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# BIMSTEC HEADQUARTER

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THE HUB OF INDO-PACIFIC CORRIDOR

BY

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SEMINAR II

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## **ABSTRACT**

The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organization comprising seven member states lying in the littoral and adjacent areas of the Bay of Bengal constituting a contiguous regional unity. This sub-regional organization came into being on 6 June 1997 through the Bangkok Declaration. It constitutes seven Member States: five deriving from South Asia, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and two from Southeast Asia, including Myanmar and Thailand.

The objective of building such an alliance was to harness shared and accelerated growth through mutual cooperation in different areas of common interests by mitigating the onslaught of globalization and by utilizing regional resources and geographical advantages. Unlike many other regional groupings, BIMSTEC is a sector-driven cooperative organization. Starting with six sectors—including trade, technology, energy, transport, tourism and fisheries—for sectoral cooperation in the late 1997, it expanded to embrace nine more sectors—including agriculture, public health, poverty alleviation, counter-terrorism, environment, culture, people to people contact and climate change.

It is indeed a matter of pride and honor for a country to hold the secretariat of such an international organization in its territorial possession. And the subliminal opportunity is getting to design its secretariat. The design has been made in accordance with its doctrinal predicaments. The design thrives to meet up its operational necessity with an added flavor of public participation. The design allows the mass people to synchronize their ideologies with the technical and diplomatic know-how of a multinational regional co-operation agency. The program is based on the following principles.

1. Supporting the full-fledged official operation of its doctrinal wings.
2. Supporting the formulation, planning and execution of BIMSTEC working principles.
3. Supporting and accommodating all of its international strategic events.
4. Supporting the bridging action between BIMSTEC policy and public participation.
5. Accommodating a common space of cultural mingling reserved to an exhibition extent; which in turns will act as a promoting factor of Bangladesh that's best referred as place branding.

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# CHAPTER 01: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of the Project

The Bay of Bengal initiative for multi-sectored technical and economic cooperation (BIMSTEC) is an international organization involving a group of countries in South Asia and South East Asia. These are: Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal.

It is smooth, undisputed and friendly relation between member countries. It is better displayed through taking actions on the grounds of mutual benefits and in the shape of bilateral ties. So the bottom line concerning BIMSTEC or any regional cooperation for that matter is good bilateral relation with the neighboring country to a larger extent determines the success of a regional cooperation.

## 1.2 Project Brief

The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectored Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organization comprising seven member states lying in the littoral and adjacent areas of the Bay of Bengal constituting a contiguous regional unity. This sub-regional organization came into being on 6 June 1997 through the Bangkok declaration. It constitutes seven member states: five deriving from south Asia, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and two from Southeast Asia, including Myanmar and Thailand. Initially, the economic bloc was formed with four member states with the acronym 'BIST-EC' (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Thailand economic cooperation). Following the inclusion of Myanmar on 22 December 1997 during a special ministerial meeting in Bangkok, the group was renamed 'BIMST-EC' (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand economic cooperation). With the admission of Nepal and Bhutan at the 6th ministerial meeting (February 2004, Thailand), the name of the grouping was changed to 'Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectored Technical and Economic Cooperation' (BIMSTEC).

The regional group constitutes a bridge between south and south East Asia and represents a reinforcement of relations among these countries. BIMSTEC has also established a platform for intra-regional cooperation between SAARC and ASEAN members. The BIMSTEC region is home to around 1.5 billion people which constitute around 22% of the global population with a



combined gross domestic product (GDP) of 2.7 trillion economies. In the last five years, BIMSTEC member states have been able to sustain an average 6.5% economic growth trajectory despite global financial meltdown.

BIMSTEC has fourteen priority sectors cover all areas of cooperation. Six priority sectors of cooperation were identified at the 2nd ministerial meeting in Dhaka on 19 November 1998. They include the following:

- Trade and investment, led by Bangladesh
- Transport and communication, led by India
- Energy, led by Myanmar
- Tourism, led by Thailand
- Technology, led by Sri Lanka
- Fisheries, led by Thailand

After the 8th ministerial meeting in Dhaka on 18–19 December 2005, a number of new areas of cooperation emerged. The number of priority sectors of cooperation increased from 6 to 13. The 7 new sectors were discussed in the 1st BIMSTEC summit and there has been various activities to enhance those co-operations ever since. The sectors are as follows,

- Agriculture, led by Myanmar
- Public health, led by Thailand
- Poverty alleviation, led by Nepal
- Counter-terrorism and transnational crime, led by India
- Environment and natural disaster management, led by India
- Culture, led by Bhutan
- People to people contact, led by Thailand
- Climate change, led by Bangladesh

### 1.3 Project Introduction

The establishment of the BIMSTEC permanent secretariat in Dhaka, in terms of a gain, is indeed inspirational as the country will get more prominence as the hub of indo-pacific corridor. Dhaka hopes trans-border communications would facilitate trade, investment, tourism and people-to-people contacts among the member nations. In addition, Bangladesh is also

cooperating important areas like poverty alleviation, climate change, agriculture, health, technology, counter- terrorism and transnational crime, cultural cooperation and tourism.

- To create an enabling environment for rapid economic development through identification and implementation of specific cooperation projects in the sectors of trade, investment and industry, technology, human recourse development, tourism, agriculture, energy, and infrastructure and transportation.
- To accelerate the economic growth and social progress in the sub-region through joint endeavors in a spirit of equality and partnership.
- To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, technical and scientific fields.
- To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional and technical spheres.
- To cooperate more effectively in joint efforts that are supportive of and complementary to national development plans of member states which result in tangible benefits to the people in raising their living standards, including generating employment and improving transportation and communication infrastructure.
- To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.
- To cooperate in projects that can be dealt with most productively on a sub-regional basis and make best use of available synergies among BIMSTEC member countries.

#### 1.4 Aims and Objectives of the Project

- Successful organization and administration of indo pacific events like meeting, conference, seminar, exhibition, branding and other administrative gatherings.
- To create public realm in order to increase interaction between local people and foreign delegates. In addition, promoting native culture, crafts and heritage. To offer hospitality and recreation to both native and foreign officials. Thus, creating an environment for successful conduct and organization of BIMSTEC events.

## 1.5 Given Program

1. Business centre
2. Office
3. Meeting room
4. Seminar hall
5. Conference centre
6. Administration
7. Lounge
8. Civic space/ public facilities
9. Auditorium
10. Multipurpose hall
11. Restaurant
12. Cafeteria
13. Exhibition centre
14. Library
15. Museum
16. Shopping
17. Press and media centre
18. Prayer room
19. Recreational lounge
20. Indoor games room
21. Service and accommodation
22. Guest house
23. Staff quarter
24. Training institute
25. Health centre
26. Workshop
27. Kitchen
28. Dining
29. Laundry
30. Storage

# CHAPTER 02: SITE APPRAISAL

## 2.1 Location and Access Point

The site is located by the airport road. The site can be accessed by a 160 ft. wide road which is stretched to North towards Dhaka – Mymemsinh highway. There is also a 20ft wide secondary road adjacent to the site.

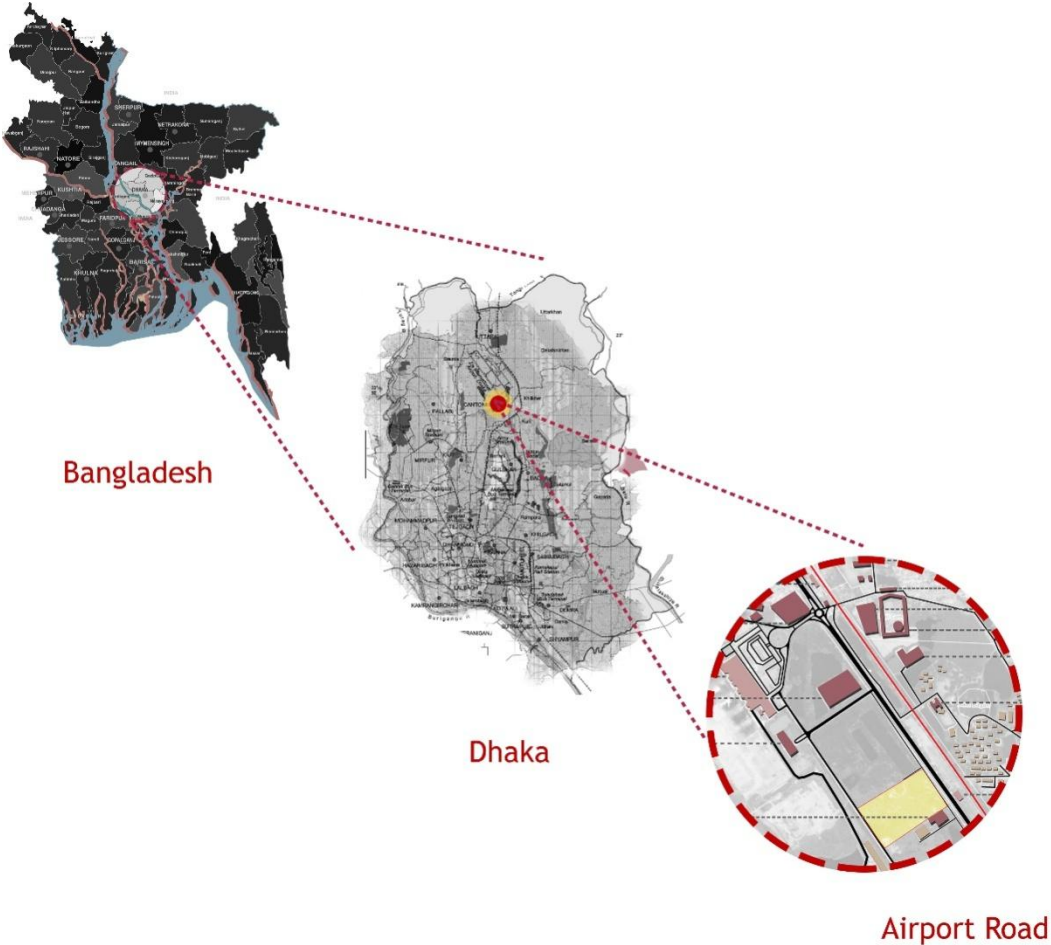


Fig: 2.1- The map shows the location where the site is situated.



Fig: 2.2- The highlighted area is the site, which is about 10 acres.

## 2.2 Site Surroundings

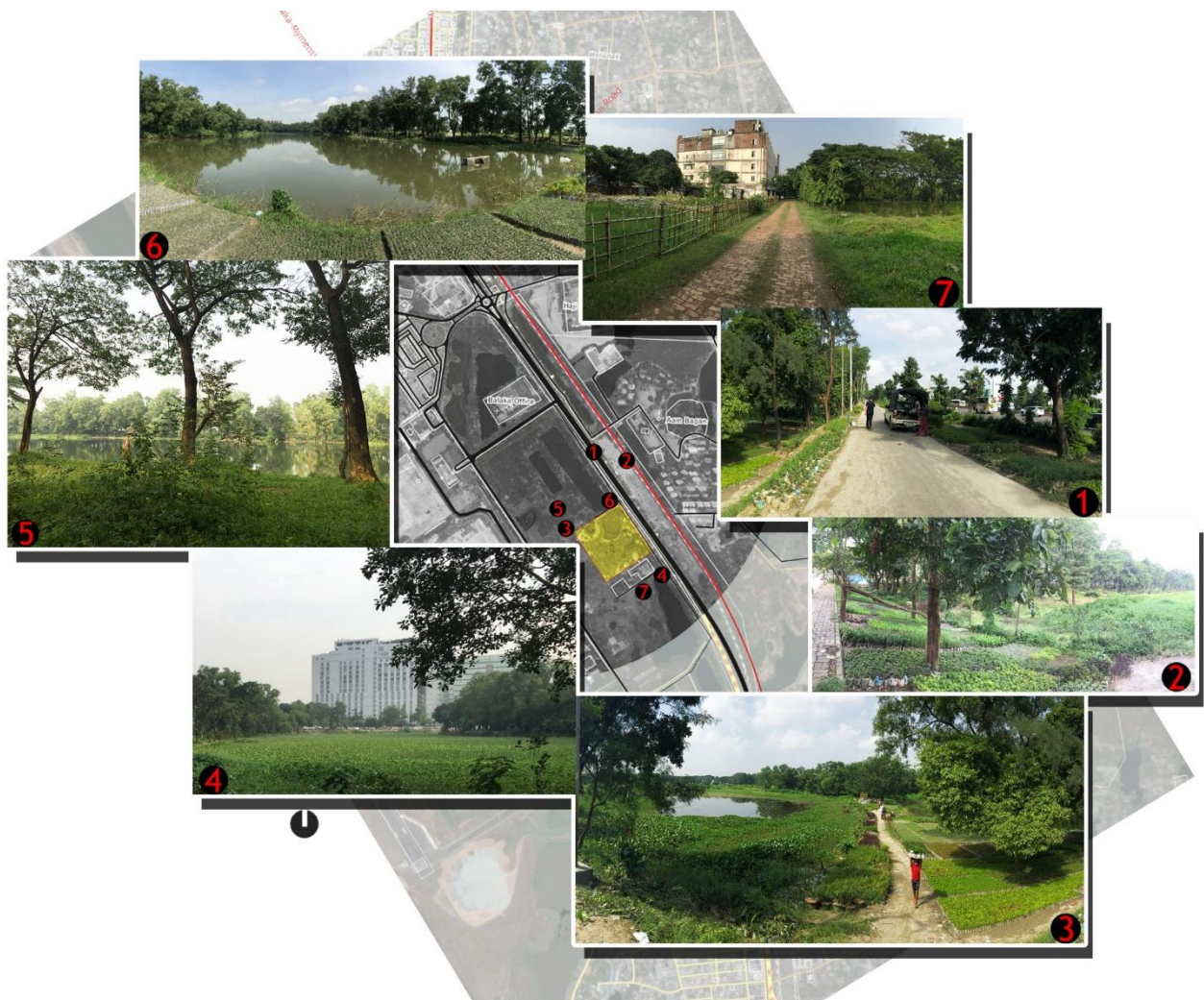


Fig: 2.3- site surroundings

1. Secondary road
2. Plantation on slope
3. Informal walkway on the site
4. 5 star hotel
5. Existing tall trees
6. Existing water bodies
7. Bengal Foundation

## 2.3 Background and Current Condition of the Site

Southeast view



Northwest view



View from the road



View from the mainland



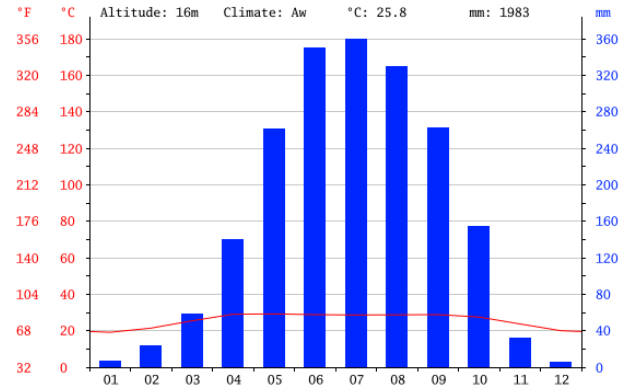
Fig 2.3- Site images showing the current conditions of the site.

## 2.4 Climate

The site is beside the airport and has a tropical climate. In winter, there is much less rainfall in Dhaka than in summer. The Köppen-Geiger climate classification is Aw. The average temperature in Dhaka is 25.8 °C. About 1983 mm of precipitation falls annually.

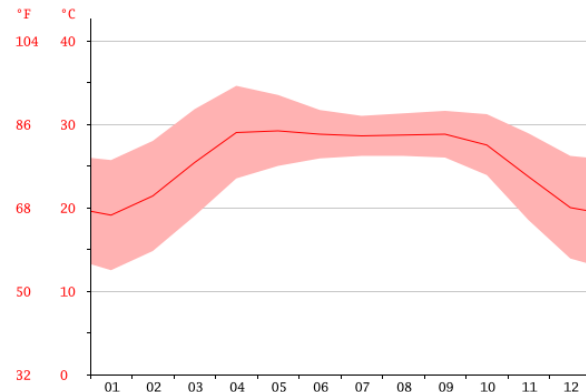
### 2.4.1 Climate Graph

The least amount of rainfall occurs in December. The average in this month is 6 mm. With an average of 360 mm, the most precipitation falls in July.



### 2.4.2 Temperature Graph

The temperatures are highest on average in May, at around 29.2 °C. January has the lowest average temperature of the year. It is 19.1 °C.



### 2.4.3 Climate Table

The variation in the precipitation between the driest and wettest months is 354 mm. During the year, the average temperatures vary by 10.1 °C.

month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
mm	7	23	58	140	261	350	360	330	262	154	32	6
°C	19.1	21.4	25.4	29.0	29.2	28.8	28.6	28.7	28.8	27.5	23.7	20.0
°C (min)	12.5	14.8	19.0	23.5	25.0	25.9	26.2	26.2	26.0	23.9	18.5	13.9
°C (max)	25.7	28.0	31.8	34.6	33.5	31.7	31.0	31.3	31.6	31.2	28.9	26.2
°F	66.4	70.5	77.7	84.2	84.6	83.8	83.5	83.7	83.8	81.5	74.7	68.0
°F (min)	54.5	58.6	66.2	74.3	77.0	78.6	79.2	79.2	78.8	75.0	65.3	57.0
°F (max)	78.3	82.4	89.2	94.3	92.3	89.1	87.8	88.3	88.9	88.2	84.0	79.2



#### 2.4.4 Land Use and Topography

The site, locally known as Kawla is part of a civil aviation has land, located by the airport road. It is primarily a marshy land with scattered water bodies. 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. 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. The unique feature of the water bodies and the airport view around and within site, and the presence of lush greeneries together create a beautiful scenic landscape soothing to the eye and the mind.

### 2.5 SWOT Analysis

#### 2.5.1 Strength

- Presence of infrastructure like airport, railway station
- Wide primary road which is the artery of the city.
- Presence of buffer from primary road.
- Plenty of green.
- Plenty of water bodies.
- Away from massive settlement.
- Residential, commercial development around.
- Increasing development around the site attracts variety of people and work to the area.
- Rapid development centering the international airport might attract a lot of tourists into the site.

#### 2.5.2 Weakness

- Lack of pedestrian connectivity.
- Noise.
- No bus stop.
- Absence of good networking system.

#### 2.5.3 Opportunity

- Integration of function directly into nature.
- Can be a vibrant natural breathing space.
- Proper maintenance can create scope of public spaces.

- Maximizing the utilization of the area by proper planning and creating public spaces.
- Incorporating green spaces and creating large open spaces parks, gardens and landscaped plaza.
- Creating eventful recreational activity using site forces like water bodies and immense greenery.
- Site location will attract a lot of people from areas around who are deprived from public facilities.
- The Headquarter can achieve a positive impression about Bangladesh from the international tourists and passengers of Airport

#### 2.5.4 Threat

- The site can turn into another dense and busy city like the capital Dhaka.
- The industrial and business growth might encourage energy consumption and cause environmental harm.
- Rapid growth of hotels and infrastructures alike due to presence of airport.

## CHAPTER 03: LITERATURE REVIEW

### 3.1 Theoretical Background

The project aims at becoming an instrument of social change in a very versatile or multi-dimensional way. It creates opportunities of socio-economic growth and technological advancement of the member countries by enhancing cooperation and mutual support by arranging summits and ministerial meetings, senior official's meetings and expert group meetings. The member countries are directly influenced by the facility and probably involved with its fundamental functions. Then again these member countries will singularly or collectively influence many others to participate in the chain reaction of a process that would create greater consciousness and awareness, motivate people in general towards greater good. It would create an environment of positive energy and boost the public interaction, trade alliance, culture and exposition in a better, democratic and patriotic direction. This initiative tries to bring about the right chemistry of countries and create a higher state of habitual excellence. And the facility aims to do it in such a manner as the process becomes quite evident and obvious and a natural course of action. This would in turn create similar opportunities of various scale and type throughout the member states and eventually the continent. Moreover, this can be said as the right kind of spark required to create such chain of reactions that would eventually bring about a massive change in our social, economic and political scenario.

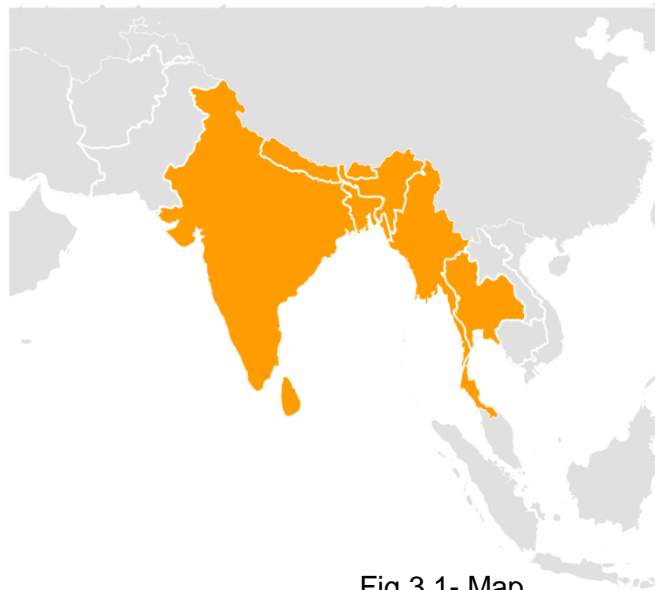


Fig.3.1- Map

### 3.1.1 Domino Effect

A domino effect or chain reaction is the cumulative effect produced when one event sets off a chain of similar events. The term is best known as a mechanical effect, and is used as an analogy to a falling row of dominoes. It typically refers to a linked sequence of events where the time between successive events is relatively small. It can be used literally (an observed series of actual collisions) or metaphorically (causal linkages within systems such as global finance or politics).

The domino effect is a linear system and its relevance in creating a chain reaction is quite apparent. Incidentally the term was first used by an US president talking about how fall of one particular important political power would create a chain of falls in the surrounding nations. (Source: Wikipedia).



Fig.3.2- Domino Effect

### 3.1.2 Ripple Effect

The ripple effect is a term used to describe a situation where, like the ever expanding ripples across water when an object is dropped into it, an effect from an initial state can be followed outwards incrementally. The ripple effect is a term used to describe a situation where, like the

ever expanding ripples across water when an object is dropped into it, an effect from an initial state can be followed outwards incrementally.

Examples can be found in economics where an individual's reduction in spending reduces the incomes of others and their ability to spend. In sociology, it can be observed how social interactions can affect situations not directly related to the initial interaction, and in charitable activities where information can be disseminated and passed from community to community to broaden its impact. (Source: Wikipedia)

It is the new paradigm of “virtual organizations” forming on the web without organization that is usual to traditional business mindsets. The organization of relationships created from communications that reflect shared values and vision becomes the new organization without authority in the traditional sense. (Source: Wikipedia)

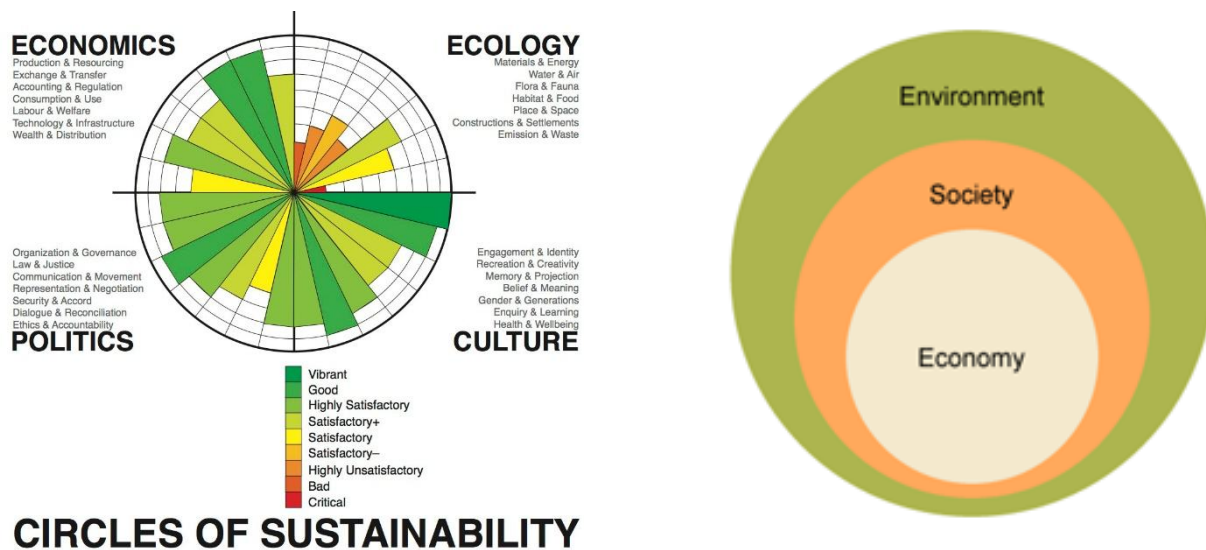


Fig: 3.3- Ripple Effect

### 3.1.3 Bilateral Relationship

Bilateral relations or bilateralism refers to the relationship between two independent regions. Cultural, economic, and political factors influence this relationship. As such, these relations may be diplomatic or hostile. Positive bilateralism comprises the most common alliance type.

Independent regions have many reasons for seeking a positive relationship with another region. For one, the two regions may be physical neighbors, and thus a harmonious coexistence is both convenient and beneficial for each party. Cultural similarities can further solidify and strengthen

a bilateral bond. A friendly region irrespective of its location can make a strong bilateral trade partnership and thus enhance economy and commerce. Diplomatic countries can make enduring military allies as well, offering assistance, land use, and essential resources in times of military crisis.

Two regions will generally implement various steps to foster a positive, diplomatic relationship. Each region may install a diplomatic ambassador, or regional representative, in the other region. This representative will act as a conduit between the two regions, promoting political harmony and unity. The heads of the regions may also embark on numerous cross-regional visits to meet with government officials and also to foster public goodwill.

Formal treaties or agreements are another important component of diplomatic bilateral relations. Such agreements may entail a formal declaration of peace and military alliance. Economic and trade relations treaties between the regions can also bolster the relationship.

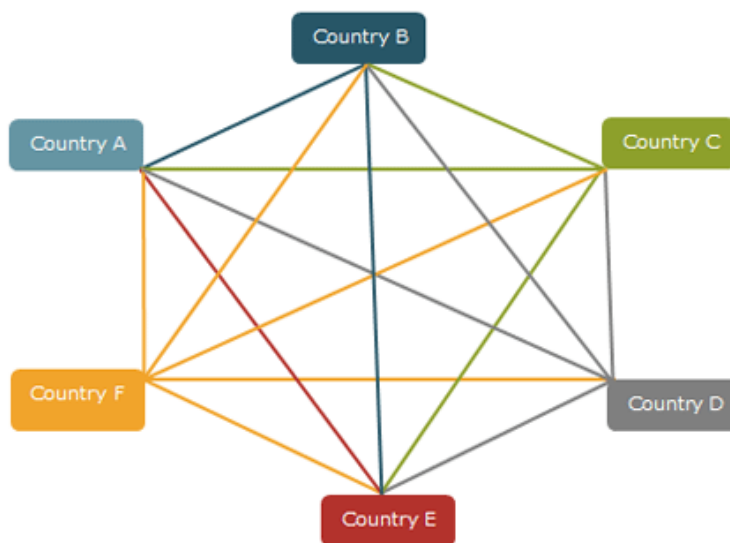


Fig: 3.4- Bilateral Relationship

### 3.1.4 Regional Cooperation

Regional cooperation has been defined as the process through which national states "voluntarily mingle, merge and mix with their neighbors so as to lose the factual attributes of sovereignty while acquiring new techniques for resolving conflicts among themselves." De Lombaerde and Van Langenhove describe it as a worldwide phenomenon of territorial systems that increases the interactions between their components and creates new forms of organization, co-existing with traditional forms of state-led organization at the national level.

Some scholars see regional cooperation simply as the process by which states within a particular region increase their level of interaction with regard to economic, security, political, or social and cultural issues.

In short, regional cooperation is the joining of individual states within a region into a larger whole. The degree of integration depends upon the willingness and commitment of independent sovereign states to share their sovereignty. Deep integration that focuses on regulating the business environment in a more general sense is faced with many difficulties.

Regional cooperation initiatives, according to Van Langenhove, should fulfill at least eight important functions:

1. The strengthening of trade integration in the region
2. The creation of an appropriate enabling environment for private sector development
3. The development of infrastructure programs in support of economic growth and regional integration
4. The development of strong public sector institutions and good governance;
5. The reduction of social exclusion and the development of an inclusive civil society
6. Contribution to peace and security in the region
7. The building of environment programs at the regional level
8. The strengthening of the region's interaction with other regions of the world.

## 3.2 Relative Terminologies

### 3.2.1 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations is a political and economic organization of ten Southeast Asian countries. It was formed on 8 August 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Since then, membership has expanded to include Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar (Burma), and Vietnam. Its aims include accelerating economic growth, social progress, and socio-cultural evolution among its members, protection of regional peace and stability, and opportunities for member countries to resolve differences peacefully.

ASEAN covers a land area of 4.4 million km<sup>2</sup>, 3% of the total land area of the Earth. ASEAN territorial waters cover an area about three times larger than its land counterpart. The member countries have a combined population of approximately 625 million people, 8.8% of the world's population. In 2015, the organization's combined nominal GDP had grown to more than US\$2.2

trillion. If ASEAN were a single entity, it would rank as the eighth largest economy in the world, behind the US, China, Japan, Germany, France, United Kingdom and India.

### **3.2.2 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)**

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is an economic and geopolitical organization of eight countries that are primarily located in South Asia or subcontinent. The SAARC Secretariat is based in Kathmandu, Nepal. The combined economy of SAARC is the 3rd largest in the world in the terms of GDP (PPP) after the United States and China and 5th largest in the terms of nominal GDP. SAARC nations comprise 3% of the world's area and contain 21% (around 1.7 billion) of the world's total population and around 9.12% of Global economy as of 2015. SAARC also home to world's 3rd & 7th largest Economy of world in GPP(PPP) & GDP(Nominal) terms respectively as well as World's fastest growing major Economy, that is India. India makes up over 70% of the area and population among these eight nations. All non-Indian member states except Afghanistan share borders with India but only two other members, Pakistan and Afghanistan, have a border with each other. During 2005-10, the average GDP growth rate of SAARC stood at an impressive 8.8% p.a., but it slowed to 6.5% in 2011 largely because of economic slowdown in India, which accounts for nearly 80% of SAARC's economy. But driven by a strong expansion in India, coupled with favorable oil prices, from the last quarter of 2014 South Asia once again become the fastest-growing region in the world. As of 2015 foreign the exchange reserves of SAARC nations stands at USD 411 billion.

The idea of regional political and economic cooperation in South Asia was first raised in 2 May 1980 by Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman and the first summit was held in Dhaka on 8 December 1985, when the organization was established by the governments of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Since then the organization has expanded by accepting one new full member, Afghanistan, and several observer members.

The SAARC policies aim to promote welfare economics, collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia, and to accelerate socio-cultural development in the region. The SAARC has developed external relations by establishing permanent diplomatic relations with the EU, the UN (as an observer), and other multilateral entities. The official meetings of the leaders of each nation are held annually whilst the foreign ministers meet twice annually. The 18th SAARC Summit was held in Kathmandu from 26–27 November 2014.



### **3.2.3 South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)**

The South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) is an agreement reached on 6 January 2004 at the 12th SAARC summit in Islamabad, Pakistan. It created a free trade area of 1.6 billion people in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (as of 2011, the combined population is 1.8 billion people). The seven foreign ministers of the region signed a framework agreement on SAFTA to reduce customs duties of all traded goods to zero by the year 2016.

The SAFTA agreement came into force on 1 January 2006 and is operational following the ratification of the agreement by the seven governments. SAFTA requires the developing countries in South Asia (India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) to bring their duties down to 20 percent in the first phase of the two-year period ending in 2007. In the final five-year phase ending 2012, the 20 percent duty will be reduced to zero in a series of annual cuts. The least developed nations in South Asia (Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Maldives) have an additional three years to reduce tariffs to zero. India and Pakistan ratified the treaty in 2009, whereas Afghanistan as the 8th member state of the SAARC ratified the SAFTA protocol on the 4th of May 2011.

The objective of the agreement is to promote competition in the area and to provide equitable benefits to the countries involved. It aims to benefit the people of the country by bringing transparency and integrity among the nations. SAFTA was also formed in order to increase the level of trade and economic cooperation among the SAARC nations by reducing the tariff and barriers and also to provide special preference to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) among the SAARC nations.

### **3.2.4 Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)**

The Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), formerly known as the Indian Ocean Rim Initiative and Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC), is an international organization consisting of coastal states bordering the Indian Ocean. The IORA is a regional forum, tripartite in nature, bringing together representatives of Government, Business and Academia, for promoting co-operation and closer interaction among them. It is based on the principles of Open Regionalism for strengthening Economic Cooperation particularly on Trade Facilitation and Investment, Promotion as well as Social Development of the region. The Coordinating Secretariat of IORA is located at Ebene, Mauritius.

The objectives of IORA are as follows:

1. To promote sustainable growth and balanced development of the region and member states
2. To focus on those areas of economic cooperation which provide maximum opportunities for development, shared interest and mutual benefits
3. To promote liberalization, remove impediments and lower barriers towards a freer and enhanced flow of goods, services, investment, and technology within the Indian Ocean rim.

IORA members undertake projects for economic co-operation relating to trade facilitation and liberalization, promotion of foreign investment, scientific and technological exchanges, tourism, movement of natural persons and service providers on a non-discriminatory basis; and the development of infrastructure and human resources, poverty alleviation, promotion of maritime transport and related matters, cooperation in the fields of fisheries trade, research and management, aquaculture, education and training, energy, IT, health, protection of the environment, agriculture, disaster management.

### **3.3 The Doctrine of BIMSTEC**

BIMSTEC proposal was initiated in 1997 comprising Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. Though stalled by the 1997-98 financial and economic crises, since the holding of the first summit meeting of the member states in July 2004, BIMSTEC has come a long way to promote the idea of sub-regional cooperation comprising a region that has enormous untapped potential. This is a unique initiative in the sense its membership consists of nations from both South and Southeast Asian regions. The first level of convergence in consolidation of liberalization benefits is expected out of this initiatives understanding that both SAARC and ASEAN are at different levels of development in general. Later on, Nepal and Bhutan joined the initiative; the name has changed to Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation. BIMSTEC has a potential to increase the trade among member countries by taking advantage of their geographical location in the region of the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern coast of the Indian Ocean.

The uniqueness of BIMSETC is in multi-sectoral approach compared to other Asian blocs. This creates another layer of cooperation to ensure quicker integration. It started with initially with six sectors; viz. trade, technology, energy, transport, tourism and fisheries. These are extremely

important sectors of this sub-region. Later other areas have also been included such as agriculture, environment, culture, public health, people-to-people contact and counter- terrorism.

### 3.3.1 Priority Sectors

Six priority sectors of cooperation were identified at the 2nd Ministerial Meeting in Dhaka on 19 November 1998. They include the followings:

- Trade & Investment
- Transport & Communication
- Energy
- Tourism
- Technology
- Fisheries

After the 8th Ministerial Meeting in Dhaka on 18-19 December 2005, a number of new areas of cooperation emerged. The number of priority sectors of cooperation increased from 6 to 13. The 7 new sectors were discussed in the 1st BIMSTEC Summit and there has been various activities to enhance those co-operations ever since. The sectors are as follows;

- Agriculture
- Public Health
- Poverty Alleviation
- Counter-Terrorism & Transnational Crime
- Environment & Natural Disaster Management
- People-to-People Contact

The thirteenth Session of the BIMSTEC Senior Officials' Meeting recommended the inclusion of Climate Change as the 14th priority area of cooperation. The eleventh BIMSTEC Ministerial Meeting held in New Delhi in November 2008 endorsed this recommendation.

- Climate Change



Fig: 3.5- BIMSTEC Sectors

### 3.3.2 Chairmanship

BIMSTEC uses the alphabetical order for the Chairmanship. The Chairmanship of BIMSTEC has been taken in rotation commencing with Bangladesh (1997–1999), India (2000) Myanmar (2001–2002), Sri Lanka (2002–2003), Thailand (2003–2005), Bangladesh (2005–2006). Bhutan asked for the skip. So it's turned to India (2006–2009). In November 2009, Myanmar hosted the 12th Ministerial Meeting and assumed BIMSTEC Chairmanship. The 13th Ministerial Meeting also chaired by Myanmar, which was held in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar on 22 January 2011. Nepal formally took over the new Chairmanship as on 4 March 2014. Sumith Nakandala of Sri Lanka became the first Secretary General of BIMSTEC.

### **3.3.3 Cooperation with Asian Development Bank (ADB)**

The ADB has become BIMSTEC's development partner since 2005, to undertake a study which is designed to help promote and improve transport infrastructure and logistic among the BIMSTEC countries. So far, ADB has already finished the project so called BIMSTEC Transport Infrastructure and Logistic Study (BTILS). The final report of the said study from ADB has already been conveyed to all members and being awaited for the feedback. Other fields of cooperation will be designed later on.

### **3.3.4 BIMSTEC Free Trade Area Framework Agreement**

BIMSTEC member countries agreed to establish the BIMSTEC Free Trade Area Framework Agreement in order to stimulate trade and investment in the parties, and attract outsiders to trade with and invest in BIMSTEC at a higher level. All members, except Bangladesh because of domestic procedure, became signatories to the Framework Agreement in the 6th Ministerial Meeting, as witnessed by the Prime Minister of Thailand and BIMSTEC's Foreign Ministers.

Bangladesh later joined the Framework Agreement on 25 June 2004. The Trade Negotiating Committee (TNC) was set up and had its 1st Meeting in Bangkok on 7–8 September 2004. As stated in the adopted Terms of Reference, Thailand would be the permanent chair of TNC although the host country shall be rotated. The chair and each country's chief negotiator act as TNC's spokespersons, while TNC's chairperson will report the result via STEOM to the Trade and Economic Ministerial Meeting. TNC's negotiation area covers trade in goods and services, investment, economic cooperation, as well as trade facilitations and also technical assistance for LDCs in BIMSTEC. It was agreed that once negotiation on trade in goods is completed, the TNC would then proceed with negotiation on trade in services and investment.

## **3.4 Modus Operandi**

BIMSTEC meets regularly at different levels. Each type of Meeting is tasked with unique responsibilities, but is closely interrelated to one another (BIMSTEC Organizational Chart). The Country holding the Chairmanship of BIMSTEC is responsible for the conduct of regular meetings, including the BIMSTEC Summit, Ministerial Meeting, Senior Officials' Meeting and BIMSTEC Working Group Meeting. The main working mechanism of BIMSTEC is categorized as follows:

### **3.4.1 BIMSTEC Summit**

Summit is the highest policy making and decision making body which is comprised of head of State or head of government level delegation from member states.

### **3.4.2 Ministerial Meetings**

Ministerial Meeting is divided into the area of foreign affairs (MM) and the area of trade and economic affairs (TEMM). While the Foreign Ministerial Meeting acts as prime mover determining the overall policy as well as recommendations for the Leaders' Summit, Trade and Economic Ministerial Meeting monitors the progress in the Trade and Investment Sector as well as FTA policy.

### **3.4.3 Foreign Ministerial Meetings**

It is the second apex forum of BIMSTEC next to the Summit Meeting of BIMSTEC, and the second highest policy-making body attended by the External/Foreign Ministers of Member states. The Ministerial Meeting is preceded by the Senior Official's Meeting and is represented by the Senior Official's (Foreign Secretaries) of the Member States.

### **3.4.4 Trade/Economic Ministerial Meetings**

The TEMM consists of the Trade/Economic Ministers of the Member States, assisted by the Senior Trade/Economic Officials Meeting that provides inputs to the Ministerial Meeting. Trade/Economic Ministers Meetings are mandated to follow up and accelerate the implementation of economic activities.

### **3.4.5 Operational Body**

The Senior Officials' Meeting is divided into the area of foreign affairs (SOM) and the area of trade and economic affairs (STEOM). Permanent secretaries of the foreign affairs and that of trade and economic affairs will be the delegations to their respective forum.

### **3.4.6 Senior Officials' Meeting**

The Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) precedes the Ministerial Meeting and is represented by the Senior Officials of the Foreign Ministries of the Member States at the Foreign Secretary Level. A representative from the Ministry of Commerce /Trade is also inducted in the delegation. The SOM helps the Ministerial Meeting in monitoring and providing overall direction to the BIMSTEC activities. It is therefore the most important policy level organ of the BIMSTEC Grouping reporting ultimately to the Ministerial organ.

### **3.4.7 Senior Trade/Economic Officials' Meetings**

The Senior Trade/Economic Officials Meeting (STEOM) is an operational body comprising Senior Officials of the Trade/Commerce Ministry of the Member States and representative from

Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This meeting precedes the Ministerial Meeting and reports to the TEMM.

#### **3.4.8 Business Forum and Economic Forum**

Two forums under the STEOM allow active participation of the private sector. In the Business Forum, private sector representatives from the BIMSTEC Member States meet and discuss various issues. Results from the Business Forum will be forwarded to Economic Forum where the private sector has an opportunity to discuss freely with representatives from the public sector from Member States. The Economic Forum will then report outcomes of its meetings to the STEOM.

#### **3.4.9 Coordinating Body**

The Chairman of the BWG rotates along with the Chairmanship of the BIMSTEC. The BWG reports to the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM). The Meeting is held about monthly to review the progress of and ensure coordination among different activities. BWG Meetings are being held in the BIMSTEC Secretariat, Dhaka chaired by Nepal.

#### **3.4.10 Expert Group Meeting**

The Lead Countries of the 13 priority sectors of cooperation and 15 sub-sectors are to host expert group meetings of their responsible sectors regularly and report the result to the BIMSTEC Working Group in Bangkok (BWG) via respective Embassies to Thailand. The result will then be further reported to the SOM.

## **3.5 BIMSTEC and Bangladesh**

### **3.5.1 Trade Performance**

Bangladesh and her relationship with other BIMSTEC countries could be justified considering trade performance along with other scenario. There are some significant changes has endowed in trade performance of Bangladesh with BIMSTEC member countries after BIMSTEC era.

### 3.5.2 Export Performance

Total export of Bangladesh to BIMSTEC countries were BDT238.95 Crore in 1994-95 which was increased to BDT2159.30 Crore by the year 2007. Moreover, there was a tremendous change in average total export of Bangladesh to other BIMSTEC countries from BDT199.56 Crore (before BIMSTEC) to BDT1036.42 Crore (after BIMSTEC). In addition, on average there was an export decline of 18.31% before inception of BIMSTEC while there was an average growth of export of 53.23% after BIMSTEC era. Bangladesh has only 1.53% of total export on an average to BIMSTEC countries before its functioning and it was increased to 2.58% on an average after BIMSTEC. If country wise export from Bangladesh to BIMSTEC countries are considered, it is found that there was an export growth on an average 4% to Bhutan, 67% to Myanmar, 3% to India and 74% to Nepal before initiation of BIMSTEC. But after inception of BIMSTEC, there were export growth on average 41% to Bhutan, 67% to Myanmar, 30% to India and 86% to Nepal. So, it is concluded that the export performance of Bangladesh with member countries has increased after functioning of BIMSTEC.

### 3.5.3 Import Performance

Import of Bangladesh had been influenced by the BIMSTEC. The total import of Bangladesh from BIMSTEC countries was BDT4141.89 crore on an average per year before its inception while the average amount of import from BIMSTEC countries was BDT12, 368.53 crore on average after BIMSTEC initiation. Total average import growth was decreased from 21.12% to 19.53% after BIMSTEC era. However, contribution in import of Bangladesh from the BIMSTEC countries increased from 15.70% before commencement of BIMSTEC to 17.37% after inception of BIMSTEC. Country wise growth of import before BIMSTEC were 66%, 25%, 17%, 835%, 24% and 2% from Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand respectively while these were 26%, 19%, 65%, 116%, 16% and 22% after foundation of BIMSTEC correspondingly. So, it is concluded that the import performance of Bangladesh with member countries is in satisfactory level after BIMSTEC. The average import growth has decreased after functioning of BIMSTEC.

### 3.5.4 Trade Balance

Trade Balance of Bangladesh is an important criterion that can be considered for evaluating her performance and gain from BIMSTEC. On an average the amount trade deficit of Bangladesh with BIMSTEC countries was BDT3, 942.33 Crore before its inception while it was increased to on an average of BDT11, 332.10 Crore after BIMSTEC era. Growth of trade balance had



decreased from 24.11% to 21.11% after BIMSTEC. There were 74%, 26%, 993%, (17%), (447%) and 4% of growth of trade balance of Bangladesh with Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand respectively before BIMSTEC period while these were 36%, 19%, 75%, 448%, (127%) and 25% respectively after BIMSTEC. So, the trade balance of Bangladesh has improved after functioning of BIMSTEC. The average trade balance has decreased after functioning of BIMSTEC. (24.11% to 21.11%). Now, we shall see the change of trade deficit statistically with t-test for justify significant. From the test of hypothesis (table 5), the output listing contains the t-value (1.750) and 2-tailed p-value (.222). The 95% confidence interval of (7100.03869) and upper value 2994.38535 is also shown on the table. Since the p-value of .222 is more than .05 the difference between the means is insignificant. In other words, it can be said that the change of trade deficit of Bangladesh is not significant after functioning of BIMSTEC. Finally, it is said that the trade performance of Bangladesh has improved after functioning of BIMSTEC but the change of trade deficit is not significant statistically.

### **3.5.5 Elimination of Political Disputes**

Bangladesh has some dispute issues with India and Myanmar. Elimination of political crisis among the member countries will cause the success of economic integration. Bangladesh has to develop good relationship with member countries.

### **3.5.6 Arrangement for Regional Transport and Communications Infrastructure**

Implementation of Asian high way is essential for success of economic integration. Bangladesh has to develop transportation and communication infrastructure. The Myanmar is the only feasible route of Bangladesh for communicating with east and south East Asia. But the proposed route of ESCAP of Asian high way is not covering this desired route. So, Bangladesh has to take bilateral initiative to develop the road communication with Myanmar.

## **3.6 Opportunities**

### **3.6.1 Removal of Protectionism**

The countries take the protectionist strategies with the member countries which causes the low trade among the member countries. So, implementation of openness of economy can ensure higher trade among the member countries of different economic integration. Separate foreign policy can be made for maintaining harmonious trade relationships.

### **3.6.2 Outburst of Other Regional Agreements**

The member countries made some bilateral and multilateral agreement with countries outside of the region which complicate the implementation of the economic integration. So, there should be common policy with other non-member countries.

### **3.6.3 Centralization of Political and Economic Authority**

To ensure political and economic harmony in international relationship, uniqueness in expression of opinion and dealing is an important issue. Countries having provinces may sometimes face the problem of decentralized decision which may not be same with that one of the central government. Different strategy of central and provisional Government with same country may hamper its relationship.

### **3.6.4 Opportunity of Agriculture, Textiles, Tourism Sectors**

Agriculture, textiles and tourism contribute a good amount in national income. A sustainable market of these three can be comprised with a large part of Asian region like India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Nepal, Bhutan and some other countries. Among the member countries of different block can create both demand and supply for tourism, agriculture, and textiles among them.

### **3.6.5 Reduction of Non-Tariff Barriers**

Non-tariff barriers include cultural, political, social barriers. Elimination of barriers is an emerging issue for expanding international trade. Mutual agreement of member countries for removing non-tariff barriers is essential.

### **3.6.6 Strengthen the Secretariat**

A secretariat of BIMSTEC is not enjoying full autonomy. Member governments are reluctant to ensure autonomy to the secretariats. As a result, the relationship among the member countries is not developed enough to serve the objectives for which they were established.

## **3.7 Challenges**

After 11 years of signing the Framework Agreement of BIMSTEC BFTA, the members could not gain much from that. BIMSTEC has fourteen priority areas with less achievement. Practical areas for way forward regarding the implementation of Plan of Actions of BIMSTEC is needed.

The aims and objectives of both SAARC and BIMSTEC are quite similar and there are possibilities of duplication of their functions. SAARC Secretary General has various bindings but BIMSTEC Secretary General has more scope and mandate to undertake his own priorities.

Small areas should be started with to move forward to bigger issues. The biggest challenge is the insignificant amount of intra-regional trade, so member states should concentrate on converting the informal trades to formal trade.

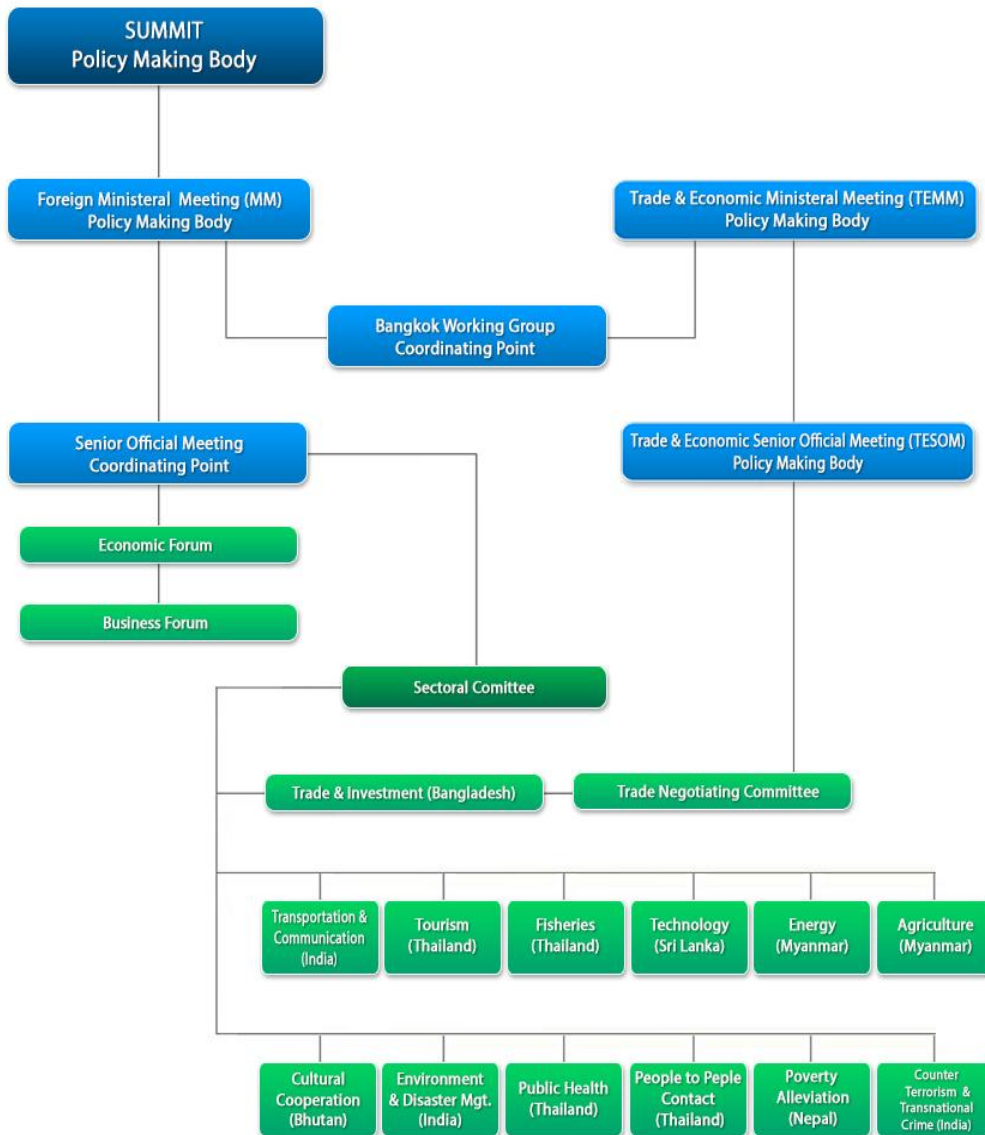
The main stumbling block of SAARC is the India-Pakistan rivalry. Such problems are not seen among BIMSTEC countries. Moreover, India will be very cooperative towards BIMSTEC as it has interests on it. There is a need to focus in whole on India's market, focus on gas, hydroelectricity and energy cooperation. In Myanmar, there are huge lands available and Bangladesh can concentrate on utilizing those resources.

There has been several misconceptions about BIMSTEC that cannot be resolved until one looks deeply into the issue. Peoples of South, East and Southeast Asia have never looked towards or into near neighbors closely. One group thinks of BIMSTEC as countries of this organization do not have political problems, which is a plus point and it is possible to build on this. Services should be included as a sector because in this sector all countries can cooperate apart from trade. There are great opportunities in service sector in countries like Myanmar, India and Thailand. The Secretary General of BIMSTEC should take note of it and to try to find out ways to ensure easy access of services into each country. For example, architectural service from Bangladesh can go to India, Myanmar or other member countries to build structures. This might energize the BIMSTEC to a cooperative sector

### 3.8 Rhetorical Predicaments

Bangladesh has become the member of economic blocs. The research aim is to evaluate the trade gain of Bangladesh from the BIMSTEC. The trade performance of Bangladesh with integrated countries will be analyzed to measure the gains and the strategies recommended are mentioned for development of trade performance. The export performance of Bangladesh with member countries has increased after functioning of BIMSTEC. The average import growth has decreased after functioning of BIMSTEC. The trade balance of Bangladesh has improved after functioning of BIMSTEC. The average trade balance has decreased after functioning of BIMSTEC (24.11% to 21.11%) but the change of trade deficit is not significant statistically. The export import ratio is increasing after functioning of BIMSTEC. For development of trade performance of Bangladesh the various measures should be taken: elimination of political disputes, removal of protectionism, outburst of other regional agreements, elimination of

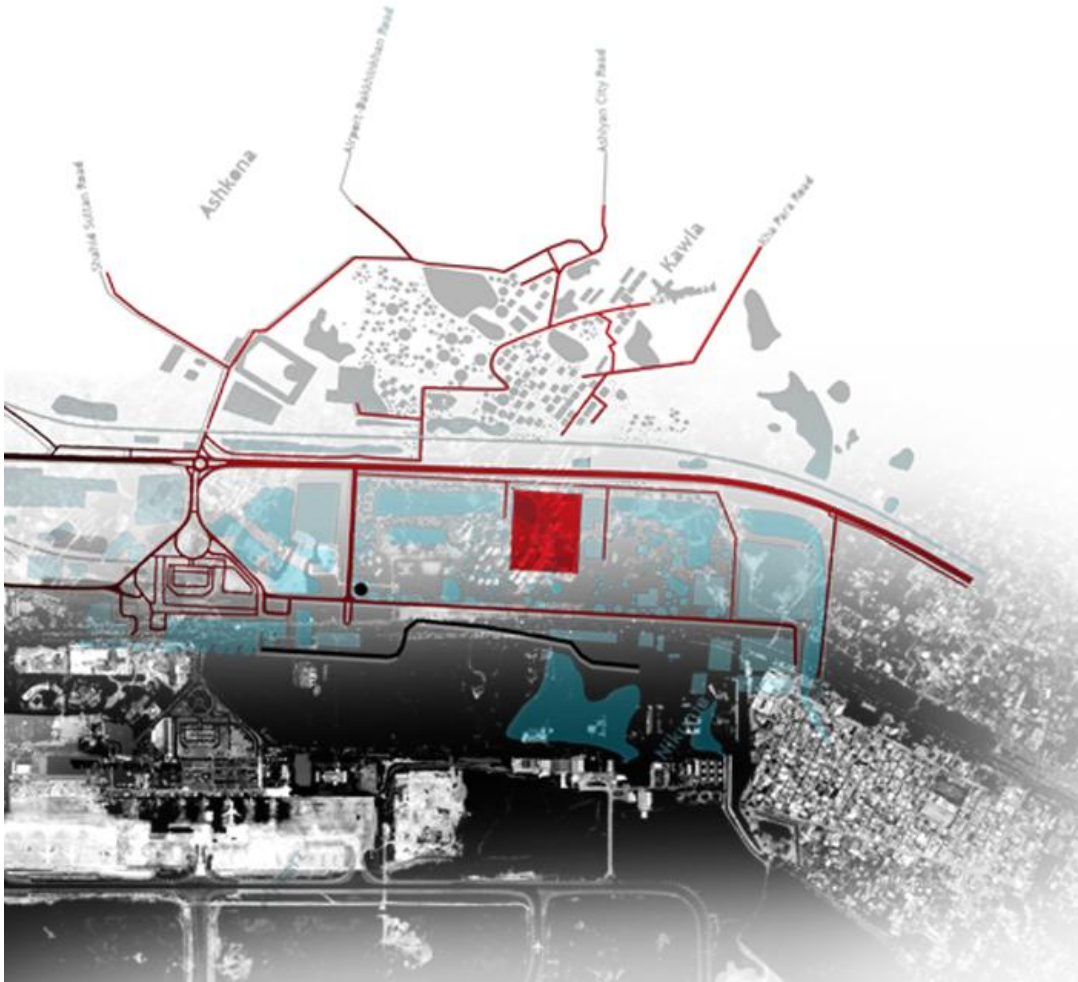
bureaucratic inactivity, centralization of political and economic authority, identification of new market for export , arrangement for regional transport and communications infrastructure, strengthen the secretariats, inclusion of services and investment, reduction of non-tariff barriers, opportunity of agriculture, textiles, tourism sectors, centralization of political and economic authority. The BIMSTEC countries include both developing countries and LDCs and therefore, they are characterized by higher tariff barriers on their imports, vis-à-vis their developed counterparts. It was expected that while on one hand the preferential treatment would allow the countries to gain enhanced access in each other's' market; the 'enabling clause' provision would provide them the requisite safeguard to protect the sensitive domestic sectors on the other. Moreover apart from the tariff barriers, it was expected that the trade facilitation measures would significantly lower the level of transaction costs, which currently put a downward pressure on the intra-regional trade volume. Looking into the current trade dynamics of BIMSTEC countries, it is observed that there is considerable scope for enhanced intra-bloc trade once the FTA (Free Trade Area) is in place, when the dynamic effects would set in. Moreover, apart from the trade in final products, trade in intermediate products is also likely to increase within BIMSTEC, resulting from possible production integration among the members.



## ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

# CHAPTER 04: CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

Dhaka is one of the most densely populated cities in the world. Millions of people dwell in this capital city mainly for work, business, etc. To meet the needs of accommodation for the growing population of Dhaka, the city was extended towards north by developing the outskirts of the city center. Due to which the development of the northern areas like Uttara, Banani, Tongi was set in pace in the past years.



## 4.1 Connecting Road Network with Dhaka City

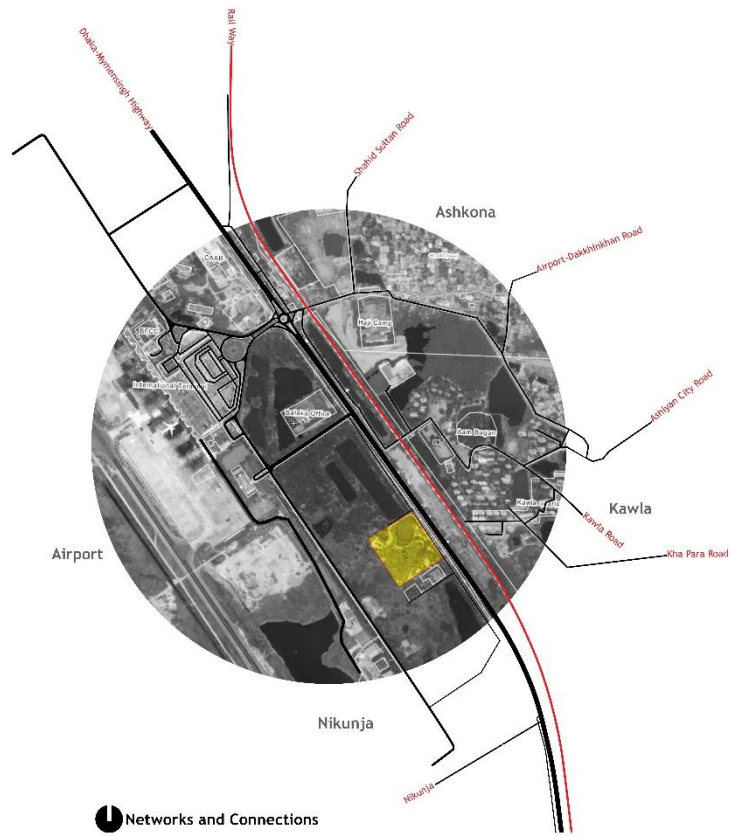


Fig: 4.2- Map showing connecting road network with Dhaka city

## 4.2 Infrastructural Network with Dhaka City

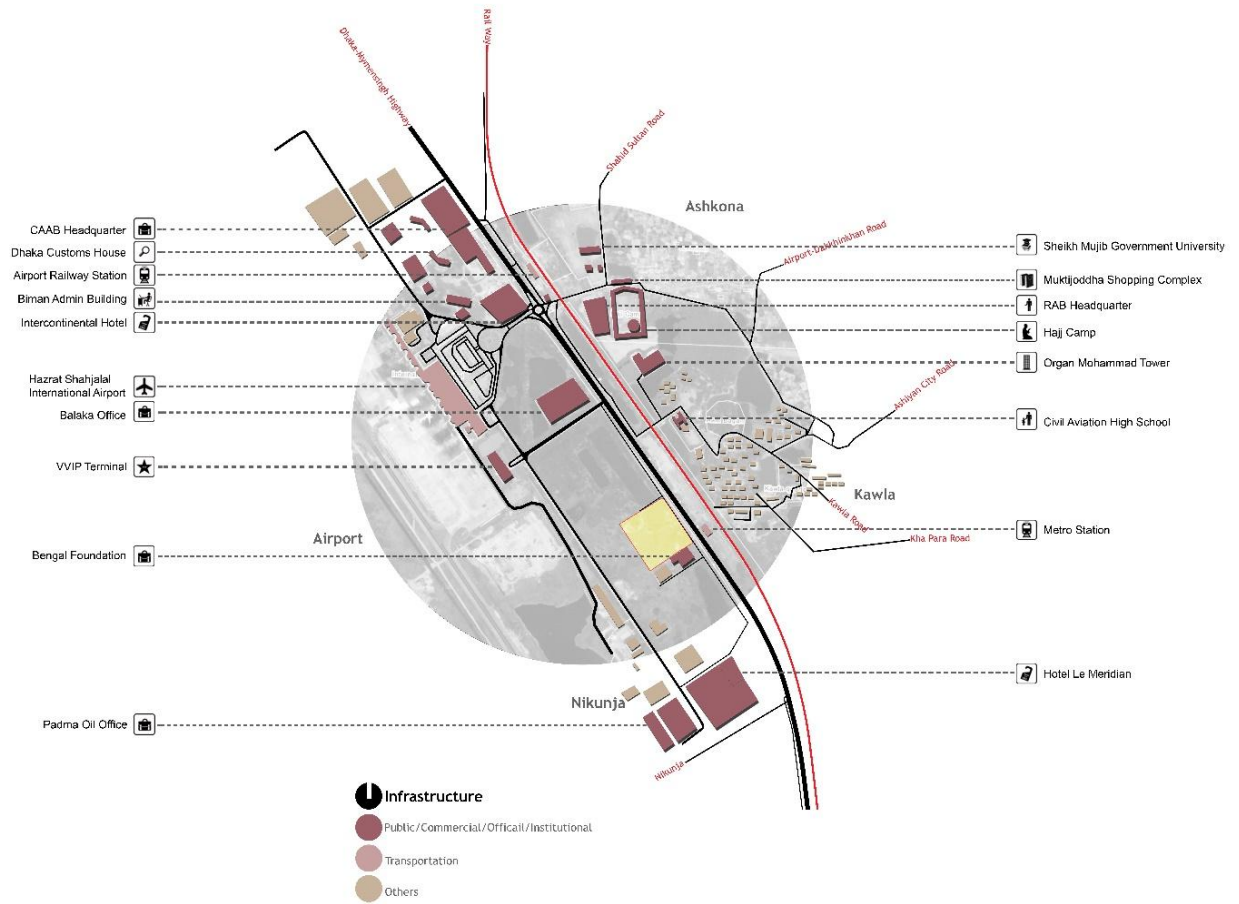


Fig: 4.3- Map showing infrastructural connection



### 4.3 Water Body Network with Dhaka City

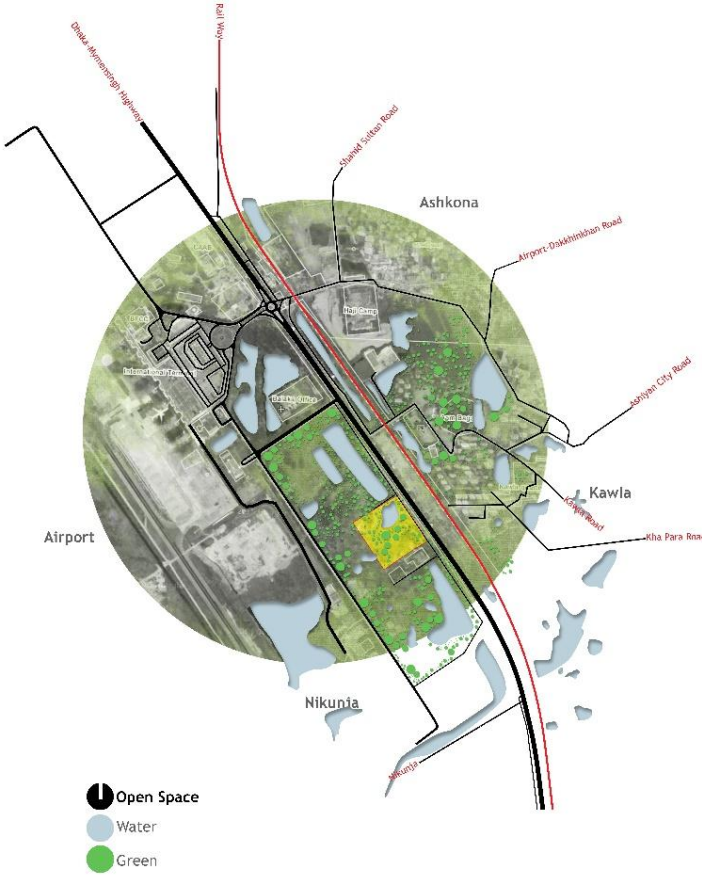


Fig: 4.4-Map showing water and green.

## 4.4 Area around the site

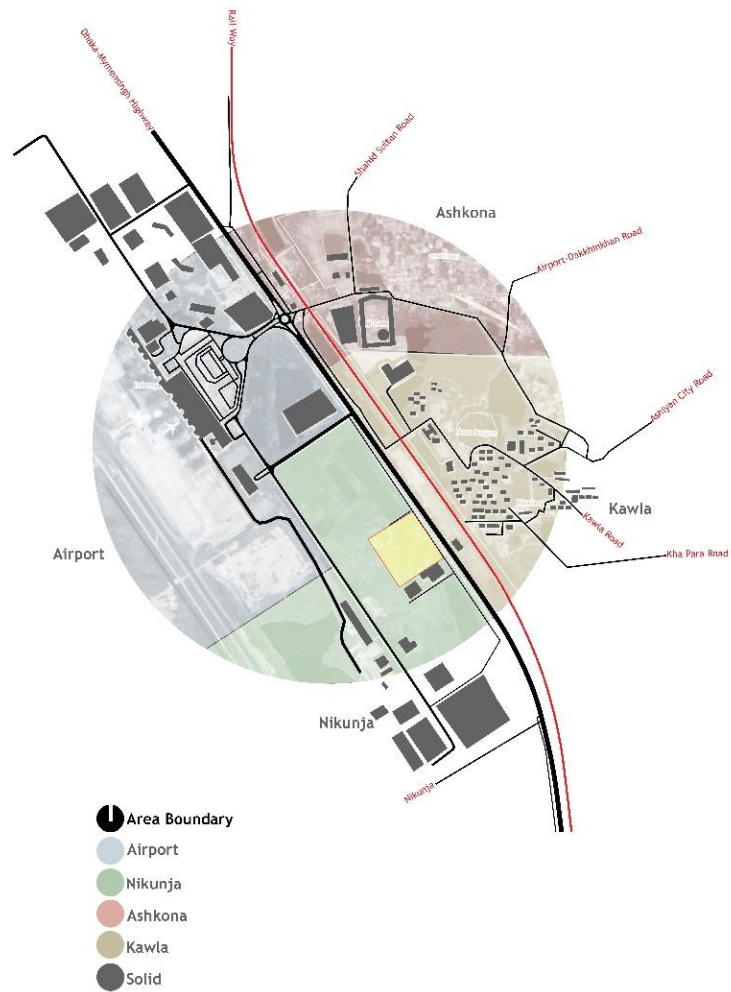


Fig: 4.4-Map showing area boundary.

# 4.5 Conclusion



Fig: 4.5-Section showing the site.

## CHAPTER 05: CASE STUDY

### 5.1 United Nations Headquarters

#### 5.1.1 Information

**Architect:** Wallace K. Harrison

**Location:** Manhattan, New York City, New York, United States

**Design Team:** N.D. Bassov , Gaston Brunfaut , Ernest Cormier, Le Corbusier , Liang Ssu-cheng, Sven Markelius , Anne-Claus Messenger , Oscar Niemeyer , Howard Robertson , G.A. Soilleux , Garrett Gruber , and Julio Villamajo .

**Project Year:** 1952

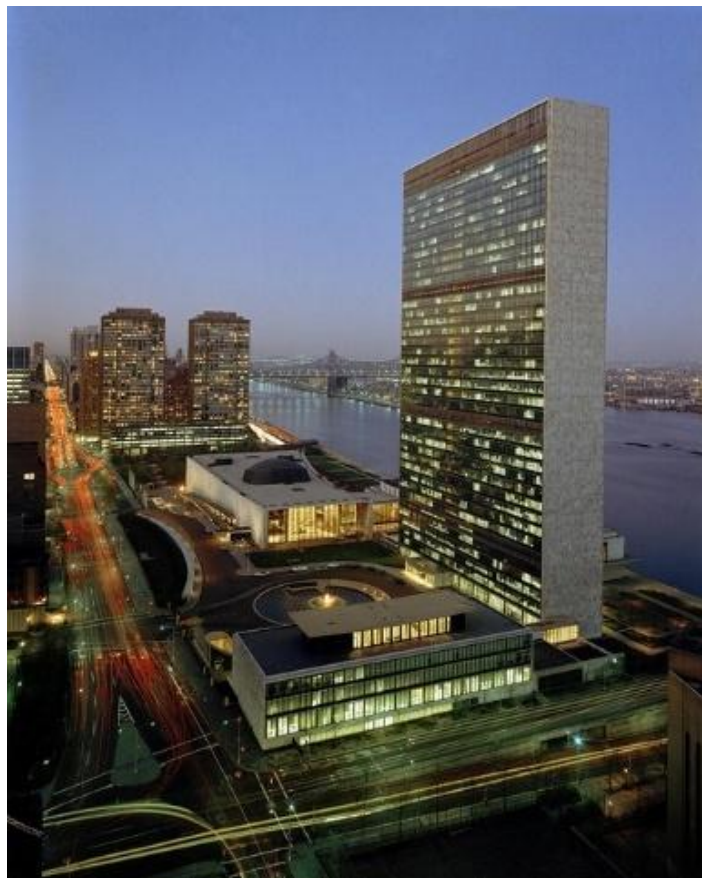


Fig:5.1-Night view of the United Nations Headquarters.

### 5.1.2 Background

Two years after the largest international peacekeeping organization was founded, the United Nations began searching for the location of their world headquarters. After numerous offers from cities around North America, the United Nations settled on a 17 acre plot of land on the banks of the East River in New York City after John D. Rockefeller donated the land. (Harrison, 1952)



Fig:5.2- Old images of the project.

One of the most impressive feats by the United Nations after having just successfully created an international peacekeeping organization was the group of architects that they were able to assemble together to design their headquarters. After commissioning Wallace K. Harrison – private architectural advisor to the Rockefeller family, architects from each of the founding nations came to New York to take part in the design of the United Nations.

### 5.1.3 Structures

The complex includes a number of major buildings. While the Secretariat building is most predominantly featured in depictions of the headquarters, it also includes the domed General Assembly building, the Dag Hammarskjöld Library, as well as the Conference and Visitors Center, which is situated between the General Assembly and Secretariat buildings, and can be seen only from FDR Drive or the East River. Just inside the perimeter fence of the complex stands a line of flagpoles where the flags of all 193 UN member states, plus the UN flag, are flown in English alphabetical order.

Large scale protests, demonstrations, and other gatherings directly on First Avenue are rare. Some gatherings have taken place in Ralph Bunche Park, but it is too small to accommodate large demonstrations. The closest location where the New York City Police Department usually allows demonstrators is Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza at 47th Street and First Avenue, one block away from the visitors' entrance, four blocks away from the entrance used by top-level diplomats, and five blocks away from the general staff entrance.

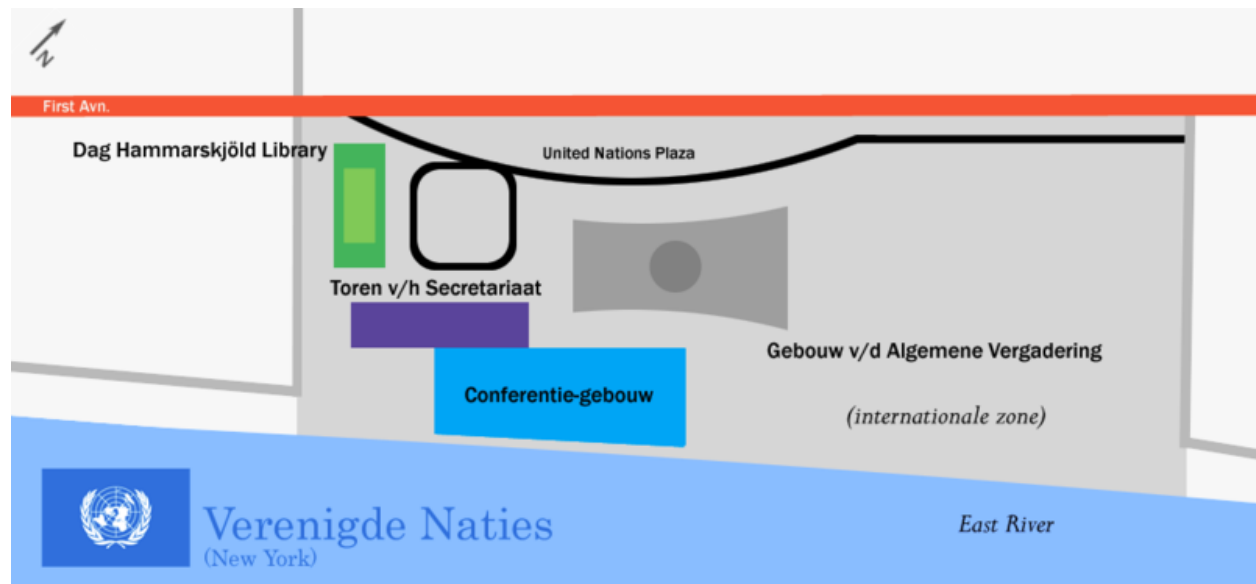


Fig:5.3- The green rectangle is the Dag Hammarskjöld Library, the purple rectangle is the Secretariat, the blue trapezoid is the Conference Building, and the grey shape is the General Assembly Building.

5.1.4 Details



Fig:5.4- Interior and exterior spaces.

## 5.2 Google Headquarters

### 5.2.1 Information

**Architects:** BIG and Heatherwick Studio

**Location:** California, United States

**Project Year:** 2015



Fig: 5.4- Bird's eye view of the headquarter.



### 5.2.2 Background

The 18.6-acre (7.5 hectare) site is located just east of the company's current headquarters, known as the Googolplex, on the opposite side of Charleston Park in Mountain View. Google has leased the Charleston East site since 2007 but hasn't moved forward with any plans there until now – despite having permission to build 595,000 square feet (55,000 square meters) of office and commercial space.

The future of work, according to Google, will take place in woodland glades and wildflower meadows, next to trickling streams and verdant allotments, among bike paths and yoga classes and gushing fountains, with fresh produce on tap. It will be a pastoral utopia-with-Wi-Fi, all safely swept beneath a series of gigantic glass tents. The proposal takes the form of a series of vast greenhouses, nestling like misshapen dew drops in the suburban landscape of Mountain View, beneath which a flexible series of structures can accommodate all manner of interdisciplinary, cross-pollinating, and hot-desking tasks. And lot of swoopy bike paths.



Fig: 5.5- landscape of Mountain View

### 5.2.3 Structures

The idea is simple. Instead of constructing immovable concrete buildings, lightweight block-like structures have been created which can be moved around easily. Large translucent canopies will cover each site, controlling the climate inside yet letting in light and air. With trees, landscaping, cafes, and bike paths weaving through these structures, it is aimed to blur the distinction between our buildings and nature. New bike paths and retail space have been integrated throughout the master plan, providing opportunities for locals, while the enhancement of burrowing owl habitats and the widening creek beds promise to “bring new life” to the city’s unique landscape.

Working among nature is at the core of the design, with images showing the office modules draped with vines and climbing plants, and Googlers working outside on laptops beneath trees. But it’s not going to be any old nature. Not like the trees in pots that have been so underwhelming in the promised “sky garden” of London’s Walkie Talkie. As Heatherwick puts it, sounding like some botanical alchemist, it’s about “how you can augment, or turn the dial up more on that nature.” And it’s a super-charged pastoral dream made possible year-round by the great glass tents.



Fig: 5.6- Idea Sketch

#### 5.1.4 Details



Fig: 5.7- Interior and exterior spaces

## 5.3 National Parliament Building

### 5.1.1 Information

**Architects:** Louis I. Kahn, Philadelphia, U.S.A., with David Wisdom and Associates (after 1979), Philadelphia, U.S.A.

**Location:** Dhaka, Bangladesh

**Project Year:** 1962- 1983



Fig: 5.7- The National Assembly Building at the heart of lush of green.

### 5.3.2 Background

The National Assembly Building was conceptually conceived in 1959 by the government of Pakistan as an extension to their parliamentary headquarters. It wasn't until 1962 that Louis Kahn was commissioned to design the governmental headquarters. However, in March of 1971 construction was halted as Bangladesh had declared independence from Pakistan. Originally, Kahn had intended to make a building of monumental presence, but after Bangladesh had officially broke from Pakistani rule in December of 1971 the project became much more of a symbol of democracy and pride for the Bengali people.

As impressive as the National Assembly Building's coming of age is, Louis Kahn's design is the most intriguing aspect of the project. As mentioned before modern architecture does not bode well with identity; its identity sits within the autonomous dichotomy of modern architects and their work far from culture and architectural precedents. The National Assembly Building is unique in the sense that it is modernist in principle, but it is a project deeply rooted in its context, the citizens, and Bangali vernacular. With most modern buildings, it can be placed almost anywhere in the world without much fuss, which does not exactly work with the National Assembly. Kahn's designed called for simplistic local materials that were readily available and could be implemented in distinctly similar ways that would protect against the harsh desert climate integrating a modern building into an otherwise non-modern context.



Fig: 5.8- The National Assembly Building surrounded by water.

### 5.3.3 Structures

The National Assembly Building sits as a massive entity in the Bengali desert; there are eight halls that are concentrically aligned around the parliamentary grand chamber, which is not only a metaphor for placing the new democratic government at the heart of the building. It also is part of Kahn's design objectives to optimize spatial configurations where the supporting programs (offices, hotels for parliamentary officials, and a restaurant) project out of the center volume. The entire complex is fabricated out of poured in place concrete with inlaid white marble, which is not only a modernist statement of power and presence, but is more of a testament to the local materials and values. The sheer mass of the monumentally scaled National Assembly and the artificial lake surrounding the building act as a natural insulator and cooling system that also begin to create interesting spatial and lighting conditions.

The geometric shapes found on the different faces of the façade add a dramatic impact to the overall composition of the building. The geometric shapes are abstracted forms found in traditional Bengali culture that are meant to create a marriage of old and new cultural identities, as well as, serve as light wells and a natural environmental control system for the interior. For Kahn, light was an important aspect in the design of a building, not just as a way to illuminate a space, but rather conceptualizing light as a creator of space.

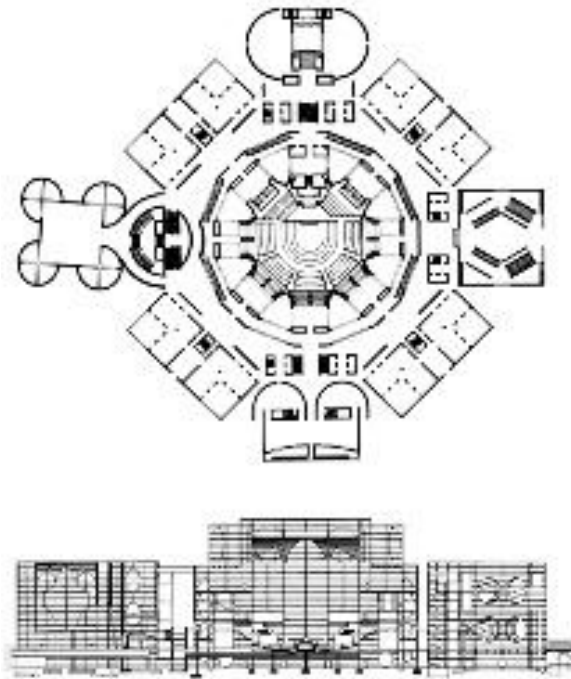


Fig: 5.9- The National Assembly Building plan and section.

### 5.3.4 Details

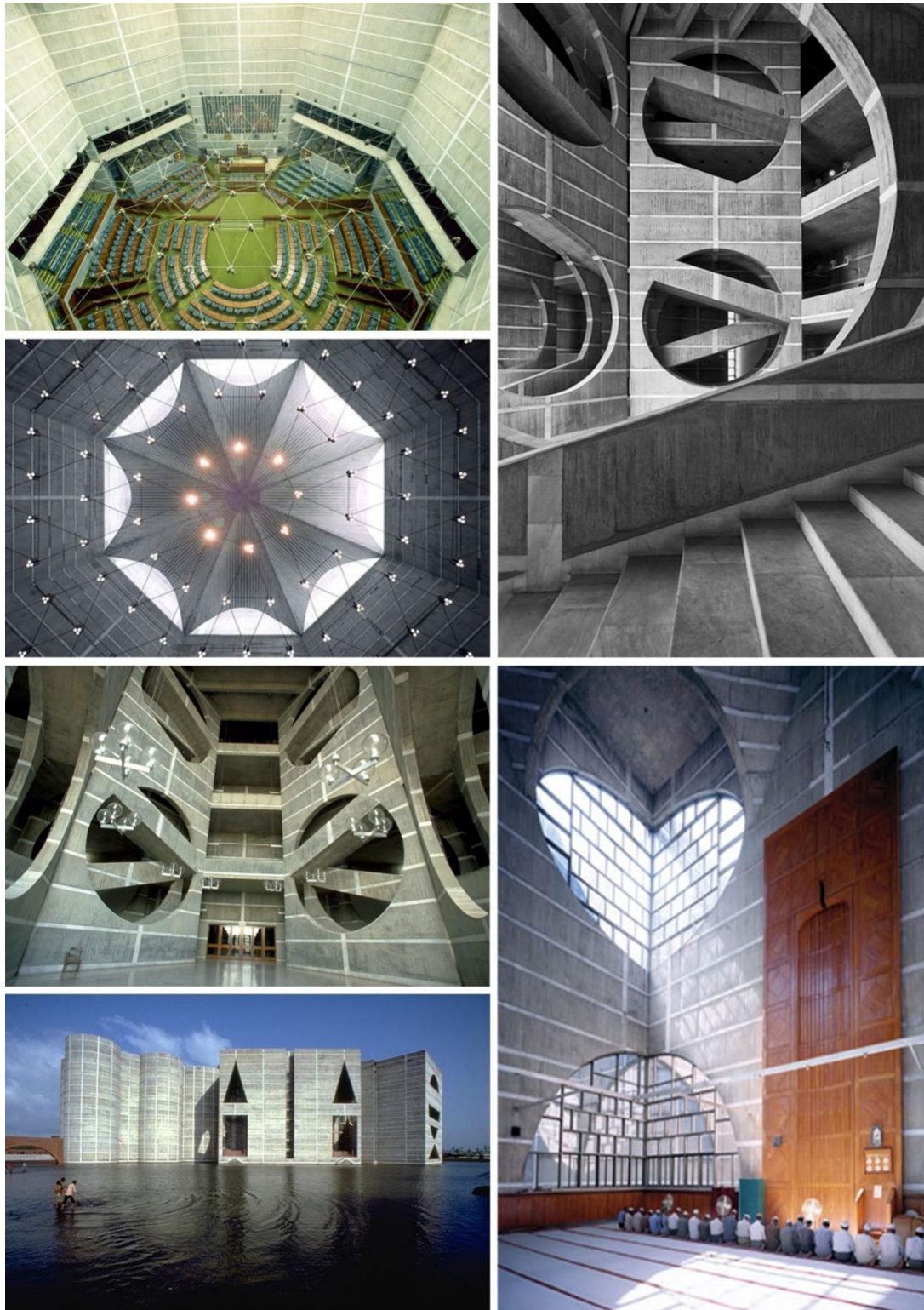


Fig: 5.10- Interior and exterior spaces

# CHAPTER 6: PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

## 6.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with developing and understanding the requirements of the program and the functional spaces. There are some specific programs for this project, and it is very important to have thorough understanding of how the programs derived and the space took shape.

The basic understanding of the programmatic requirements of the project could be gathered from the literature overview. There it is strongly established that for such a project to be successful it needs to facilitate creative and innovative areas and the programs needs to be questioned and modified to serve the current demands of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The program has been selected to make the complex more public. The headquarter houses all the functions which create a suitable ambience for carrying out the office work. The programs are thought of to be flexible in nature. This will ensure the facilities continual vibrant ambience and provide an opportunity of change and variety according to time

As the site is of accurate size for the project, the existing rules and regulations regarding the site and functions are well under the limits. The functional extents and area requirements of the programs are derived from various local and international case studies, Time Saves Standards, The Architect's handbook. Then as the programs developed alongside the design, the central idea influenced different aspects of both program and design. Ultimately the functional areas are highly influenced by the design and scale of the project.

## 6.2 Maximum Ground Coverage

- Site Area,  $A = 10 \text{ acres} = 435,600 \text{ sqft}$
- Road width around the site =  $100\text{ft}(\text{highest}) = 30.48000\text{m}$

So, for public spaces, FAR = 5.5 MGC = 50% of A =  $217800\text{sq.ft}$

Setback for the site:

- Front = 1.5 m
- Back = 3 m
- Each side = 3 m



<b>PROGRAMS</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>SQUARE FEET PER PROGRAM</b>	<b>TOTAL SQUAREFEET</b>
<b><u>Administration Building</u></b>			<b>44356</b>
Secretary General	01	20 X 30	600
P.A to Secretary General	01	8 X 10	80
Secretary	07	12 X 10	840
P.A to Secretary	07	8 X 6	336
Waiting Room	01	15 X 20	300
Conference Room	05	30 X 20	3000
Planning and Doctrine Department	01	4000	4000
HR Department	01	3000	3000
Budget Department	01	2500	2500
Logistics Department	01	2000	2000
R & D Department	01	2500	2500
Press and Media liaison Department	01	3000	3000
Legal Advising Department	01	1500	1500
Library	01	2000	2000
Seminar Room	03	1500	4500
Auditorium	01	6500	6500
Recreation Space	01	1500	1500
Cafeteria	01	1500	1500
Pantry	01	800	800
Prayer Space	01	800	800
Reception and Information	01	2000	2000
Toilet	10	5 X 6	300
Store	01	800	800
<b><u>PUBLIC SPACE</u></b>			<b>18100</b>
Multiplex Theatre	01	6000	6000
Interaction Center	01	2000	2000
Exhibition Hall	01	4000	4000
Souvenir Shop	01	1500	1500
Restaurant	01	4000	4000
Toilets	20	5 X 6	600
<b><u>MULTIPURPOSE COMPLEX</u></b>			<b>21350</b>
Reception and Information	01	2000	2000
Guest Accommodation	10	20 X 15	3000
Staff Accommodation	20	12 X 10	2400
Fine Dining	01	1200	1200
Kitchen	01	1200	1200

Catering Store	01	1000	1000
Lounge	01	2000	2000
Games Room	01	2000	2000
Recreation Room	01	1500	1500
Gymnasium	01	2000	2000
Library and Study	01	2000	2000
Wash Rooms/Toilets	35	5 X 6	1050

**PARKING**

200 Car Parking Facility	200	120	24000
Parking Lot for Other Vehicles	01	6000	6000

**OTHERS FACILITIES**

Fire Protection Equipment Room	02	500	1000
Service and Maintenance Room	02	1000	2000
Generator Room	03	1000	3000
Sub-Station(power)	02	2000	4000
Pump Room	03	600	1800
Laundry	03	1000	3000
Water Reservoir	02	3000	6000

**TOTAL SQUARE FEET**

**134606**

**30% Circulation**

**40382**

**GRAND TOTAL SQUARE  
FEET**

**174988**

# CHAPTER 7: DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

## 7.1 Thought Process

BIMSTEC has a few objectives basing on which they implicate their opportunities in different sectors for effective development.



Fig: 7.1- Objectives

### Oppurtunities

- Public Health and Poverty Allevation**  
traditional medicine fair,charity,medical checkup, awareness
- Trade and Investment**  
trade fair of intra-BIMSTEC Investment
- Transport and Communication**  
place branding and sharing of ideas and expertise
- Environment and Diaster management**  
workshop and camapin on environmental awareness
- Fisheries and Agriculture**  
planting day and aquaculture
- Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime**  
counter terrorism day celebrated
- Science and Technology**  
regional school and college science fair and exachnge of new ideas

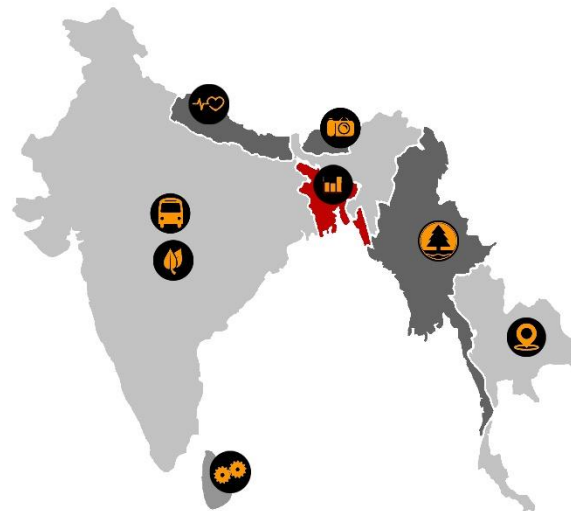


Fig: 7.2- Opportunities

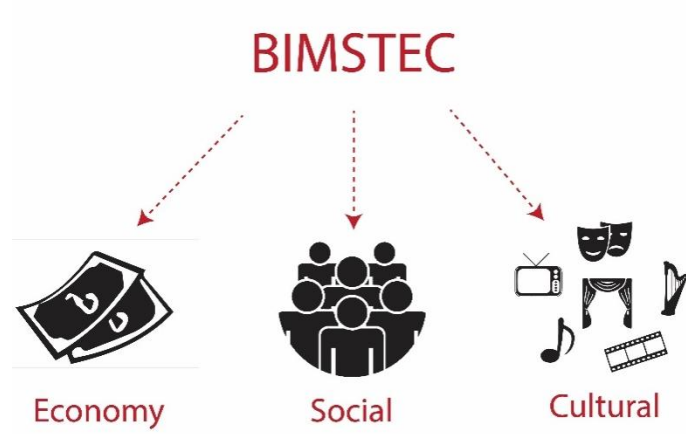


Fig: 7.3- Showing what BIMSTEC deals with.

BIMSTEC deals with basically three factors like economy, society and culture. And they thrive to converge these factors to a common platform with a view to exchanging ideologies and thereby the bonding and cooperation will be strengthened among the member countries.

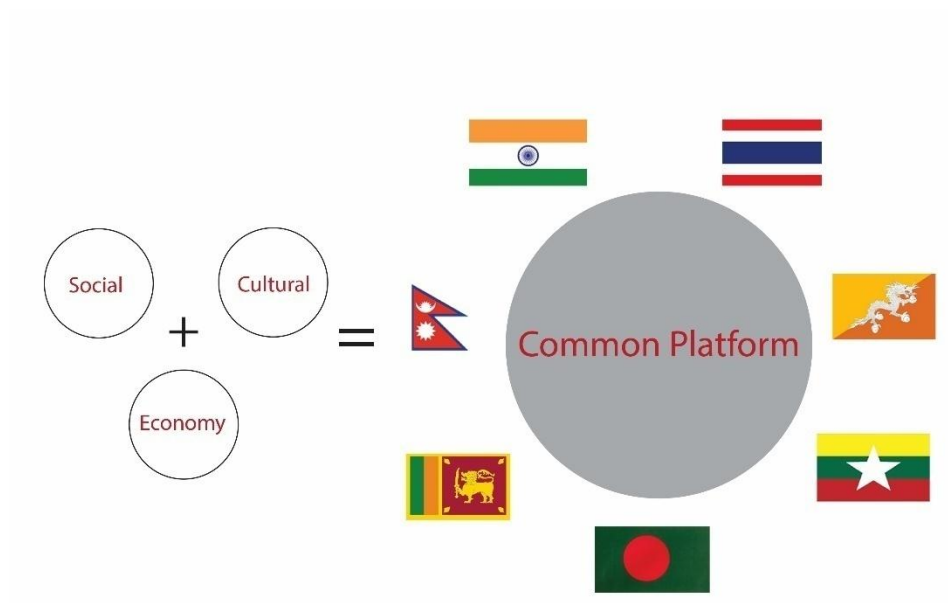


Fig: 7.4- Common platform

BIMSTEC aims at bringing mass people of a member state to a common footing through communication, sharing of ideas and cultures. Then they focus on a successful network of this approach among all its member states and it creates an effect of globalization on a particular society of any particular country.

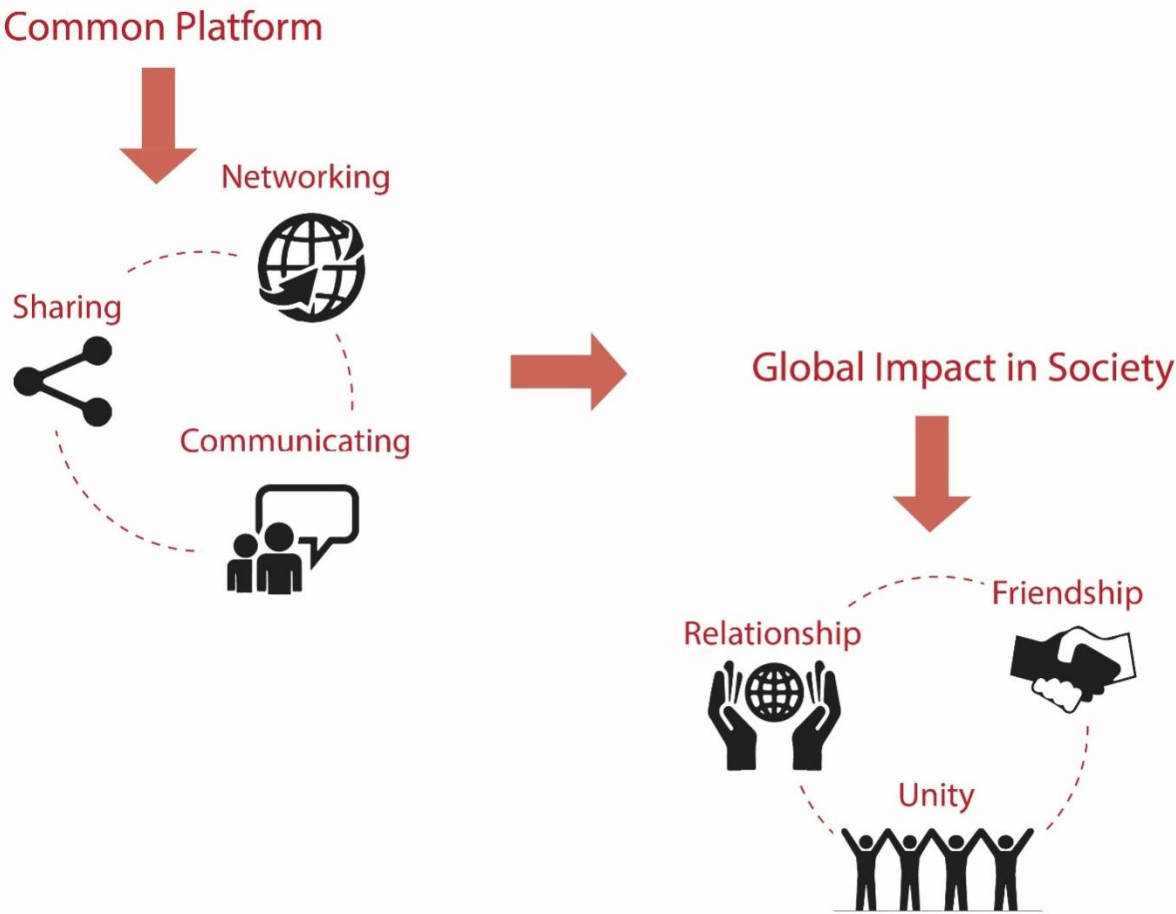


Fig: 7.5- Global impact in society

The member states of BIMSTEC being located in a common colony on world map, the member states has a lot of thing in common when it comes to culture, ethnicity, tastes, customs, manners and habitual excellence.



Fig: 7.6- Common platform

## 7.2 Space Generation



Fig: 7.7- Sketch 1

The sketch shows the relation between the water, green and the building has been merged.

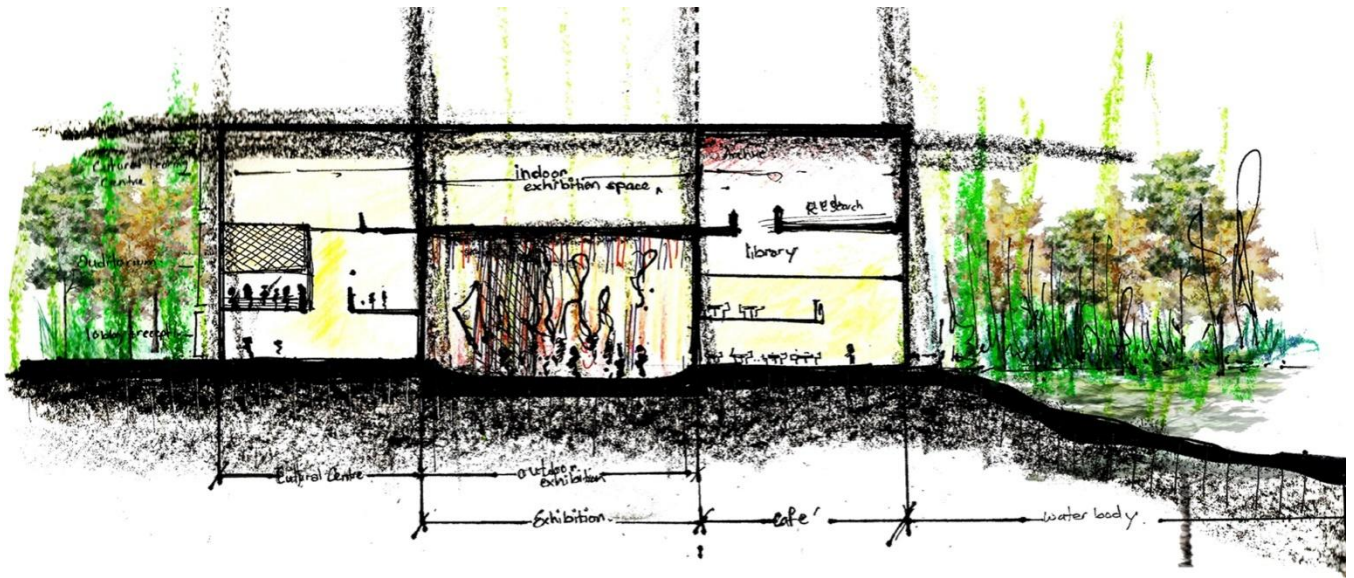


Fig: 7.8- Sketch 2

The sketch shows the relation between the water, green and the building has been merged and spaces have been created in between.



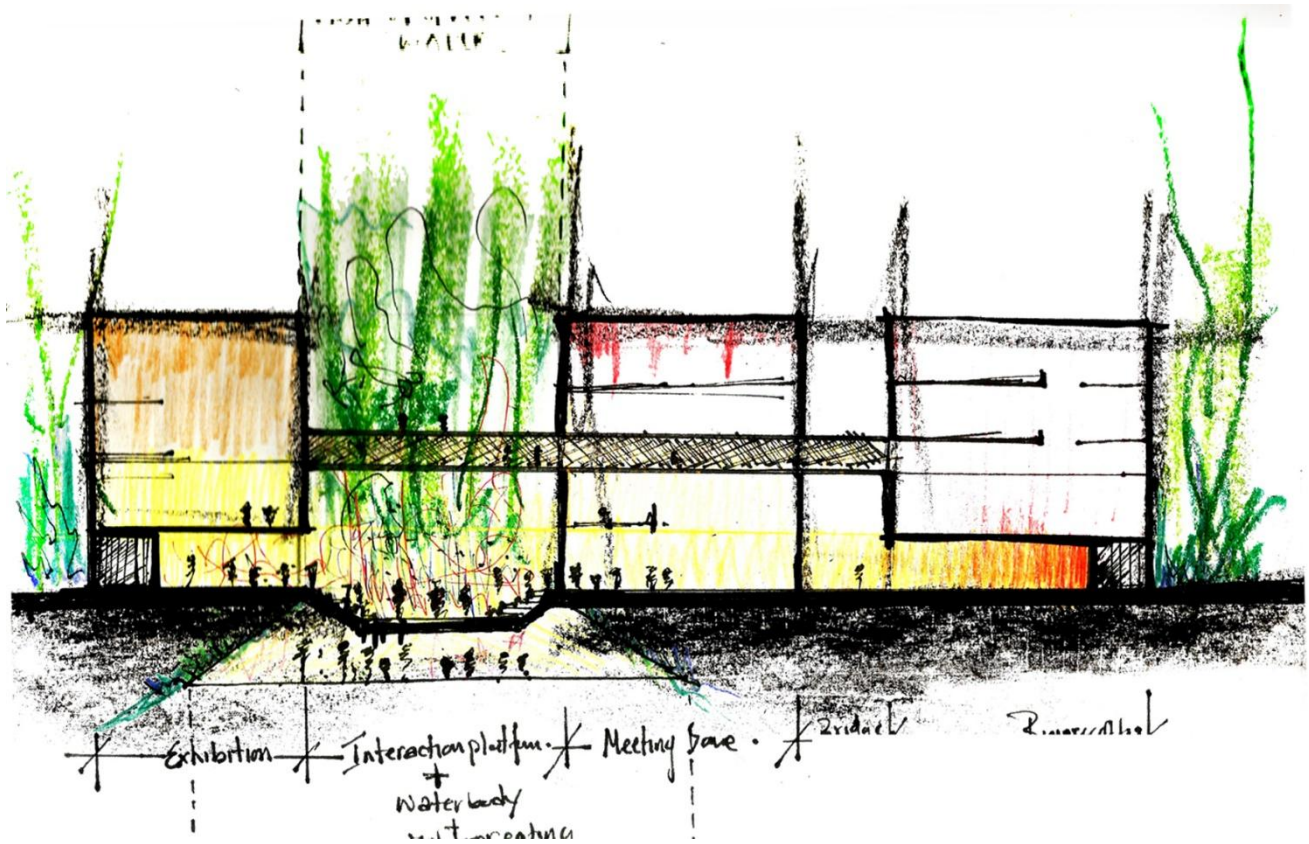
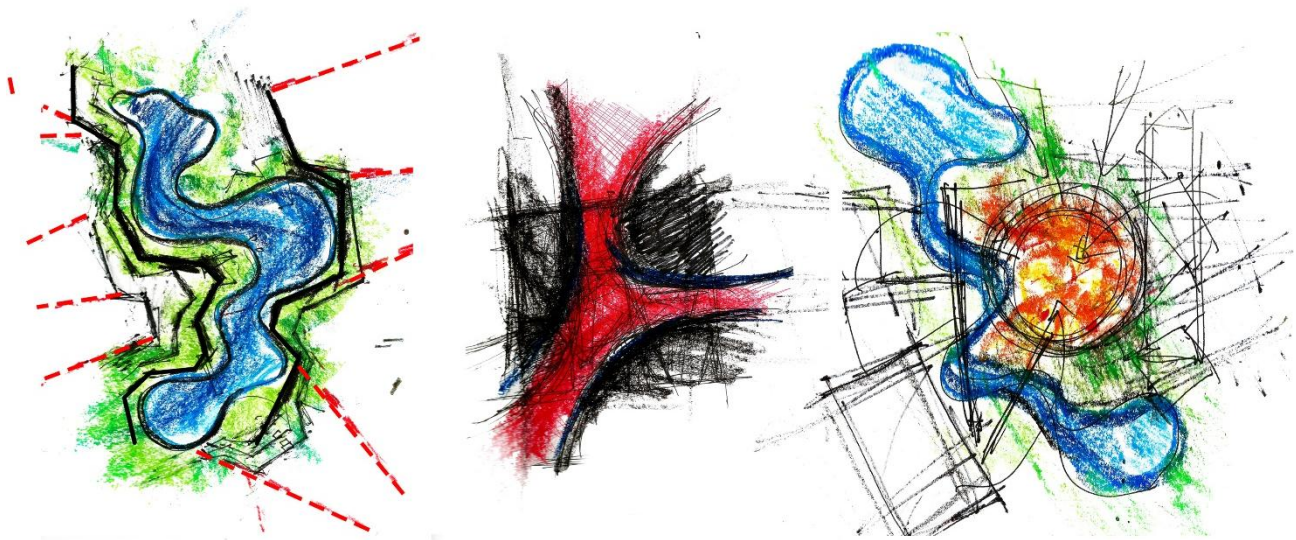


Fig: 7.9- Sketch 3

The sketch shows the relation between the water, green and the building has been merged and an enclosed space has been created in between for outdoor activities.

### 7.3 Master Plan Generation

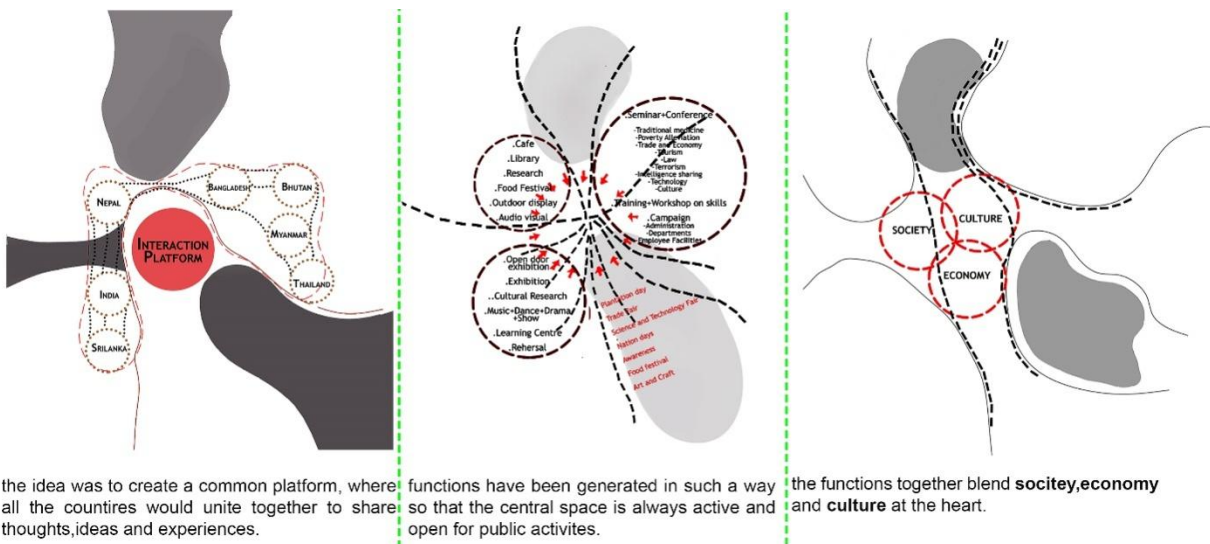


existing water connected to bring fluidity and has been merged with the landscape taking tangents

perforation through the site has been created for accessibility, vista and flow of functions

a central space has been created around the water and green for outdoor activities

Fig: 7.10- Idea generation for master plan



the idea was to create a common platform, where all the countries would unite together to share thoughts, ideas and experiences.

functions have been generated in such a way so that the central space is always active and open for public activities.

the functions together blend **society, economy** and **culture** at the heart.

Fig: 7.11-Function generation for master plan

## 7.4 Mass Orientation with Site Forces

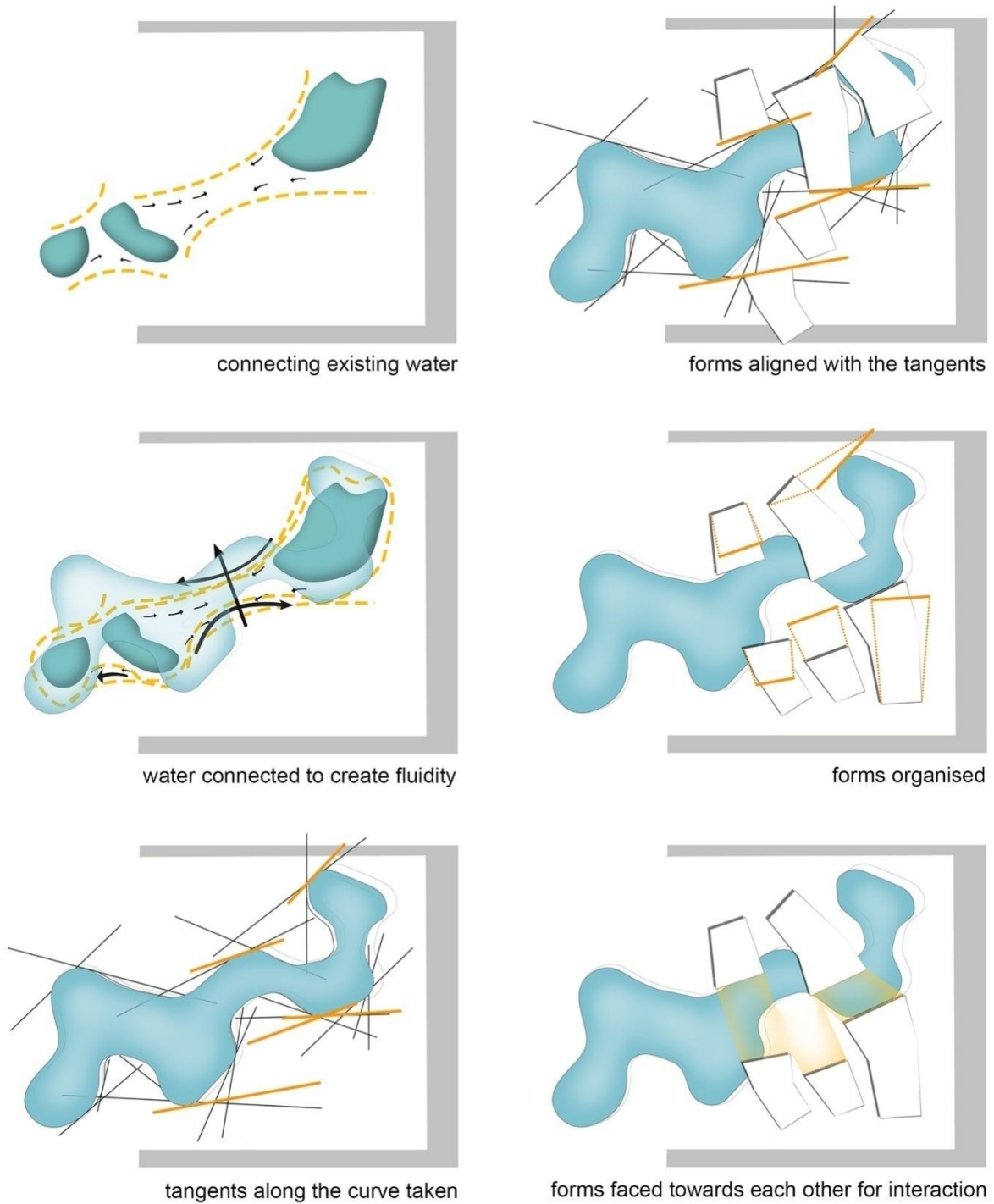


Fig: 7.12-Water acts as a datum for function distribution

## 7.5 Aperture and Enclosure

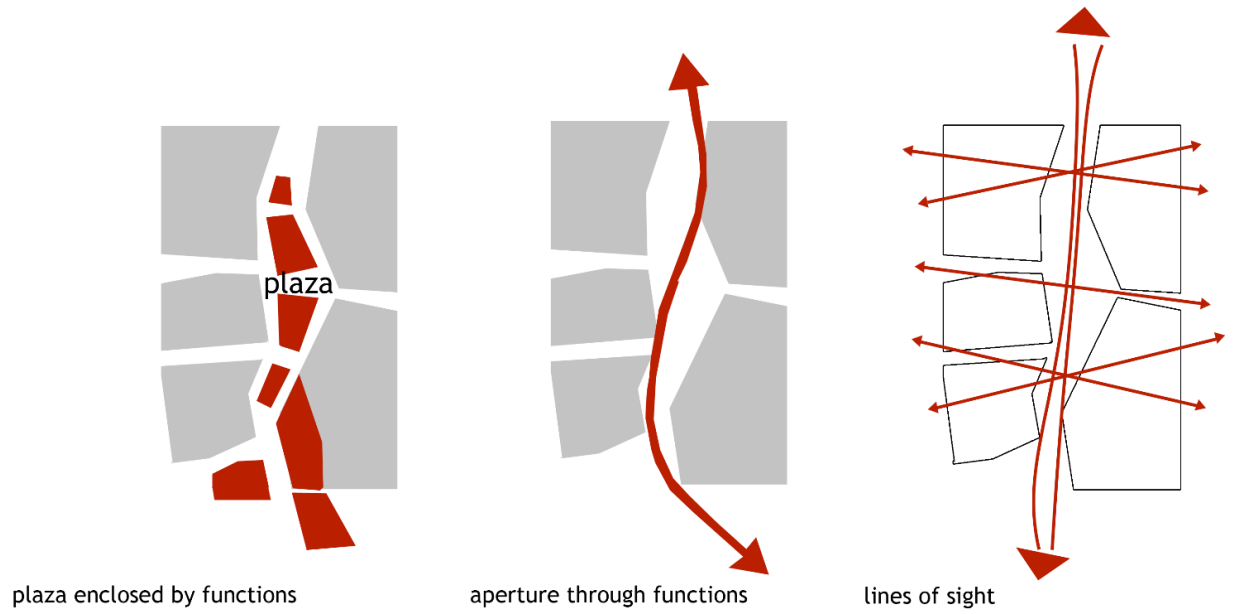
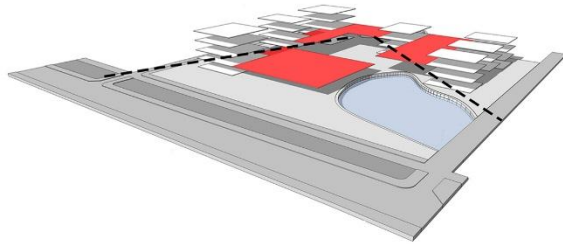
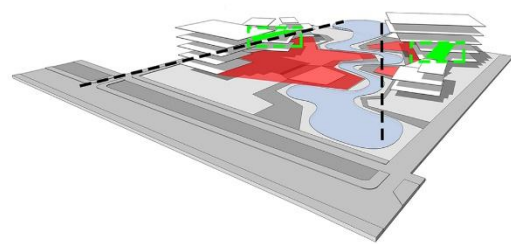


Fig: 7.13-Water acts as a datum for function distribution

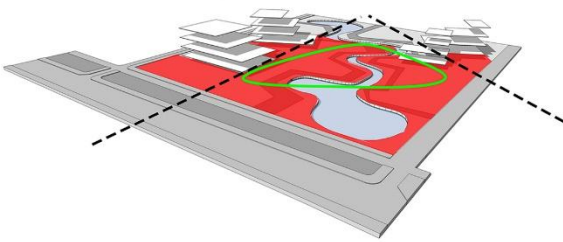
## 7.6 Form Derivation



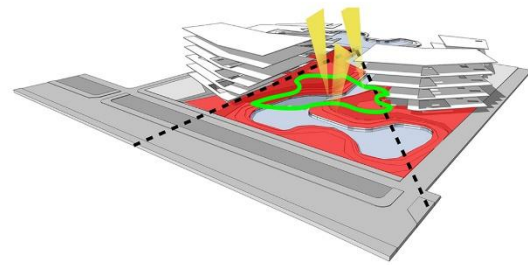
Functions zoned around the existing landscape with plaza



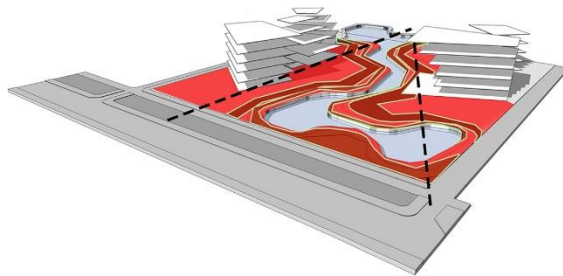
Connected functions around water with plazas



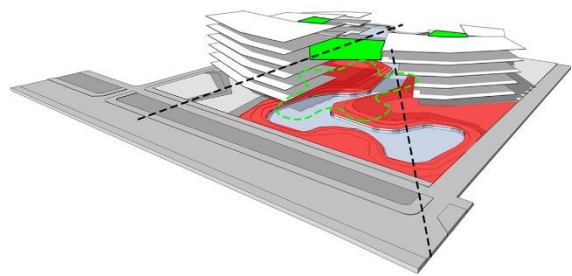
Zoned around the connected water with a plaza



Creation of an enclosed central activity space



Improvised landscape and orientation



Connections introduced to enhance plaza activity

Fig: 7.14- Change in form due to function and orientation.

## 7.7 Zoning

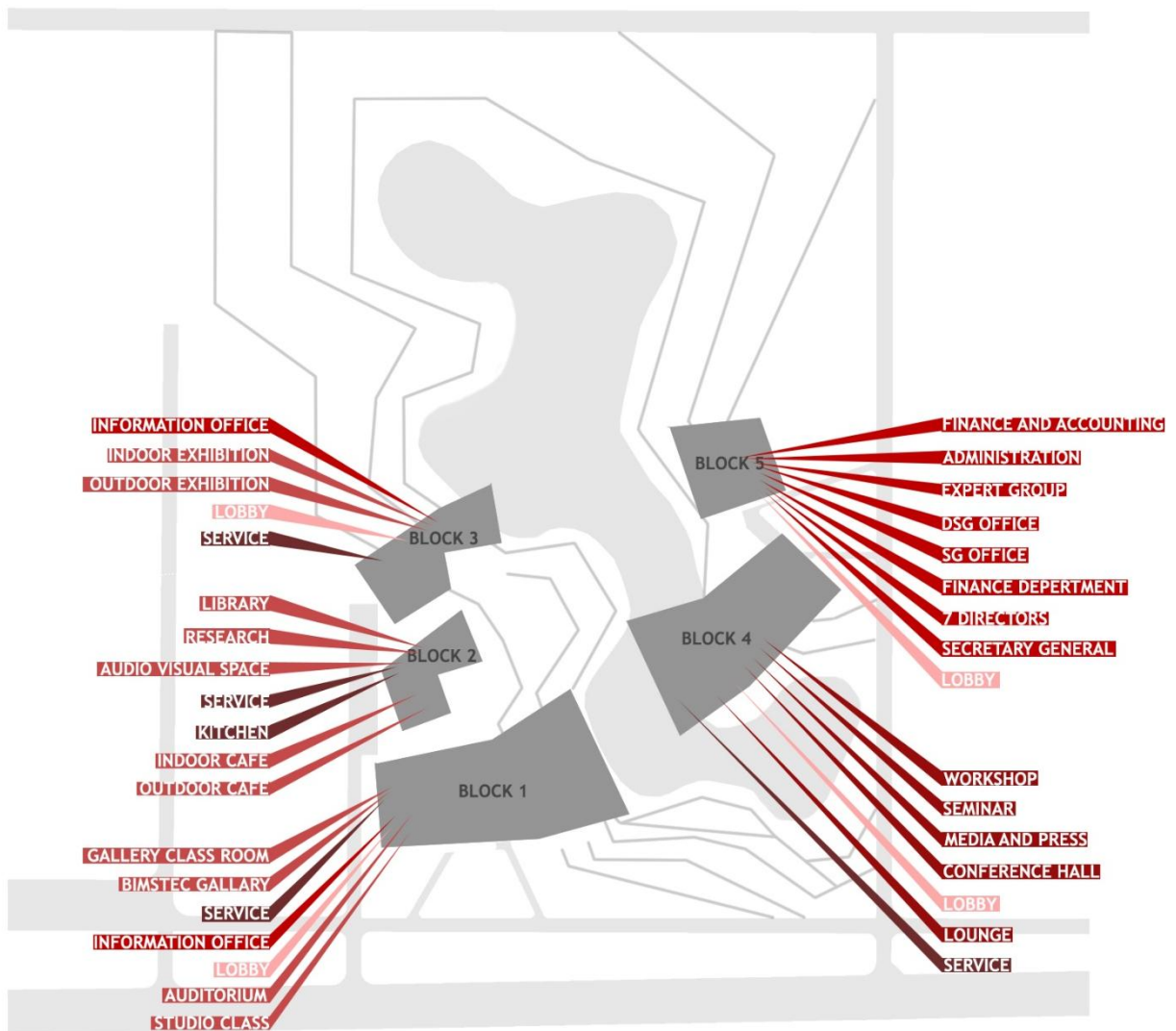


Fig: 7.15-Horizontal distribution of functions.



FUNCTIONAL ZONING OF THE PUBLIC ZONE

Fig: 7.16-Vertical distribution of functions in the public zone.



FUNCTIONAL ZONING OF THE PRIVATE AND SEMI PRIVATE ZONE

Fig: 7.17- Vertical distribution of functions in the private and semi-private zone.

## 7.8 Circulation

The diagram below shows how the circulation has been achieved in different ways for different groups of people. The public zone has driveway along with a wide pedestrian lane, which directs to the plaza. However the other part of the design has been separated from the public zone due to security, thus has been given another driveway to be used by the VIPs and other BIMSTEC officials. There are ramps and bridges inside the complex for internal circulation among the building blocks.

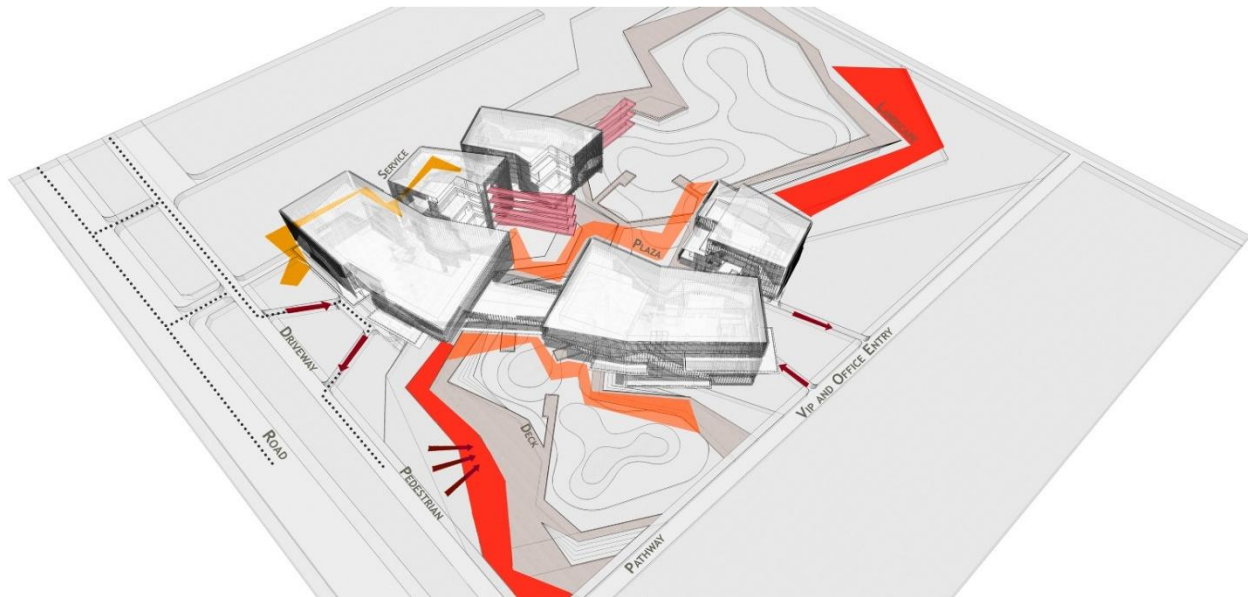


Fig: 7.18-Outdoor Circulation.



7.9 Master Plan

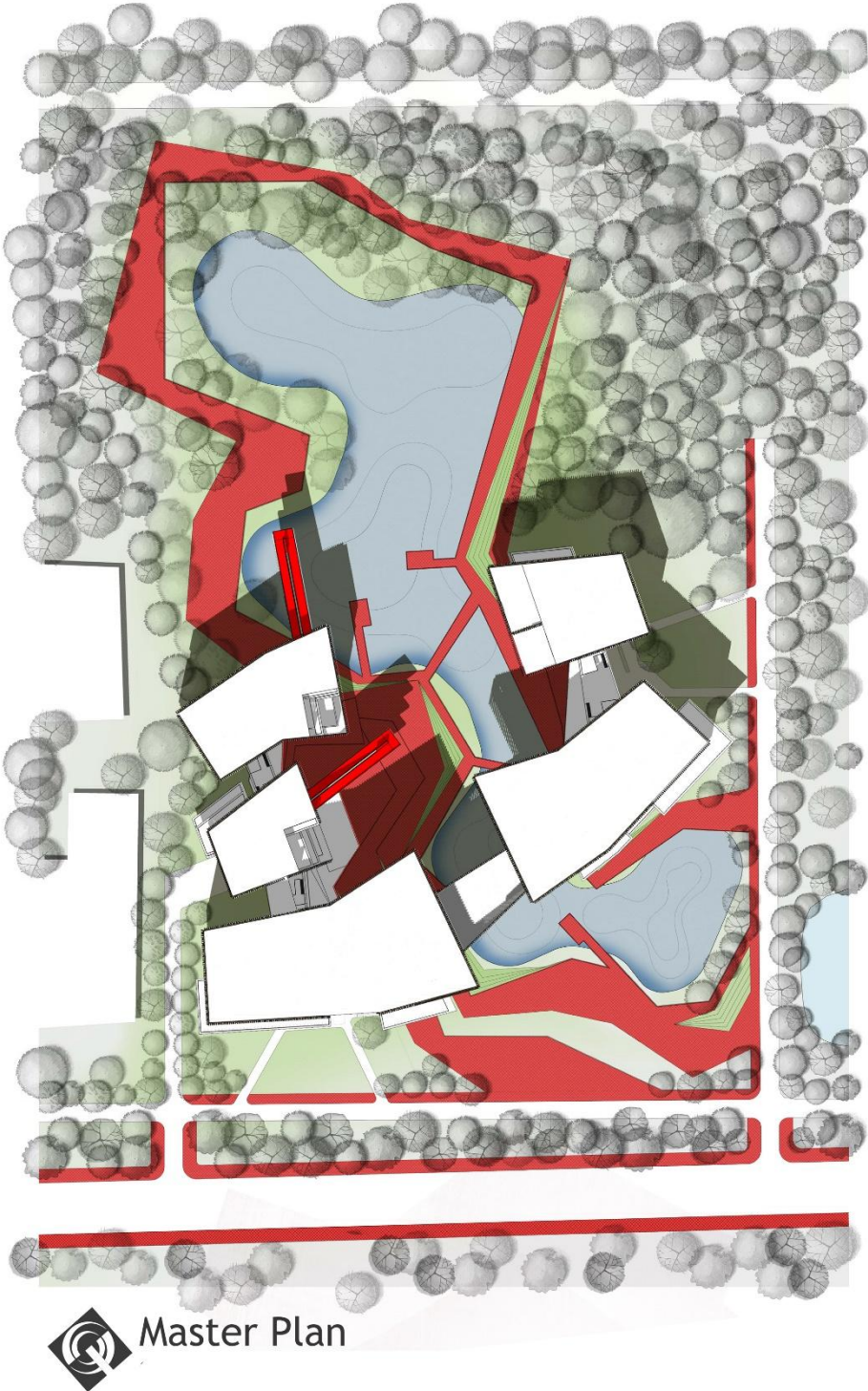


Fig: 7.19-Master plan

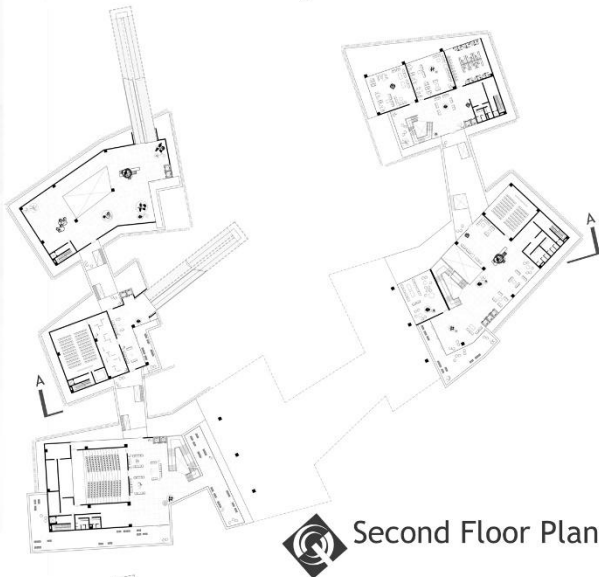
7.10 Floor Plans




Fig: 7.20-Ground Floor Plan




 First Floor Plan



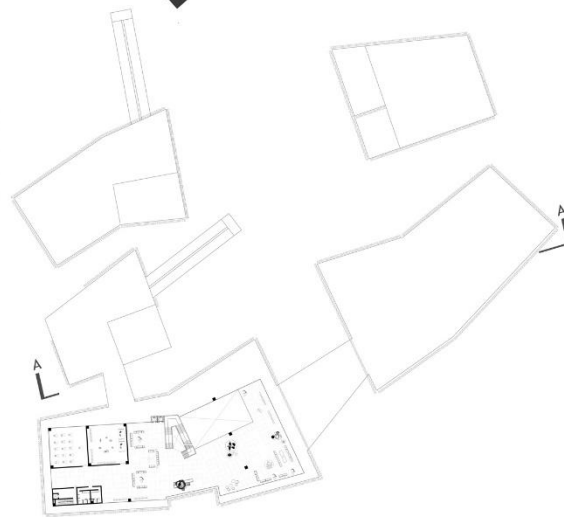
 Second Floor Plan




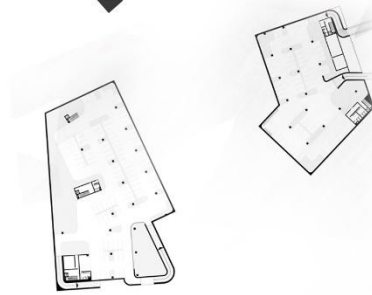
 Third Floor Plan



 Fourth Floor Plan



 Fifth Floor Plan



 Basement Plan

7.11 Section

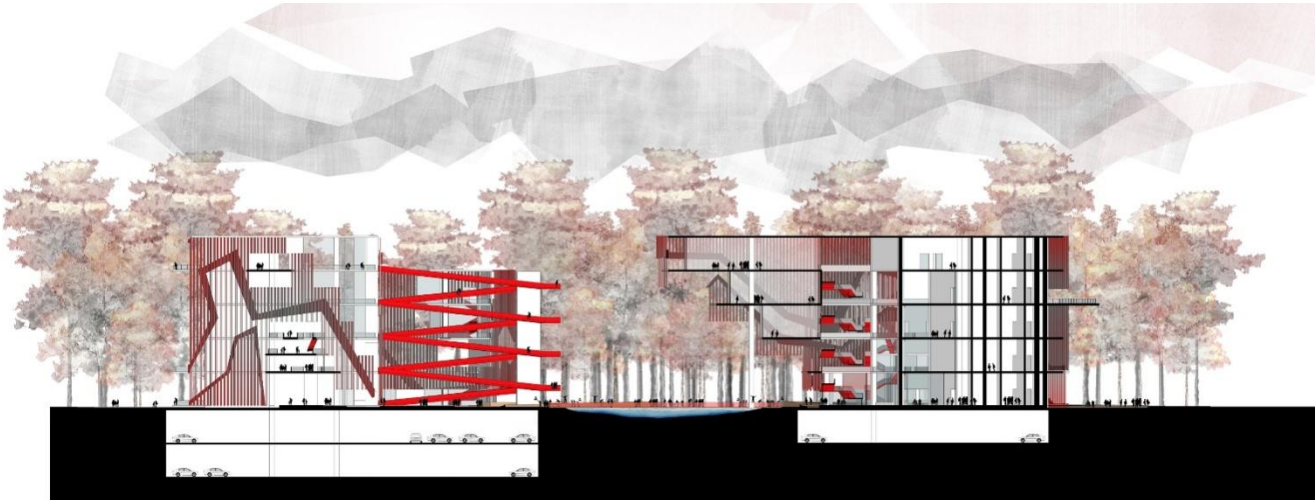


Fig: 7.21-Section AA

7.12 Elevation



Fig: 7.22-Southeast Elevation

7.13 Perspectives



Fig: 7.23-View from the road



Fig: 7.24- View of the plaza





Fig: 7.25-Interior



Fig: 7.26-View from the forest

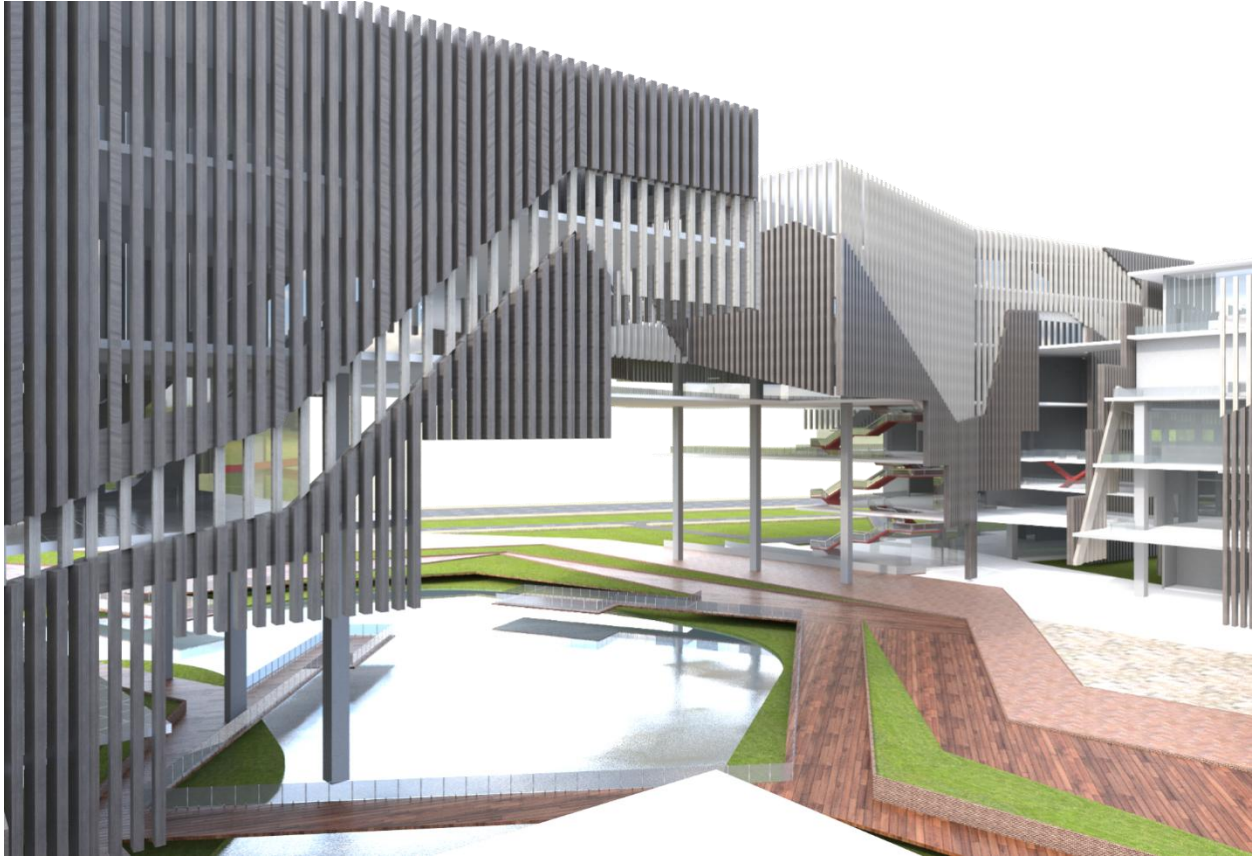


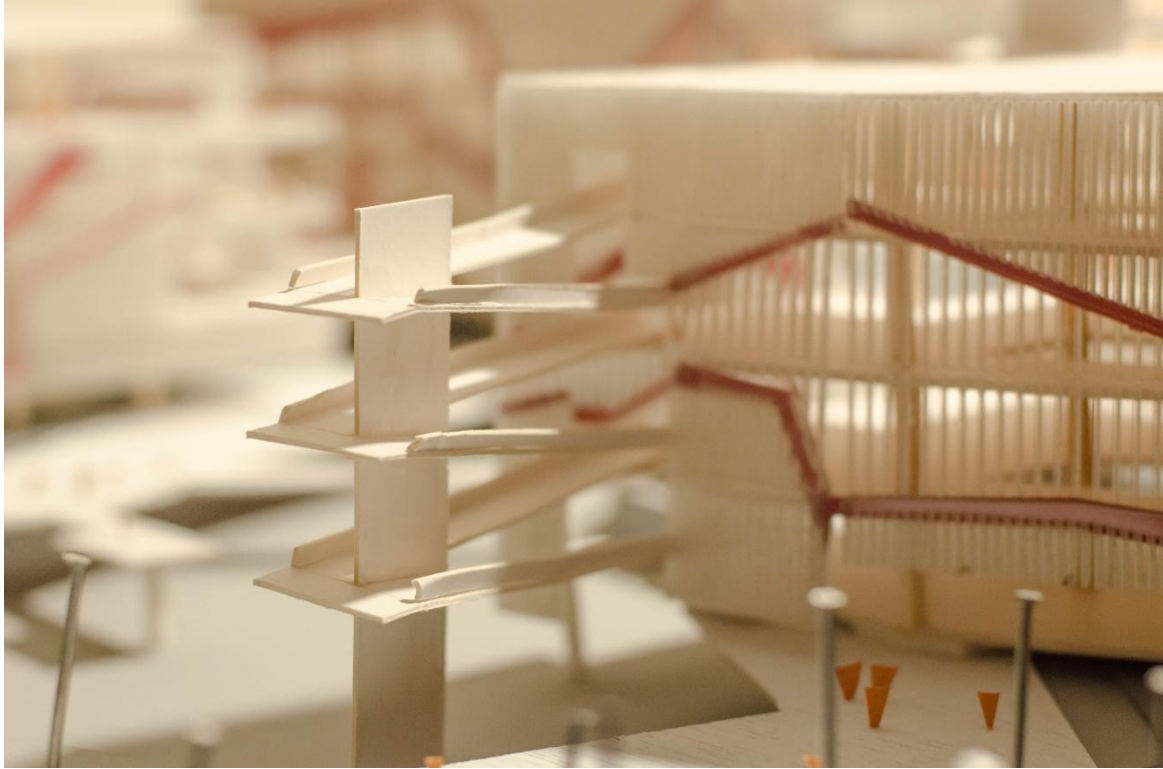
Fig: 7.27- View from a terrace.

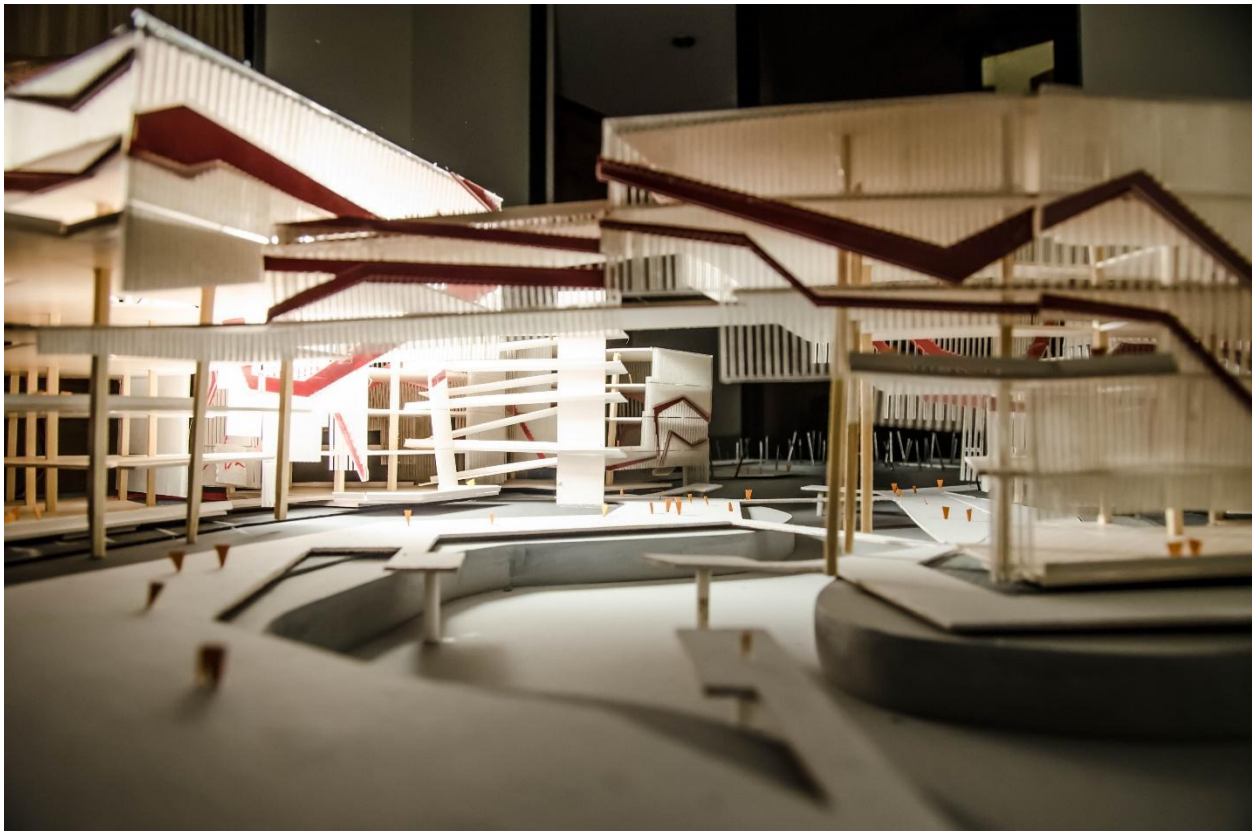
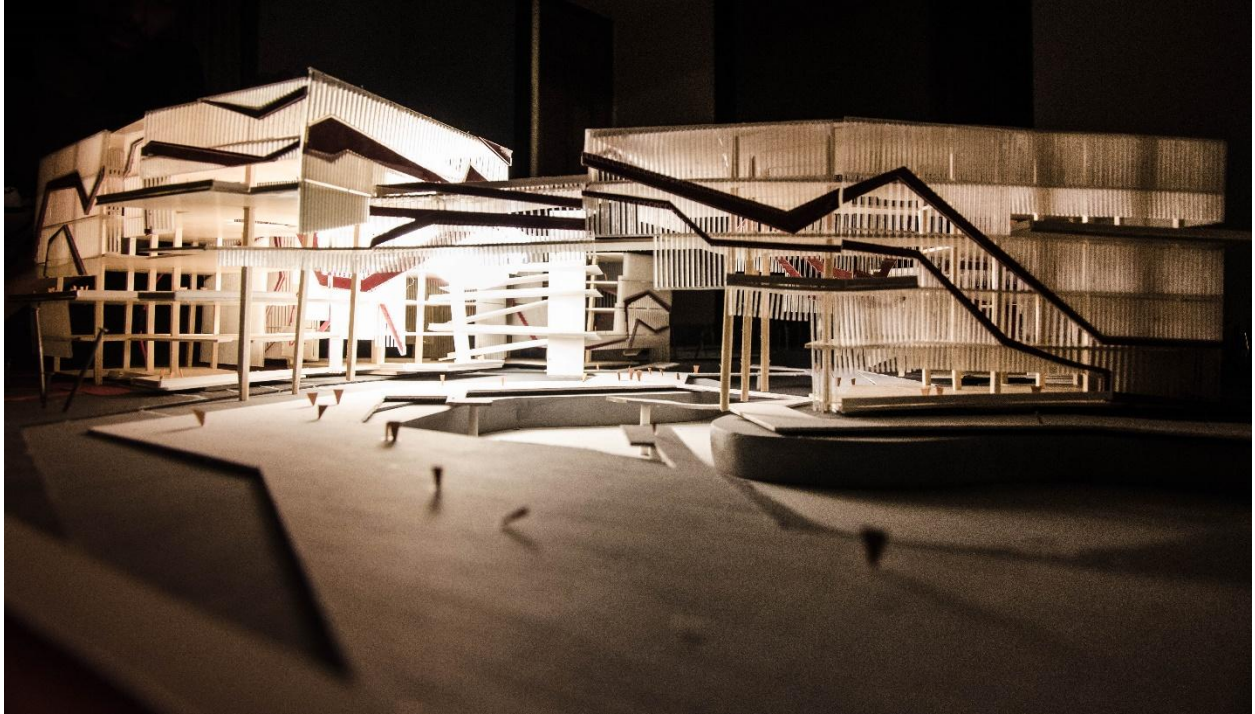
7.14 Model













## Conclusion

BIMSTEC is a sector biased association unlike the other regional cooperation association. The specified sectors have contributed to the formulation of program and design development to a large extent. In this paper an all out effort has been made to harmonize the design with the working policies and the objectives laid down by BIMSTEC.

At the beginning of this paper a brief overview of the project has been focused. Then the rationales of terrain analysis have been carried out so as to accommodate such headquarter in available lands of Dhaka city. Later on discussing the project in details a few challenges have been brought out. The challenges have been countered keeping them in consideration while developing the design.

While analyzing the context of the project; the doctrine, working principle, policies, aims and objectives of BIMSTEC have been discussed in details. The detailed analysis led to some factors which worked as guiding parameters in program and design development. Basing on those factors the numerical and volumetric requirement was sorted out and the draft of the design has been formulated.

This paper is a step by step solution of the project as the programs and design has been brought forth at first by analysis then calibration and finally formulation satisfying the dire requirements of a BIMSTEC headquarter and meeting up all the logics supporting the design.

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