

ARC512: Seminar II

POPULATION SERVICES AND TRAINING CENTER

Department of Architecture

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ABSTRACT

The worldwide populace of around 6 billion where women constitute about portion of it, approximately ONE billion women have either confronted, keeps on confronting or will confront misuse because of culprits. It has been found that the area of South East Asia has the most astounding rates of violations submitted against women, and inside of the limits of this district, nations. For example, India, Thailand and Bangladesh experience gigantic issues of violence against women (VAW). In light of the present conditions and the way that the present arrangement is never comprehensive, an endeavor has been made to outline an arrangement of restoration offices which would give a general vocational training to female victims of aggressive behavior at home. To make women realize what they deserve. Basic human rights are not the only right they deserve. They have to right to get respect and love. They have the right to work outside and get established.

VAW does not only affect the women but also the children and the society. Children who are the future of the society learn from what they hear or listen. They imply those things on their life. They will do the same things as they have seen and thus the cycle of violence will continue.

PSTC have been working with social issues for a long time. The object of this project is where every last one can have the capacity to discover a method for creating themselves, either to reestablish their broken characters or to end up better individuals by figuring out how to confront VAW and henceforth add to improve a general public.

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POPULATION SERVICES AND TRAINING CENTER

CHAPTER 01: BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

1.1 PROJECT BRIEF

Bangladesh is developing country. Development means human development and a precondition of promotion and protection of human rights. The term ‘human rights’ refers to those rights that have been recognized by the global community and protected by international human rights legal instruments. Material condition of a society or state determines how many basic needs will be fulfilled. Most of the people in Bangladesh try hard only to fulfill their basic human needs. Most of the people in Bangladesh mainly in the rural area do not know about their rights other than the basic rights. As a developing country there are some issues which need to be taken care of regarding rights.



FIG 1.1 BASIC HUMAN RIGHT

There are some issues in these five basic need which we overlook. For example, ‘education’ is one of the basic needs, which need to be fulfilled but still not everyone gets the same opportunity. In Bangladesh there are discrimination between girls and boys. In most of the families’ boys always get the priority to study as they believe that in the future

this boy will earn for his parents. Whereas the girl will get married to another family, so, it will be a waste of money and time to educate the girl. After all, all she needs to know is to do house hold works as she should not work outside. Most of the girls follow these rules. Though they know about this 'education' right still they are not sure which path they should follow. Even if they get educated they get confused about the next step as they do not have the clear guidance. It is rare to get any support or guidance from their family either from their parents or in-laws. Though people say that girls are not strong enough to work outside but we do not consider the harsh path that she has to overcome to do anything for herself, it can be getting educated or getting a job. For example: The Literacy Rate of Gazipur district is 62.60% (Male66.00%and Female58.90%),School attendance rate is 42.50% for 5 to 24 years age group.

We need to create awareness to establish proper Human Rights for the Citizen of Bangladesh. As a human being we need a lot of other supports to grow up as a virtuous human being. As most of us cannot fulfill their basic needs we feel satisfied enough by achieving them. If we want to turn our country as a developed country, we also need to focus on other rights. For example, the right to get established by working.

1.2 PROJECT INTRODUCTION

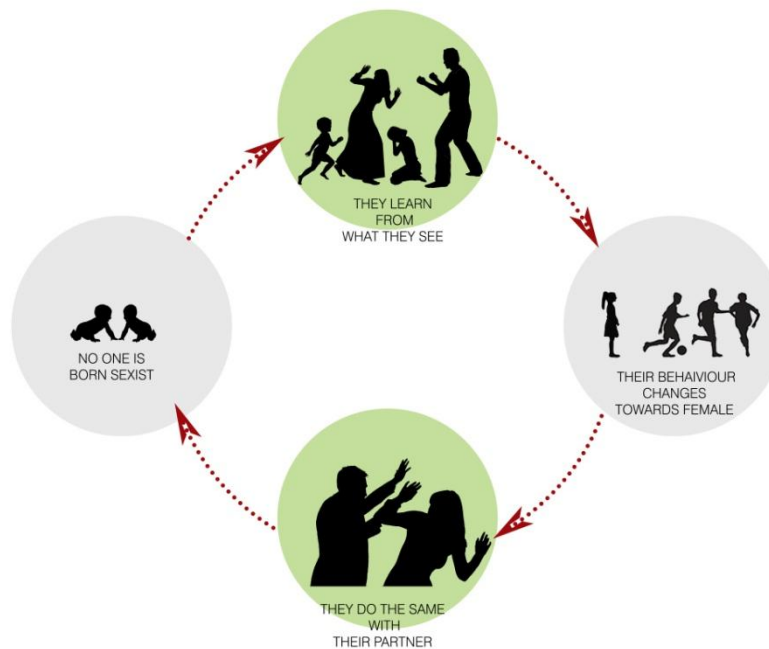
Bangladesh is a developing country half of the total population is women. However, the socio-economic condition of women is very low. For various reasons like tradition, men-women equality, security, social dignity and for multilateral pressure the position of women in the family is very complex. In most of the cases the indoor and outdoor activities of women are not treated as work. Even in the job market female get less salary than the male. Though women work in educational institution, factories, medical, police, even in the uneven areas, women are neglected, tortured. They have to face more obstacles in their path rather than men still, society believe that women are not capable of doing hard works! They are not capable of taking any responsibility. We need to change our destructive mentality towards women.

Bangladesh was ranked 142 out of 187 countries on the Human Development index and 115 out of 149 countries surveyed on the gender inequality index. Violence against women is one of the main problem in Bangladesh. Women are suppressed under society's phony rules.

“Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance.” –

Kofi Annan

No country can get developed with just only half of its population working. If we always ignore half of our asset than we cannot go any further in development. Getting violated or ignored by others, it does not just affect the women but also many other factors. In her life the first obstacle women face is from her family. It destroys her confident or any willingness to do anything good.



1

FIG 1.2: CYCLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AFFECT

Even the person around her get affected by this violation. For example, the children around her get the wrong idea about women. They tend to believe what they see. In the near future when they will be adult they will treat the women the same way their family did. The girl will feel powerless and they will get used to violation.

"violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women" and that "violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men."

-Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations

Violation means the act of doing something that is not allowed by a law or rule or interfering with a person's rights. Violence against women is a common incident in most societies whether the violence is physical or mental. In South Asia it is a daily fact of life for millions of women and girls. Women and girls are generally looked down upon, trapped within cultural values and society. As a result, violence against women is viewed as a normal phenomenon even from the women perspective. Violence against women has become one of the most visible and somehow "normal" social issues in this region.

Bangladesh ranked second in 2002 (The Independent, 2002) and fourth (Daily Star, 2003) in 2003 in the world in terms of different forms of violence against women. Moreover, in 2000 Bangladesh ranked first in wife-beating. According to recent research by International Center for Diarrhea Disease Research-Bangladesh (2006), "60 per cent of women in Bangladesh experience some form of domestic violence during their lives. One Stop Crisis Centre, a Bangladesh based NGO that supports women

victims of violence, reveals that almost 70 per cent of sexual abuse suffered by women occurs within their own homes.



Violence against women is amongst the most serious threats to overall development and progress in Bangladesh. Widespread violence and repression in numerous forms puts women lives at risk in almost all parts of the country.

Most of the women in Bangladesh experience domestic violence in their lives which takes different forms of abuses. Generally, there are four types of abuses

- physical - slapping, beating, arm twisting, stabbing, strangling, burning, choking, kicking, murder etc.
- psychological - threats of abandonment or abuse, to take away custody of the children, verbal aggression and humiliation, threats of killings,
- sexual abuse - coerced sex through threats, intimidation, forcing unwanted sexual acts
- economic - denial of funds, refusal to contribute financially, denial of food and basic needs, controlling access to health care and employment) etc.

The World Health Organization (WHO), in its research on violence against women, categorized it as occurring through five stages of the life cycle:

- Pre-birth
- Infancy
- Girlhood

- Adolescence
- Adulthood
- Elderly

Women face different types of violence occurs in different stages throughout the life cycle.

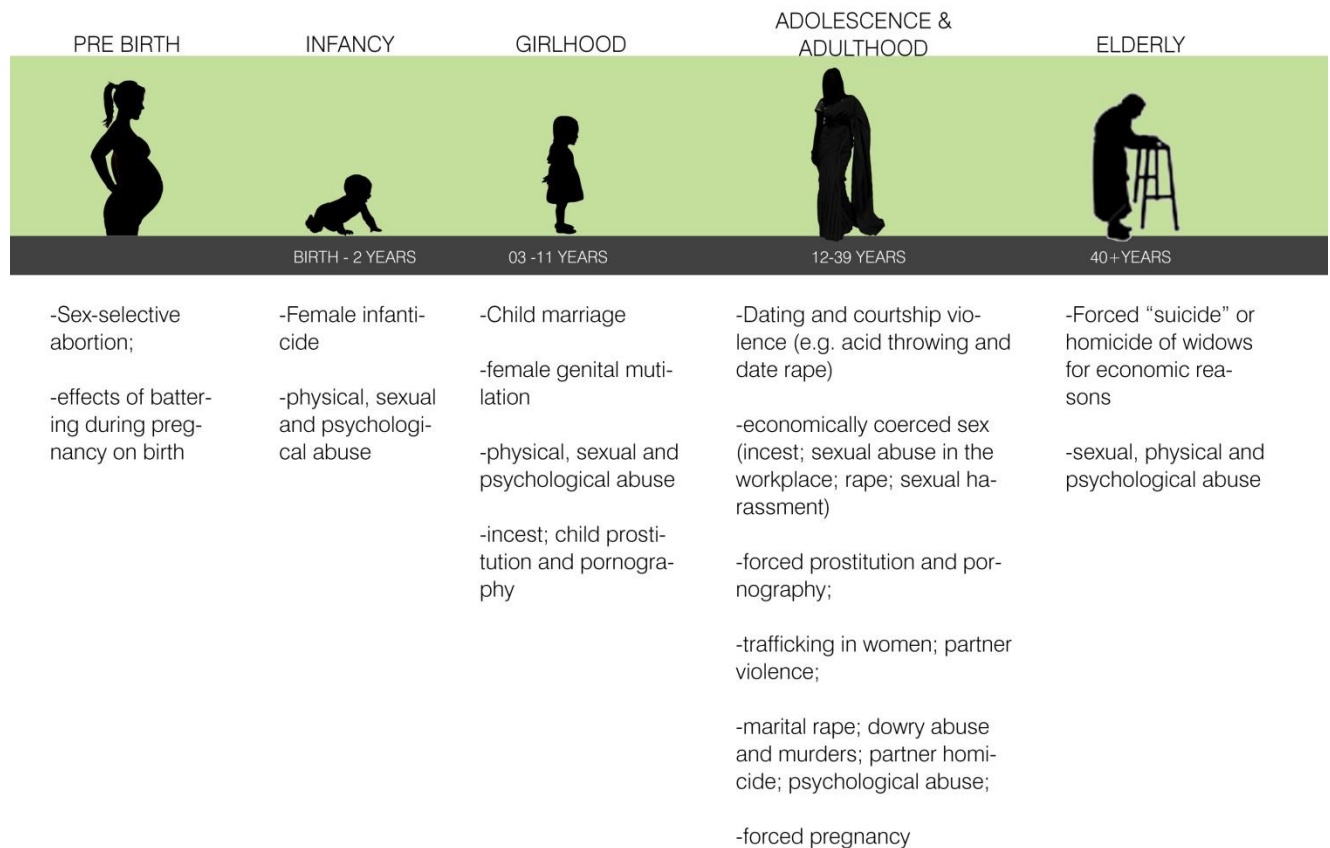


FIG 1.2: Types of Violence

Though most of the women in our society is being abused in front of our eyes we do not give any priority to that. We always ignore thinking it is their personal matter though it is not. People are used to these things. Though government and many NGOs are working for women but the result is not up to the mark. These NGOs individually do not provide all

the necessary treatment in one place which is another reason woman do not feel safe and confident to go for help.

1.3 PROJECT BRIEF

Project Title: Population Services & Training Center

Location: Master Bari, Gazipur, Bangladesh

Site Area: 7.08 acres

Client: PSTC

1.4 ABOUT PSTC

PSTC (Population Services and Training Center) is a non-governmental organization(NGO) is the client for my project. In 37 years, they have achieved many good things and want to extend their services to help the general people.

IN 37 YEARS



FIG 1.4: ABOUT PSTC

PSTC have many branches in Dhaka but they do not have any permanent training center as in Dhaka they do not have sufficient space.

PSTC's vision, duty and goals and relied on PSTC's management for accomplishing their priorities in the area of health, rights and good governance issues. For achieving goals and objectives in line with the MDGs, PSTC has/d partnerships with

Action Aid Bangladesh, Asian Development Bank (ADB), Bangladesh Bank, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), CARE Bangladesh, City Corporations – Dhaka South, Rajshahi and Gazipur, Department for International Development (DFID), Department of Social Services, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoH&FW) and many others.

PSTC focuses on certain issues which are of national importance. These issues are:

1. Health Service Delivery
2. Climate change & Environmental Health
3. Child, Adolescent and Youth Development
4. Governance and Rights
5. Training and Communications
6. Disaster Preparedness and Management Program
7. Poverty Reduction and livelihood

1.5 PROJECT RATIONALIZATION

A study by BNWLA shows that about 30 percent of women in Bangladesh actually believe their husbands have the —right to abuse them! Therefore, it is very normal when domestic violence cases go uninformed, or even ignored, considering that most of citizens of Bangladesh are not even aware of the Acts passed by the Bangladesh government to prevent violence against women, or even of the rights of the women. Most of the women get scared of divorce as they are dependent on their husband. Even the working women have no control over the money she earns. It is very necessary to create awareness about violence against women and what to do to overcome the trauma and to gain the faith in themselves. It not possible by only creating awareness among the women but also among the male and children. It is a continuous process.

1.6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

As the rights of women and children are most neglected here so the most important aim is to raise awareness. Though it is not possible by only creating alertness only among the women as it works as a cycle(shown in fig 1.3).So, we need to focus on every groups. The purposes for this project are given below:

- A. To promote awareness about violation against women and what they should do if they get ill-treated.
- B. To help all those abused women with physical to psychological treatment
- C. To give temporary shelters for the victims so that they do not feel lonely or left out

- D. To ensure that the victim receive all sorts of necessary supports to help them to get stronger
- E. To empower women
- F. The purpose of this project is to guide them to the right path after getting all treatment
- G. To heal them faster through communal gatherings and works
- H. To create awareness among the people around her
- I. Not to guide only the women but also the male and children members in the family.



Fig 2 Location of the Site

CHAPTER 2: SITE

2.1 THE SITE

2.1.1 BACKGROUND ABOUT GAZIPUR

Dhaka Division.

Gazipur District is bordered by Kishoreganj and a part of Mymensingh district to the north, Dhaka and Narayanganj districts to the south, Kishoreganj and Narsingdi districts to the east, Dhaka and Tangail districts to the west. The area of current Gazipur district is 1806.36 Sq Km. There is

a city corporation; 04 Municipalities in Gazipur named Tongi,

Sreepur, Kaliganj and Kaliakuir.

The total population of Gazipur district is 34,03,912 (Male 17,75,310 and Female 16,28,602), sex ratio 109:100, population density 1884/Sq Km and annual growth rate is 5.21%. The Literacy Rate of Gazipur district is 62.60% (Male 66.00% and Female 58.90%), School attendance rate is 42.50% for 5 to 24 years age group.

2.2 LOCATION OF THE SITE

The exact location of the site is Mastarbari, Gazipur. It is near to Dhaka-Mymensingh Highway. The site is located at 5 minutes walking distance. There are many industries and garments in that area so the women who work there can easily come to the project for vocational training or any other seminars by walking or rickshaw. For the people who will come to take training from far way they can come by bus or any other transport. As the bus stop is near the site it will not take long to get to the site.

FIG 2.2: SITE LOCATION



Fig 3 Site Mapping

2.3 SITE SURROUNDING

The surrounding of a site is very important for any project. Bhaoal national park is near to the site. The surrounding of the site is shown in the map below:



There are large green area surrounding the site. As this is a place for training, counselling and psychological treatment. So, natural breathing space is a must for the project. The site is located into a large green area though it is not isolated from the busy city.

In this fig we can see that the industrial zone is nearby the site. A lot of women work in this industries or garments. PSTC holds seminars for these women to make them know about their professional rights, human rights, professional safety etc. it also holds seminars for male workers about professional safety, human rights, duties and responsibilities etc.

There are schools from where adolescence group come to seek knowledge about HIV/AIDS, computer learning, Sexuality Education etc.

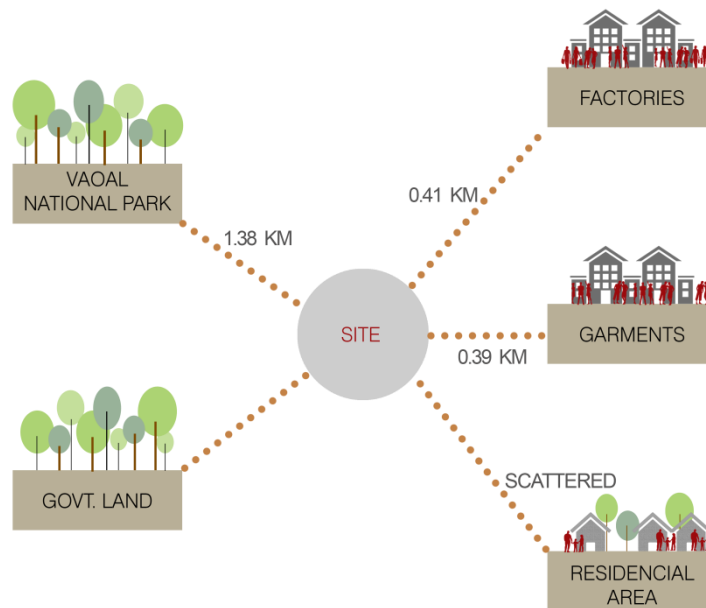


FIG 2.3.3: ZONING DIAGRAM

In this diagram we can see the zoning. We can understand the components of the functions around the site. If we can merge the positive component in to the site than the project will be for this site. We should continue the greenery into the site where the people from the industries, adolescence group will come to take training and psychological treatment. The surrounding is very important for this kind of project. In a soothing and relaxing natural place people can concentrate more than a noisy, harmful place.

2.4 CONDITION OF EXCISTING SITE

In Gazipur, they have around 13.3-acre land and it has a small clinic, a rentable dorm and seminar rooms and a youth club.

PSTC works according to the need of the local people. For example, the clinic was only made for the children but now they also serve the women.

Now they want to expand their facilities. They have the opportunity to make training center. The site also supports the function and programs of the project.

2.5 CLIMATIC FACTOR

2.5.1 WIND FLOW AND SUN PATH

The shape of the site is linear and the wind flows vertically to the site. As there are many trees inside and outside the site so the site is really calm and cool.

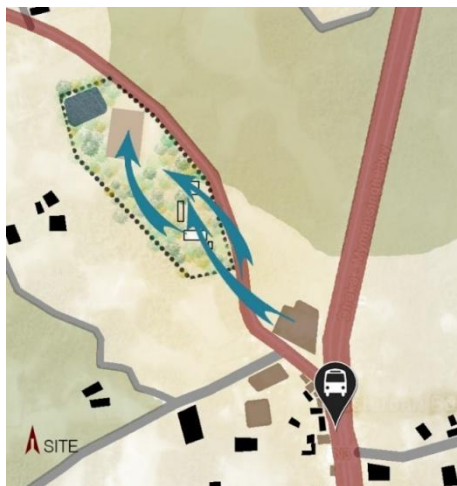


FIG 2.5.1 WIND FLOW



FIG 2.5.2 SUN PATH

2.5.2 RAIN FALL AND TEMPERATURE

Gazipur district has Vaoal national park and many Government land which is IUCN protected area means secured area only for green. For having a large area of green the average rainfall id quite good. The driest month is January. Most precipitation falls in July.

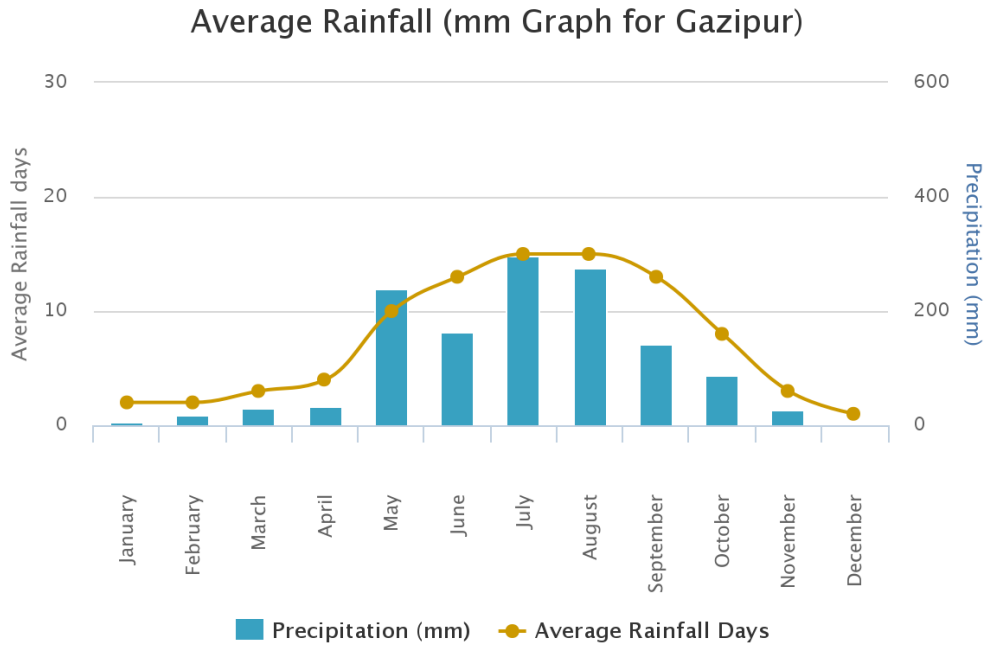


FIG 2.5.2.1: AVERAGE RAINFALL

In Summertime the average temperature of Gazipur is 32°C which is much cooler than the Dhaka city. The warmest month of the year is May- June with an average temperature of 32. °C. the lowest average temperature is in January which is 15°C .

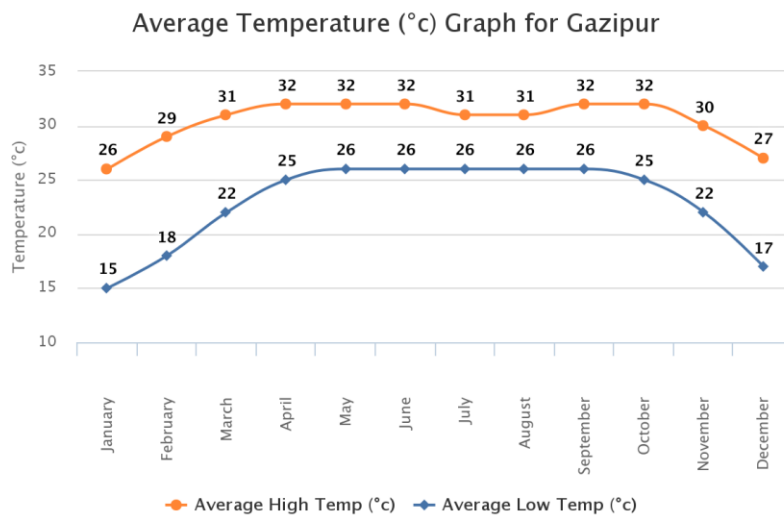


FIG 2.5.2.1: AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

2.6 SWOT ANALYSIS

2.6.1 Strength:

- the site is surrounded by trees which makes the environment much cooler and peaceful.
- Because of the trees and as the site is not directly connected to the high way so there is no noise
- The industries and garments are close to the site so people can come easily to the site
- the bus stand is about of 5 minutes of walking distance

2.6.2 Weakness:

- as the industries and markets are growing day by day it may cause problems in the near future.

2.6.3 Opportunities:

- the back of the site is Government land and it is protected by IUCN so it can work as a beautiful scenery for the people who will visit the site

2.6.4 Threats:

- The structure itself and the public can interrupt the natural habitats and ecology.
- if in the near future stalls, markets take the place at the transition of highway and the secondary road than it will be problematic for both the nature and for the project.

2.7 SITE PHOTOGRAPHS:



FIG 2.7: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

CHAPTER 03: LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 WHAT IS 'VIOLENCE'

Violence against women (VAW) is the most evident gender specific infringement of Human Rights, and is a type of oppression against women. Violence is defined by the World Health Organization as "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation". This definition includes deliberateness with the conferring of the demonstration itself, regardless of the result it produces. In any case, by and large, anything that is energized in a harmful or harming way might be portrayed as rough regardless of the fact that not intended to be savagery (by a man and against a man).

Though episodes of war-assaults, work place viciousness against ladies, trafficking of ladies, political genocides, honor killings of ladies because of social and religious reservations do involve a decent part of the savagery led against women, these numbers, in any case, are minute in contrast with the degree of misuse that woman experience on account of spouses/close accomplices or family through domestic brutality or woman misuse. In any case, before diving into the subject of the level of harm exacted up on women by means of abusive behavior at home, it is basic to comprehend what "Domestic Violence" really is.

Recognizing violence against women as a violation of Human Rights is a significant turningpoint in the struggle to end violence against women globally (UNIFEM,2003). A human rights perspective broadens the definition of violence against women and "focuses attention on discrimination and inequalities that are maintained or tolerated by the state and that increase women`s vulnerability to violence" (Johnson et al., 2008, p. 4). Violence against women has been recognized as an Human Rights issue since the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, which established that "human rights of women

and of the girl child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights” (VDPA, Part I, para. 18)

From the given information, another issue is very clear. Of the diverse sorts of brutality directed against ladies, there are nine primary types. These include:

1. Physical violence
2. Sexual violence
3. Psychological violence
4. verbal abuse
5. Emotional violence
6. Spiritual violence
7. Cultural violence
8. Financial Abuse Emotional violence
9. Neglect

Of these typologies, the first four are the most common prototypes. The following section will discuss in detail, the spans of these typologies.

3.2 ‘DOMESTIC VIOLENCE’ IN BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is one of the poorest countries in the world and its estimated prevalence rate of violence against women is extremely high which, in turn, is ‘an obstacle to the achievement of equality, development and peace” (Johnson et al., 2008, p. 16). In any case, nongovernmental association (NGO) reports show that Bangladesh has one of the most astounding rate all around regardless of progressions of Women`s Rights and a solid history of women's developments. Profoundly connected in social and financial practices, savagery against women is endorsed by both society and the state, for the sake of society, custom and Islamic religion.

Comparative Frequency of different forms of violence by year

Types of violence	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Dowry	82	79	101	134	122	147
Induced Physical torture	258	300	217	350	469	218
Acid attack	21	20	29	39	19	51
Rape	407	582	543	285	326	661
Murder	1904	1500	1879	2269	806	1787

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Women Affairs (DWA), 2013.

FIG 3.2.1: TYPES OF VIOLENCE CHART

The Vienna Declaration and Program of Action (VDPA) was adopted by 171 States in 1993 (including Bangladesh), and obliges them to work towards the “elimination of violence against women in public and private life” as well as “the elimination of all forms of sexual harassment, exploitation and trafficking in women”. It establishes the importance of access to “adequate health care and the widest range of family planning services” (VDPA; Part II, para. 38 – 41). Since the Vienna Conference, international law offers considerable guarantees to women through binding treaties supplemented by international soft law and supported by specialist institutions (Chinkin, 2010).

VAW upholds women`s subordination and patriarchal structures all through all levels of society, prompting issues, for example, the undervaluation of women`s monetary commitments. VAW is not only rooted in gender norms; gender norms are also raised through VAW, and “the low status of women – economically, socially, culturally and politically both constitutes and enables the further denial of human rights in gender specific ways, often at the hands of family members, male and female” (Reilly, 2009, p.78). Thus, VAW both reflects and determines gendered social structures (McMillan, 2007). That is the reason confining VAW as a Human Rights infringement requiring quick activity is essential to challenge the monetary, social and social underestimation of ladies in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh has a well-known history of women being manhandled and deceived. In fact, the very pillars of freedom of this country stand on the forfeits of a huge number of women, assaulted by the Pakistani warriors as a feature of their war technique in 1971 when the country battled its Liberation War. Considering the profundity of injury and trouble that the nation and its general public experienced as an aftereffect of the mass atrocities, one would believe that issues of viciousness against women here would be less pervasive than in other creating social orders. However, this is not the situation. The male free enterprise set up in the very bases of the nation places women in such conditions inside of their own social orders that women are forced to take up subordinate parts under male dominance, and frequently this is reflected by means of viciousness led against them. Also is that regardless of the fact that women endeavor to ensure themselves, for instance through lawful means, equity is barely ever served.

Because of VAW women are being cornered. Most of them give up hopes and suicide, thinking that will be easier for them than getting abused. The aggregate number of suicides, from 2010-2013 March, was 450 of which an extensive number of casualties (64%) were beneath 25 years old and 38% were underneath 20 years old. Out of 450 episodes 28% cases were recorded with law authorizing powers. In the event of homicides, the casualties were similarly more seasoned than casualties of different types of brutality, for example, assault. Out of 379 episodes, 34% casualties were over 30 years old and 18% were between 21-25 years old. Age was not specified in 22% cases.

Causes of Murder (2010-2013)

Causes	Male	Female	Total
Enmity	14	-	14
Family Feud	7	17	24
Political	14	-	14
Land Dispute	14	4	18
Dacoity	10	-	10
Dowry	-	12	12
Rape and Failed Rape	-	8	8
Unidentified causes	46	46	92

Source: Inspector General of Police (IGP) office, 2013.

FIG 3.2.2: CAUSES OF MURDER

In 2000, the nation was positioned first in the rundown of nations where women endured physical wounds by beating—somewhere in the range of 62% of the casualties are beaten by their spouses in Bangladesh today. It is trusted that almost one out of each two ladies is a casualty of abusive behavior at home. A huge part of the thinking can be ascribed to the way that domestic viciousness¹ is frequently viewed as a —family matter and thus lawful guide or whatever other type of help is never argued for. Another ascribe to the enormous predominance of aggressive behavior at home in Bangladesh is the way that there are immense quantities of youngster marriage cases in the nation—74% of the 20-49 years old women who have shared in VAW overviews yield that they have been offered before the lawful marriage age of 18. Accordingly, there is the issue of shares concerned—46% of the women matured between 15-25 illuminate that endowment must be paid in their weddings. The early marriage likewise prompts early parenthood. It has been found that the rates of tyke marriage and early parenthood are a percentage of the most surprising on the planet. One in three high school young women in the nation is pregnant with kid. In this way, these issues of early marriage, settlement, early parenthood, and the basic instances of ladies being subordinate¹ to men, together add to aggressive behavior at home in the nation.

3.3 HOW IT AFFECTS CHILDREN'S PSYCHOLOGY

“The moment a little boy is concerned with which is a jay and which is a sparrow, he can no longer see the birds or hear them sing.”

— Eric Berne

It is obvious that the impacts of aggressive behavior at home crosses well over the whole our general public, paying little respect to nation, race, religion. The scope of its field saves none—from manipulating youngsters to influencing organizations, it keeps on rampaging the general public. Elkin and Handel (1978) defined “the family as the first unit

with which children have a continuous contact and the first context in which socialization patterns develop”

The improvement of youngsters is fundamentally affected by interpersonal connections inside of the family. Kids who are raised by 2 folks, who are both mindful and devoted, normally perform well in school. “Affection and protection are evidently crucial for the health of a child. Thus children need to receive love and protection for their healthy emotional development. Critical to emotional needs of children is the nature of family structure. Losing one person in a group of two destroys the relationship. Structure, therefore, creates a greater need for maintenance of the relationship through the expression of affection. The denial of negative feelings may restrict problem solving efforts (Phelan, 1979)”. As per The Family Pediatrics Report (2003), the dangers for passionate, behavioral, and instructive issues are lower among youngsters in 2 parent family units by and large. The evident point of interest of the 2 parent family unit structure is that it encourages powerful child rearing practices, yet it doesn't promise achievement. A stable, well-functioning family is conceivably the most secure, steady, and supporting environment in which kids might be raised.

However, if the parents have abusive relationship among each other than the child is very likely to have mental, behavioral and social problem. According to Goldsmith (2000), parental abusive behavior results from "poor problem solving, negative interpretations of a child behavior, poor impulse control, poor social skills, and poor stress coping". Goldsmith (2001) further recommended that push prompts issues of parental sentiments of despondency, vulnerability, outrage, weariness, and conjugal pressure.

The Family Pediatrics Report (2003) called attention to that offspring of separated folks are at more serious danger of passionate and conduct problems, which incorporate sadness and poor school execution. Such kids have a tendency to have more social challenges and the sky is the limit from there dangerous associations with one or both folks. The impacts of separation may keep on being apparent into adulthood and can make future conjugal unsteadiness. When the needs within the single family are not met, the fulfillment of those needs may be sought in the community by illegitimate means. The children may

exhibit emotional problems in school, or a parent may be unable to control her own emotions and anxieties sufficiently to function adequately in society (Phelan, 1979). Moreover, The Family Pediatrics Report affirmed that when fathers play an unmistakable and supporting part in their kids' lives, the kids have better enthusiastic and social results and will probably have a more grounded adapting and adjustment aptitudes, be ideal to prepared to tackle issues, have longer lasting connections, and have higher work profitability.

CHAPTER 04: CASE STUDY

4.1 RWANDA WOMEN'S OPPORTUNITY CENTER



Location: Kayonza, Rwanda

Architect/Firm: Sharon Davis Design

Site Area: 2200.0 sqm

Main program(s):

Community gathering space

Education Centre: training facilities

Farming facilities

Dormitories

Guest lodging

Market place

Class rooms

Administration

Guard house

Kitchen



Canteen

WOC began its work in 1997, three years after genocide. The main purpose of this project was to create new economic opportunities and strengthen the social infrastructure for rural Rwanda women.

Findings

- It is located one hour from Rwanda's thriving capital Kigali.
- The WOC is designed as a meeting place that bridges the gap between urban buyers and rural farmers. It is a place where rural entrepreneurs can incubate businesses so they can transition from subsistence farming to larger-scale farming and other entrepreneurial activities



FIG 4.1.1: DIAGRAM

- It also offers classroom space where women can learn new business skills and where cooperative, support networks and other groups can meet regularly.
- Built for 300 women to rebuild their lives.
- 450,000 clay bricks needed for the project was made by the future users.

- Materials found on site
- Eco friendly. Rain water harvest
- Green roof and earth wall is used



- Perforated brick wall
- Circular form (traditional)
- Portable water harvest
- Solar shading
- Passive cooling
- Perforated brick wall

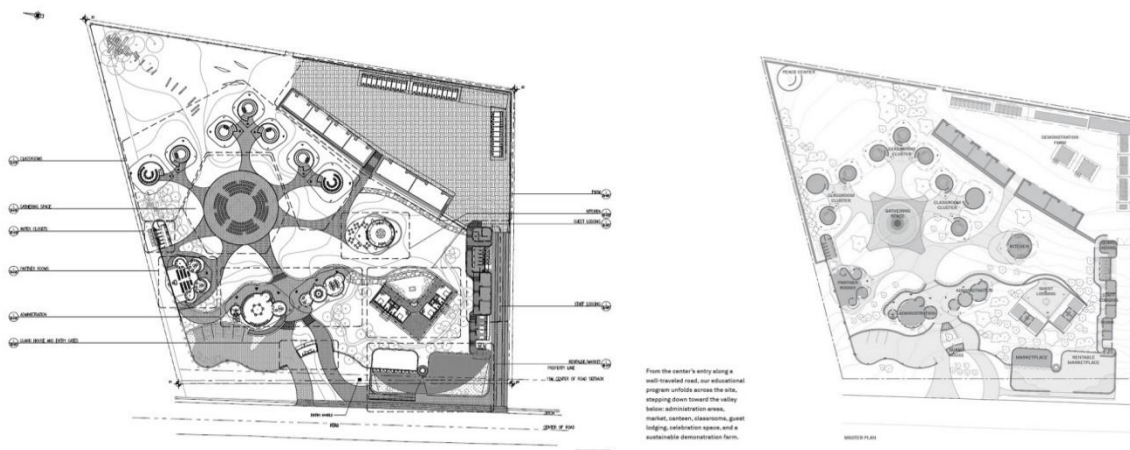


FIG 4.1.2 PLANS

MAIN PROGRAMS



FARMS

- Make an income off the land
- Commercial production
- Provide foods for restaurant and market place
- Converting animal waste to bio gas fuel for use on site.

GATHERING PLACE

- Large gathering
- Rent for special event for up to 350 guests (weddings, other occasion)
- View of hill

MARKET PLACE

- Reached by motorists, walking distance to Kayouza
- Center of women business
- Rentable market place

CASE STUDY 4.2

KENYA WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S WELLNESS CENTER

Location: Nairobi, Kenya

Architect/Firm: Ralph Johnson, FAIA

Site Area: 10 acre

Main Programs:

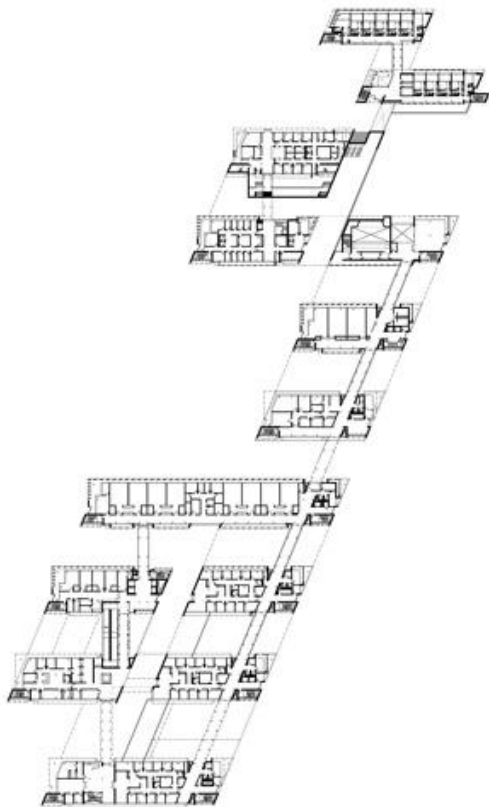
- 170 bed hospital
- Women and children outpatient clinics
- Institute of learning
- Gender violence recovery / counseling center
- Family village/ hostel
- Laboratory



The large scale program areas of the Diagnostics & Treatment are the only major areas that do not require natural daylight and that require mechanical ventilation. These characteristics allow the mass to be buried below the rest of the facility and therefore lowering the overall scale of the village.

Design in the developing world requires further consideration of local social issues than in the westernized world.

In the case of Kenya, citizens are generally group-oriented rather than individualistic. “Harambee,” defines the Kenyan



approach to others they meet in life. The concept is about mutual assistance, mutual effort, mutual responsibility, and community self-reliance. Using this principle as guidance provided the appropriate balance between global healthcare standards and local customs for the design of The Kenyan Women’s and Children’s Wellness Center.





FIG 4.2.1 PLAN



FIG 4.2.2 : PICTURES OF KENYA WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S WELLNESS CENTER

CASE STUDY 4.3

EI GUADUAL CHILDREN CENTER

Location: Villarrica, Villa Rica, Cauca department, Colombia

Architect/Firm: Daniel Joseph Feldman Mowerman, Iván Dario Quiñones Sanchez

Site Area: 1823.0 sqm

This architecture firm designed 10 classrooms, feasting corridor, indoor and open air diversion, semi-private spaces, emergency treatment room, organization, vegetable greenery enclosure, water highlight, open outside theater, and a urban square, El Guadual Early Youth Development Center in Villa Rica, Cauca gives nourishment, training, and amusement administrations to 300 children 0-5 years of age, 100 pregnant mothers, and 200 babies as a component of the national fundamental early youth consideration methodology "de Cero a Siempre".



FIG 4.3.1: PICTURES OF EI GUADUAL CHILDREN CENTER

The Center's introduction in October 2013, denoted the end of a three year long participatory outline and development exertion that has strived to create pride and proprietorship since the start of the procedure. Plan pretenses with nearby children, young people, early youth specialists, and pioneers were the beginning stage of the outline as far as spaces, materials, measurements, and relations with the city. The development kept

going 9 months and the aggregate expense of the undertaking was US\$1.6 Million. The assets to fabricate the undertaking came structure universal collaboration, private gifts, open assets, and in kind gifts. Amid the development prepare more than 60 neighborhood manufacturers were utilized and affirmed in development procedures. Extra to the development employments, 30 nearby ladies were prepared in early youth teacher before being confirmed and contracted to end up the day by day workforce of the middle.

El Guadual has created a remarkable urban effect for it offers liberal walkways and scene to general society, an open outside film theater, a semi-private expressions and performing room open to the group during the evening and weekends, and a municipal square. The wide cluster of open conveniences has made of El Guadual another shaft of action inside of Villa Rica.

The project is a sample of low tech natural construction. It is capable with the earth motel terms of the materials it utilizes, the water and vitality it expends, and the toughness of the materials. The spaces all get characteristic light consistently and are ventilated actually permitting the middle to work without the need of vitality. The textured solid dividers retain heat keeping the spaces cool, and the multi-layered rooftop controls the effect of the sun inside the rooms. The utilization of bamboo as a method for re-esteeming nearby conventions contemporarily talks about the need to utilize neighborhood materials and also safeguard the riverbeds. Every classroom gathers downpour water that is utilized for cultivating and upkeep, however makes the procedure of accumulation and use apparent for the children and guests. The focal water highlight recycles the water it utilizes and permits children to communicate with water as a recreational component.

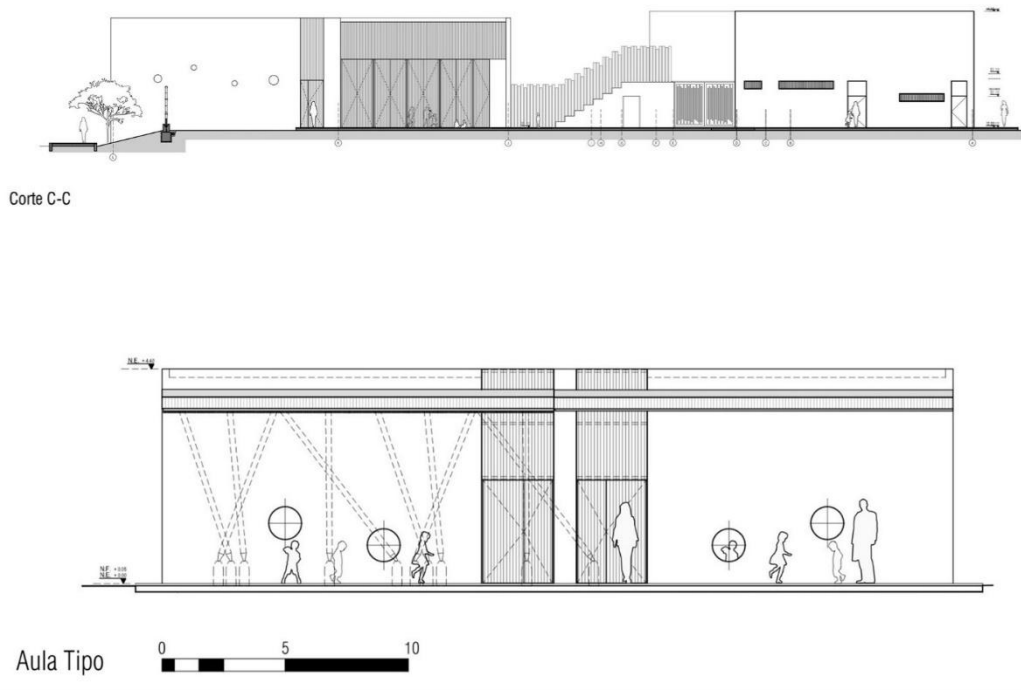


FIG 4.3.2: ELEVATIONS OF EI GUADUAL CHILDREN CENTER

At last, El Guadual is gradually changing another downtown area where training, expressions, and multi-generational social affairs are occurring making the consideration of the regions early youth a shared obligation.



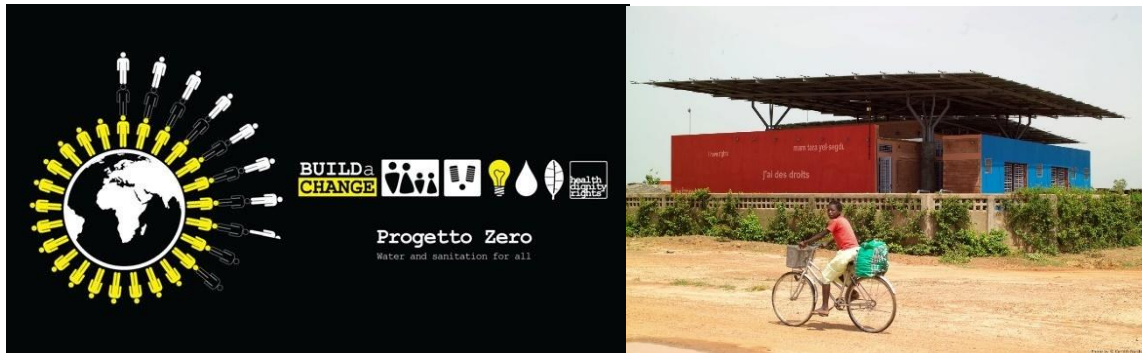
FIG 4.3.3: PLAN

CASE STUDY 4.4

BUILD A CHAGE AIMS TOTACKLE SANITATION WITH ZERO

Despite the fact that the act of engineering has verifiably done little to address the fundamental needs of those in the creating scene, as of late designers have continuously amplified their venture into the domain of compassionate work, as most remarkably exemplified by Pritzker Prize champ Shigeru Ban. In spite of these advances, 33% of the world's populace does not have admittance to sufficient sanitation. This is shocking given the measure of assets and innovation we have accessible to us in the 21st century, and it is an issue that engineers have the chance to fathom; a few designers, including Julia King, have as of now tackled this test. It is additionally the center of "Zero Project," the

principal activity of non-benefit association Build A Change. Perused about their proposition after the break.



BuildAChange was made in 2012 by the Italian architecture office FAREstudio with the point of enhancing the living states of those in the creating scene through a sufficient assembled environment. A number of their ventures are a reaction to social issues, expected to be effectively developed by nearby workers and use characteristically manageable development innovation.

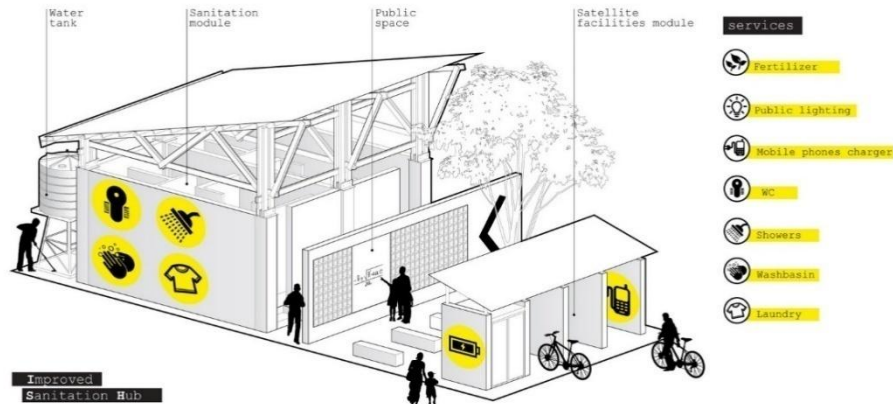


FIG 4.4.1: ZONING

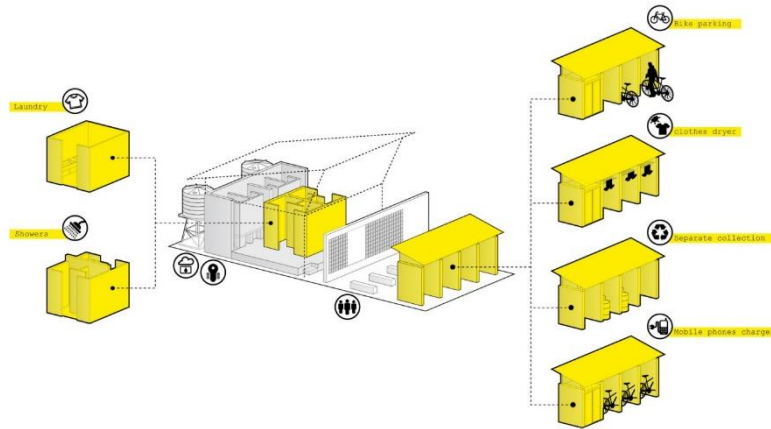


FIG 4.4.2: STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

FAREstudio's past ventures incorporate the Women's Health Center in Burkina Faso, which made a completely autonomous structure in a region where power and water was not available. The focus gives several patients every year with medicinal services, mental help, lawful exhortation, instructional meetings, and different projects for the group. In the meantime, the building uses locally accessible materials and beautiful mosaics to guarantee that the middle has a one of a kind nearby character. These characteristics of the task epitomize a number of FAREstudio's qualities and will serve as a configuration point of reference for the Zero Project.

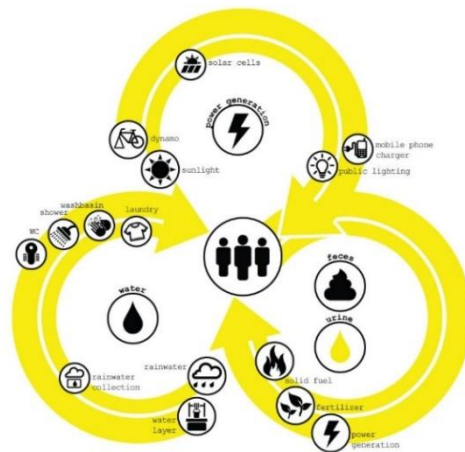


FIG 4.4.3: ENERGY CONVERSION DIAGRAM

The Zero project wants to build up comparably autonomous structures which can be conveyed over the creating scene to cure the absence of existing sanitation frameworks.

This is a genuine need, as the absence of sufficient sanitation frameworks causes the spread of infections and results in a huge number of passing every year in creating nations. To neutralize this, the Zero Project starts with the configuration and execution of a system of independent open latrine frameworks, or "Enhanced Sanitation Hubs." Each of these center points will give instruments to essential sanitation in a joint effort with the treatment and reusing of natural waste. The primary model of the configuration will be actualized in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso's capital, with the objective of including nearby associations and powers to permit the outline to be reproduced all through the city. As it were, the Zero Project wants to accomplish more than enhanced sanitation offices, additionally to incorporate these offices with other fundamental capacities, for example, outside showing zones, bike stockpiling, clothing territories, showers, charging regions for gadgets, and reusing focuses.

CASE STUDY 4.5

CHESAPEAKE CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Location: Oklahoma City, OK, USA

Architect/Firm: Elliott + Associates Architects

Site Area: 60,000 ft²

The architect tended to create a center for early youth learning and improvement for the children of Chesapeake workers. In regular Chesapeake style, they needed it to be the best safe spot where folks and watchmen could come at whatever time to invest energy with their children and be a piece of their lives while at work. We set out to plan the model youth improvement focus in the nation, spending over a year doing a lot of examination.



What Chesapeake has today is a fabulous focus where children are set up for the following phases of training and parents and guardians are effectively included in all that goes ahead with the children. Their main goal was to teach children various things through colors and symbols as in many scientific discoveries it is found that children responses more to color and symbols.



FIG 4.5.1: INTERIOR OF CHESAPEAKE CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

the main focus of the project was to create a healthy and soothing environment for the children where they can learn and grow quickly through using various playing methods and visual means.

CHAPTER 05: PROGRAM

5.1 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

In this project there are mainly three types function

- Training spaces
- Recovery spaces
- Interaction spaces

These three categories have other dedicated spaces which will linked with each other. The connection between these spaces are surely delicate as the function require different types of environment.

ZONE	FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	AREA (sqft)
CLINIC			
	Reception		800
	Lobby & waiting		1500
	2 Counselling rooms	2 X1 =2	150X2= 300
	Doctor chamber	2X1 = 2	150X2 =300
	First aid treatment room	01	100
	Operation theater	01	200
	Patient room	02X02=04	125 X 2=250
	Lab	01	
	storage	01	100

	Nurse station	04X01 =04	100
	toilet	02X02=04	120
TRAINIG CENTER FOR WOMEN& YOUTH			
	Lobby & reception	2	1000
Training type: sewing			
	workspace	20x1 =20	650
	Instructor room	2x1 =2	150
	storage	1	150
Training type: handicraft			
	workspace	20x1 = 20	750
	Instructor room	2x1 = 2	150
	storage	1	150
Training type: Agriculture			
	workspace	40x1 =40	2000
	Instructor room	2x1=2	150
	storage	1	250
	Instructors lounge	1	300
	Women's toilet	1x4=4	120
	Youth club	30x1 =30	1000

	Computer lab	$30 \times 1 = 30$	1500
	Day care for children	10-12	300
	toilet		$25 \times 6 = 150$
DORMITORY			
	Dorm supervisor's room	$02 \times 02 = 04$	$250 \times 2 = 500$
	Dormitory for women	$15 \times 2 = 30$	6000
	Common room		
	Dining room	$15 \times 1 = 15$	650
	Kitchen	$2 \times 1 = 2$	200
	Toilet and bathing		$36 \times 06 = 216$
	Interior Meditation space	15	300
GUEST LODGING			
	Guest dormitory	50	$250 \times 60 = 15000$
	Dining room	$30 \times 1 = 30$	1200
	kitchen	-	300
	toilet	2	60
PUBLIC FUNCTIONS			

	library	150	6000
	Exhibition space		5000
	Open classroom		2500
	auditorium	$400 \times 2 = 800$	10000
	Restaurant	$40 \times 1 = 50$	3000
	Toilet		400
TOTAL			1,13,938

CHAPTER 6: FORM DEVELOPMENT

6.1 CONCEPT

There are some gaps between general people and NGOs. While researching NGOs, many people who live near NGOs do not even know its existence. So, the main concept is to merge public places with NGOs' activity so that people can see their curriculum while enjoying in the public zones.

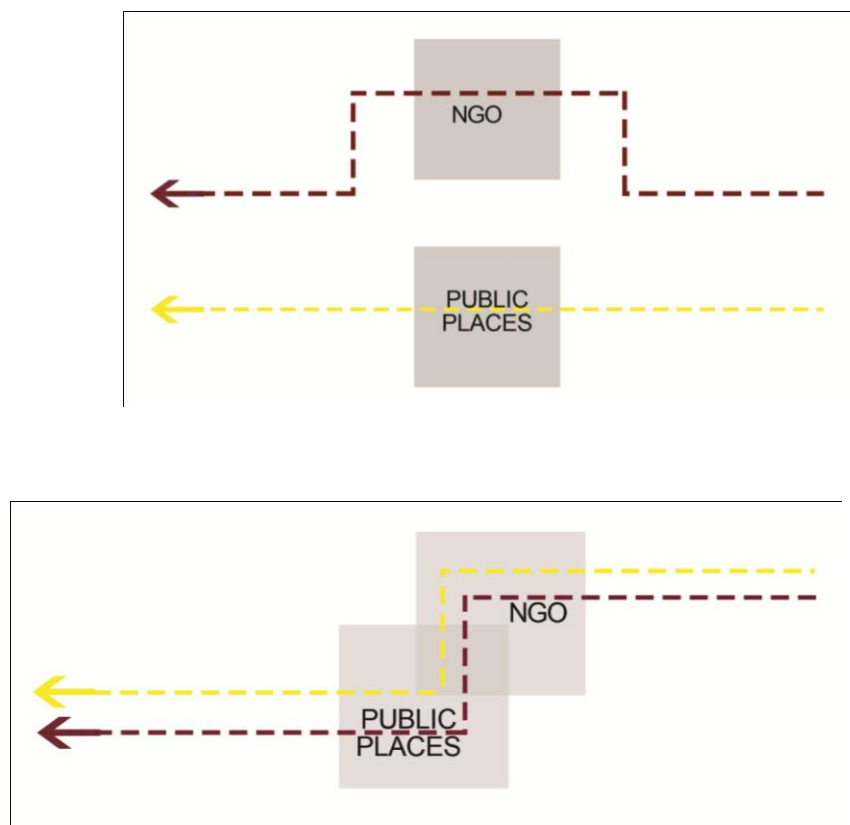


FIG 6.1. CONCEPT

6.2 ZONING

the whole site is filled with large trees. As shown in the figure below there are two clear zone in the site. I divided my zones according to the natural zoning. The allocate the public zone in the bigger clear space and the private zone in the smaller one.

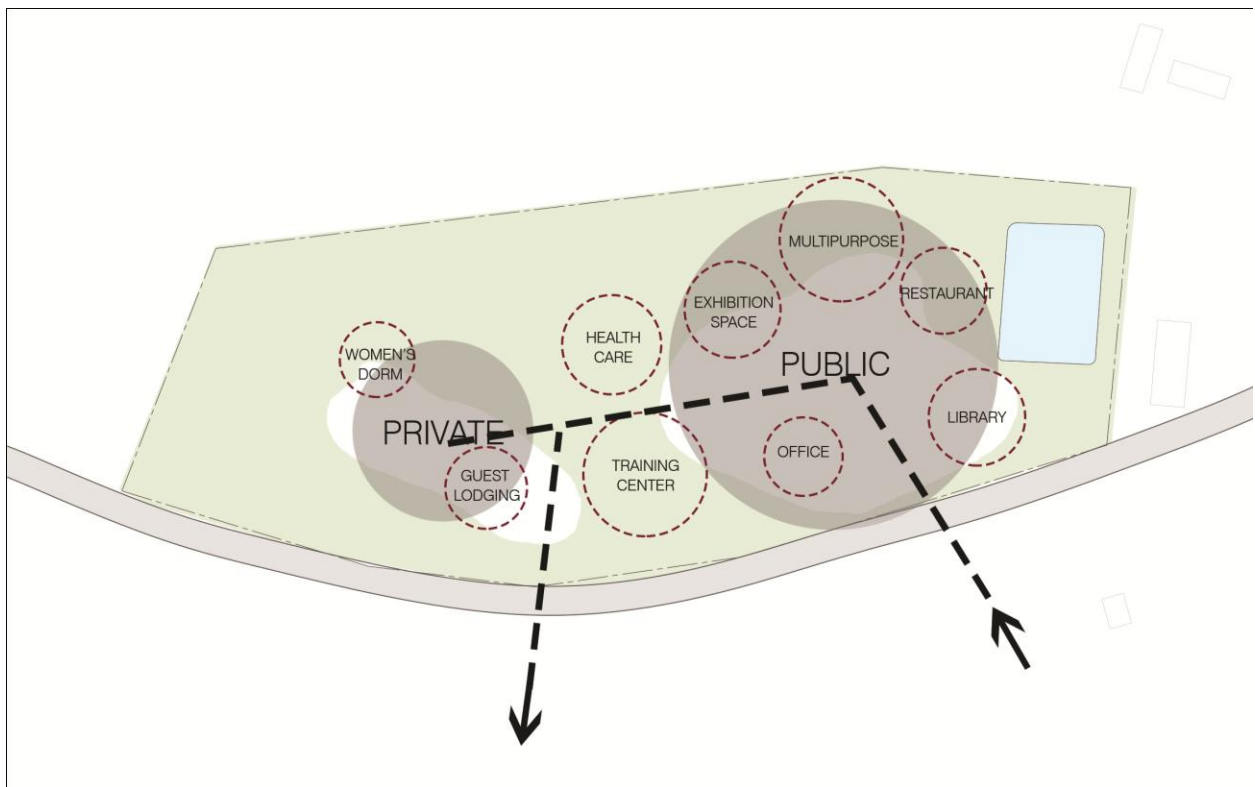
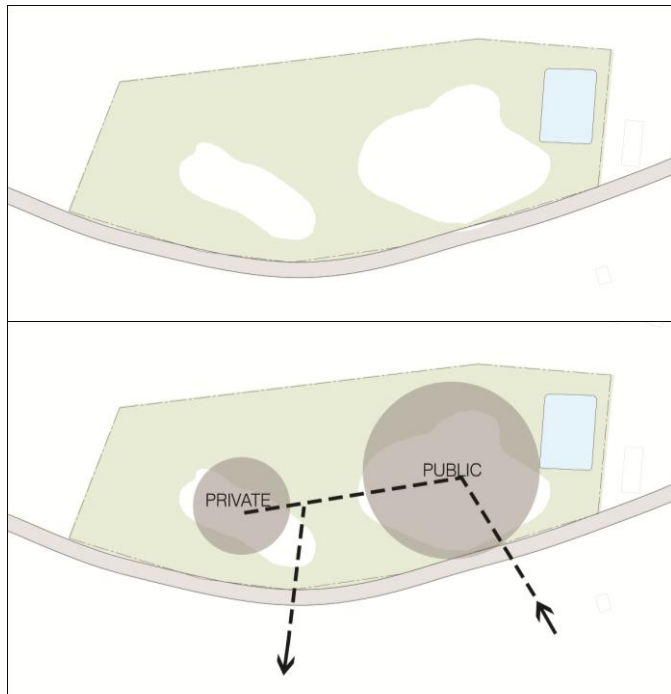


FIG 6.2 Zoning

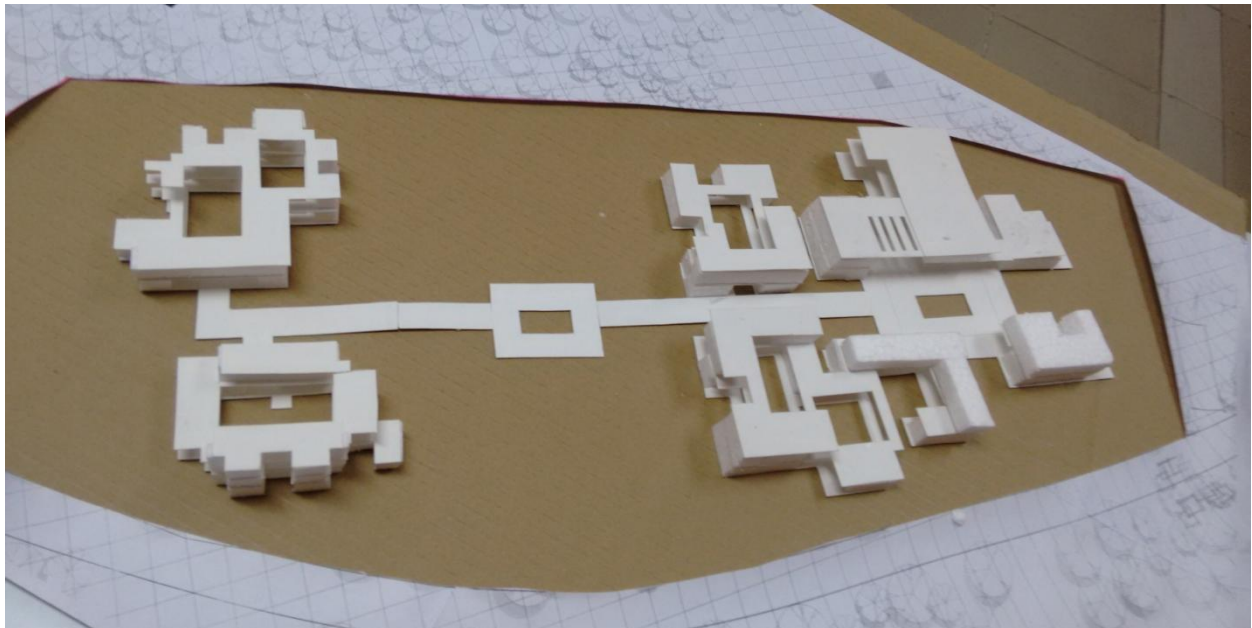
6.3 FORM GENERATING

I followed the courtyard system while arranging my forms. Rather than making a solid form in the nature I spade it in the nature so that I can have internal space where lots of activity can be held like sewing, crafting etc and it will also invite the nature into the form.



FIG 6.3. Form Generation

6.4 FORM DEVELOPMENT



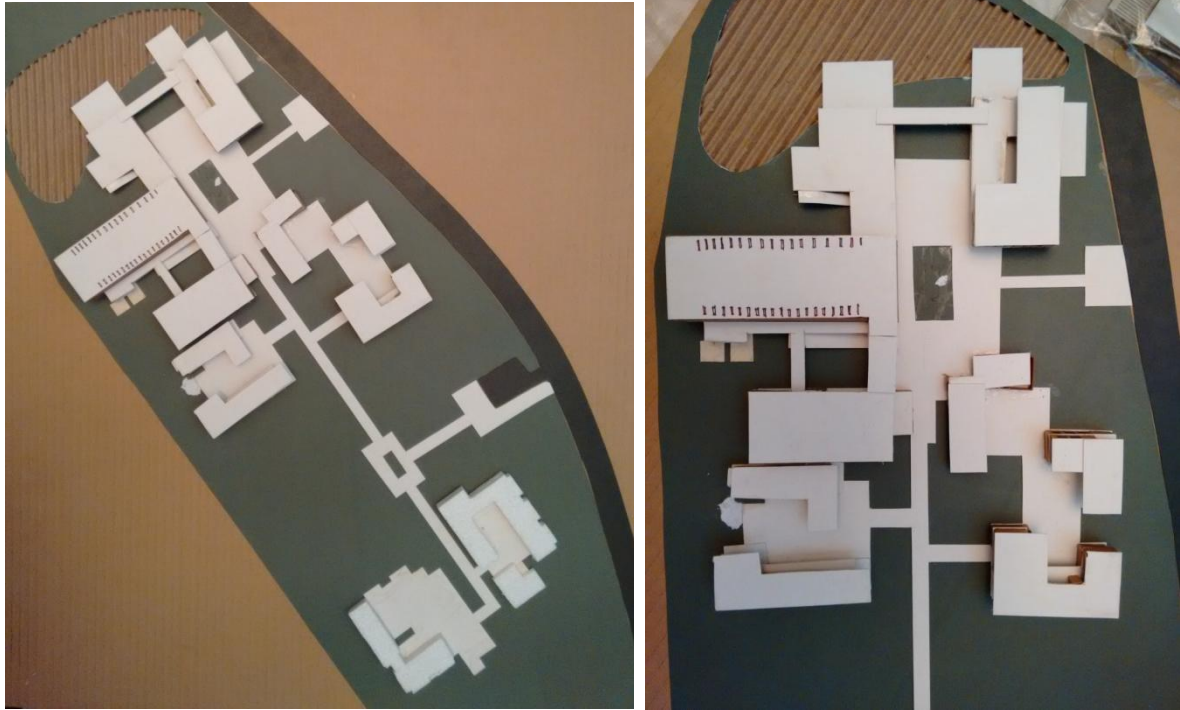


FIG 6.4. Form Development

6.5 DESIGN PROPOSAL

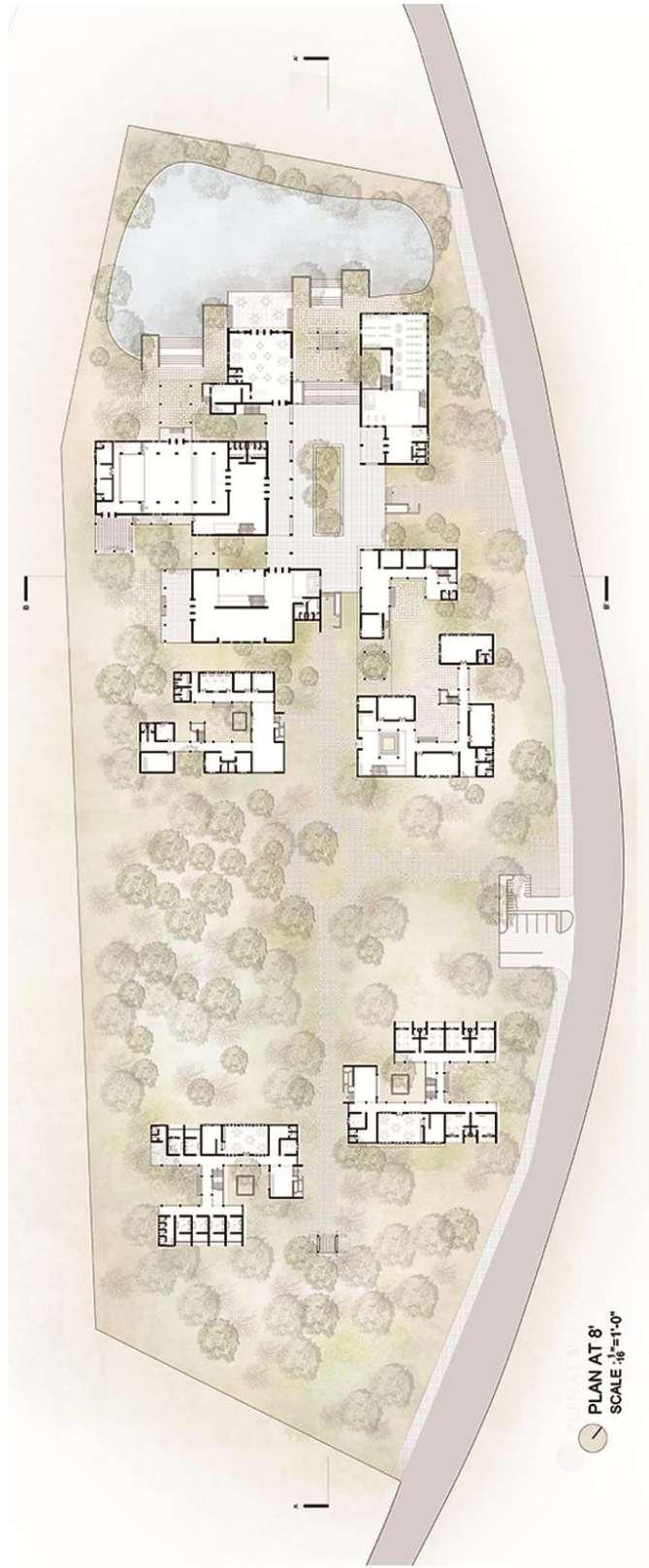


FIG 6.5.1. Master Plan

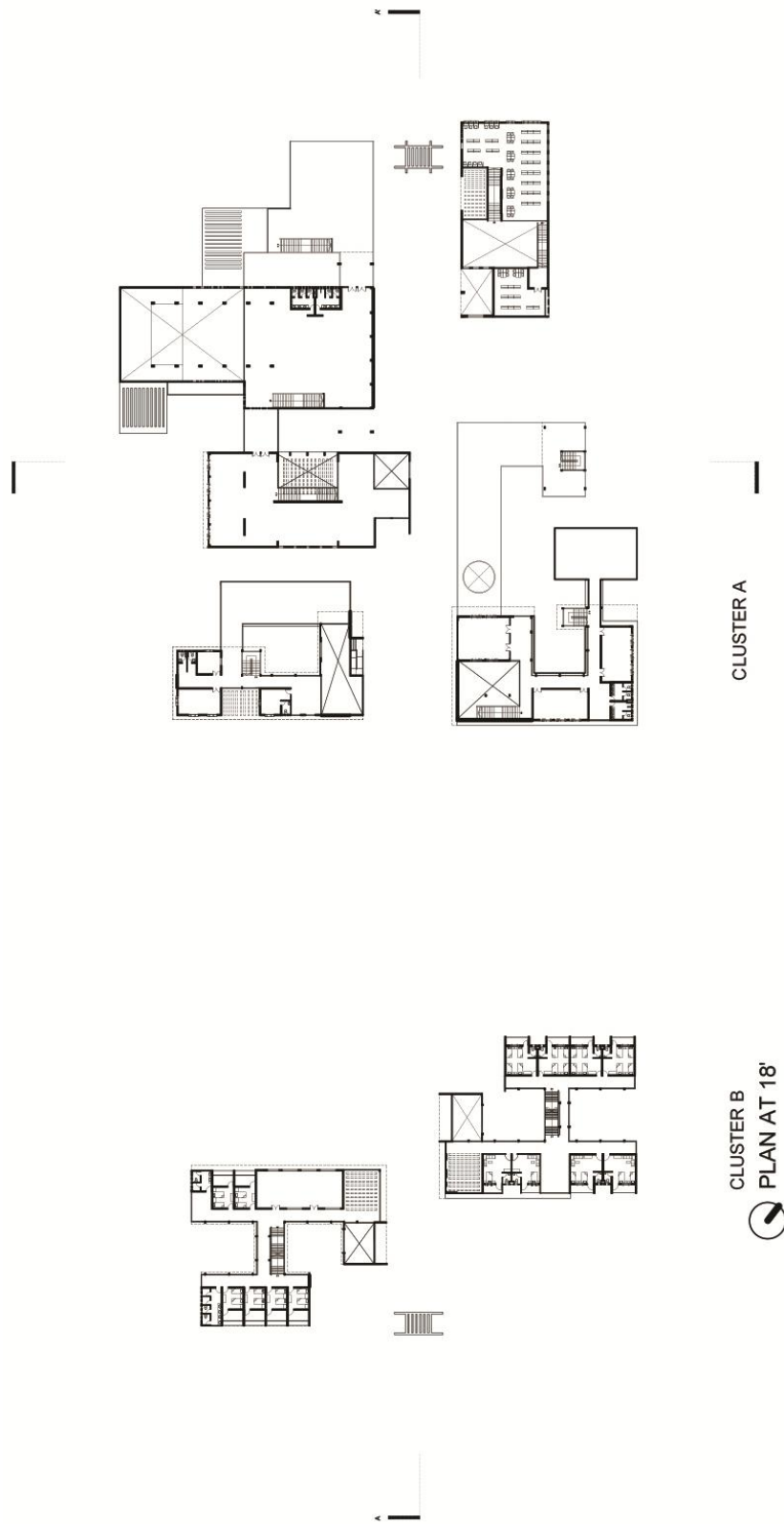


FIG 6.5.2. First Floor Plan

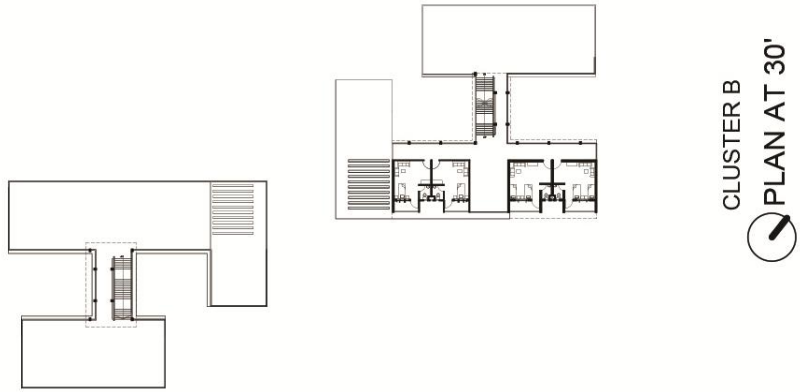


FIG 6.5.3. Second Floor Plan (Cluster B)



FIG 6.5.4 Site Plan

6.6 ELEVATION AND SECTIONS



FIG 6.6 Elevation And Sections

6.7 PERSPECTIVES





FIG 6.7 Perspectives

6.8 MODEL





FIG 6.8 Model Pictures

CHAPTER 07 CONCLUSION

The treatment of women as the lower creatures between a man and a women has become a trait. It will not get solved by it's own. Only educating women or cannot be a solution. Both male and female should be well aware of the right of women. Only then we can expect a better future fr everybody.

PSTC is just only one step toward achieving the goal. Many other NGOs are also connected with it for which its link is spading day by day. The more people will know about these NGOs the more people will become aware of their rights and their position in the society.

As mentioned before the purpose of this design is to invite more people in this NGO to visit. While visiting they can experience the activity of the center. It will help to break the false stereotype about NGOs. PSTC is just one step towards the victory but it will only be possible if the general people know their rights and can accomplish their rights.

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