

CENTER FOR TRAINING AND REHABILITATION OF
DESTITUTE WOMEN

By

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A thesis submitted to the Department of Architecture in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Architecture

Department of Architecture

Brac University

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Declaration

It is hereby declared that

1. The thesis submitted is my/our own original work while completing degree at Brac University.
2. The thesis does not contain material previously published or written by a third party, except where this is appropriately cited through full and accurate referencing.
3. The thesis does not contain material which has been accepted, or submitted, for any other degree or diploma at a university or other institution.
4. I/We have acknowledged all main sources of help.

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Abstract

Mymensingh is one of the poorest region in our country and their women have been struggling for a long period to establish their rights in family, society and in the state. The project “Center for Training and Rehabilitation of Destitute Women Mymensingh” is aimed for those women who need help to get back to their own feet by training and support. Practically in the society and the implementation of law, women are still facing violence in both physically and mentally, discrimination, exclusion and injustice and have negligible influence in decision making processes. This women need help and to heal to stand for themselves. The aim of this project is leading low income women to the pathway out of poverty by providing them individualized and to heal them to get empowered. From Healing to Integrate a person goes through five stages. The concept is to create a pathway for healing which includes their journey of struggle and their story to became an inspiration. Nature (Tree, Water, Air, Soil, Fire) And Built (Form, Texture, Light, Color) Both have significance in this process. Mental and physical Healing will help them to be self-sufficient and make them an Inspiration to others.

Keywords: Women; Training; Rehabilitation; Healing; Empowered.

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List of Acronyms

UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WFWI.	Women for Women International
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
BIDS	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
USIU	United States International University
SCITI	Small & Cottage Industries Training Institute
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee

CHAPTER 01: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.2 Project Brief

1.3 Project Introduction

1.4 Project Aims and Objectives

1.5 Rational

CHAPTER 01: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The majority of the world's poorest billion people are women and girls with the share of women employed outside of agriculture remains as low as 20 percent in Southern Asia. Women got less opportunity than men and face more poverty in all over the world.

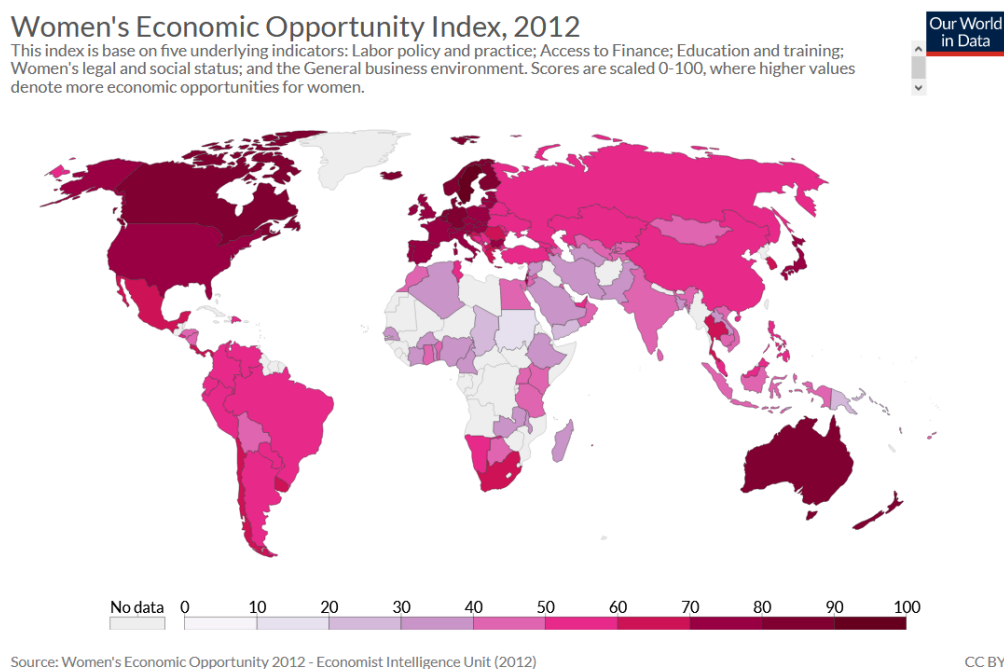
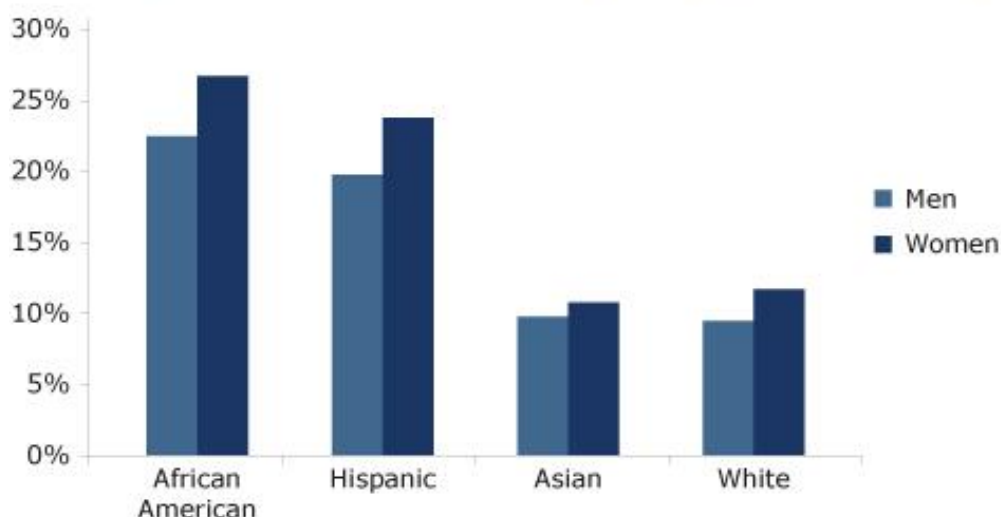


Figure 1 (World Economic Forum, n.d.)

Around Bangladesh, it is women and girls who are disproportionately affected by poverty and discrimination. Often, women and girls are not allowed to make decisions about their household's income, or tradition and culture forbid them to leave their homes. In other words, half of the population cannot contribute to their family's and community's economic development. A great resource goes untapped. But women are an important part of the solutions needed to truly overcome poverty. They play a key role in navigating their family and their community to a better life. The economic contribution of Bangladeshi women is substantial but largely unacknowledged. Women in rural areas were responsible for most of the post-

harvest work, which was done in the *Chula* (kitchen stove), and for keeping livestock, poultry, and small gardens. Most women's lives remained centered on their traditional roles, and they have limited access to markets, productive services, education, health care, and local government. This lack of opportunities for women in economy results unplanned family status, which diminished family well-being, contributed to the malnourishment and generally poor health of children, and frustrating educational and other national development goals. In fact, when poverty go beyond margin it appeared to be hitting hardest at women. As long as women's access to health care, education, and training remained limited, prospects for improved productivity among the female population remained poor.

Percentage of men and women in poverty by race/ethnicity



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey, 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplement*.

Figure 2(Annual Social and Economic Supplement , 2008)

Feminisation of poverty" is a global problem. The Global Poverty Project estimates a staggering 70% of the world's poor being women. In Bangladesh, according to HIES 2010, about 28 million people are extremely poor, earning less than what is required to just meet their basic food requirements. Much of this burden falls on women. Social practices such as early marriages, dowries, bigamy and abandonment are common among the poorest, where financial pressures often lead to the disintegration of families.

Half of the population of Bangladesh is women and their economic participation has increased significantly. In fact, national and international policy strategies have also been reflected in the policy to ensure women's advancement so that they have control over their lives and play an influential role in society as decision makers. In Bangladesh about 82 percent of women lived in rural areas in the late 1980s.

The majority of rural women, perhaps 70 percent, were in small cultivator, tenant, and landless households; many worked as laborers part-time or seasonally, usually in post-harvest activities, and received payment in kind or in meager cash wages. Another 20 percent, mostly in poor landless households, depended on casual labor, gleaning, begging, and other irregular sources of income; typically, their income was essential to household survival. The remaining 10 percent of women were in households mainly in the professional, trading, or large-scale landowning categories, and they usually did not work outside the home. But research says, when a women have the power to help their families and entire communities escape poverty which should be encouraged properly.

1.2 Project Brief

Project name: Opportunity center for women

Location: Chatrapur, Mymensingh.

Client: Ministry of women and children affairs

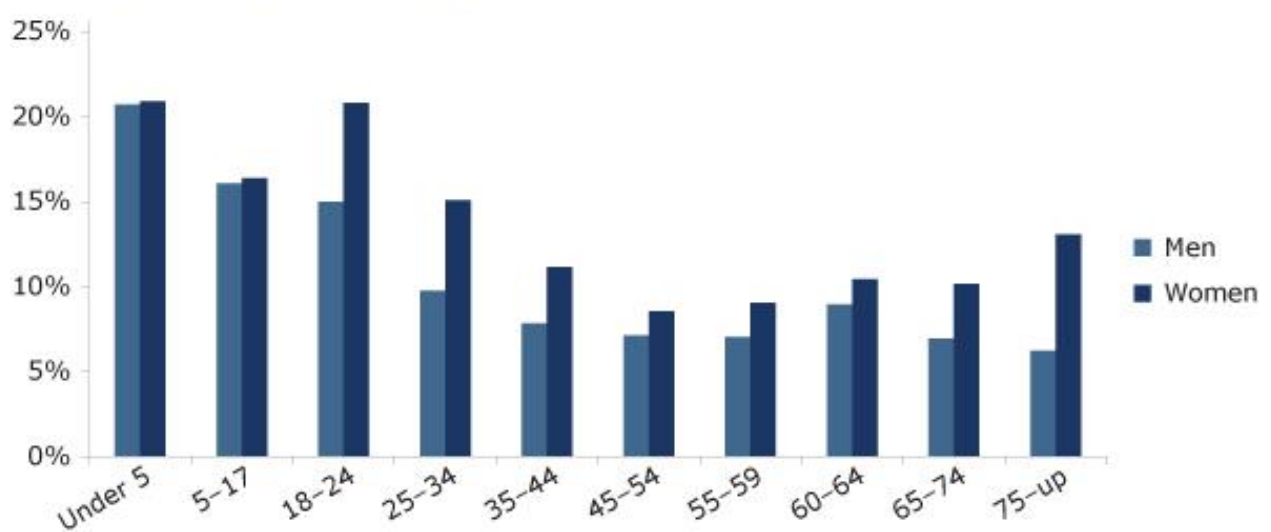
Site Area: 8.2 Acre, 360375.721 sqft

1.3 Project Introduction

"To all the little girls who are watching, never doubt that you are valuable and powerful and deserving of every chance and opportunity in the world to pursue and achieve your own dreams." —Hillary Clinton in her 2016 concession speech (htt)

The issue of women’s empowerment and gender equality is a global issue and one that, in many parts of the world, is in dire need of attention. Empowerment means giving power & authority. So by women empowerment we understand giving power & authority to the women. The process of empowerment requires transformation of structures of sub ordinance, control over material and intellectual resources, gaining decisions, making authority and reduction of gender inequality. This requires that women must recognize their strategic needs, their social position and understand how coercive it is. The women's strategic needs are here defined as to increase the women's bargaining capacity, reduce violence against women and make them gain more influence over decision-making.

Poverty rates by sex and age



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Figure 3(Annual Social and Economic Supplement , 2008)

Bangladeshi women face barriers and disadvantages in nearly every aspect of their lives, including access to health services, economic opportunity, political participation, and control of finances. Women's empowerment can be achieved when we include men and boys. Men are often those who define and keep women within their boundaries. But when we engage with them they realize that their wives' empowerment benefits the whole family. Promoting gender equality and empowering women is the key to lifting entire families out of poverty. (Author)

1.4 Project Aims and Objectives

The aim of this project is leading low income women to the pathway out of poverty by providing them individualized career counseling, Training and removing barriers to become job ready and find employment. The Women's Opportunity Center is committed to help women gain economic self-sufficiency through Education, job readiness, networking, outreach, referrals and emotional support. The Center also promotes awareness of women's rights and issues through public advocacy. Women's access to employment and education opportunities reduces the likelihood of household poverty, and resources in women's hands have a range of positive outcomes for human capital and capabilities within the household. To improve women empowerment and gender equality value must be added to women's contributions in Bangladesh's largest sector—agriculture and other occupations. (Author)

1.5 Rationale

Bangladeshi women have been struggling to establish their rights in family, society and in the state. In spite of being in the society and under the implementation of law, women are still facing discrimination, exclusion and injustice and have negligible influence in decision making processes. Girls are often considered a burden, especially for poor households, where they are at risk of marriage at an early age and where the practice of dowries though illegal continues and is burdensome.

However, women's opportunities and public participation in Bangladesh have changed significantly in recent decades. The concept of women's empowerment and efforts in this area has helped the country attain a steady progress in gender equality, which helped Bangladesh to secure the first spot in gender equality (among South Asian countries) for the second consecutive year at the Gender Gap Index of 2017. Both the government and non-government sectors have played significant roles and they have often worked in a collaborative way. Early interventions were made in the field of family planning to reduce fertility and micro-credit was introduced to provide opportunities for income earning. The project aim is to raise awareness on women's rights, and provide economic resources like credit, marketing and advise, and develop their skills through training on productive activities. This will also help women to enhance the empowerment of women through improved livelihood skills and gender awareness, and increase institutional capacity of services. (Author)

CHAPTER 02: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Defining "Opportunity Center"

2.2 What is Women's Opportunity Center?

2.3 Understanding " Women Empowerment "

2.3.1 Definition and World Context

2.3.2 What is "Women's economic empowerment"

2.3.3 Women Empowerment in Bangladeshi Context

2.4 Rural women and poverty in Bangladesh

2.4.1 The socio-economic Condition of Women

2.4.2 Rural Employment Opportunities for women

2.4.3 Government Initiatives for rural employment for women

2.4.4 Roles of International and local NGO'S

2.5 Women's economic empowerment in the context of the
global economic and financial crisis

CHAPTER 02: LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter will give an overview about definitions and literature study of the program. It will help to get to know about the literature references and context of the project broadly. In introduction we get the idea of the project and its aims with rational briefly.

3.1 Defining "Opportunity Center"

The Opportunity Center is a non-profit Community Rehabilitation Provider dedicated to providing vocational, day habilitation and social programs to persons with disabilities and frail elders in order to enhance and promote the individual's potential, and to help each individual become an integrated and active member of the whole community. In other words, opportunity center is a place where it helps by Leading low income women out of poverty through career counseling, training and removing obstacles to help them become self-employed. It is a center where people will get the chance to build them self as per their career choices and create a way for living by themselves. (Author)

3.2 What is Women Opportunity Center?

"No country can ever truly flourish if it stifles the potential of its women and deprives itself of the contributions of half of its citizens." -Michelle Obama (htt)

Opportunity Center for women is established for low income women to make them economically independent by providing them individualized career counseling, training and removing barriers to be become job ready and find employment. It is a place where women can explore their area of interest and can learn those to became skilled at professional level.

"To create economic opportunity and rebuild social infrastructure for women," by The founder of WFWI. (Women for Women International, n.d.)

The Women's Opportunity Center is a multi-use facility developed by Women for Women International (WFWI) as a center for learning, commerce, partnership, and progress for women and the community. In the context of Bangladesh rural area, the Women Opportunity Centre empowers women by providing them with a permanent place for gathering, a safe environment for learning, the opportunity to acquire job skills, and outlets to market goods, manage a business, and fuel the local economy. Women Opportunity Center assists in removing barriers to employment by providing guidance, and referrals to other programs as needed. It is also committed to pursuing the mission by working one-on one with clients, providing them with access to comprehensive program of individualized career counseling and computer and skills training to become work ready. It is related to Women Empowerment which make them flourished in both economically and socially. (Women for Women International, n.d.)

3.3 Understanding " Women Empowerment "

3.3.1 Definition and World Context

The third Millennium Development Goal (MDG 3) – *to promote gender equality and empower women* – has been a catalyst in galvanizing new resources for gender equality and women's rights. Women Empowerment means Empowering women to participate fully in economic life across all sectors is essential to build stronger economies, achieve internationally agreed goals for development and sustainability, and improve the quality of life for women, men, families and communities. The private sector is also a key partner in efforts to advance gender equality and empower women. Gender equality between men and women, entails the concept that all human beings, both men and women, are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without the limitations set by stereotypes, rigid gender roles and prejudices. Gender

equality means that the different behavior, aspirations and needs of women and men are considered, valued and favored equally. It does not mean that women and men have to become the same, but that their rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equity means fairness of treatment for women and men, according to their respective needs. This may include equal treatment or treatment that is different but which is considered equivalent in terms of rights, benefits, obligations and opportunities. (ABC Of Women Worker's Rights And Gender Equality, ILO, 2000. p. 48., 2000)

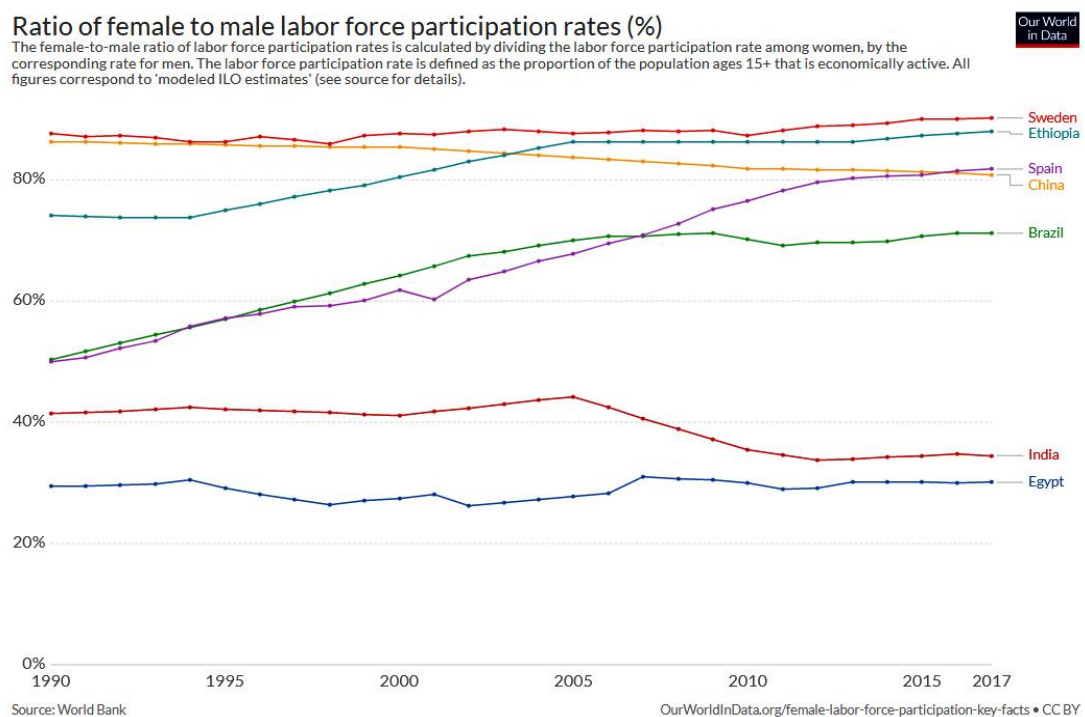


Figure 4(World Bank, 2018)

UNICEF says gender equality "***means that women and men, and girls and boys, enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and protections. It does not require that girls and boys, or women and men, be the same, or that they be treated exactly alike.***" (UNICEF, n.d.)

The Women's Empowerment Principles offer practical guidance to business and the private sector on how to empower women in the workplace, marketplace and community. Developed through a partnership between UN Women and the United Nations Global Compact, the Principles are designed to support companies in reviewing existing policies and practices — or establishing new ones — to realize women's empowerment. It is important to promote the total and equitable participation of both men and women in efforts aimed at improving poverty reduction, food security, and sustainability of rural development. Without gender equality and the economic and social improvement for rural women, food security cannot be achieved. (OECD) (MGD Monitor, 2016)

3.3.2 What is "Women's economic empowerment"

Women's economic empowerment refers to the ability for women to enjoy their right to control and benefit from the resources, assets, income and their own time, as well as the ability to manage risk and improve their economic status and wellbeing. Three important areas of change needed for women's economic empowerment- women's right to choose how they want to pursue their livelihoods, making opportunities available for women, and giving women the space to voice themselves. Economic empowerment increases women's agency, access to formal government programs, mobility outside the home, economic independence, and purchasing power. Policy makers are suggested to support job training to aid in entrance in the formal markets. One recommendation is to provide more formal education opportunities for women that would allow for higher bargaining power in the home. They would have more access to higher wages outside the home; and as a result, make it easier for women to get a job in the market. Strengthening women's access to property inheritance and land rights is another method used to economically empower women. This would allow them better means of asset accumulation, capital, and bargaining power needed to address gender inequalities. Often,

women in developing and underdeveloped nations are legally restricted from their land on the sole basis of gender. Having a right to their land gives women a sort of bargaining power that they wouldn't normally have; in turn, they gain more opportunities for economic independence and formal financial institutions. (Author) (OECD)

Race has a huge impact on women's empowerment in areas such as employment. Employment can help create empowerment for women. Many scholars suggest that when we discuss women's empowerment, discussing the different barriers that underprivileged women face, which makes it more difficult for them to obtain empowerment in society, is important when examining the impact of race in connection to employment. Significantly examining how opportunities are structured by gender, race, and class can transpire social change. Work opportunities and the work environment can create empowerment for women.

Empowerment in the workplace can positively affect job satisfaction and performance, having equality in the work place can greatly increase the sense of empowerment. However, women of color do not have the same accessibility and privileges in work settings. Women of color are faced with more disadvantages in the work place. Patricia Parker argues that African American women's empowerment is their resistance to control, standing up for themselves and not conforming to societal norms and expectations. In connection to power, feminist perspectives look at empowerment as a form of resistance within systems of unequal power relations. Within the societal setting of race, gender, and class politics, African American women's empowerment in work environment “can be seen as resistance to attempts to fix meanings of appropriate identity and behavior, where such meanings are interpreted as controlling, exploitative, and other- wise oppressive to African American women.” When talking about women's empowerment, many scholars suggest examining the social injustices on women in everyday organizational life that are influenced by race, class, and gender.

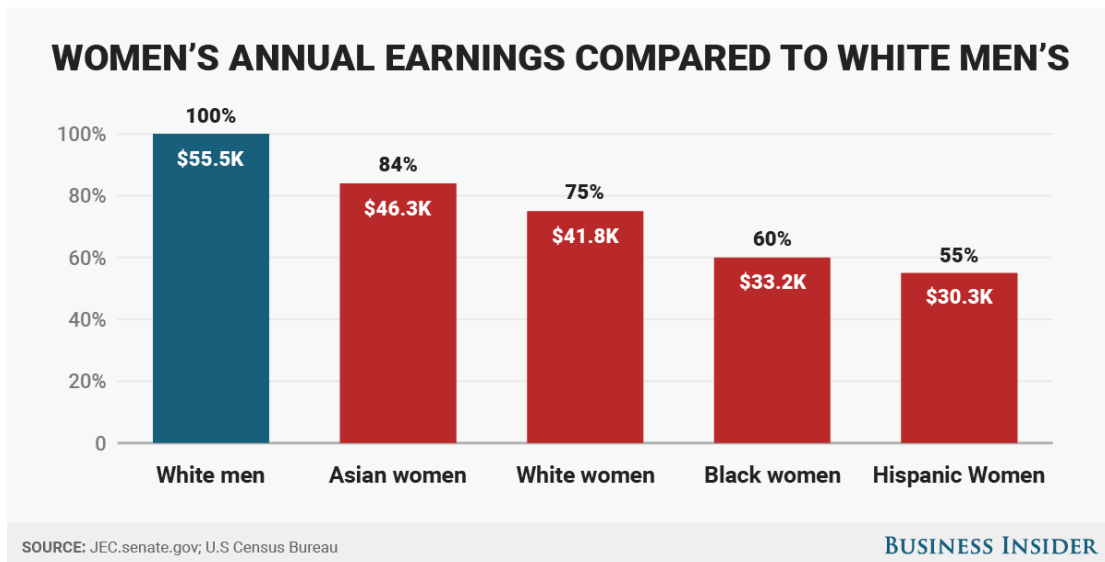
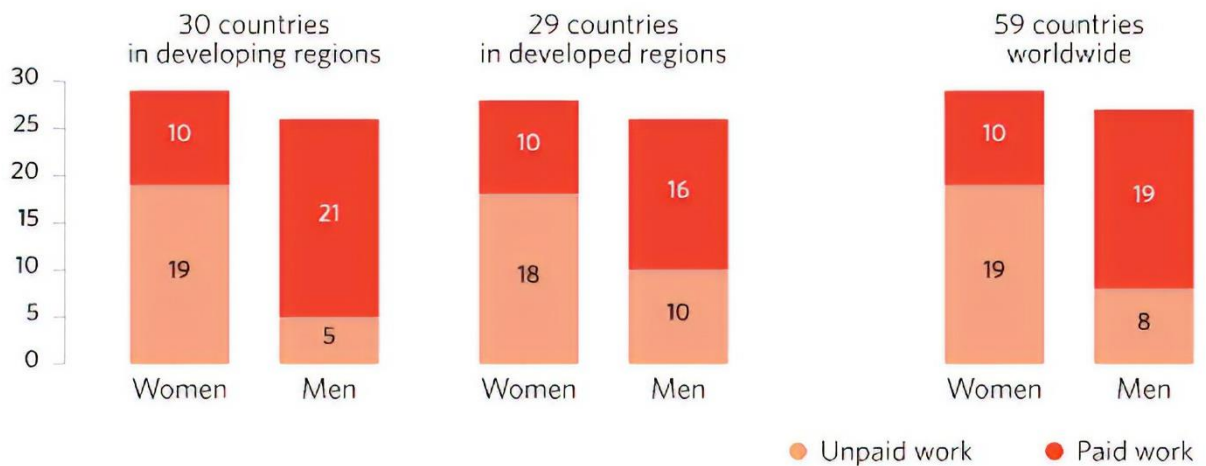


Figure 5(Gould, n.d.)

Another popular methodology for women's economic empowerment also includes microcredit. Microfinance institutions aim to empower women in their community by giving them access to loans that have low interest rates without the requirement of collateral.

Proportion of time spent on unpaid and paid work in selected countries, women and men, 2000-2014 (percentage of time spent per day)



Note: Data are based on time-use surveys conducted between 2000 and 2014 in 59 countries, 30 from developing regions and 29 from developed regions.

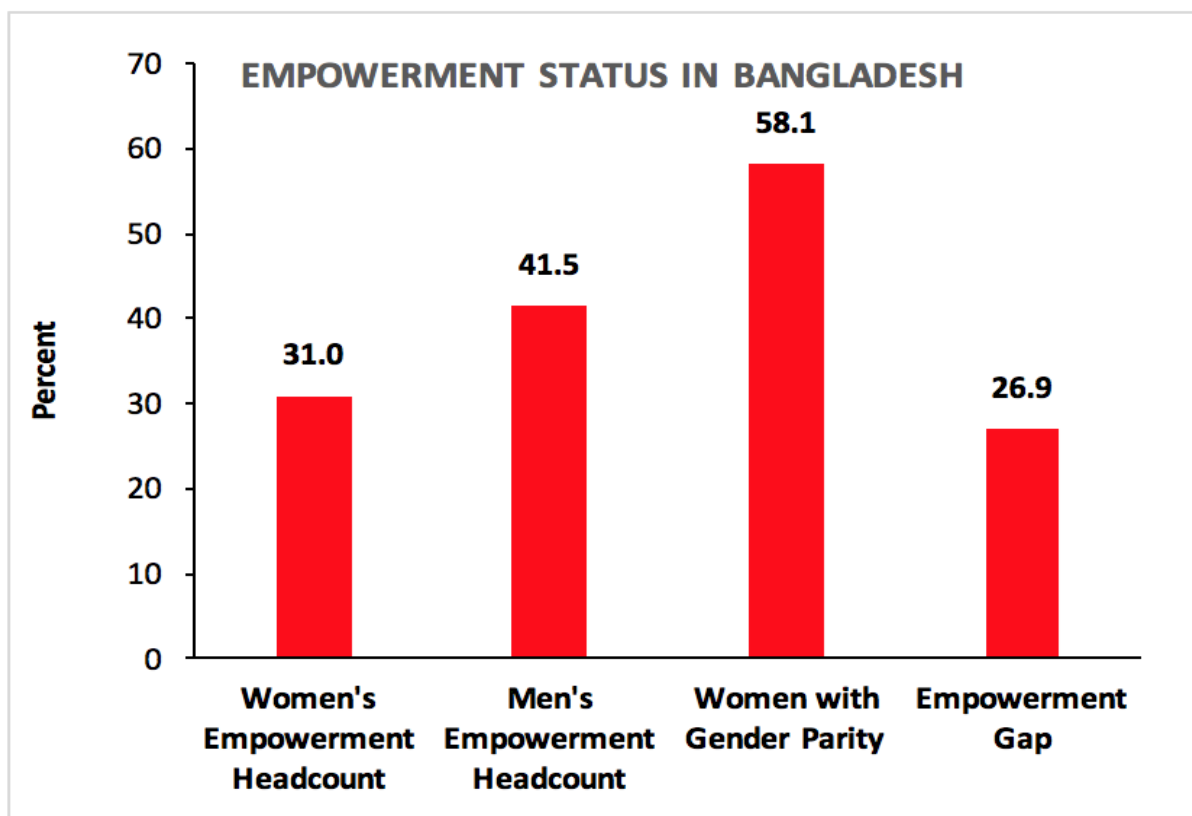
Figure 6(Hallett, n.d.)

More specifically, they aim to give microcredit to women who want to be entrepreneurs. The success and efficiency of microcredit and microloans is controversial and constantly debated. Some critiques claim that microcredit alone doesn't guarantee women have control over the way it is used. Microfinance institutions don't address cultural barriers that allow men to still control household finances; as a result, microcredit may simply be transferred to the husband. Microcredit doesn't relieve women of household obligations, and even if women have credit, they don't have the time to be as active in the market as men. This is an overall scenario of women's position in world economy and their economic empowerment. (World Economic Forum, n.d.)

3.3.3 Women Empowerment in Bangladeshi Context

Bangladesh has been a role model in women's empowerment in the past decade, and the country is experiencing an appreciable change in society because of its efforts in this regard. The concept of women's empowerment and efforts in this area has helped the country attain a steady progress in gender equality, which helped Bangladesh to secure the first spot in gender equality (among South Asian countries) for the second consecutive year at the Gender Gap Index of 2017. The index, prepared by World Economic Forum, measures education, economic participation, health, and political empowerment to measure gender equality of any country. Half of the population of Bangladesh is women and their economic participation has increased significantly. In fact, national and international policy strategies have also been reflected in the policy to ensure women's advancement so that they have control over their lives and play an influential role in society as decision makers. The number of working women increased to 18.6 million in 2016-17 from 16.2 million in 2010. Bangladesh secured the 47th position among 144 countries in 2017 as per The Global Gender Gap Report, whereas India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Pakistan remain at 108, 109, 111, 124 and 143 positions respectively. (World Economic Forum, n.d.) (Chaity, 2018)

Bangladesh’s achievements in the past decade have been exemplary in many sectors such as in reducing infant and child mortality, poverty alleviation, increase in women entrepreneurship, education, and health. Political Scientist Dr. Rounaq Jahan said: “*Bangladesh has made consistent policy and program interventions from the 1970s onwards to improve women’s condition and reduce gender inequality*”. (Chaity, 2018)



IFPRI (Abbreviated Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index)

Figure 7 Source: (Ahmed, 2017)

The empowerment and autonomy of women and the improvement of their political, social, economic and health status is a highly important end in itself. The full participation and partnership of both women and men is required in productive and reproductive life, including shared responsibilities for the care and nurturing of children and maintenance of the household. In all parts of the world, women are facing threats to their lives, health and well-being as a

result of being overburdened with work and of their lack of power and influence. In most regions of the world, women receive less formal education than men, and at the same time, women's own knowledge, abilities and coping mechanisms often go unrecognized. The power relations that impede women's attainment of healthy and fulfilling lives operate at many levels of society, from the most personal to the highly public. Achieving change requires policy and program actions that will improve women's access to secure livelihoods and economic resources, alleviate their extreme responsibilities with regard to housework, remove legal impediments to their participation in public life, and raise social awareness through effective program of education and mass communication. In addition, improving the status of women also enhances their decision-making capacity at all levels in all spheres of life, especially in the area of sexuality and reproduction. This, in turn, is essential for the long- term success of population program. Experience shows that population and development program are most effective when steps have simultaneously been taken to improve the status of women.

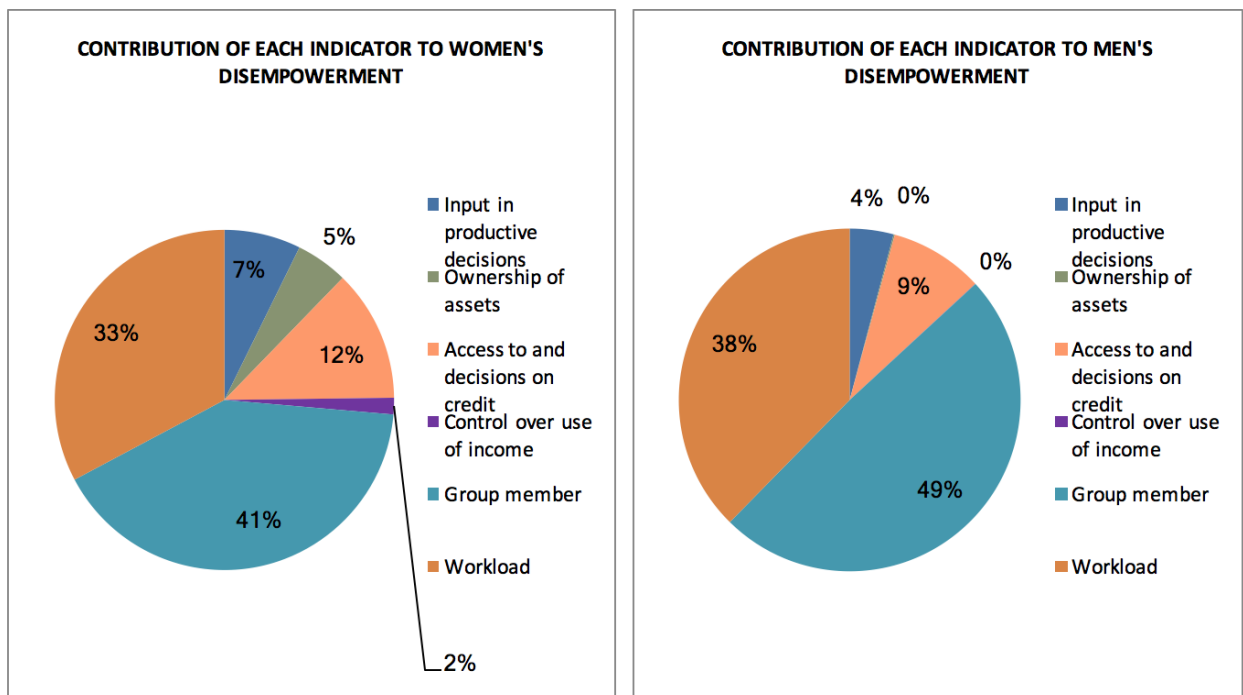


Figure 8 Source: (Ahmed, 2017)

Bangladesh is a developing country half of the total population is women whose socio-economic condition is very low. Struggle for modernity, tradition, men-women equality, social dignity, security and for multilateral pressure the position of women in the family is very complex. Here men and women do not participate in social development is not equal. Many indoor and outdoor activities of women are not treated as work. The devaluation of women labor in labor market also hinders women right. But in market economy women of Bangladesh are always facing new challenges. Though women work in educational institution, medical, factories, police, even in the uneven areas, women are neglected, tortured and persecuted. In the society of gender disparity, it is difficult for women to stay parallel and enjoy the right of equal participant.

3.4 Rural women and poverty in Bangladesh

3.4.1 The socio-economic Condition of Women

Social Dignity- Most of the women in Bangladesh believe in erotic social value and superstition. In this condition women are always dependent on men. From the early childhood female child is neglected. The birth of male child is welcome on the other hand that of female child is considered as a curse. When the female child is growing up, she realizes that she is born to serve the female, she is a curse for the society or family and the social environment enhances her idea and for this men use social superstition, religious sentiment, ignorance's and weakness and helplessness of women. Women have to lead lower life in the male dominated society. Another because of it is that mantis the wage earners, so in social attitude the role of women is not considered important as men's. In the case of lower social dignity of women. Borhan Uddin Zahangir and Zarina Rahman have mentioned two features. One is parental and another is social inequality. The first origin the familial sector and the 2nd one is the subordinate rich sector. And mutuality between these two sectors have made the women homesick.

There is another cause behind the less dignity of women in Bangladesh age. marriage system, relationship and mother. The right of women in the case of marriage is negative. The father becomes the decision maker and mother's decision is always neglected. The registry, demand of bride, witness etc. are compulsory. If the marriage is not registered, it is illegal. Since there are double rules in the society, the women can't take action when they are divorced. The agreement in marriage in Islam is equal but in practical, it is not equal. The men have the right to divorce, keep four wives at a time. Here women are not safe they are inferior to men.

The Economic condition of women- The main aspect of women empowerment is the equal rights of women in the working field. From the ancient period women were engaged in household chores preparing field sowing seeds, weddings harvesting and many other activities. The picture of invisible contribution of women was shown in the moderate National income in 1993. According to this statistics, the production which is produced and used in house is worth of 16 trillion dollars. Of them 10% – 35% production is produced in houses by women which does not need to pay. In 1990 it is stated in a statistic if the activities of women in the family are counted and added to the national income, the total income of the world increases from 20% to 30%. But these activities of women are not granted. Here the annual and daily activities of rural women granted by UNICEF in 1991 and Department Female affair in 1994 are shown below.

Property and Women- The causes of poor condition of women are the traditional heritage system and ownership of properties. In Muslim society a female child gets less share of her father's property than a male child and in absence of the husband, the wife gets less than her children. This inheritance system recognized by the religion degrades the women in male dominated society.

Figure 1: Current situation and future projection of women poverty by household head (upper poverty line)



Figure 2: Current situation and future projection of women poverty by household head (using the lower poverty line)

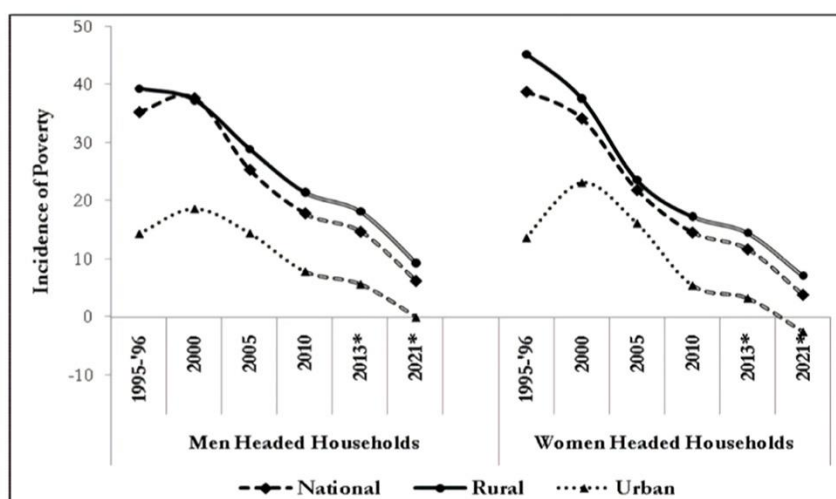


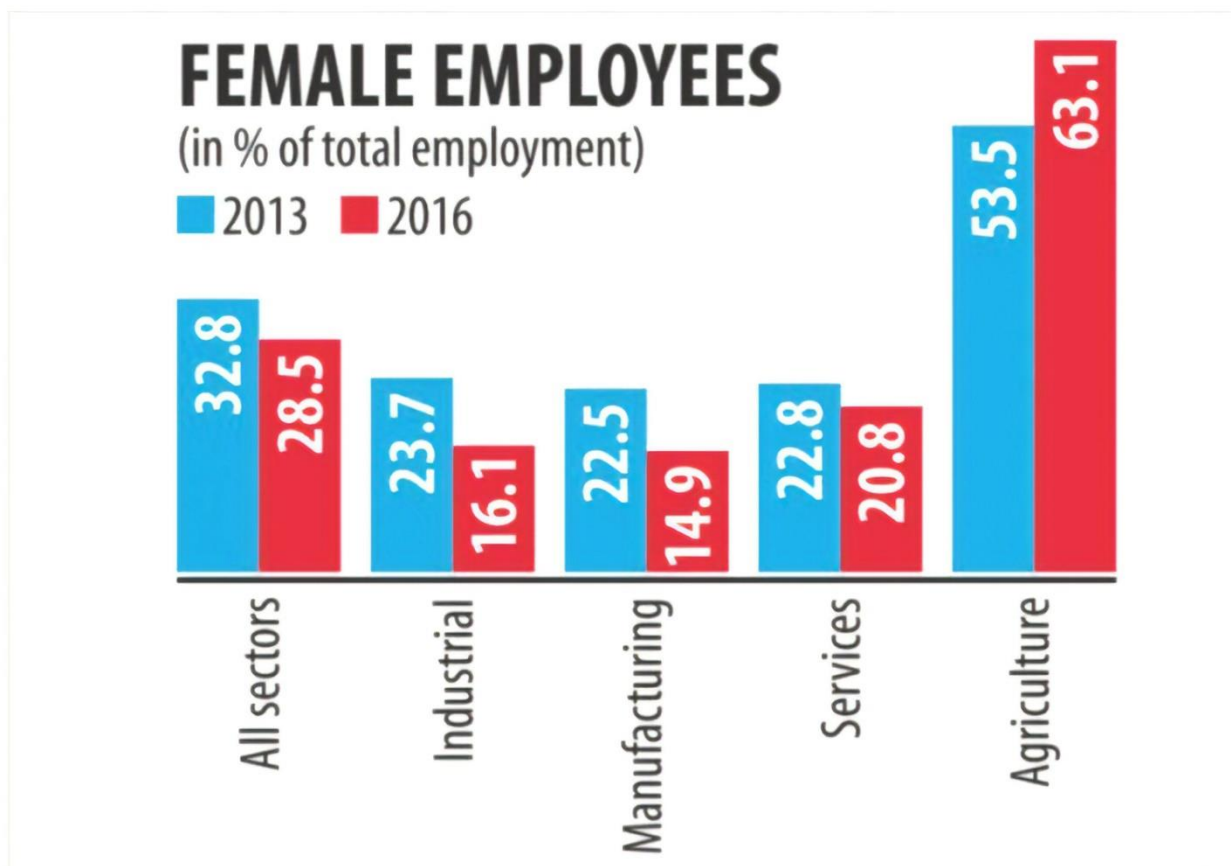
Figure 9(Ali, 2013)

Besides, the persons who hold more properties, have more power to take decision is any matter. In rural society the land lords hold the power society and only they take any decision. In Bangladesh the land and its management belong to the male, not to the female, which makes the men inheritors, Power is such a stuff which is always exercised on the weak. In a family the husband exercises his power on the wife and the children which is the main theme of the male dominated society. Husband dominates the whole family where woman loses the power to stand up for their own.

Educational Status- Education is one of the basic elements of man to develop personality, sense of responsibility, sustaining rights, civic sense and especially national progress. But in the field of education women of Bangladesh lag behind men. In the field of national educational the percentage of women education is rather frustrating, Compared to man. It is true that all the development programs in Bangladesh included women on priority basis and still they are being given priority but they are found half of the male in education even after liberation period. This disparity starts in the primary level and it increases in higher education. The admission ratio in different seven Universities was 77.20:22.80 including male and female students in 1999. In different program primary education was declared compulsory and in order to less the difference between male and female, female education was given more importance. Despite this, it was seen in 1995 that of the total students, 63% were male and 37% were female. It is noteworthy that at present 95% students who are eligible to go to schools are admitted in primary schools and on completion of primary education 38% drop out of it. Here is a data of drop out in primary level in percent.

3.4.2 Rural Employment Opportunities for women

Bangladesh has made significant progress in promoting the objectives of ensuring gender equality and empowerment of women. The country has already achieved this goal in. gender parity in primary and secondary education at the national level. This positive development has occurred due to some specific public interventions focusing on girl students, such as stipends and exemption of tuition fees for girls in rural areas, and the stipend scheme for girls at the secondary level.



Source: Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS).

Figure 10(BIDS)

As rural development and economy mainly depend on agriculture women can contribute actively in rural agriculture so that they and can play vital role. Besides agriculture small & cottage industries training works can also gave them platform to contribute in the economy. Opportunities should be created for women so that assure gender equality in rural labor markets and actively promoting decent work for rural women. (Khatun, 2018)

3.4.3 Government Initiatives for rural employment for women

The Government has undertaken various steps to ensure women and children development in Bangladesh. The Vision 2021 and 2041 a momentum has been created for taking forward Bangladesh to a middle and high income level respectively. Bangladesh has been working relentlessly to ensure women's overall development by ensuring their equal and active

participation in the mainstream socio-economic activities and removing the various impediments to their empowerment.

Economic Empowerment of Women:

- 4 million women are contributing a lot in Readymade Garments (RMG) sector.
- Ministry of Labor and Employment trained 10,800 female garments workers.
- Bangladesh Bank is providing collateral free loan up to Tk. 2.5 million for women entrepreneurs.
- Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) disbursed taka 3939 crore to the women entrepreneurs.
- Bangladesh Bank allocated 15% of the funds of the refinancing scheme for women.
- Women entrepreneurs dedicated desk established in every bank and non-bank financial institutions.
- Micro Credit Disbursement Policy facilitated women entrepreneurs to borrow take 50 thousand.
- 10% Industrial plots and 10% of small entrepreneur's fund are preserved for women entrepreneurs by the Bangladesh Bank.
- Women entrepreneurs having a small capital are getting support through distributing loan among the volunteer Women Associations.
- To promote women entrepreneurship an initiative called "Joyeeta" has been established in 2011. Now it is established as Joyeeta Foundation.
- Cafe Joyeeta rehabilitated the women victims of trafficking.
- Searching Joyeeta (victorious) in five categories initiated to award successful women throughout the country.
- Sonar Tory, Angona and Unmesh are established as sales and display centers to promote women entrepreneurs.

•An amount of Tk.10-15 thousand is being distributed among 0.148 million distressed women with 5% service charge in all 64 districts.

Life Skill Training for Women Development:

- Women receive sewing, computer and beautification training at Shaheed Sheikh Fazilatunnesa Mujib Training Academy, Gazipur.
- Women receive horticulture, fisheries and livestock etc. integrated trades training for 3 months in Village Women Agriculture Training Centre, Savar.
- Food processing, beautification, embroidery, sewing, mobile phone servicing, nursery / kitchen gardening, etc. are taught in 64 district offices of the DWA.
- In 34 districts 3months long training is organized for the women on Information Technology.
- Residential training for women on self-employment at Begum Rokeya Training Center, Mymensingh, Dinajpur and Bagerhat Training Centre.
- Non-residential training programs are organized at 136 upazila offices of the Department of Women Affairs for distressed women.
- Vocational training on tailoring, block and embroidery training are organized at the National Training and Development Academy, DWA.
- Basic computer and ICT training is being imparted in 64 District Computer Training Centre of Jatiyo Mohila Shangshta (JMS). Cyber-Cafe is operated in 10 districts.
- Poor, unemployed & vulnerable women receive Training on sewing, embroidery, soap & candle making, binding, packaging and mobile engineering in 46 Training Centers of JMS. (Bangladesh Women and Childern Affairs Ministry, 2006)

3.4.4 Roles of International and local NGO'S

Shyamola Begum, 43, knows why she lost her husband. Under the pressures of crippling poverty, with too many mouths to feed, he left their one room shanty in the capital one morning and never came back, she explains.

“We came to this city looking for a better life, but my husband Jamal struggled to find work and ended up pulling a cycle-rickshaw. When I got pregnant and gave birth to a daughter,

he wasn't happy," says Shyamola. Less than a year later, Shyamola got pregnant again, with another girl. Soon after, Jamal left for work one day and never came back. "For several weeks in my pregnant state, I frantically searched for him in hospitals and morgues but the people from the slum knew he had left me," she says. "They told me to stop looking." Shyamola shares her fate with tens of thousands of women who find themselves abandoned by their partners every year; an unfortunate Bangladeshi reality for centuries.

Fortunately, Shyamola shares her strength and resilience with millions more in the country who are turning their own lives around, and in so doing, achieving a remarkable turnaround for Bangladesh in terms of economic and social indicators. Shyamola's second chance at a better future came with UNDP and UKAID's Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction (UPPR) project. Three years ago she was awarded an extreme poor entrepreneur grant of Taka 2500 (roughly \$30), and she matched this money with her savings to she set up a small tea stall at the slum where she lived. In just two months, Shyamola's profits exceeded her own investment.

"Until I became destitute, I had never imagined I could run a business, that I could do accounts, that I could be successful," she says. Shyamola's story also represents a larger success in the Bangladeshi development landscape.

In the past decade alone the country has slashed its poverty by half, rapidly decreased family size to near replacement levels, ensured that roughly 90 per cent of its girl children are enrolled in schools and reduced child mortality by 60 per cent – a feat recognized by a United Nations award two years ago. Much of this has been possible through investments in women's education and expansion of women's opportunities in the economic sphere, say experts. UPPR results reveal this success is not a one-off either. Over 55,000 families like Shyamola's have received such grants in the past five years. "UPPR is Bangladesh's premier urban sector development project - delivering support to livelihoods and living conditions in

29 towns and cities, changing the lives of around three million poor people for the better,” says Stefan Priesner, Country Director at UNDP Bangladesh.

Highlights

- 55,000 urban poor families received cash transfers to start micro-businesses.
- Slums in 29 towns mapped enabling government to make informed decisions for the poor.
- 3 million people, especially women and children have better living conditions and livelihood opportunities.
- 150,000 households have with improved access to sanitation and water.
- 230,000 households have improved access to footpaths.

The Government of Bangladesh is also committed to attain the objective of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action and MDGs in conformity with the fundamental rights enshrined in the Bangladesh Constitution. It has adopted the National Policy for Women’s Advancement (2011) and a series of programs for ensuring sustainable development of women.

There has been steady improvement in the social and political empowerment scenario of women in Bangladesh. There has been a sharp increase in the number of women parliamentarians elected (20 percent of total seats) in the last national election. However, wage employment for women in Bangladesh is still low. Only one woman out of every five is engaged in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector. (UNDP, n.d.)

3.5 Women's economic empowerment in the context of the global economic and financial crisis

Inclusive and sustainable growth around the world is the overarching vision of the 2030 development agenda. Gender Equality and Women's Economic Empowerment are central to this vision but progress has been far too slow. What is the reason for this lack of progress? The early twenty first century's global context with rising inequalities, poverty, hunger, climate change all of which are the result of prevailing economic models and paradigms pose unprecedented challenges for the realization of women's rights and undermine further the sustainability of communities and societies. Dominant development patterns are based on gender inequalities, and have proved unsustainable as regards many issues including economic growth and work. Over the past three decades' economic disparities between and within countries and regions have increased. What has been the impact of these development patterns on women and work? Women have entered the labor market in large numbers. Free trade and the rapid expansion of market together with the expansion of many corporations supply chains in developing countries have undoubtedly created unprecedented opportunities for women to access paid work. However, this has to often been on unequal and highly exploitative terms. Gender based discrimination and segregation in the labor market, as well as the weak regulation of those markets have served to confine women to jobs that are low paid and of poor quality in terms of working conditions and access to social protection. They reinforce the status of women as secondary workers within their households. Women also suffer from lack of access to education, training, recruitment, and equal remuneration and have limited bargaining in decision-making power. Women have also unequal access to productive resources and are over-represented in informal work. The reality that underlies this new model is depressed wage levels, decreased job security, declining living standards, a steep rise in the number of hours

worked for wages, exacerbation of the double shift, and rising poverty increasingly concentrated in female headed households.

The vast amount of women's work that is either rewarded poorly or not rewarded at all is being used to subsidize the world's economy and fuel unequal and unsustainable growth. Women's exploitation in the labor market is further compounded by their disproportional share of unpaid care responsibilities which is mainly due to stereotypical gender roles. This burden of care responsibilities often excludes women from paid employment completely or confines them to part time positions which are not as well paid. The result is that women's unpaid household and care work subsidizes the economy for free.

A lot of discrimination against women is supported by cultural norms, tradition, and religion. Women are powerless to change these norms. Governments should be expected to put resources towards mobilizing to change attitudes and norms. An example of the impact of the stereotypes on women and girls has to do with their education which contributes to higher economic growth. However, the impact of stereotypical gender roles on downgrading women's educational achievements and skills is evident when they try to access the labor market. For the majority of women, significant gains in education have not translated into quality jobs.

Violence which is the result of unequal power relations between women and men and stereotypes against women, has negative repercussions against women in the world of work. It also leads to lower productivity, increased absenteeism, and high turnover. In some cultures, the threat of violence has been a reason for limiting women in the home's sphere. Recognition is growing worldwide that our economic system needs profound reforms. There is also increasing understanding that economic growth alone is not going to lead to gender equality, alleviate poverty and reduce inequality for all. Macroeconomic policies are all too often geared towards creating the conditions for growth without much attention to bringing societies closer

to achieving gender equality and social justice. Gender analysis should also be used as a tool for changing the system, looking at what is valued and how this guides investment priorities, shapes business and economics. Gender inequality at work can only be eliminated by addressing the discrimination that women experience in the labor market due to their reproductive function, in particular sectoral and occupational segregation, gaps in wages, working hours, and access to social protection. Governments should take measures to promote the equal sharing of unpaid care work between women and men and between family and society.

We should work for a new development model that is not based solely on economic growth but prioritizes people over profits. This new development model should be based on a reorganization of the relations between the production, the finance, and the reproduction sphere with the aim to create a sustainable and gender equal economy which should serve the needs of reproduction, that is care. (Manganara, 2016)

CHAPTER 03: SITE APPRAISAL

3.1 Location

3.2 Site location

3.3 Site surroundings

3.4 Road network and water connection

3.5 Climatic Analysis

3.6 Sun and wind facilities

3.8 Site photograph

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CHAPTER 03: SITE APPRAISAL

The previous chapter is about the literature review of the topic. On this chapter is about the Site Study. The analysis of the site will be briefly discussing here.

3.1 Location

Mymensingh is the capital of Mymensingh Division of Bangladesh. The city is located on the Brahmaputra River, about 120 km north of Dhaka the capital of the country.

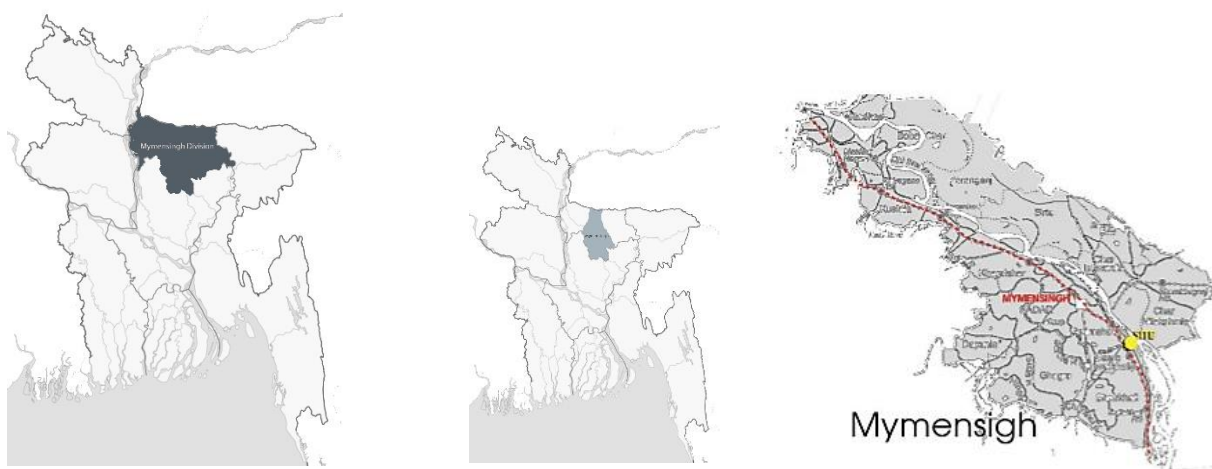


Figure 11 Source: (Author)

The Mymensingh district is located 120 kilometers north of the capital Dhaka and is widely connected with the capital and other district towns through good highways and a railway system. The district was once the largest district in undivided Bengal before partition of 1947 and known as the abode of many *zamindars* (land owner's). The town itself is over 200 years old with a rich tradition, culture and heritage. The name Mymensingh was penned from the Anglicized pronunciation of the original name of the ruler Momen Shah. **Mymensingh District Area:** 4363.48 sq. kilometer. It is bounded by Garo Hills and Meghalaya state of India on the north, Gazipur district on the south, Netrokona and Kishoreganj districts on the east, Sherpur, Jamalpur and Tangail districts on the west

Population: Total 4489726; male 2297302, female 2192424; Muslim 4289789, Hindu 168135, Buddhist 27999, Christian 330 and others 3473. Indigenous communities such as Garo, Koch, Dalu, Barman and Hajong belong to this district.

Water bodies and Main rivers surrounding by the districts are mainly Old Brahmaputra, Bhogai, Bajua and Kangsa.

Administration: The Mymensingh district was first established in 1787, which was later divided into six districts viz. Tangail, Jamalpur, Mymensingh, Kishoreganj, Sherpur and Netrokona. Today the Mymensingh district consists of 8 municipalities, 12 upazilas, 146 union parishads, 84 wards, 206 mahallas, 2201 mouzas and 2709 villages. The upazilas are Bhaluka, Dhobaura, Fulbaria, Gaffargaon, Gauripur, Haluaghat, Ishwarganj, Mymensingh sadar, Muktagachha, Nandail, Phulpur, and Trishal. The municipalities are Bhaluka, Gafargaon, Gauripur, Ishwarganj, Mymensingh Sadar, Nandail, Muktagachha and Trishal.

Socio-culturally: Socio-culturally speaking, Mymensingh has been identified as one of the four poorest districts in Bangladesh. The Mymensingh region—consisting of Mymensingh, Netrokona, Kishoreganj and Sunamganj—is also known for its uneven distribution of wealth (Local estimation of poverty and malnutrition in Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and UN World Food Program, 2004) which is correlated with the consideration that this induces the vulnerability of rising violence against women. The same reasoning is attributed to the fact that more than half the population in this region lives below the poverty line, which is believed to be a determinant factor in culminating into violence against women. Besides this, the area consists of both haors and char lands by which it belongs to some extent, to a certain specific cultural setting, having lower consciousness than the other parts of the country in terms of socio-cultural attitudes—which too, contributes to the increasing violence against women. Having looked at the afore-mentioned issues that plague this region, housing a center for

battered women within here would be most appropriate not only in terms of treating abused victims, but also in terms of curbing domestic VAW in the zone.

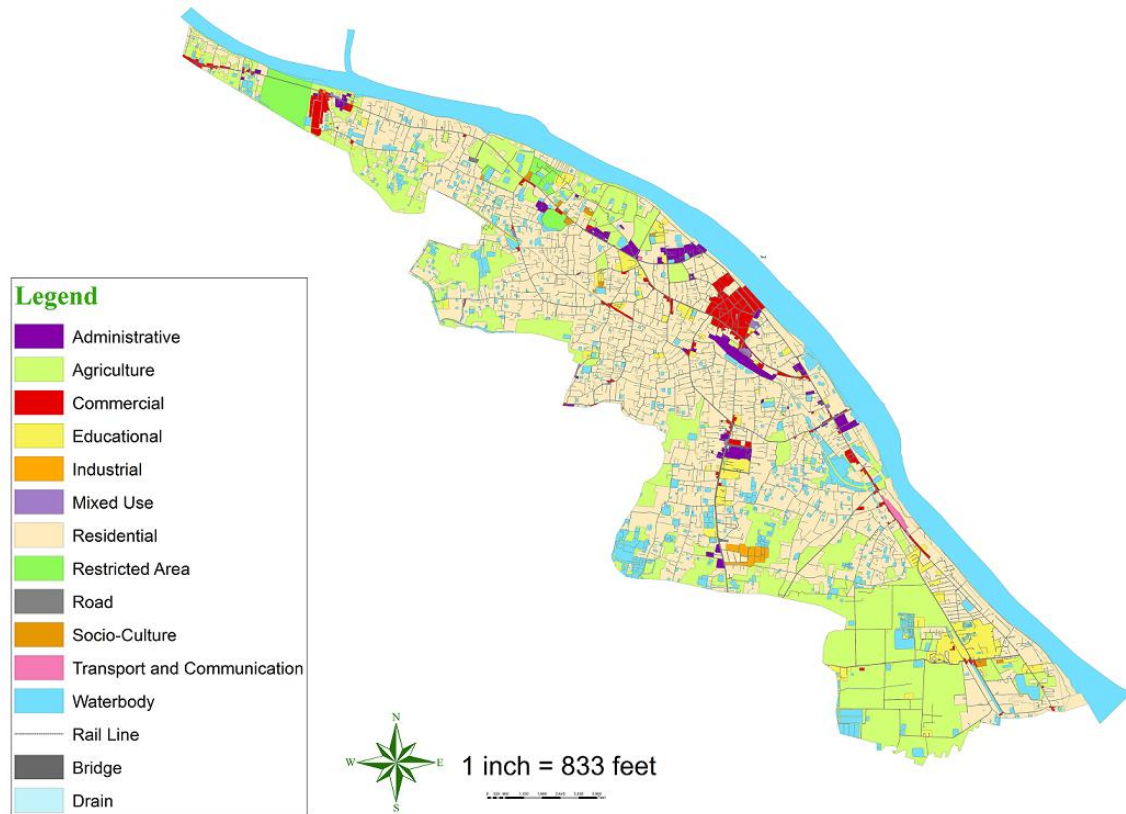


Figure 12 Source: (Author)

About Mymensingh Sadar: The Mymensingh Sadar is located at 24.7500°N 90.4167°E. With a total area of 388.45 square kilometers it is home to 104,567 units of households. The River Brahmaputra cuts through a part of Mymensingh. Over a hundred years ago, the river was approximately 10 km wide, although today it is one of the seasonal-flow rivers in the area. A huge amount of land recovered from this riverbed for a hundred years—the chars, in fact make up a big part of Mymensingh. Seasonal flooding of the river allows a refreshing fertility to the land and it helps create a pool of native fish that add some protein budget assistance to the poor char villages in the zone.

In terms of demographics, the Mymensingh Sadar has a population of 566,368 (Bangladesh consensus of 1991) with males constituting 52.18% of the population, and females 47.82%. The Mymensingh sadar itself has 20 Unions/Wards, 213 Mauzas/Mahallas, and 173 villages.

About Mymensingh Town: The Mymensingh Town, earlier known as Nasirabad is located in the Mymensingh sadar. It stands on the bank of the Brahmaputra and consists of 21 wards and 85 mahallas. The total area of the town is 21.73 sq. km. The town has a population of 225811 (male constituting 51.91%, and female 48.09%) with a population density of 10392 per sq. km. The literacy rate among the town people is 60.4% (Mymensinghtown's Blog, n.d.) (Alam, 2011)

3.2 Site location

The site, locally known as Chatrapur is part of a government *khas* (government plot) land, located on the banks of the Brahmaputra River. The site area is about 5.38 acre, 234352 sq. ft. It is primarily a *char-land* with the characteristics common of shoal areas. The char gradually rises from the midst of the Brahmaputra River, and as it flows inwards towards the mainland, it raises in height. During monsoon the existing site is approximately 5 feet above the water level. Consequently, in the winter, this height is around 30 ft. from the water level. The site contains a large chunk of trees that covers around 1/6th of its area. There are also a few isolated trees scattered within the site and around it. The trees which cover the north-west and the eastern side of the site are mainly *Shal*, *Akashi*, *Boroi*, and *Kapila*, with a few fruit tree variations that include mango and jackfruit. Please note also that there are a few varieties of creeper and shrubbery present in the site, all of which coincide the typologies generally found close by water.

At present the site contains no built structure. In fact, it is primarily used as a *ghat* (river bank) for boat and fishermen who live in the nearby areas, and as grazing pasture for the domestic

animals of surrounding villages. Also, during the Eid-ul Azha festival, the area is used as a *haat* (local shop) for the cows at sale. An interesting feature to the site is the issue of its accessibility. Please note also that the site can be reached by foot in the winter-spring seasons when the western stream of the Brahmaputra passing along the site dries. Conversely, boat is the only mode of travel to the area during the rains, when it becomes completely isolated. The unique feature of river-views around and within site, and the presence of lush greeneries together create a beautiful scenic landscape soothing to the eye and the mind. (Mymensinghtown's Blog, n.d.) (Alam, 2011)



Figure 13 Source: (Author)



Figure 14 Source: (Author)

3.3 Site surroundings

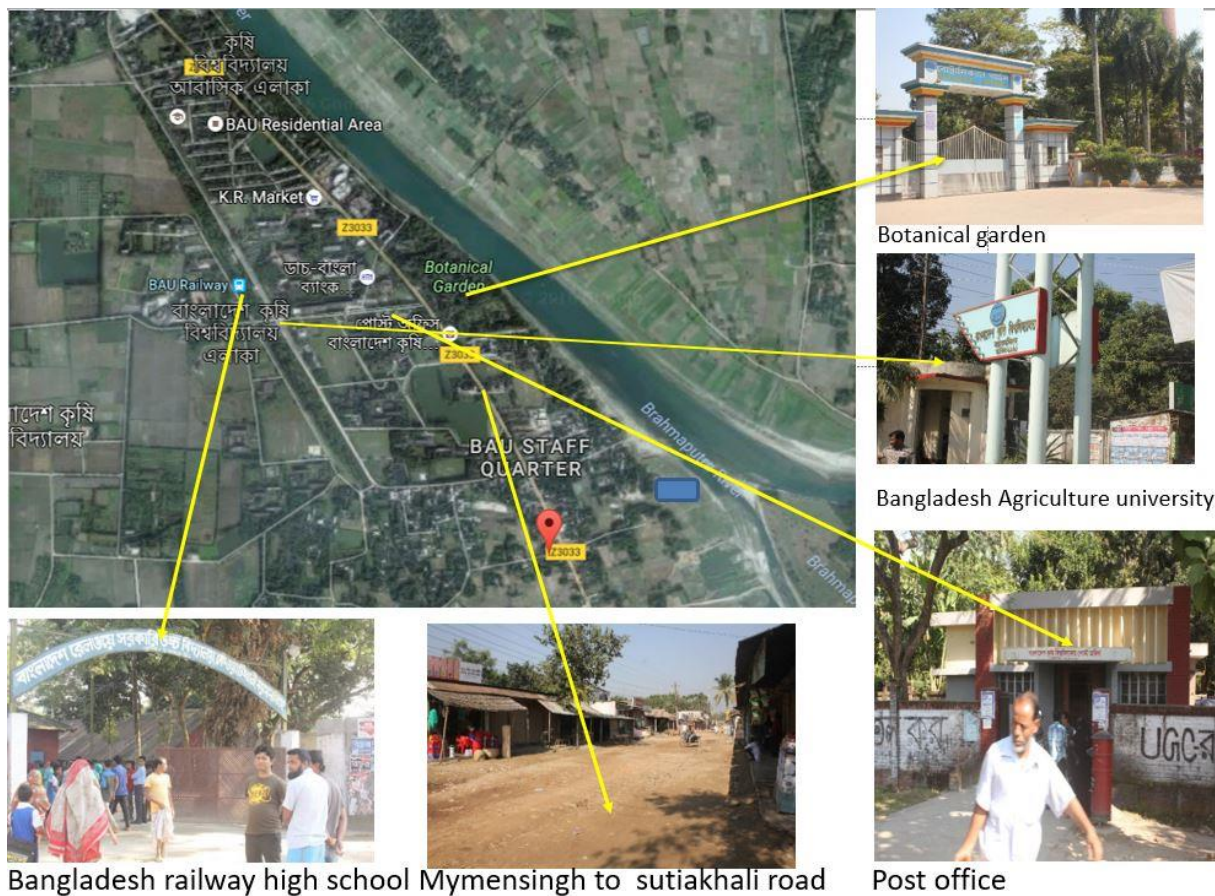


Figure 15 Source: (Author)

3.4 Road network and water connection

The distance from Mymensingh to Dhaka is about 120 km (75 mi) from the Mohakhali bus stop. The city was linked with Dhaka after the railway lines were connected around 1865. The road link to Dhaka was via Tangail until 1979 when president Ziaur Rahman ordered the completion of the half-finished N3 national highway between Dhaka and Mymensingh via Bhaluka. Train is by far the cheapest means to get to Mymensingh: Narayanganj-Bahadurabad Ghat Line. Apart from a number of local and direct trains, Ekota Express, Aghnibina Express, Tista Express, Bhrammaputra Express, Jamuna Express and Balaka Express connect the town with the capital of Dhaka.

Main rivers: Old Brahmaputra, Bhogai, Bajua, Kangsa.

3.5 Climatic Analysis

The climate of Mymensingh is moderate, much cooler than Dhaka, as it is closer to the Himalayas. Because of 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. The temperature here averages 25.3 °C. The rainfall here averages 2249 mm.

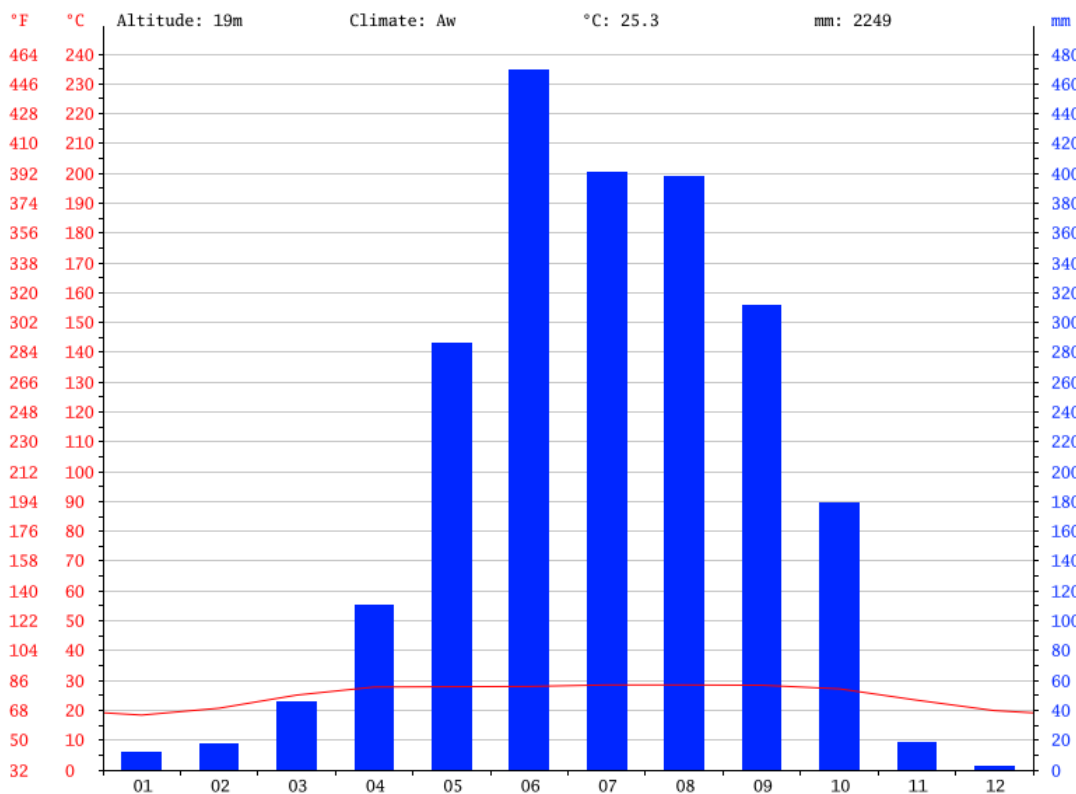


Figure 16 Climate graph : Weather by Month Mymensingh (climate-data.org, n.d.)

The monsoon starts in May or June and continues till August. It rains heavily and sometimes for days and weeks. During the monsoon, the temperature varies between 15 and 20 degrees. The temperature falls below 15 °C (59 °F) in winter which is spread over December and January and may well include November and February. The highest temperature is felt during April–May period, when the temperature may be as high as 40 °C (104 °F). High humidity causes heavy sweating during this period. For western travelers, the best time to visit is between November and February.

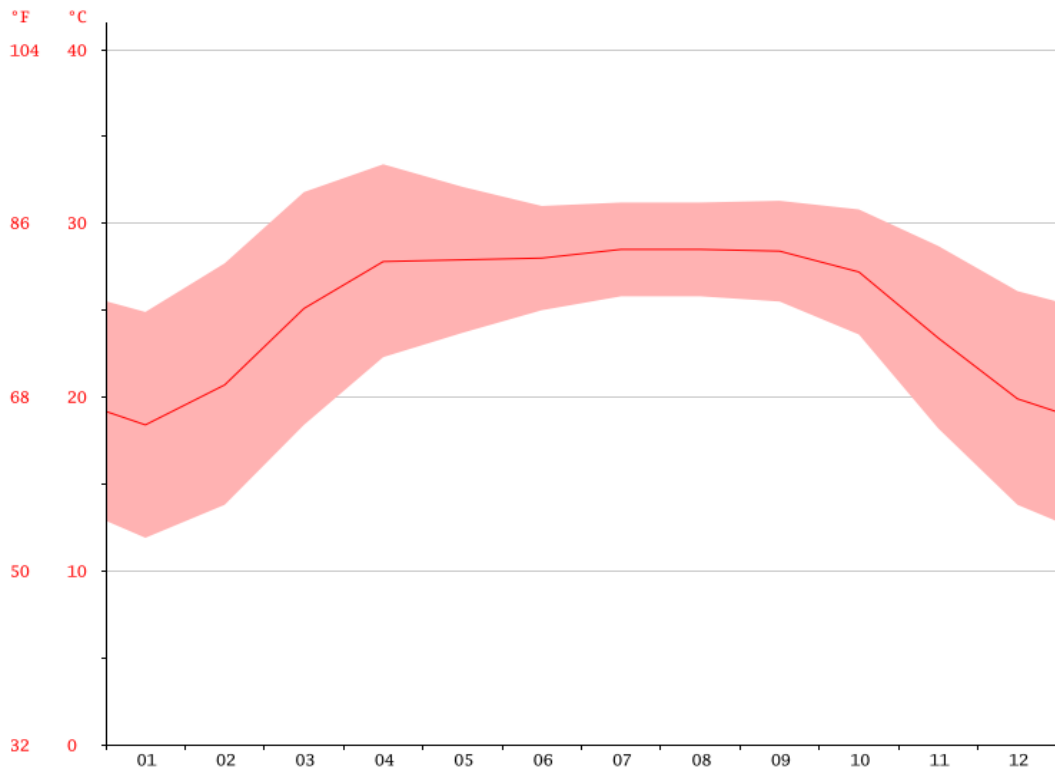


Figure 17 Average temperature Mymensingh by month (climate-data.org, n.d.)

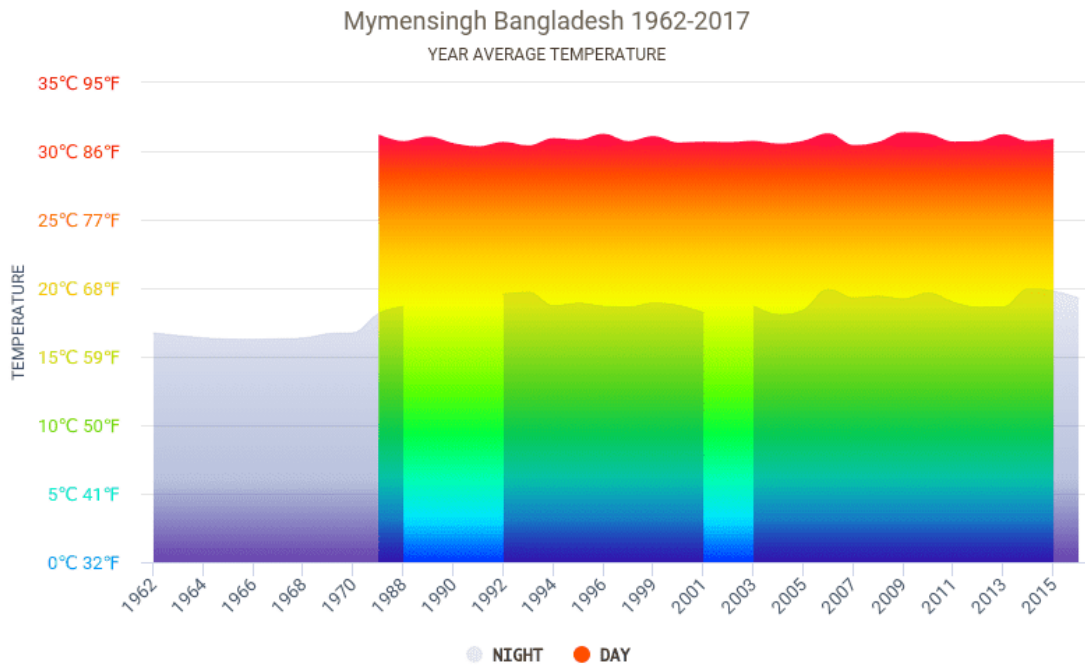


Figure 18 Average temperature Mymensingh by Year (hikersbay, n.d.)

The driest month is December, with 2 mm of rain. Most precipitation falls in June, with an average of 469 mm. July is the warmest month of the year. The temperature in July averages 28.5 °C. In January, the average temperature is 18.4 °C. It is the lowest average temperature of the whole year.

The topography of the district is flood plain, with some piedmont lands, terraced hills and valleys between high forests. The annual average temperature is a maximum of 33.3°C, and a minimum of 12°C with an annual rainfall 2174 mm. There is a difference of 467 mm of precipitation between the driest and wettest months. The average temperatures vary during the year by 10.1 °C. (climate-data.org, n.d.)

3.7 Sun and wind facilities

Wind: The wide-area hourly average wind vector (speed and direction) at *10 meters* above the ground. The wind experienced at any given location is highly dependent on local topography and other factors, and instantaneous wind speed and direction vary more widely than hourly averages. The average hourly wind speed in Mymensingh experiences *significant* seasonal variation over the course of the year. The *windier* part of the year lasts for *5.3 months*, from *March 28* to *September 5*, with average wind speeds of more than *6.3 miles per hour*. The *windiest day* of the year is *July 7*, with an average hourly wind speed of *8.7 miles per hour*. The *calmer* time of year lasts for *6.7 months*, from *September 5* to *March 28*. The *calmest* day of the year is *November 28*, with an average hourly wind speed of *3.9 miles per hour*.

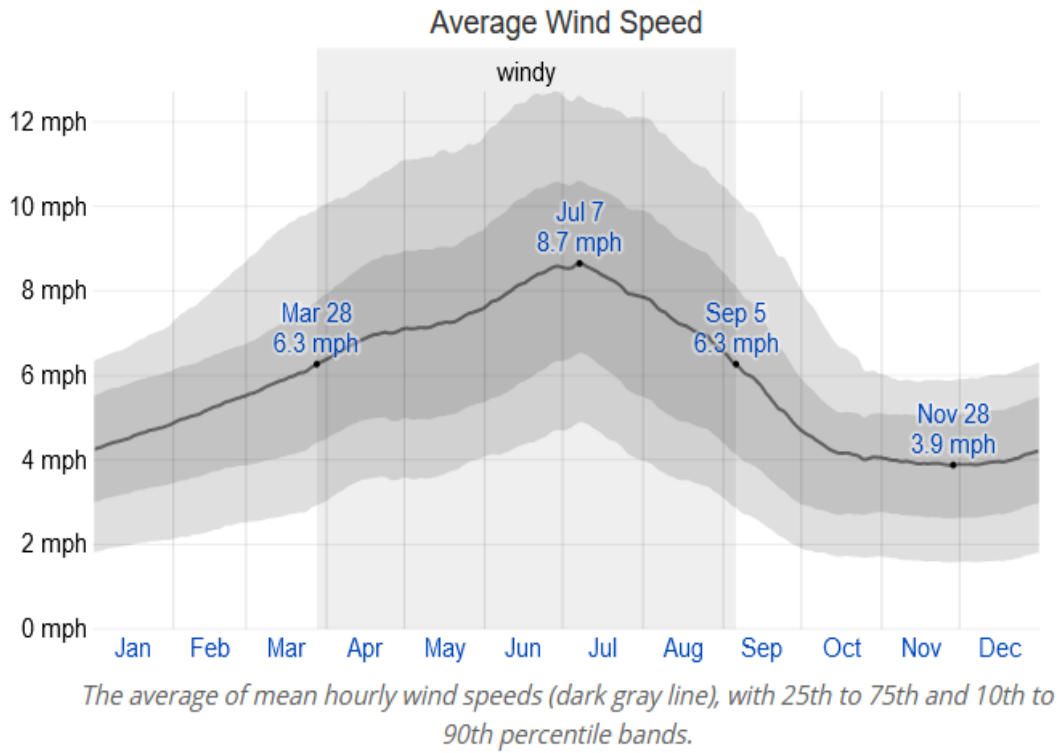


Figure 19(Average Weather in Mymensingh Bangladesh, n.d.)

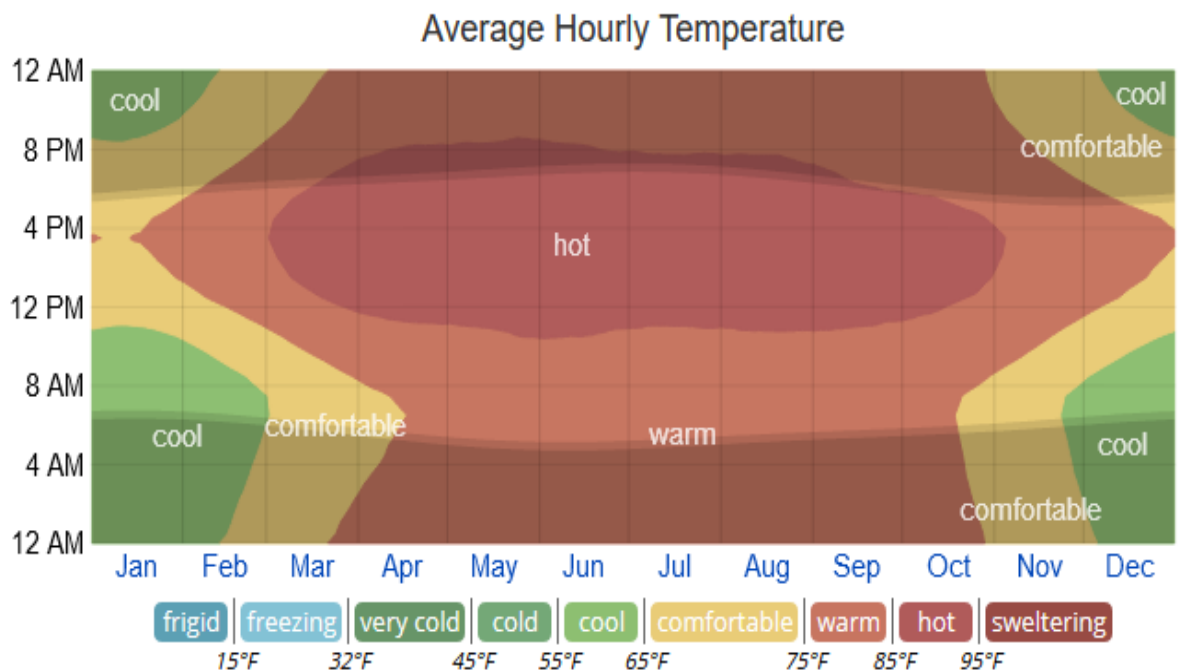


Figure 20(Average Weather in Mymensingh Bangladesh, n.d.)

The predominant average hourly wind direction in Mymensingh varies throughout the year. The wind is most often from the west for 1.9 months, from January 26 to March 24, with a peak percentage of 46% on March 2. The wind is most often from the south for 6.5 months, from March 24 to October 8, with a peak percentage of 77% on July 11. The wind is most often from the north for 3.3 months, from October 18 to January 26, with a peak percentage of 42% on January 1.

Sun: The length of the day in Mymensingh varies over the course of the year. In 2019, the shortest day is *December 22*, with *10 hours, 36 minutes* of daylight; the longest day is *June 21*, with *13 hours, 41 minutes* of daylight.

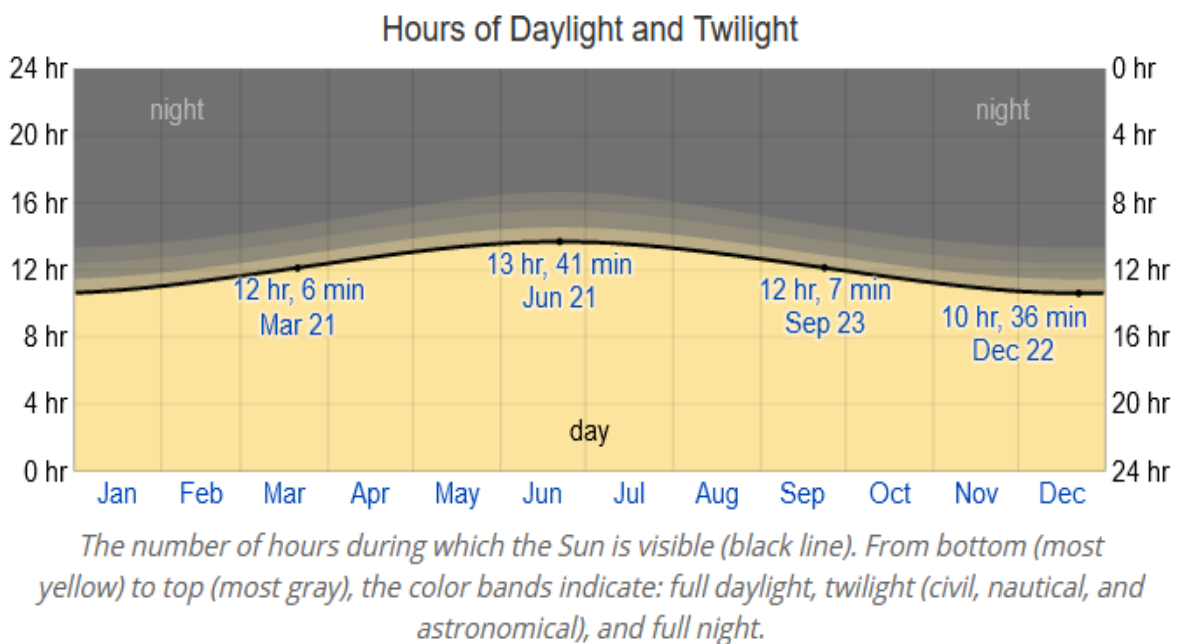
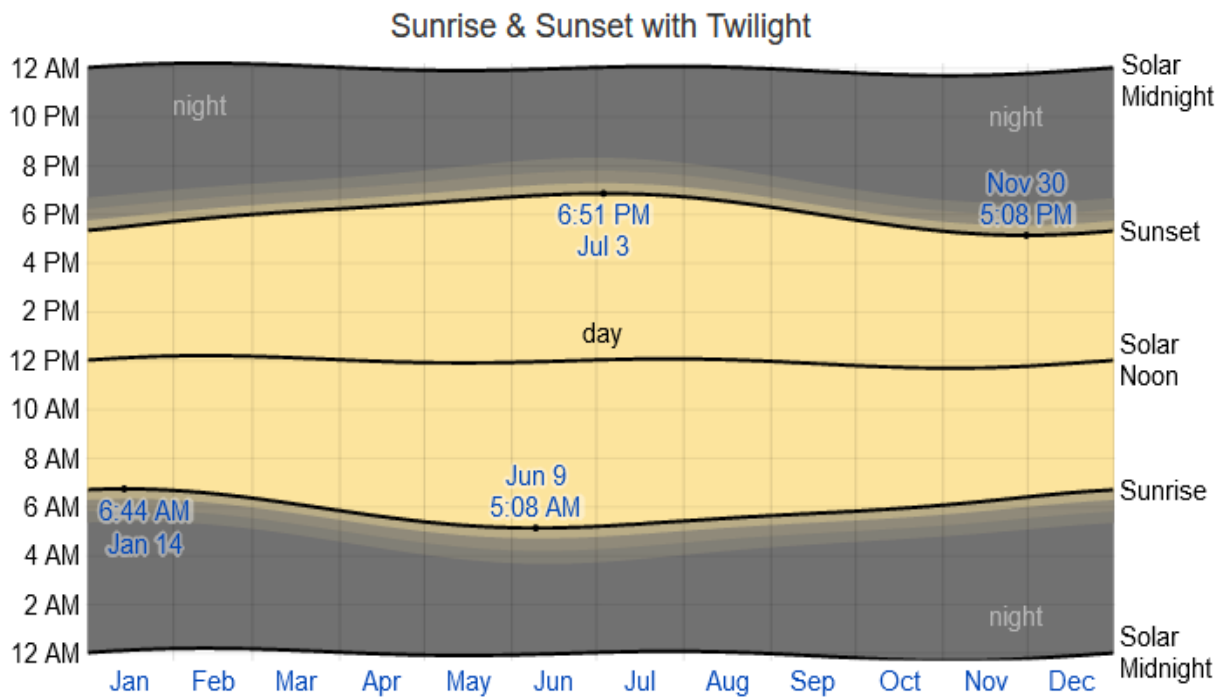


Figure 21(Average Weather in Mymensingh Bangladesh, n.d.)



The solar day over the course of the year 2019. From bottom to top, the black lines are the previous solar midnight, sunrise, solar noon, sunset, and the next solar midnight. The day, twilights (civil, nautical, and astronomical), and night are indicated by the color bands from yellow to gray.

Figure 22(Average Weather in Mymensingh Bangladesh, n.d.)

The earliest sunrise is at 5:08 AM on June 9, and the latest sunrise is 1 hour, 36 minutes later at 6:44 AM on January 14. The earliest sunset is at 5:08 PM on November 30, and the latest sunset is 1 hour, 43 minutes later at 6:51 PM on July 3. Daylight saving time (DST) is not observed in Mymensingh during 2019.

3.6 Site photograph



Figure 23 Source: (Author)

3.7 SWOT analysis

Strengths:

- Situated besides Brahmaputra river.
- It's not far from the high way so easily accessible.
- The Site offers a pleasing serene view all across it.
- A local bazar is located nearby so that amenities for the programs in this site can be fulfilled very easily.

- The site has the presence of multiple natural elements such the river, trees and a lot of untouched open spaces as is helpful for psychological peace.
- The site is situated within 10 km of the Mymensingh Medical College and Hospital which is a positive factor if needed.
- The site is right at the outskirts of the Bangladesh Agricultural University, and hence can avail many of the university 's facilities if the needs coincide.
- The views facing the river and the surrounding are commendable.

Weaknesses:

- Becomes isolated in the rainy season
- Negative spaces due to the surrounding unused area.
- Transportation can become an issue.

Opportunities:

- The presence of the greenery and water can also contribute to creating beautiful landscapes.
- Create a platform which is committed to help women gain economic self-sufficient through education and training.
- As a place to host a mother center for an issue which is such a huge concern for the entire country, it can help Mymensingh develop as a location that would cater to the needs of serving the most threatened people in the country.
- Since it is placed so close to the Bangladesh Agricultural University, the occupational provisional program part of the center can work in collaboration with university to design agriculture or farming opportunities that would aid women in developing new livelihood techniques

- A center as vast as the one proposed in this area can generate a lot of job opportunities for the women existing population in Mymensingh.
- Placing a head-center for any institution away from Dhaka indicates the decentralization process of activities from the country capital. This site allows that opportunity.
- Because of its proximal distance from the country capital, can create a wonderful opportunity for people to spend some leisurely time at the awareness facilities provided by the center.

Threats:

- As a result of environmental pollution the width and the volume of water in the Brahmaputra River is reducing at a painstaking rate. Further increment as such can cause the river to dry out, or encroached on by people.
- As a lot of the spaces around the site and near the Mymensingh town as well as the sadar are still unoccupied, there is a chance of future unplanned development, which may lead to the overall site scenic and peaceful qualities to be affected. (Author)

CHAPTER 04: CASE STUDY

4.1 International Case

4.1.1 Women's Opportunity Center/ Sharon Davis Design

4.1.2 Kenya Women and Children's Wellness Center

4.2 Local case

4.2.1 Small & Cottage Industries Training Institute

4.2.2 Ayesha Abed Foundation

CHAPTER 04: CASE STUDY

4.1 International Case

4.1.1 Women's Opportunity Center/ Sharon Davis Design

- Location: Kayonza, Rwanda
- Category: Community Center
- Project Manager: Bruce Engel
- Area: 2200.0 sqm
- Project Year: 2013

Women for Women International (WfWI) is a global NGO that has supported the construction of the Women's Opportunity Center, to be opened shortly, in Kayonza Rwanda. The Center, design by Sharon Davis Design, is an environmentally friendly, multi-use facility that will become a support mechanism for the education of women and the support and advancement of the community in the region. The WOC is an element of WfWI's mission to address poverty and the effects of genocide through education and self-empowerment of the women.



Source: (Sharon Davis Design, n.d.)

. The facility is part community gathering space, part education center where women can attain job training and learn new skills, and use services to find employment or start their own businesses. Located on a one-hectare site in the Kayonza district in eastern Rwanda, the Women’s Opportunity Center is energizing one small community’s subsistence-agriculture economy through female empowerment. Traveling to the center’s daytime classes and events on foot, residents—many of them survivors of war—learn income-generating skills, such as animal husbandry and processing techniques that can sustain food cooperatives. As many as 300 women participate in training at any time. The project is organized in a manner akin to a vernacular Rwandan village, divided into 17 human-scale pavilions whose clustered arrangements engenders familiarity and community among occupants. Erected in clay brick, the buildings center on an inviting, publicly accessible plaza where students sell food, textiles, baskets, and other products made on site. Potable water is collected from the pavilions’ corrugated roofs, while vegetation planted on two of the structures provides their interiors with extra insulation. (ArchDaily, n.d.)

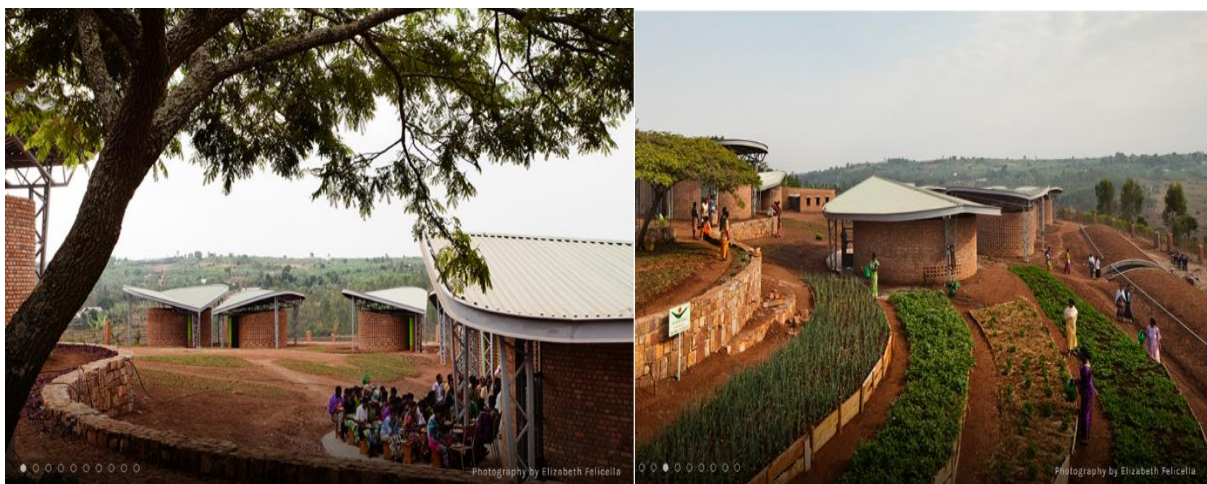


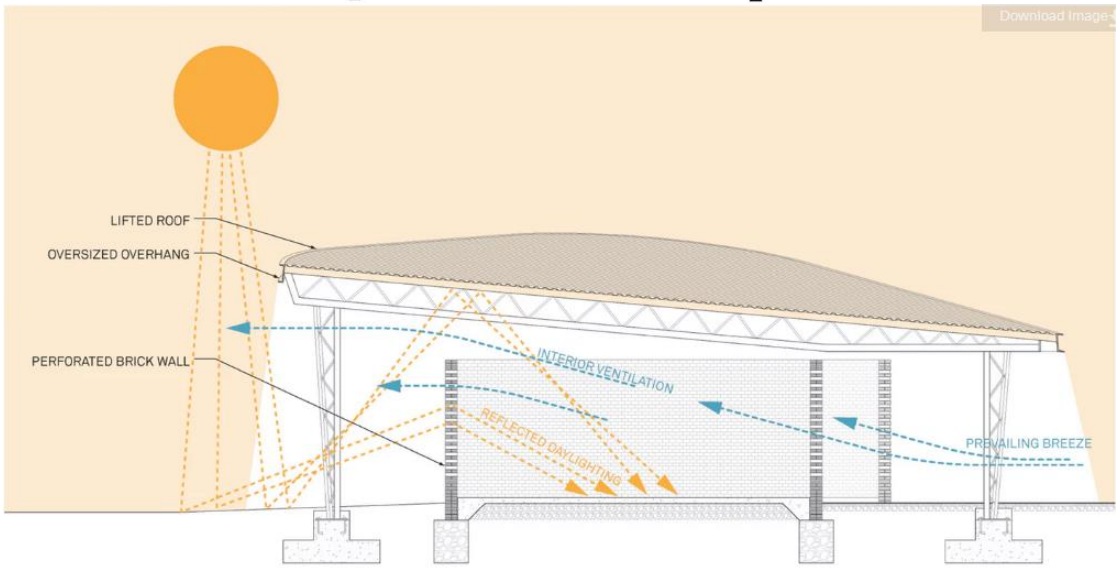
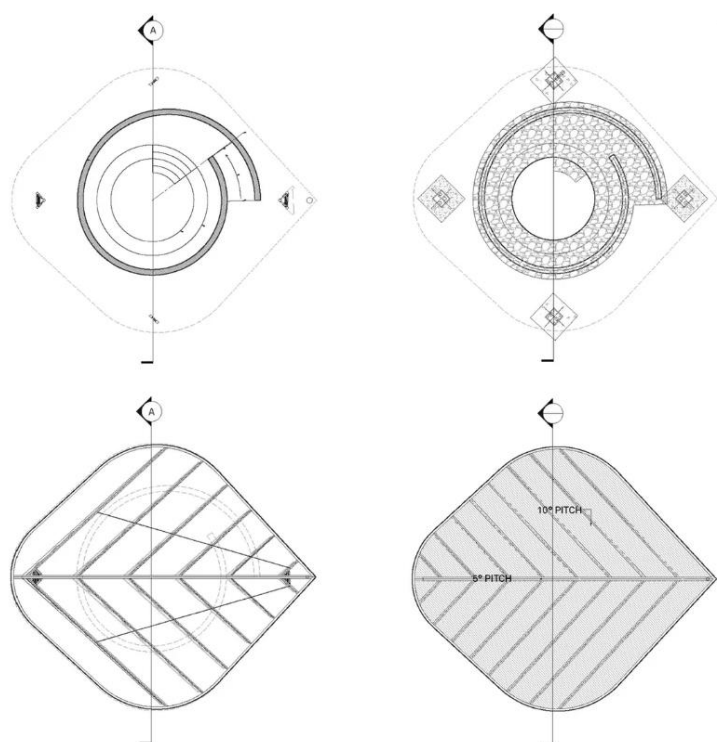
Figure 24 Source: (Sharon Davis Design, n.d.)



Figure 25(Architizer, n.d.)



Figure 26 (Architizer, n.d.)



ANNUAL SOLAR COVERAGE

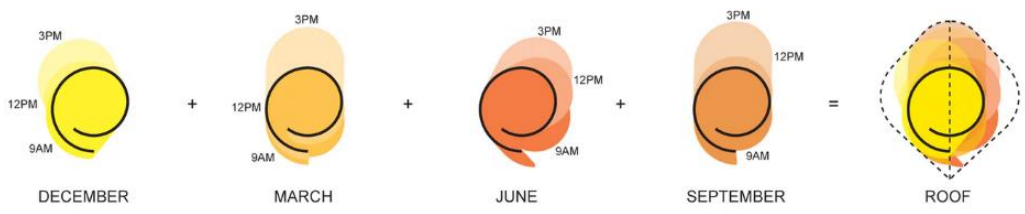


Figure 27 (Architizer, n.d.)

Design revives a lost Rwandan design tradition with deep spatial and social layers. Its circular forms radiate outward, from intimate classrooms at the center of the site to a community space, farmer’s market, and the civic realm beyond. The center’s circular structures are modeled after the historic King’s Palace in southern Rwanda, whose woven-reed dwellings were part of an indigenous tradition that the region had all but lost. Our design draws on the delicacy of this vernacular Rwandan construction method with rounded, perforated brick walls that allow for passive cooling and solar shading, while maintaining a sense of privacy.



Figure 28 Source: (ArchDaily, n.d.)

The design builds support for Rwanda’s social infrastructure through guest lodging facilities that allow donors and partner organizations to experience the Opportunity Center first-hand. These lodges serve as a conduit for initiatives that build one-to-one relationships between women in Kayonza and sponsors around the world, expanding the center’s social footprint through a sustaining global network. Bricks were made on site by the center’s future users; in crafting the 450,000 clay bricks needed for construction – using materials found on site and a new, more durable manual press method we adapted from local building techniques – women

are learning marketable, income-generating skills. rabbits, along with food storage and processing methods that can be used to run their own food cooperatives profitably. Set around an inviting plaza easily reached by motorists and public transit, a market showcases the center's economic potential. Here, women sell food, textiles, baskets, and other products produced on site, as well as potable water harvested from the center's rooftops. Market spaces can be rented to generate additional income, building a self-sufficient community network in Kayonza. The project also includes a demonstration farm that helps women produce and market their own goods. This Commercial Integrated Farming Initiative teaches women to produce income from the land through organic techniques geared toward commercial production. Through compact, easily maintained animal pens and classrooms—cooled by green roofs and retained earth walls—women learn to raise pigs, cows, goats, and The designer partnered with local enterprises to create water purification, biogas, and other sustainable systems that can be produced and maintained by the inhabitants themselves. For example, in place of pit latrines typically found in Rwanda – which pollute groundwater aquifers and are vectors for disease – we have designed simple, hygienic composting toilets that reduce water use while capturing nitrogen-rich solid and liquid waste. Our easily managed system naturally produces fertilizer that can nourish the farm or be sold as part of the site's revenue-generating strategies. The facility is designed in collaboration with the humanitarian organization Women for Women International, and as such it poses a more expansive role for architects. In particular, the design of the Women's Opportunity Center takes social equity into consideration, by weaving job training into the scheme. Future students were assigned the manufacture of pavilions' bricks, using clay extracted from nearby sites as well as a manual press method adapted from local building techniques. Hands-on construction administration improved workers' skills, as well.

(Architizer, n.d.) (Sharon Davis Design, n.d.) (ArchDaily, n.d.)

Project Analysis: The project 's main aim was to create something not only for the Institute but also for the whole community. The most significant achievement of this project is its ability of picking up a ravaged society—in this case, conflict and strife stricken African women—and providing them with a chance at self-empowerment and self-sustainability. Because of the familiarity in heritage, local elements, construction principles, etc. this become even better and also able to incorporate it with the design. It's also emphasized on using local materials and try to use the in a new approach to create something appropriate for their community. Using local material in different way make the local people think out of the box and create a new area of thinking for them. The design of the Opportunity Centre is of recommendable because of the functional considerations—which entailed that opportunities in the field which Rwandan women are most familiar with. As local women are into farming this plays a vital role to enhance this skill into opportunities. Not only that, but the fact that the architecture plays an equal role as the allocated functions in creating a guideline of self-sufficiency, self-employment and self-empowerment for the women is quite notable as well. For instance, organization principles of the functions starting from classroom training facilities in the center to hands on farming demonstration opportunities to self-marketing as well as interaction options with probable sponsors spiraling outwards, all managed in the simple Rwandan village layout, again to install familiarity for the women; demonstrate the need of architectural intervention in the lives and stories of these women to help them develop into a self-sustainable community. Simultaneously it also represents the need for architecture to be locally inspired in order to develop into a globally resonant architecture of optimism. So, this project helps to understand importance of context, material and surroundings. (Author)

4.1.2 Kenya Women and Children's Wellness Center

Nairobi, Kenya

- Location: Nairobi, Kenya
- Firm: Ralph Johnson, FAIA, Perkins+Will
- Site Area: 10 acres
- Completion: 2012

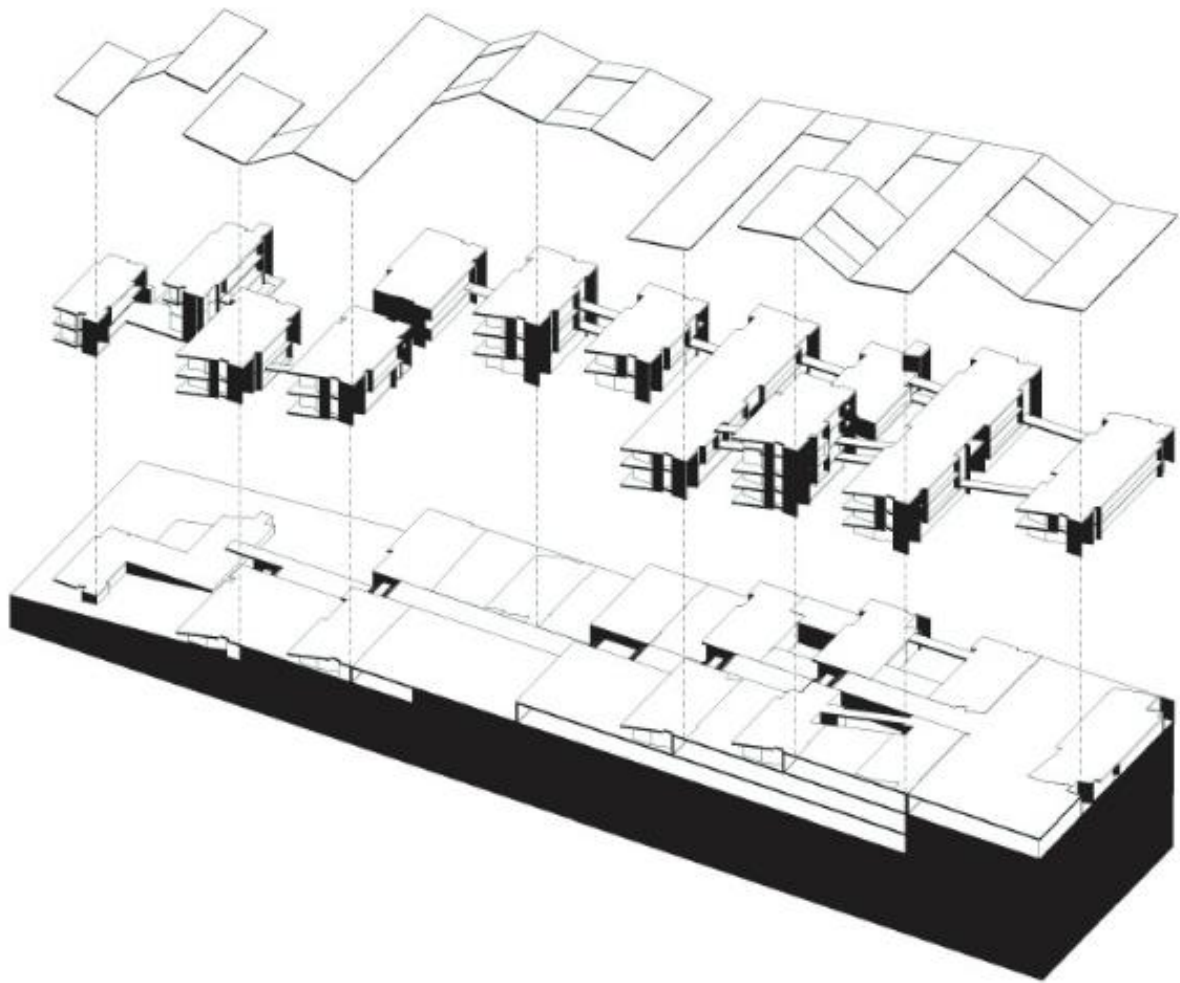
The Kenya Women and Children's Wellness consists of a 170-bed hospital, outpatient clinics, an institute of learning, a gender violence counseling center, and a family hostel. The goal of this design is to create a modern healthcare facility which also employs an approach tailored to the less robust construction methodologies found in the developing world. To achieve this, the design was specially tailored to Kenya with respect to social customs, local construction and environmental concerns. The vision of the Jordan Foundation, based in Chicago, is to provide a 21st century, state-of-the-art wellness village for the women and children of Kenya. Their work is focused on health, well-being, counseling and education. By providing this facility to the local community, they will elevate the standard of medical care in Nairobi while providing for the future of Kenyans through Education and training. The Foundation's mission is global care tailored to local needs. Key to their mission is to provide a modern healthcare building that is not intimidating to the local users and to provide a high level of design using local expertise and to make the building locally appropriate while providing comfort and performance comparable to a global standard. These factors became the genesis of the Kenyan design mission. Located on the campus of United States International University (USIU) northeast of downtown Nairobi, the Kenya Women and Children's Wellness Centre provides

services to the surrounding communities, the city of Nairobi and all those underserved throughout the country indicates the relationship of the village to the USIU campus and its proximity to downtown Nairobi. (Knutson, 2011)



Figure 29 Source: (Knutson, 2011)

The overall project is comprised of several program elements that share a common bond of wellness. The key facility components include a 170-bed inpatient hospital, outpatient clinics for women and children, an institute of learning, Gender Violence Recovery Center (GVRC), family hostel and a forensics laboratory joined together in a campus setting. The facilities are organized on-site by privacy, adjacency and accessibility overlooking the rolling plateau of east Africa. The project is designed to support national re-search by creating an effective science and technology institution capable of developing and adapting to world class technologies. The variety of complimentary well-ness facilities provides a holistic approach to well-being that bridges local, traditional and global medical care. (architectural, n.d.)



*Figure 30*Source: (Knutson, 2011)

The main objective was to create a place considering below idea:

- Local environment and the regional climate
- Cultural context and social expectations.
- Construction methods and locally established practices.

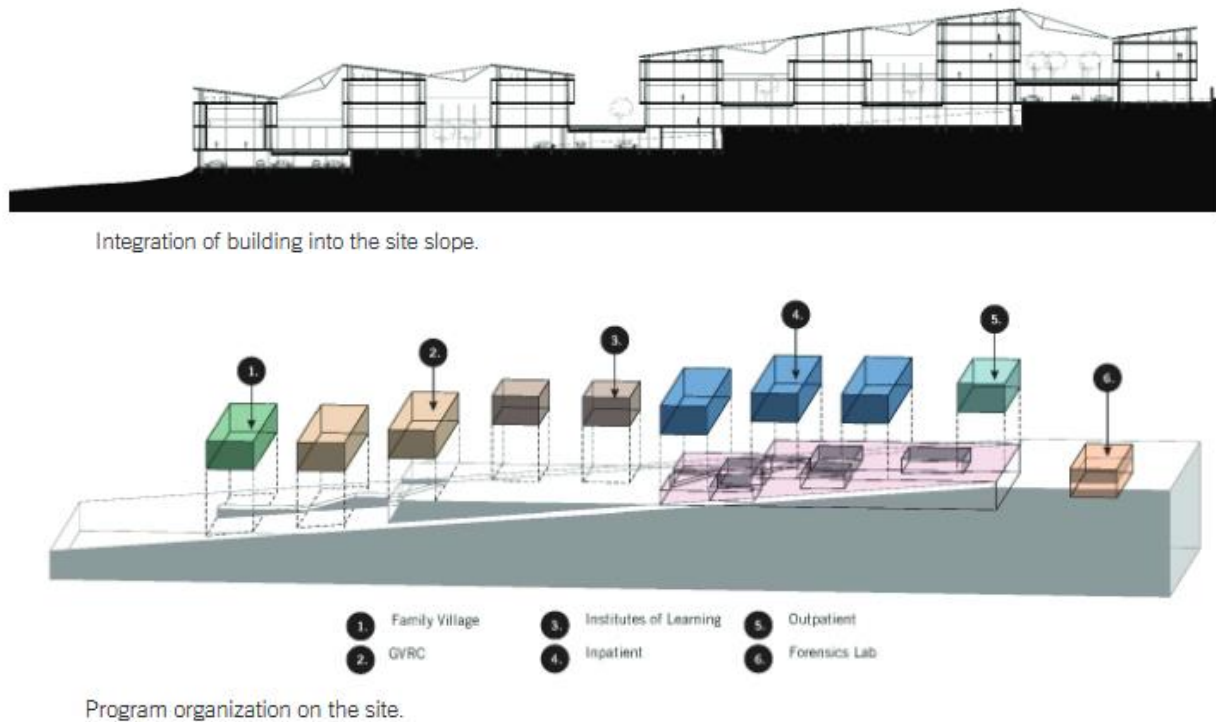


Figure 31 Source: (Knutson, 2011)

The goal of this design has been to create a modern healthcare facility which also employs an approach tailored to the less robust infrastructure and construction methodologies found in the developing world. Hence, in order to achieve this, the design was specifically tailored to Kenya with respect to social customs, local construction practices and environmental concerns. Design in the developing world requires further consideration of local, social issues that in the westernized world. In case of Kenya, citizens are generally group oriented rather than individualistic. Haram bee, defines the Kenyan approach to others they meet in life. The concept is about mutual assistance, mutual effort, mutual responsibility, and community self-reliance. Using this social standard as guidance provided the appropriate balance bet (Sharon Davis Design, n.d.)ween global healthcare standards and local customs for the design of this facility. To that end, refinements were made to the design and the process so as to customize the hospital typology to be uniquely Kenyan. With Kenya having a temperate equatorial climate, the building was designed to respond to the unique daylighting and ventilation

concerns that arise from heat and prolonged sunlight exposure. Therefore, the orientation of the buildings was one of the biggest design concerns. The Wellness Centre's series of individual buildings were oriented east-west to minimize the building's heat gain. Overhangs on the north and south facades shade the building from excessive sun exposure, while operable windows in these facades allowed for natural ventilation. The building also glissades down the rolling site opening the building to views to the north and buffering sound to the south. The Kenya Women and Children's Wellness Centre is a building that not only distinguishes itself

through the incredible care it provides the community, but also for the social and environmental responsibility that the facility's designers took when considering how this building will serve



Nairobi. Families will have a safe place to stay on the campus, the institute will leverage the world-class facilities as educational tools, and the building will be more energy efficient due to smart planning. Hence, the massing and



envelope strategies were employed to take advantage of this climatic condition to reduce energy. The massing is adjusted by positioning thin east-west oriented bars to open up to the prevailing breeze and promote cross ventilation. Fixed at 14 meters wide, including the overhangs, the width of each of the buildings plays an important role in day-lighting and the collection of rainwater. Steps have also been considered in the design to reduce or eliminate solar gain without compromising the ability to daylight the patient rooms, classrooms, and counseling spaces. (architectural, n.d.) (Knutson, 2011) (inhabitate, n.d.)



Figure 32 Source : (inhabitate, n.d.)

Project Analysis: The project became successful one because of its ability to house a multiple number of functions that contribute to a holistic healing process while ensuring that these are all tied under one roof. Another important thing regarding this project is its context of Kenyanizing ‘the entire design while simultaneously ensuring that it provides a global quality health care. The process

of adapting the design to that of a Kenyan village—that is, by breaking the function down to accommodate village-like pavilions with scaled down architecture to imitate Kenyan village layouts; using familiar local materials and local techniques of construction, etc.— all partake in the success of the project. Another counterpart of the project ‘s achievement is the attention to sustainability; for instance, by ensuring building widths of 14 m, care has been taken that optimum day-lighting, and the collection of rain water is made viable. Similarly, roofs have been extended by 2m on all sides of each building to ensure a fixed level of sun entering into different spaces while simultaneously louvers screens supported by the overhangs further diffuse the sunlight and optimize it in a particular direction. Spatial significance includes features such as a series of outdoor courtyards, breezeways in between buildings, an outdoor stepping pathway connecting all the pavilioned spaces, in-patients ‘family interaction spaces, and ample natural landscaping all contribute to the healing process of those who come to seek help in the center. (Author)

4.2 Local Case Study

4.2.1 Small & cottage industries training institute

The Small & Cottage Industries Training Institute (SCITI) was established in January, 1985 under the aegis of the Bangladesh Small & Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC); which is the prime mover for the promotion and development of small and cottage industries in Bangladesh. BSCIC offers a complete package of training and various types of services to the entrepreneurs of which training is one of the important components. The package services commence with pre-investment counseling and extend up to commercial production and marketing.

SCITI is the only public training institute for the development of human resource in the SME sector. This institute mainly provides training to the people of private sector for entrepreneurship and management development. It also provides training to the officials of both public and private sector who are working in different categories in different organizations such as BSCIC, Banks and NGOs. Besides training, the institute also carries out various types of research works on relevant issues, problems and prospects of the SME sector and offers consultancy services as well.

The institute mainly gives emphasis on the development of entrepreneurship. Since the inception of the institute in January, 1985 till December 2018, SCITI has imparted training to 50000 participants of which entrepreneurs encompass about 80% of the total participants. Some participants from Nepal and Sri Lanka have already taken training from this institute. Shortly more participants from different SAARC countries will take part in training courses mainly conducted by the institute in Dhaka but there are many training courses are also

conducted by the institute in different areas, districts, upazilas and remote rural areas of the country. The training courses are designed by considering the necessity and pragmatic use of the trainees.

Objectives

The Government of Bangladesh has given special importance to small and cottage industries sector in its industrial policy. The objectives of the institute have been framed in conformity with the national objective for industrialization of the country. Some of the objectives are as follows:

1. Entrepreneurial and Management skill development of private sector entrepreneurs (both potential and existing).
2. Management skill development of personnel of GO's & NGO's involved in SME sector.
3. Promotion and extension services related to industrial extension in the SME sector.
4. Research and consultancy for SME development.
5. To organize collaborative program with National/ International Organization for Training/Seminars/Workshops.

Faculties

The Institute carries out its training and research activities through the following six faculties:

1. Entrepreneurship Development.
2. Financial Management.
3. General Management.
4. Industrial Management.
5. Marketing Management.
6. Research and Consultancy.

Training Program

SCITI organizes various types of training courses for the employees working in MSME sector both in public and private sector and also for them who are involved in entrepreneurship. These types of training courses are led to increase the competency in leadership quality of the existing and promising entrepreneurs. The institute organizes some training courses those are worth mentioning such as :

1. To Establish Profitable SMEs.
2. Innovation & Entrepreneurship. Development For SMEs.
3. Entrepreneurship Development for New Business Creation.
4. Women Entrepreneurship Development.
5. Office Management.
6. Human Resource Management.
7. Social Compliance.
8. Management Information System (MIS).
9. Industrial Management and Industrial Plan Preparation.
10. Industrial Management and Compliance.
11. Product Development, Product Design and Production Management.
12. Quality Management and Productivity Improvement.
13. Cottage Industries Management.
14. Industrial Compliance.
15. Book Keeping and Accounting.
16. Small and Medium Industries Financing.
17. Financial Management.
18. Product Costing, Pricing and Cost Reduction Techniques.
19. Marketing Management, Sales Promotion and Marketing Plan Preparation.

20. Branding and Sales Techniques in a Competitive Market.
21. Searching Product Market and Sales Promotion Techniques.
22. Export Marketing.

Besides these, the institute arranges for different types of special training courses as required by different organization.

Training Methodology

Class lectures, group discussions, field visit, business games, role play, case study, simulation,

Preparation and presentation of reports etc. are used as training methodologies.

Research

The research activities of the institute are undertaken mainly to assess the training needs and to improve the existing training programs of SCITI. It also carries out research work related to various types of problems and prospects of the SME sector. SCITI also independently does some research work related to SME sector. (Small & Cottage Industries Training Institute (SCITI), n.d.)

Project Analysis: The program of the project helps to understand the process need to create training center. The methodology of this project is about employment which has similarity with opportunity center. (Author)

4.2.2 Ayesha Abed foundation

JAMALPUR, DHAKA

Despite being persistently mocked as a transvestite, Fatema shows sheer indifference to the cat-calling of the people around her. She is one of the oldest and most talented workers in one

of the centers of Ayesha Abed Foundation (AAF). Fatema was cast out of her house by her brothers and has been looking after her mother for 15 years. Right when Fatema was looking for a living, AAF came as a beacon of light, and has have been her second home since then.



Figure 33 (BRAC, n.d.)

Trying to relocate and revitalize the general mass after the war of independence, BRAC, one of the biggest NGOs in Bangladesh and AAF's buyer of products, was concerned about how they can make the current condition of the citizens better after the war of 1971. The light-bulb moment occurred when they realized the importance of empowering women in terms of income and independence: the idea having its roots in BRAC's core vision of alleviating poverty and empowering people towards a better future. Soon, in 1976, BRAC along with Ayesha Abed, the founder of AAF, began to train women in hand-craft related work. Ayesha Abed initiated most of the activities as she urged women to become strong-willed and trained in the artisan sector. Hopes were pinned high upon Ayesha Abed. She arranged professional trainers, and

they began training one woman at a time. They started with the most traditional of handicrafts, such as *NAKSHI KANTHA* and embroidered goods. Who would've known this one small step would lead to hundreds of women to achieving a milestone in their lives.

Ayesha Abed was a social activist and the wife of BRAC's founder, Sir Fazle Hasan Abed. In 1982, Ayesha Abed Foundation was founded in the honour of the late Ayesha Abed. The primary focus of AAF was clear: to empower women from every nook and cranny of Bangladesh; especially women in devastating states who had endured a lot of pain and suffering. AAF's first project was carried out in 1983 in Manikganj, the place where the world renowned zamindars, the Bara Bhuiyans, were defeated by the Mughal Empire. Home to the famous Matta Kshitish Lal Sarkar bari kali mandir, Baliati Zamindar Bari and a few other such forts, Manikganj had a very high illiteracy rate back in the 70s. Since illiterate women have been the best target of discrimination throughout the decades in Bangladesh, clearly Manikganj was the perfect place to look for women who needed help. Like the emphatic way Fatema said she had chosen to work in the wood section in spite of it being a heavily male-dominated line of work in Bangladesh, AAF has always believed in instilling the right kind of attitude in women right from the beginning of its establishment. "*My life has transformed into something better,*" Fatema said regarding Ayesha Abed Foundation's impact. AAF acts as a facilitator in gathering and organizing both skilled and untrained artisans from various village organizations across the country and providing them with training and employment in its numerous centers which serve as Aarong's production hubs. Even Aarong was born out of need, initially acting as the only buyer for AAF products. Aarong is a social enterprise creating livelihood and opportunities for over 65,000 rural artisans, 95% of whom are poor women. Ever since AAF was founded, Aarong has primarily been taking hand-made products by workers who are under it. AAF currently has 13 centers and 637 sub-centers all across Bangladesh. In the beginning, the foundation began to study and catalogue the designs and motifs of traditional art forms by

visiting museums, elderly craft masters and private collectors. They experimented with all kinds of native forms of design and materials, trying to figure out if AAF could help Aarong launch them in any of its product lines. The foundation hired skilled craftsmen to help train village women in stitching, weaving and dyeing. Soon women were to be seen in groups, mingling and making beautiful designs and embroideries on pieces of clothes, pulled tight on a canvas. They became so adept at what they do that they could stitch clothes without even looking at it. That's what AAF did with women: They made their hands agile and their lives advanced.

Taslina, who's a 22-year-old single mother working in one of the sub-centers in Jamalpur, talks positively about AAF, much like Fatema. The district Jamalpur, situated on the bank of Brahmaputra River, is abundant in rice, sugarcane, jute, tobacco, and mustard, which implies that the district is heavily reliant on men for agrarian work. This was clearly portrayed when, after being betrayed by her husband, abandoned, Taslima found no jobs available for her in any sector in Jamalpur. Ayesha Abed Foundation yet again arrived as a ray of hope to Taslima, and has done so in numerous occasions for women in dire conditions.

AAF has the artisan development initiative (ADI), a BRAC integrated development program for artisans who work at AFF. ADI brings six of BRAC's core development programs like microfinance, health and nutrition. Services under ADI include access to microloans and savings accounts, access to free legal assistance and prenatal and postnatal care for pregnant artisans. Free sanitary latrines are distributed to the artisans in actual need of them, and awareness on safe water and good hygiene practices are promoted. Social stigmas are also openly brought up. The artisans are particularly fond of the legal sessions because these provide them access to practical solutions to their legal problems. AAF's work can be considered to be completely synonymous to women empowerment. AAF doesn't just generate income for

women but works towards embedding women with courage, independence and dreams waiting to be realized. (Dhaka tribune, n.d.) (BRAC, n.d.)

Project Analysis: The program of the project helps to understand the process need to create training center. The methodology of this project is about employment which has similarity with opportunity center. Most importantly this foundation works for betterment of women which is recommendable. (Architizer, n.d.)

CHAPTER 05: PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Detail program

5.2 Program Brief

5.3 Functional Flow

5.4 Zoning of Programs

CHAPTER 05: PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

This chapter will give an overview of the program and function, space allocation, program analysis. In addition, the detail program will be discussed briefly here. Program analysis will to understand the functions and how it will work in particular project.

5.1 DETAIL PROGRAM

Table 1. Public function

Sub division	Total user	No of unit	Area sqft/unit	Total area
Entry	50	1	600	600
Lobby and waiting	150	1	1650	1650
Reception		1		120
Permanent exhibition and sells center	800 exhibits	1		6000
Temporary Exhibition	600 exhibits	1		4700
Storage		2	150	300
Rental space for workshop		6		2880
Cafeteria	150	1		3750
Multipurpose Hall	300	1	5300	5300
Storage		2	150	300
Female toilet		6		162
Handicap toilet		2		70
Male toilet		5		135
Total				25967
Circulation 30%				7790
Net Total				33757

Table 2. *Semipublic function*

Training Department	Sub division	Total user	No of unit	Area sqft/unit	Total Area
Sewing and tailoring	Workspace (markers, cutter, trimmer, pattern maker, tailors, hand sewers, sewing machine operator)	130	4	450	1800
	storage	1	1	250	250
	Instruction space	4	1	200	200
Screen Printing	Workspace	4	2		1320
	Storage	1	1	250	250
	Instruction space	4	1	200	200
Dying	workspace	120	2	1000	1000
	storage	1	1	100	100
	Instructor space	4	1	160	160
Bakery & confectionary	workspace	24	2	600	1200
	storage	1	1	100	100
	Instructor space	4	1	160	160
Embroidery	workspace	80	2	1400	2800
	storage	1	1	100	100
	Instructor space	2	1	80	80
Handicraft	workspace	160	4	800	3200
	storage	1	1	100	100
	Instructor space	5	1	200	200

Computer Course	Workspace	40	2	520	1040
	storage	1	1	100	100
	Instructor space	3	1	120	120
Agro based	Workspace	160	4	1000	4000
	storage	1	2	200	200
	Instructor space	5	1	120	120
Pottery	Workspace	40	2	600	1200
	storage	1	1	100	100
	Instructor space	2	1	80	80
Primary education	Class room	300	6	750	4500
	storage	1	1	100	100
	Instructor space	5	1	200	200
	Computer lab	160	1	1250	1250
	Meeting room	30	1	1050	1050
	Storage		2	120	240
	Female toilet		6		162
	Male toilet		5		135
Total					27817
Circulation(30%)					8345
Net total					36162

Department	Sub division	Total user	No of unit	Area sqft/unit	Total Area
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	Reception		1		100
	Check area and locker		1	200	200
Library	Reading area	50	1	1500	1500
	Stack area(10000 books)(15 sft per 250 books=40stacks)		1		600
	Librarian's room	1	1	200	200
	Assistant librarian's room	2	1	150	300
	Photocopy scan		1		100
	Ict unit		1	600	600
	E library	30	1	600	600
	Cctv control room				180
	Store		1		700
Medical service	Check in		1		120
	Waiting		1		600
	Examination room		3	180	540
	First aid room		1		100
	Doctor's room		5	120	600
	Nurse workstation		3	100	300
	Clean and supply		2		600
	Storage		1		150
	Utility room		2	180	360
	Medical record room		1		100
Day care center	200	1		8000	
children zone creative school	painting	50	2		3000
	music	40	2		800
	primary education				
	class room	200	5	855	4285

	toilet		6		162
Total					25877
Circulation (30%)					7763
Net total					33640

Table 3. Private function

Department	Sub division	Total user	No of unit	Area sqft/unit	Total Area
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Administrative	Security office	4	1	120	120
	Directors room	1	1	375	375
	Secretary room	1	1	100	100
	Toilet	1	1	40	40
	Deputy Director's room	2	2	250	500
	Manager's room	4	4	125	500
	Project officer's room	4	4	125	500
	Accountant's room	2	2	100	200
	General Staff	6			324
	Supervisory staff room	12	1		960
	It room	3	1	300	300
	Meeting room	30	1	500	1000
	Board room	15			400
Administrative	Seminar room	200	1	200*10	2000
	Record room	1	1		100
	Prayer space	22	1	200	200
	Storage	1	2		160
	Female toilet		6		162
	Handicap toilet		2		70
	Male toilet		5		135

Guest house	common room				500
	dining	20	1	600	600
	kitchen				200
	laundry facilities				280
	female toilet		3		81
	male toilet		3		81
Staff house	2 room bed	20	10	180	1800
	4 room bed	20	5	280	1400
	dining	40	1	1200	1200
	kitchen				400
	Female toilet		6		162
	male toilet		5		135
Dormitories	Bed room (04)	40	10	550	5500
	Bed room (02)	16	8	300	2400
	Toilet		2	500	1000
	Dining	30		600	600
	Service			1100	1100
	Facilities			2300	2300
Total					27,885
Circulation (30%)					8,365
Net total					36,250
Grand Total:					139,809sqft

5.2 PROGRAM BRIEF

Permanent Exhibition Space

Permanent Exhibition Space is for showcasing women's work so that they can get a platform to present themselves. 800 exhibits will get the chance to present their work piece in the exhibition space.

Temporary Exhibition Space

Temporary Exhibition Space will be allocated for 600 exhibits. This is mainly seasonal fair-based space for different occasion

Cafeteria

A public cafeteria with a capacity of 150 people sitting at a time, serving the academic institution as well as the public mass.

Library

It is mainly a semipublic facility. The library is open to all members. They can utilize their free time gathering knowledge and it helps them to broaden their area of interest.

Classrooms & workshops

Classrooms, gardening studios & workshops are the part of semipublic facilities. The classrooms are used for courses and training program. The workshops are used for studio-based program such as screen-printing, dying etc.

Dormitories

Dormitories are there for the women who need shelter for their living. Women who are facing violence and abundant by their family can live here. It includes dinning, kichen ,indoor games room and outdoor sititng.

Medical service

First aid rooms including doctor and nurse room helps to get primary medical service in case of emergency. It will also have medical record room, which will have data of women's medical background.

Children zone

Women who have small children will have the facilities to engage their children creative activities. This creative school not only teaches them painting singing but also other activities too

Day care center

Day care center will help the women work and learn stress freely. About 200 small children can be accommodated in day care center.

Guest accommodations

Accommodations for in guest and visiting researchers

Staff accommodations

Accommodations for in staffs and working members.

5.3 Functional flow

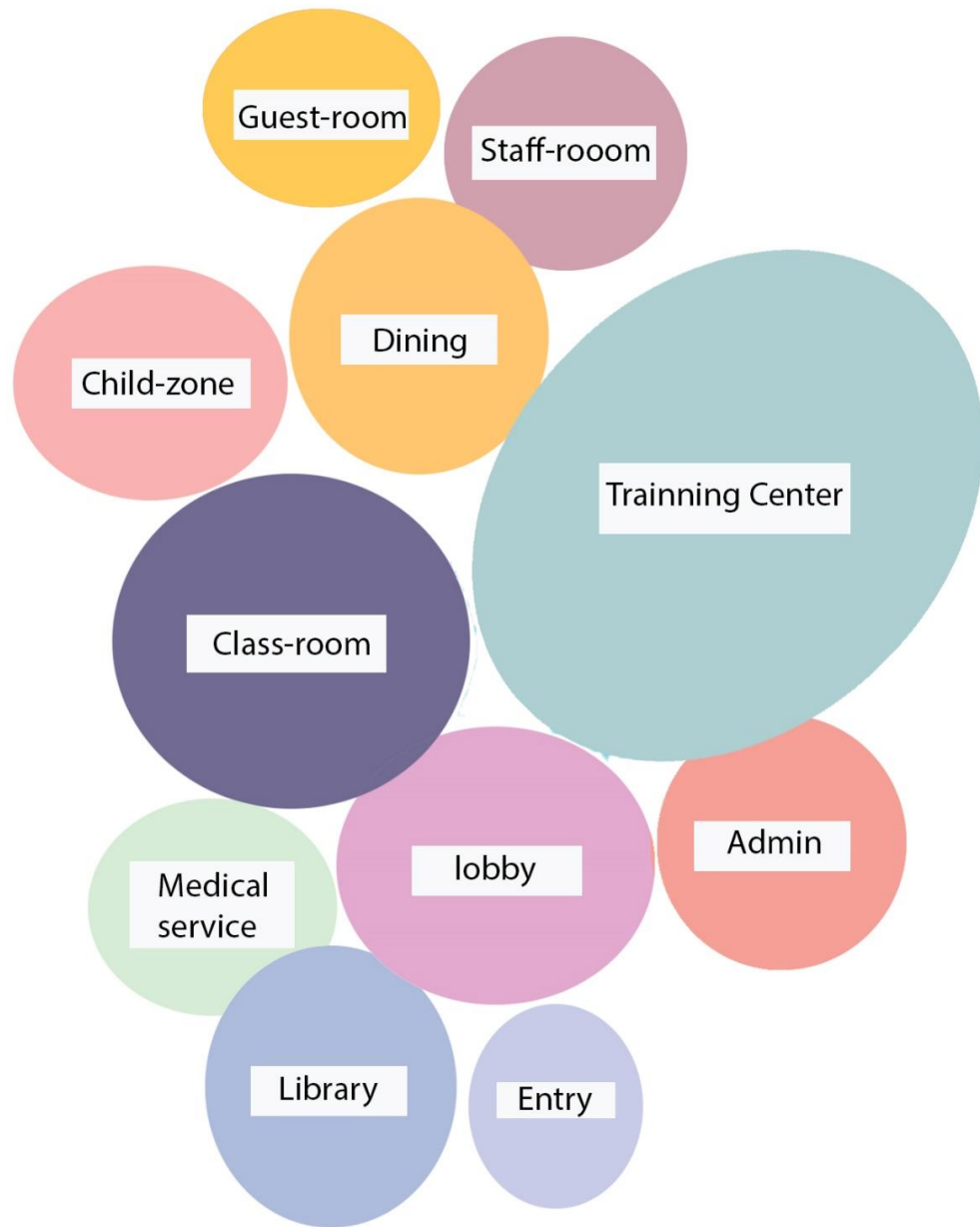


Figure 34 Functional flow ; Source: (Author)

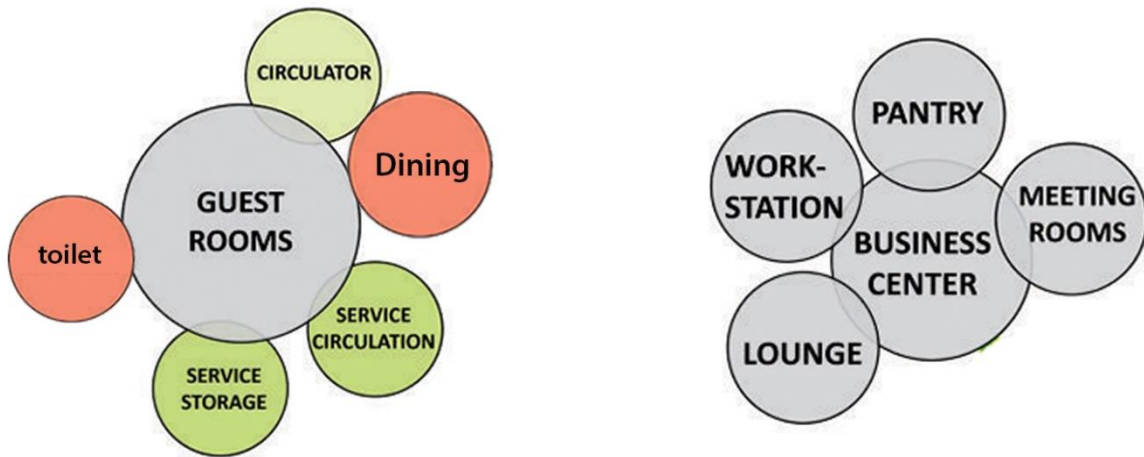
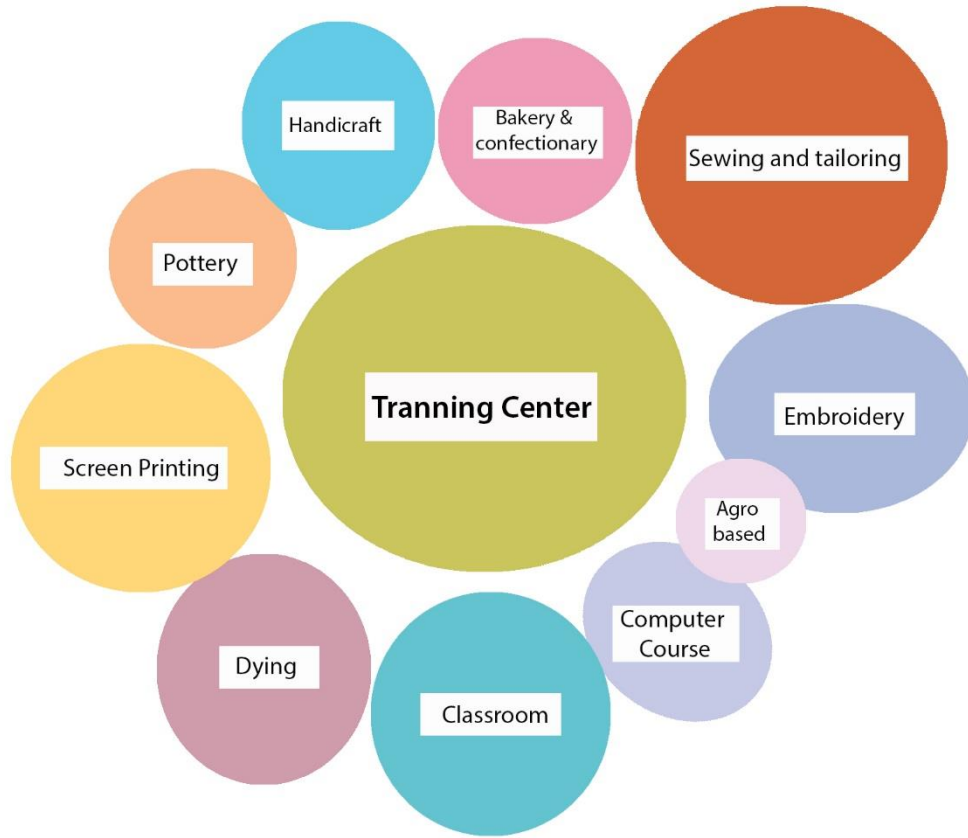


Figure 35 Functional flow ; Source: (Author)



Figure 36: Functional flow ; Source: (Author)

5.4 Zoning of Programs

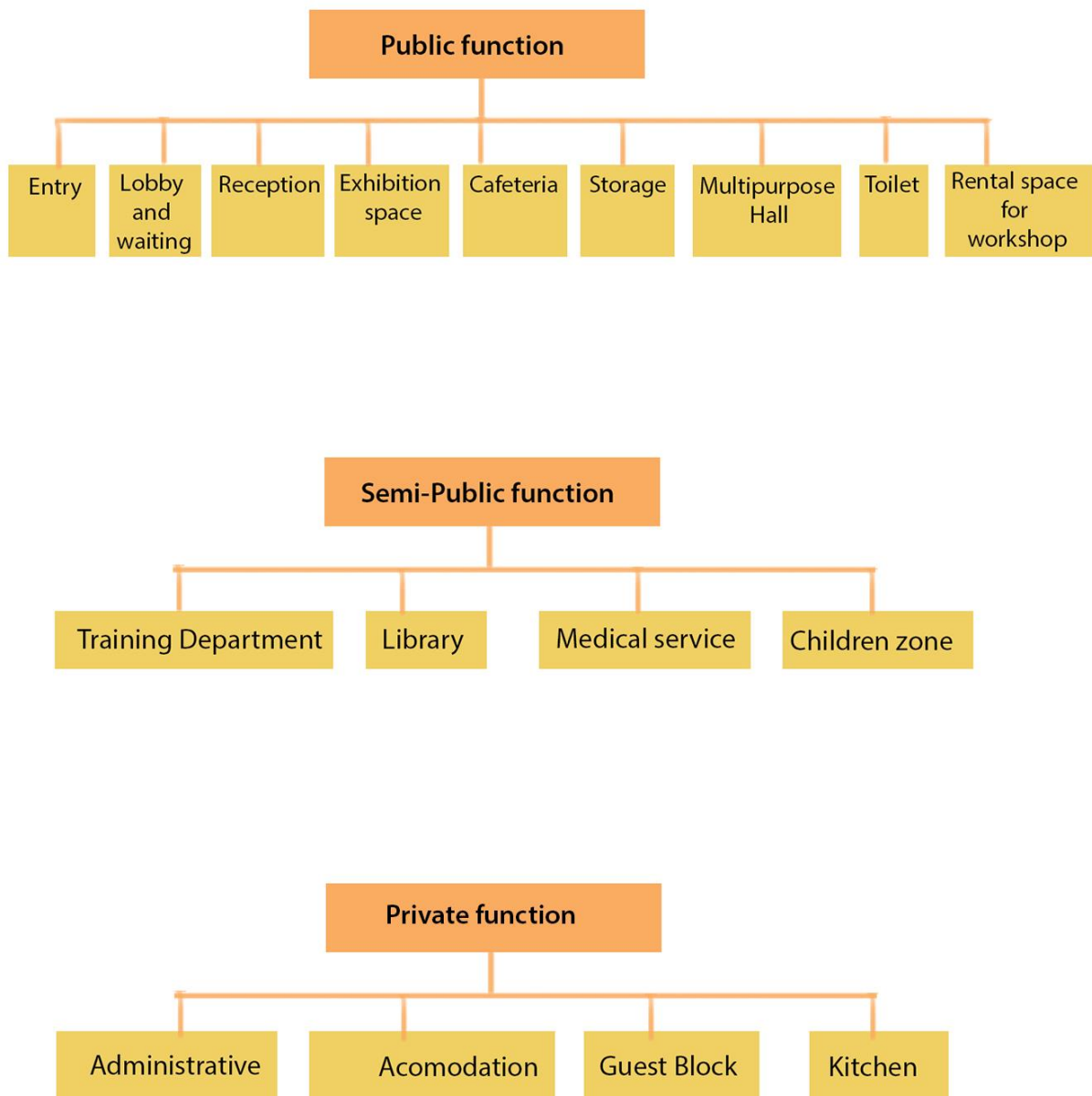


Figure 37: Functional flow ; Source: (Author)

CHAPTER 6: DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

6.1 Concept and Design Considerations

6.2 Master Plan and Floor plans

6.3 Sections and Elevations

6.4 Perspective Renders

6.5 Model Images

CHAPTER 6: DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

This Chapter includes design phases along with all design consideration and drawings that helps to complete the design process. Master plan with other floor plans with informative sections and elevations are given with supporting information. Render images and model pictures are also given in this chapter.

6.1 Concept and Design Considerations

The concept of the project is to create a journey through zoning which will show their development process along with their story. The journey will heal them and help them to become empowered.

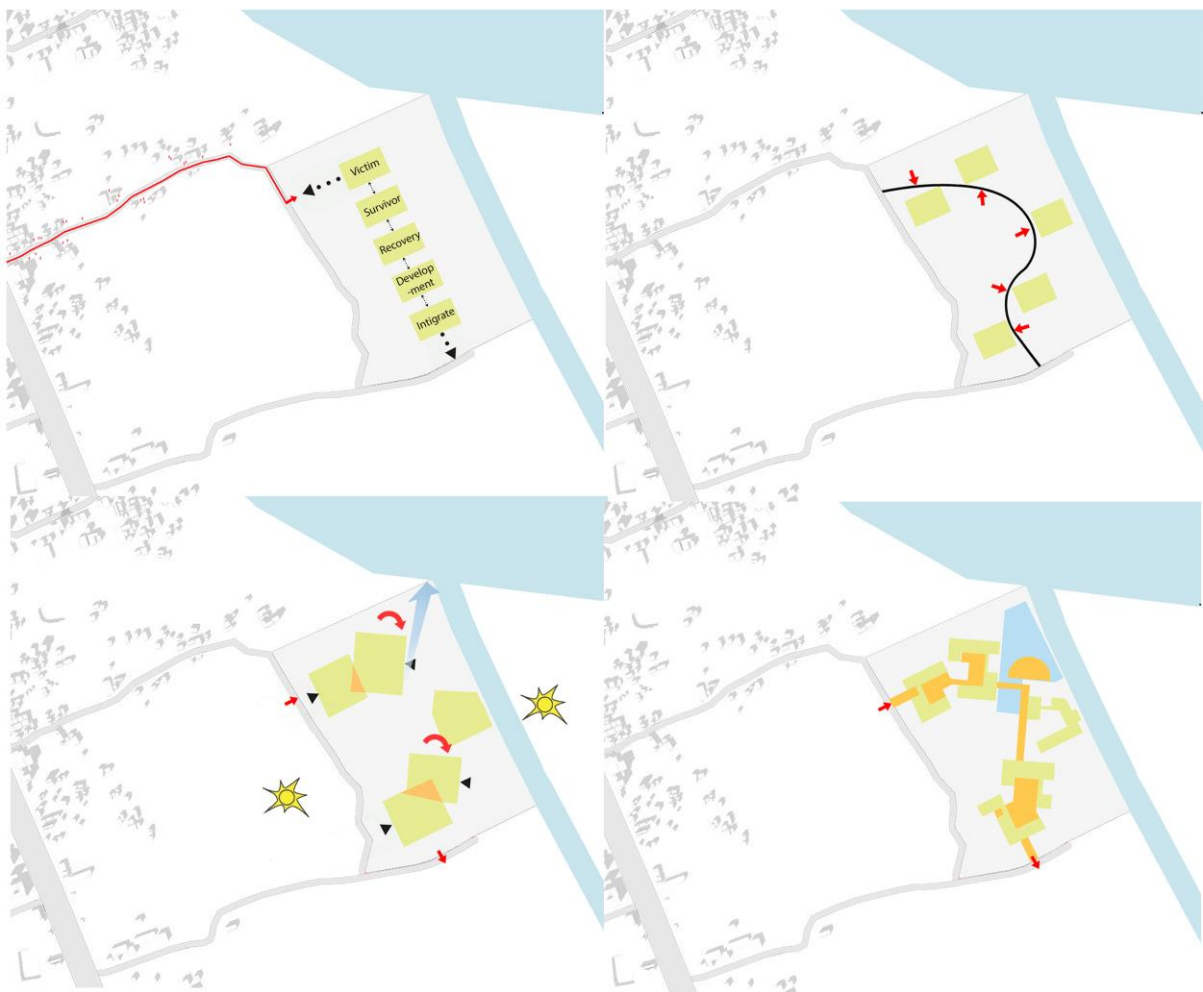


Figure 38: Conceptual drawing: Source: (Author)

Women who are destitute not only suffer physical violence but also mental distress. So, healing is very important for their improvement. Those women often feel helpless and often become suicidal, Here the concept is to heal them both mentally and physically so that they can overcome their fear and can explore themselves. Healing needs five stages so the zoning is based on that. Nature, water and build mass all of it will help to recover soon and to help those women to be self-sufficient is the aim of the project.

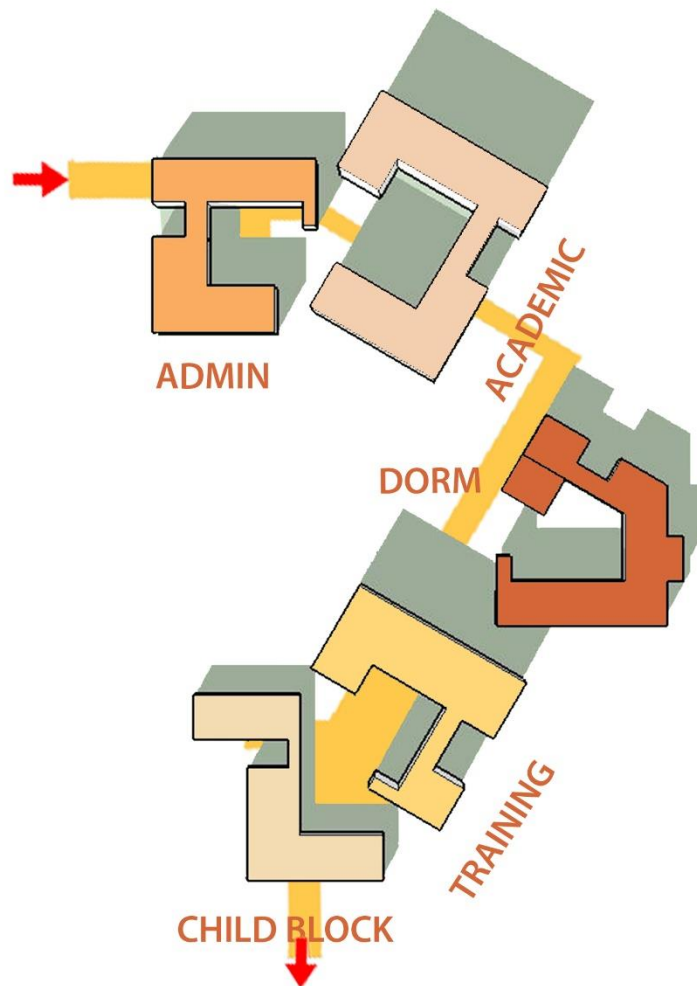


Figure 39: Zoning: Source: (Author)

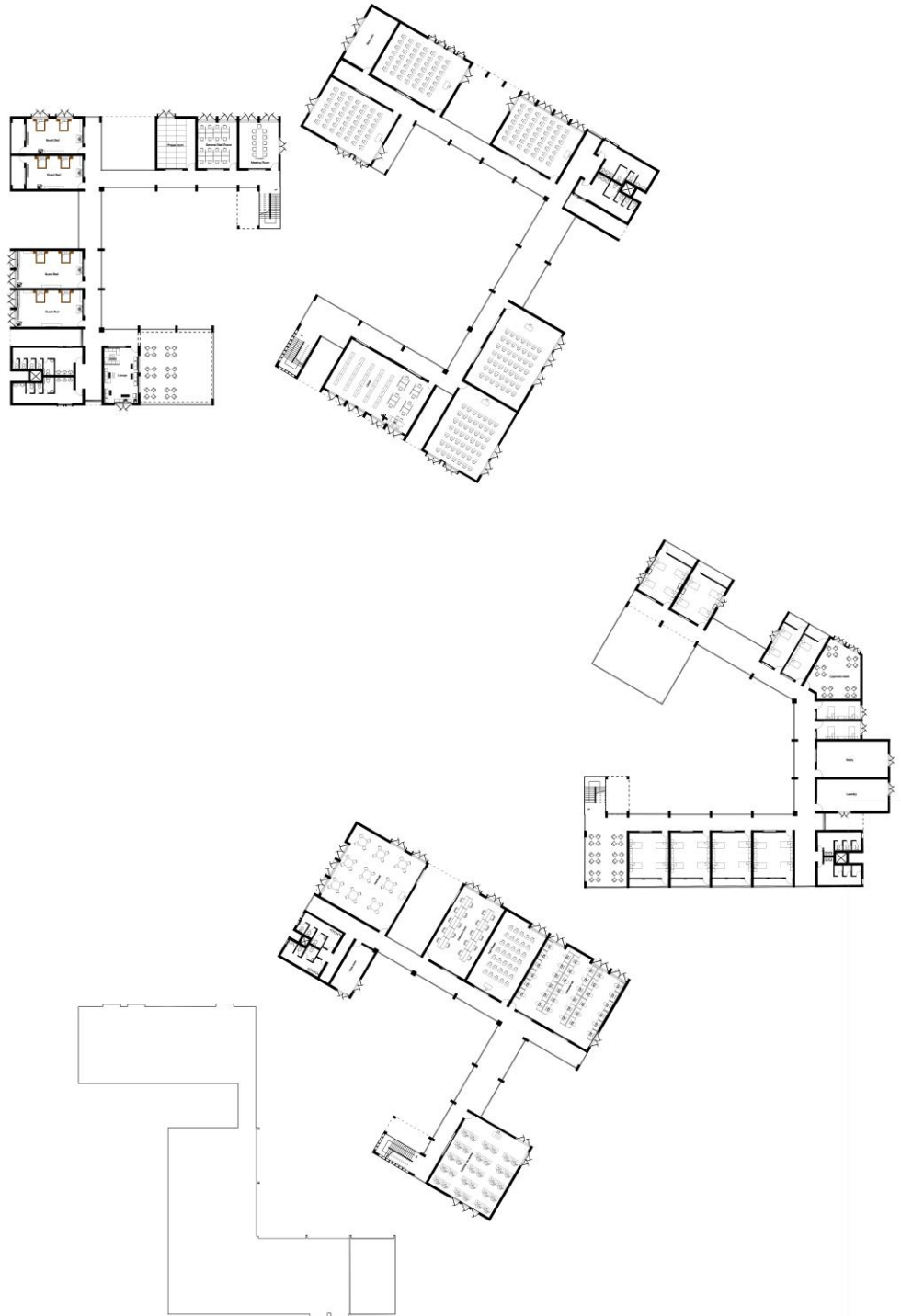
6.2 Master Plan and Floor plans



Figure 40: Roof Plan Source: (Author)



Figure 41: Masterplan Plan Source: (Author)



 **FIRST FLOOR PLAN**

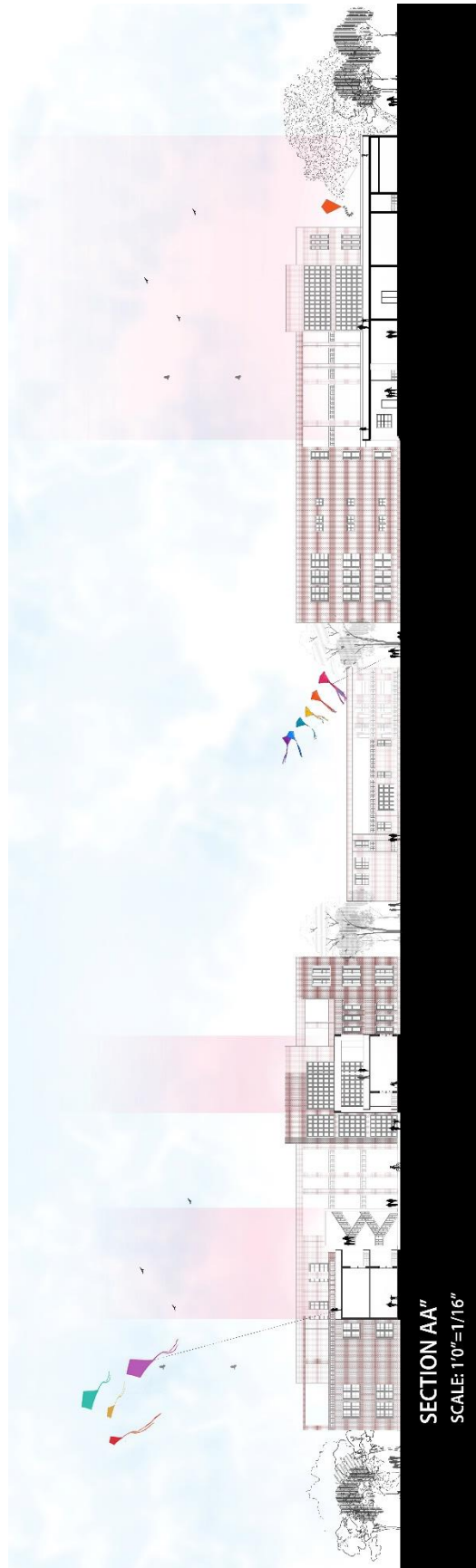
Figure 42 Source: (Author)



 **SECOND FLOOR PLAN**

Figure 43 Source: (Author)

6.3 Sections and Elevation





SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

Figure 44 Source: (Author)

6.4 Perspective Renders



Figure 45 Source: (Author)

6.5 Model Images



Figure 46 Source: (Author)

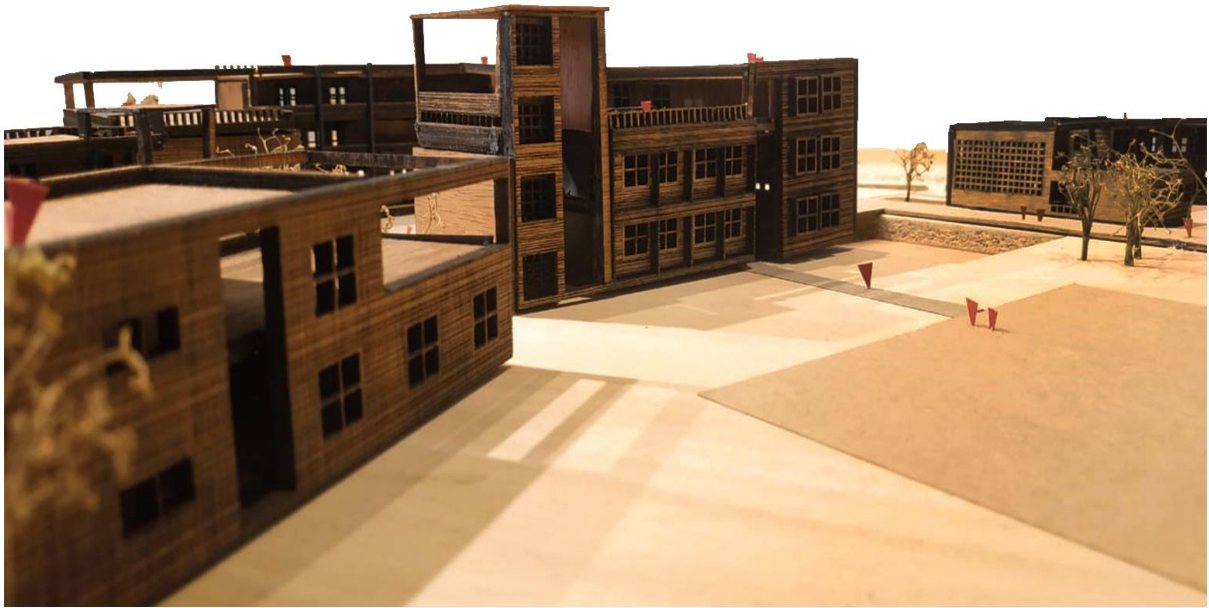


Figure 47 Source: (Author)

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