

BONGOTAJ MEMORIAL COMPLEX

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

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DECLARATION

It is hereby declared that

- The thesis submitted is my/our own original work while completing degree at BRAC University.
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- The thesis does not contain material which has been accepted, or submitted, for any other degree or diploma at a university or other institution.
- I/We have acknowledged all main sources of help.

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APPROVAL

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ABSTRACT

Bongotaj Shahid Tajuddin Ahmad is one of the most influential national leaders who contributed greatly to the history of Bangladesh. He was the first prime minister of our country. During the liberation war of 1971, while Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was imprisoned, Tajuddin Ahmad played a vital role in coordinating the war for independence.

A proposal has been made to build a Memorial Complex as a tribute to this great national leader of Bangladesh, Bongotaj Tajuddin Ahmad, and his magnificent journey throughout the political history of Bangladesh.

Keywords: Memorial complex, Tajuddin Ahmad, Kapasia, Gazipur, Sunken museum, Public plaza, Museum

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Introduction

1.2 Project Brief

1.3 Aims and Objectives

1.1 Project Introduction

The first prime minister of Bangladesh, Bongotaj Shahid Tajuddin Ahmad, was an influential figure on the national scene. Along with the nation's founding father, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, he actively engaged in a number of historical initiatives, demonstrating his unwavering dedication to the people of Bangladesh. Notably, he played a vital part in the liberation war of Bangladesh at a time when the country was in severe need of his assistance. During the war, to secure public support for the Bangladeshi people, he formed the "Mujibnagar Government," with other important political figures.

Despite dealing with numerous schemes during the war, Tajuddin Ahmad exhibited remarkable leadership. As a result, Bangladesh was liberated from the clutch of the Pakistani Government and finally attained her very own flag. Unfortunately, Tajuddin, along with the other three of the four national leaders were all brutally murdered not very long after the tragic demise of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. This unfortunate loss sent the country into a dark chapter in its history.

This project honors the contributions of Bongotaj Tajuddin Ahmad. It is located in Kapasia, Gazipur, Bangladesh - which is the hometown of Tajuddin Ahmad. The goal of the project is to build a memorial complex as a tribute to Bongotaj Tajuddin Ahmad, his brilliant leadership, and his extraordinary journey through Bangladesh's political history.

1.2 Project Brief

Project Name: Bongotaj Memorial Complex

Project Type: Memorial Complex

Location: Dardaria, Kapasia, Gazipur

Client: Ministry of Liberation War Affairs

Site Area: 4.93 Acres

1.3 Aims and Objectives

The primary objective of this project is to preserve Shahid Tajuddin Ahmad's legacy by carefully evaluating his strong participation in many different kinds of political movements throughout his remarkable life. This study requires a thorough analysis of Tajuddin Ahmad to understand the reasons and the significance of his actions in the sociopolitical context of the country. This project aspires to serve as a repository to preserve artifacts such as Tajuddin Ahmad's personal belongings as well as important items related to the revolutionary movements in which he played a vital part. By cultivating an immersive and scholarly environment, this academic endeavor strives to ensure the eternal memory of his unshakable dedication to national duty as well as the immense sacrifices he selflessly made for the sake of this nation.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Memorial Complex

2.1.1 Definition of a memorial

2.1.2 What is a memorial complex

2.1.3 Different types of memorial complex

2.2 Bongotaj Tajuddin Ahmad

2.2.1 An unsung hero

2.2.2 Early Life and Education

2.2.3 Emergence as a Political Leader

2.2.4 Advocacy for Autonomy

2.2.5 Liberation War and the Emergence of Bangladesh

2.2.6 Post-Independence and Contributions

2.2.7 Tragic Departure

2.1 Memorial Complex

2.1.1 Definition of a memorial

A memorial is an artifact that serves to help us remember anything that is meaningful, such as a deceased person or a major event. Memorials can take several forms, including sculptures, statues, ornamental tables, and many more. Online tributes can also be included as these are virtual venues built on the Internet to remember, celebrate, or commemorate those who have passed away. Online memorials are becoming more prevalent in modern times, particularly in natural burial settings. Gravestones, plaques, and war memorials are examples of common memorials. Intention crosses are cross-shaped memorials. Families of the deceased may request memorial donations to charities or the planting of a tree in someone's honor. Grassroots memorials are temporary or improvised methods of creating memorials.

2.1.2 What is a memorial complex

A memorial complex is a particular place that includes features such as statues, monuments, gardens, and information displays. It is designed to commemorate and understand a person, event, or group who has had a significant impact on history or

society. But it's a lot more than just about remembering, it is also about preserving their legacy for future generations.

Memorial complexes have two purposes. For starters, they provide a location for us to recall significant events or figures from the past. In addition, they are similar to museums due to the fact that they teach us about history. They give a demonstration of what occurred in the past so that we might learn from it and make better decisions in the future.

To design a memorial complex properly, it is important to think about both its appearance and its significance. The structure and contents, such as sculptures and designs, help to convey the essence of the person or event. We tend to feel tremendous emotional attachment when we visit these places because they connect us to the significant historical events reflected by the complex.

2.1.3 Different types of memorial complex

- The Bangladesh National Martyrs' Memorial, or Jatiya Smriti Shoudho, honors those who gave their lives in the 1971 Liberation War for Bangladesh's independence from Pakistan. The monument, which is located in Savar, near Dhaka, is a representation of patriotism and endurance. It was designed by Syed Mainul Hossain and boasts a 150-foot-tall central tower that symbolizes the might of the Bengali people's resistance. There is an eternal flame, a reflecting pool, a mass graveyard, and a museum at the memorial. Its annual Victory Day ceremony celebrates those who made the ultimate sacrifice. The monument acts as a

memorial as well as an educational facility, representing the nation's way to independence and unity (Amin & Islam, 2021).



Figure 1: The National Martyrs' Memorial, Savar, Bangladesh (Source: commons.wikimedia.org)

- The Memorial House of Mother Teresa in Skopje, North Macedonia, is a museum and monument dedicated to the remarkable life and legacy of Mother Teresa, a worldwide renowned humanitarian. The memorial, which is housed in her birthplace, shows her humble beginnings and incredible journey through her personal objects and photographs. The architecture of the museum retains the historical value of the place, paving the way for the visitors to experience a connection with the surroundings that shaped her. This memorial is a witness to the profound power of kindness and sacrifice that inspires everyone who comes to visit this place (Cortesi, 2022).

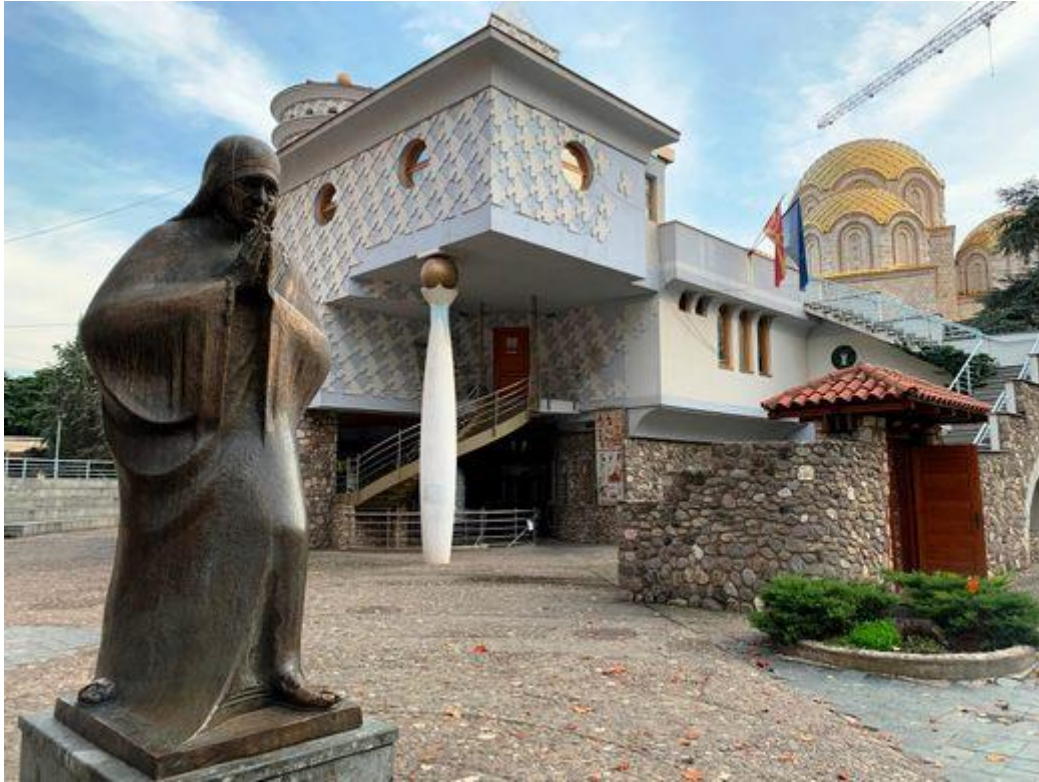


Figure 2: Memorial House of Mother Teresa, North Macedonia (Source: atlasobscura.com)

- The Gandhi Ashram Memorial in Ahmedabad, India, designed by architect Charles Correa, is an homage to Mahatma Gandhi's lifestyle and views. It is located on the banks of the Sabarmati River and features the place where he lived and his belongings, which represent his nonviolent and minimalist yet strong principles. This memorial acts as a center for learning for future generations, supporting Gandhian ideas. It is architecturally sustainable and modest, delivering a true sense of Gandhi's life. In conclusion, the memorial serves as a peaceful reminder of Gandhi's legacy and his contribution to the movements that created paths for India's freedom (Gupta, 2018).



Figure 3: Gandhi Ashram Memorial, Ahmedabad, India (Source: indianexpress.com)

2.2 Bongotaj Tajuddin Ahmad

2.2.1 An unsung hero

Tajuddin Ahmad – the first prime minister of Bangladesh, a vital character in Bangladeshi history, remains a relatively undervalued figure despite his pivotal role in the country's liberation war and significant contributions to its establishment. As a visionary leader,

Ahmad's selfless dedication, strategic brilliance, and unshakable commitment to justice have left an indelible mark on Bangladesh's history and war for liberation (Miah, 2021).

2.2.2 Early Life and Education

Tajuddin Ahmad was born in Kapasia, then part of British India and now part of Bangladesh, in 1925. His path to leadership began with his thirst of knowledge. He Graduated from the University of Dhaka with a degree in Political Science. During this pursuit of knowledge, he started to understand the basics of governance, social dynamics, and self-determination principles. This academic journey provided him with insights on how societies are managed and how people may mold their own fates. He had no idea that this early stage of his academic journey would eventually place him as one of the key figures in Bangladesh's war for independence and subsequent progress (Noman, 2015, pp. 17-22).

2.2.3 Emergence as a Political Leader

Tajuddin Ahmad's political ambitions began to emerge following India's split in 1947 and the emergence of Pakistan. He became a member of the Awami Muslim League, which ultimately became the Awami League. His leadership abilities and dedication to Bengali independence earned him respect among his colleagues. He actively took part in shaping the Awami League's direction and beliefs as he became affiliated with it. His commitment

to the rights and sovereignty of the Bengali people was clearly apparent, which established him as a leader who could see the need to stand for his community's interests within the larger political scene (Noman, 2015, pp. 23-33).

2.2.4 Advocacy for Autonomy

As the late 1960s gave way to the early 1970s, tension between the East and West Pakistan grew stronger. Tajuddin Ahmad's importance increased in this dire situation. He played a critical role in advocating for more autonomy for East Pakistan, where the majority of people spoke Bengali. He connected closely with the people through his powerful speeches and writings, establishing himself as a crucial figure in the campaign for linguistic and cultural rights. Tajuddin Ahmad's zealous advocacy emphasized the critical need to protect the identity and aspirations of the Bengali-speaking population within the context of a united but diversified Pakistan (Ahmad, 2014, pp. 17-41).

2.2.5 Liberation War and the Emergence of Bangladesh

The time frame spanning from March to December 1971 became an important stage in Tajuddin Ahmad's life. This was an important period not only for him but also for the birth of Bangladesh. With rising political tensions, Tajuddin Ahmad rose to the top of the Mukti

Bahini/Liberation Army's, strategic planning sector. His contribution was vital in creating the framework for coordinated action and a united front against the enemy forces that were aiming to crush Bangladesh's aspiration for independence. In the middle of the chaos, the formation of a provisional government became necessary. Tajuddin Ahmad's leadership thrived once more. He played a key role in founding and guiding this government, using his strategic expertise to walk through the difficult path to independence. These efforts culminated in Bangladesh's stunning triumph in the Liberation War. Tajuddin Ahmad's analytical abilities and perseverance were important in establishing an independent nation. Tajuddin Ahmad became Bangladesh's first Prime Minister as a result of this historic victory. His unwavering dedication to reconstruction was visible in his relentless attempts to establish administrative institutions, handle post-war issues, and promote a feeling of unity and hope. Tajuddin Ahmad's legacy is closely related to the story of Bangladesh's ascent. His strategic guidance during the Liberation War, his pivotal role in the provisional government, and his tireless post-war efforts as the first Prime Minister all demonstrate his steadfast devotion to the progress and well-being of his country (Noman, 2015, pp. 46-99).

2.2.6 Post-Independence and Contributions

Tajuddin Ahmad's achievements as Prime Minister continued after Bangladesh's independence. His leadership was focused on handling the immediate problems of post-war reconstruction while also protecting citizen welfare. He devoted himself to reconstructing the nation's infrastructure and institutions in the aftermath of the Liberation

War, ushering in a time of stability and prosperity. His vision went beyond physical restoration to promote unity, justice, and well-being for all citizens (Noman, 2015, pp. 100-133).

2.2.7 Tragic Departure

Tajuddin Ahmad's life was cut short in a terrible turn of events in 1975. He, along with other political leaders, was murdered while being captivated, causing major political turmoil in Bangladesh. This untimely demise marked the end of a great leader. Tajuddin Ahmad's terrible death serves as a heartbreaking reminder of his devotion to his country, outstanding leadership, and the huge impact that he had during a crucial time in Bangladesh's history (Noman, 2015, pp. 139-142).

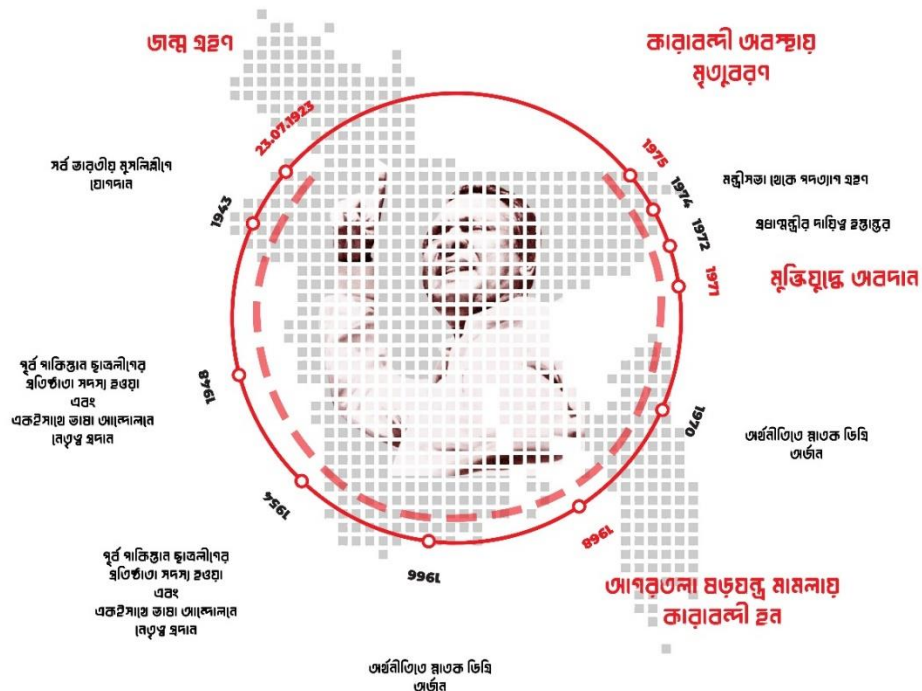


Figure 4: Tajuddin Ahmad at different stages of his life (Source: author)

Tajuddin Ahmad continuously demonstrated leadership, selflessness, and a strong commitment to justice throughout these different stages. His memory lives on as a symbol of Bangladesh's war for independence and his ambitious efforts to construct a just and equal society. His leadership qualities shone through as he navigated through turbulent times, achieving unity and growth. Tajuddin Ahmad's dedication to justice and the welfare of his country left an everlasting mark, inspiring generations that came after. This great leader's legacy lives on as an eternal reminder of his unwavering devotion to guiding his country toward a prosperous future.

CHAPTER 3: SITE APPRAISAL

3.1 Background of the site

3.1.1 Geography

3.1.2 Population

3.1.3 Educational Institutions

3.1.4 Landmarks

3.1.5 Economy

3.1.6 Climate

3.1.7 History

3.2 Site at a glance

3.2.1 Location of the Site

3.2.2 Context Analysis

3.3 Site images

3.4 SWOT Analysis

3.1 Background of the Site

3.1.1 Geography

The site is located in Dardaria, Kapasia Upazila, Gazipur, at the coordinates 24°10'49.9"N 90°33'04.4"E. A bypass route links to the Dhaka-Mymensingh highway, leading to Kapasia Upazila, from Dhaka's central point. A set route leads people to Miar Bazaar, and our site is located in an ideal spot alongside the Miar Bazaar Road. The nearby road network has modest inclines, ensuring a smooth and enjoyable journey for travelers (Islam, 2023).



Figure 5: Kapasia Upazila boundary, zonal boundary lines, road networks, and site location

3.1.2 Population

Kapasia Upazila has a total area of 356.98 square kilometers and is located between latitudes 24°02' and 24°16' north and longitudes 90°30' and 90°42' east. It is bounded to the north and south by Gaffargaon and Pakundia upazilas, and to the east and west by Monohardi and Kaliganj upazilas. The population is 321,454, with a Muslim majority (303,296), some Hindus (17,826), and others (332). Communities of indigenous people such as Santal, Koch, and Mandi live here. Shitalakshya, old Brahmaputra, and Banar rivers are significant, as are water bodies such as Buri Beel, Machha Beel, Nail Beel, Baniar Beel, and Suti Canal (Islam, 2023).

3.1.3 Educational Institutions

Kapasia Thana, which was founded in 1947, is currently an upazila. The literacy rate is approximately 56.4%, with males at 57.4% and females at 55.5%. There are 6 colleges, 3 technical colleges, 79 secondary schools, 181 elementary schools, and 66 madrasas in the educational landscape. Kapasia Degree College, Taraganj HN High School and College, Toke Ranendra High School, Toke Sarjubala Girls' High School, Kapasia Pilot High School, and Begunhati Fazil Madrasa are among the well-known educational institutions (Islam, 2023).

3.1.4 Landmarks

Tourists are drawn to attractions such as the Fakir Majnu Shah Bridge, Angona Amusement Center, the confluence of the Sitalakshya and Brahmaputra Rivers, Tajuddin Ahmed's house, and Kamra Ecopark (Islam, 2023).

3.1.5 Economy

Agriculture (64.48%), non-agricultural labor (2.49%), trade (12.14%), transportation and communication (4.23%), services (7.30%), and others (9.36%) are the main sources of revenue. Landowners are divided into 72.28% urban and 77.95% rural (Islam, 2023).

3.1.6 Climate

Kapasias has a tropical climate, with the maximum temperature of 32.7°C in April and the lowest temperature of 12.8°C in January. The region is still free of flooding, with an annual rainfall of 2000-2500 mm. The elevation on the contour map runs from 3 to 10 meters above sea level. Settlements have been planned along the road network, with houses connected by ponds. This system provides favorable climatic conditions by reducing heat and providing a consistent water supply (Islam, 2023).

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature °C (°F)	18.5 °C (65.4) °F	21.8 °C (71.3) °F	25.9 °C (78.7) °F	27.9 °C (82.3) °F	28.3 °C (82.9) °F	28.2 °C (82.7) °F	27.7 °C (81.9) °F	27.8 °C (82.1) °F	27.6 °C (81.6) °F	26.3 °C (79.4) °F	23.2 °C (73.7) °F	19.8 °C (67.7) °F
Min. Temperature °C (°F)	12.8 °C (55.1) °F	15.8 °C (60.4) °F	20.2 °C (68.4) °F	23.8 °C (74.8) °F	25 °C (77) °F	25.9 °C (78.6) °F	25.7 °C (78.3) °F	25.6 °C (78.1) °F	25.2 °C (77.3) °F	23 °C (73.4) °F	18.4 °C (65.1) °F	14.6 °C (58.2) °F
Max. Temperature °C (°F)	24.4 °C (76) °F	27.8 °C (82) °F	31.7 °C (89.1) °F	32.7 °C (90.8) °F	32.1 °C (89.8) °F	31.3 °C (88.3) °F	30.6 °C (87.1) °F	30.9 °C (87.6) °F	30.8 °C (87.5) °F	30.1 °C (86.2) °F	28.2 °C (82.7) °F	25.3 °C (77.6) °F
Precipitation / Rainfall mm (in)	6 (0)	21 (0)	73 (2)	168 (6)	331 (13)	368 (14)	353 (13)	274 (10)	273 (10)	150 (5)	27 (1)	11 (0)
Humidity(%)	68%	62%	60%	74%	81%	85%	88%	85%	85%	82%	72%	70%
Rainy days (d)	1	2	5	11	16	19	21	21	19	11	2	1
avg. Sun hours (hours)	8.8	9.4	9.4	8.2	7.5	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.3	8.1	8.6	8.1

Figure 6: Climatic condition in Kapasia throughout a year (Source: climate-data.org)

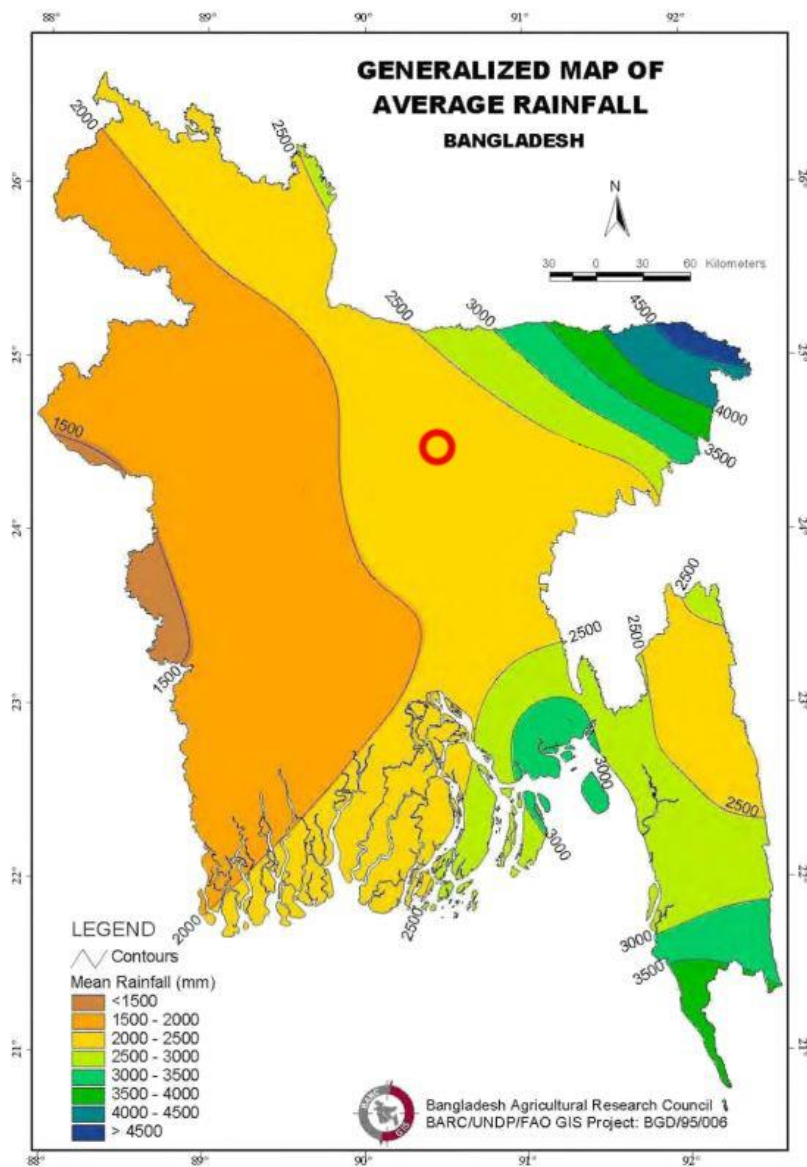


Figure 7: Climatic condition in Kapasia throughout a year (Source: climate-data.org)

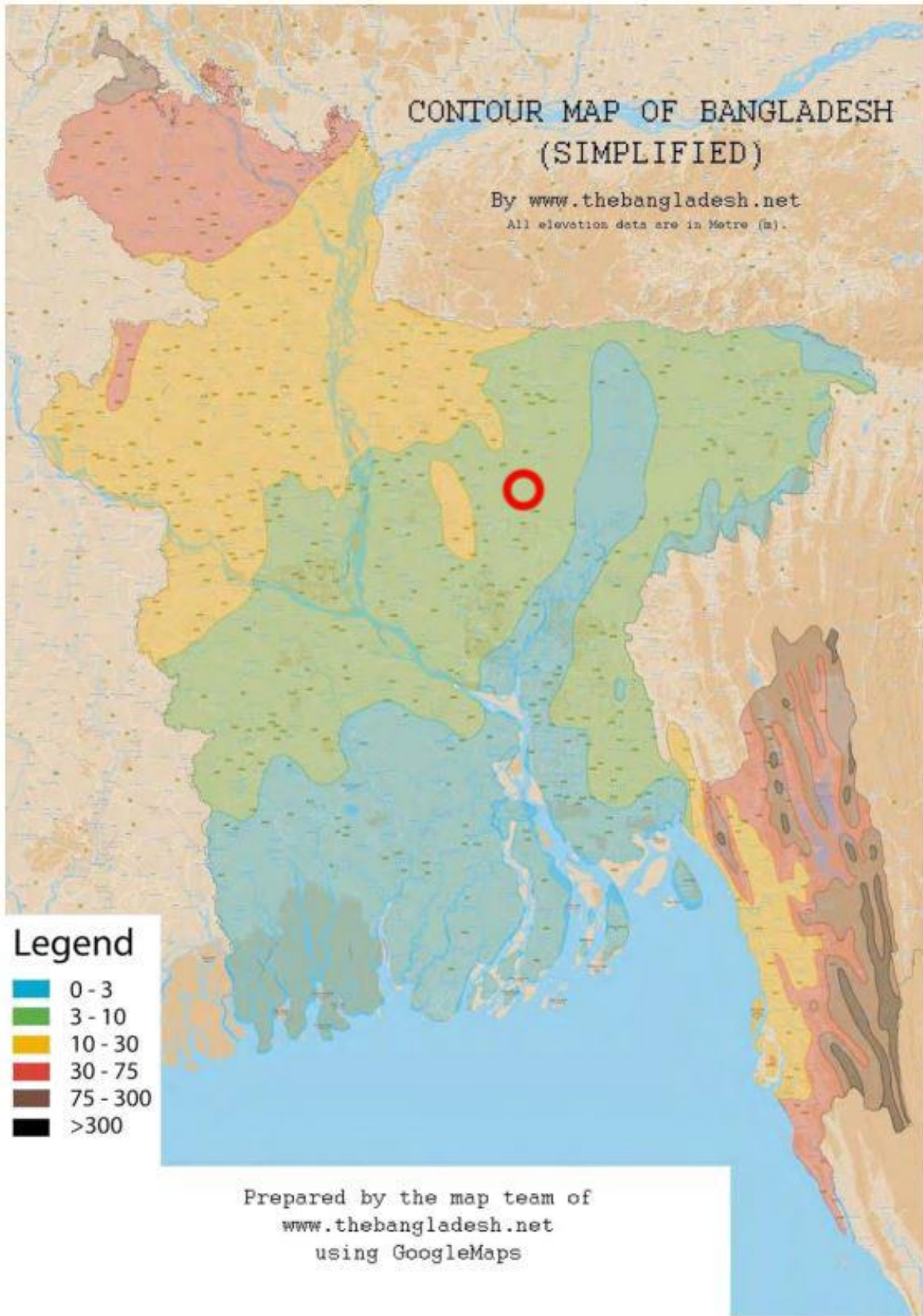


Figure 8: Bangladesh contour map and site location (Source: Banglapedia.org)

3.1.7 History

During the reign of Alauddin Husain Shah, Islamic scholar Shaykh Muhammad ibn Yazdan Bakhsh Bengali transcribed Sahih al-Bukhari in Ekdala and presented it to the monarch in Sonargaon; the manuscript is presently held at the Bankipore branch of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Library. Several historical wars occurred in the sixteenth century, including clashes between Man Singh I and Isa Khan and the Baro-Bhuiyans. Notably, the Char Islands were formed as a result of an earthquake in Kapasia. In 1924, Kapasia Thana was separated into Kapasia, Kaliganj, and Sreepur, and significant incidents occurred during the Liberation War of 1971, including fighting and the rise of freedom fighters. Natural calamities like storms and landslides struck Kamargaon and Dasshu Narayanpur, while Kapasia became an upazila in December 1982 (Islam, 2023).

3.2 Site at a glance

3.2.1 Location of the Site

The coordinates of the site are 24°10'49.9"N 90°33'04.4" E, and it is located in Dardaria, Kapasia Upazila, Gazipur. To get there, a bypass road needs to be taken from Dhaka zero point to the Dhaka-Mymensingh highway through Kapasia Upazila to Miar Bazaar. The location of the site is not far from the Miar Bazaar Road.

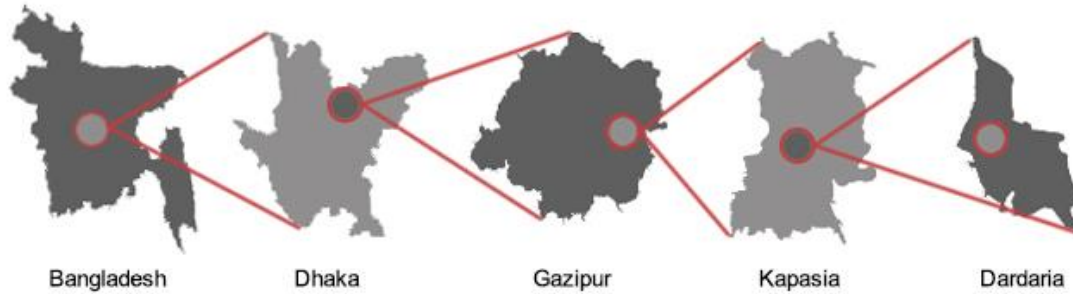


Figure 9: Location of the site in the map (Source: author)

3.2.2 Context Analysis

The geological aspect, land distribution, formation, human settlement dynamics, and zoning of the area were all assessed. A narrow road offers access, and the internal road system is identifiable. The habitats are raised parallel to the road's level, while the other parts are mostly lower agricultural terrain. Lower-lying plots have been evenly distributed in a compact grid arrangement due to increased land costs and a greater number of landholders. Every neighborhood has a pond, which was originally intended to be the source of water for daily needs but has eventually been replaced by tube wells. Currently, many of these ponds are being used mostly for fishing and sometimes as alternative sources of water. The designated area of the site is a part of the lowland crop fields sitting beside a primary school, a mosque, and Tajuddin Ahmad's house – which is considered to be a landmark of this region.



Figure 10: Existing land use pattern around the site (Source: author)

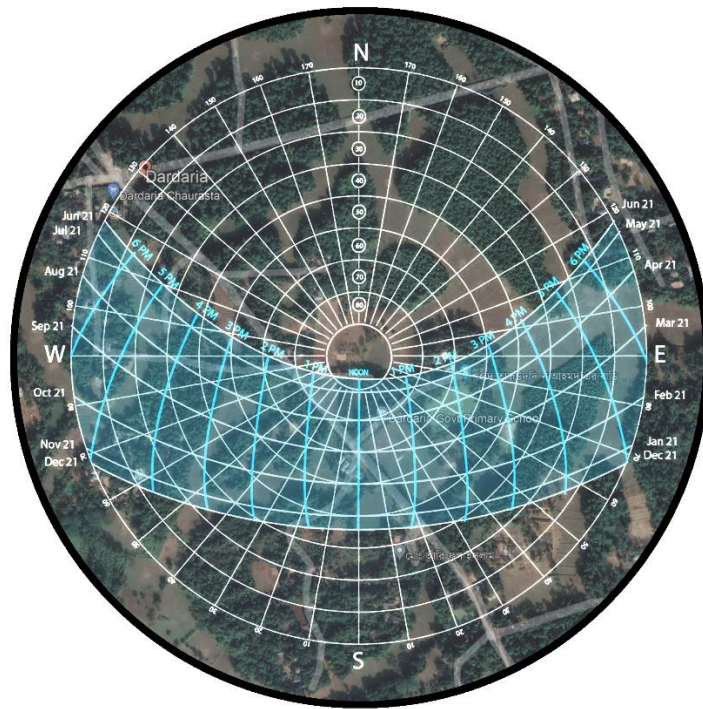


Figure 11: Solar orientation and stereographic diagram of the site (Source: Google Earth, whereisthenorth.com - illustrated by the author)

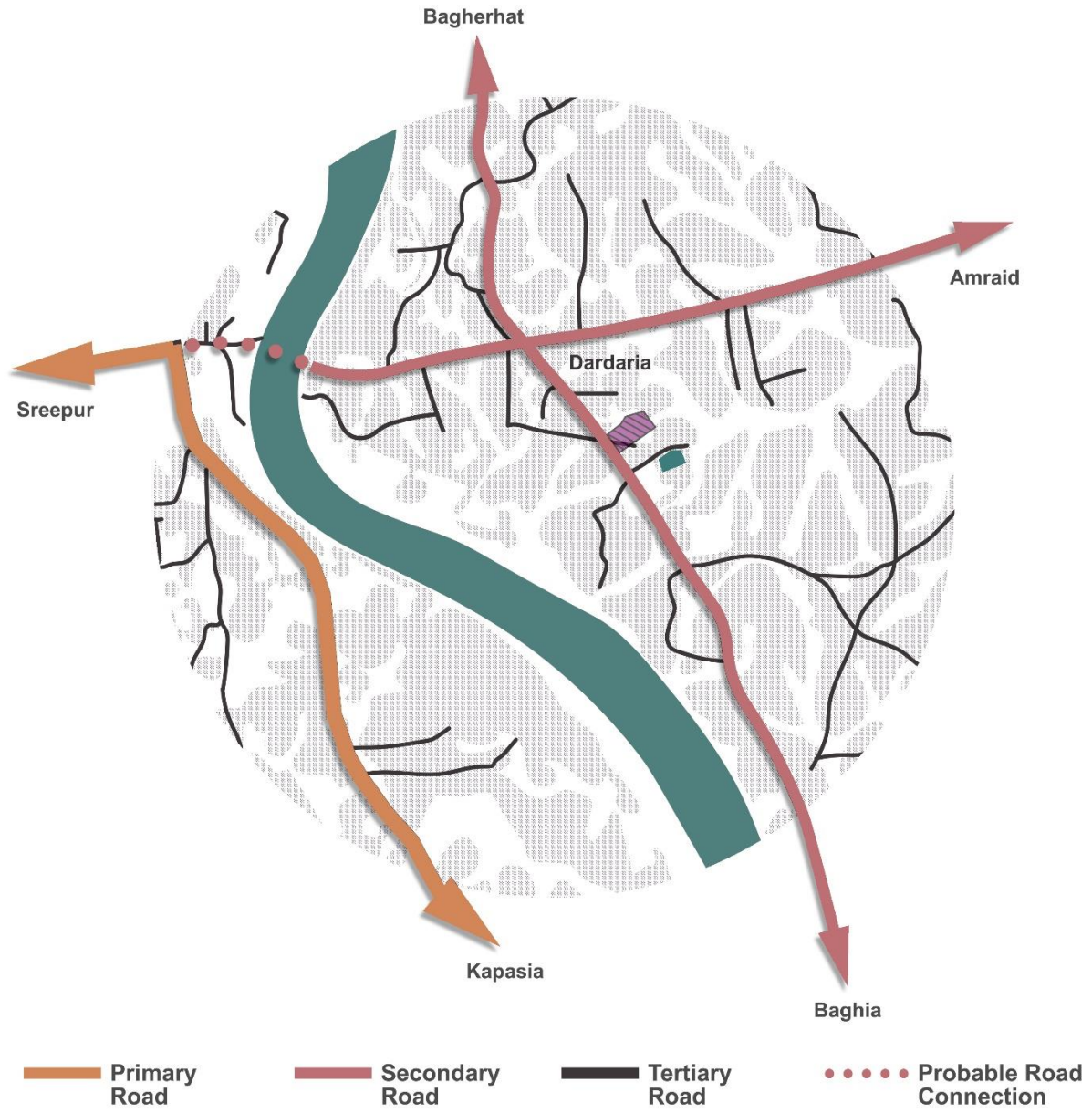


Figure 12: Existing and probable road network (Source: author)

3.3 Site images



Figure 13: Present condition of the site (Source: author)



Figure 14: Tajuddin Ahmad's house located adjacent to the site (Source: author)



Figure 15: The only existing vehicular road along the site from the south-west part of it having the width of about 14' (Source: author)



Figure 16: Present condition of the existing residences in the neighborhood (Source: author)

3.4 SWOT Analysis

Strength

- Site surrounding is filled with strong natural properties
- The site is located in a flood-free zone
- Being in a rural context, the site is free from urban hustle and bustle

Weakness

- The road network is very poor
- Lack of the presence of public amenities in the context is noticeable

Opportunity

- Development trend indicates the betterment of the condition of the infrastructural sector in the context
- More public facilities will be available in the future
- The strong natural force of the context can be a vital element in the design

Threat

- Even though the development is inevitable, it may take a long time
- The low population density in the context is a concerning factor regarding safety

CHAPTER 4: CASE STUDIES

4.1 Local Case Study

4.1.1 Mausoleum of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

4.1.2 Features of the complex

4.1.3 Findings

4.2 International Case Study

4.2.1 Yad Vashem Holocaust Museum

4.2.2 Features of the complex

4.2.3 Findings

4.1 Local Case Study

4.1.1 Mausoleum of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

Location: Tungi Para, Gopalganj

Architects: VITTI Sthapati Brindo Ltd

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, an iconic figure in Bengali history, was born in Tungipara, Gopalganj district. He is also laid to rest there. This major location is around 421 kilometers from Dhaka. Many people come to honor him on August 15th every year. The Bangabandhu Mausoleum is noteworthy not only for its display of respect but also for its aesthetic appeal and historical significance. The mausoleum was built to show who Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was. It aims to educate people about Bangladesh's heritage, customs, and how the country fought for its liberation. This should motivate young people to improve the future. The mausoleum contains a library, a museum, temporary and permanent exhibition spaces, an amphitheater, a souvenir shop, a mosque, a place for information, a guardhouse, and a public area. The museum displays photographs of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's life. People may see his childhood home within the mausoleum (Howlader, 2019).

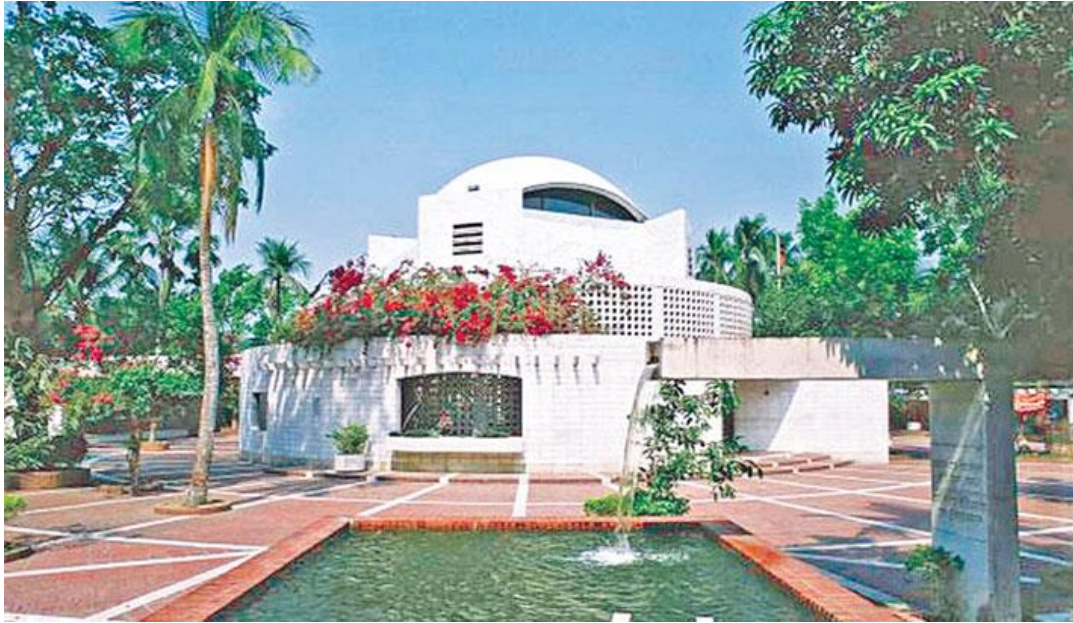


Figure 17: Mausoleum of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (Source: daily-sun.com)

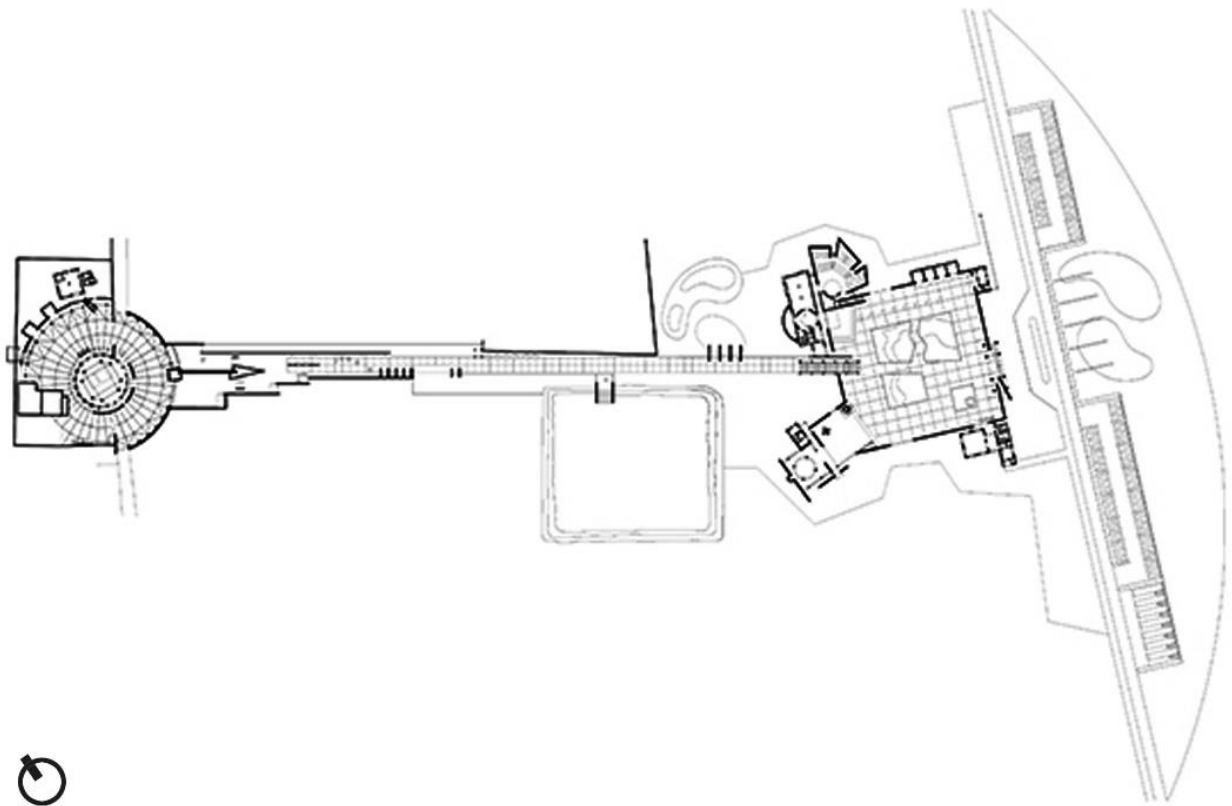


Figure 18: Plan of the mausoleum complex (Source: vitti.com.bd)

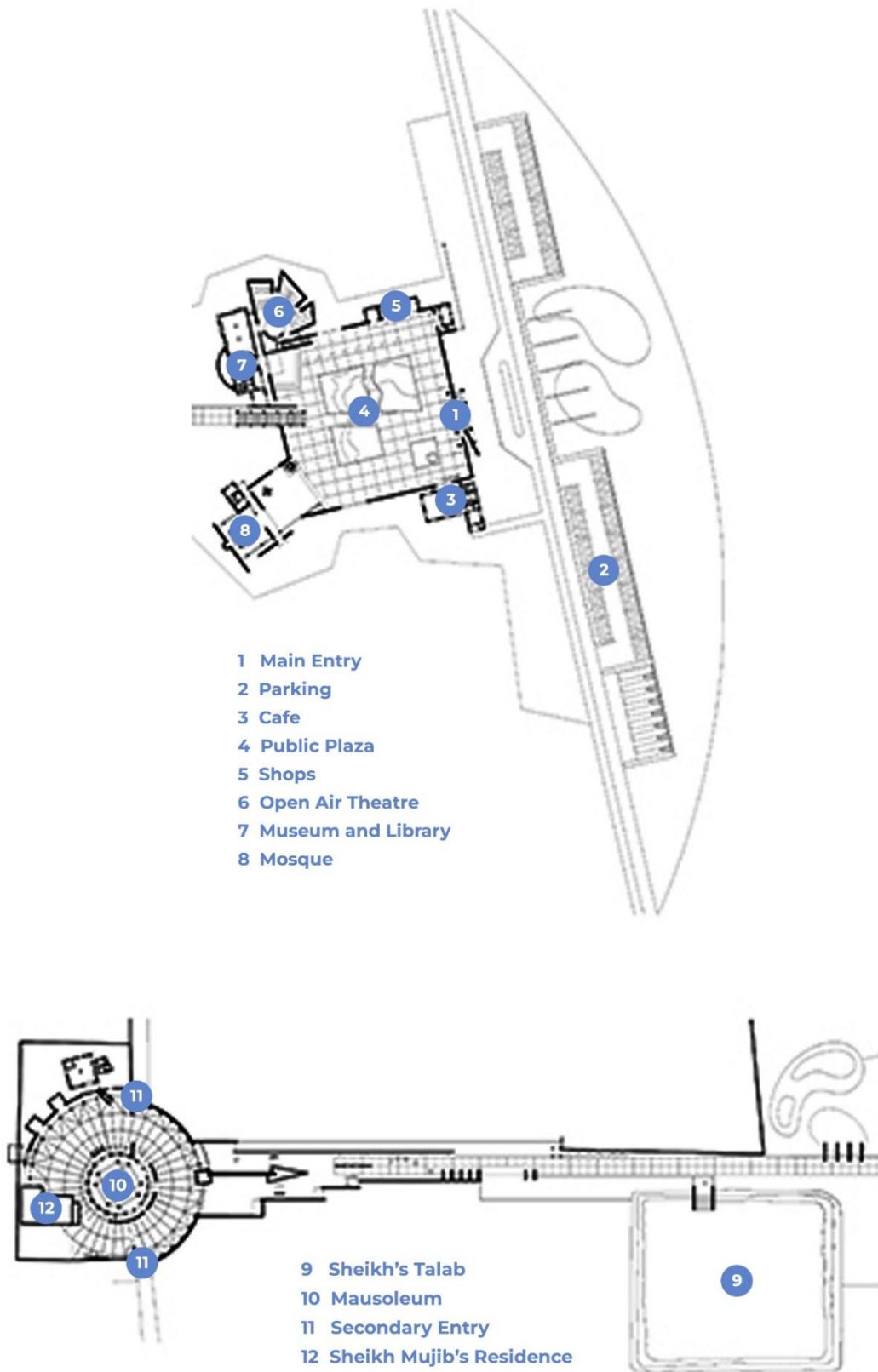


Figure 19: Functions of the mausoleum complex

4.1.2 Features of the complex

The entire structure is built of bricks and concrete. This keeps it simple and in line with the surroundings. The idea was to match the complex with the surrounding land as much as possible. The design honors the natural beauty of the area while also paying tribute to Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

The Father of the Nation's grave sits beneath an exquisitely built building. Visitors are welcome to access this structure, but certain procedures must be followed when entering the tomb. There is a particular location for putting flower wreaths adjacent to the tomb's wall.

The place is surrounded by numerous huge trees, which create a deeply peaceful ambiance. These tall trees, covered with lush green leaves provide visitors with a relaxing shade. A lovely pond also graces the area beside the memorial's mosque. The gentle waters of the pond provide a quiet and pleasant setting for guests to enjoy. Visitors can relax for a while by sitting beside the pond.

A canteen is located to the left of the memorial, where visitors can eat before exploring the memorial. Near the memorial building are small, artificial stone mounds and gardens covered with synthetic flowers. Benches are strategically placed throughout the memorial area to provide travelers with places to relax and refresh. This place is truly suitable for visitors to explore and see traces of important historical events in Bengali history up close (Howlader, 2019).

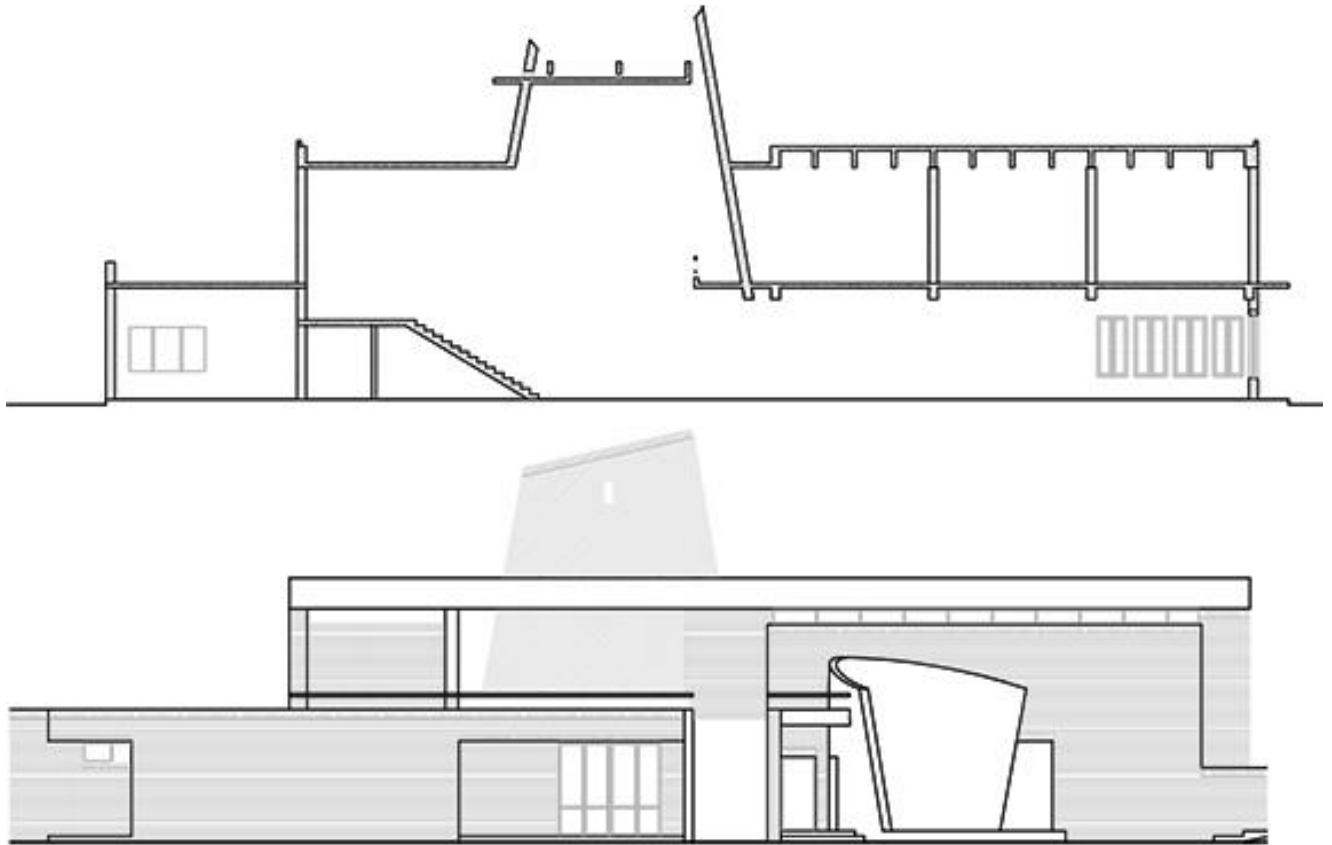


Figure 20: Section and Elevation (Source: vitti.com.bd)

4.1.3 Findings

The entire project is precisely created using exposed red brick and fair-faced concrete, giving it a distinct character. The public plaza's exposed masonry not only adds to its architectural appeal but also successfully conserves heat. The architectural plan effortlessly blends with the surrounding terrain, exhibiting a deliberate approach that minimizes disruption to the natural surroundings. Despite embracing a variety of

functions, the project blends them all perfectly, resulting in a cohesive and united whole. The well-planned path or axis coincides with the zoning, allowing visitors to engage in a variety of activities effortlessly. The project is also provided with sufficient natural light and proper ventilation, which adds to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors who explore its various possibilities.

4.2 International Case Study

4.2.1 Yad Vashem Holocaust Museum

Location: Jerusalem, Israel

Design firm: Safdie Architects

Site Area total: 190521 sqft

Project Year: 2005

The Yad Vashem Museum restoration includes the creation of a contemporary visitors' center to replace the old history museum, which was constructed in 1953. A Hall of Names, a synagogue, dedicated galleries for Holocaust art, an exhibitions pavilion, and a comprehensive learning and visual center were all part of the extension proposal. In addition, an outstanding entrance plaza has been built nearby, as well as underground parking facilities and tour bus amenities (Architects, 2023).



Figure 21: Yad Vashem Holocaust Museum (Source: yadvashem.org)



Figure 22: Functions of the museum complex (Source: yadvashem.org)



Figure 23: A view from the terrace (Source: safdiearchitects.com)

4.2.2 Features of the complex

The mevoah (visitors' center), which is distinguished by a series of fence posts and arched skylights, provides an interplay of ever-changing shadow patterns resembling the appearance of a Succah. The structure's ground floor houses a restaurant as well as several government facilities. The historical museum is built as a prismatic edifice that is partially submerged beneath the ground and combines smoothly with the Yad Vashem slope, extending from the southern side and emerging to the north. The museum is 183

meters long and 16.5 meters tall, with a network of subterranean tunnels lighted by natural light, adding to the dramatic mood of the prism-like structure.

Upon entering the museum for the first time, visitors will be greeted by a long corridor connecting to nearby display rooms, while being surrounded by an influx of natural light pouring in from the opposite side. The Hall of Names, located near the end of the historic museum, is a 9-meter-high pyramidal tower that neatly houses the personal information of each known Holocaust victim.

A reciprocal cone that echoes the design of the top chamber rests adjacent to the Hall of Names, deep within the bedrock of Jerusalem, reflecting the significance granted to the countless sacrifices whose identities remain forever unknown. As the visitors leave this room, the triangular area dramatically opens up, revealing a spectacular view of Jerusalem that will stay with them forever (Architects, 2023).

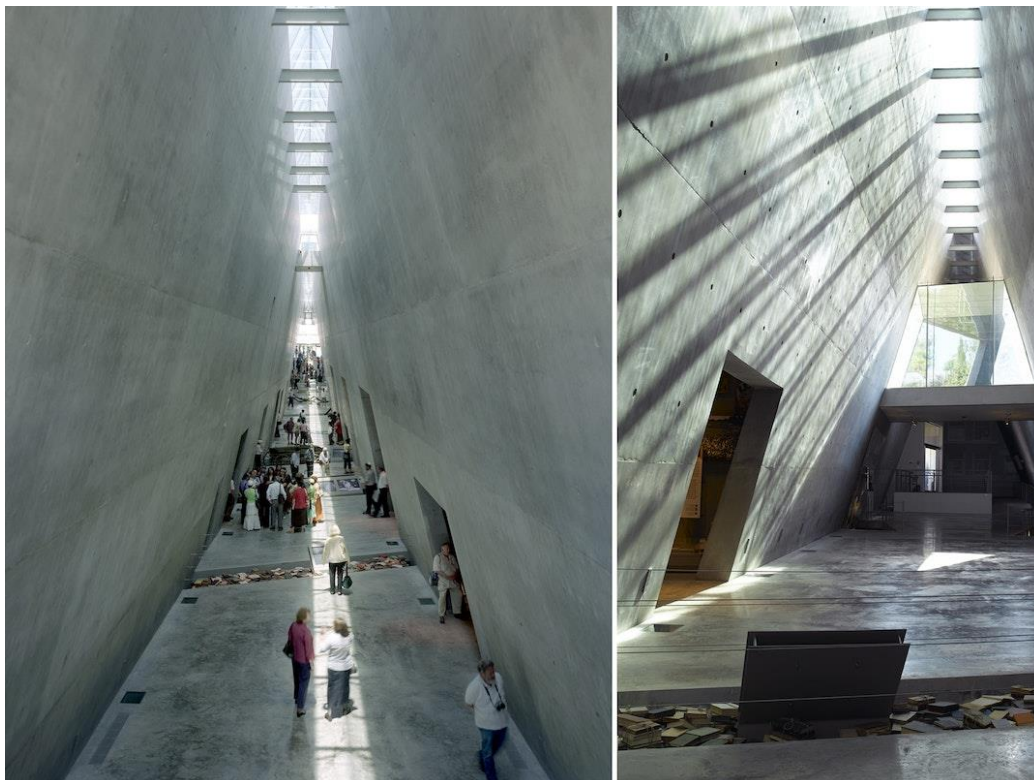




Figure 24: Exhibition spaces (Source: safdiearchitects.com)

4.2.3 Findings

The program successfully restored an entire hill, focusing on both improved public accessibility and educational opportunities about the Genocide. The building's incorporation into the natural slope was precisely performed, ensuring that it coexisted well with the hill rather than overpowering it. This insightful design approach demonstrates a fantastic strategy that effectively addresses contextual complications. The Wall of Names is at the center of the project, a powerful monument to the countless ordinary people who tragically lost their lives during the Holocaust. This memorial stands out because it covers a critical issue that many museums overlook: providing complete information to the general audience. This substantial addition has increased the museum's relevance by stressing the immense agony and anguish faced by ordinary people, thereby emphasizing their crucial part in the overall narrative of history.

CHAPTER 5: PROGRAM ANALYSIS

5.1 Proposed Programs

5.2 Program Details

5.1 Proposed Programs

- Exhibition Hall
- Multipurpose Hall
- Seminar Room
- Research Center
- Audio – Visual Center
- Library
- Administrative Office
- Souvenir Shop
- Restaurant
- Maintenance Department

5.2 Program Details

FUNCTIONS	REQUIREMENTS	NUMBER OF ELEMENTS	NUMBER OF USERS	AREA IN SQFT
	Lobby	1		500
	Director's Office and Toilet	1	1	300
	Secretary	1	1	150
	Curator's Office and Toilet	1	1	300
	Secretary	1	1	150
	Collections Manager Office and Toilet	1	1	300
ADMINISTRATION	Secretary	1	1	150
	Accounts and Finance In Charge	1	1	300
	Accounts Manager's Office	1	1	150
	Assistant Accounts Managers' Office	1	3	450
ACCOUNT SECTION	Conference Room	1	20	500
	Head of Security	1	1	150
	Deputy Head of Security	1	1	150
	Head of Monitoring	1	1	150
SECURITY	Security Guards	1	3	300
	Guide In-Charge	1	1	200
GUIDE SERVICE	Guides	1	4	600
	Doctor's Chamber	1	1	300
MEDICAL	Secretary	1	1	200

	Program Manager	1	1	200
	Assistant			
	Program Manager	1	2	300
	Art Director	1	1	200
	Assistant Art			
	Director	1	2	300
PUBLIC PROGRAM	Support Staff	1	3	300
	Hall Manager	1	1	200
	Support Staff	1	2	200
	Engineer	1	1	200
	Assistant			
	Engineer	1	2	300
	Electrician	1	2	300
	Mechanic	1	2	300
	Lounge and Cafe	1		500
		5 MALE		
		AND		
OTHERS	Toilet	5 FEMALE		400
	Lobby	1		800
	General Reading	1	100	3000
		15,000		
	Stack Area	BOOKS		1000
	Audio Visual	1		500
	Computer Lab	1	30	300
		5 MALE		
		AND		
LIBRARY	Toilet	5 FEMALE		400
	Librarian's Office			
	and Toilet	1	1	300
	Assistant			
	Librarians' Office	1	3	450
	IT Officer	1	1	150
LIBRARY	Assistant IT			
ADMINISTRATION	Officer	1	1	150
PUBLICATIONS	Archive	1		1000

	ArchivingIn- Charge			
	Officeand Toilet	1	1	300
	Assistant Archive- In-Charge			
	Officer	1	2	300
	Head of Publication's			
	Office and Toilet	1	1	300
	Publication Manager's Office	1	1	200
	Assistant Publication Manager's Office		3	450
	Lounge and Cafe Toilet			500
		5 MALE AND 5 FEMALE		400
	Toilet			
	Gallery	3		30000
		10 MALE AND 10 FEMALE		200
MUSEUM	Toilet			
	Storage			7500
	Workshop and Maintenance	2		2000
	Storage-In-Charge			
	Office and Toilet	1	1	300
	Storage Manager	1	1	200
STORAGE	Assistant Storage Manager	1	2	300
	Research Lab	1		500
	Documentation Room	1		300
	Research Officer	1	1	200
	Assistant Research Officer	1	3	450
		5 MALE AND 5 FEMALE		400
RESEARCH FACILITY	Toilet			
SEMINAR HALL	Halls	1		2000

		5 MALE AND 5 FEMALE		400
	Toilet			
	700 Seats	1	200	7000
	Backstage and Storage	1		3000
		5 MALE AND 5 FEMALE		
MULTIPURPOSE HALL	Toilet			400
	Dining + Storage	1	50	1500
	Kitchen	1		500
		5 MALE AND 5 FEMALE		
RESTAURANT	Toilet			400
SOUVENIER	Souvenir shop	1		2000
	Book Shop	1		2000
			Sub-Total	82050
			30% circulation	24615
			TOTAL	106665

CHAPTER 6: DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

6.1 Introduction

6.2 Concept

6.3 Form Development

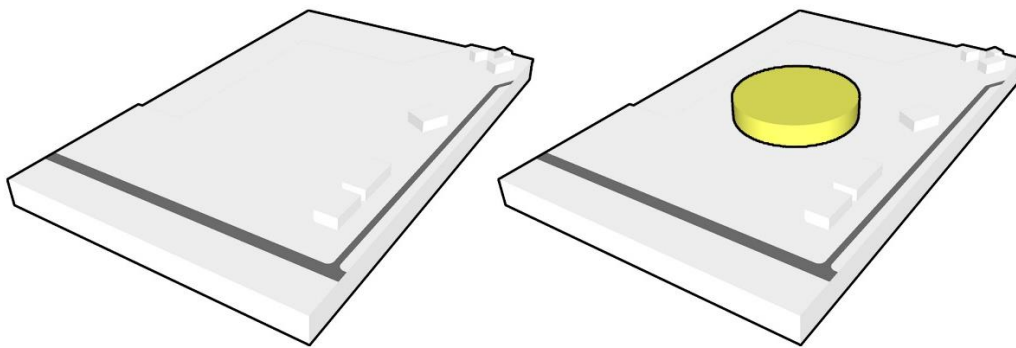
6.4 Drawings: Plans, Sections and Elevation

6.5 Three Dimensional Views

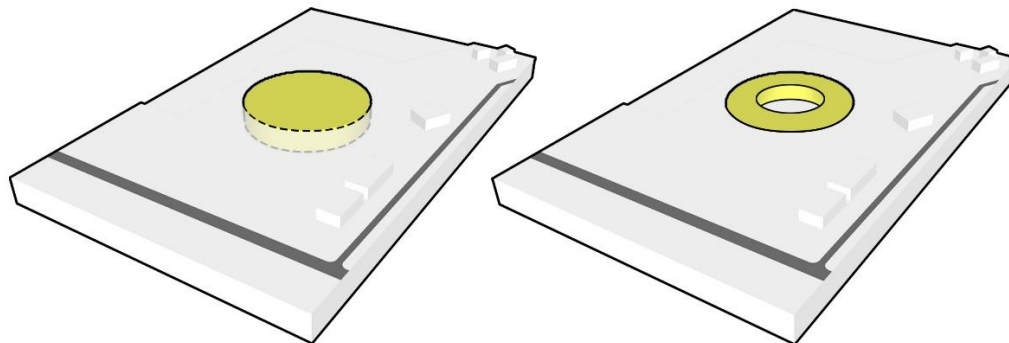
6.1 Introduction

This project was taken to commemorate the astounding life of Tajuddin Ahmad and to preserve his legacy for the future generations to get inspired.

6.2 Concept



Circle is considered a symbol of unity. Use of the cylindrical form is a depiction of the fact that Tajuddin Ahmad could **unify** people through astounding **leadership**



Submerging the form symbolizes Tajuddin's **self-effacing** personality. The hole in the form allows to create visual connection portraying his **affable** nature.

Figure 25: Concept development (Source: author)

6.3 Form Development

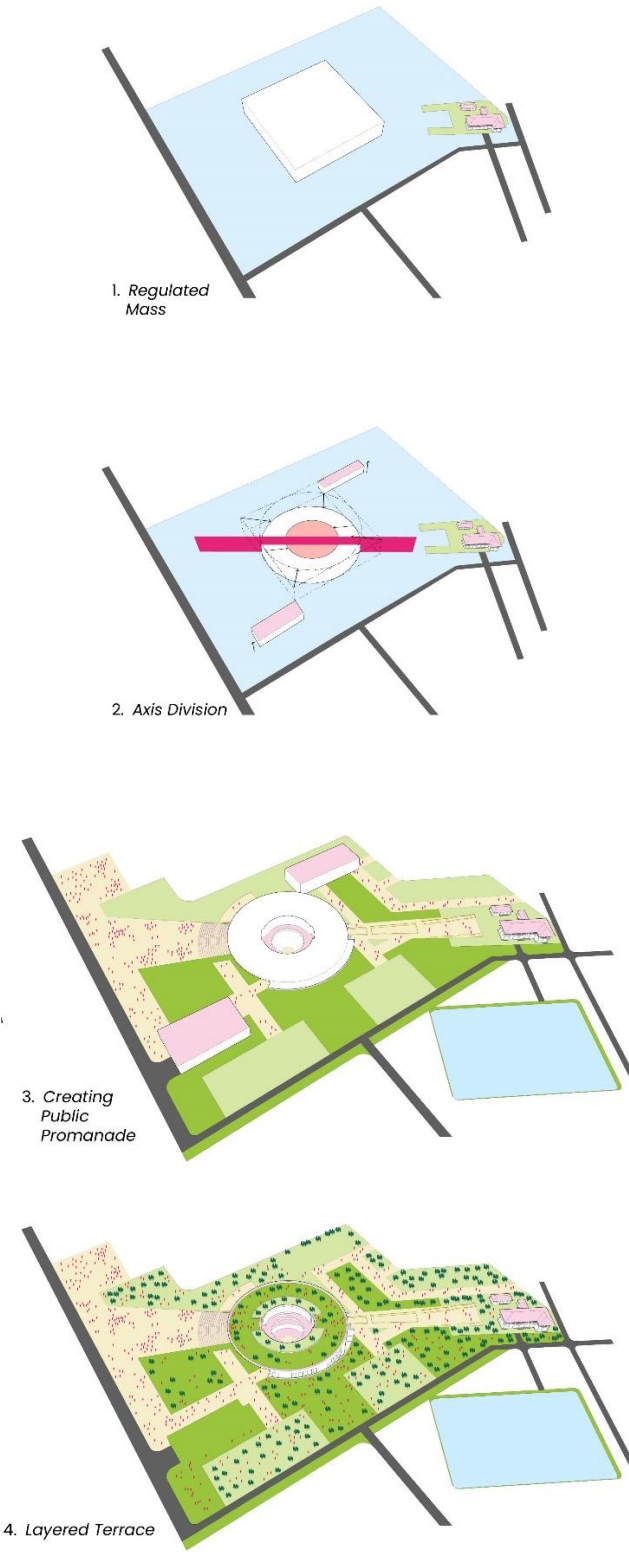


Figure 26: Form development (Source: author)

6.4 Drawings: Plans, Sections and Elevation

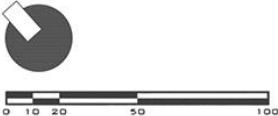
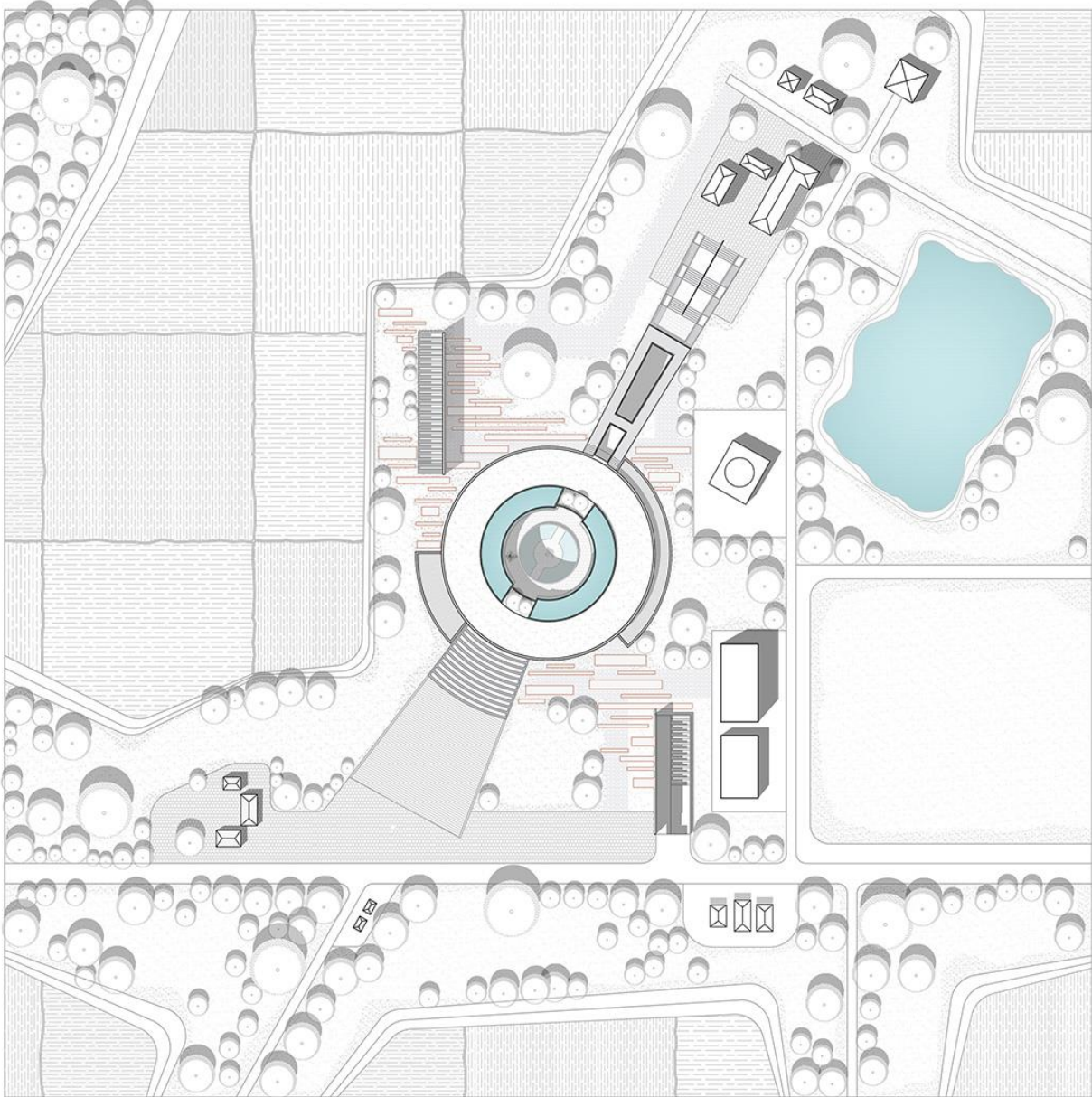


Figure 27: Site plan (Source: author)

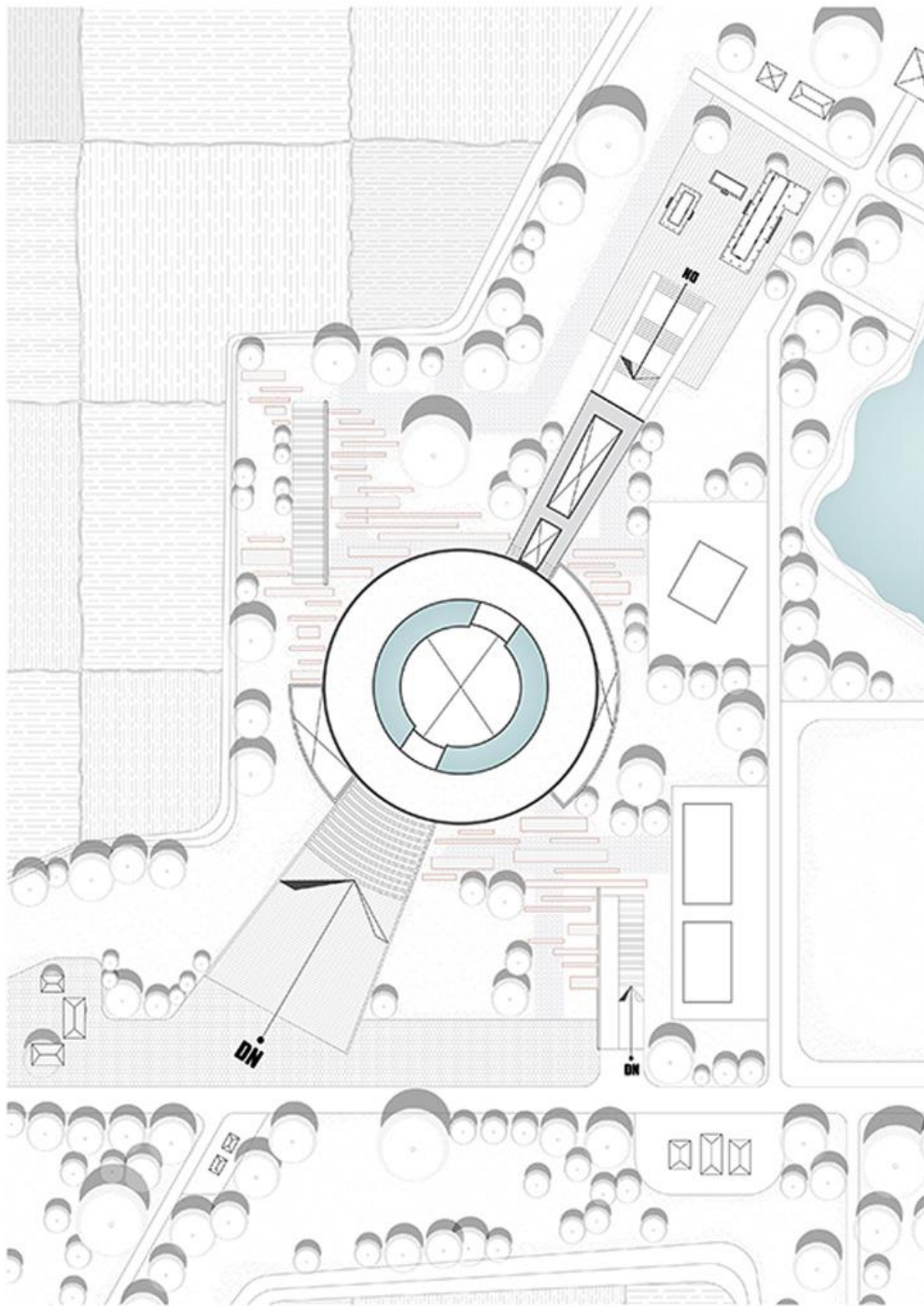
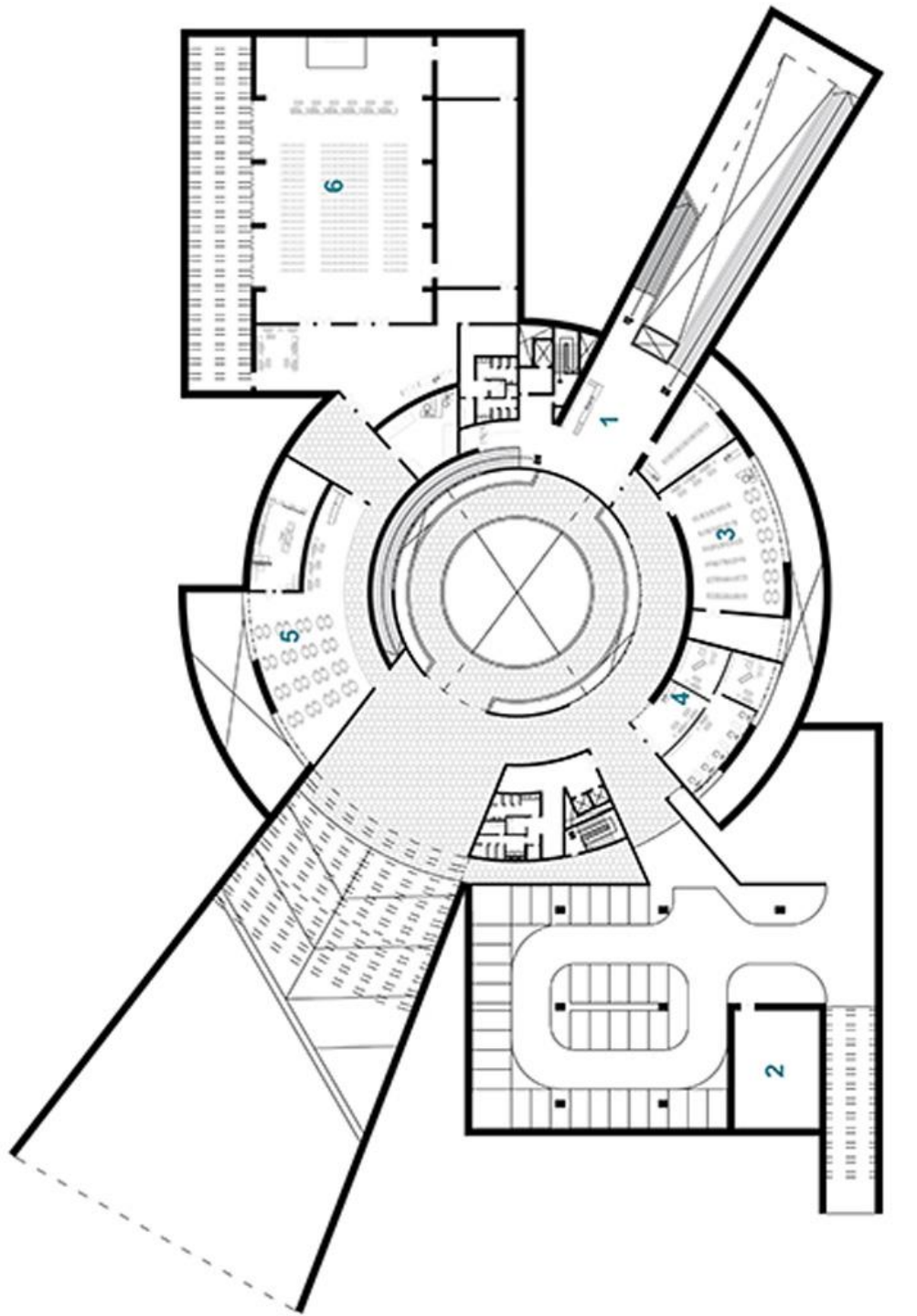
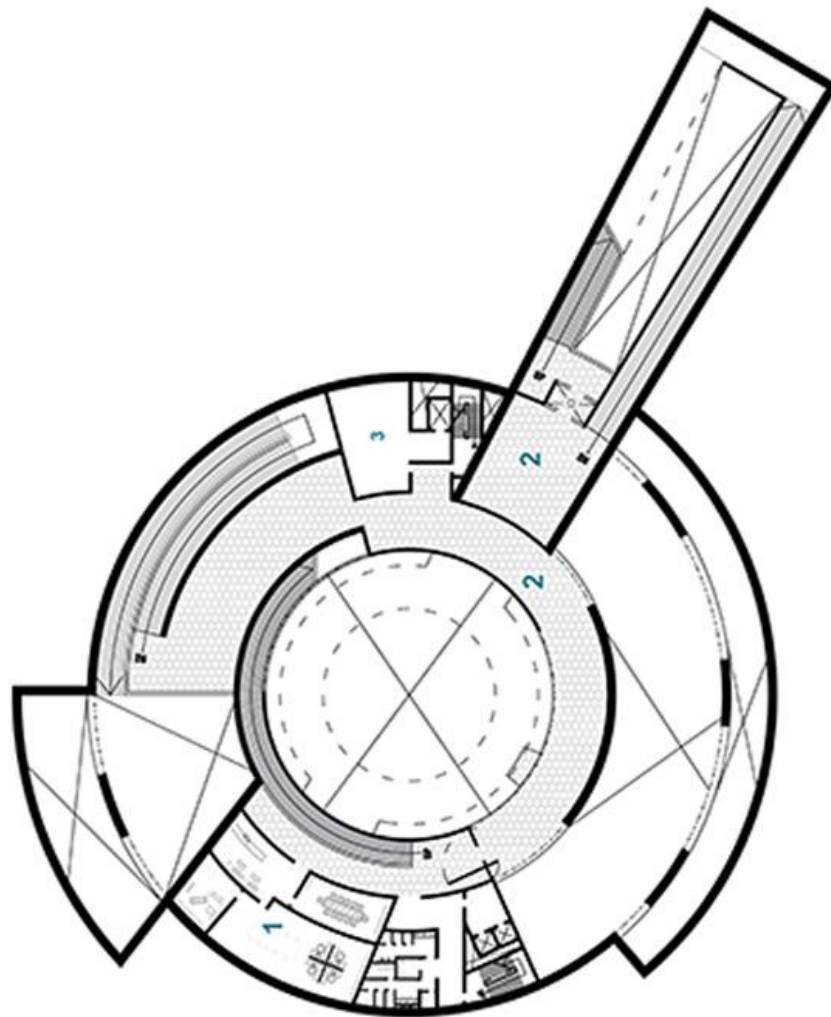


Figure 28: Ground floor plan (Source: author)



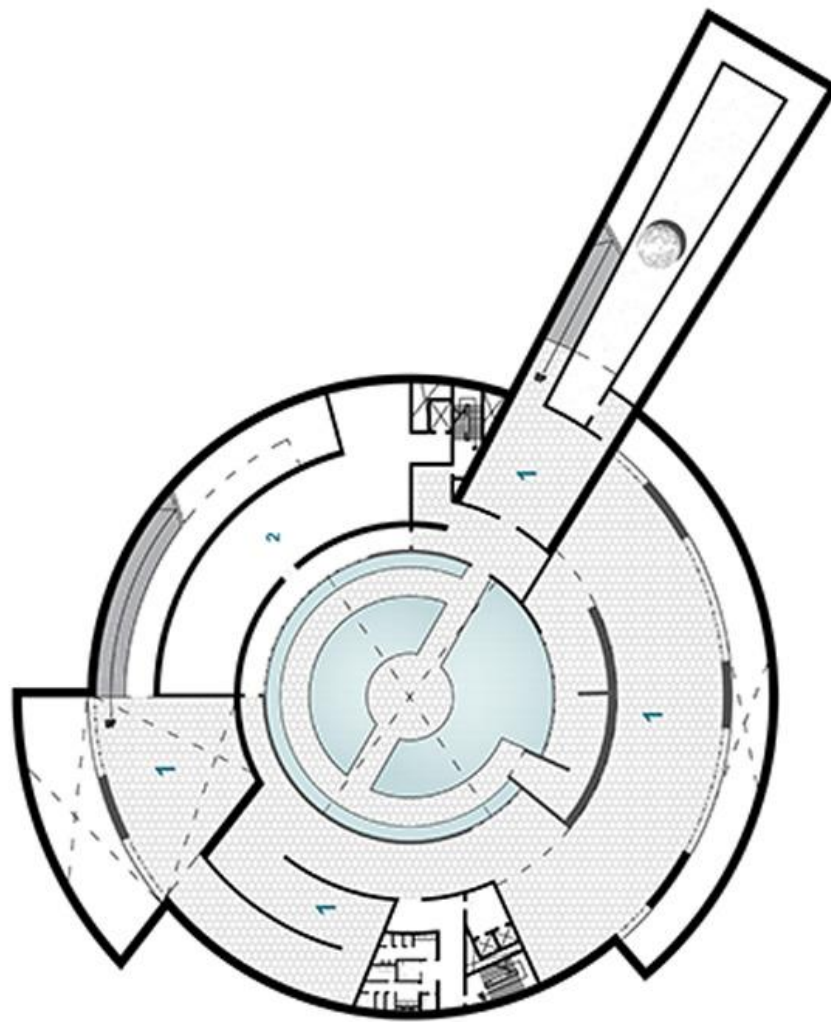
- 1. Museum Lobby
- 2. Generator Room
- 3. Library
- 4. Admin Zone
- 5. Restaurant
- 6. Multipurpose Hall

Figure 29: Plan at -15' (Source: author)



- 1. Curators Office
- 2. Galleries
- 3. Storage

Figure 30: Plan at -30' (Source: author)



- 1. Galleries
- 2. Storage

Figure 31: Plan at -45' (Source: author)

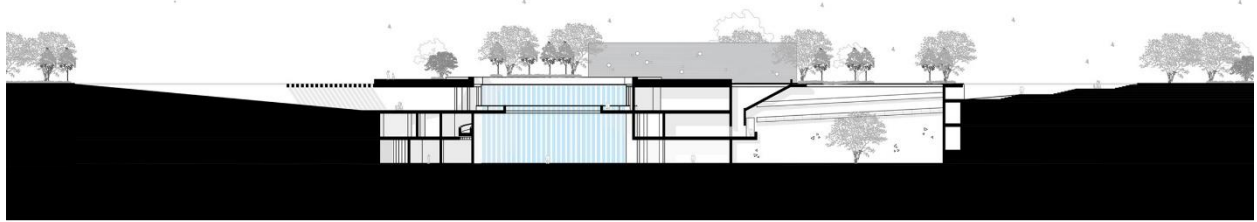


Figure 32: Section AA' (Source: author)

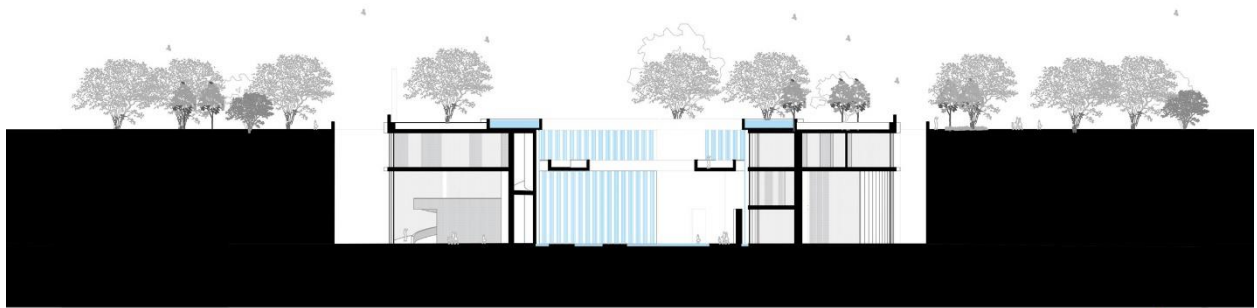


Figure 33: Section BB' (Source: author)

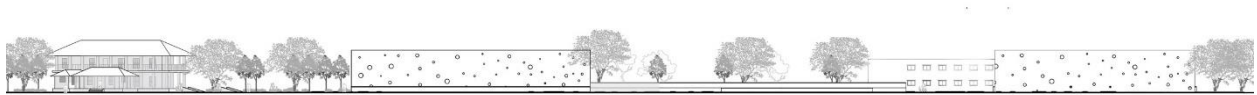


Figure 34: West elevation (Source: author)

6.5 Three Dimensional Views



Figure 35: Overview (Source: author)



Figure 36: A view from the entry point (Source: author)



Figure 37: Green plaza (Source: author)



Figure 38: Gallery (Source: author)



Figure 39: Gallery (Source: author)

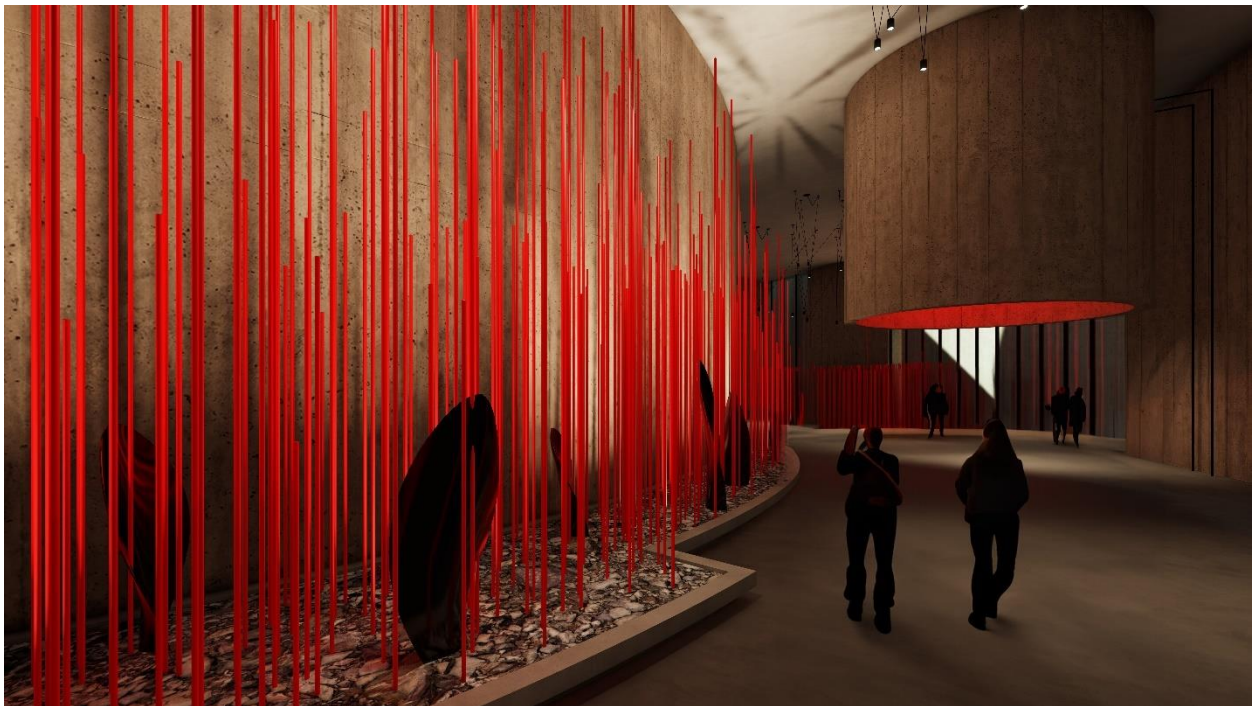


Figure 40: Gallery (Source: author)



Figure 41: Gallery of independence (Source: author)



Figure 42: A view from last gallery (Source: author)



Figure 43: A view toward Tajuddin Ahmad's house (Source: author)

CONCLUSION

We have a lot to learn from our national heroes. The life of Tajuddin Ahmad is indeed remarkable and teaches us a lot about how one can be a fascinating leader and at the same time remain a humble human being to the very core. The more I knew about this man, the more I felt the depth of his character and the actions he took for his motherland and his people. This inspired me a lot to give my very best while working on this project. I believe, more memorial complexes like this will be helpful for our future generation as these will let them know about the remarkable figures that Bengal has produced, and by knowing about the life and works of these figures they are sure to learn the way of living their lives with dignity.

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