

AHSANIA MISSION CHILDREN CITY

By

ZAKIA HAQUE MALIHA
ID: 18308002

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
September 2023

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Declaration

It is hereby declared that.

1. The thesis submitted is my/our own original work while completing my 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 reference.
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 have acknowledged all main sources of help.

Student's Full Name & Signature:

Zakia Haque Maliha

18308002

Approval

The project titled “**Ahsania Mission Children City**” submitted by Zakia Haque Maliha, ID 18308002 of Summer, 2023 has been accepted as satisfactory in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Architecture on September 9, 2023.

Examining Committee:

Supervisor:
(Member)

Mohammad Habib Reza, PhD
Associate Professor, Department of Architecture
BRAC University

Supervisor:
(Member)

Mohammad Zillur Rahman
Lecturer, Department of Architecture
BRAC University

Supervisor:
(Member)

Naim Ahmed Kibria
Guest Faculty, Department of Architecture
BRAC University

Supervisor:
(Member)

Jalal Ahmad
Guest Faculty, Department of Architecture
BRAC University

Supervisor:
(Member)

Iftekhhar Ahmed, PhD
Associate Professor, Department of Architecture
BRAC University

Supervisor:
(Member)

Mohammad Faruk, PhD
Associate Professor, Department of Architecture
BRAC University

Departmental Head:
(Chair)

Zainab Faruqui Ali, PhD
Professor & Chairperson, Dept. of Architecture
BRAC University

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Chapter 1 : Introduction

1.1 Background of the Project

Orphans and Street children are highly vulnerable, often without parents or from broken families. They are homeless, without shelter, food, clothing, and lack parental care. An estimated 350,000 children in Dhaka city live on the streets, facing hardship and vulnerability. Some were abandoned by their families, while others are escaping violence. Sadly, some are forced onto the streets by their own families. This difficult situation is documented in a report by (humanappeal.org.uk). In Bangladesh, particularly in metropolitan cities, the number of street children is alarmingly increasing. In 2004, there were 679,728 street children, which grew to 1,144,754 in 2014. (ahsaniachildrencity.org,2012) Unfortunately, the trend is expected to continue with the estimate of 1,615,330 street children in 2024. These street children must work for survival, often earning meager wages that don't provide enough food for even two meals a day. They take on jobs such as collecting garbage, street vending, begging, carrying baggage, and day labor. Unfortunately, some turn to pickpocketing. Sadly, some fall prey to child trafficking, sexual abuse, and other illegal activities.

Street children live in unsanitary and unacceptable conditions, violating their human rights. To address this, the non-profit organization Ahsania Mission plans to create 10 children's villages to provide shelter, rehabilitation, and empowerment to nearly 10,000 street children. These villages will be self-sufficient with the necessary infrastructure, staff, and facilities to provide full-time residential accommodation and produce all necessary food for the enrolled children.

1.2 Aim and Objectives of the Project

The Ahsania Mission Children City will provide a safe haven and comprehensive support to orphans and street children aged 3 to 17 who are considered the most vulnerable and disadvantaged. The goal of this project is to ensure the social and economic well-being of these children through provision of nutritious meals, secure housing, essential medical care and access to formal education up to secondary level. Furthermore, the Children City will offer vocational training opportunities that aim to equip the children with various skills and knowledge, enabling them to make valuable contributions to their communities and society once they graduate from the program and leave the village after successful rehabilitation. The Ahsania Mission Children City aims to instill moral values in the street children admitted to the facility, transforming them into responsible citizens and skilled professionals. Through proper education and training programs, the children will be equipped with various employable skills, helping them achieve their full potential. Upon completing the rehabilitation program, these children will be successfully reintegrated back into mainstream society, ready to make a positive impact with their newfound skills and values. Moreover, in an effort to cultivate the growth and development of these street children, the Ahsania Mission Children City will offer a comprehensive program that not only focuses on education and employable skills, but also emphasizes the importance of cultural and religious practices. To this end, the children will be provided with ample opportunities to participate in various co-curricular activities such as singing, dancing, painting, and recitation, as well as engage in sports and social work. In addition, the children will have access to a library and the possibility of pursuing higher education if desired. To support their overall well-being, entertainment facilities will also be made available. In order to foster self-sufficiency and independence, the children will be taught the skills of farming and growing crops, which will provide for their own needs and promote self-reliance. (Hossain et al. 2017)

1.3 Project Rationale

According to Ferdousi et al. 2011, there are about 13 lakh street children across the country, and the future of these children looks bleak as they are deprived of love and care. The number of street children in cities and towns continues to grow daily. To improve their lives and prepare them for a skilled workforce as they mature, it is essential to create an environment for their overall development by providing them with shelter, security, education, training, recreation, and overall wellbeing. This project addresses the needs of these disadvantaged street children who require a secure home and care. The proposed location for the Children village in Jessore offers a peaceful and serene environment, away from the chaos of city life, which is essential for the development of a child's mental well-being. The school, training workshops and cultural education opportunities at the site will aid in the holistic growth of these children and shape them into resourceful individuals. Furthermore, the expansive farmland at the site provides a unique opportunity for the Children village to become self-sufficient by cultivating their own food supply through agriculture and farming. This not only ensures their sustenance but also equips them with valuable life skills that will aid in their survival in the future.

1.4 Project Brief:

Name of the Project: Ahsania Mission Children City

Implementer of the Project: Ahsania Mission

Location: Hashimpur, Jessore

Site area: 16 acres (app.)

Proposed built-up area of the Project: 7.5 acres (app.)

Proposed Programs

1. Administration

2. Residential:

Dormitory for 60 children (0-12 years)

Hostel for 400 children (13-18 years)

Officers' and staff quarters

3. Academic:

School (elementary and secondary classrooms)

Training center and workshop

Music and art school

4. Supporting Functions:

Multipurpose Hall

Library

Cafeteria and Sales center

Proposed site

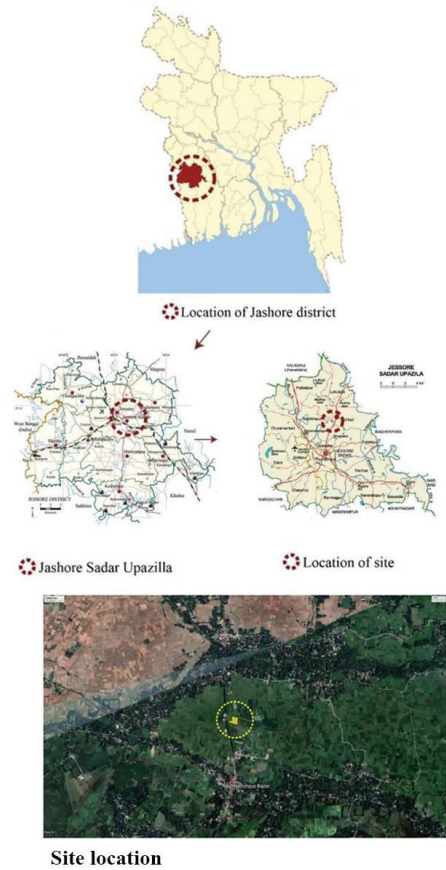
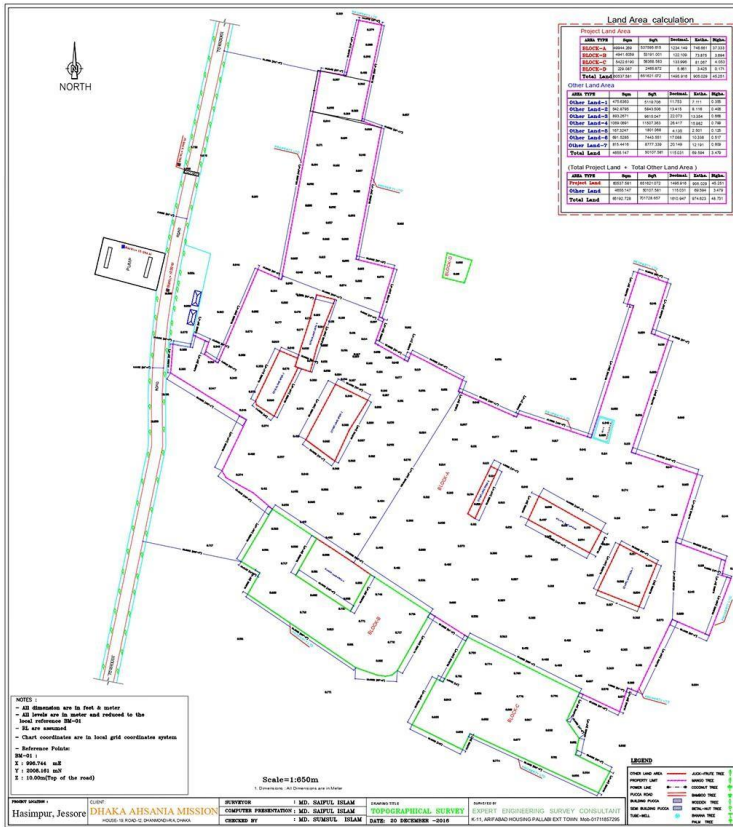


Figure 1. 1: Satellite image of site area(source: Google maps)

Chapter 2: Literature review

This chapter will cover the topics of street children and their rights, examining the situation of these at-risk children both globally and in Bangladesh. The development of children and the methods for rehabilitating those living on the streets will be emphasized.

2.1 Who are street children

According to Adebisi, Asuzu, and Owoaje (2009), the United Nations has provided a definition for "street children," which encompasses boys and girls who have made the street their habitual dwelling and/or means of livelihood, while lacking sufficient protection, supervision, or guidance from responsible adults. In addition, US AID has classified street children into four distinct categories.

- A "Child of the Streets" is a term used to describe children who lack a permanent home and family support, and instead rely on the streets for shelter. These children often move from one location to another, seeking refuge in shelters or abandoned buildings.
- The term "Child on the street" refers to children who frequently visit their families and may even sleep at home every night, but spend a significant portion of their time on the streets due to factors such as poverty, overcrowding, or abuse (whether physical or sexual) in their home environments.
- The category of "Part of a Street Family" pertains to children who live with their families on sidewalks or city squares, often due to poverty, wars, or natural disasters. These families frequently lead a nomadic lifestyle, carrying their belongings with them as they move around. In many cases, the children in these families also work on the streets alongside other family members.
- The category "Institutionalized Care" refers to children who have previously experienced homelessness and are therefore at risk of returning to life on the streets. These children are placed in institutionalized care, which provides them with shelter and support to prevent them from returning to a life of homelessness.

2.2 Factors responsible for creating street children

While the reasons that lead to the existence of street children can be varied and complex, there are several common factors that contribute to their circumstances. Poverty is a significant factor, as well as displacements caused by natural disasters or conflicts, breakdown of families due to death or parental neglect, and various social issues such as violence and abuse within the home or community. According to the Consortium for Street Children (2019), other reasons why children may migrate to the streets include urbanization, mental health issues, substance abuse, rejection by their families, HIV infection, being forced into criminal activities, and gender identity or sexual orientation issues.

In summary, the circumstances surrounding the existence of street children can be influenced by a range of factors, and the reasons for their migration to the streets are diverse and multifaceted.

2.3 Life of orphan children

The life of an orphan child is a difficult and challenging one. In order to survive, many of them have to engage in low-paying jobs such as shoe polishing or selling various items on the streets. They may scavenge for food or resort to begging. Unfortunately, they are often exploited by gangs and may be forced into drug selling, prostitution, or fall victim to drug abuse themselves. Their constant struggle for survival and lack of resources make it nearly impossible for them to attend school. Additionally, the lack of medical care and poor living conditions lead to chronic illnesses among these children. Surviving in an unsafe environment is another common hardship for street children, who may face conflict with the law and harassment by the police. To cope with their unbearable living conditions, many of them turn to drug abuse and other harmful practices, such as smoking cigarettes or inhaling glue (Their World.org, 2021).

As a result of their marginalized and criminalized status, street children often face violations of their basic human rights. They are denied the right to healthy food, which can lead to malnutrition, growth problems, and other related health issues. Their right to health is also compromised, as they lack access to clean sanitary facilities and may suffer from diseases that they are unable to seek treatment for. Street children are often denied the right to education, leaving them with little opportunity for skill development and leaving them unfit for the job market. Furthermore, they are often stigmatized and marginalized, making it difficult for them to reintegrate into society (Humanium.org, 2011).

In summary, the life of a street child is filled with numerous challenges and hardships, including poverty, exploitation, lack of access to education and health care, and social stigma. These factors can lead to various health and social problems, and their basic human rights are often compromised.

2.4 Street children statistics worldwide and in Bangladesh

According to a report by Humanium.org (2011), there are approximately 120 million children living on the streets worldwide. Around 30 million of these children live in Africa, 30 million in Asia, and 60 million in South America. The Indian embassy estimated that there were 314,700 street children in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, Bangalore and Hyderabad, and about 100,000 street children in Delhi alone (Breakthrough, 2018). In Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) estimates that there are 1.5 million street children, including 0.4 million in the capital city of Dhaka, and this number is expected to increase to 1.56 million by 2024 (Munir, 2020). Sadly, almost 86% of these children are addicted to drugs, and many suffer from traumatic experiences due to the harsh realities of their lives. A large percentage of them do not have access to basic sanitation facilities, and more than half are exposed to the threat of child abuse, including slavery, physical torture, child trafficking, prostitution, theft, and drug use (Munir et al., 2020).

2.5. Rehabilitation opportunities for street children in Bangladesh

Various governmental and non-governmental organizations are actively engaged in rehabilitating street children and improving their overall well-being. The Ministry of Social Welfare has initiated a project called the 'Sheikh Rasel Training and Rehabilitation Center' to support vulnerable children at risk in 12 districts. The government has also taken a pilot initiative to rehabilitate street children in two wards of Dhaka City Corporation, which are Ward-26 of Dhaka North City Corporation and Ward-8 of Dhaka South City Corporation (Munir et al., 2020). The Dhaka Ahsaniya Mission offers various programs for rehabilitating the most vulnerable destitute street children and orphans. Since 1972, SOS Children's Village has been working to help children who have lost parental care or are at risk of losing it. Aparajeyo Bangladesh operates six open-air street schools, a drop-in center, and two shelter homes that operate 24 hours to ensure safe environments, food, and education facilities for children living on the streets (Munir et al., 2020).

2.6 Growth stages of a child

Various governmental and non-governmental organizations are actively engaged in rehabilitating street children and improving their overall well-being. The Ministry of Social Welfare has initiated a project called the 'Sheikh Rasel Training and Rehabilitation Center' to support vulnerable children at risk in 12 districts. The government has also taken a pilot initiative to rehabilitate street children in two wards of Dhaka City Corporation, which are Ward-26 of Dhaka North City Corporation and Ward-8 of Dhaka South City Corporation (Munir et al., 2020). The Dhaka Ahsaniya Mission offers various programs for rehabilitating the most vulnerable destitute street children and orphans. Since 1972, SOS Children's Village has been working to help children who have lost parental care or are at risk of losing it. Aparajeyo Bangladesh operates six open-air street schools, a drop-in center, and two shelter homes that operate 24 hours to ensure safe environments, food, and education facilities for children living on the streets (Munir et al., 2020).

2.7 Concept of Children Village

According to SOS Children's Village, the concept of a children's village has four main components. Firstly, whenever possible, children are kept together to promote their growth and well-being. Secondly, every child needs the care and love of a parent during their formative years. Thirdly, children are raised in a familial environment where boys and girls of different ages are raised together as siblings. Lastly, each family within the community is a vital part of a larger support system. Additionally, biological siblings are kept together to promote the best interests of the children.

Ahsaniya Mission Children City is a residential facility that will provide full accommodation for children aged 6-8 years. The city will feature various cultural and sports facilities to promote a joyful environment. Children will receive primary and secondary education, as well as vocational training. There will be playgrounds, farm lands, and music and arts schools to promote the growth and development of the children. Family meetings and gathering programs will also be arranged to provide support and cheer to the children. Special support, counseling, and guidance will be provided to help children cope with past trauma, depression, or criminal activities.

In conclusion, the chapter focuses on the plight and hardships of street children, the reasons behind their situation, the number of street children in Bangladesh and globally, the organizations working for their betterment, the concept of child development, and the concept of children's villages which prioritize family love, care, and support.

Chapter 3: Site Appraisal

Site adjacent environment and structures



Figure 3. 1: Site surrounding (Source: Google map)

ACCESSIBILITY MAPPING

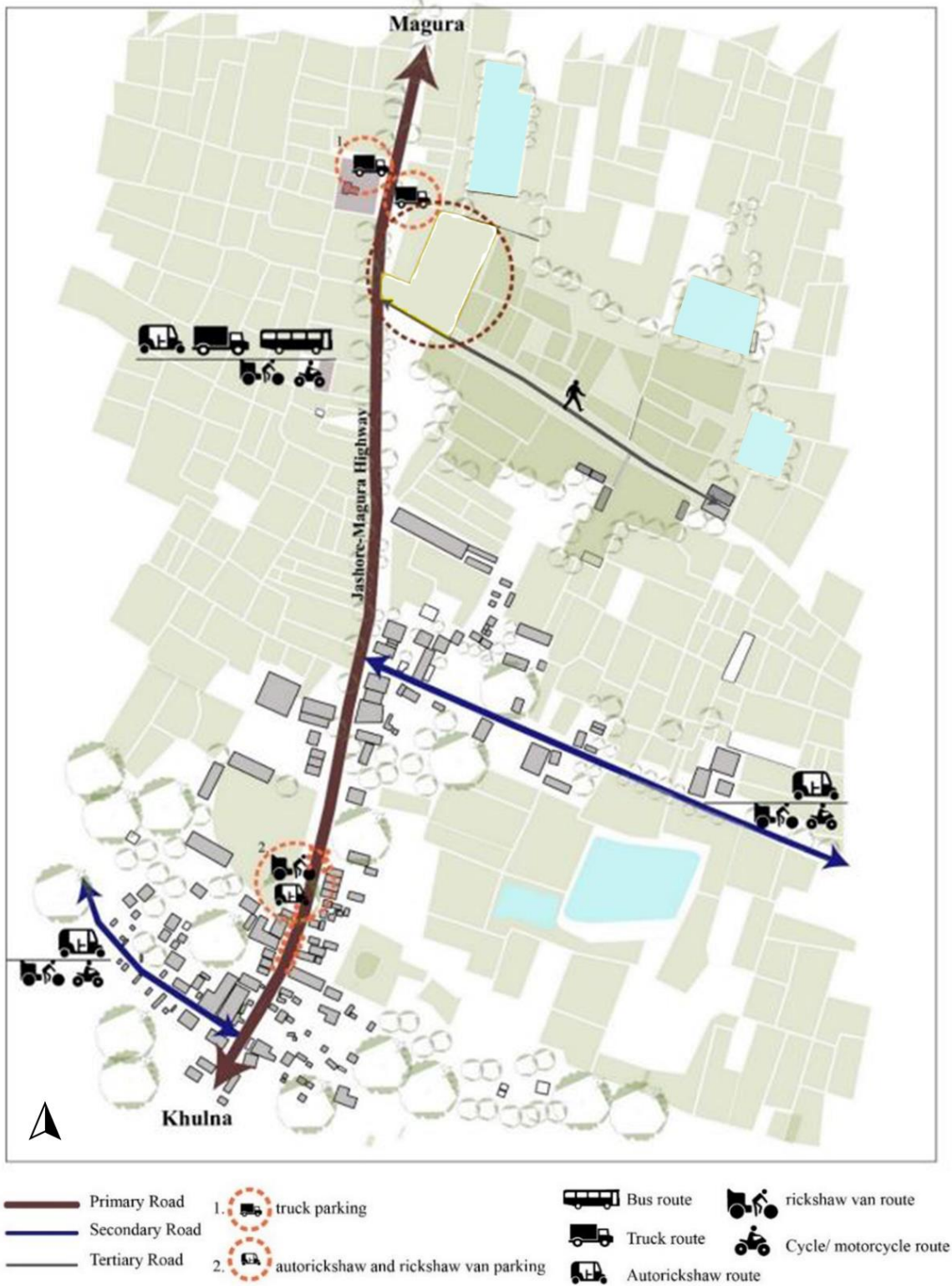
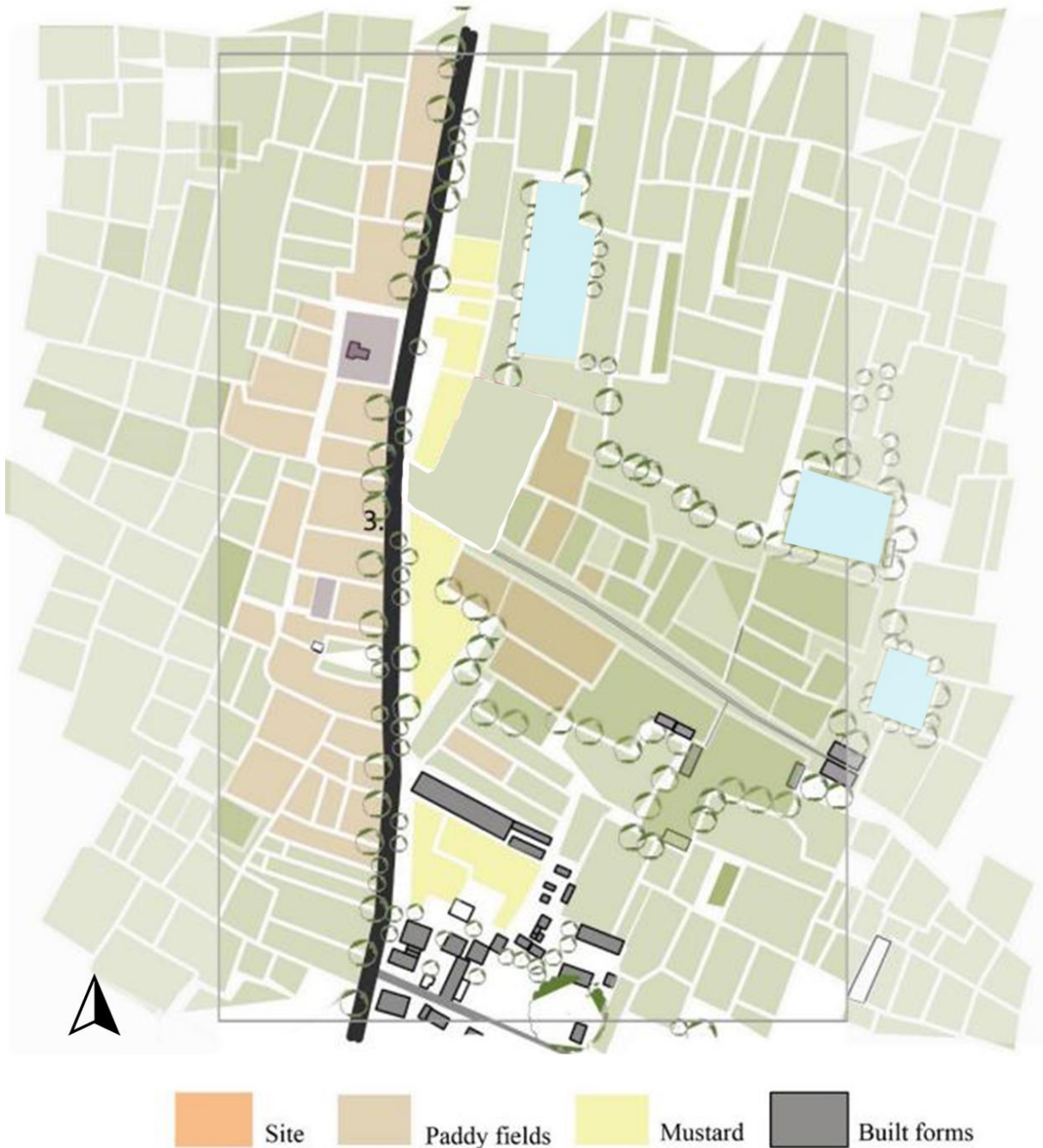


Figure 3. 2: Accessibility mapping

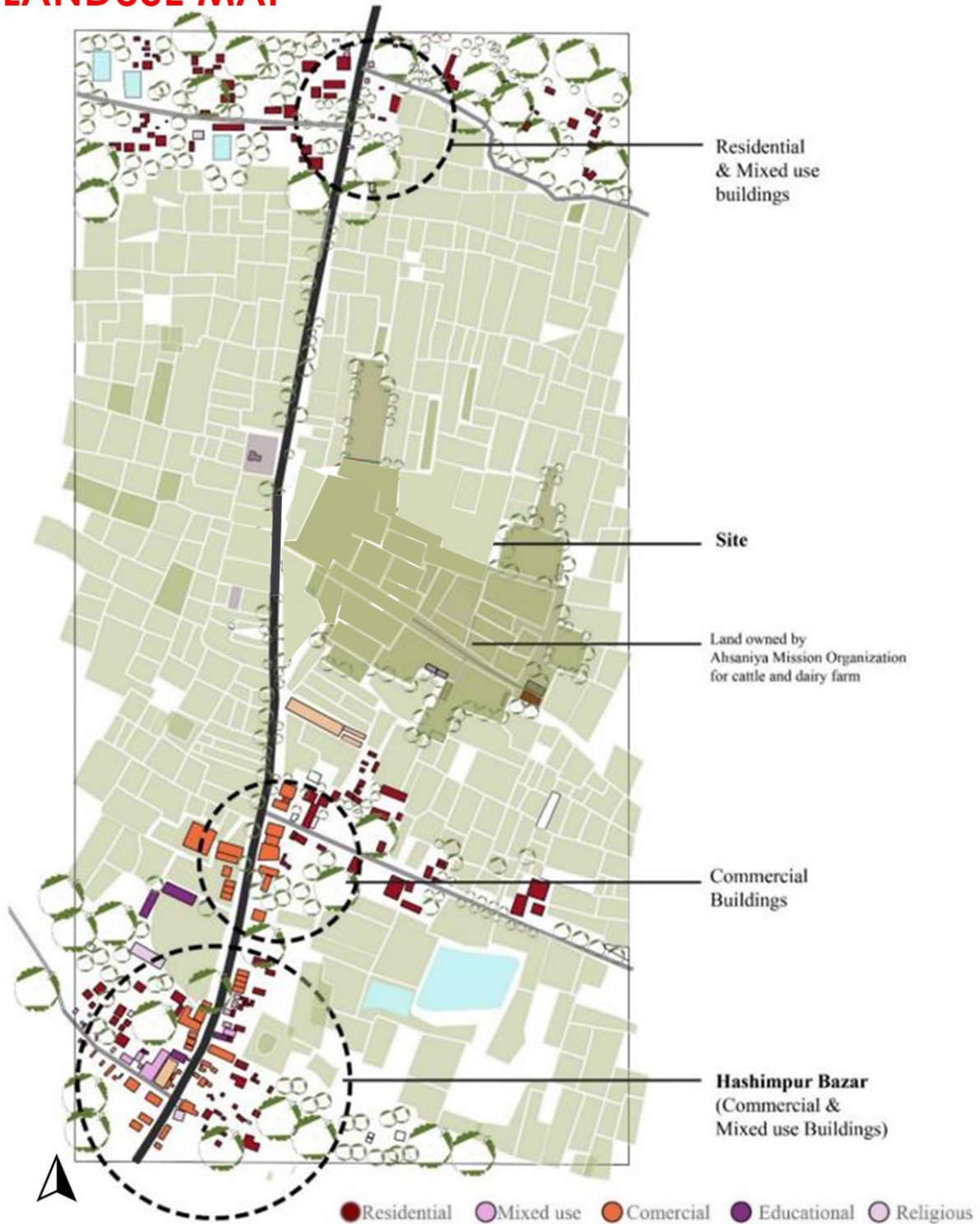
SURROUNDING VEGETATION



Most lands in Jashore district are double-cropped lands, and some triple cropped lands. 108 acres of land is single cropped, 616 double and 367 acres of triple crop area according to the data of Yearbook of Agricultural statistics, 2017. Usually aman, boro, aus, jute, masur, mustard are the crops grown widely in Jashore area.

Figure 3. 3: Surrounding vegetation

LANDUSE MAP



The lands surrounding the site area are mostly farmlands. However, there are small residences in a walking distance towards the south from the site location. Some of the residences are of mixed uses with small shops in front. Most of these are semi pucca houses with brick or plastered walls and tin roof. Towards south there is Hashimpur Bazar which is prominent market place of this location. There are shops of vegetables, groceries and other necessary commodities, bank, school and residences as well. The settlement growth pattern is mostly linear

Figure 3. 4: Land use map

CLIMATE OF JESSORE DISTRICT

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Average high °C (°F)	22.9 (73.2)	27.0 (80.6)	33.4 (92.1)	41.0 (105.8)	38.1 (100.6)	32.6 (90.7)
Daily mean °C (°F)	15.4 (59.7)	19.3 (66.7)	26.1 (79.0)	34.6 (94.3)	33.0 (91.4)	29.2 (84.6)
Average low °C (°F)	9.0 (48.2)	11.7 (53.1)	18.9 (66.0)	28.3 (82.9)	27.9 (82.2)	25.8 (78.4)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	11 (0.4)	19 (0.7)	40 (1.6)	77 (3.0)	168 (6.6)	314 (12.4)
Average relative humidity (%)	46	35	36	44	60	76

Source: National news papers

Month	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Average high °C (°F)	31.4 (88.5)	31.6 (88.9)	32.1 (89.8)	31.5 (88.7)	29.2 (84.6)	24.9 (76.8)	31.3 (88.4)
Daily mean °C (°F)	28.4 (83.1)	28.6 (83.5)	28.7 (83.7)	27.2 (81.0)	23.1 (73.6)	17.8 (64.0)	26.0 (78.7)
Average low °C (°F)	25.5 (77.9)	25.6 (78.1)	25.4 (77.7)	23.0 (73.4)	17.0 (62.6)	10.6 (51.1)	20.7 (69.3)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	304 (12.0)	293 (11.5)	245 (9.6)	144 (5.7)	28 (1.1)	8 (0.3)	1,651 (64.9)
Average relative humidity (%)	75	76	74	70	51	44	57

Annual average temperature ranges from 15.4 - 34.6 degree Celsius. The hottest month is April with average temperature of 41 degrees Celsius and the coolest is January with 9-degree Celsius temperature. The annual rainfall is 1,537 millimetres (60.5 in). It rains maximum in June (314mm)

MICRO-CLIMATE



Diagram shows the sun path during summer. The lands surrounding the site are open which would cause direct sunlight falling on the site from east, west and south sides. The northern part of the site can be a bit shaded. However, flow of wind from the south and south eastern part of the site can be enjoyed as there are no barriers in path of the wind flow. The site, being by the side of a highway will always face noise from different vehicles. A good view can be ensured from all sides of the site.

Figure 3. 5: Climate of Jessore District and sunpath diagram

Chapter 4: Case Study

4.1 Local Case study: SOS Children's Village, Rajshahi

Architect: Khadem ali

Location: Terokhadia, Rajshahi

Project Year: 1979

Client: SOS foundation Site area:

5 acres Intimates: 150

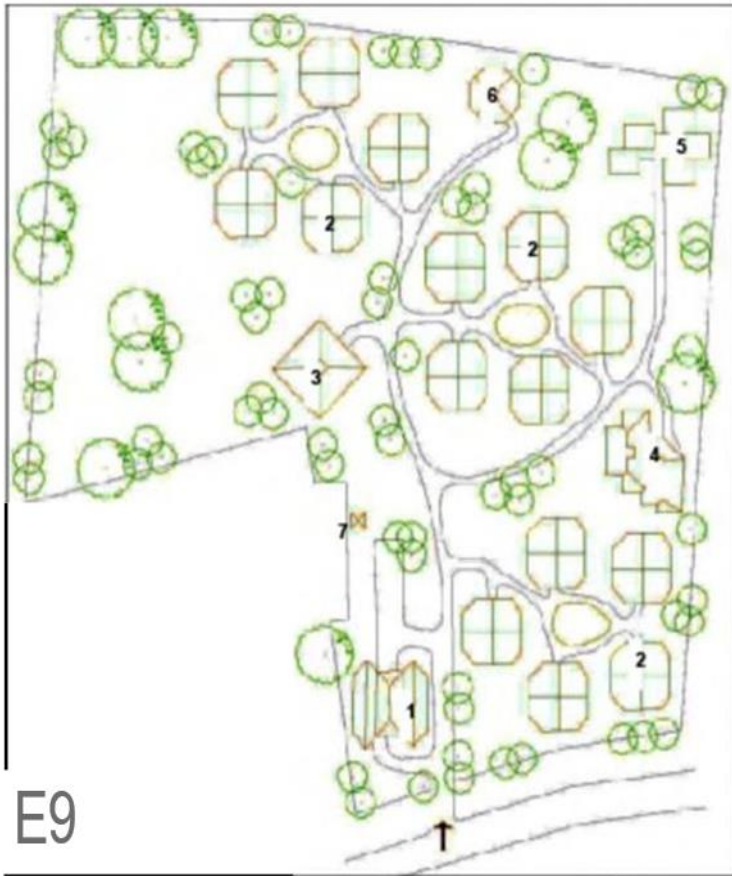
Houses: 15

PROGRAM

1. Administration Building: Located near the site's entrance, admin may manage and coordinate all other sections and operations.
2. Multipurpose Hall: A large multipurpose hall that may be used for a variety of purposes.
3. Family houses; There are three clusters of family residences.
4. Community House: This is a facility for the elderly.
5. Director's House: A single filmmaker's residence for the director and his family.
6. Youth Hostel: The hostel has 50 beds. Toilets and a prayer room are provided.
7. Courtyard: Located in the center of each family cluster to create an intimate and welcoming environment. A play field may be found on the west side of the settlement.



Figure 4. 1: SOS Children's Village, Rajshahi (Source: Google images)



E9

Master plan of SOS children's village, Rajshahi

Roof plan:

1. Administration building.
2. Family house.
3. Multipurpose hall.
4. Community house.
5. Youth hostel.
6. Director house.
7. water tank

Design considerations:

1. The SOS children's village in Rajshahi is arranged in groups of family houses.
2. The family houses are clustered in 10 members.
3. The administrative block is located near the entry of the site.
4. There are 3 clusters of family houses in village community house which includes guest houses and auntie's houses are located in between clusters of family houses.
5. Multipurpose is in the centre of the village.
6. Every family is guided by a mother and 10 children are brought up under the supervision of each mother.
7. Youth children's accommodation is in back side of the site.



4.2 Sub Continental Case Study: The SOS Children's Village, Anuradhapura

It has been selected as a sub-continental case study from Sri Lanka that may link the typology and pattern as research goal so that it can be utilized for project advancement.

Architect: Chelvadurai Anjalendran

Client: SOS Foundation

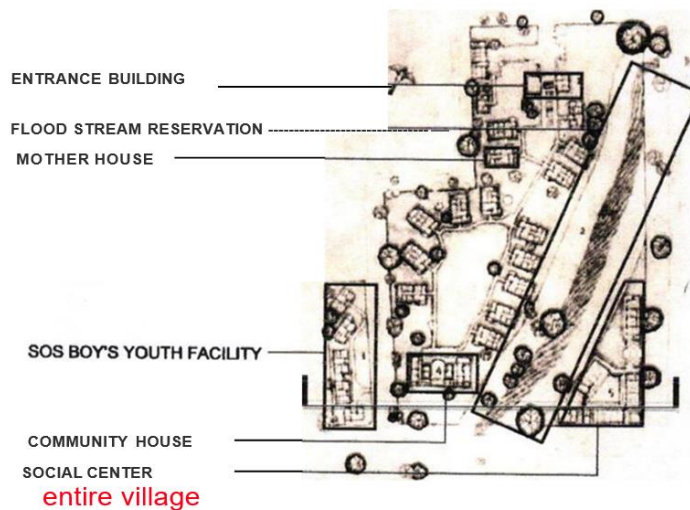
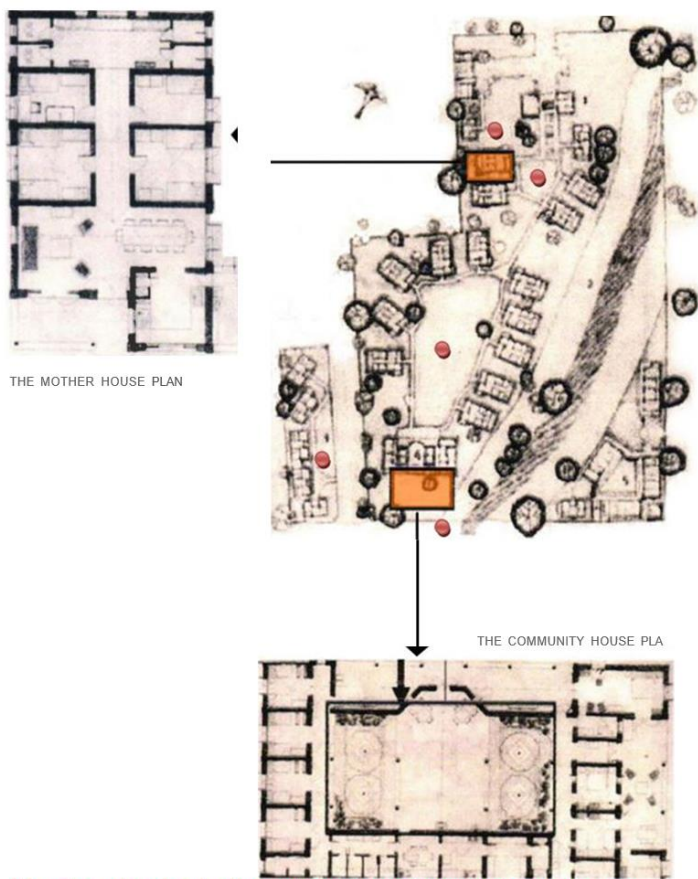
Area: 5.5 Acres

Building type: Social welfare Building usage: Orphanage

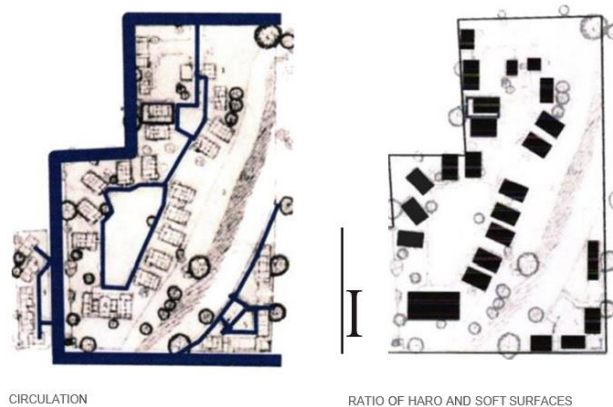


Figure 4. 2: The SOS Children's Village, Anuradhapura (Source: Google)

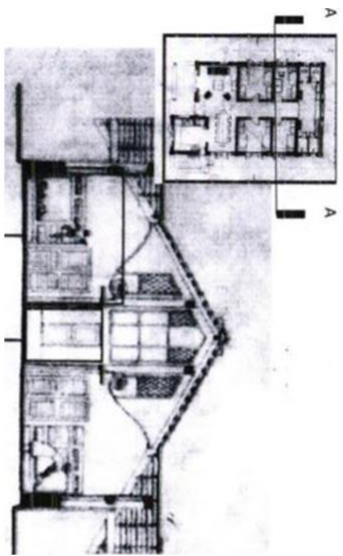
The red marks indicate the locations that has been captured as images for the key map of plan of the figure Below.



Master plan including blow up of the mother house plan and the community house plan.



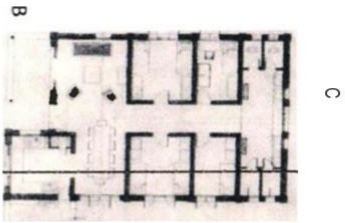
The circulation pattern and figure ground map



CHILD BED ROOM LOBBY

SECTION AA

Sectional layout from mother house, Section A-A.

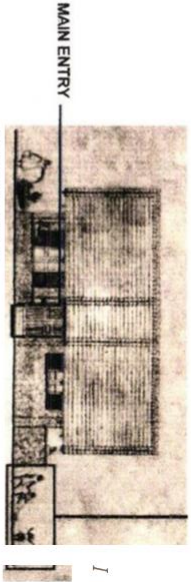


C

B

B

Elevation layout from mother house, Section B-B

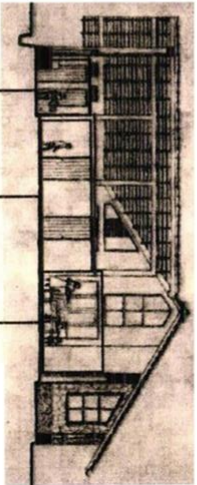


MAIN ENTRY

MOTHER HOUSE

SECTION BB

CHILDREN PLAYING



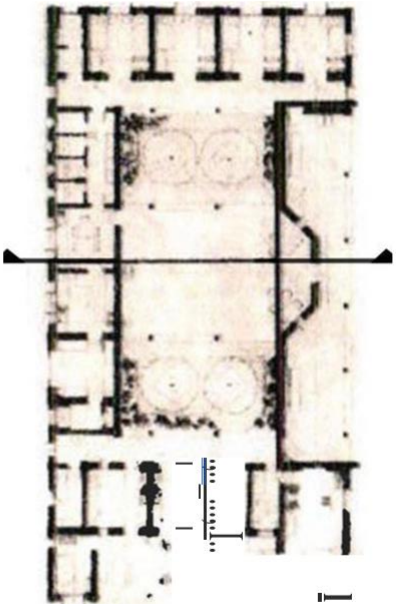
SECTION CC

TOILET

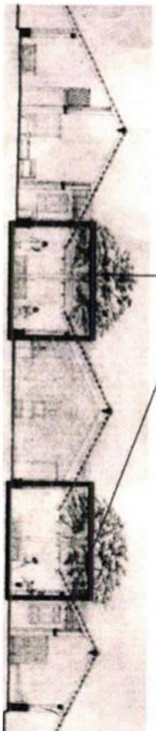
LOBBY

DINING

Sectional layout from mother house, Section C-C.

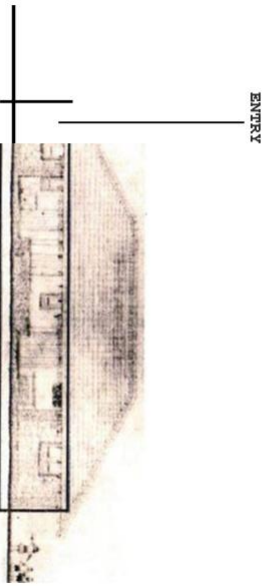


Plan layout of community house



COMMUNITY SPACE

Sectional layout of community houses including courtyard



ENTRY

Elevation layout of community houses including courtyard

4.3 International Case Study: Amsterdam Orphanage

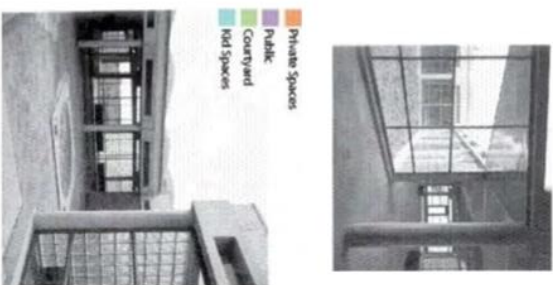
Architect: Aldo van Eyck Location: Amsterdam
 Functions: Residence for orphan children or broken families' children. Capacity: 125 youth (4-20 years) & 30-40 staff
 Project year: 1955-60



Ground floor plan zoning

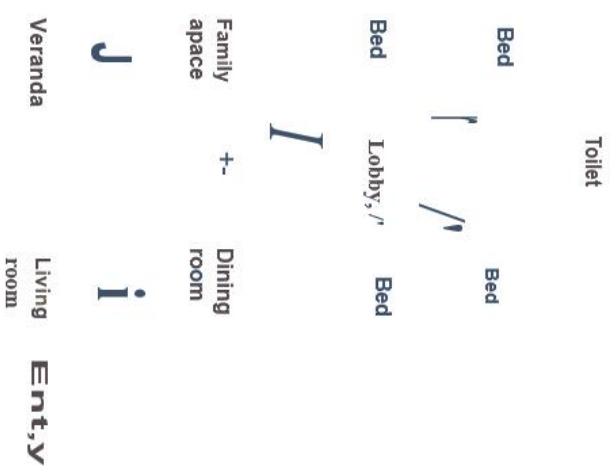
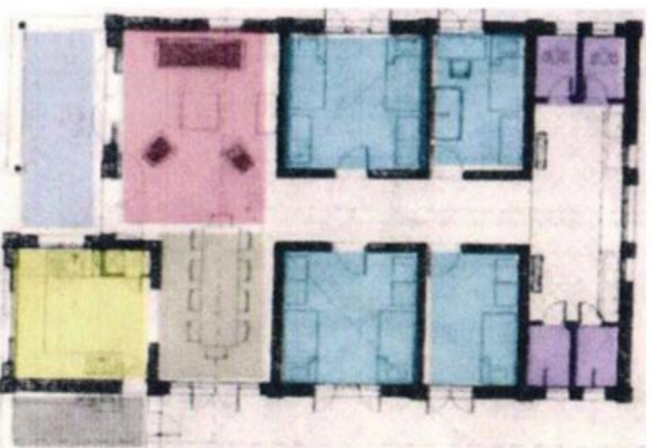


Ground floor plan zoning



Observations:
 r1 Different views
 r1 Not to make any locations superior rather than others,
 r1 Equal negative and positive spaces.
 r1 Own outdoor space

In this plan it is clearly visible that the designer divided children into 2 age groups. 0-10 and 10-20. And he accommodates this zoning totally opposite direction of each other. The courtyard wall is glass made so that it can be visible from inside and does not create any gray space. It also gives a sense of security.



The zoning analysis and functional flow of mother house.

FINDINGS

- More traditional and basically used the local materials of Sri Lanka, such as, granite, sakka (soft yellow stone), laterite and sun-dried earth.
- The educational and social centers are provided to help and ease the village's interrogation into the surrounding neighborhood.
- The entire community is about a one-story structure and pitch roof.
- Individual positive enclosures known as pocket spaces are generated so that children can perceive the volume of the space.
- Clear functional flow has been highlighted.
- Forms are segregated and with individual identity.

To conclude the sub-continental case study, it has been highlighted that it is more traditional typology and forms are more segregated pattern with its own identity. Furthermore, it also came out how the pocket spaces are functionally solved in terms of children psychology

Chapter 5: Program Appraisal

Program appraisal is a systematic research and evaluation process used to identify the most likely facilities and functions of a project. This process is based on a logical analysis of the client's demands, standards, and space requirements, and is used to gain a deeper understanding of the project's potential scopes. The outcome of program appraisal serves as a guiding principle for designing a project that will effectively meet the needs of its users. Through the program appraisal process, the project is carefully considered and analyzed, ensuring that its design will result in a functional and efficient end product that meets the needs of the client.

5.1 Program rationale

The Ahsaniya Mission Children's Village is an innovative initiative aimed at providing a safe and nurturing environment for street children. The overarching goal of the project is to give these children the chance to grow up as educated and skilled individuals, able to lead productive lives and make valuable contributions to society. To achieve this, the organization has a long-term plan to establish children's villages in 10 different districts of Bangladesh, beginning with the rehabilitation of 300 children in the Panchagarh district.

The village is designed to accommodate children in two age groups: 6-12 years and 13-18 years, with a capacity of 150 children in each group. Currently, 207 children are residing in the village, with 108 children aged 6-12 years and 99 children aged 13-18 years. The program for 300 children has been developed based on existing data and considerations of time constraints and available site area.

It is the aim of the Ahsaniya Mission organization to gradually increase the number of children being rehabilitated in each village, providing a safe and supportive environment for as many children as possible. This project is a beacon of hope for the street children of Bangladesh, offering them a chance for a better future.

5.2 Process of admitting children and overall functional requirements:

Street children are often rescued by social welfare workers and brought to various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or government organizations for support and care. These organizations then transfer the children to the Ahsaniya Mission organization where they are temporarily housed in a transitional shelter. During this time, efforts are made to locate the children's families or parents. In instances where the families cannot be found, the children are then sent to the children's village for rehabilitation. On the other hand, there may be instances where the parents themselves choose to bring their children to the village in search of a better life and improved facilities.

The Ahsaniya Mission organization plays a critical role in the rehabilitation and support of street children, providing a safe and nurturing environment for them to grow and develop. The goal of the organization is to help these children overcome the challenges they have faced and provide them with the tools they need to lead successful and productive lives. The process of transitioning street children from their difficult circumstances to a better future is a long and challenging one, but the Ahsaniya Mission organization is dedicated to making it happen.

5.3 Functional requirements:

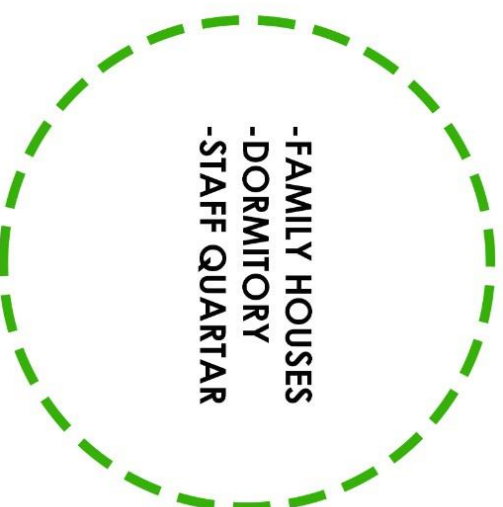
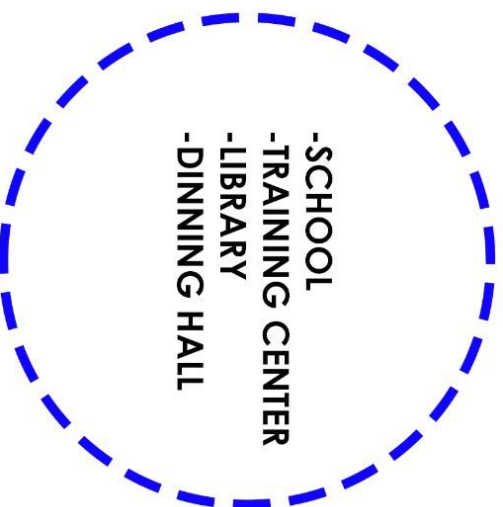
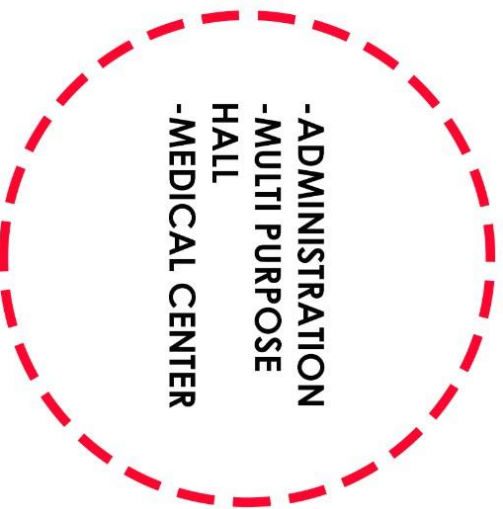
Like other projects, this project also has 3 main spaces, as

1. public
2. semi-public
3. private

PUBLIC: It is space where anyone can access but of course it's a secured space. Such as: parking, amphitheater, landscape and exhibition space etc.

SEMI-PUBLIC: Admin section (example: information desk), school, training centre, medical center etc will be semi public space.

PRIVATE: private space if this project is the place where holds children. It needs a proper security system for safety. This space cannot be accessed by anyone without supervision accepts children and staff. Example: Dorms



Demonstration of Program Analysis for the children village

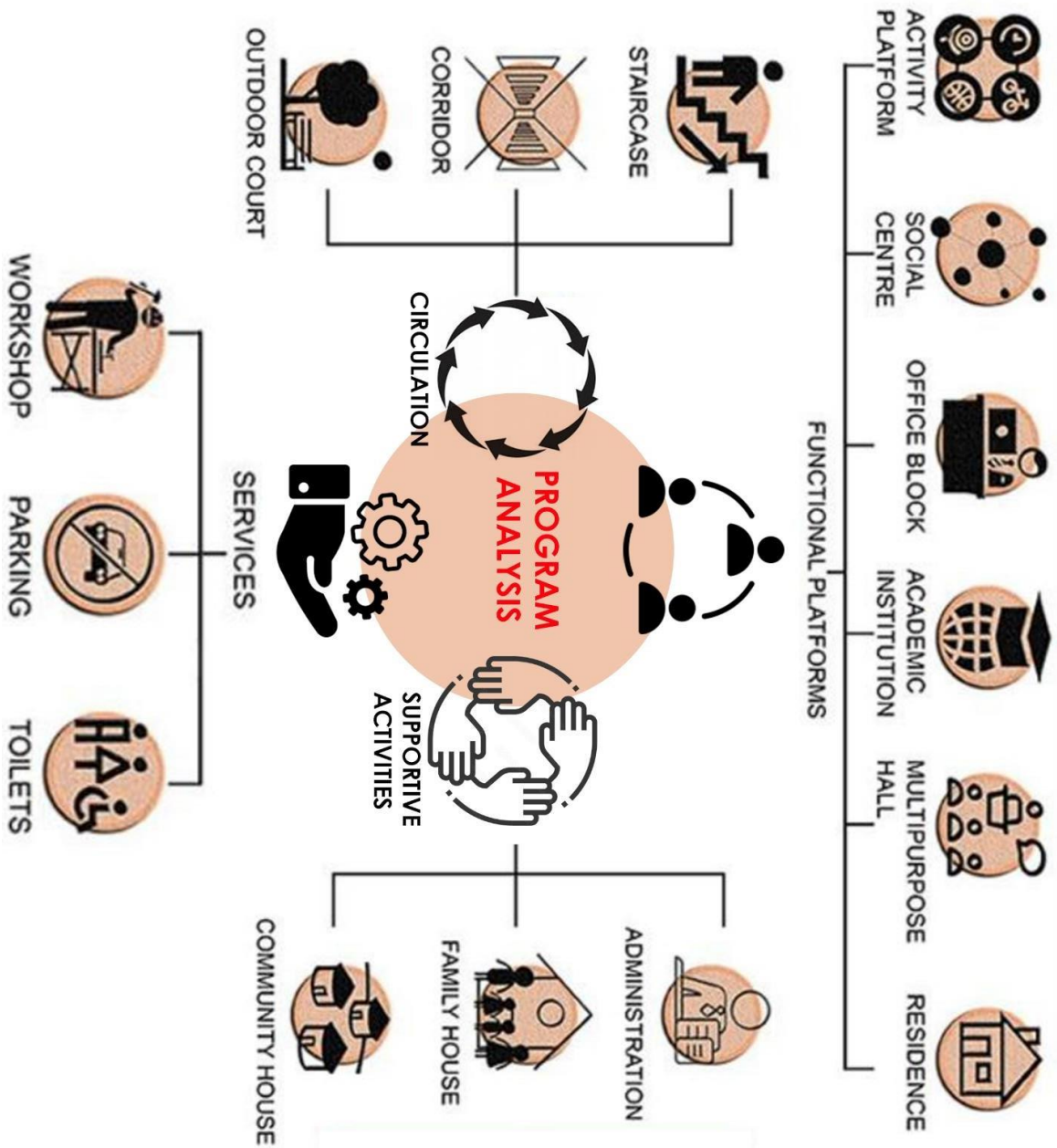


Figure 5. 1: Demonstration of program analysis for the children village (Source: Author)

Sub- functions of the required programs their initial space requirements are given in the following charts

Administration Block

The administration section will help in organizing and coordinating the overall administrative activities of the complex and provide with any necessary information. Generally, it will have certain sub functions necessary as – reception/waiting area, clerk's room, director's office, 44 assistant director's office, staff room, conference room/meeting, record room, kitchenette, store, toilet.

Functional space	No. of units	No. of users	Area Per person	Area per unit Sq. m	Total area Sq m.
1.Reception lobby and waiting lounge	1	10			90
2.Clerks room	1	2	9	9	9
3.Director's room	1	1		18	18
4.Assistant director's room	1	1		9	9
5.Admin office	2	8	10	40	80
6.Meeting room	1	25	1.5	38	38
7.Record room	1	2		9	9
8. It room	1	2		20	20
9. Kitchenette	1			9	9
10. Store	1			15	15
11. Toilet	2				9
					316
30 % circ					100
				Total	416

Medical Centre

In the medical centre students are provided both with physical and psychological needs. The children should be healthy before any other activities. Therefore, as soon as they are brought here, the children are given medical support first to alleviate any kind of health issues.

Functional space	No. of units	No. of users	Area Per person	Area per unit Sq. m	Total area Sq m.
Reception & nurse room	1			18	18
Waiting	1	10	0.8	8	8
Doctor's room	2	3	10	10	20
Examination room	2	2		10	20
Ward	1	3	15	45	45
Physiotherapy room	2	2		10	20
Counselling room	2	2		10	20
X ray room	1	2		15	15
Medicine	1			10	10
Toilet & store				37	37
					200
Circulation 30 %					70
				Total	270

5.4 Educational Facilities

Educational facilities are an important program for the development of the children. Children will be provided with primary and secondary levels of education here. They can also avail for vocational training which will prepare them to avail for various job opportunities when they get out of the village. Besides, for a better psychological development there are scopes for learning music, art and dance or drama for the children. There will also be a library that will serve 10 % of the total children at a time

Primary & secondary school

Functional space	No. of units	No. of users	Area Per person	Area per unit Sq. m	Total area Sq m.
Headmaster's room toilet	1	1		18	18
Classrooms	10	30	2	60	600
teachers' room + toilet	1	13	1.3	27	27
Laboratory	2	30	3	90	180
toilet					38
					863
Circulation 30%					258
				Total	1122

Music and art school

Functional space	No. of units	No. of users	Area Per person	Area per unit Sq. m	Total area Sq m.
Music Class	1	25	2.7		67.5
Store	1				19
Drawing / art class	1	25	3.5		87.5
Store	1				19
Dance/drama	1	20	4.5		93
Store	1				19
					300
Circulation					100
				Total	400

Library

Functional space	No. of units	No. of users	Area Per person	Area per unitSq. m	Total areaSq m.
Reception	1			10	10
Reading Area	1	30	2.7	81	81
Stack area	1			80	80
Computer room	1	10		30	30
Archive	1			18	18
Toilet	1			219	219
Circulation 30%					66
				Total	285

5.5 Residential Facilities

Residential facility accommodates 300 children (boys). 150 of them are of the age 6-12 who live in the family houses under supervision of caregiver/mother and 150 of age group 13-18 who resides in dormitory under supervision of dorm tutors.

Family Houses

Functional space	No. of units	No. of users	Area per unit Sq. m	Total area Sq m.
Living + Dining	1	10	$3 \times 5 = 15$	15
Bedroom	3	9	$3.5 \times 4 = 14$	42
Mother's bed+ toilet	1	1	$3 \times 3 = 9$	12
Store			3.75	12.75
Kitchen			11	11
Toilet		2	3.75	7.5
				100.25
17 units are needed for 150 children				1700 sq m

Circ. 30%				510
			Total	2210

Chapter 6: Design Consideration

Some design proposal was given considering the welfare of the children of ahsania mission. The reflection of site analysis is also seen in those design proposals.

6.1: Design proposal



Figure 6. 1: 1st Proposal (Source author)

PROPOSING CULTURAL CENTER

WOULD GREATLY BENEFIT THE SURROUNDING AREAS THAT CURRENTLY LACK SUCH FACILITIES.

GROWTH DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN IN THE CHILDREN CITY AND NEIGHBOURHOOD



CULTURAL AND SOCIAL

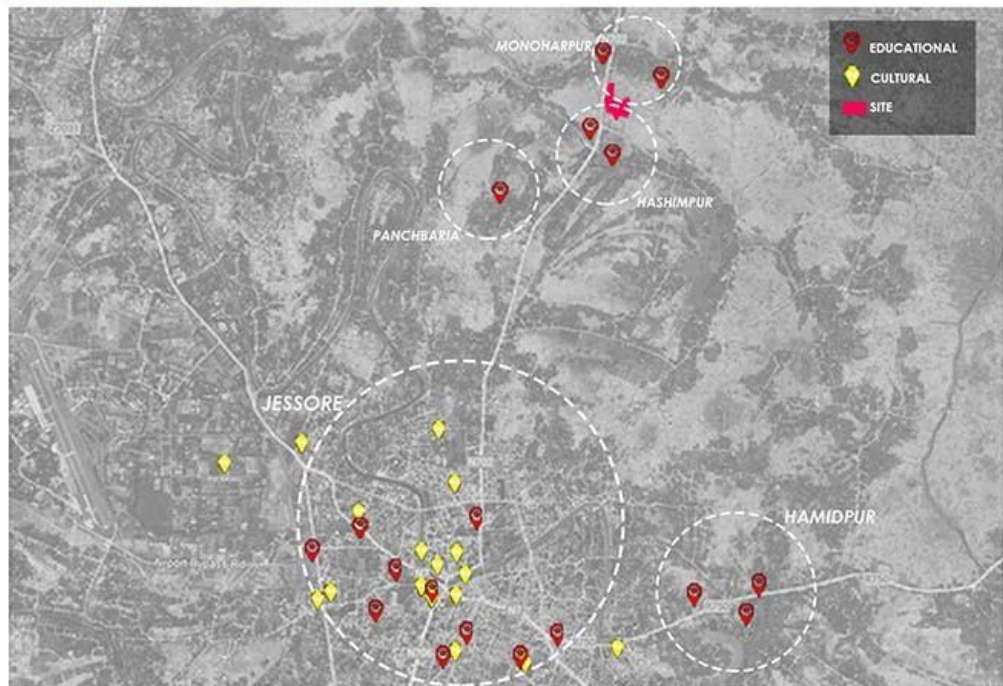


Figure 6. 2: 2nd Proposal (Source author)

PROPOSING MARKET PLACE

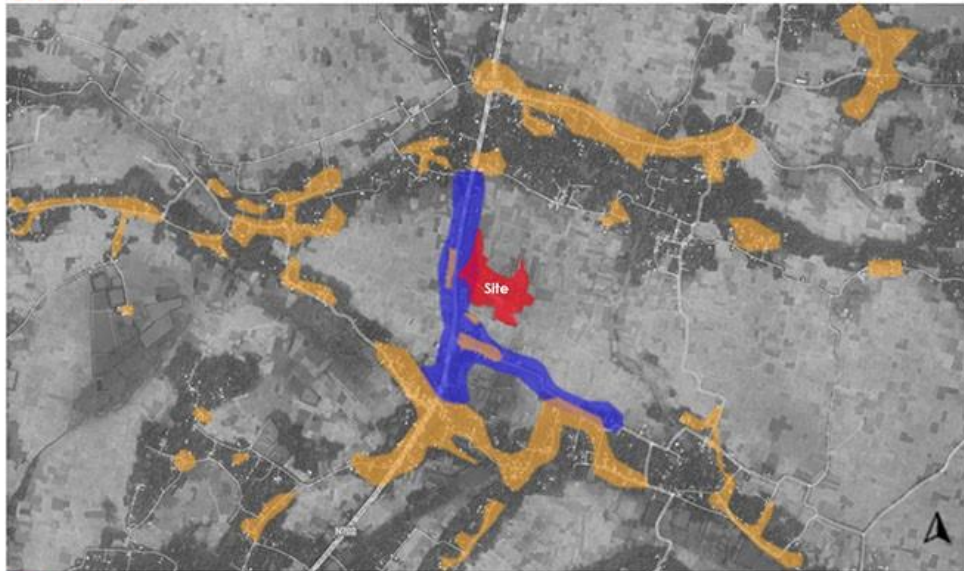
GENERATING EXTRA ECONOMIC FOR THE CHILDREN



MAKING THE CHILDREN INDEPENDENT, CONFIDENT AND SELF SUFFICIENT



URBAN



- SITE
- SETTLEMENT ALONG WITH BAZAAR, SCHOOL AND OTHER INSTITUTES
- URBAN DEVELOPMENT AFTER THE ROAD IMPROVEMENT

Figure 6. 3: 3rd Proposal (Source author)

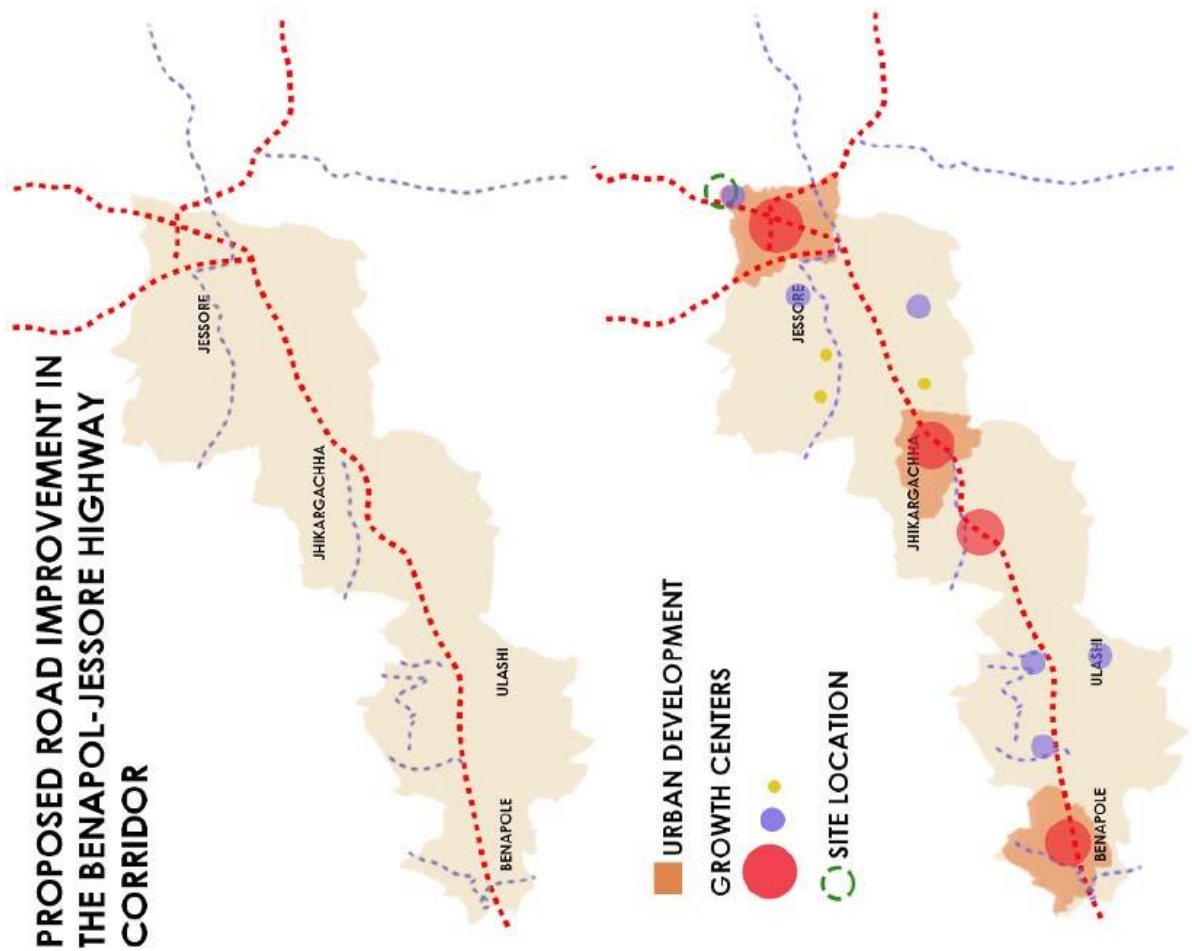
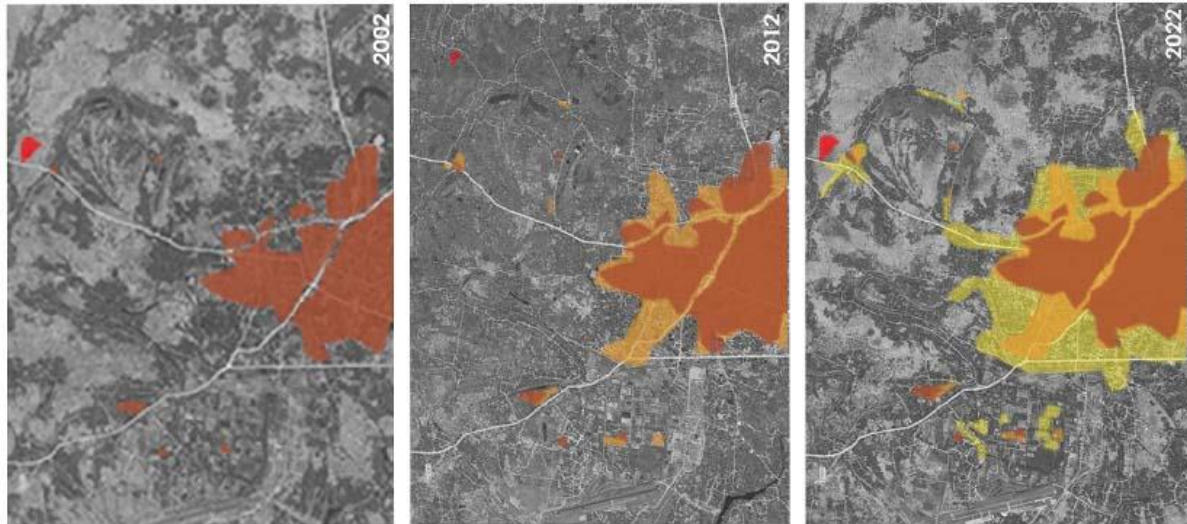


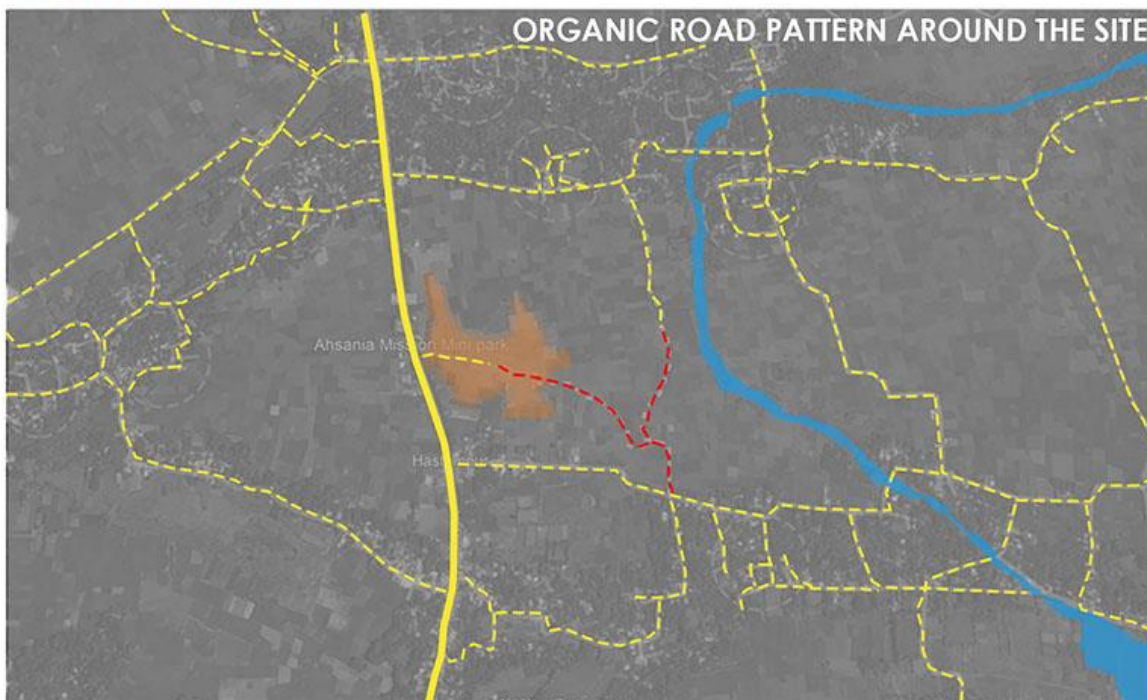
Figure 6. 4: Figure 6.4: Urban Development Growth (Source: Author)

GEOGRAPHICAL



SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND DEVELOPMENTS ARE SEEN AROUND THE WATER NETWORK. SURROUNDING THE WATER NETWORK AGRICULTURE HAS FLOURISHED IN THIS AREA AND CREATED PATHS.

GEOGRAPHICAL



BY STUDYING THE ORGANIC PATTERN A PROPOSED PATH HAS BEEN SUGGESTED FROM THE SITE CREATING A NEW FUTURE ROAD DEVELOPMENT .

Figure 6. 5: geographical analysis (Source: Author)

6.2 Design Synthesis

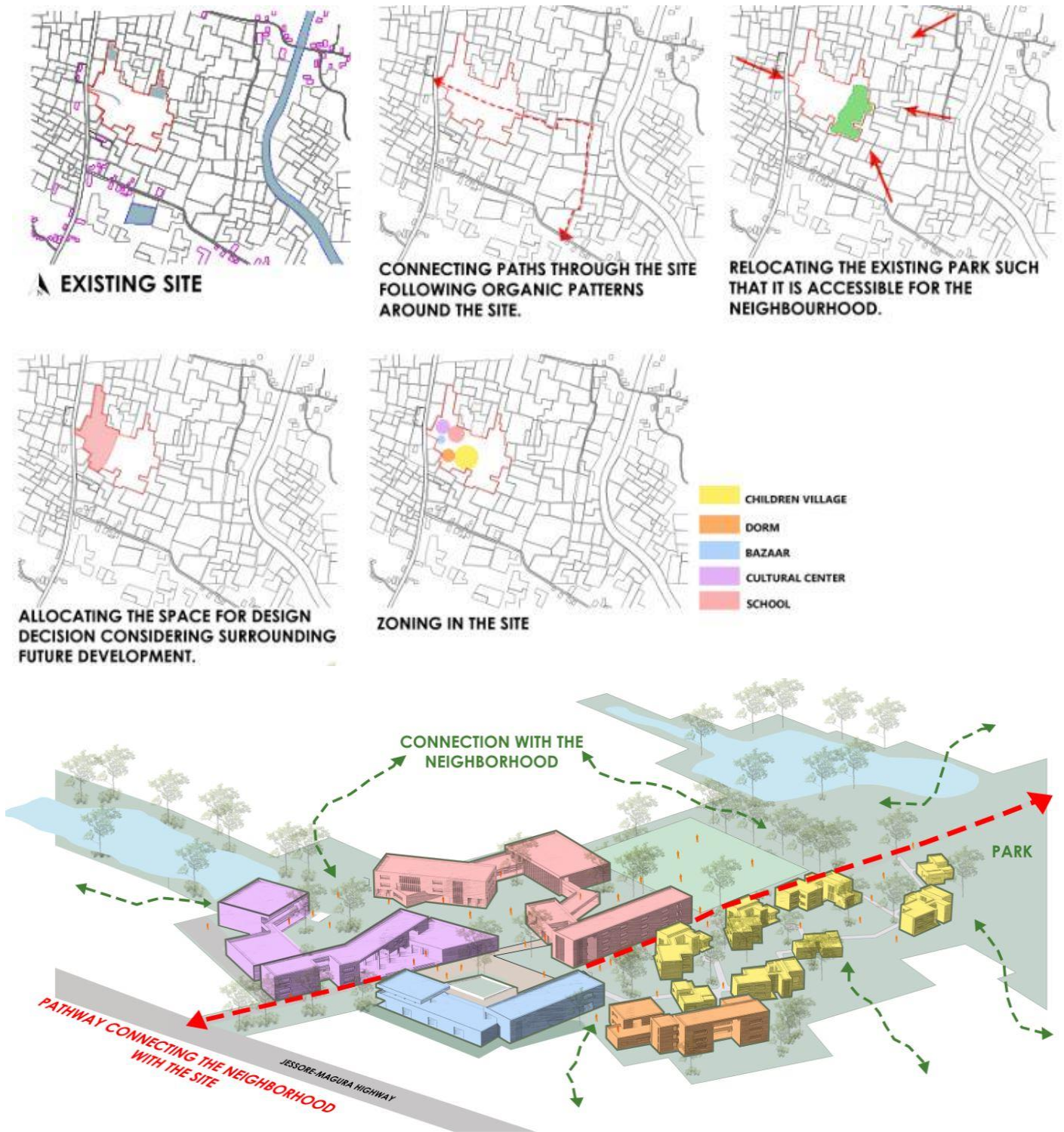


Figure 6. 6: Form Generation (Source: Author)

Chapter 7: Design Suggestions

A road was proposed through the site to connect it with the neighborhood. All the public functions like bazaar, cultural center and school can be accessed from the plaza that is connecting the proposed pathway. The residential housing blocks of the children starts from another semi paved path separating them from the public zone and creating privacy.

7.1 architectural drawings



Figure 7. 1: Ground Floor Plan(Source: Author)

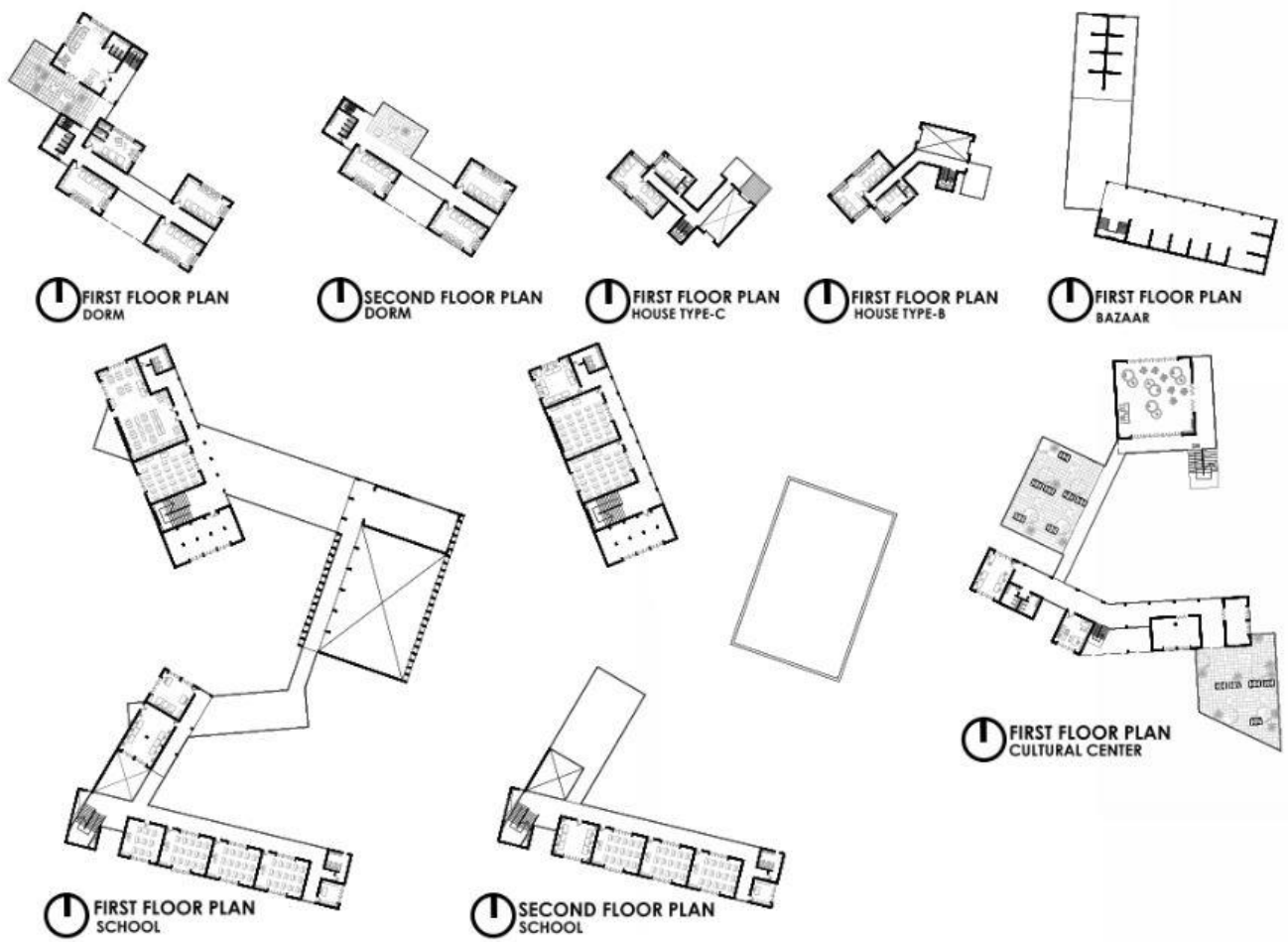


Figure 7. 2 Ground Floor Plan(Source: Author)

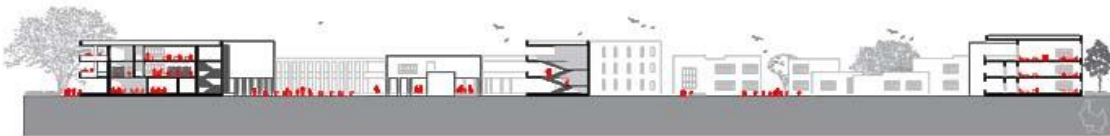
7.2 sections



Figure 7. 3: Perspective sections (Source: Author)



SECTION AA'



SECTION BB'



SECTION CC'

Figure 7. 4: Sections (Source: Author)

7.3 Housing unit blowups



TYPE-A



1 MOTHER 6 CHILDREN



TYPE-B



2 MOTHER 12 CHILDREN



TYPE-C



2 MOTHER 12 CHILDREN

7.4 Render images



Figure 7. 5: Proposed pathway (Source author)



Figure 7. 6: Children village (Source author)



Figure 7. 7: Plaza connected with bazaar (Source author)



Figure 7. 8: Internal courtyard connected with housing units. (Source author)



Figure 7. 9: Entry of the school



Figure 7. 10: Open play space for all (Source author)



Figure 7. 11: Perspective View (Source: Author)

7.5 model pictures

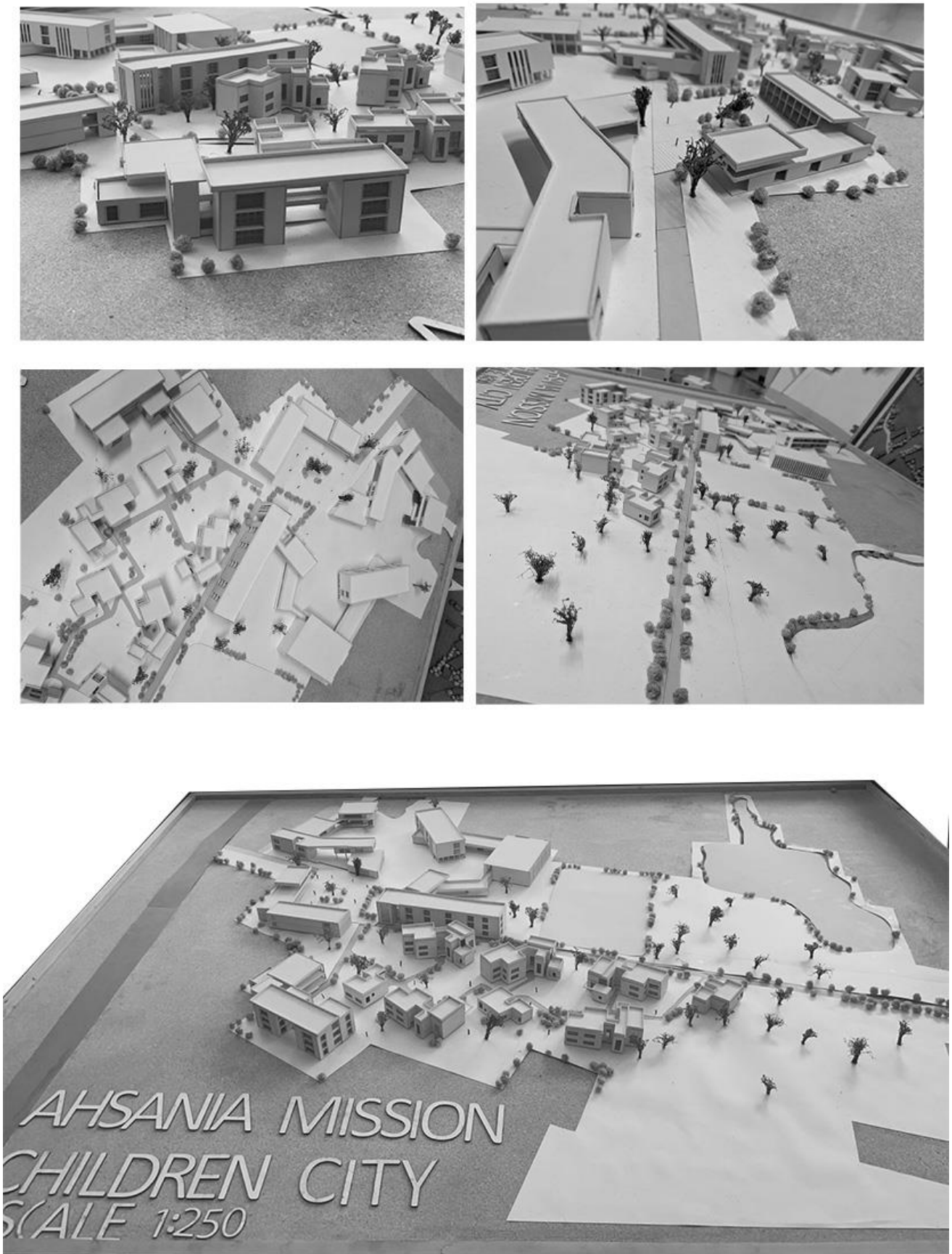


Figure 7. 12: Handmade models (Source: Authors)

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