

Centre for Human Rights

BY

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CHAPTER 01

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Consisting of multilayered webs of digital communication, the 'networked city' has become crucial to the productive functions of contemporary society. Production and social interaction are undergoing brisk change. Systems of governance and representation are undergoing radical change due to the rapid dissemination of information. The forms, scales, and dynamics of behavior patterns are changing. Civil society has changed into a more fluid, interconnected yet increasingly unpredictable system of networks. The scale and complex interconnection of social problems transcends the capacity of awareness of the few, demanding wider participation. As an urban intervention, a center for human rights provides a place for this participation in both the digital and physical environment. Conceived as a shell that can be occupied in several ways, this project provides spaces for digital projection and interaction as well as physical spaces for speeches, protests, marches and above all the basic human rights. Layers and history, realms, and interaction form the spaces that allow communication between the city, the people, and the government, thus ensuring the very core existence of our rights as human beings.

1.2 PROJECT INTRODUCTION

Human rights are "commonly understood as inalienable fundamental rights to which a person is inherently entitled simply because she or he is a human being. Human rights are thus conceived as universal (applicable everywhere) and egalitarian (the same for everyone). These rights may exist as natural rights or as legal rights, in local, regional, national, and international law .Through the rapid growth of the internet people are more connected to each other ever then before. The physical environment connects people through the traditional senses, but the digital environment develops a new sense of perceptual experience that currently invokes isolation

from the public realm. Withdrawal from interaction in the city develops passivity in human interaction. The co-presence of the digital and physical environment can be utilized as a way to activate space in the public realm. A space designed for an active public can promote awareness through synthesizing the digital and physical urban environments.

Client: City Corporation

Location: Adjacent to TSC, Dhaka University

Site area: **Approximately 6 acres**

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1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

Bangladesh is growing fast forward and it lacks proper and sufficient public space. People have limited space for sharing and learning as a result the society is becoming introvert. In the long run it will effect the society culture and peoples interaction to each other. The project will try to explore the scope of architecture to function as a social catalyst by identifying the threats against human rights as well as a platform for the victims, a function that will house the activities addressing the needs of the society and this particular community.

- To make people understand the value of human rights.
- Information about ongoing issues both at national and international level.
- To house various human right workshops and activities.
- A platform to bring people together.
- Memorial for human rights.
- **A place for** realization and productive participation.
- Consoling the people's inner psyche which are overexposed to their stressful and noisy social environment during the everyday living.
- Threshold for representation, art, education and other issues.

1.4 Given Programmes.

Human rights center includes program to integrate this community by empowering them through providing:

Post	Number	SQFT	Total Area
1.Administrative			
office	5	2 X120	600
reception	1		160
meeting/conference room	1		450
seminar room	1		2,000
toilet	)2f&m)	2 X150	300
Total			3,510
%30circulation			1,053
Sub-total			4,563
2. Seminar Halls	2 or 3	2 X 2000	4000
3.Cafe			
dining	1		3,000
kitchen	1		800
toilet	)2f&m)	2x200	400
Total			4,200
%30circulation			900
Sub-total			5,100
4.Library			
entrance&information	1		700
general reading	100 person		5,000
stack area	1		1,500
office	3	200+2x150	500
storage	1		500
toilet	2	2x200	400
Total			7,600
%30circulation			2,280
Sub-total			10,880
5.Platform for journalists	100		

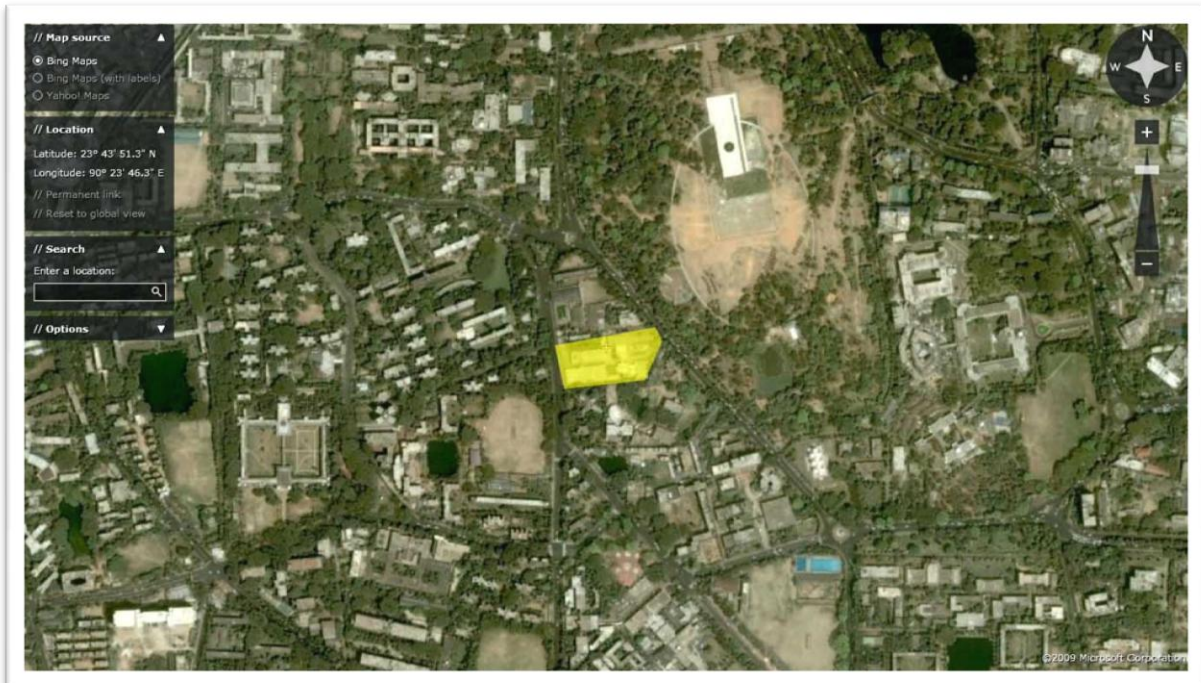
6. Gallery of Human Rights			
7. Classrooms	50		
8. Auditorium	1000		
9. Memorial for human rights.			
10. Digital interactive galleries			
11. Archive for important documents.	100		
12. Platform for journalists.			

In the proposed design, in addition to providing these opportunities, the design will include the 'buffer space' or the 'event space' to catalyze the social interaction with the society.

CHAPTER 02

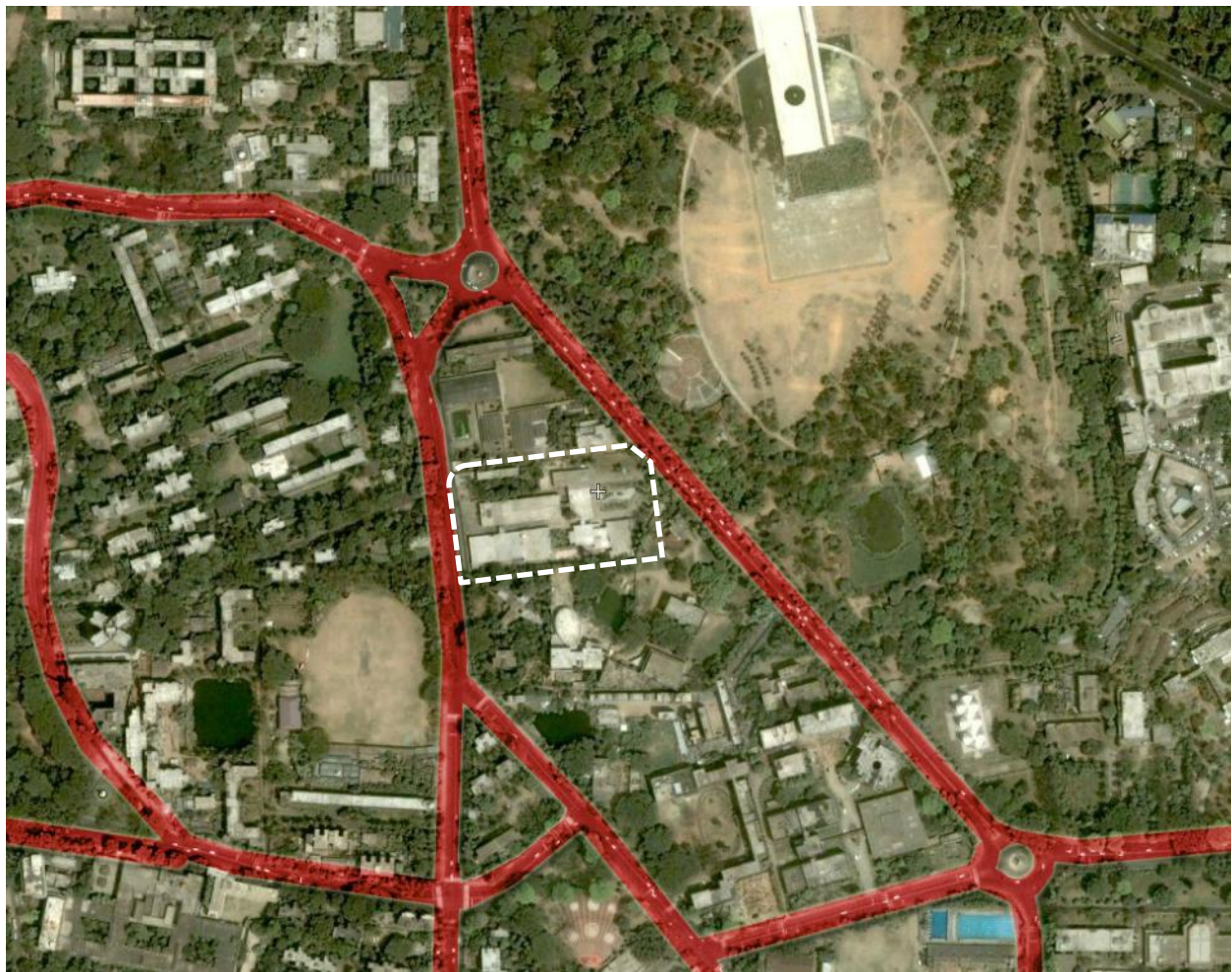
2.1 ENVIROMENTAL CONSIDERATION:

SITE LOCATION:



The site is adjacent of TSC and Bangla academy. It's currently occupied by Atomic Research Institute. Atomic Research Institute has a proposal for a new head office in Gazipur. This site resides in the cultural belt of Dhaka University. This site has a very importance to the daily activities of the people. In front of the site there is a lush green Swaradhi Uddan. Behind the site is Jagannath hall. This site is the connecting point of the two major roads. By completion of the project this site could be used as a major pedestrian crossing. Also this site could hold the crowd for the Bangla academy's crowd in the time for BOI MELA. This city could truly increase connectivity as well as festivity in the Dhaka University area. Dhaka University is the host of various human rights related event from time of liberation war. This project demands a site such as this.

ROAD NET WORK:

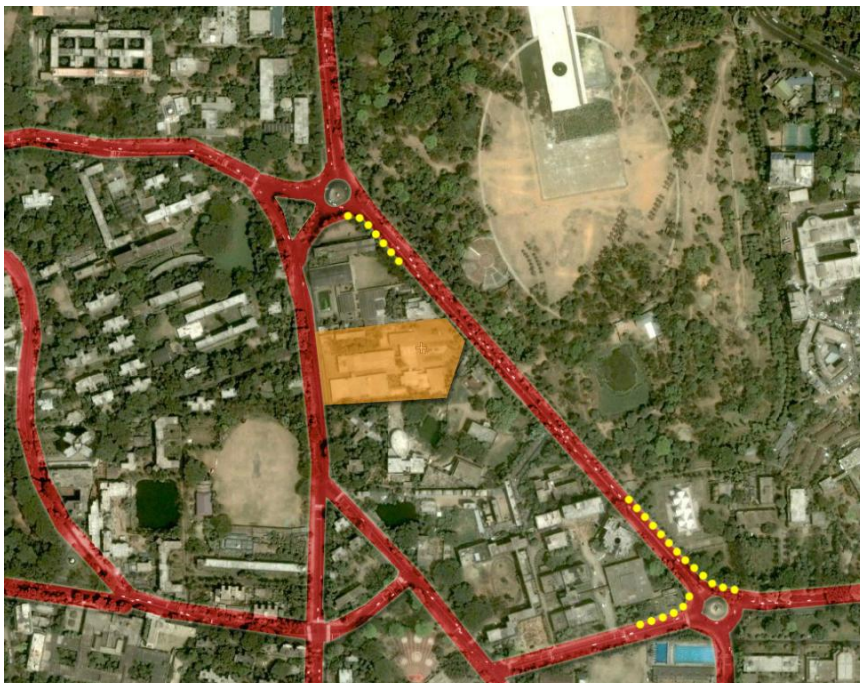


Two major primary on tow side of the site.

TRAFFIC CONDITION:

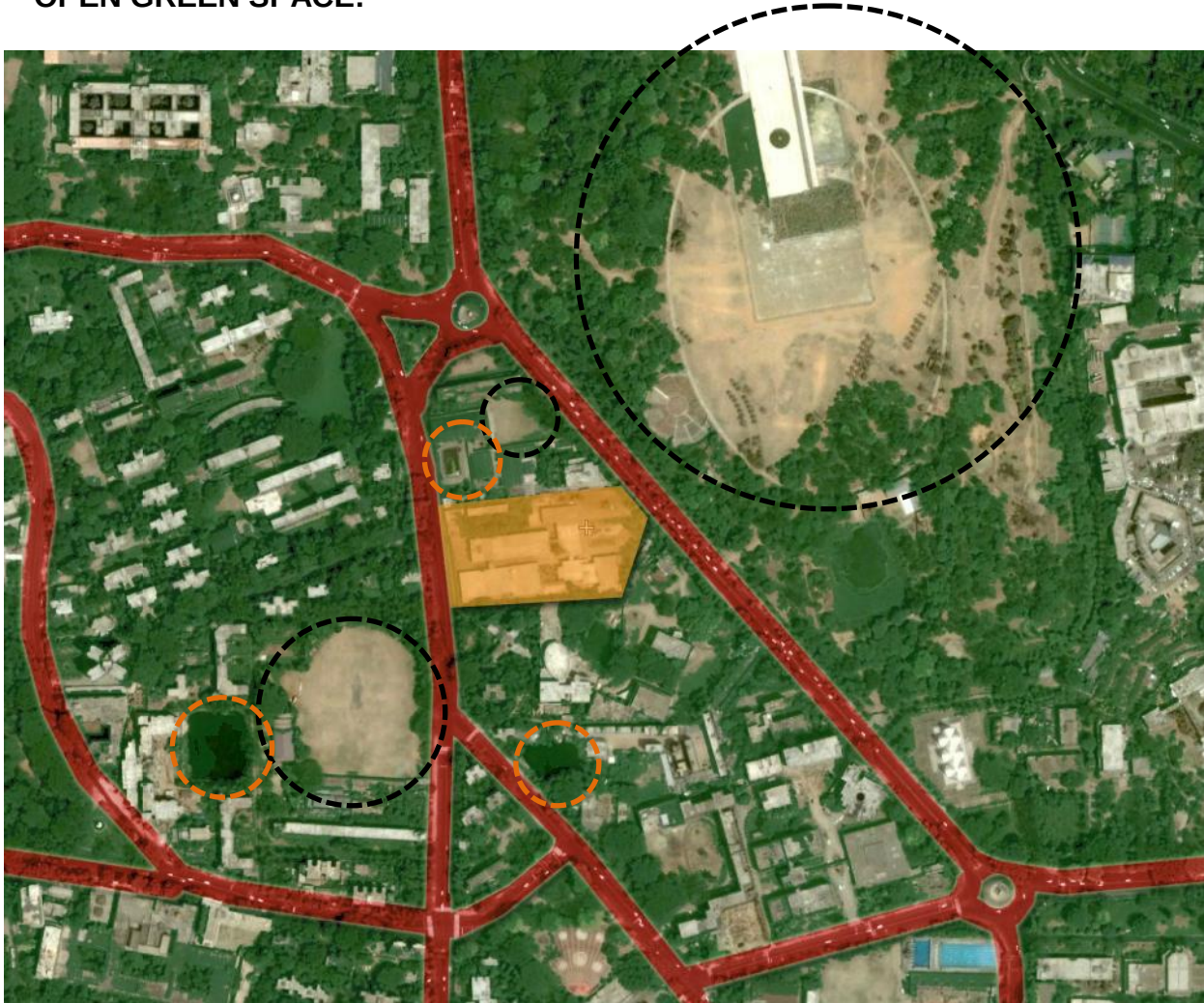


These are the two major nodes in the site where most of the traffic conjunction takes place.



The yellow dotted line is where the rickshaw puller use it as a stand.

OPEN GREEN SPACE:



OPEN FEILD



WATER BODY

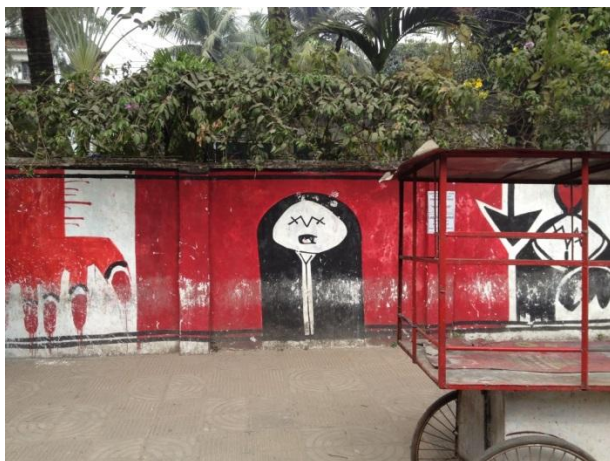
SITE POTENTIAL:

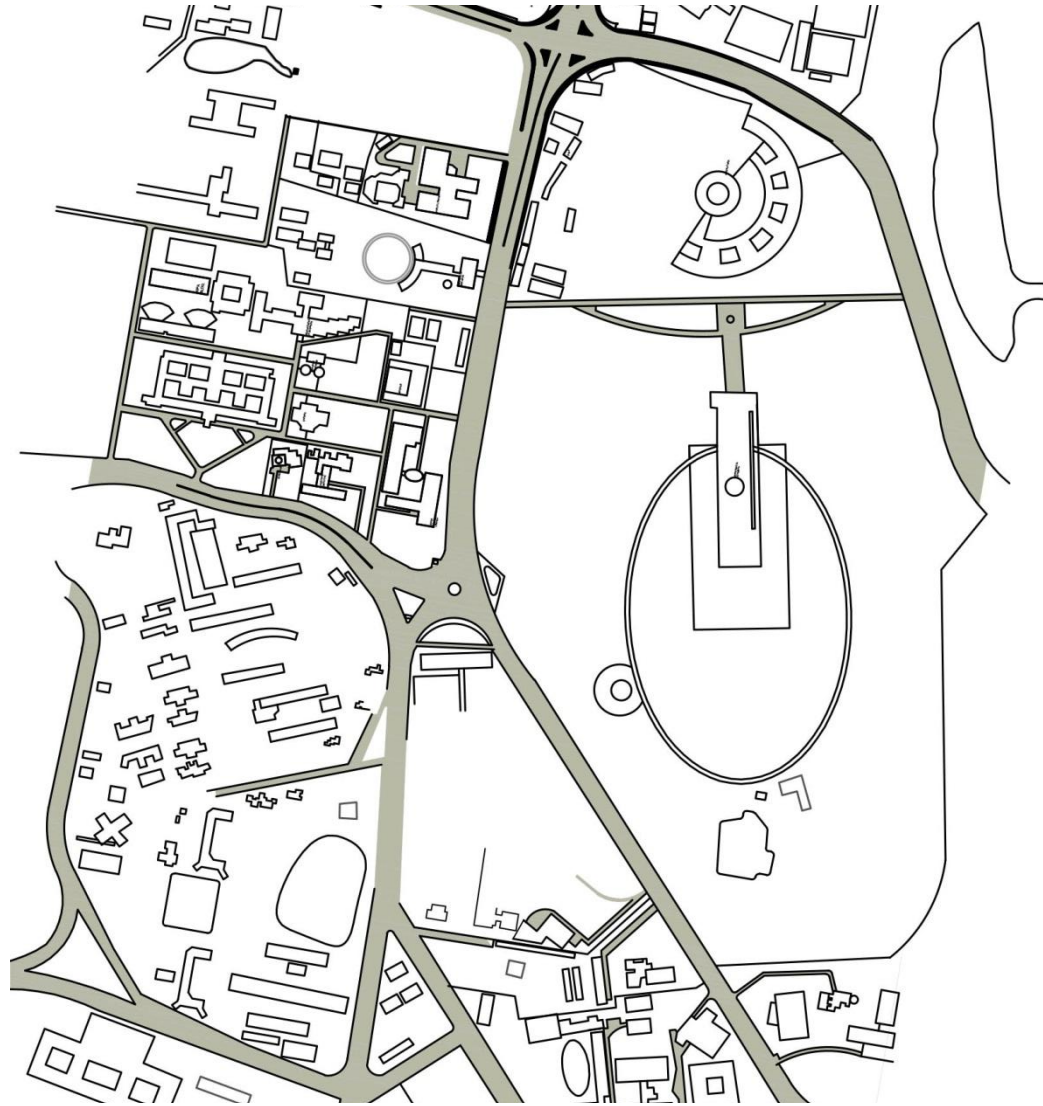
2.2 HISTORAL AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Both historically and socially this site is very active. In any time of an injustice the whole area explodes into protests. They are very conscious about their rights. The surrounding area is full of rebellion against injustice.



This images of the area shows a strong connection with the human right activity.





CHAPTER 03: LITERATURE REVIRW

3.1 WHAT IS HUMAN RIGHTS?

Human rights are "commonly understood as inalienable fundamental rights to which a person is inherently entitled simply because she or he is a human being. Human rights are thus conceived as universal (applicable everywhere) and egalitarian (the same for everyone). These rights may exist as natural rights or as legal rights, in local, regional, national, and international law. The doctrine of human rights in international practice, within international law, global and regional institutions, in the policies of states and in the activities of non-governmental organizations, has been a cornerstone of public policy around the world. The idea of human rights states, "if the public discourse of peacetime global society can be said to have a common moral language, it is that of human rights." Despite this, the strong claims made by the doctrine of human rights continue to provoke considerable skepticism and debates about the content, nature and

justifications of human rights to this day. Indeed, the question of what is meant by a "right" is itself controversial and the subject of continued philosophical debate.

Many of the basic ideas that animated the human rights movement developed in the aftermath of the Second World War and the atrocities of The Holocaust, culminating in the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Paris by the United in 1948. The ancient world did not possess the concept of universal human rights.^[5] The true forerunner of human rights discourse was the concept of natural rights which appeared as part of the medieval Natural law tradition that became prominent during the Enlightenment with such philosophers as John Locke, Francis Hutcheson, and Jean-Jacques Burlamaqui, and featured prominently in the political discourse of the American Revolution and the French Revolution.

From this foundation, the modern human rights arguments emerged over the latter half of the twentieth century.

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world...

—1st sentence of the Preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

—Article 1 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

There are various treaty bodies to uphold human rights. These bodies are nested both in national and international levels.

Treaty bodies

In addition to the political bodies whose mandate flows from the UN charter, the UN has set up a number of treaty-based bodies, comprising committees of independent experts who monitor compliance with human rights standards and norms flowing from the core international human rights treaties. They are supported by and are created by the treaty that they monitor, With the exception of the CESCR, which was established under a resolution of the Economic and Social Council to carry out the monitoring functions originally assigned to that body under the Covenant, they are technically autonomous bodies, established by the treaties that they monitor and accountable to the state parties of those treaties - rather than subsidiary to the United Nations. Though in practise they are closely intertwined with the United Nations system and are supported by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) and the UN Center for Human Rights.

- The Human Rights Committee promotes participation with the standards of the ICCPR. The eighteen members of the committee express opinions on member countries and make

judgments on individual complaints against countries which have ratified an Optional Protocol to the treaty. The judgments, termed "views", are not legally binding.

- The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights monitors the ICESCR and makes general comments on ratifying countries performance. It will have the power to receive complaints against the countries that opted into the Optional Protocol once it has come into force. It is important to note that unlike the other treaty bodies, the economic committee is not an autonomous body responsible to the treaty parties, but directly responsible to the Economic and Social Council and ultimately to the General Assembly. This means that the Economic Committee faces particular difficulties at its disposal only relatively "weak" means of implementation in comparison to other treaty bodies.^[49] Particular difficulties noted by commentators include: perceived vagueness of the principles of the treaty, relative lack of legal texts and decisions, ambivalence of many states in addressing economic, social and cultural rights, comparatively few non-governmental organisations focused on the area and problems with obtaining relevant and precise information.
- The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination monitors the CERD and conducts regular reviews of countries' performance. It can make judgments on complaints against member states allowing it, but these are not legally binding. It issues warnings to attempt to prevent serious contraventions of the convention.
- The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women monitors the CEDAW. It receives states' reports on their performance and comments on them, and can make judgments on complaints against countries which have opted into the 1999 Optional Protocol.
- The Committee Against Torture monitors the CAT and receives states' reports on their performance every four years and comments on them. Its subcommittee may visit and inspect countries which have opted into the Optional Protocol.
- The Committee on the Rights of the Child monitors the CRC and makes comments on reports submitted by states every five years. It does not have the power to receive complaints.
- The Committee on Migrant Workers was established in 2004 and monitors the ICRMW and makes comments on reports submitted by states every five years. It will have the power to receive complaints of specific violations only once ten member states allow it.
- The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was established in 2008 to monitor the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

3.2 HOW DOES HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION WORKS?

Human rights violations occur when actions by state (or non-state) actors abuse, ignore, or deny basic human rights (including civil, political, cultural, social, and economic rights). Furthermore, violations of human rights can occur when any state or non-state actor breaches any part of the

UDHR treaty or other international human rights or humanitarian law. In regard to human rights violations of United Nations laws, Article 39 of the United Nations Charter designates the UN Security Council (or an appointed authority) as the only tribunal that may determine UN human rights violations.

Human rights abuses are monitored by United Nations committees, national institutions and governments and by many independent non-governmental organizations, such as Amnesty International, International Federation of Human Rights, Human Rights Watch, World Organisation Against Torture, Freedom House, International Freedom of Expression Exchange and Anti-Slavery International. These organisations collect evidence and documentation of alleged human rights abuses and apply pressure to enforce human rights laws.

Wars of aggression, war crimes and crimes against humanity, including genocide, are breaches of International humanitarian law and represent the most serious of human rights violations.

In efforts to eliminate violations of human rights, building awareness and protesting inhumane treatment has often led to calls for action and sometimes improved conditions. The UN Security Council has interceded with peace keeping forces, and other states and treaties (NATO) have intervened in situations to protect human rights.

3.3 THE ORGANIZATIONS OF BANGLADESH HUMAN RIGHTS NETWORK.

1. Adhikar

41 North Jatrabari, Dhaka-1204.

2. Ain O Shalish Kendro ,55 Inner Circular Rd,

Shantinagar, Dhaka 1000.

3. ADAB 1/3, Block F, Lalmatia Dhaka 1207

4. Amnesty International Bangladesh Section (AI)

GPO Box 2242, Dhaka.

5. Asian Cultural Forum on Development - Bangladesh (ACFOD)

C/O TARD, GPO Box 4047, Dhaka 1000.

6. Assistance for legal and Humanitarian Affairs Bangladesh (ALHAB)

GPO Box No. 377, Ramna, Dhaka 1000.

7. Association for Realisation of Basic Needs (ARBN)

House 47, Road 27

Dhanmondi R. A. Dhaka.

8. Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh

1\3 Lalmatia, Block F, Dhaka 1207

9. Bangladesh Inter-Religious Council for Peace and Justice (BICPAJ)

C/O F. Rahman.* 4/10 Iqbal Road, Mohammadpur, Dhaka 1207.

10. Bangladesh Rehabilitation Centre for Trauma Victims

30 Bijoy Nagar, Dhaka 1000

There are about 55 organization throught out bangladesh who are fihgting for human rights and helps peoples for theie right.<http://banglarights.net/>

CHAPTER 4: CASE STUDY

4.1. CANADIAN MUSEUM FOR HUMAN RIGHTS BY ANTOINE PREDOCK ARCHITECTS

Location: Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Architect: AntoinePredock Architects

Architect-Prime Consultant: Smith Carter Architects and Engineers

Construction Manager: PCL Constructors Canada

Structural Engineers: Halcrow Yolles/Crosier Klilgour & Partners Ltd.

Mechanical Engineers: The Mitchell Partnership Inc./SMS Engineering Ltd.

Electrical Engineers: Mulvey & Banani International Inc./MCW/AGE

Civil Engineers: KGS Group

Landscape Architects: Scatliff & Miller & Murray

Sustainability Consultants: Enermodal Engineering

Area: 47,000 square feet

Cost: \$351 milion

Year: 2014

Client: City of Winnipeg

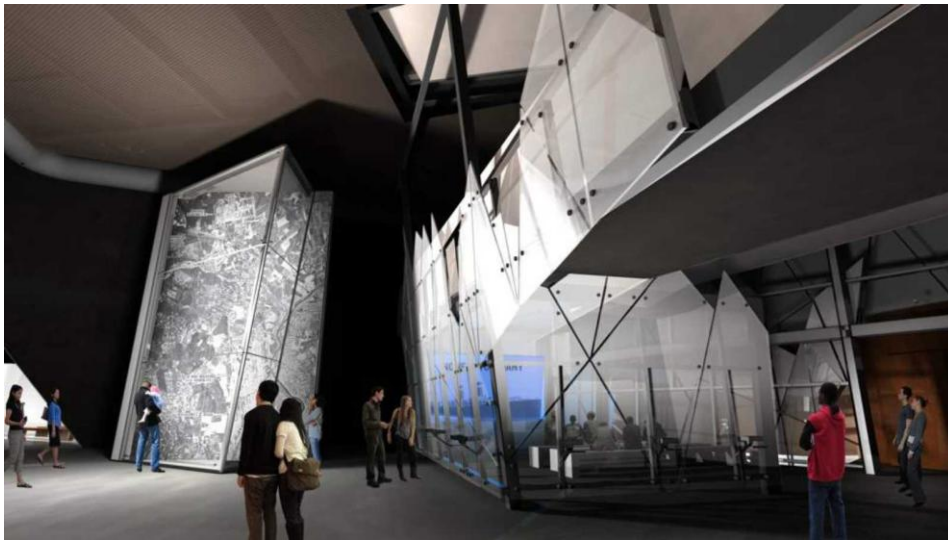


The Canadian Museum for Human Rights is rooted in humanity, making visible in the architecture the fundamental commonality of humankind—a symbolic apparition of ice, clouds and stone set in a field of sweet grass. Carved into the earth and dissolving into the sky on the Winnipeg horizon, the abstract ephemeral wings of a white dove embrace a mythic stone mountain of 450 million year old Tyndall limestone in the creation of a unifying and timeless landmark for all nations and cultures of the world. The Journey through the museum parallels an epic journey through life. Visitors enter the museum between the Roots, protective stone arms suggestive of an ancient geological event.

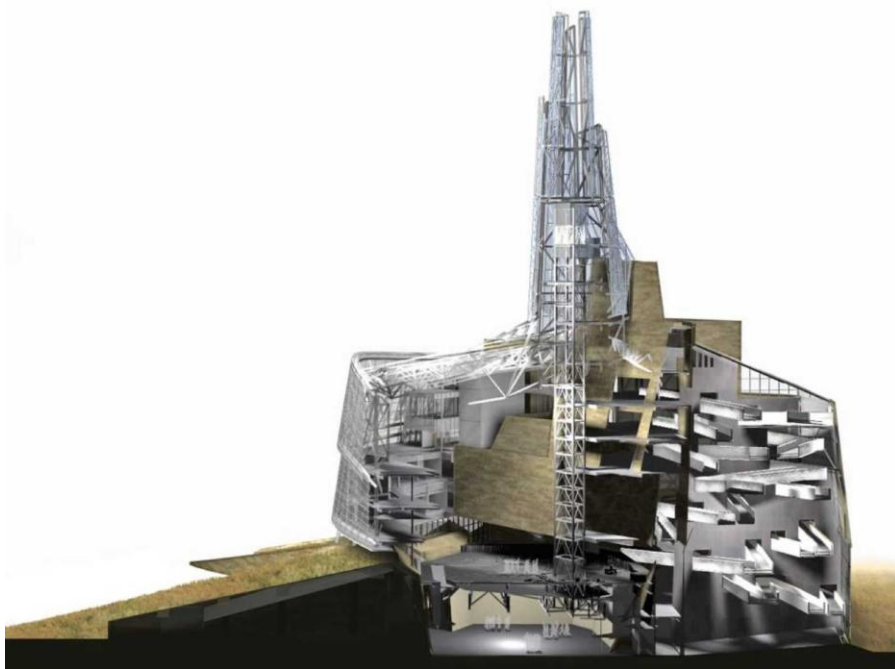


Clutching the earth, the roots are calibrated to block northern and northwestern winds and celebrate the sun, with apertures marking paths of equinox and solstice. Containing the essential public interface functions of the museum, the Roots create a framework for ceremonial outdoor events with roof terraces and amphitheater seating.

The journey begins with a descent into the earth, a symbolic recognition of the earth as the spiritual center for many indigenous cultures. Arriving at the heart of the building, the Great Hall. Carved from the earth, the archaeologically rich void of the Great Hall evokes the memory of ancient gatherings at the Forks of First Nations peoples, and later, settlers and immigrants. Like a mirage within the Museum, the Garden of Contemplation is Winnipeg's Winter Garden.

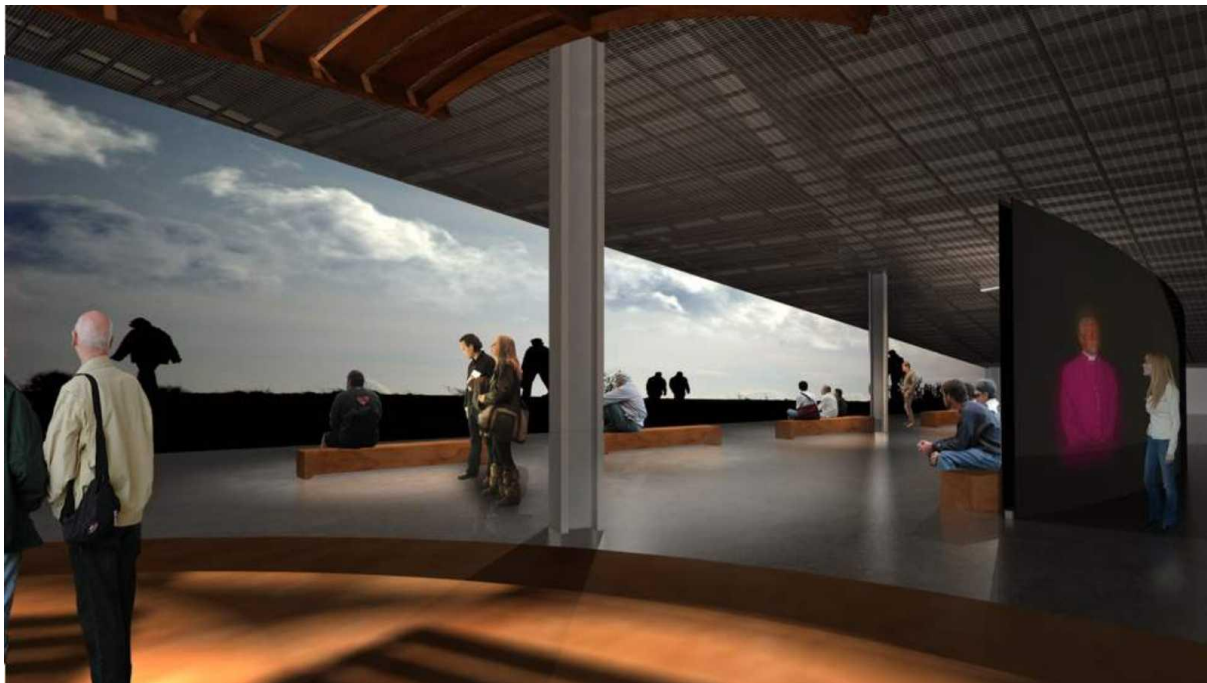


The space of the Garden functions as a purifying “lung” reinforcing the fundamental environmental ethic, which grounds the building. The journey culminates in an ascent of the Tower of Hope, with controlled view release to panoramic views of sky, city and the natural realm.



Glacial in its timelessness, the Tower of Hope is a beacon for humanity. Symbolic of changes in the physical state of water, material and form, it speaks to the life affirming hope for positive changes in humanity.

An allusion to the vaporous state of water, the Cloud, houses the functional support of the Museum. With strong overlaps to the visitor experience, the cloud is envisioned as light filled and buoyant, in marked contrast to the geologic evocation of the Roots and Stone Galleries, providing a visible reminder from the exterior, in tandem with the Tower, of the power and necessity of hope and tolerance.



4.2. NATIONAL CENTER FOR CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS BY FREELON

Location: Atlanta, USA

Architect: Freelon

Architect of Record: HOK

Year: 2013



The National Center for Civil and Human Rights (NCCHR) is a new cultural venue located in the heart of Downtown Atlanta. The design being presented and forwarded through the Special Administrative Permit (SAP) application process represents the evolution of the concept originally developed for the international design competition.

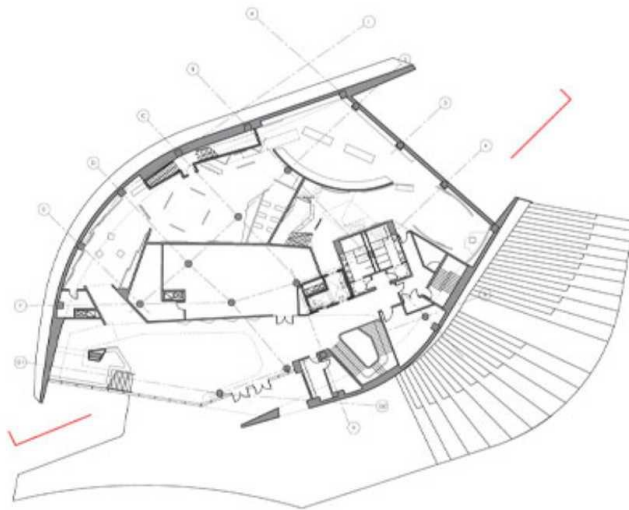
The architectural concept for the new NCCHR derives its inspiration from great spaces in great cities around the world that have forever been transformed in our memory by the Civil and Human Rights events that took place in them.



Each of them at their moment in history were transformed into Spaces for Action by citizens of the world committed to making for themselves, and all of us, a better world to live in. Each of them at their moment in history were transformed into Spaces for Action by citizens of the world committed to making for themselves, and all of us, a better world to live in.



The character of these walls not only conveys strength and a sense of permanence, they also represent the uplifting spirit of optimism and progress that is the NCCHR.



The surface of these walls is composed of many varied panels that symbolize the many individuals that make up great movements for social progress. The Centre is also designed for integration of future phases.



The expansion areas include approximately 6,500 GSF for a future gallery addition on the east side of the building which will be accessible from the 970 level. Another expansion phase is planned for a 5,000 to 7,000 GSF Auditorium located to the west side and will be accessed through the main lobby at the 990 level.

4.3. National Center for Civil and Human Rights - Atlanta, GA

Arm in arm, men and women of diverse cultures and backgrounds join in solidarity, moving forward with strength and determination to advance the ideals that unite them. This image of unity – as powerful today as in the time of Martin Luther King, Jr. - is the idea which has driven this competition winning design for the National Center for Civil and Human Rights (CCHR) in Atlanta.

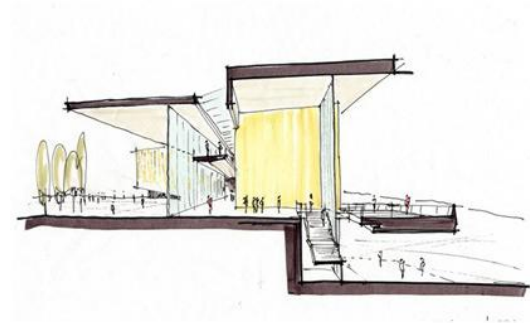
The 70,000 sf program includes exhibition, meeting, performance, dining and retail spaces. Exhibit content will focus on current human rights struggles throughout the world and on the Civil Rights movement in the United States. As visitors move between exhibits, views from the front entry porch, bridge, and open stairs offer respite and pause from content that is, at times, unsettling.

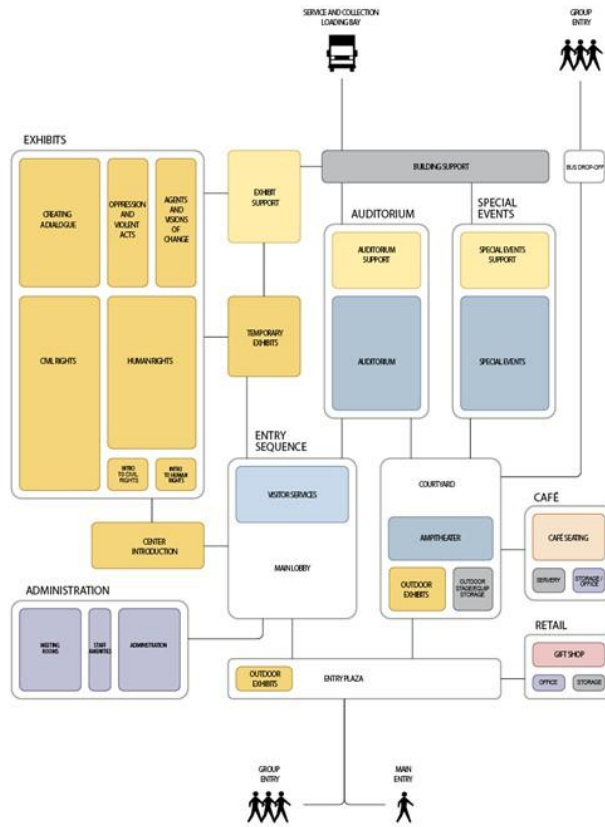
Rising from the earth to embrace visitors at both ends of the site, the terra cotta clad building provides a powerful connection between the pedestrian "Ellipse" of Pemberton Place and the busy traffic of Ivan Allen Boulevard. The terra cotta rain screen alludes to the long history of brick architecture in the south while providing a state-of-the-art exterior envelope.



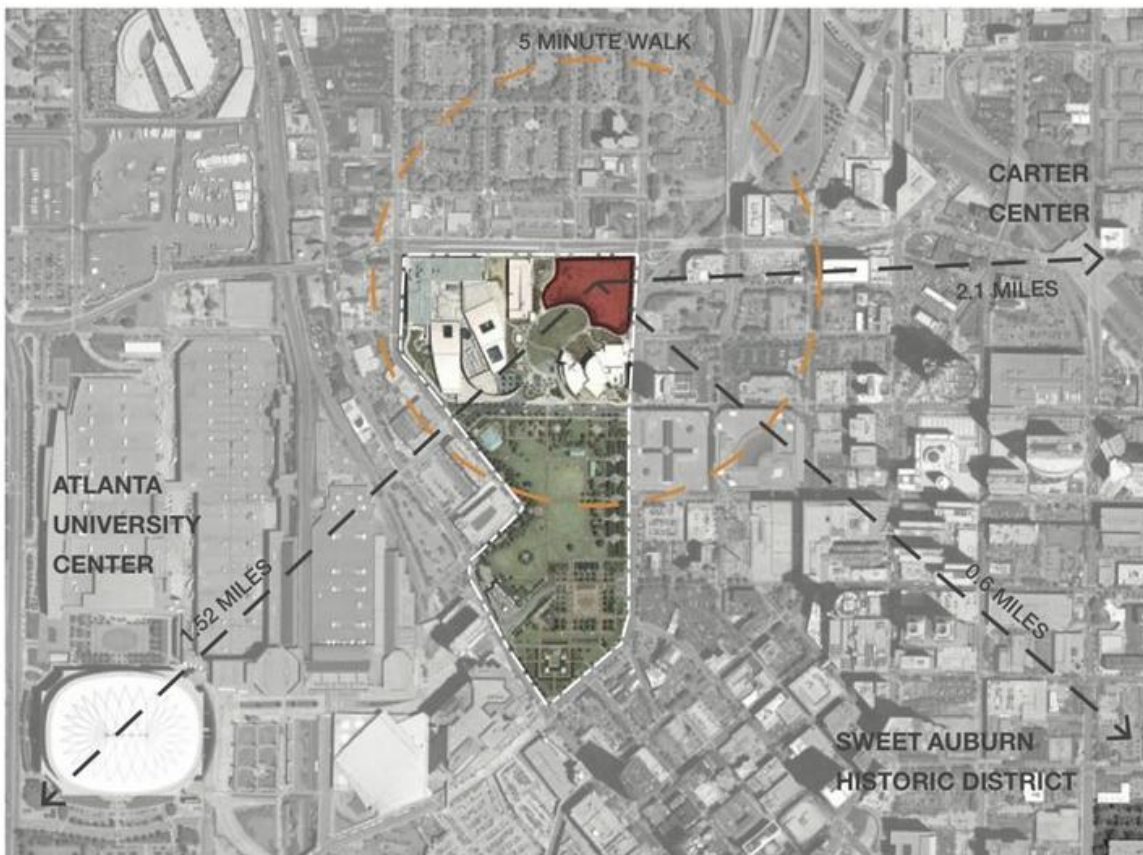
Conceived
with

sustainability as a primary consideration, the CCHR stands as a demonstration of best practices in environmental design. Storm water is managed through the use of green roofs, bioswales and reflecting pools on site. Through supplemental exhibits, this "green" building will demonstrate that conservation and stewardship of the earth's natural resources are fundamental human rights issues.

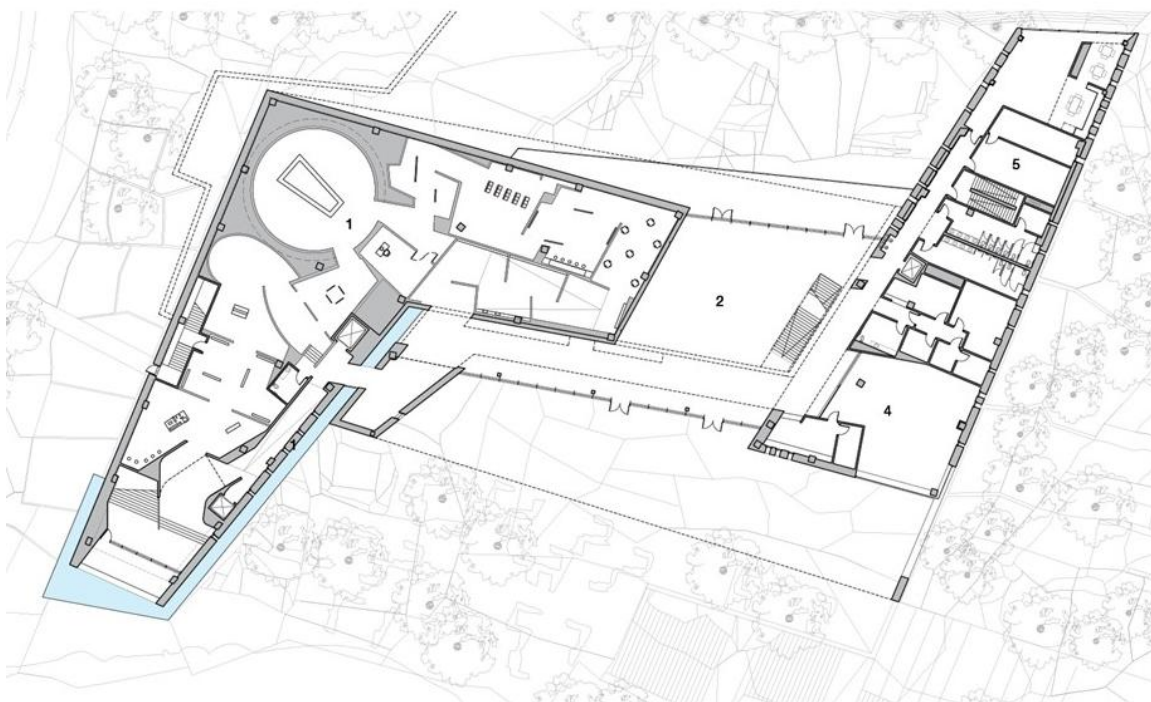




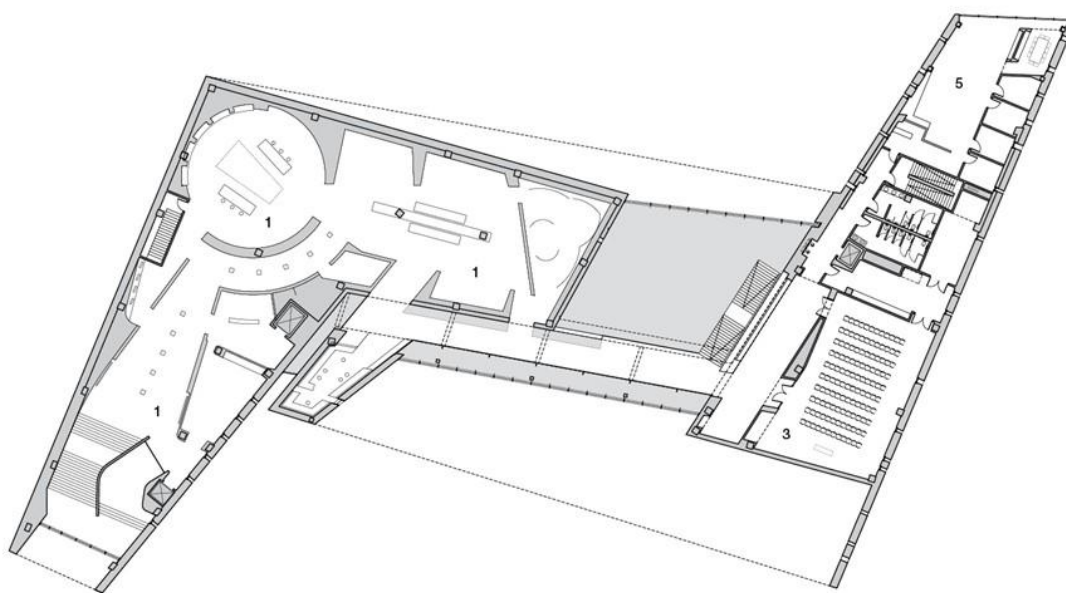
program map



site plan



- 1**
- 1 exhibit
 - 2 lobby
 - 3 classroom
 - 4 retail
 - 5 administration



- 2**
- 1 exhibit
 - 2 lobby
 - 3 classroom
 - 4 retail
 - 5 administration



section at lobby looking west



CHAPTER 05: PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

5.1: RATIONAL OF THE PROGRAMME:



This project consists of two major functions Human rights centre and Museum.

These two functions will co-exist with each other thus creating a monolithic projects. The outputs of human rights workshop will be exhibited in the human rights museum. For example if in week 1 human rights office x hold a gender discrimination workshop then the results of the workshop will be exhibited in the next week. Bangladesh has roughly about 284 human rights organisations currently working. They are both national and international organization. But they are scattered around the world creating a confusing scenario. Most of their office are in a very disappointing state.

These offices hold many events throughout the month but it is very confusing for one to reach them as they are scattered. My goal is to bring them under one roof by providing a space for human rights fair/expo. Their physical office will not be here but there information centre will. If they want to do a workshop then they have to go through human rights centre.

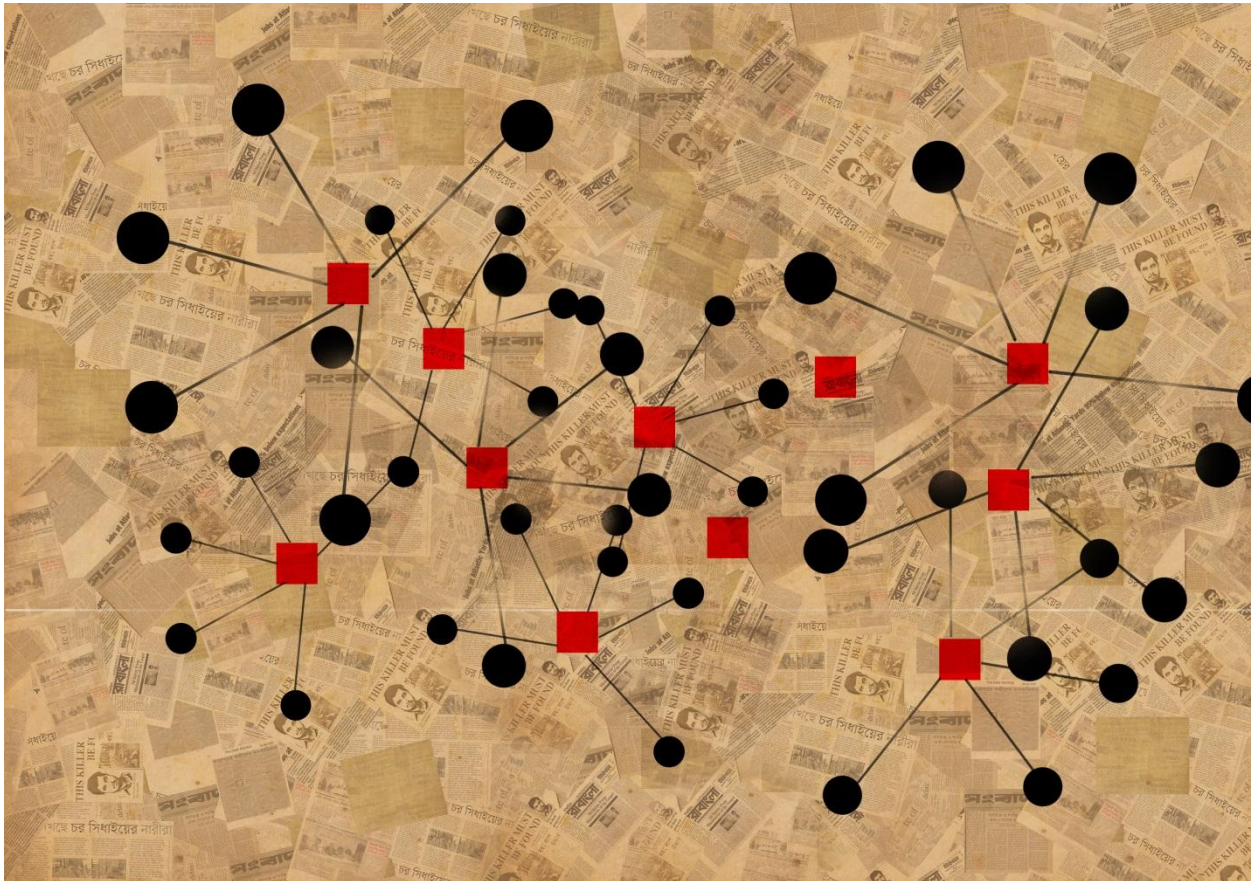


Figure: various human rights offices with various activities.

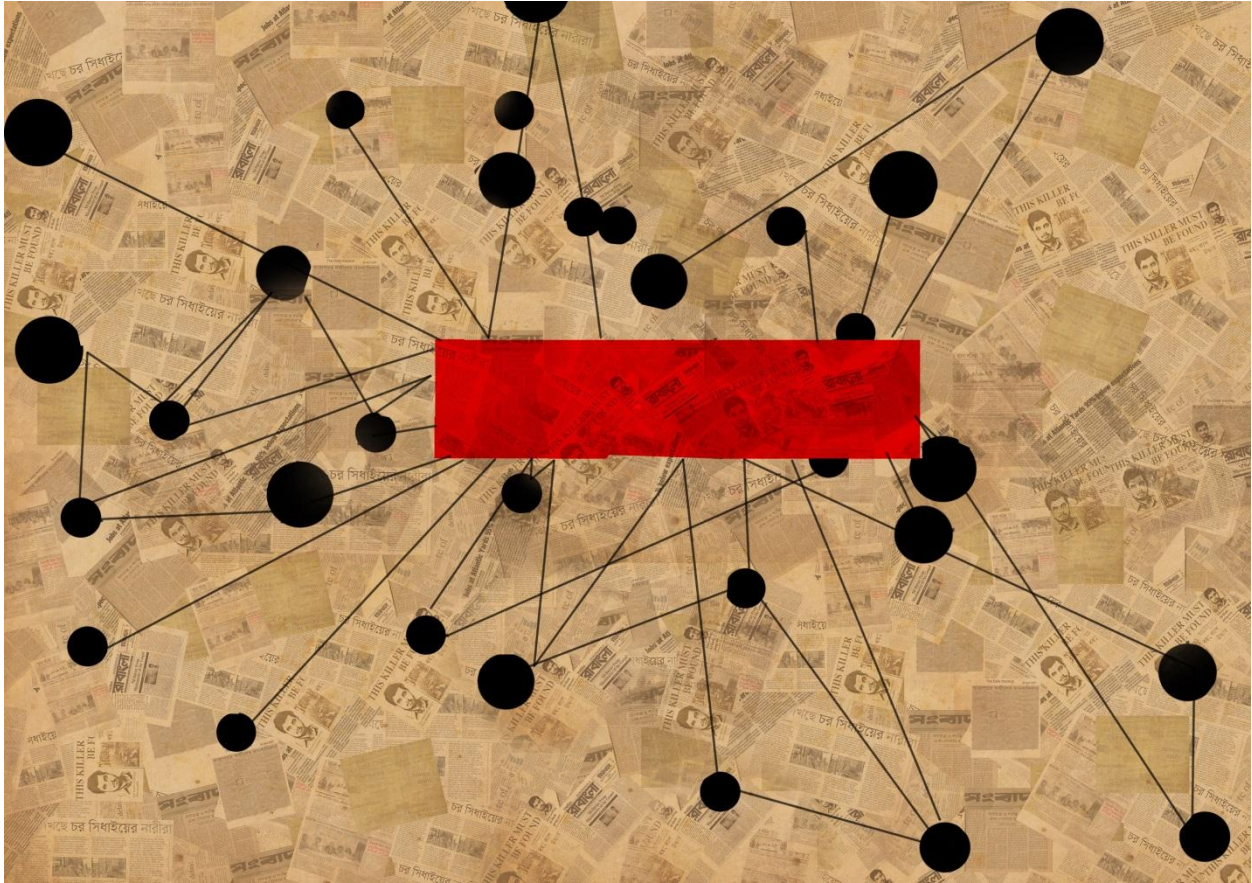


Figure: various human right activities under one roof.

5.2 FUNCTIONAL FLOW AND PROGRAM ZONING

two major function has two major entry. The human rights offices are underground which is derived from “human rights are rooted in humanity. And the museum is floating over the human rights office as its giving a shelter. Two of the functions has visual connectivity with each other creating a very spiritual and playful space. The museum has two gallery halls named hall of fame and hall of shame. These galleries are not connected but continuously has visual interaction with each other.

human rights museum
limited crowd

human rights centre
large crowd

A row of white silhouettes of people of various heights and shapes, representing a large crowd, positioned at the bottom of the dark green rectangular block.

SEMINER HALLS

CLASSROOMS

MULTIPURPOSE HALLS

EXPO SPACE

PLALFORM FOR JOURNALISTS

BLOGGERS ROOM

INTERVIEW STUDIOS

LIVE CIVERAGE FUNCTIONS

ARCHIVE

ADMIN

COMPUTER LABS

HUMAN
RIGHTS
OFFICE

HUMAN
RIGHTS
MUSEUM

HALL OF FAME

HALL OF SHAME

CHAPTER 06: CONCEPTUAL PHASES AND DEVELOPMENT

In the site there are two major axis. One connects TSC with the Bangla academy and the other one connects Shadhinota stambha with 1971 memorial site. I named the first axis growth to festivity and the second one suffering to achievement. Here:

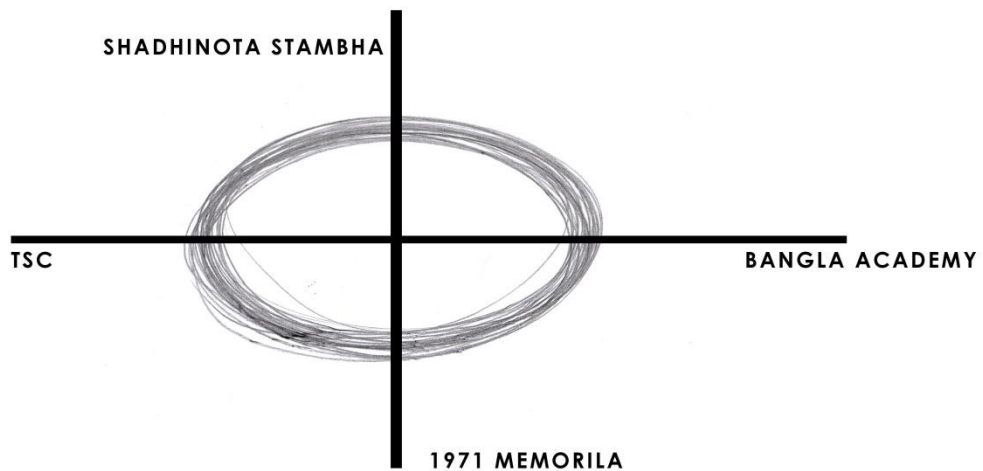
TSC = growth (new dhaka city is expanding that way)

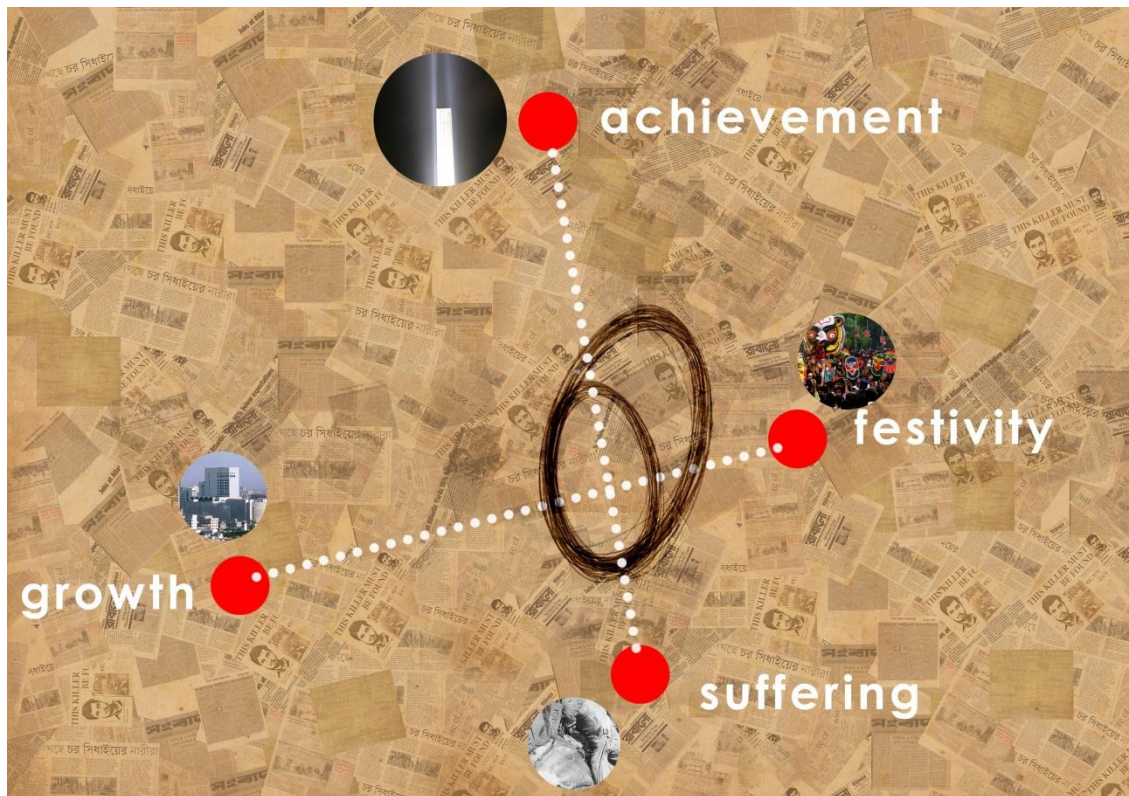
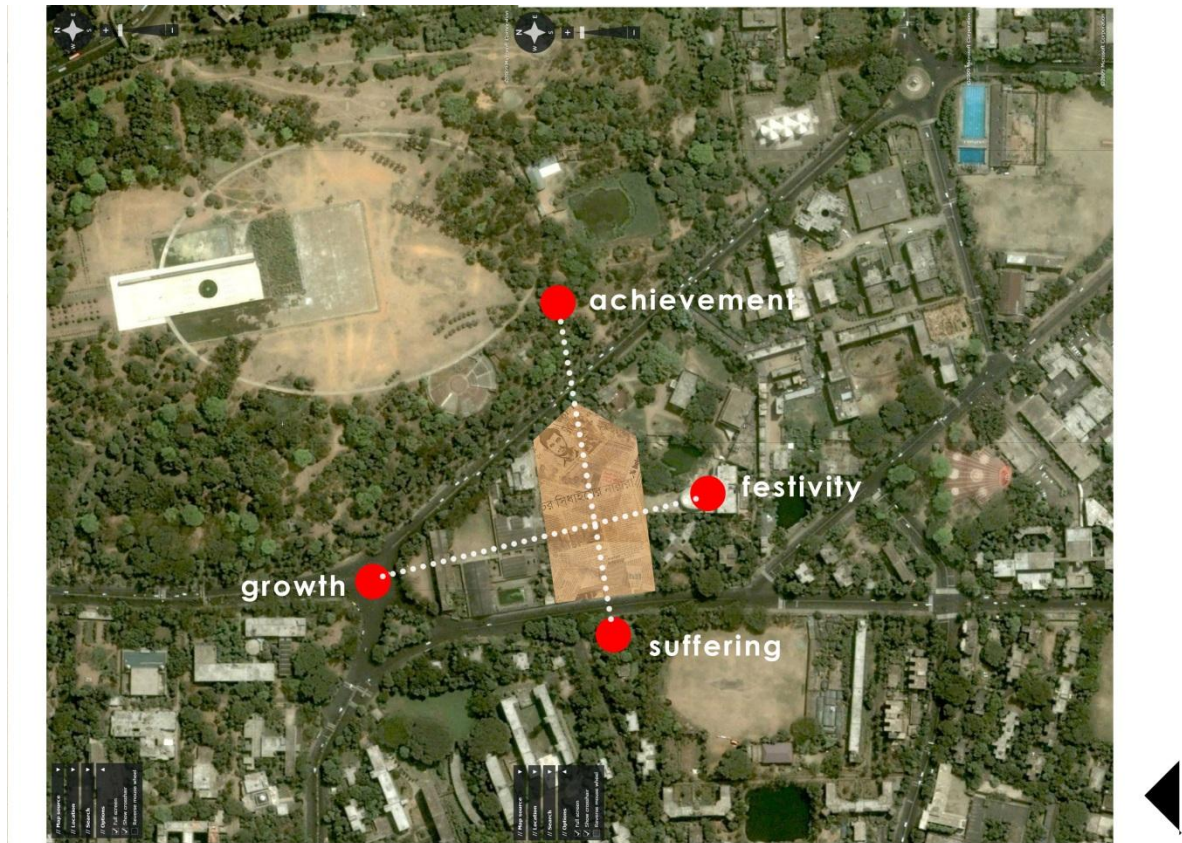
Bangla academy = festivity (place for various festival)

Memorial = sufferings of 1971

Shadhinota stambha = achievement of 1971.

My primary objective was to connect these two axis as a bypass as well as a walk thorough memory lane.





FORM DERIVATION

FORM THAT SPEAKS OF THE HISTORY

FORM THAT DOESN'T BELONG TO ONE NATION OR A COUNTRY.

FORM THAT IS ROOTED IN HUMANITY.

FORM THAT IS AS ANCIENT AS HUMAN RIGHTS ITSELF.



CYRUS CYLINDER

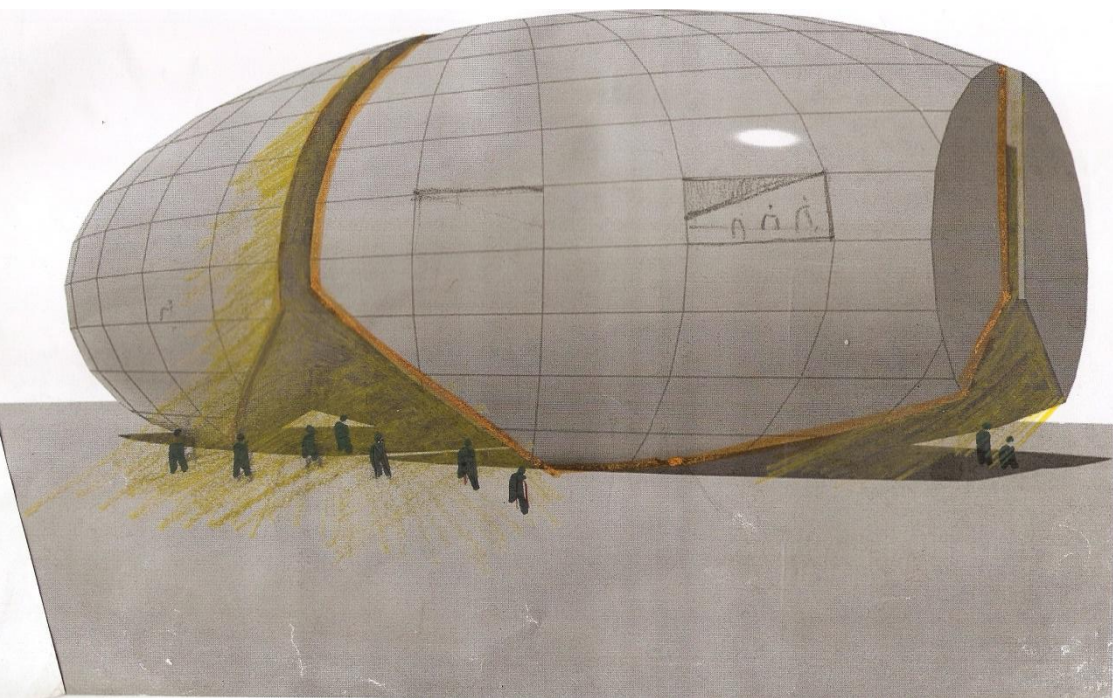
Cyrus cylinder is an ancient clay cylinder now broken into several fragments on which is written a declaration in Akkadian cuneiform script in the name of the king cyrus the great. In the text it was written the the king was a just ruler and was welcomed by the people.

Many critics describes this as a history's first declaration of human rights.

6.2: DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



From cyrus cylinder this sketch is generated which is the inspiration and a brainstorm for this project. After that I tried to add the form to the sight and the axis. The four major point will be treated as four main gateway to the site.



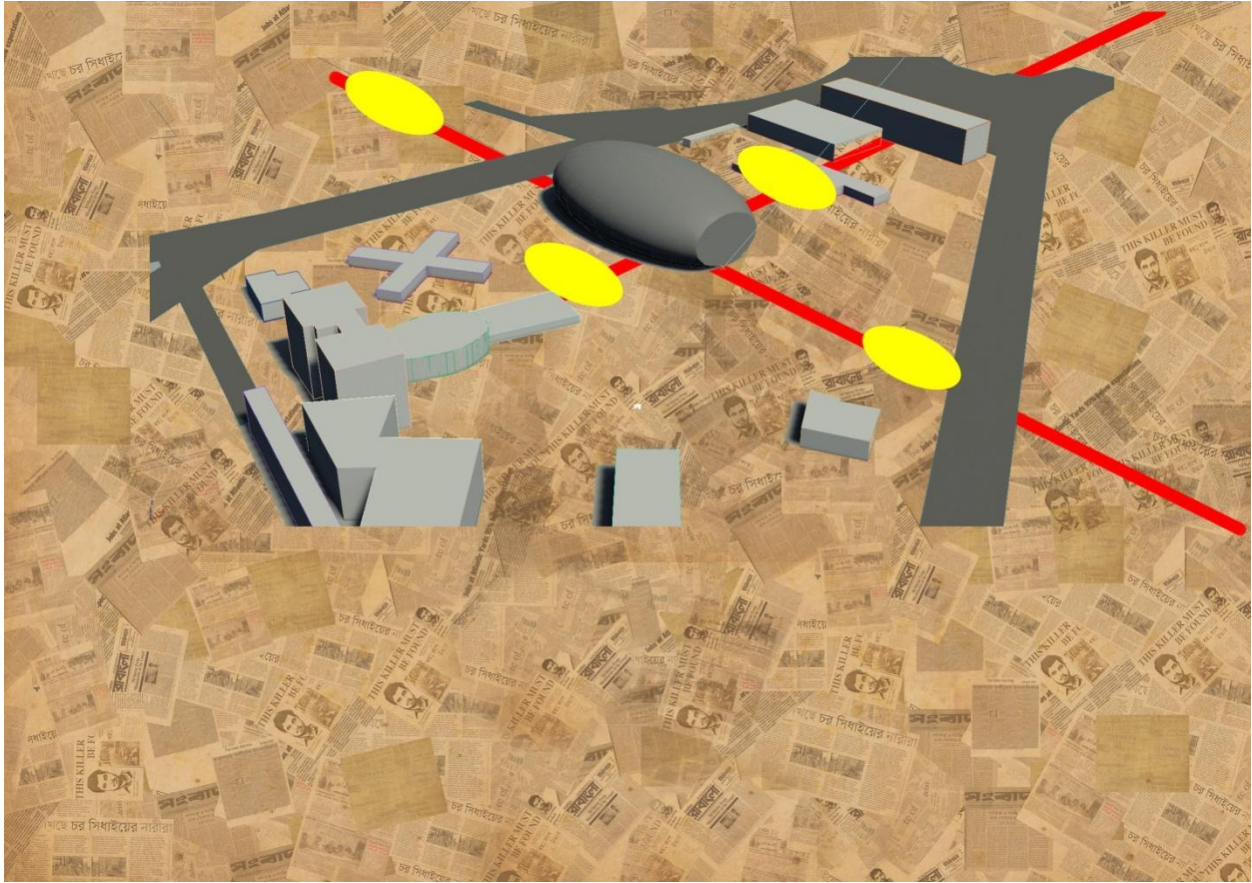
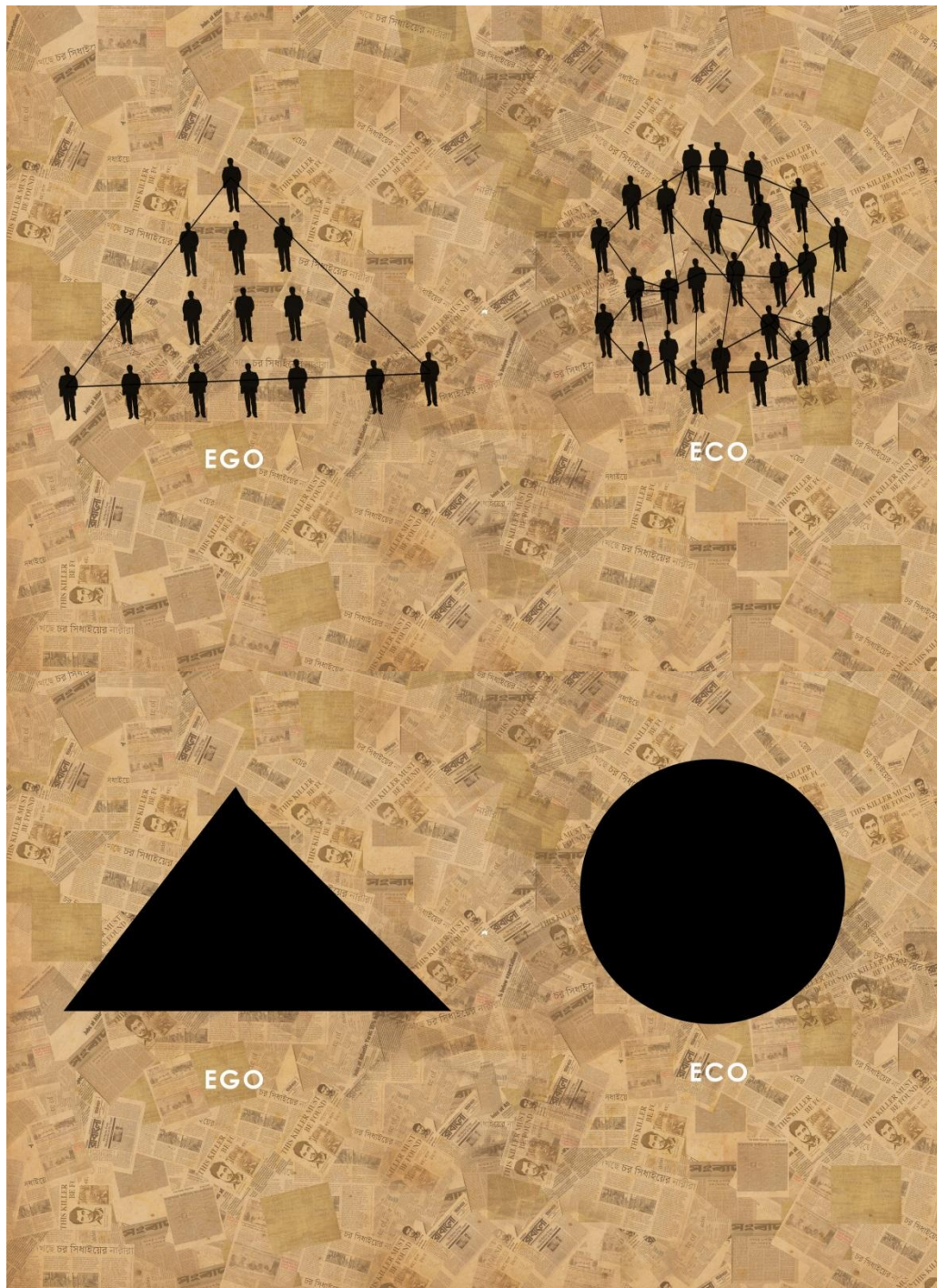


FIGURE: cyrus cylinder at site with four major gateway.

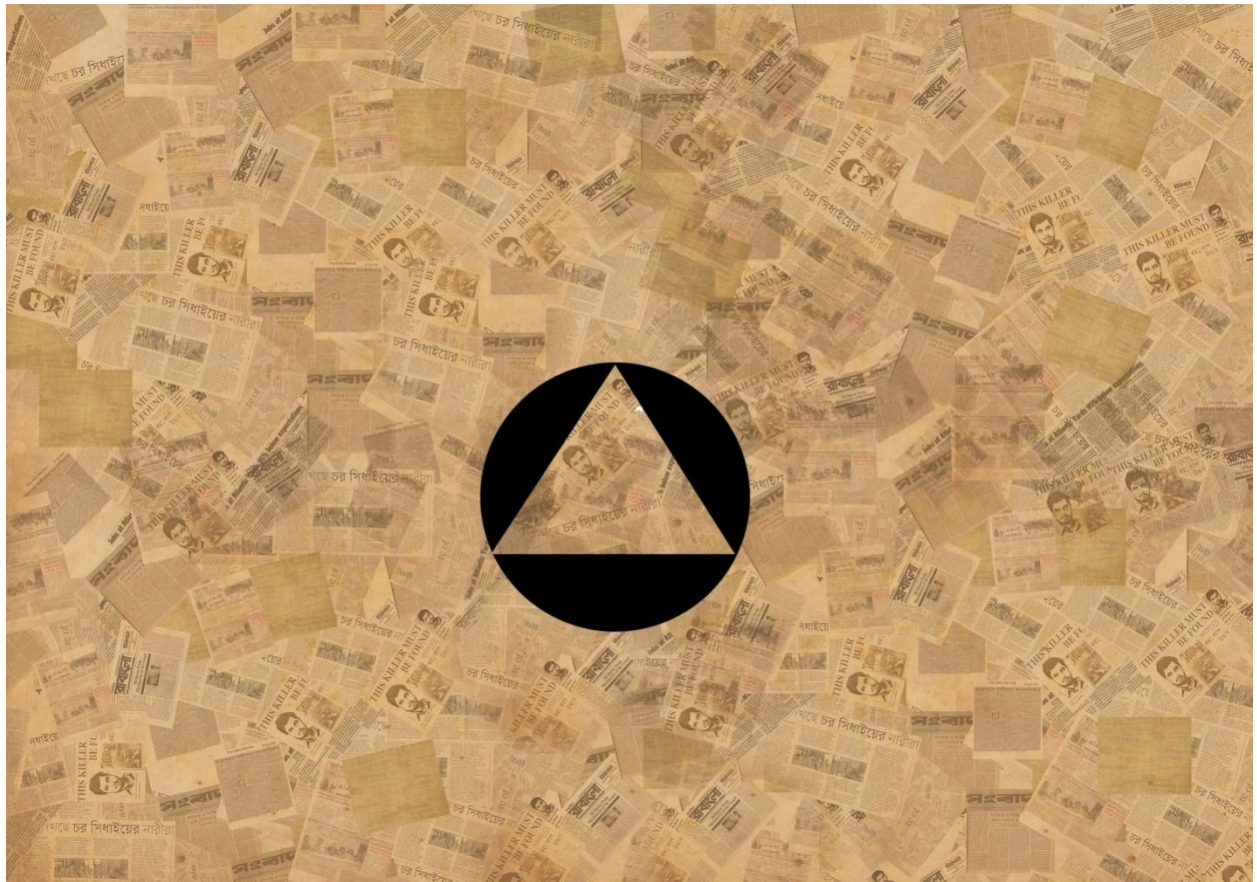
GATEWAY CONCEPT DERIVATION

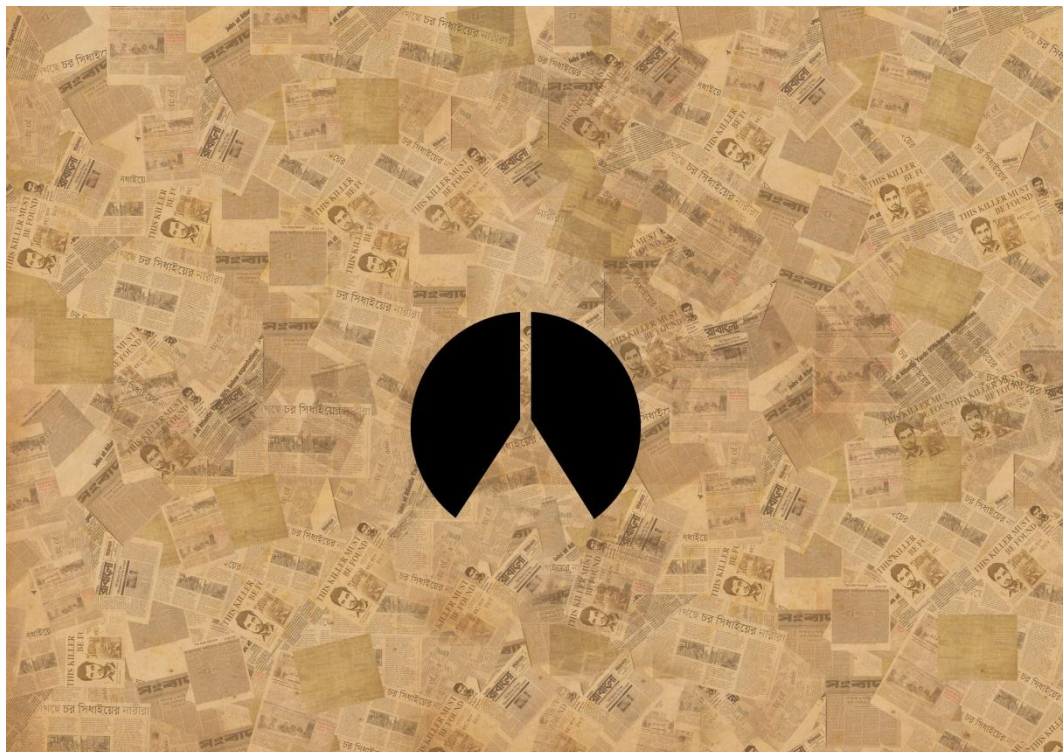
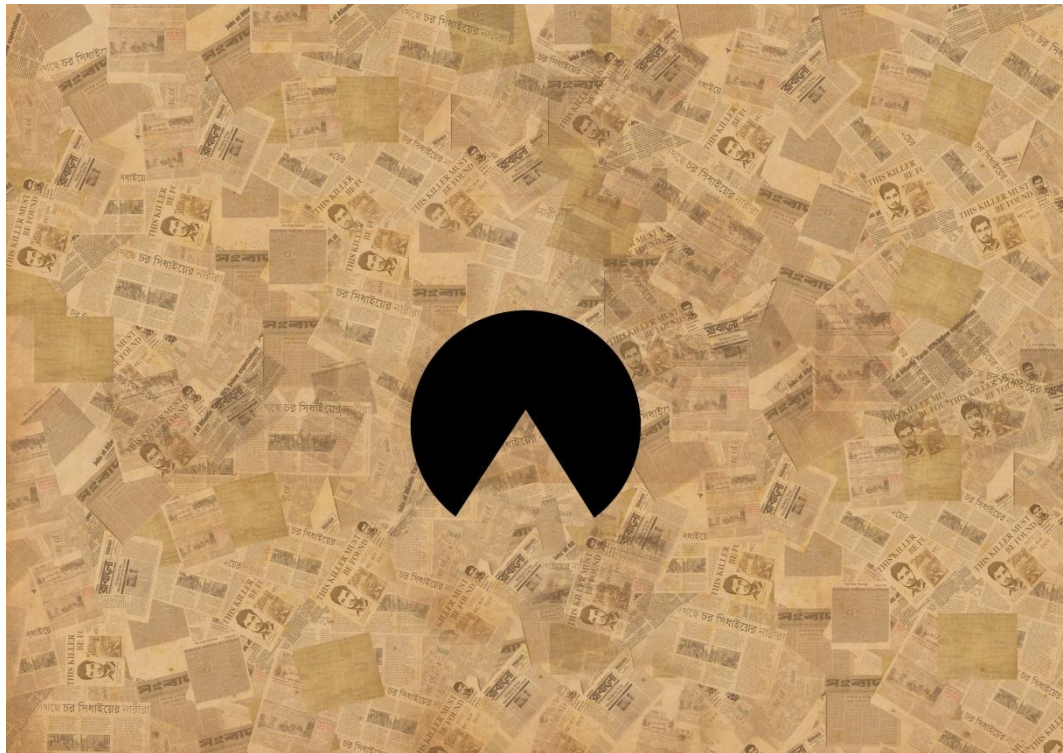
The idea of the gateway derived from a diagram very similar to us.



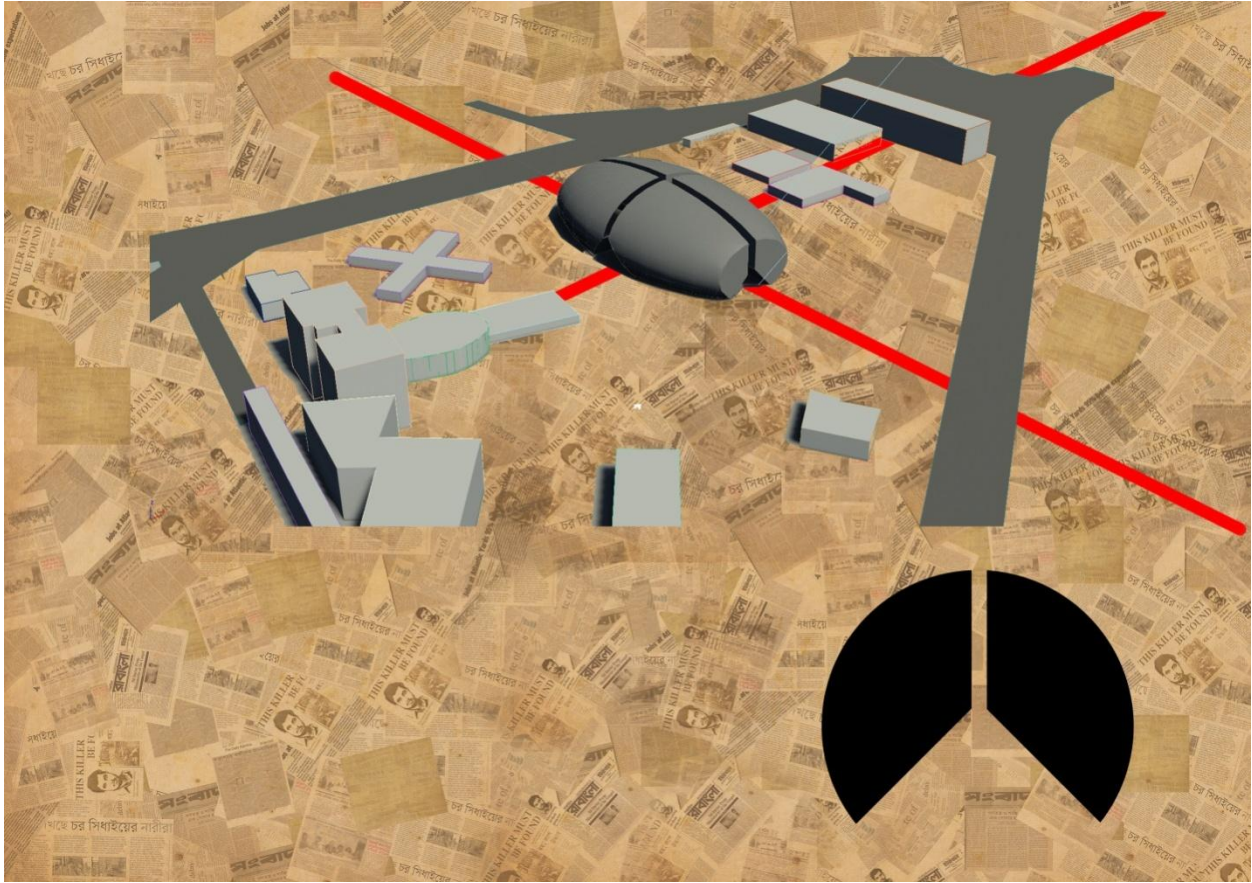
If we study history we will see that all major human rights violation took place under a ego driven leader. One man's selfish deed lead a nation go astray. I created this as a triangle called ego.

And the opposite of ego is eco. Eco has a very flexible and organic form. Its understanding between people. It can change its shape. I merged this two icons to create an one icon “eco overpowering ego”

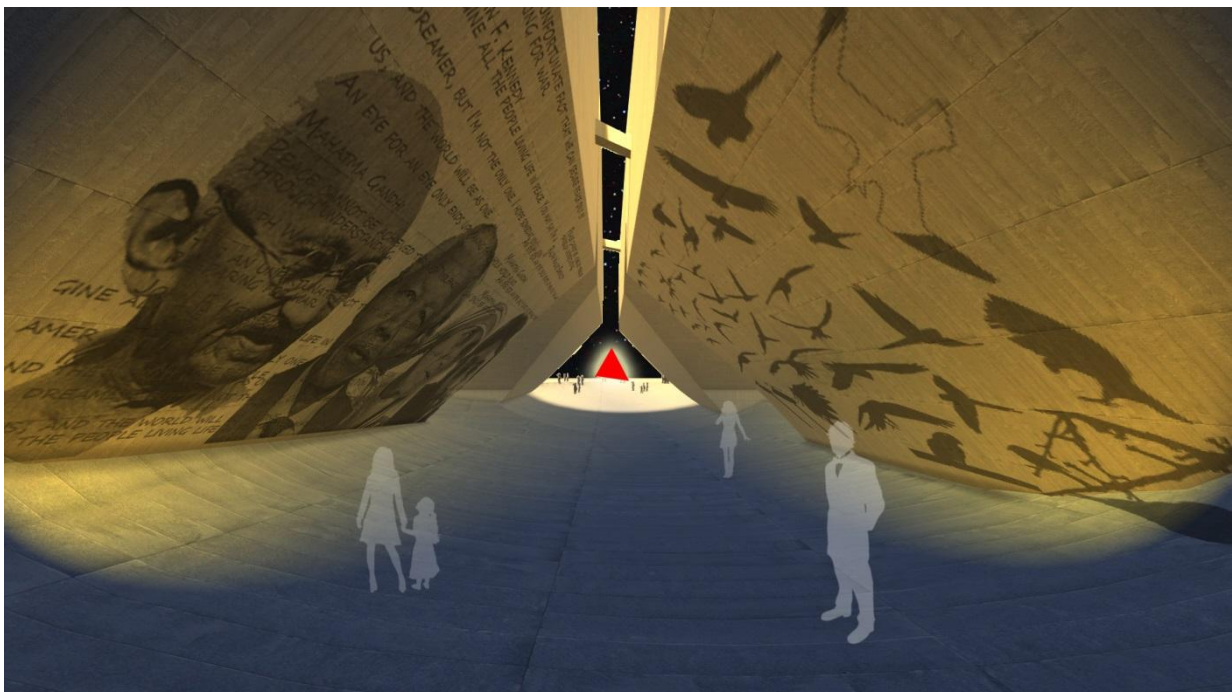




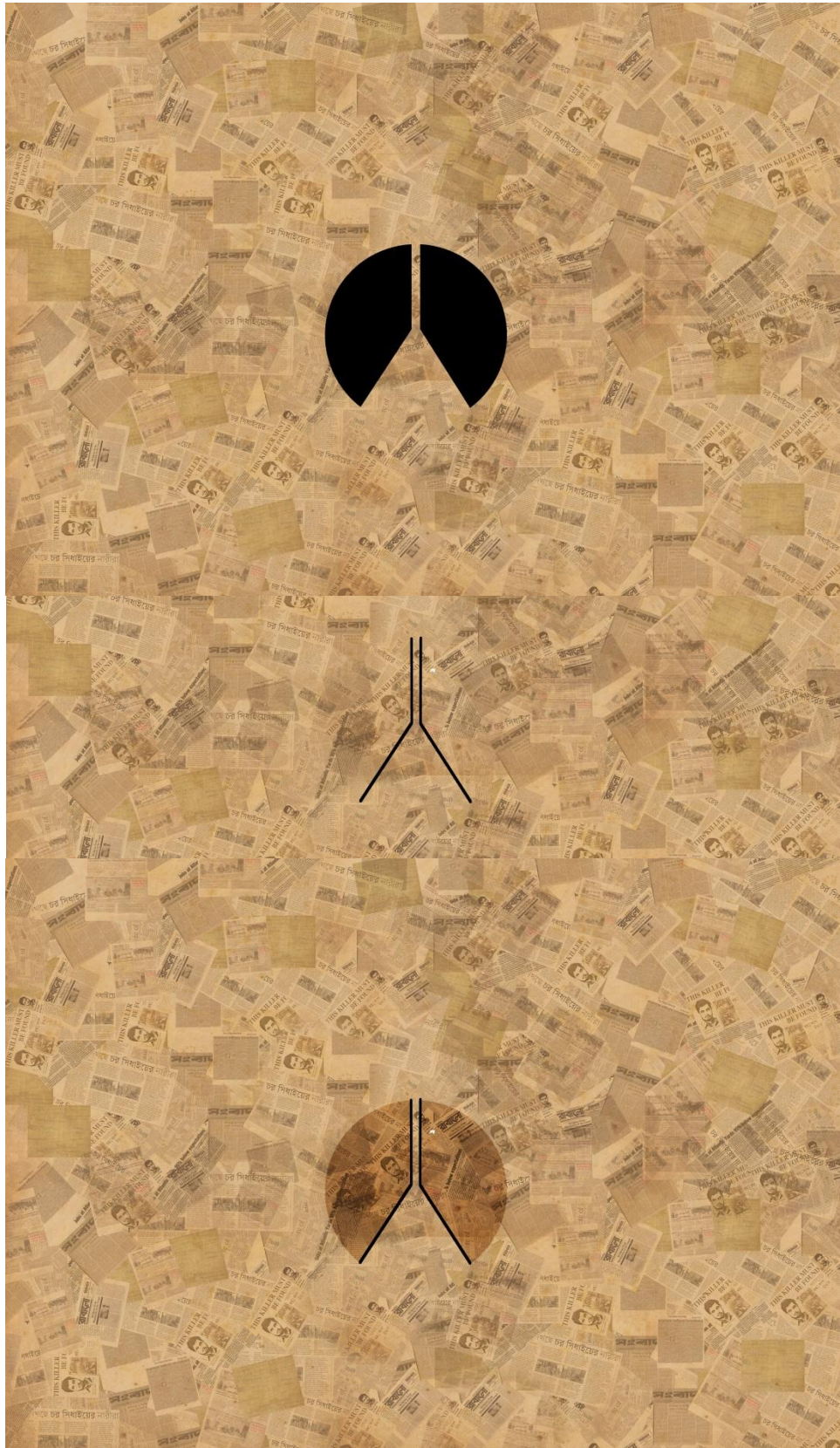
The derivation of the form's gateway from four different major points.



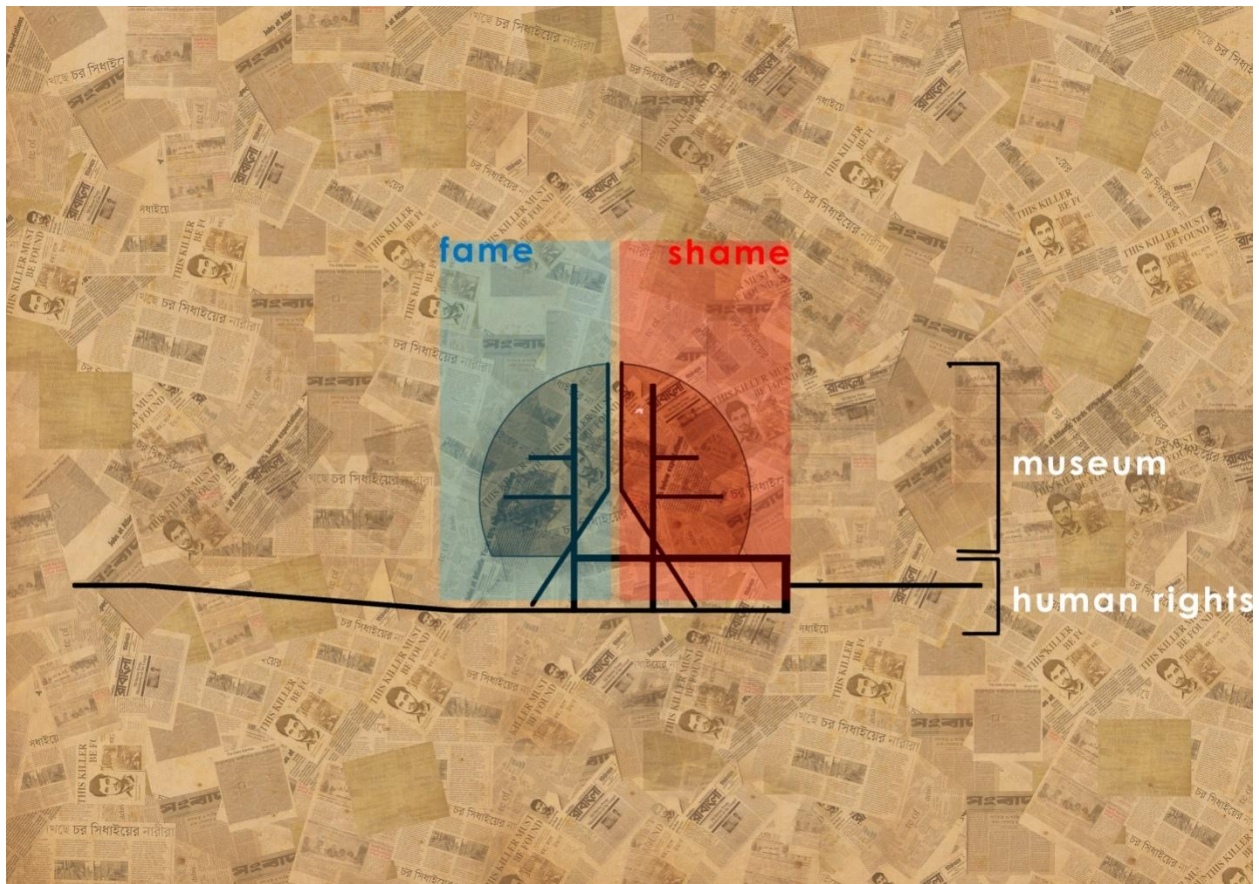
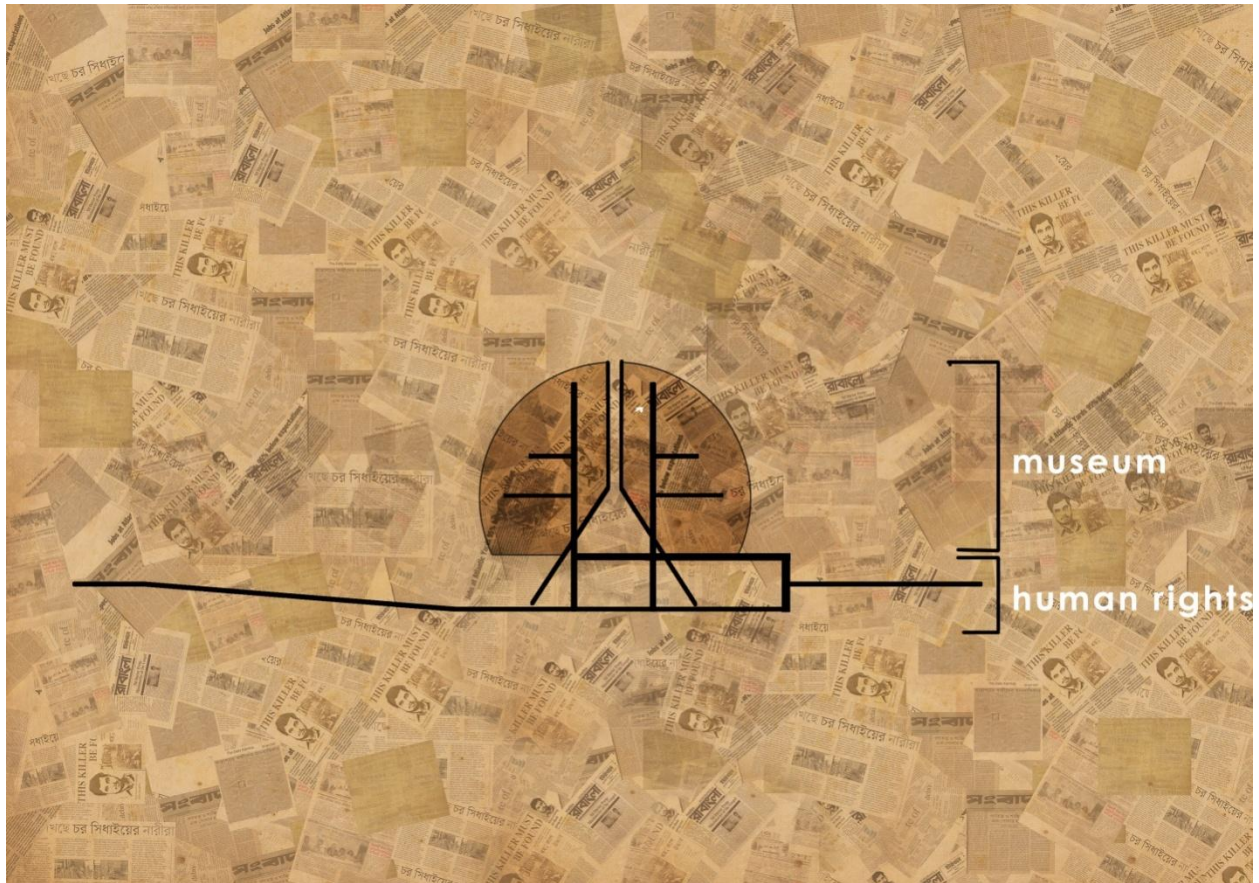
The four gateway creates an entry into the form in a very spiritual way which gives people a sense of human rights overpowering image. One primary goal of the gateway was to uplift the human rights image.



After that the form is very much deived from step by step with logical derivation. The derivation is explained through various diagrams below.....







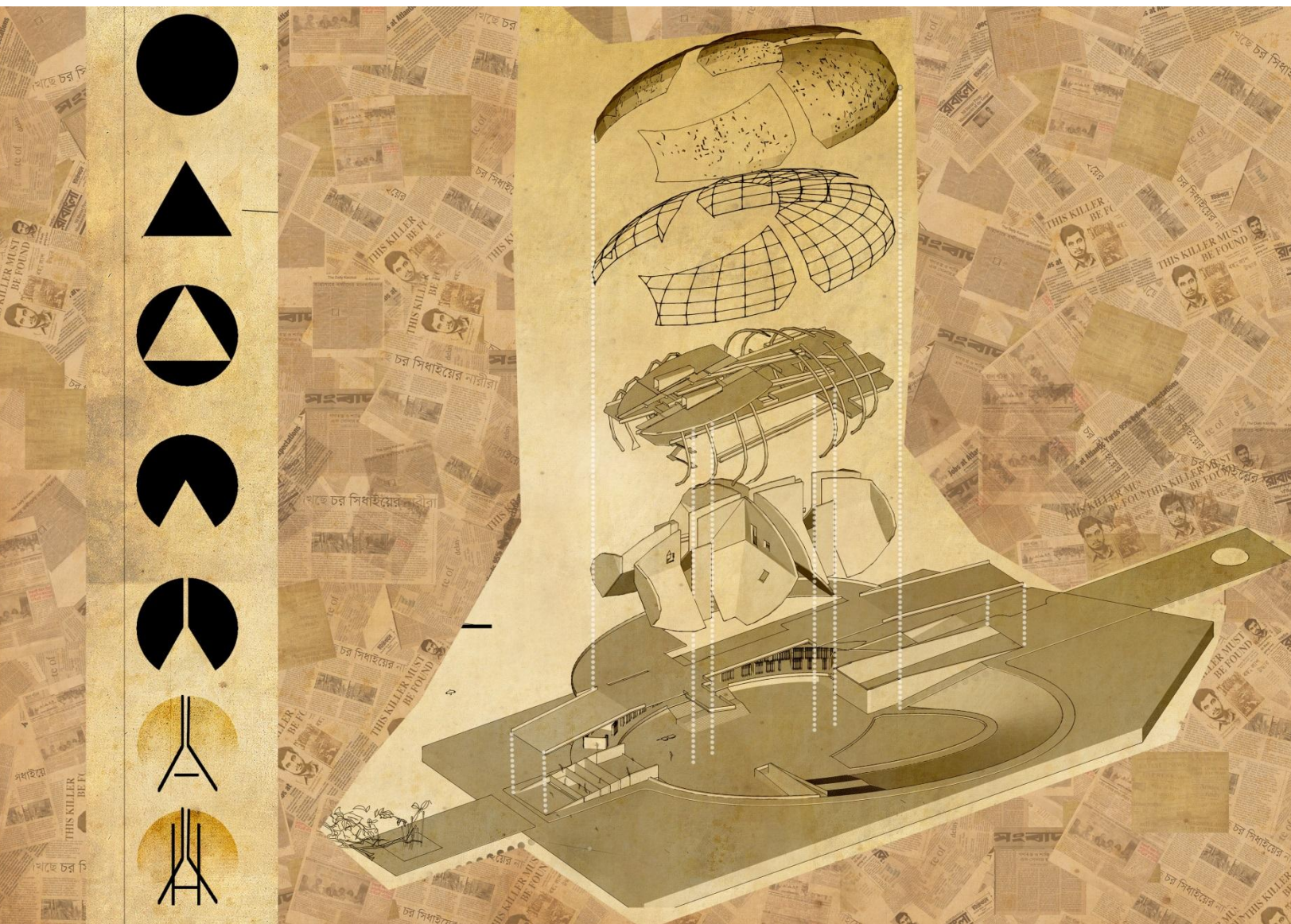
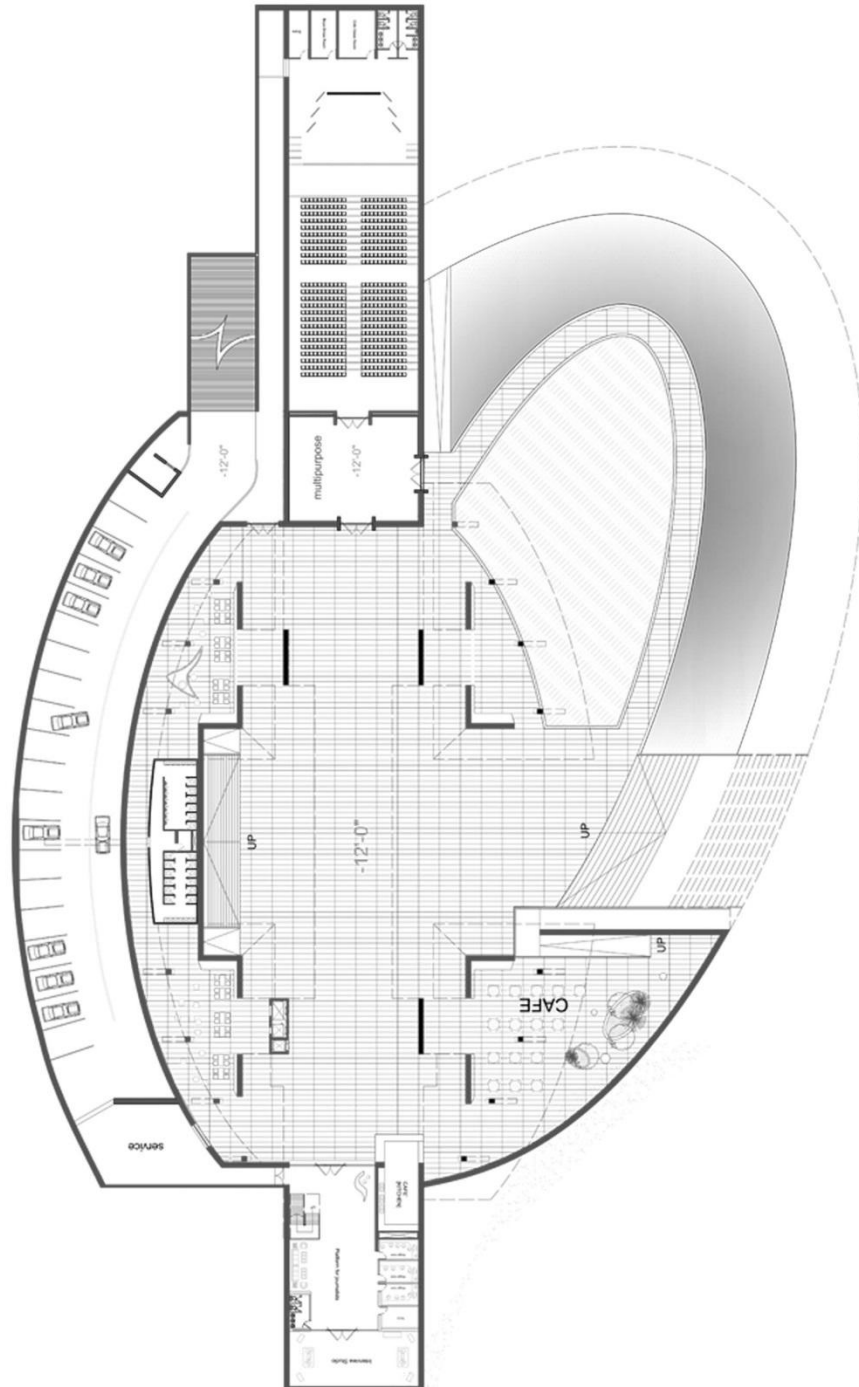
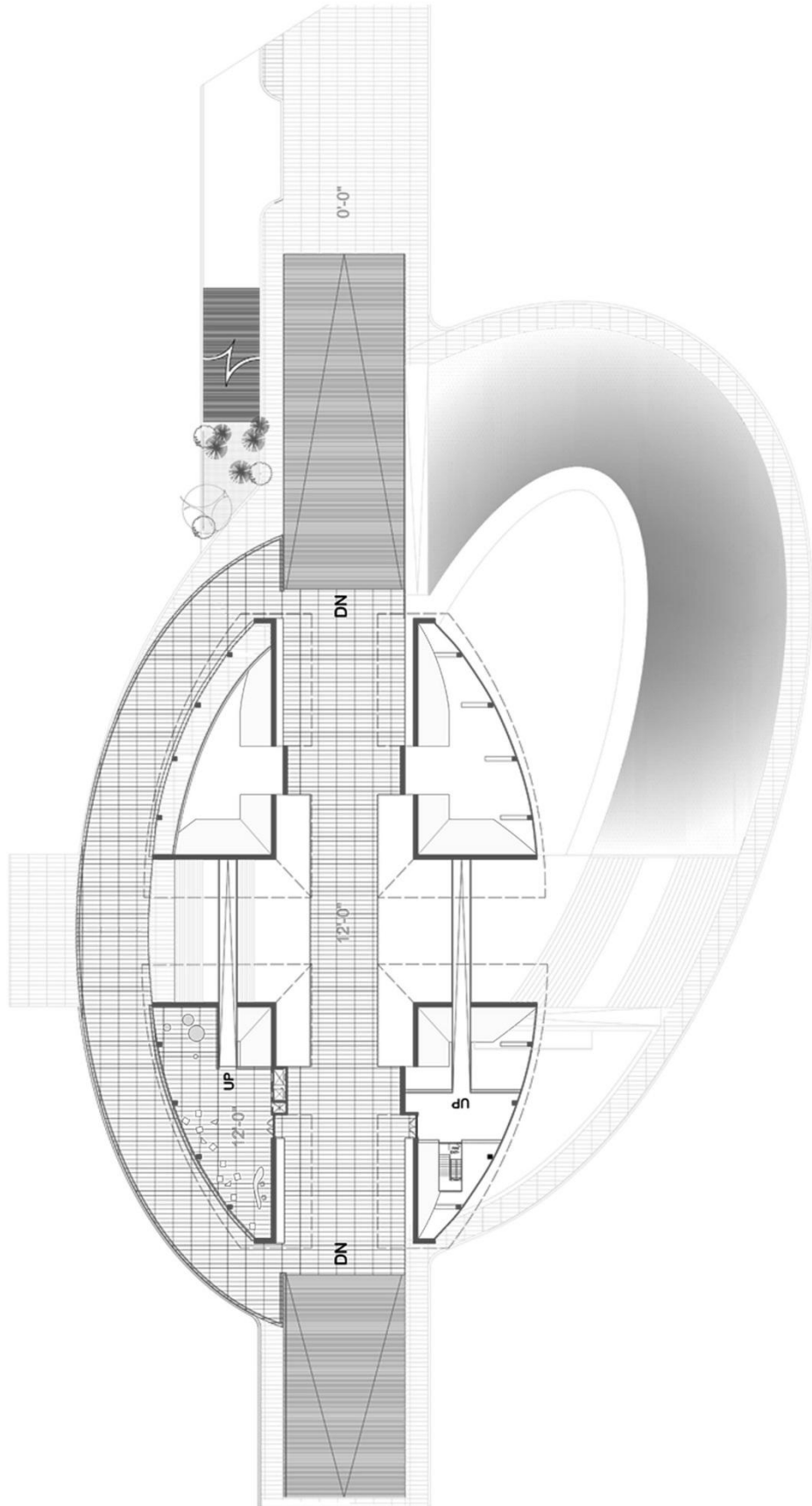


Figure: form derivation and exono of the project.

And thus step by step form was derived by function and concept.

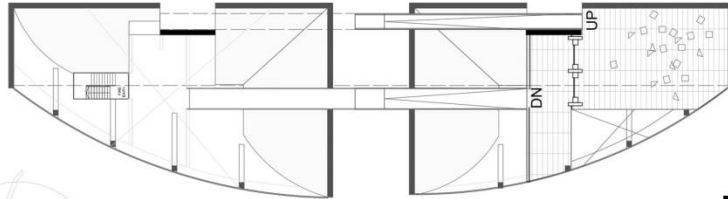
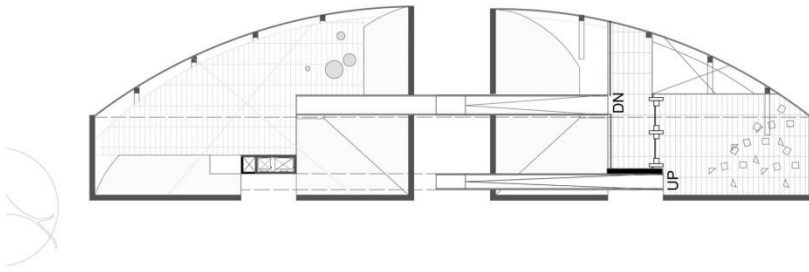
PLAN AT -12'-0"



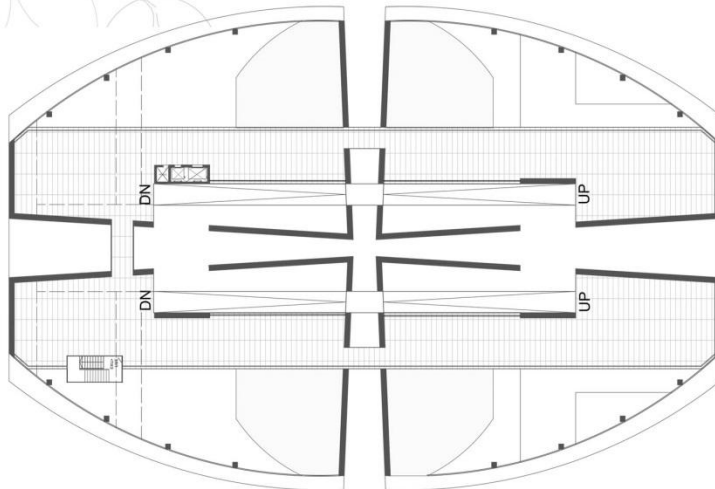


PLAN AT 0'-0"

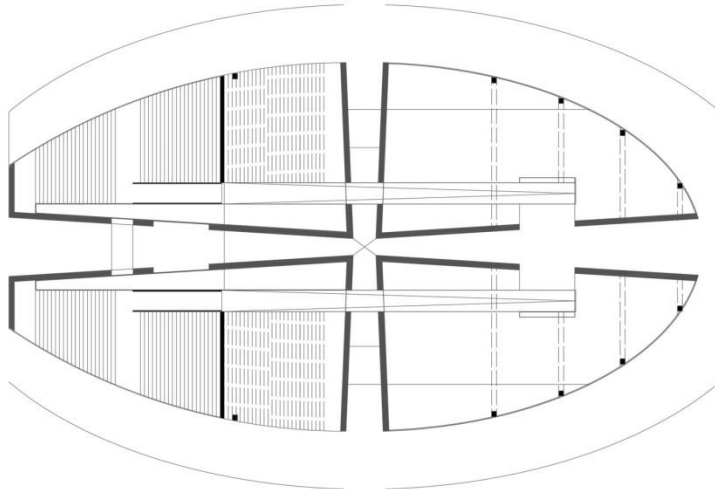
This site plan illustrates the layout of a building complex at the 0'-0" elevation. The plan includes a central building with a curved, semi-circular section and a rectangular section. The building is surrounded by a parking area with several parking spaces. The plan also shows a large, irregularly shaped area, possibly a pond or a large lawn, adjacent to the building. The surrounding area is landscaped with numerous trees and shrubs. The plan includes various annotations such as "UP", "DN", and "0'-0\"", indicating elevations and directions. The plan is oriented with North at the top.



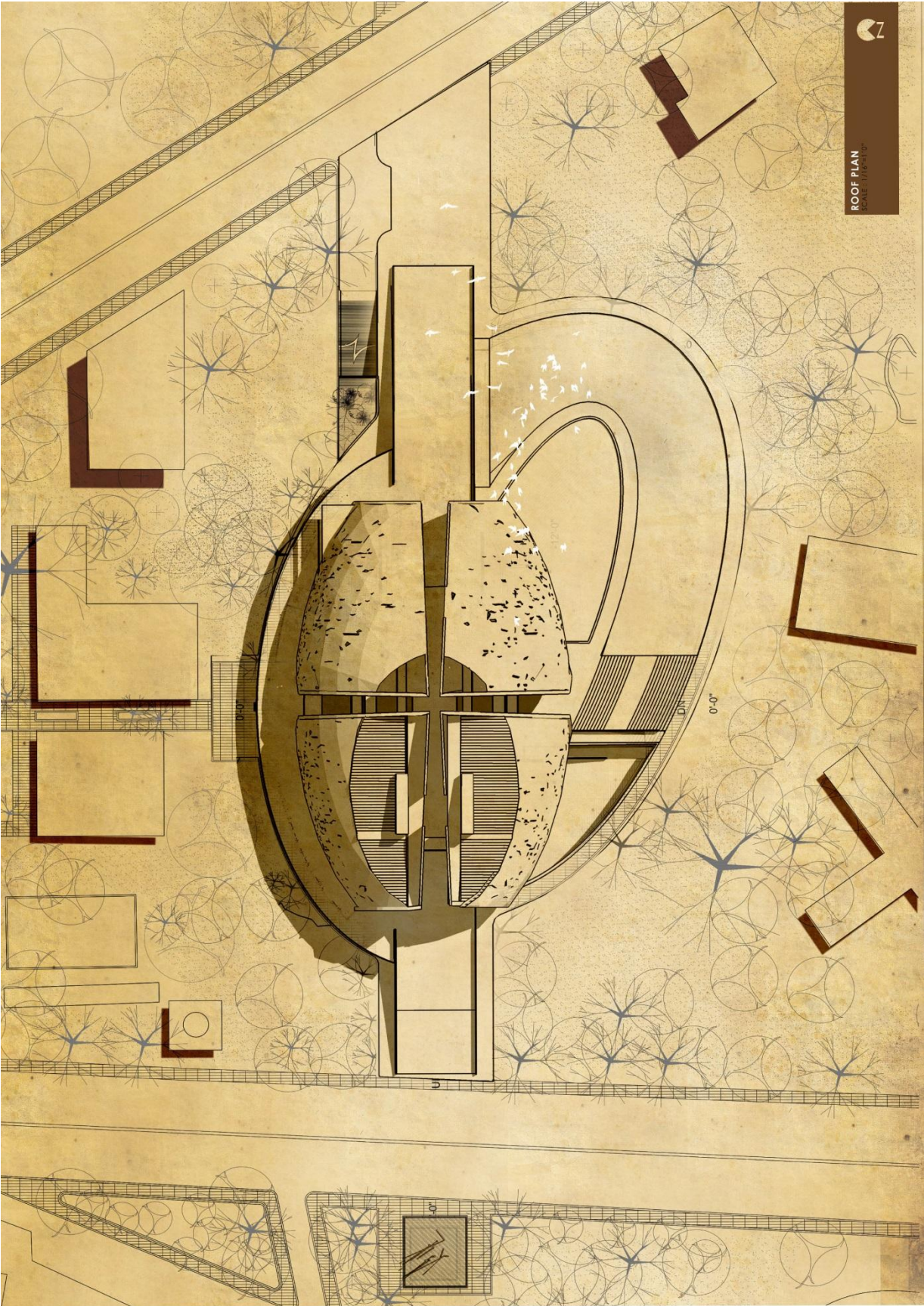
plan at 27'



plan at 42'



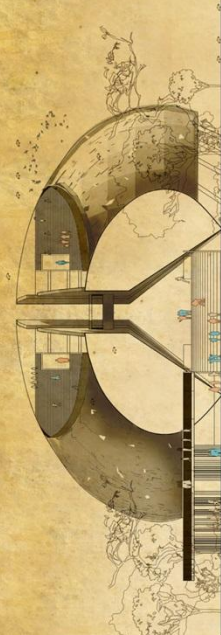
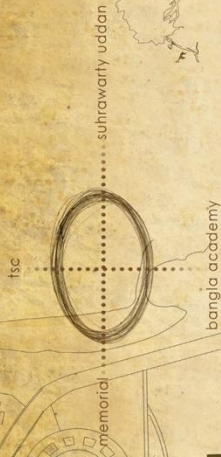
plan at 57'



ROOF PLAN
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

SCALE: 1/128" = 1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION

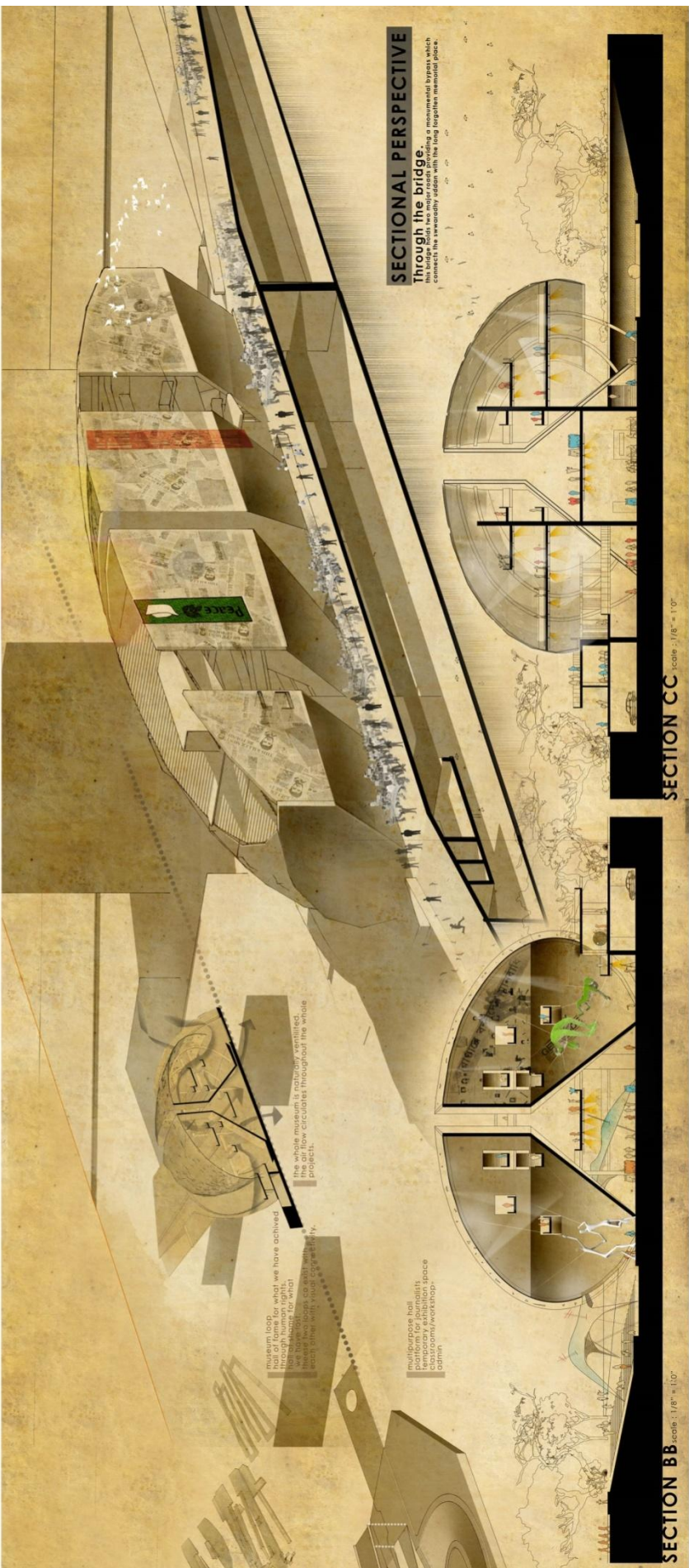


NORTH ELEVATION



SECTION AA

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

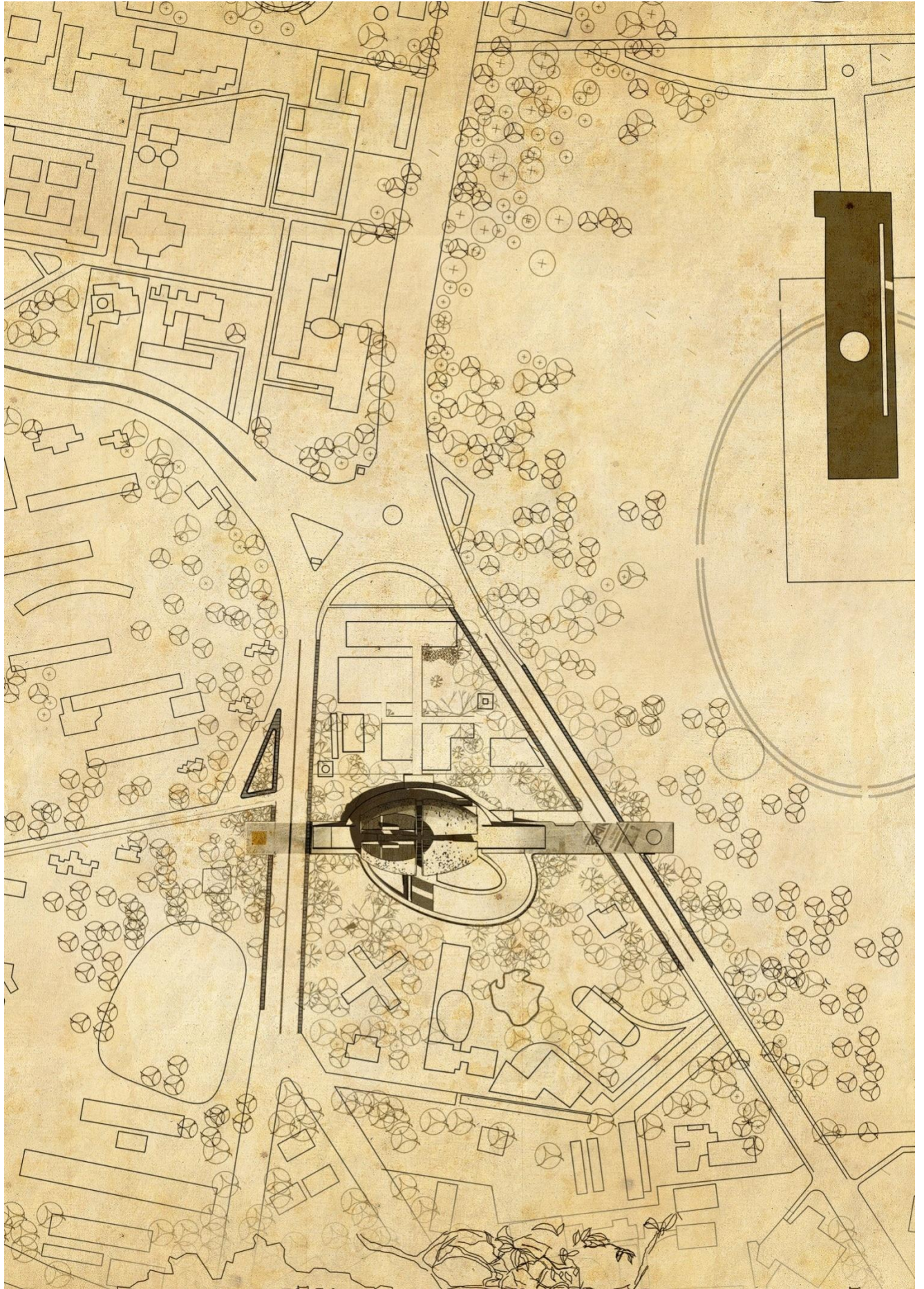


SECTIONAL PERSPECTIVE

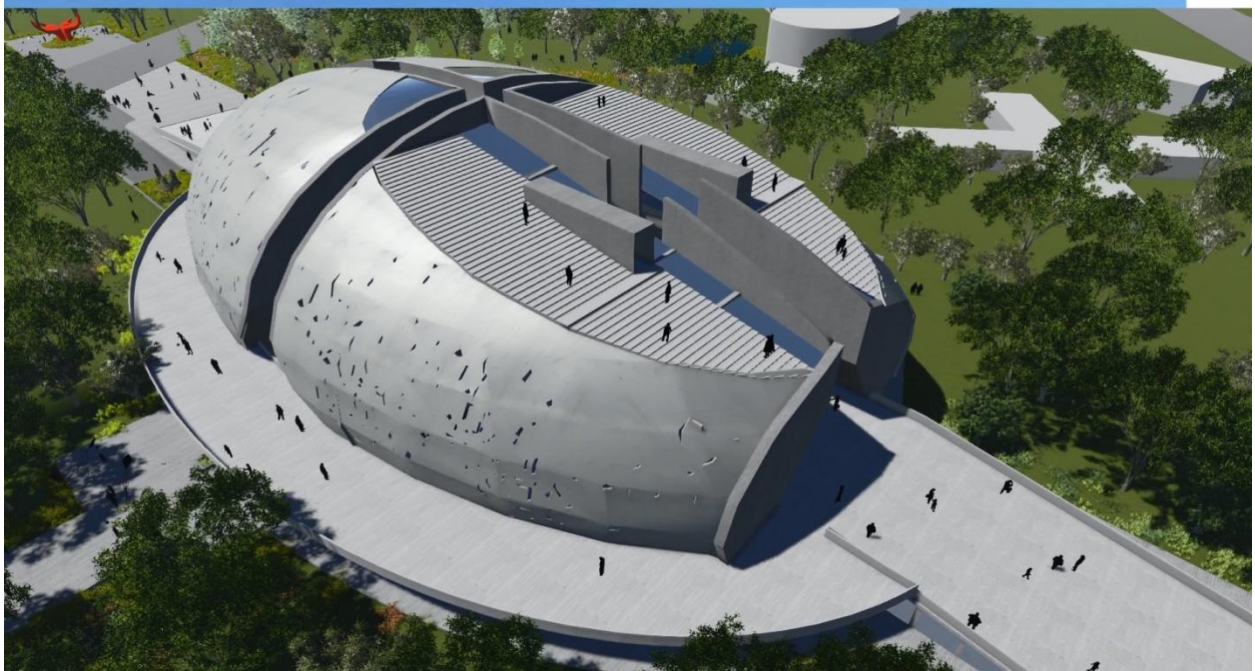
Through the bridge.
The bridge made new major roads providing a movement between which connects the community and the city.

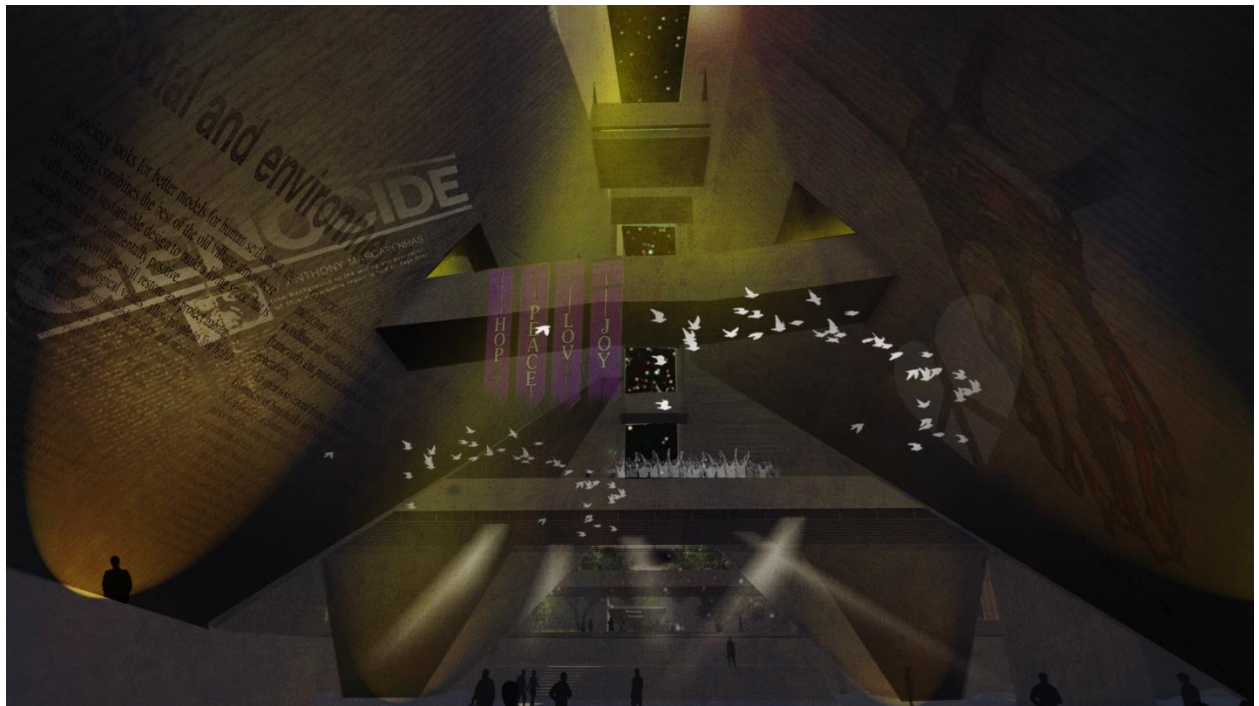
SECTION BB Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

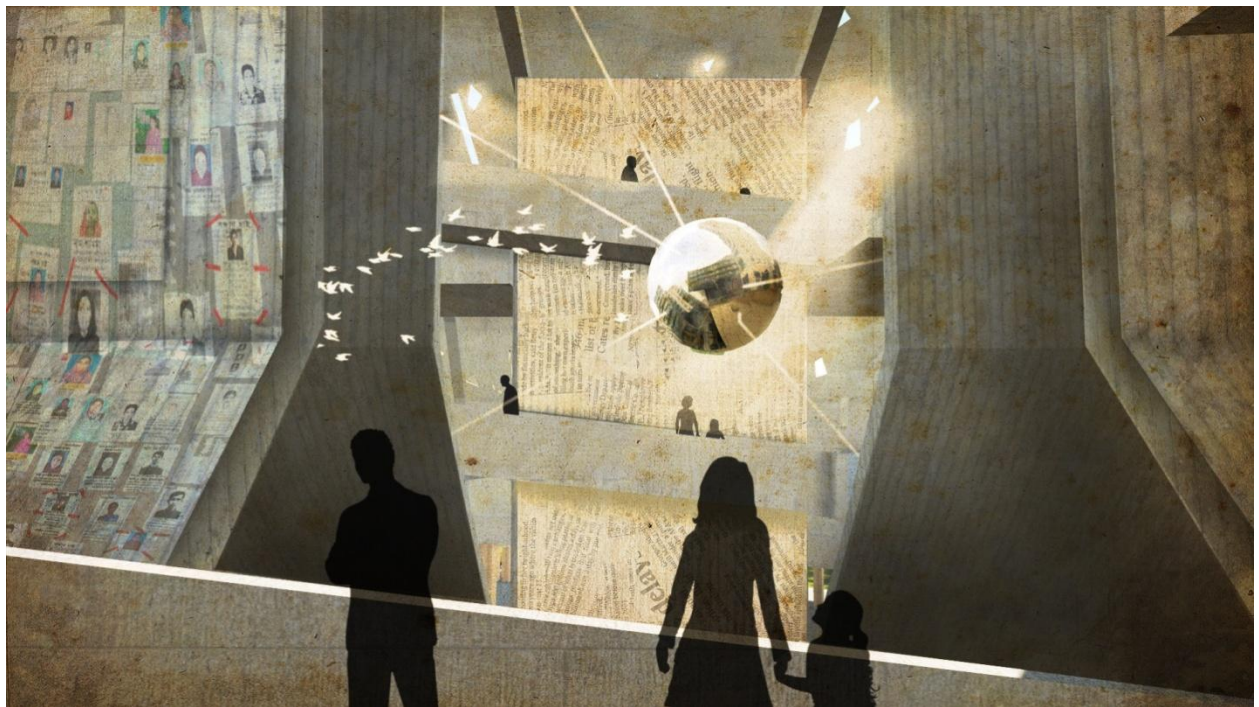
SECTION CC Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"



COMPUTER GENERATED RENDES:

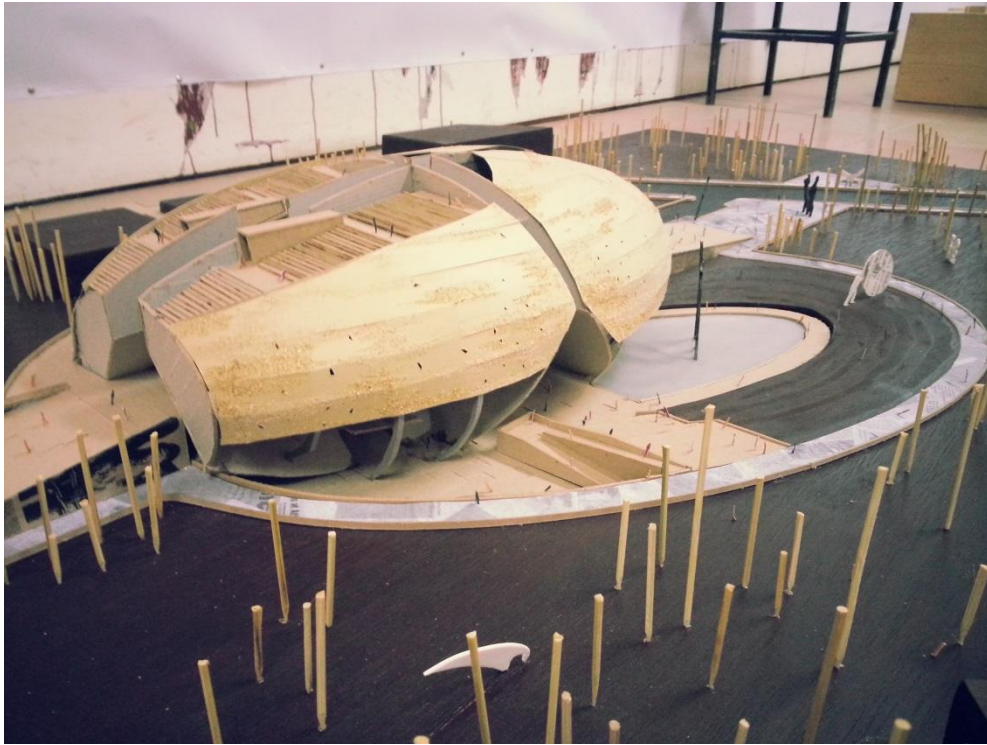








MODEL PHOTOGRAPHS:



CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION

Building a Centre for Human Rights from a critic's point of view can be termed as intervention but, in this era, where social media dominates, the mandate for this center is unavoidable. Without an Human Rights center, not only does it lower the value of human rights but also block the chances of million people who are eager to express their concerns.

The work of a conscious architect in such nature-dominated site conditions is to come up with a solution that not only intrudes the least with nature but, gives an urban up-lift by boosting the public realm by a mile. The new technology can enrich new experiences which could lead this project to be a icon. Human Rights is nothing simple neither light. It uphold many dreams and possibilities. In my opinion the building which represents Human rights should also hold certain gravity and spiritual feelings.

CHAPTER 07: REFERENCE

Web references:

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4. <http://www.archiprix.org/2013/index.php?project=3053>
5. <http://www.archiprix.org/2013/index.php?project=3058>
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13. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:UN_human_rights_organisational_chart.png