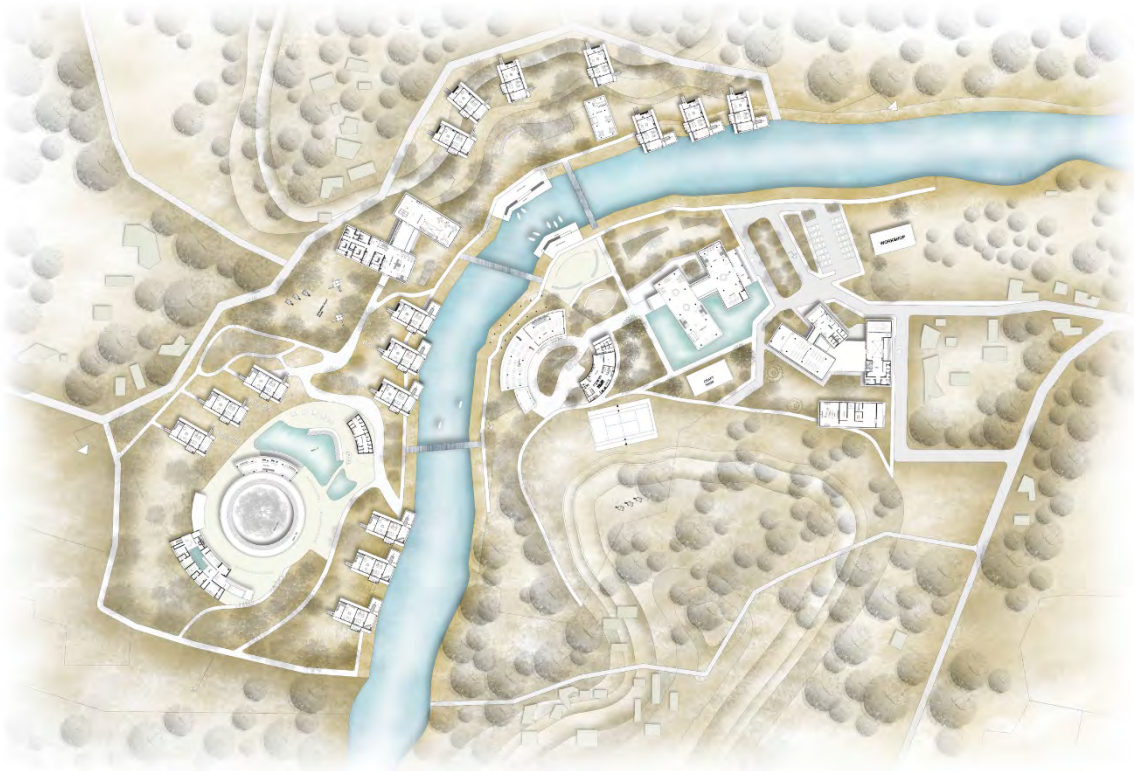


Interconnection of programs

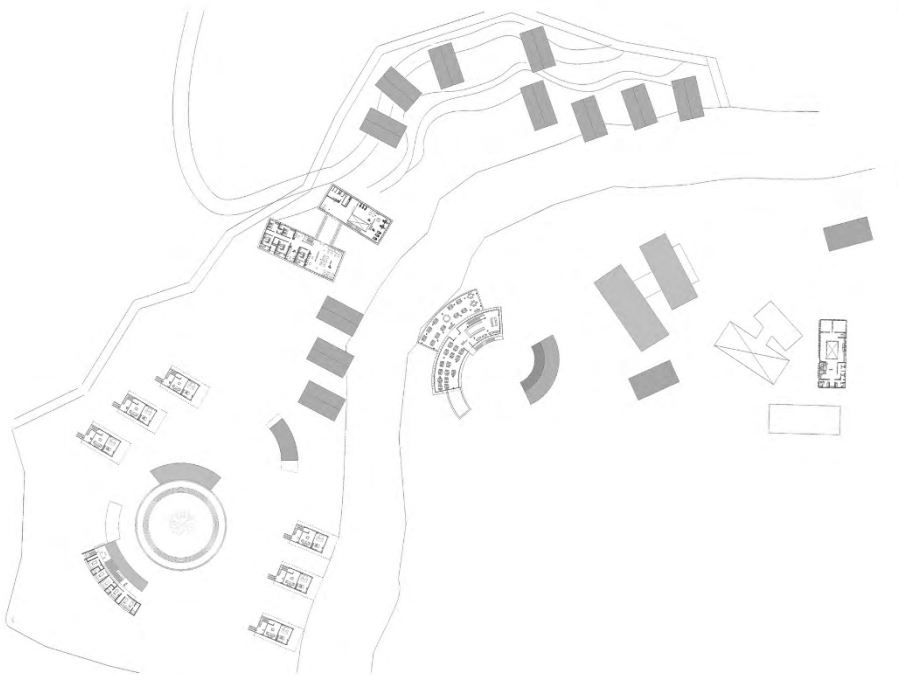


Conceptual diagram for Cultural part





Master plan



First floor plan



Cottage Type- A
Ground floor plan



Cottage Type-B
Ground floor plan



Cottage type -B
First floor plan



Hotel Room Plan
Scale- 1/8"=1'-0"



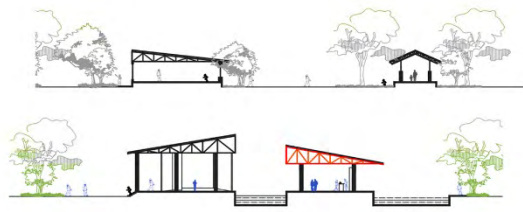
Long Elevation
Scale - 1/16"=1'-0"



Section AA'
Scale - 1/16"=1'-0"



Section AA''
Scale - 1/16"=1'-0"















CONCLUSION

The aim of the project is to start a journey towards the self realization. This is just not for the GARO people, but an example for all of us. It is an effort to make them realize their potential and make us realize that how these people have survived and merged with the nature and respected surrounding. With the help of local technique and knowledge how a tribe can promote their culture, religion and lifestyle. This is a struggle towards attaining self esteem and improving life using very unique natural way. As an architect, the design intervention is very little, it will all come spontaneously from the people who are of concern. But an architect's role from a neutral point of view I feel, to give something to the society which they can be proud of, and work with the people, understand their demand and need, and then taking a decision for the greater welfare. The process of this project was more important than the end result, because the study focused intensely on the positive achievements and their lifestyle. And then the design came as the outcome of this process. But the design focused on their cultural system which will promote local tourism, and training and educational part will enhance their wisdom and knowledge, removing many superstitions they have and also it will bring economic benefits. The hub will be an inspiration for them and help them to retain their identity and move forward. In the end I would like to quote , *“Let people, be the solution.”*

Somsook Boonyabancha secretary general of Asian Coalition for Housing Rights (ACHR)

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