PATHSHALA SOUTH ASIAN MEDIA INSTITUTE

UTTARA THIRD PHASE

Submitted by

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ARC 512 SEMINAR ll

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Abstract

Photography is the means through which we share and communicate as a part of our legacy in the form of still and motion picture, working as the third eye of the society to express our moments of joy, living and achievements. Photography is a complex language which gives us the power of mobilisation leading us to be creative and artistic. Simply, through photography we can give our messages, thoughts, hopes and voices of the nation of true happiness and joy.

The growth in technology and vast creativity Bangladesh has made photography a promising career path through the availability of the south Asian institute. Potential learners around the country has taken guide to help establish this career path in Dhaka Bangladesh. With the boom in printing and visual media it has become two leading professions in Bangladesh increasing the importance of photography in our society competing to the world to ensure and mark its presence in the international world. The lack of up to the mark institutions in our country has been left far beyond expectations to train the students who urge to learn photography. Like art and music, Charukala and Shilpakala have certified the learner's qualifications therefore non-government institutes like Pathshala, Chobiyal and Rangmistri for media academy have formed but since it is expensive, many of the students can't afford to study and learn more through advanced photography skills. Hiring renowned photographers around the world and preparing next generation students to encourage and learn more about photography and vast growing media in the world is the goal of these institutions.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Bangladeshi people are art minded, according to Kadri, M. (2012), they dominate themselves into form of art in their daily life. In our country specially, women always try to keep themselves busy in several household works along with their creativity in 'Nakshikatha', through this form of art they express their fantastic creativity in their day to day life.

According to Zerin, S. (2014), photography represents the artistic way of capturing moments in time in our everyday life of joy, struggle and achievements. This is the reason importance of photography in our nation has raised since 1960.

Pathshala is the first school of photography knowingly the south Asian institute which provides students with several courses, workshops, presentations and journalisms throughout the year. Since 1998, it has grown successfully and marked is presence as a photo resource centre in Dhaka Bangladesh. The name Pathshala comes from the south Asian education system that defines the system as classes held underneath large trees without any means of boundaries or walls but rather bringing nature in to account and in the cool shades of its leaves. For the past 17 years, south Asian institute of photography lets every student to explore the world of images providing better scopes and opportunities for their career.

1.1 Project brief

    1.1.1. Name of project: Pathshala South Asian Institute

    1.1.2. Client: Drik

    1.1.3. Project type: Educational Institution

    1.1.4. Location: Sector 15 Uttara third phase Dhaka

    1.1.5. Site Area: 2 acres

1.2 Background of the project

The arrival of computers and the Internet created a global environment where both photography and videography covered many more fields than just shooting video with a camera, including animation, digitalisation, imaging, gaming and many more.

Due to the recent boom in the mass media this project confirms its importance in the south Asian region in a more better and bigger aspect, encouraging next generation to participate and learn about media. This is also important to achieve highest recognition worldwide and make photography a bigger opportunity in the media phase. The project would include administrative units, residential units (for foreign and local students), class rooms, studios, dark rooms, multimedia studios, libraries, props and tools room –among other necessary functions.

Since the existing site in Dhanmondi is relatively small and does not meet the expectations as per their department heads nor the significance of their institution, they want a bigger and better environment for the future of photography as well as videography. Architecturally this goal can be reached with the proper arrangement of their functions, programs and facilities they want Pathshala to convey to Bangladesh as well as worldwide. Making Pathshala a landmark for the vast growing Uttara city and its surrounding, that can serve the entire community within Uttara.

1.3 Rationale of the project

Photography and videography is gaining popularity day by day in the subcontinent due to the enhancement of the technology and studies related to arts and creativity, after the arrival of the south Asian institute of photography. Establishing both photography and videography as profession in the career path has become a goal for this institution, the key aspect of this profession is to research and set the proper study of photography and videography. Fulfilling these requirements have become a social goal in the national level and create its recognition internationally.

1.4 Aim of the project

To research, published books and make different kind of photographs and videos (short film, documentary, digital film etc.) and help the new talented people give a platform. To provide them with an ideal campus for learning photography and media as per their requirements with –

- Greater number of classrooms for accommodating more students

- Auditoriums

- Studios

- Residential units for foreign and local students

- Outdoor photography shoot

- Exhibition spaces

- Library

- Workshops

1.5 Functions and programs for the project proposed

- Workstations and classrooms

- Library

- Faculty rooms

- Auditoriums

- Exhibition spaces

- Studios

- Dark room

- Branch office for Drik

- Publishing unit

- Movie room

- Post processing room

- Administration

- Restaurant

- Residential unit

- Toilets

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Photography is the science, practice, combination of optical and chemical phenomena and art of making durable images by recording light or using any other electromagnetic radiation. Photography is the means through which man can capture and record an image rather than creating a drawing, painting or tracing that's before him. Photograph means 'light writing' but initially it was known as heliography or 'sun drawing' controlling the light and time, simply recording an image through the action of light, and a powerful way of preserving and holding on to the past while living in the present. According to Graham, C. (1997). The Photograph. Oxford University press, the theory of photography was discovered in the renaissance period by Leonardo da Vinci but later in 1558, Giovanni Battista outlined the fact that it is an inverted image or mirror image what we observe through camera obscura, he then traced out the image to get more precise and accurate rendition of the reflection of light. Until the 19th century the adding of colours were problematic, around 1970s the effect of realism was considered by the various addition of colours to photography. Photograph fixes that moment in time, it has no before nor after but only that moment which it freezes.

According to Hannavy, J. (2007). Encyclopaedia of nineteenth century Photography, states that, Photography has 2 principles, camera obscura image projection and alteration by exposure to light with observation. It is the most influential form of art till now since pictures turning into motion pictures have changed face of humanity to immeasurable amount.

According to Gernsheim, H. The Concise history of Photography, dover publications New York, states that, the first photograph was in 1826 by Joseph Nicephore Niepce. Since then photography has marked its presence and its vast growth in the media and videography field as an importance around the world. He has invented the photography on glass, the first photograph marks its presence on a 2.5 inches diameter glass of his father. In 1861 the intervention on film was discovered by Alexander Parkes, he slowly invented the thin sheets coated with gelatine emulsions to form cut films. Since this was highly flammable it was replaced by inflammable cellulose in 1930, since then this has been used frequently on films for photography.

Photography has been awarded since 1917 known as the Pulitzer price, it has been given to many untold faces. It has become a means of communication in the media field and for those who take photography as a career, several institutions have been designed around the world for taking this career path to the next level.

Similarly, in Bangladesh the Drik picture library was established by two known writer and photographer Shahidul Alam and anthropologist Rahnuma Ahmed. Drik picture library is the multimedia organisation situated in Dhaka but branches are also present in India and Uk, drik expertise on campaigns, production material and training. Drik provides the six departments of multimedia such as, Picture Agency, Photography, Publications, Audio visual, Drik NEWS and Gallery & Event Management. Not only this independent organisation marked its presence in the 25-year history, but it also balanced its goals and competitiveness in terms of high quality, professionalism and social goals. Drik was founded by the social activist and photojournalism, Shahidul Alam. He quoted, "The struggle for change is a never-ending process that requires you to be constantly alert and forever swimming against the current." He studied and taught chemistry in London where he obtained a Doctor of Philosophy from the University of London. He is also the CEO and founder of Pathshala, it is the first academy for learning photography in the country.

[Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shahidul_Alam, Drik.net, interview of ASM Rezaur Rahman(Drik), Tanvir murad Topu(head of photography department)]

Pathshala comes from the south Asian education system that defines the system as classes held underneath large trees without any means of boundaries or walls but rather bringing nature in to account and in the cool shades of its leaves. Pathshala was built in 1989 by a small group of people naming it drik, sanskrit word for 'vision' in the capital of Bangladesh. The department of photography now provides the best quality of education at present, with regular assignments for students to represent their art. This south Asian institute of photography lets every student to explore the world of images providing better scopes and opportunities. For the past 17 years this photography education has preserved its rich heritage for students nationally and internationally, they have been awarded by many worldwide organisations like World Press Photo, Alexia Foundation, Joop Swart Master Class, Ian Parry Scholarship, Sony World Photography award etc. Since pathshala, is the first education institution

of photography in Bangladesh it has challenging social inequality and has strength for wide global network and local collaborators. It also offers courses to both domestic and international clients to different individuals, companies and organisations. Students graduating from pathshala has joined many renowned photography organisations such as world press photo for higher education. The extensive course curriculum diligently moulds students as professional photographers.

2.1 Courses offered

Department of photography

The department of photography ensures the best quality for the students by assigning them regular projects for giving them a vast field for their artistic skills and art. Pathshala ensures that the excellence of their education is known internationally for making their training the best in the world of photography.

Fields of photography:

1. Teen photography course
2. Advanced photoshop workshop
3. Basic photoshop workshop
4. Three-year professional program in photography
5. Weekend foundation course on photography
6. Regular foundation course on photography
7. Weekend basic on photography
8. Regular basic course on photography

Short courses:

- A Four-Week Basic Course in Photography
- Ten-Week Foundation Course in Photography
- Six-Month Photojournalism Diploma
- Four- Week Visual Storytelling Workshop

Long courses:

- Three-Day Digital Photography Workshop

Department of Film and Television

The department of film and television focuses on a wide range of courses like film directing, cinematography, video editing, animation, broadcast news presentation and reporting. Technical skills and cross platform essentials like cinematic language, media practices, teamwork, audio visual storytelling leadership are provided in each training. Besides this one year of film direction and screenwriting is also available.

Fields of cinematography:

1. Animated short film workshop
2. Motion graphics and animation
3. Acting for film and television
4. Film appreciation
5. Basic video editing
6. News presentation and reporting
7. Basic cinematography
8. Film making

Appreciation Course:

- One-Month Course on Understanding Cinema

Basic Short Courses:

- Three-Month Course in Film Direction
- Three-Month Course in Cinematography
- Three-Month Course in Video Editing
- Three-Month Course in Animation
- Three-Month Course in News Presentation & Reporting
- Four-Month Course in TV Program Making

Advanced Short Course:

- Two-Month Course on Advanced Cinematography

Long Courses:

- One-year Program on Film Direction and Screenwriting

The professional program educates students to be professionals in photography and photojournalism environment. It concerns the following professions: Photojournalist

- Photo Editor
- Documentary Photographer
- Specialized Photographer (Portrait, Landscape, Nature, Advertising)
- Photo Curator
- Visual Researcher
- Visual Archive Manager
- International Photo Correspondent

The post-graduate master educates students to work in broadcast and online news environments. Students are trained for the following occupations:

- Journalist
- Radio reporter
- TV-reporter
- News editor
- Presenter
- Online editor
- Editor in Chief
- Managing editor
- Correspondent

Chapter 3: Site and context Analysis

3.1 Existing site

[fig: Existing site for Pathshala, source: google earth]

The existing site is located at House: 58, Road: 15/A (New), Road: 26 (Old), Dhanmondi Dhaka 1209, near the square hospitals ltd. The site consists of two buildings, one single storied building for film and television department and one two storied building for photography department covering an arear of 8.25 katha which is comparatively small to the proposed site for Pathshala the south Asian institute.

Images of existing Pathshala campus:

The condition of the existing institute and their arrangements are very minimal at present. Each classroom can hold up to an average of 25 students for photography department, which has only 3 classrooms. For the film and television department, there are 2 classrooms each holding a capacity of minimum 12 students. The department taking in 500 students each semester creates a pressure on the administration as well as on the facilitators. Therefore, the administration has decided to accommodate another campus situated in Panthapath Dhaka with the help of architect Bashirul Haq sir, which is a 7-storied building but without the residential facilities since the place is tight for the allotted spaces for proposal. Their main aim is not the location but the area of the site to accommodate all the programs to make it a better institution with all the programs.

3.2 SWOT Analysis for existing site

Strength:

- Centre of Dhaka city
- Easy access in all directions and for everybody
- Very close to the main road

Weakness:

- Site area is small
- Lack of spaces for several programs like residential facilities
- The existing building is surrounded by tall buildings hence the existence of it is missed by many people
- Commercial area therefore it is very suffocating
- Not a suitable environment for learners

Opportunity:

- Administrative help and friendly welcome for the freshers

Threat:

- Lack of spaces for classrooms

3.3 Media and the learning environment

Learning environment should aim and focus on the goals to provide the best outcomes for the learning institute. All learning institutions should be provided with proper seats, tables, workstations, computer labs, libraries so that the institution can provide students and teachers with hundred percent productivity. For photography institutions, there should be efficient spaces for audio visualisation, dark rooms, workstations, outdoor shoot facilities for the students to explore their creativity and learn about the media world.

Computer labs should be provided with the latest software and programs along with studios and workshops with proper lighting. Providing recreational facilities like outdoor activities can help the students when they get overloaded with work pressure in the campus can help them focus more, increase the knowledge, hangout etc. Outdoor facilities along with some services to take when breaks are offered, for both the students and teachers. Having these facilities for a campus will make it more flexible and versatility for the future of the campus.

3.4 Proposed site

3.4.1 Background of the site

Geographical: Uttara thana, area 36.91 sq km, located in between 23'51' and 23'52' north latitudes and in between 90'22' and 90'24' east longitudes. It is bounded by turag thana and gazipur sadar upazila on the north, bimanbandar and pallabi thanas on the south, dakshinkhan thana on the east, Pallabi and turag thanas on the west. (Source: Banglapedia 2014)

Uttara thana:

Ward				
Name number of Ward	Area (sq km)	Population		Literacy rate (%)
		Male	Female	
Ward no. 1	5.90	37382	29254	65.67

Thana						
Ward	Mohalla	Population		Density (per sq km)	Literacy rate (%)	
		Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural
1	13	66636	-	11295	65.67	-

(source: banglapedia 2014, http://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=Uttara_Thana)

This table shows the thana area formed in 1988, including its population, density and literacy rate. According to the table 11295 people leaves per square kilometre, there are 13 mohallas in the Uttara area according to banglapedia. Uttara area has one ward under the administration of uttra thana.
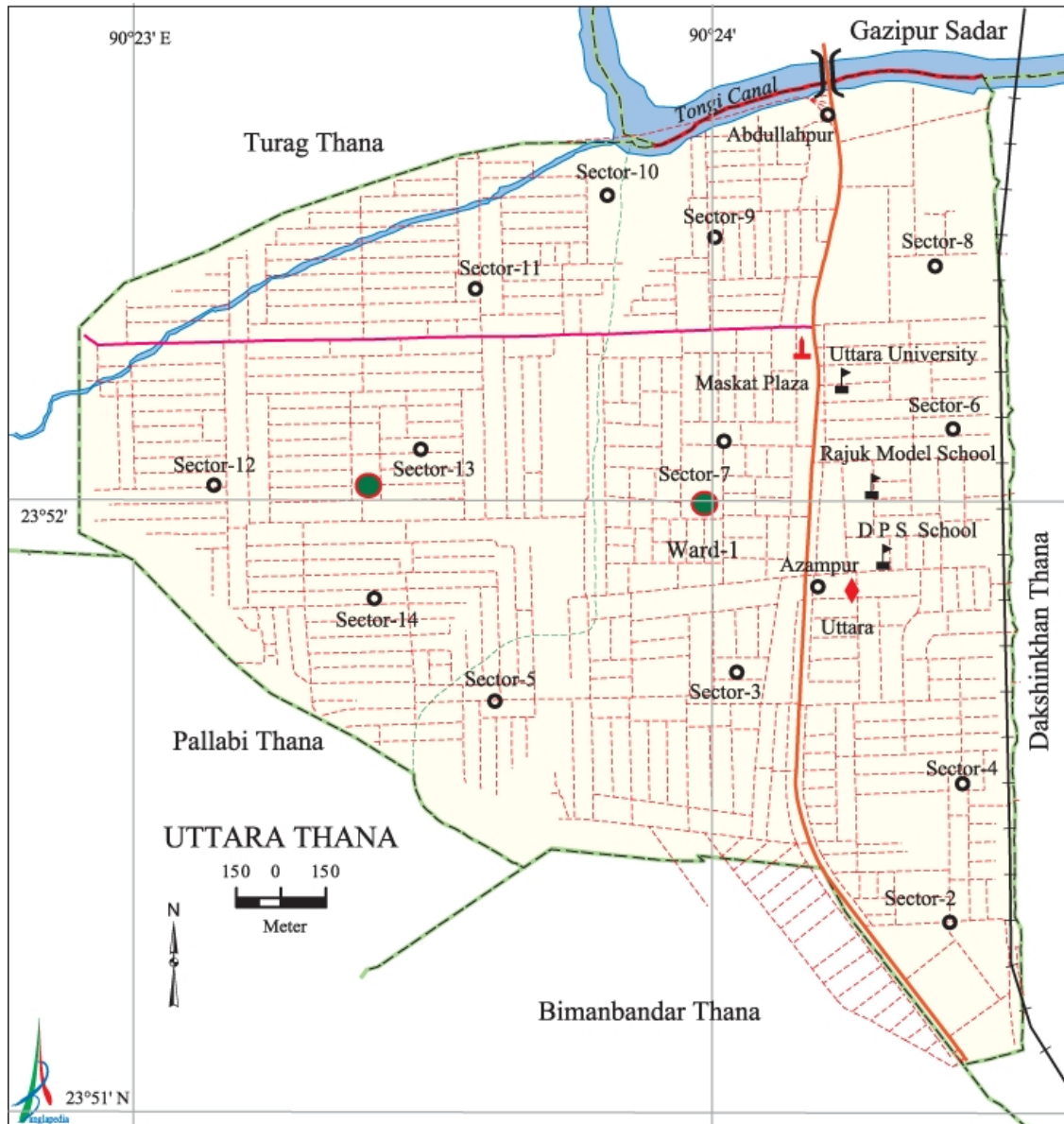
Fig: thana and wards of Uttara (Source: Banglapedia 2014)

3.4.2 Proposed site information

- **Location of the site:** Sector 15 Uttara third phase Dhaka Bangladesh
- **Area:** 2 acres
- **Altitude:** 17ft from sea level
- **Longitude latitude:** 51'52.08" N, 21'23.45" E
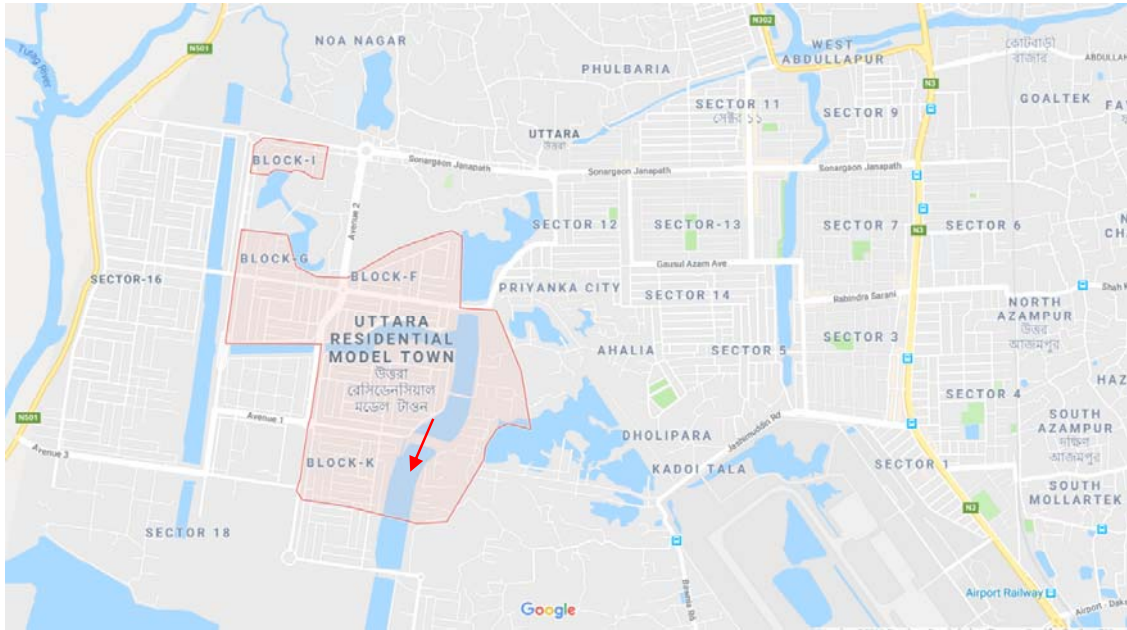
Fig: google map view of the site and surroundings. (Source: google maps)
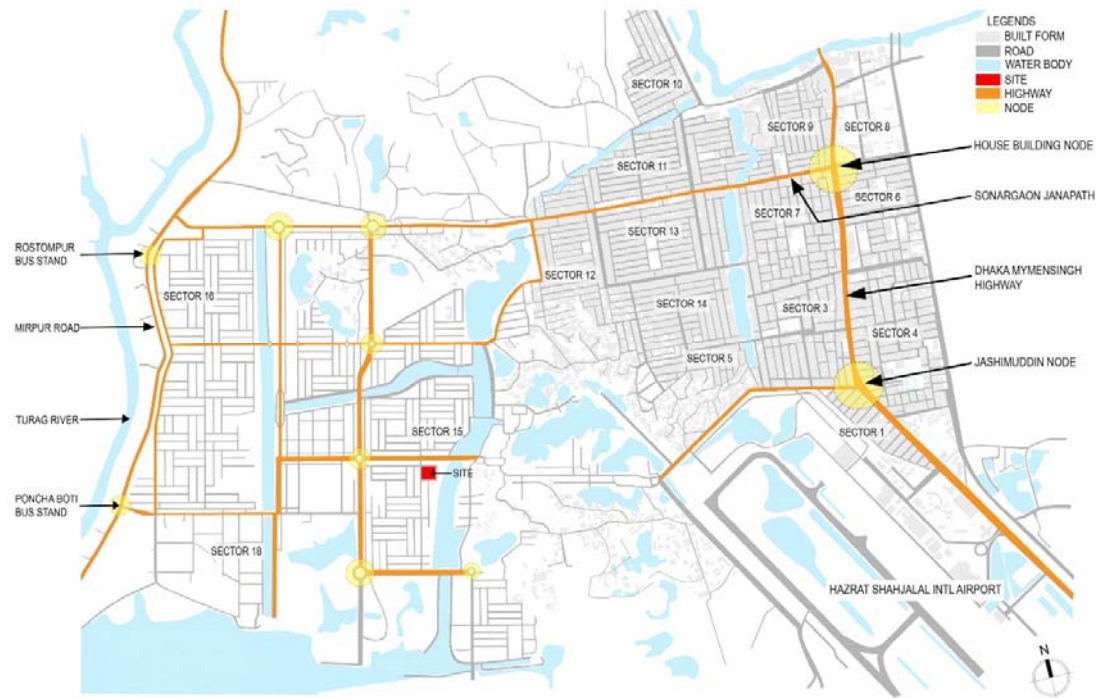
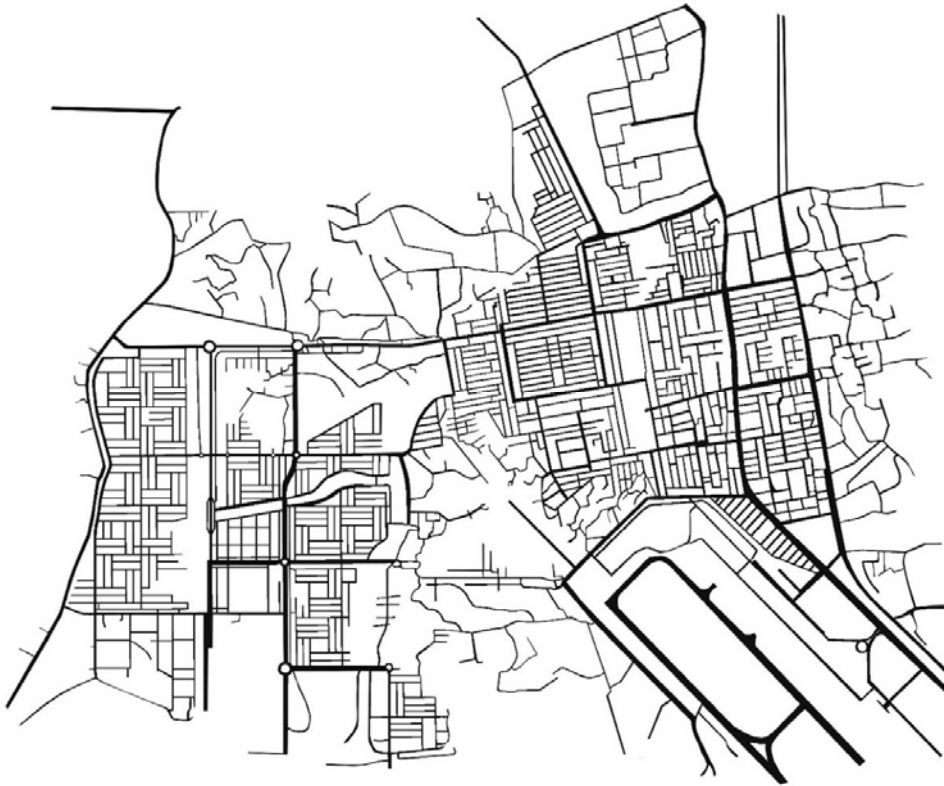Fig: the routes connecting to the site from Uttara and development of third phase

Fig: Road map of Uttara from sector 1 to sector 16

Fig: water body mapping of the entire Uttara city and surroundings
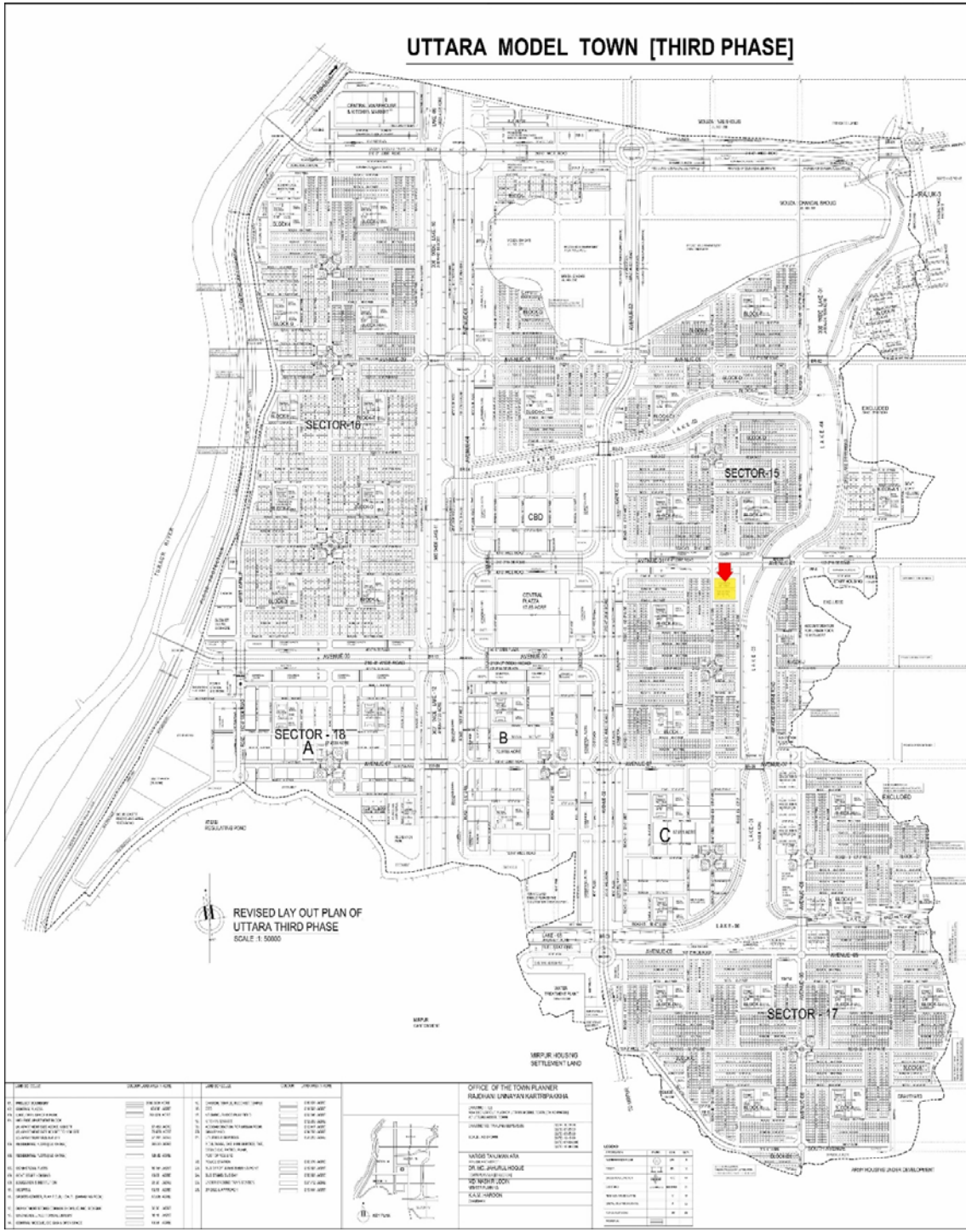
Fig: Sector development plan proposal (source: rajuk)
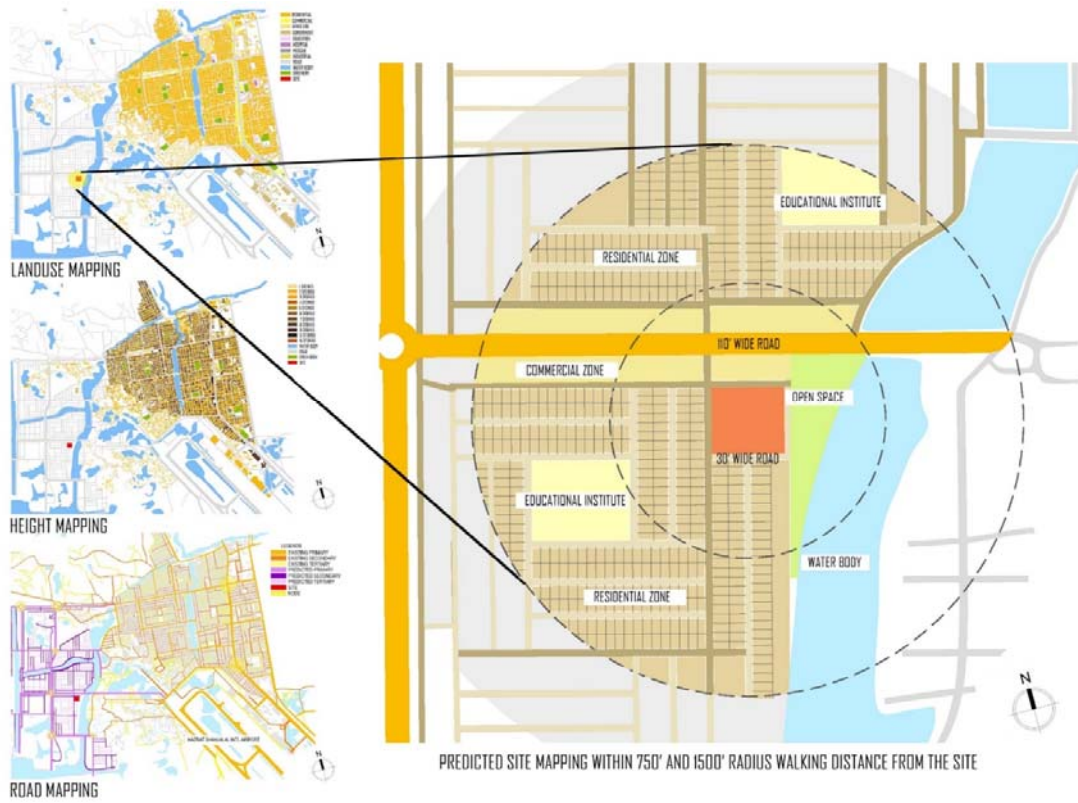
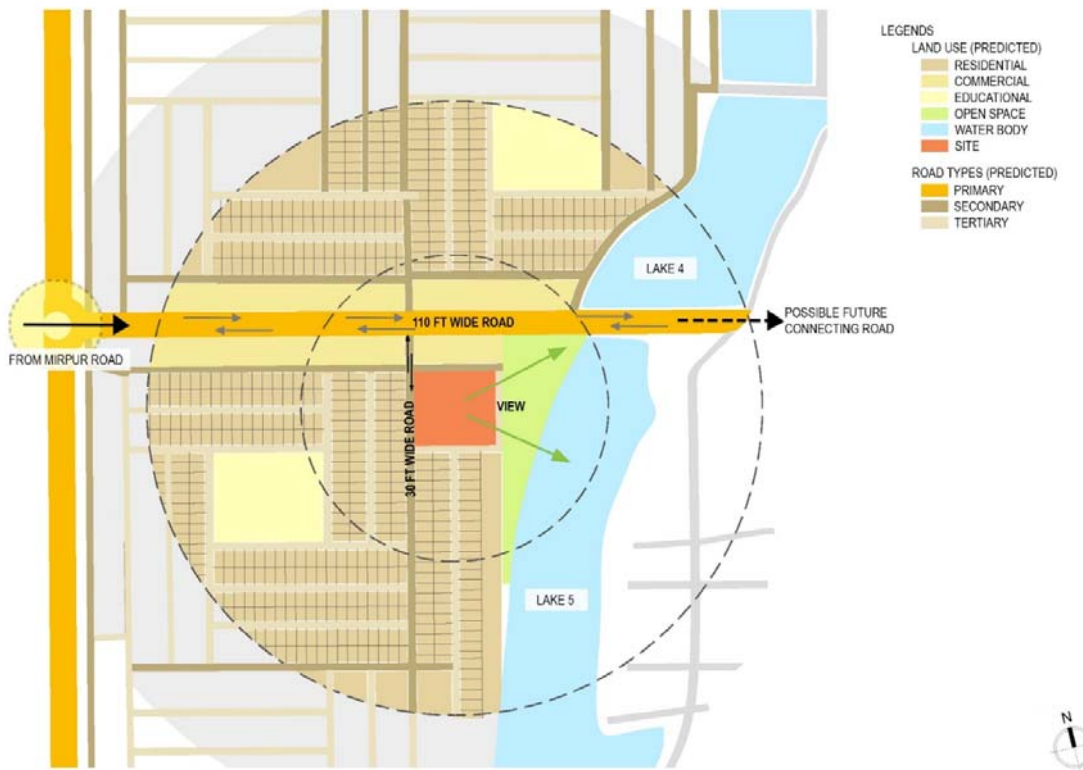Fig : Context Analysis of site surrounding

Fig : proposed site predicted based on the contextual analysis.

Proposed site images
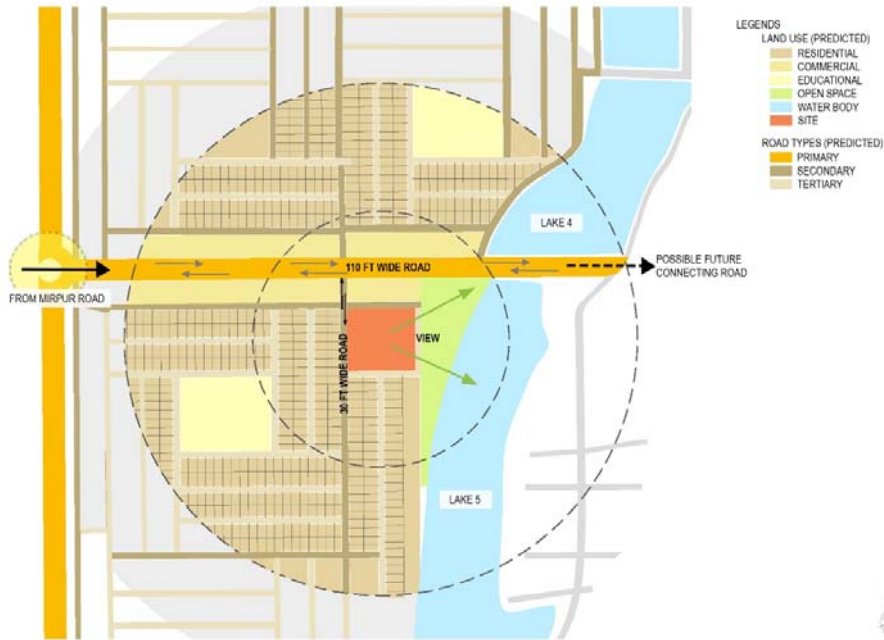

Fig: proposed site for Pathshala campus

Fig: proposed site condition: the commercial block, residential block, green body and water body along with 110 ft and 30 ft wide roads categorised into primary secondary and tertiary.

3.4.3 SWOT Analysis for Proposed site

Strength:

- North south orientation
- Lake view
- Large green patch proposal
- Easy to accommodate proposed functions
- Transports available therefore easy access to site
- Secluded from the main city so less traffic

Weakness:

- Underdevelopment area so people are less known to the area

Opportunity:

- Sector development plans include residential plots therefore people will know more about the institution, specially people staying in Uttara does not need to go all the way to Dhanmondi for photography lessons

Threat:

- Designing properly is the main challenge to seek people's attention to site

Chapter 4: Program and Program Analysis

4.1 Proposed Programs

1. **BRANCH OFFICE FOR DRIK (20 EMPLOYEES)**

- Director's room - 600sqft

- Waiting area & reception – 800sqft

- Office area – (100x20) 2000sqft

- Dining area & kitchen – 500sqft

- Storage – 200sqft

- Conference room – (20x20) 400sqft

- Toilets – (175x2) 350sqft

(source: time saver standards for office space allotments)   4850 sqft

2. **PUBLISHING UNIT**

- Waiting & reception – 1000sqft

- Office area – 2000sqft

- Control room – 500sqft

- Mechanical room –500sqft

- Printing – 1500sqft

- Editing – 1500sqft

(source: as per client requirements)   7000 sqft

3. **STUDIOS**

- Indoor studio_01 (can be rented) (25-30 students)
    - Storage – 100sqft
    - Studio space – 3550sqft

- Indoor studio_02 (for students only) (25 students)
  - Storage – 100sqft
  - Studio space – 3550sqft

(source: client requirements) 3650 sqft

4. POST PROCESSING UNIT

- Dark room – 1000sqft
- Enlargement – 1500sqft
- Editing – 750sqft
- Printing – 750sqft

(source: client requirement to solve existing problems) 4000 sqft

5. FACULTY ROOM (15 teachers)

- Reception & waiting – 300sqft
- Dining area & kitchen – 400sqft
- Storage – 100sqft
- Office – (60x15) 900sqft
- Conference room – (20x15) 300sqft

(source: neufart architects data) 2000 sqft

6. ADMINISTRATION

- Admission – 500sqft
- Office – 250sqft
- Store – 200sqft
- Director room – 150sqft

- Information – 500sqft

1600 sqft

7. RESTAURANT (200-300 people)

Restaurant facing towards lake view

- Kitchen
- Toilets
- Seating area
- Reception

(source: client suggests a bigger restaurant with lake view, rentable space)
10500 sqft

8. AUDITORIUM / MULTIPURPOSE HALL

- Workshop
- Seminar
- Other events

(source: as per client requirements for the campus)   5000 sqft

9. MOVIE ROOM

- Reception & waiting – 300sqft
- Ticket booth – 200sqft
- Food court – 600sqft
- Control room – 400sqft
- Machine room – 200sqft
- Projection area – 200sqft
- Movie seating – 1500sqft

3400 sqft

10. LIBRARY (150 people)

- Check area and locker – 200sqft
- Lobby – 200sqft
- Reading area - (10x150) 1500sqft
- Book stack – 2500sqft

(source: neufart architects data)   4400 sqft

11. RECREATIONAL & OUTDOOR SPACES

approx. 16000 sqft

12. EXIBITION SPACES

(source: as per client)   10000 sqft

13. CLASSROOMS

- Photography
- Broadcasting
- Computer labs

(source: client based addressing existing problems)   7000 sqft

14. PARKING

16500 sqft

15. PLAZA

- Ground floor level

15000 sqft

16. SECURITY   200 sqft

17. JANITORS ROOM   500 sqft

18. MACHINE ROOMS   300 sqft

(source: time saver standards)

Total	**1,05050 sqft**
Circulation (30%)	**31515 sqft**

Subtotal	**1,36565 sqft**

19. RESIDENTIAL BLOCK

- Lobby
- Dining room
- Separate floor for boys and girls

Total	**25400 sqft**
Circulation (30%)	**7620 sqft**

Subtotal	**33020 sqft**

GRAND TOTAL	1,69585 sqft

4.2 FAR Analysis

Site area = 87120 sqft = 2 acres

Road width surrounding the proposed site = 110'(highest) & 60'(lowest)

For educational institution,

$$FAR = 5$$

$$MGC = 50\% \text{ OF AREA}$$

$$= 50\% \text{ of } 87120$$

$$= 43560 \text{ sqft}$$

Total built area = FAR x site area

$$= 5 \times 87120$$

$$= 435600 \text{ sqft}$$

Maximum no. of floors built on the site= total built area / MGC

$$= 435600 / 43560$$

$$= 10 \text{ floors}$$

Setback for the site,

- Front = 1.5m = 5'
- Back = 3m = 10'
- Each side = 3m = 10'

4.3 Proposed functions and spaces

The program consists of two parts mainly educational and residential for the students who wants a career in the media field. Dorm facilities are expected to be designed separately for girls and boys. Some facilities like the library, restaurant, plaza etc are open for public use.

Exhibition spaces have some similarity with the outside world in terms of how photographs are arranged and displayed during an exhibition. These spaces are usually double height, varies from 15'-25' connected to a lobby space with minimum one faced being solid and the other transparent so that outside world can also be considered, especially during the night. Auditoriums are used as multipurpose spaces which can be used in different events, therefore it is necessary for backstage, green rooms etc. restaurants are usually designed for leisure time in between educational facilities therefore double height and mezzanine spaces will attract students as well as teachers along with live kitchen facilities, so the students can watch and customize the type of food they like to order. Classrooms should have natural and mechanical ventilation systems and lighting as per their demand and expectations. It is necessary to have store rooms so that students can keep their personal belongings instead of carrying around the campus every now and then.

Library belongs to both photography and videography students therefore they want to give a view to the nearby lake and green space so that students can take breaks in between studies to explore the nature and emerge the photography skills with the landscape and outdoor shoot.

Chapter 5: Case Studies

5.1 International projects

### 5.1.1 Centro Roberto Garza Sada de Arte, Arquitectura y Diseño

(fig: The outlook of the building, source: www.dezeen.com)

The Centro Roberto Garza Sada de Arte, Arquitectura y Diseño is an educational institute designed by the Japanese architect; Tadao Ando. It is a concrete structured school of art, architecture and design located in a site of 20700 square meters in Monterrey Mexico. It was completed in 2012, nominated in the world architectural festival in the higher education and research category award. This university is designed for over 300 students, having 21 laboratories, 3 exhibition spaces, 2 amphitheatres and multipurpose indoor and outdoor spaces. The building is 6 storied concrete block with a triangular void at its centre, this void represents the underside of the building and creating a large sheltered entry for the students, staffs and visitors. The shape was inspired by the architect from the folds of the mountains of

Monterrey. The building is also surrounded by outdoor meeting areas and open-air amphitheatres.

The different facilities of the university accommodate different creative disciplines, they are as follows:

- Ground and 1st floor – digital facilities
- 2nd floor – visual arts
- 3rd floor – textiles and photography
- 4th floor – model making workshops
- 5th floor – fashion department
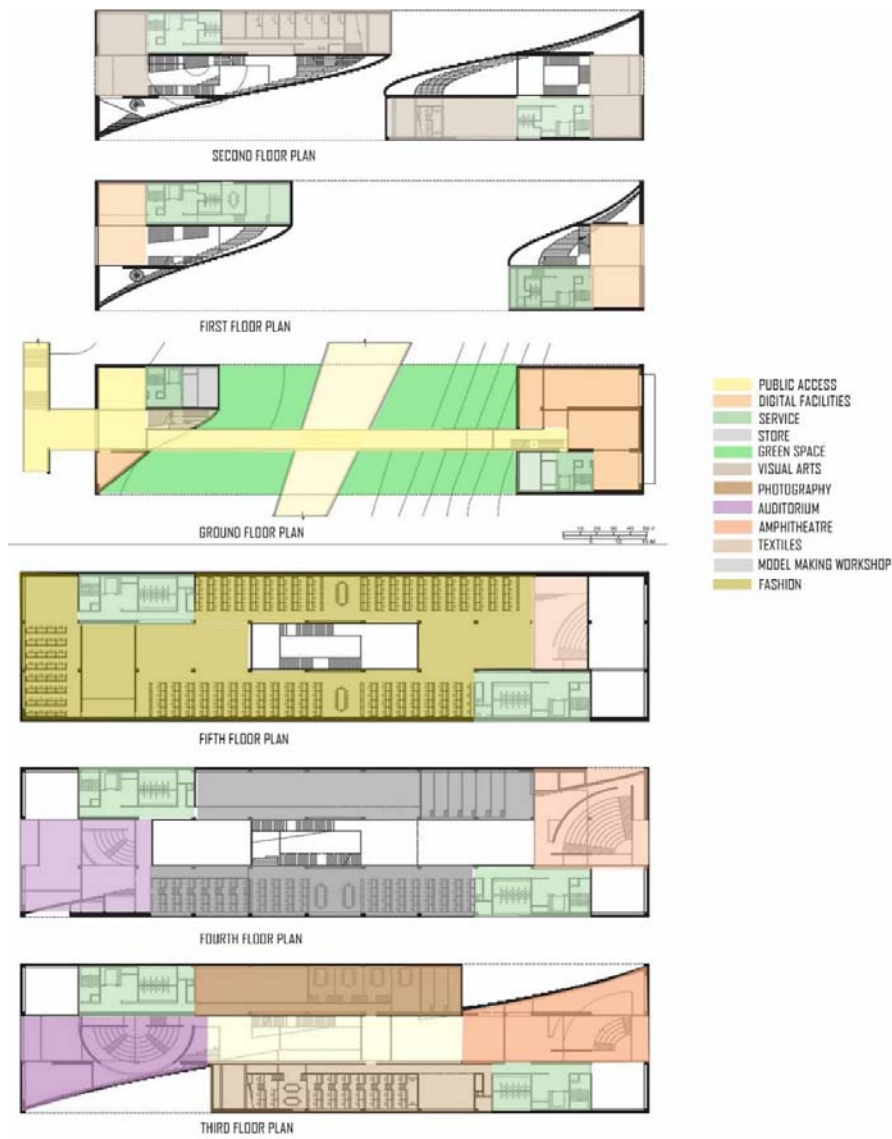
(fig: floor plan layouts, source: based on dezeen, F. Amy 2013. Edited by author)
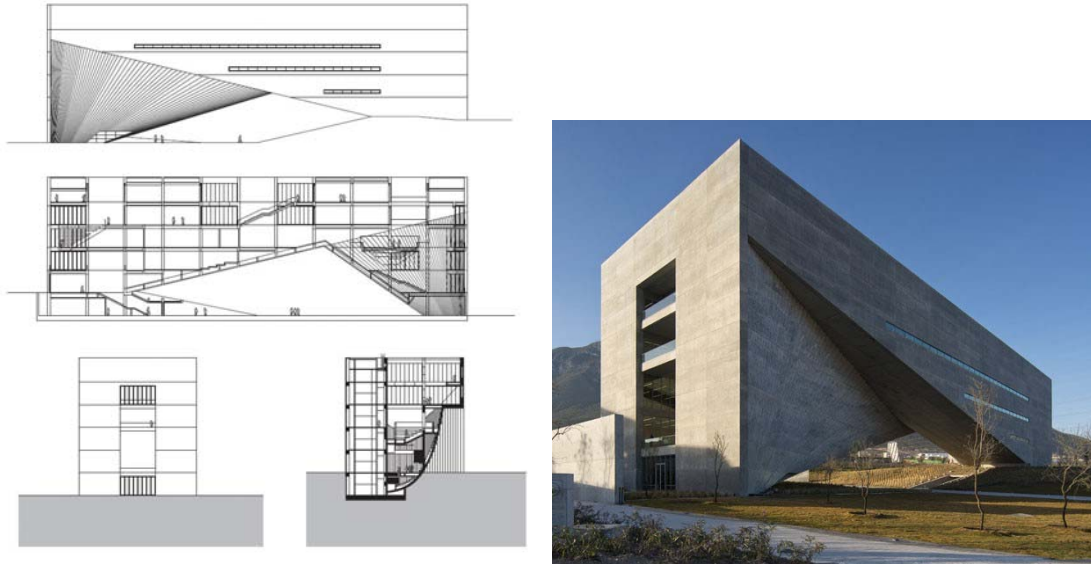
(Fig: Different floor plans and their facilities, source: based on dezeen. F, Amy 2013)

The finishes of the building include:

- Granite floors and polished concrete
- Exposed concrete plaster
- Gypsum board, resin panels, epoxic covered ceiling
- Aluminium with thermally broken system and duovent and low glass windows

The university was built considering high efficiency systems, for example the VRV air conditioning provides high efficiency in electricity consumption, lamps, electronic ballast are intelligently installed around the building to detect heat, motion and daylight. The lighting system are mostly kept natural, yet each space has been provided with lighting for developing activities.

The building also ensures the best technology of electric and voice data system to accommodate suitable conditions for the academic functions in each space of the building.
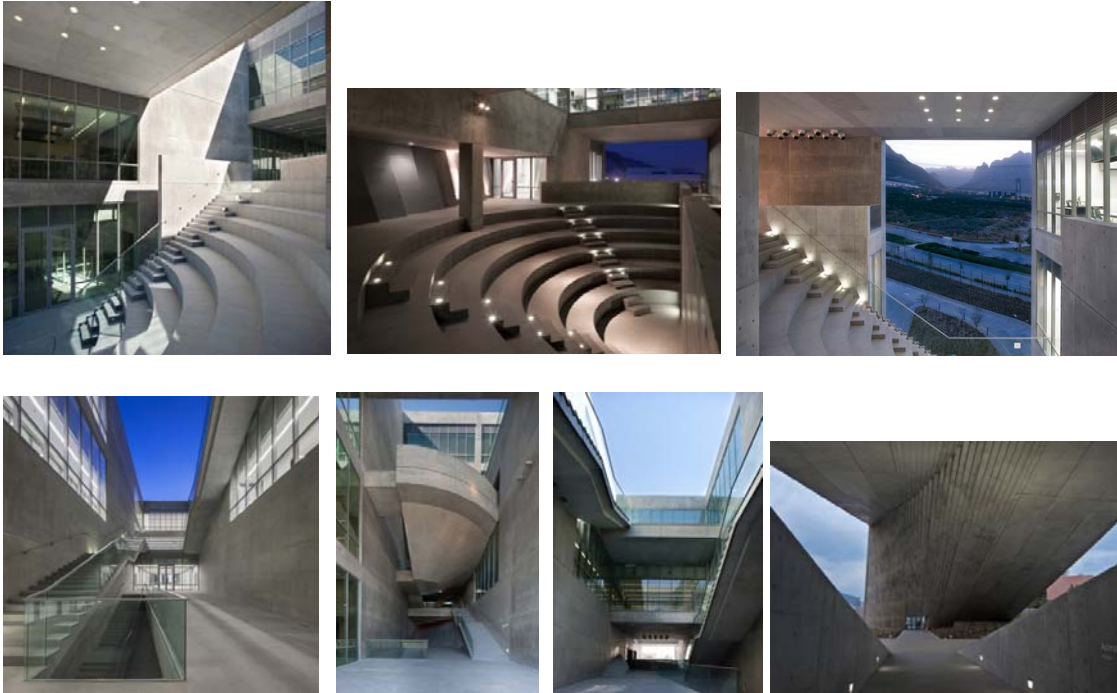
(fig: external and internal images of the building, source: www.dezeen.com, architizer)

Analysis:

This project shows us the bold contemporary architecture and how natural light comes into play and emerges with the boldness of a simple concrete structure. Placing the functions sequentially one after the other and separating them in various floors is the main accomplishment of the project to not interact the different fields within each other. The Japanese architect Tadao Ando is famous for his work with various bold concrete forms and slicing light into his designs making it aesthetically beautiful as well as interesting way of using light in the bold solid void architectural forms.

5.1.2 Kala academy by Charles Correa

(fig: images of kala academy, source: alamy.com)

This institution was designed by Charles Correa in the river bank of Mandovi Panaji, Goa India covering an area of 6.3 acres. This institution was established in 1969 for the promotion of art and culture of goa. The site is divided in to main building, service building, parking, muktangan, parking and exhibition space. The art centre accommodates 1000 seats for an auditorium with 2000 seats open air amphitheatre, a special black box for production experiments and dance training centre with western classical music, boat jetty on the river side and cafeteria. The built form has four entrances to the site, terraces are faced towards the river and art gallery are placed near to the amphitheatre, restaurant and library. The institution is categorised into 3 parts, public private and academic. Ground floor includes public facilities like amphitheatre, art gallery, auditorium etc, whereas first and second floor includes academic and administration facilities.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Legend:
LIBRARY
GUEST ROOM
VIP ROOM
MAKEUP ROOM
GREEN ROOM
MEETING ROOM
STAGE
AUDITORIUM
MINI AMPHITHEATRE
REHEARSAL ROOM
RECEPTION AREA
ENTRY
PLAZA
LOUNGE
ART GALLERY
SUNKEN TERRACE
PROJECTION ROOM
PREVIEW THEATRE
STAGE
BLACK BOX
RECORDING ROOM
CAFETERIA
KITCHEN & COLD STORAGE
CHANGE
REST ROOM
PRACTICE ROOM
UPPER PART OF STAGE
UPPER PART OF AUDITORIUM
ADMINISTRATION
TERRACE
WAITING

(fig: floor plans of kala academy, source: based on google, edited by author)

Analysis:

The use of pergola at the entrance with a welcoming entry of public zones and as a foyer for the auditorium. The illusions are created such that represent reality and the acoustical conditions are very clear. A true representation of the culture through various hierarchical spaces around the institution. Best use of lighting, acoustics and sense of illusion with form being considered from the site surrounding

5.2 Local projects

5.2.1 Chayanat, Dhaka

Chayanat is a building designed by the Bangladeshi architect Bashirul haq, In Dhanmondi Dhaka covering a land area of 6.7 bigha. Chayanat is an art school but also performs music, art, dance training, library and a research centre within the same building structure. The different academic activities are arranged in different levels of the building separating through classrooms of music, art and dance. The auditorium is designed for 350 seats and the car parking is in the semi basement floor. The design of the building was such that the courtyard was centralised with linear arrangement of classrooms surrounding it for clear accessibility. Courtyard had access to the skylight directly from above, with a grand entry of the pedestrians in to the entrance lobby space. Separate entry for the auditorium and library on the 4th floor of the building with huge collection of reading materials. Bengali literature being found in research centres in separate floors with famous personality.
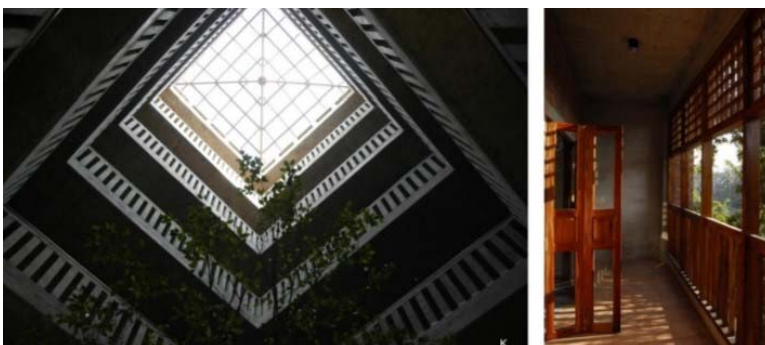
(fig: images of chayanat spaces, source: Islam, A. dspace)

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
Scale

1. Auditorium entry
2. Corridor
3. Principal's office
4. Office
5. Cafeteria
6. Toilet
7. Kitchen
8. Makeup room (boys)
9. Makeup room (girls)
10. Storage
11. Change room
12. Auditorium
13. Stage
14. Students' lounge
15. Class room
16. Seminar / performance room
17. Teacher's lounge
18. Tea room
19. Open terrace
20. Library

2ND FLOOR PLAN
Scale

3RD, 4TH & 5TH FLOOR PLAN
Scale

G. view of building from terrace
H. part view of building from East
I. part view of wooden Jalousies for sun protection on
west building facade facing Satmasjid road
K. view of skylight from lobby

(fig: floor plans, source: google)

Analysis:

The work of shade shadow and the selection of the building material is both complimenting each other in a simple way which aesthetically represent the simplicity by which he architect has chosen the best possible design for an art school. The indoor and outdoor relationship is clearly defined along with the concept of entry with welcomes the pedestrians into the built form.

Chapter 6: Design considerations

6.1 Design statements

Since the site is within a densely populated residential area some design considerations have been considered;

1. Providing commercial access into the site
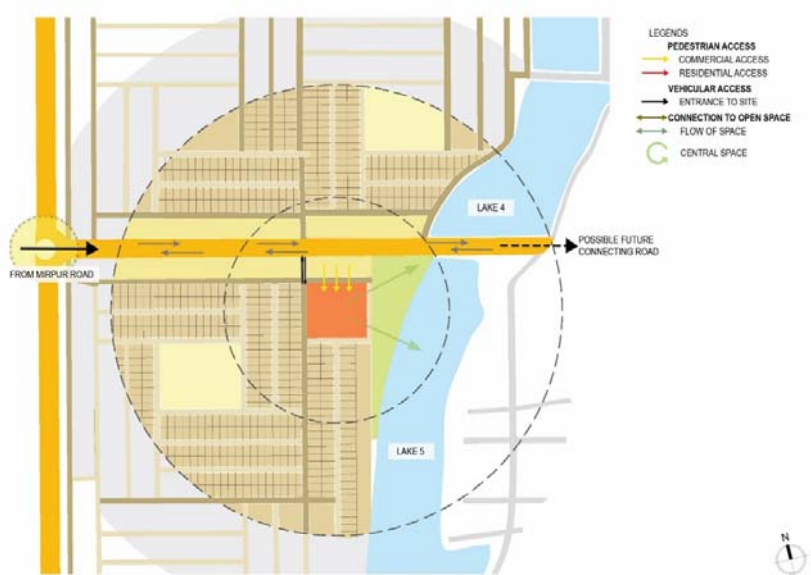
2. Providing residential access in to the site so that more interaction between commercial and residential zones are integrated
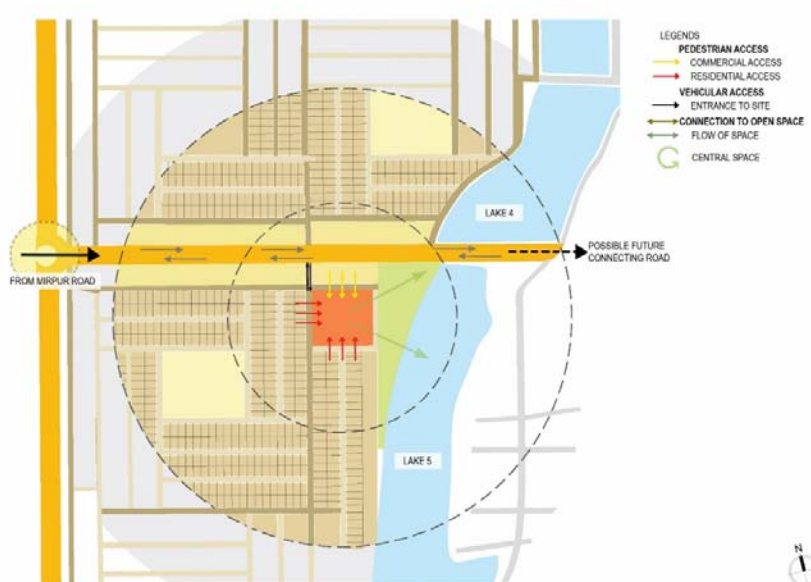
3. Site demands a central gathering space within the institute so that a flow of space is connected to the outer green body allowing to take advantage of the natural element.
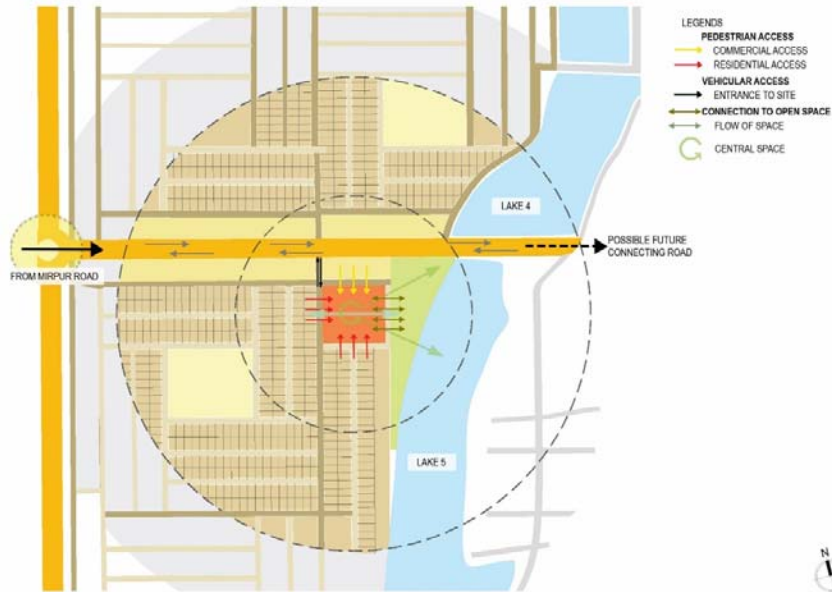
4. The site demands an entry to the institution from the secondary path connecting to the main primary road.
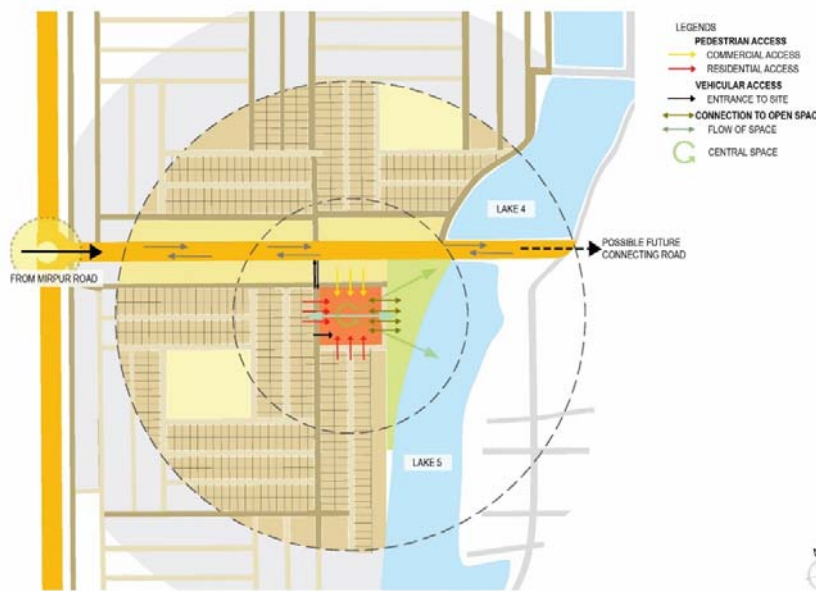
Chapter 7: Conceptual Stage and Design Development

7.1 Introduction of idea generation & conceptual development

Upon studying the history of the photography media and how pathshala has evolved over time has derived to a conclusion that the whole media about photography and videography in one institution tells us in terms of still motion as 100 stories in 1 picture and moving motion as 100 pictures in 1 story, this is how pathshala represents its work to the society and links with the world through media.

Pathshala south Asian media institute is a visual art institute, the idea generation and conceptual development derived from their very own mission statement about the project where they state that;

"The South Asian Media Institute of Photography not only allows students to **EXPLORE** the world of **IMAGE-MAKING** but provides them opportunities to question **BEYOND** the confines of the discipline."

The project highlights the word **IMAGE MAKING** and **BEYOND** to incorporate these terms into the institute so that public accessibility is allowed into the project and connectivity to the society.

Fig: The image making and beyond being highlighted for the conceptual development of the project.

- What is the meaning of these terms?
- But how are these terms linked to each other?
- How do they complement each other?

The project aligns with the intention in the way of the relation between image making and beyond,

Image making is the art of combining words and pictures to convey ideas with the essence of philosophy which is the initial essence of hoe pathshala was established. It includes researching and learning through observing and seeing as well as visuality through photography and cinematography. Image making is the initiation of multimedia production.

Looking into the term beyond can be defined in a number of ways that precisely relates to the society;

- Social & public interaction
- Allowing public accessibility into the institute
- Connectivity to the site and visibility of the institution
- Encouraging youth participation through media literacy and communication and providing interactive space for youths
- Promoting Image making to the outside world by creating awareness through interactions.
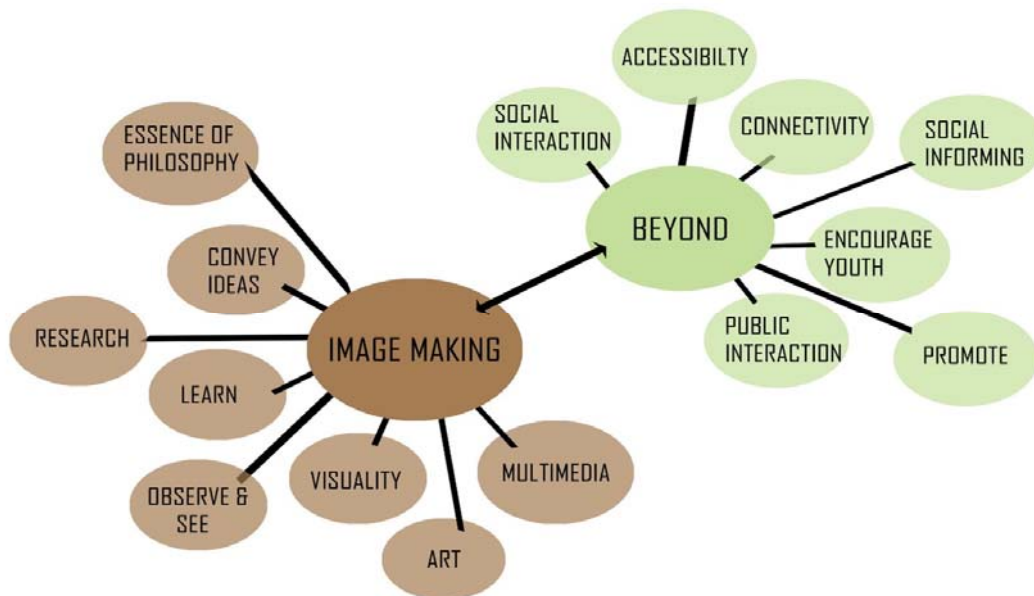
Fig: the relationship between image making and beyond.

Both the terms are linked to each other in the media world, both complement each other to express the emotions towards a society.

Thinking about visual art and importance of image making and merging public accessibility and social interaction the project demands, creating an integrating space connecting the image making world with the outer world.
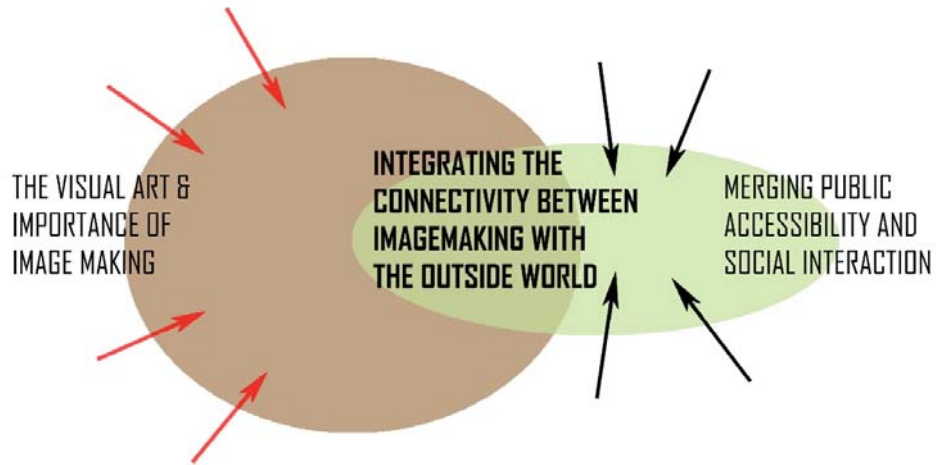
Fig: integrating image making and beyond in terms of conceptual development of the project.

The idea of conceptual development and zoning of functions with the connectivity between the public space and the semi-private space within the institute.

SEPERATING PUBLIC OPEN SPACE FROM PRIVATE OPEN SPACE

CONNECTING NEIGHBOURHOOD PATHS INTO THE SITE & ALLOWING PUBLIC ACCESS.
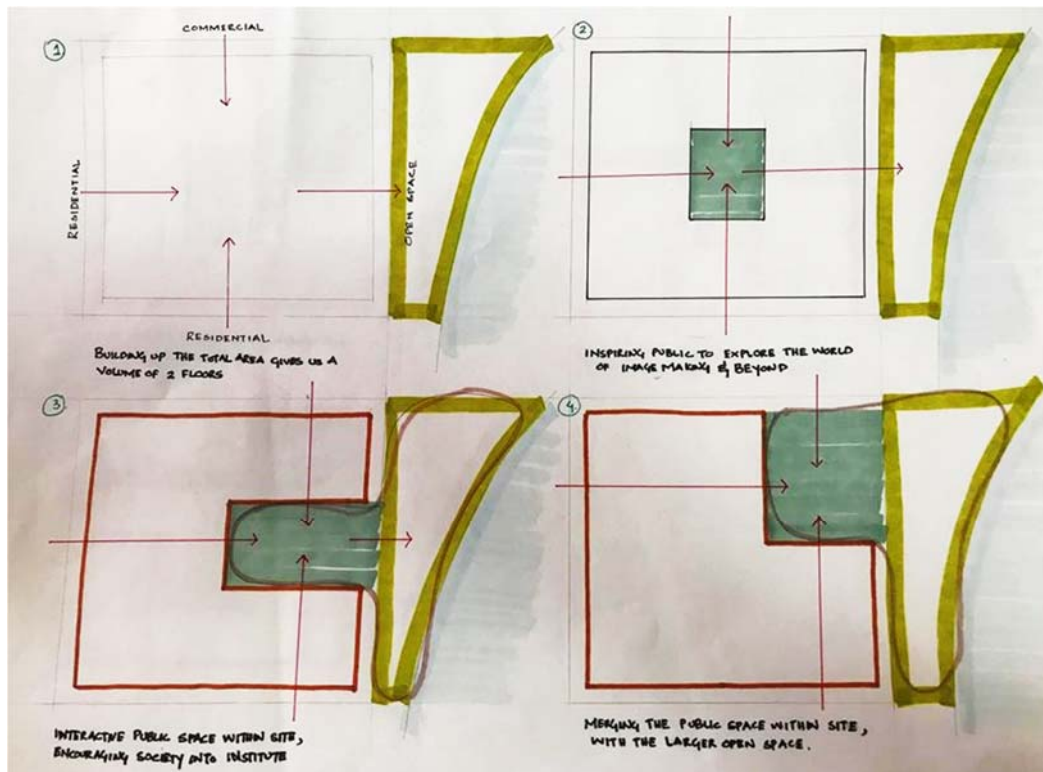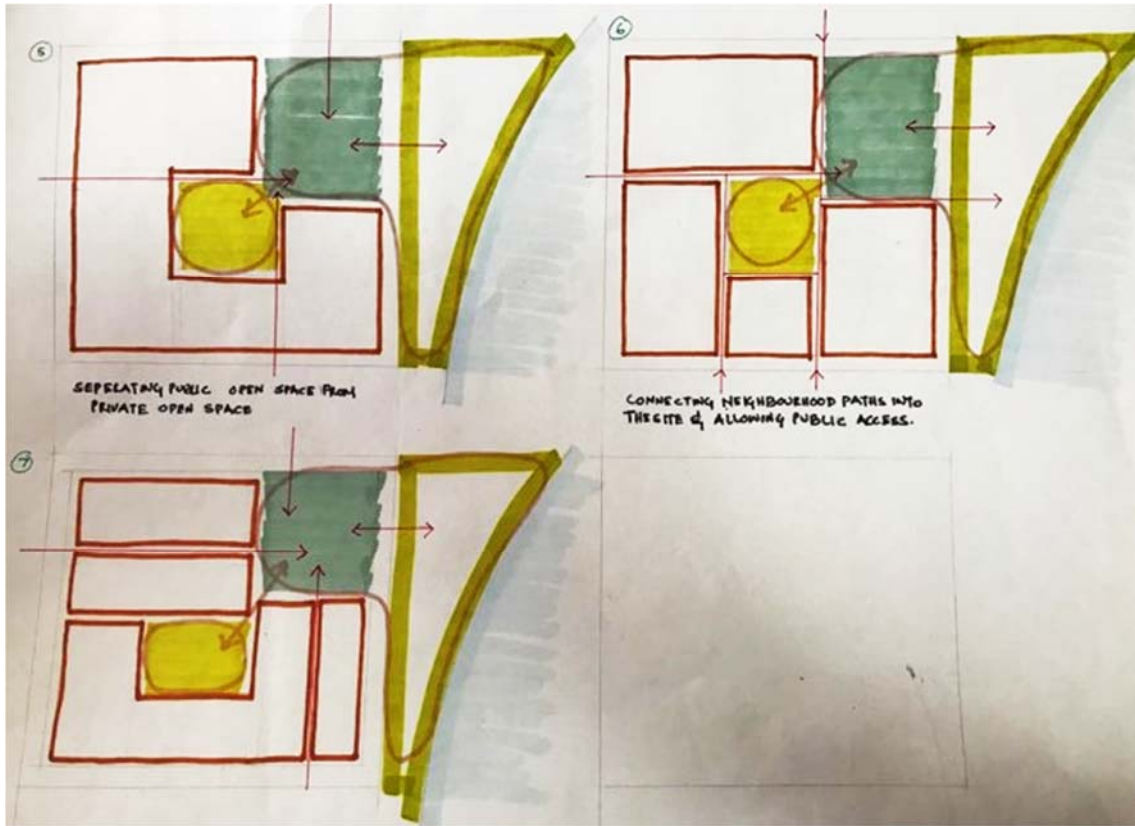
Considering all the design considerations from the site surroundings creates a public zone and private zone within the site and the following programs have been placed keeping in mind the conceptual analysis.

POSSIBLE FUTURE CONNECTING ROAD

EXIBITION & GALLERY

CAFE

SEMI PUBLIC PLAZA

PUBLIC PLAZA

ACADEMIC

ADMIN

SOUVENEIR

RESIDENTIAL

N
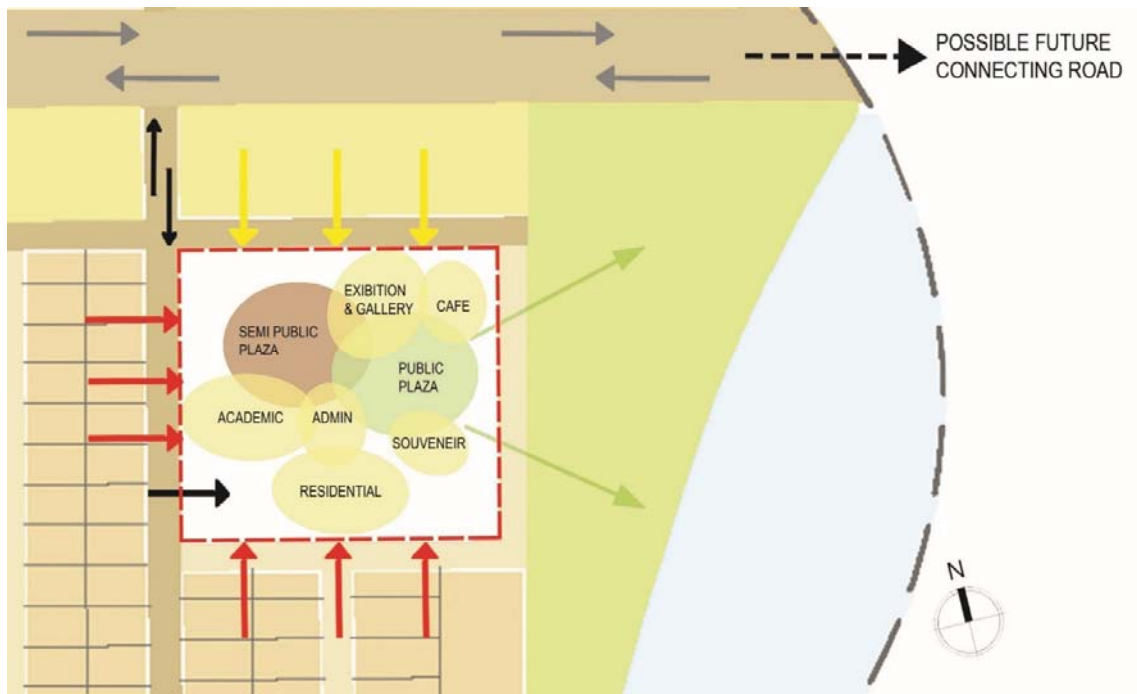
7.2 Form Development and Programmatic Layout

The first thing to do was to think about the orientation of the building and the form with the evolvement of the conceptual analysis that derived from their mission statement. Since the area is still under developed site forces has been predicted and shown in the previous mappings of the design considerations based on the Uttara city development during the context analysis.

The design solution I developed and grouped the activities in different zones located in the site and evolvement from the concept of linkage between image making and beyond started with the following form derivations;

Phase 1: initially separating and grouping of programs according to public and private zones. Public space connected to outer green space, building up the total area gives a volume of 2 floors.
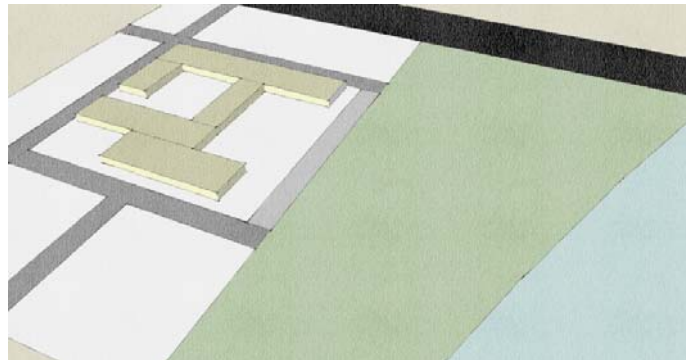
Phase 2: connecting the open spaces by linking them through built forms and increasing the floors above so that ground level is more pedestrian friendly.
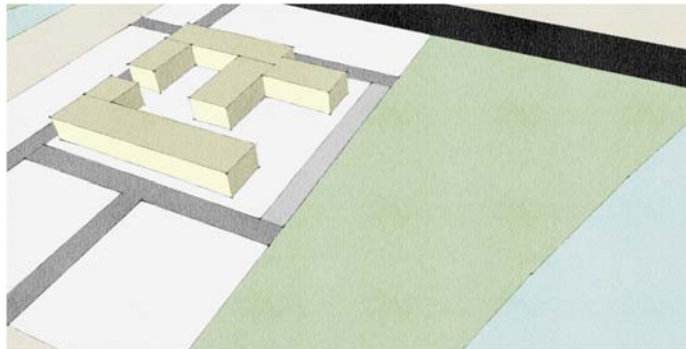
Phase 3: creating a sense of enclosure to the semi-private area known as the student's plaza so that the built forms are surrounded within that plaza and a touch of the initial concept of pathshala that evolves from a central space.
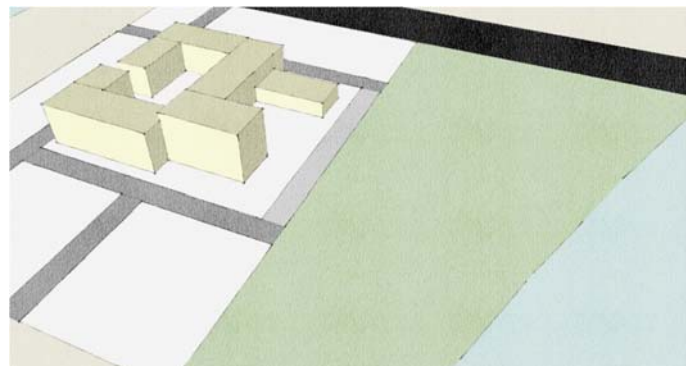
Phase 4: moving the restaurant, exhibition and art shops facilities to the public space separately so that society can connect more into the institute keeping the impact of concept on the form.
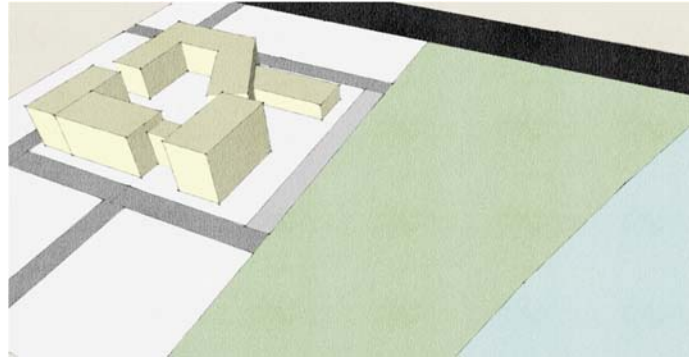
Phase 5: aligning the orientation of one of the built form to create separate access and an internal private space for the accommodation users.
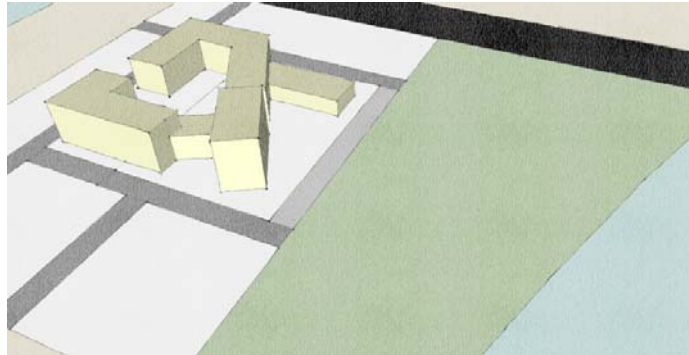
Phase 6: creating a shaded drop-off and accessibility to the institute parking facility and more area left for pedestrian users in the ground floor so that the mission statement can be achieved.

ADMINISTRATION
ACADEMIC
STUDIOS & POST PRODUCTION
ACCOMODATION
EXHIBITION, BRANCH OFFICE & MOVIE
RESTAURANT
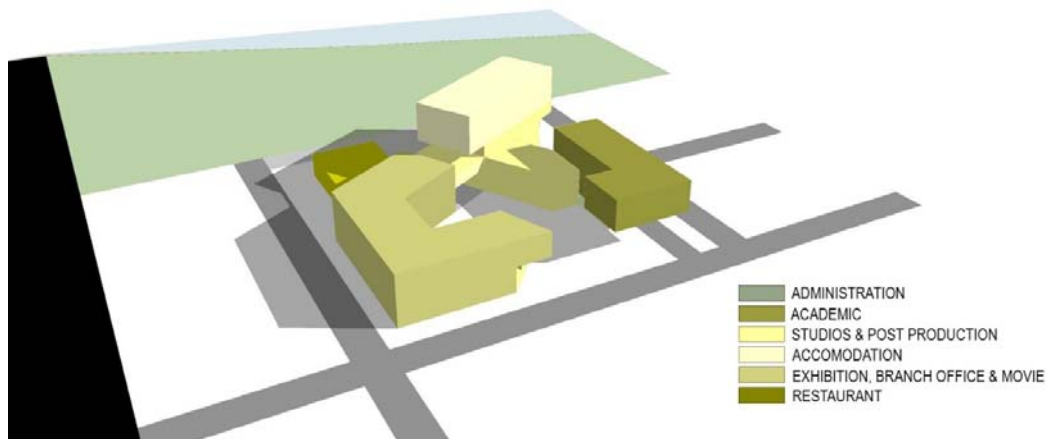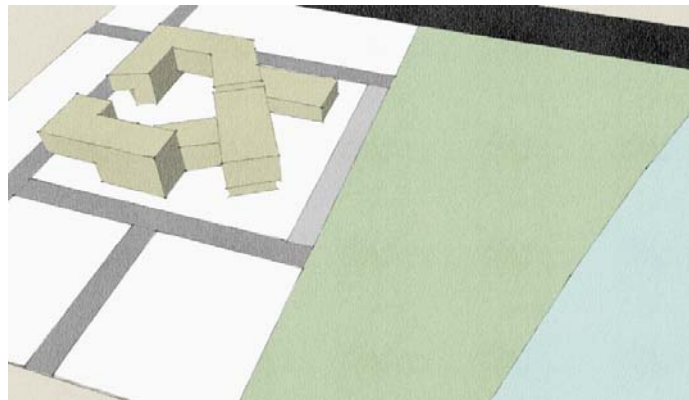
Fig: the final phase showing the different activities placed in the built form.

7.3 Final Design Drawings

Fig: Site plan
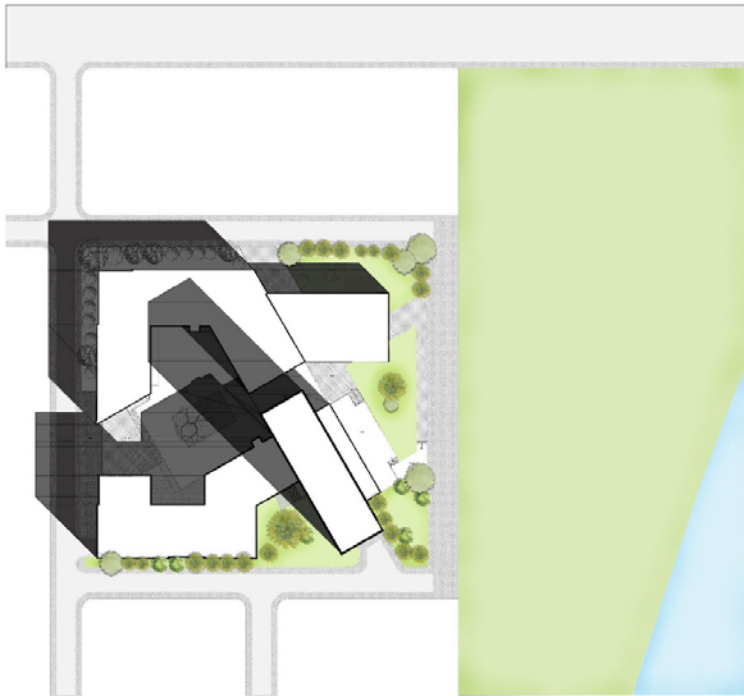
Fig: GROUND FLOOR PLAN

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

EXHIBITION SPACE

SEMINAR ROOM

RECEPTION LOBBY
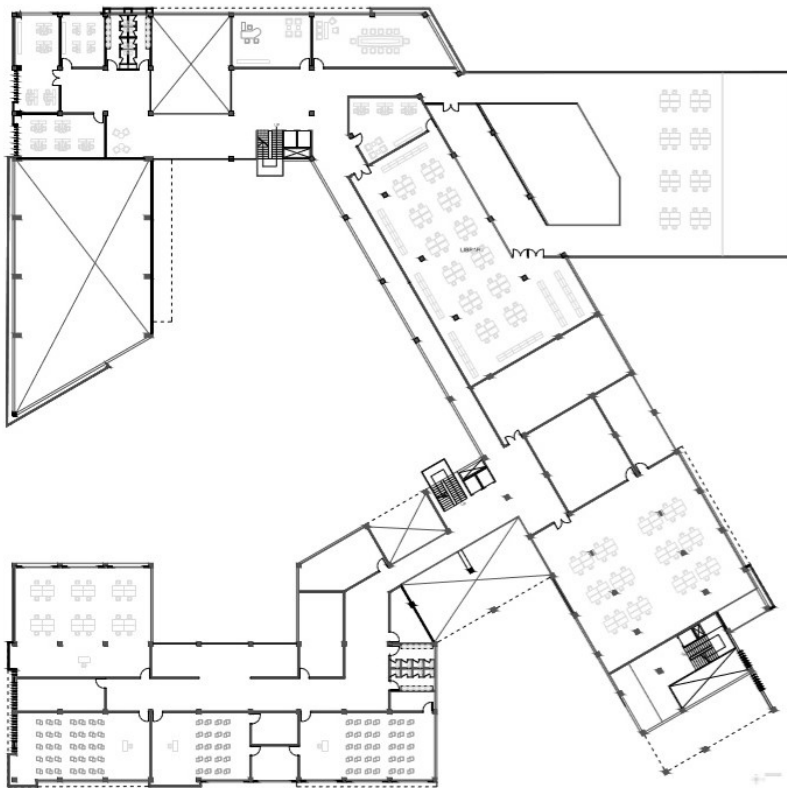
RESTAURANT

ADMINISTRATION

POST PRODUCTION

ART SHOPS
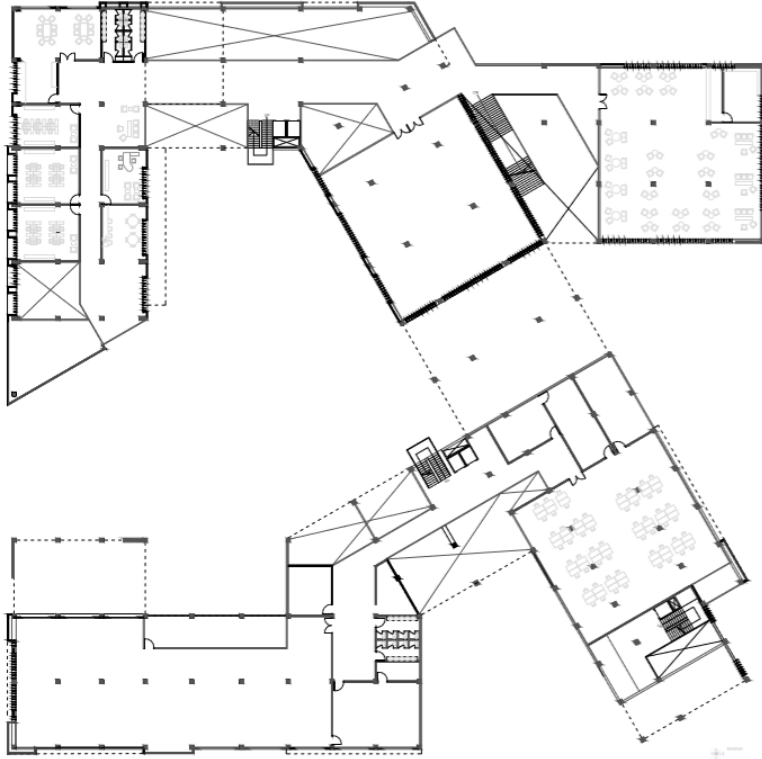
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE : 1/16 " = 1'-0"

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

BRANCH OFFICE

EXHIBITION SPACE

RESTAURANT

PUBLISHING UNIT

STUDIO SPACE 1
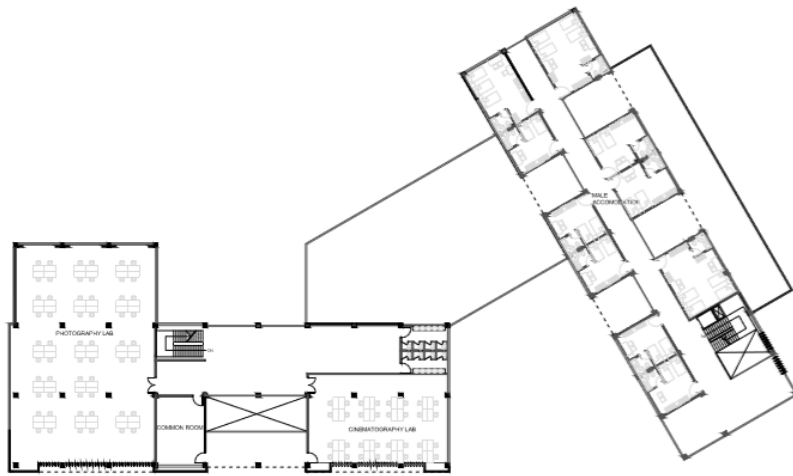
WORKSHOP

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE : 1/16 " = 1'-0"

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

FACULTY ROOM

LIBRARY

OUTDOOR READING
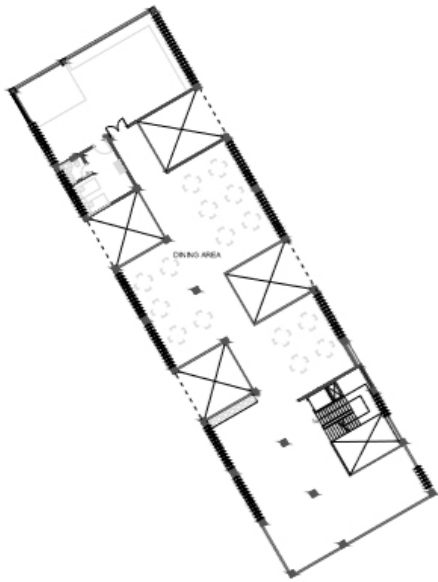
SEMIAR ROOM

STUDIO SPACE 2

CLASSROOMS

WORKSHOPS

48

THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SCALE : 1/16 " = 1'-0"

THIRD FLOOR PLAN

MOVIE ROOM

PROJECTION AREA

TICKETING &
RECEPTION

FOOD COURT

GYMNASIUM

INDOOR GAMES

CLASSROOMS

WORKSHOPS

FOURTH FLOOR PLAN
SCALE : 1/16 " = 1'-0"

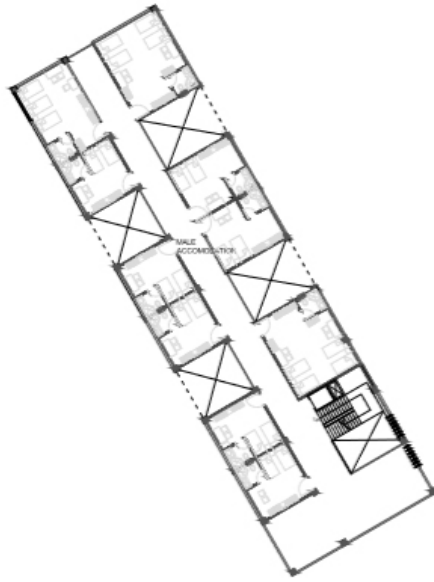**FOURTH FLOOR PLAN**

CINEMATOGRAPHY LAB

COMMON ROOM

PHOTOGRAPHY LAB

MALE ACCOMODATION

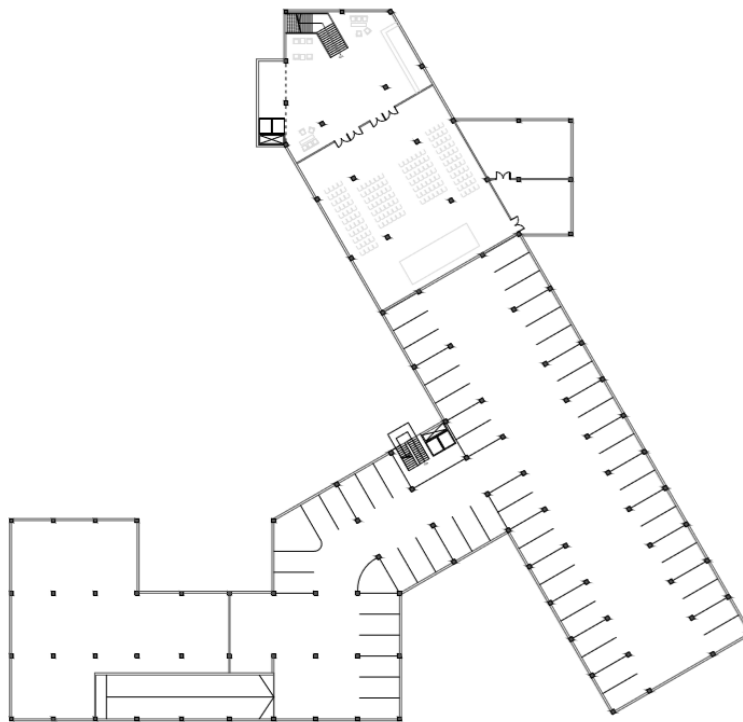FIFTH FLOOR PLAN
SCALE : 1/16 " = 1'-0"

SIXTH FLOOR PLAN
SCALE : 1/16 " = 1'-0"

FIFTH FLOOR PLAN

KITCHEN

DINING AREA

SIXTH FLOOR PLAN

FEMALE ACCOMODATION

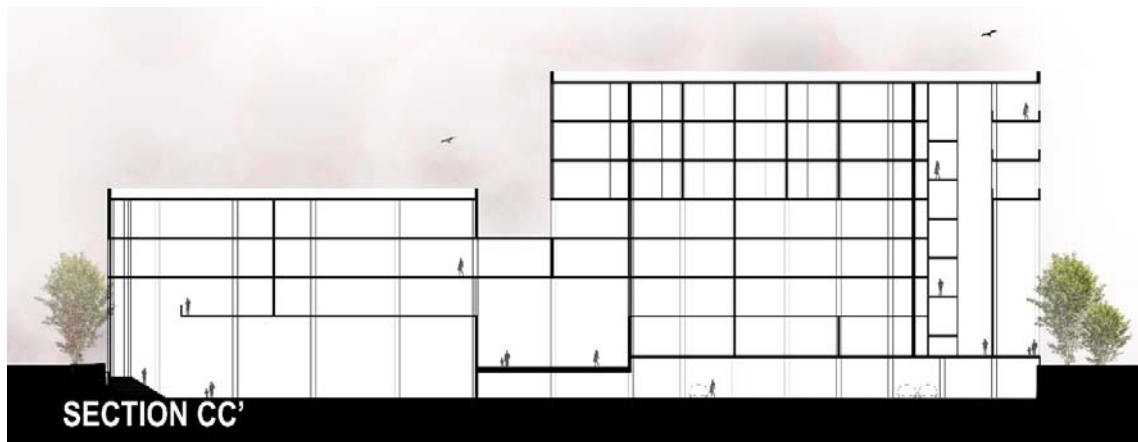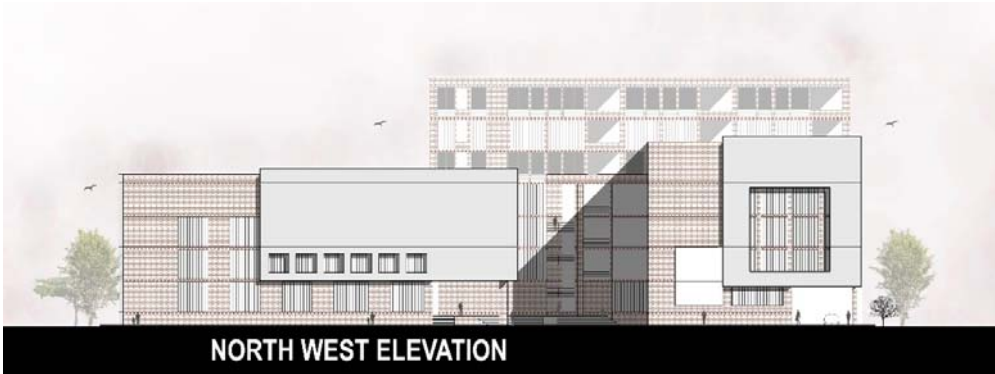

BASEMENT PLAN
SCALE : 1/16 " = 1'-0"

BASEMENT PLAN

RECEPTION

MULTIPURPOSE HALL

MECHANICAL BLOCK

PARKING

SECTIONS AND ELEVATIONS

SECTIONAL ELEVATION AA'

SECTIONAL ELEVATION BB'

SECTION CC'

NORTH EAST ELEVATION

NORTH WEST ELEVATION

SOUTH EAST ELEVATION

SOUTH WEST ELEVATION

3D VIEWS OF INTERNAL PLAZA
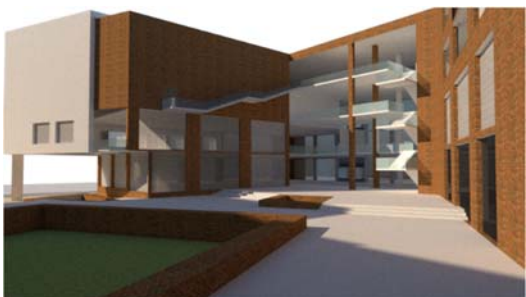

ENTRANCE TO INSTITUTE

INTERNAL PLAZA FROM ADMIN LOBBY

PUBLIC PLAZA VIEW TOWARDS SHOPS FROM RESTAURANT

VIEW FROM BALCONY SPACE

PUBLIC FACILITIES BUILDING WITH MOVIE ROOM

ACADEMIC BLOCK

ENTRANCE TO ACCOMODATION

VIEW FROM LAKE

PUBLIC PLAZA
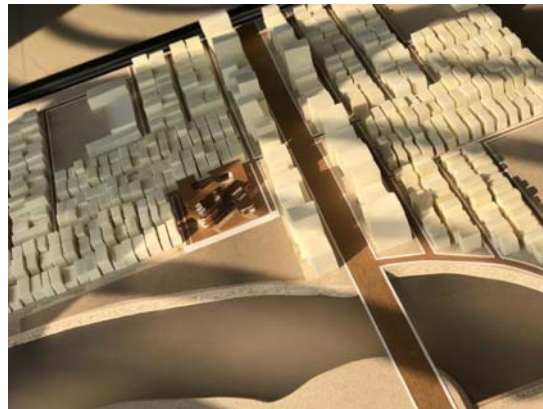

ENTRANCE TO INSTITUTE

LINK BETWEEN THE PLAZAS

TOP VIEW OF INSTITUTE

RESTAURANT AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Chapter 8: Conclusion

The above discussions based on each chapter of the proposed project and its entire journey meets its ultimate end, concluding that how the need of media is important in our society and how they are interacting with us in various number of ways. This project is architecturally possible to establish to lead to the best possible outcomes with simple yet the greatest ideas about the image making world. Any architectural project is evaluated not only on the benefit a client receives but also how the society and community perceive.

The importance of photography is necessary along with the connectivity of the human to the nature and flow of spaces within the educational institution. Considering all the requirements of the client and keeping the essence of pathshala I have hopefully completed all the targets and accomplished the educational institution in future developing Uttara city, this institution will not only serve the students of pathshala but also the community that will be densely populated in the next few years. The public connectivity with and within the institution to the outer green space will also create a living space for that population which are being lost in the developed Uttara city. Promoting the institution will also keep the green space livelier and the institution will achieve its goal towards going beyond the academic rules and regulations.

The learnings achieved during the progress of this project not only shows the importance of image making but also a better vision and hope of dreams towards a brighter future. This will indeed lead to a greater improvement in our society by proving how the simple things can make great differences on the human psyche.

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