

1971: GENOCIDE-TORTURE ARCHIVE & MUSEUM

By

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A thesis submitted to the Department of Architecture
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Architecture

Department of Architecture
Brac University
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Declaration

It is hereby declared that

1. The thesis submitted is my/our own original work while completing degree at Brac University.
2. The thesis does not contain material previously published or written by a third party, except where this is appropriately cited through full and accurate referencing.
3. The thesis does not contain material which has been accepted, or submitted, for any other degree or diploma at a university or other institution.
4. I/We have acknowledged all main sources of help.

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Approval

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Abstract

In 1971, Bangladesh fought the Bangladesh Liberation War against Pakistan to become an Independent country, which resulted in the secession of East Pakistan from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and established the sovereign nation called Bangladesh. Surely, 1971 is our biggest achievement but the scratches it left behind in the heart of the people of Bangladesh cannot be demolished in any way. The most highlight of our liberation war is genocide and torment. The Genocides and Torment carried out by Pakistan Armed force and their collaborators during the liberation war of Bangladesh (East Pakistan) in 1971 can barely be compared with any other slaughter within the world history. The main objective of this project is to honour the martyrs of the liberation war of Bangladesh. Numerous of the young people don't know about their sacrifices and struggles before, during and after that liberation war. As a national organization, the objectives of the archive and museum are to develop a rich genocide archive, conduct research activities, spot the killing fields and mass graves across the country, create database of killing fields, publish related book, publication, network with global genocide museum, organize exhibitions of evidences of genocide, institution and organize related events. Moreover, this project will help to realize the next generation that behind our victory there was a lot of blood, shed, tears, anger, torture, insult, and pain.

Acknowledgement

In writing the acknowledgement for this paper, I would start off by thanking the Almighty for having let me complete my thesis.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction to the Project

Genocide is a term used to describe violence against members of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group with the intent to destroy the entire group. According to the contemporary international law, genocide is a crime that can take place both in time of war as well as in time of peace. Contemporarily, majority people globally are oblivious regarding the dreadful massacre that has occurred in the past few decades worldwide. The inadequacy of the sources and the number of museums representing the horrific history of these genocides are nearly non-existent, thereby resulting in the unawareness amongst people. In light to this situation, it is fundamental to generate such a platform, which would not only develop an understanding but would also strengthen the consciousness amidst a nation, over a thoroughfare of the genocide. So, genocide museum is a platform which helps to understand that the genocide was not an accident in history; it was not inevitable. It occurred because individuals, organizations, and governments made choices that not only legalized discrimination but also allowed prejudice, hatred, and ultimately resulted in mass murder.

In 1971, Bangladesh fought the Bangladesh Liberation War against Pakistan to become an Independent country, which resulted in the secession of East Pakistan from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and established the sovereign nation called Bangladesh. Surely, 1971 is our biggest achievement but the scratches it left behind in the heart of the people of Bangladesh cannot be demolished in any way. The most highlight of our liberation war is genocide and torment. The Genocides and Torment carried out by Pakistan Armed force and their collaborators during the liberation war of Bangladesh (East Pakistan) in 1971 can barely be compared with any other slaughter within the world history. After World War II, such a number

of people have never been murdered together no place within the world but in Bangladesh inside just nine months within the year 1971. During the nine-month term of the war, the Pakistani Armed force, with the help of nearby collaborators efficiently executed mass killing, raping, slaughtering, looting and so on. Indeed, after the official finishing of the war on 16 December there were reports of killings being committed by either the equipped Pakistani officers or by their collaborators. In just nine months the Pakistani armed force and their collaborators have slaughtered 3 million Bengalis. This enormous slaughter of Pakistan made a gigantic buzz around the world in favour of Bengali country. Still Bangladesh has not however been able to pick up worldwide acknowledgment of genocide committed in 1971. We always glorify the victory part of our liberation war, but we forget that Genocide and Torture is equally important as victory. Our lack of concern on Genocide-Torture let the distortion of history develop like lush bush. The youth, who are assumed to require the opportunity to construct a non-communal Bangladesh, are befuddled presently. In our country, some people dare to question the genocide and torture of our liberation war. The reason is not to give proper attention and priority to Genocide and Torture.

So, keeping that in mind D. Muntassir Mamoon, the President of 'Bangladesh Itihas Sommiloni', Bangladesh based social organization aims to study, practice, and spread secular and pro-people history proposed country's first ever Genocide and Torture Museum in Khulna. After his proposal, **1971: Genocide and torture Archive and Museum** was founded in Khulna in May 2014. It's the first Genocide Museum of Bangladesh. Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has given them a land and house to support this noble cause. It was founded in Khulna, because during our liberation war, a number of genocides were committed at Khulna and among all the genocides, the biggest one was committed at Chuknagar, Khulna. But that house was not sufficient enough to support all the facilities. So, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs has proposed a new museum and archive building in that given land. This project will help

teaching about human possibilities in extreme and desperate situations, by considering the actions of perpetrators and victims as well as other people who, due to various motivations, may tolerate, ignore or act against hatred and violence. This can develop an awareness not only of how hate and violence take hold but also of the power of resistance, resilience and solidarity in local, national, and global contexts.

1.2 Aim and Objectives of the Project

- The main objective of this project is to honour the martyrs of the liberation war of Bangladesh.
- To develop a rich genocide archive, conduct research activities, spot the killing fields and mass graves across the country, create database of killing fields, publish related book, publication, network with global genocide museum, organize exhibitions of evidences of genocide, institution and organize related events.
- To make the present and next generation realize 'FREEDOM' is not just a SEVEN-letter word. It is consisted of blood, shed, tears, anger, torture, insult and pain.

1.3 Project Summary

Name of the Project: 1971: Genocide-Torture Archive & Museum

Implementer of the Project: Ministry of Cultural Affairs of Bangladesh

Location: Munshipara, Khulna.

Site area available for the Project Development: 74468 sft.

Proposed built-up area of the Project: 107770 Sft.

Proposed Program of the Project:

Education:

Library
Archive
Research Center
Storage
Toilet

Administrative:

Admin Office
Publication Offices
Conference Room
Storage
Toilet

Gallery:

Permanent Gallery
Temporary Gallery
Open Gallery
Storage
Toilet

Other:

Multipurpose hall
Seminar Hall
Dormitory
Book Shop
Restaurant
Parking etc.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

2.1 The term - Genocide

The Term "Genocide" The term "genocide" did not exist before 1944. It is a very specific term, referring to violent crimes committed against groups with the intent to destroy the existence of the group. Human rights, as laid out in the US Bill of Rights or the 1948 United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, concern the rights of individuals. In 1944, Polish Jewish lawyer Raphael Lemkin (1900-1959) coined the term "genocide" in a book documenting Nazi policies of systematically destroying national and ethnic groups, including the mass murder of European Jews. He formed the word by combining *genos-*, from the Greek word for race or tribe, with *-cide*, from the Latin word for killing.

On December 9, 1948, in the shadow of the Holocaust and in no small part due to the tireless efforts of Lemkin himself, the United Nations approved the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This convention establishes "genocide" as an international crime, which signatory nations "undertake to prevent and punish." It defines genocide as:

Genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- a. Killing members of the group;
- b. Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- c. Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- d. Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;

e. Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Genocide – historical timeline:



Source: Author

2.2 Chronology of Bangladeshi liberation war

1947 - British colonial rule over India ends. A largely Muslim state comprising East and West Pakistan is established, either side of India. The two provinces are separated from each other by more than 1,500 km of Indian Territory.

1948 - Governor-General of Pakistan Muhammad Ali Jinnah arrived in Dhaka on 19 March, 1948. On 21 March, at a civic reception at Racecourse Ground, he claimed that the language issue was designed by a “fifth column” to divide Pakistani Muslims. Jinnah further declared that “Urdu, and only Urdu” embodied the spirit of Muslim nations and would remain as the state language. He called those “Enemies of Pakistan” who disagreed with his views. This sparks off immediate student protest.

1949 - The Awami League is established to campaign for East Pakistan's autonomy from West Pakistan.

1952 - Abdul Matin forms "Dhaka University's State Language Committee" in language protest. Shorbodolio Kendrio Rashtrobhasha Kormi Porishod decide to declare February 21 as the day for strikes throughout the province terming the day as "Bhasha Dibosh" (Language Day). Gaziul Haq and Abdul Matin led student procession.

- Section 144, banning all processions and meetings for 30 days, imposed by District Magistrate of Dhaka.

- Peaceful student, and later public, protest leads to killing by armed police. Amongst the dead is a 9 year old boy. They become the first shaheeds (martyrs) of Bangladesh. Chief Minister Nurul Amin ignores plea by Maulana Tarkabagish and others. Curfew announced by government. Gayebana Janaza held for Ekushey shaheeds, but more people killed by police again. First Shaheed Minar created in Dhaka.

1956 - Bengali was declared as one of the state languages of Pakistan.

1966 - Six points Bengali nationalist movement led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman emerges.

1968 - Agartala conspiracy case filed by the government of Pakistan accusing Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and others of sedition.

1969 - Mass uprising of 1969 in East Pakistan.

1970 - The Awami League wins an overwhelming election victory in East Pakistan. The government in West Pakistan refuses to recognise the results, leading to rioting.

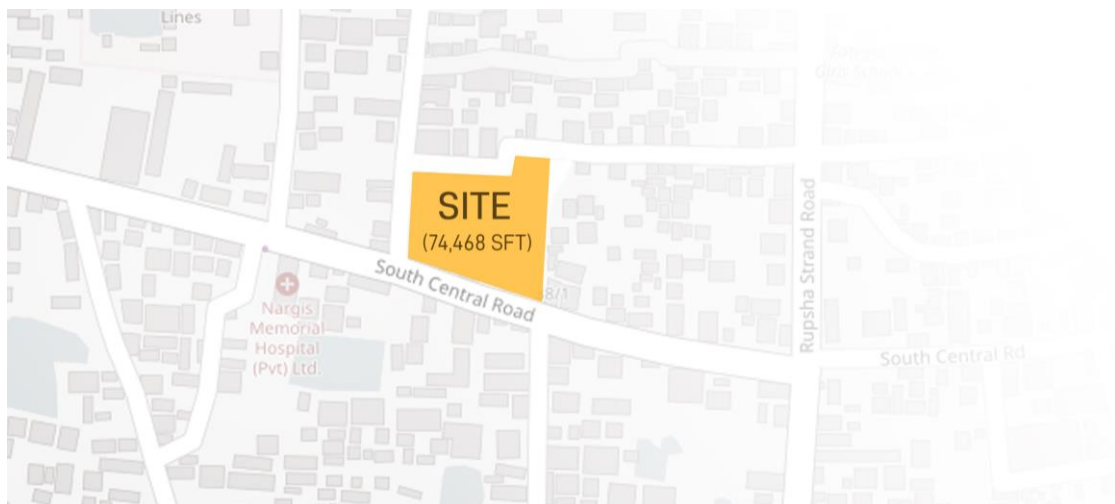
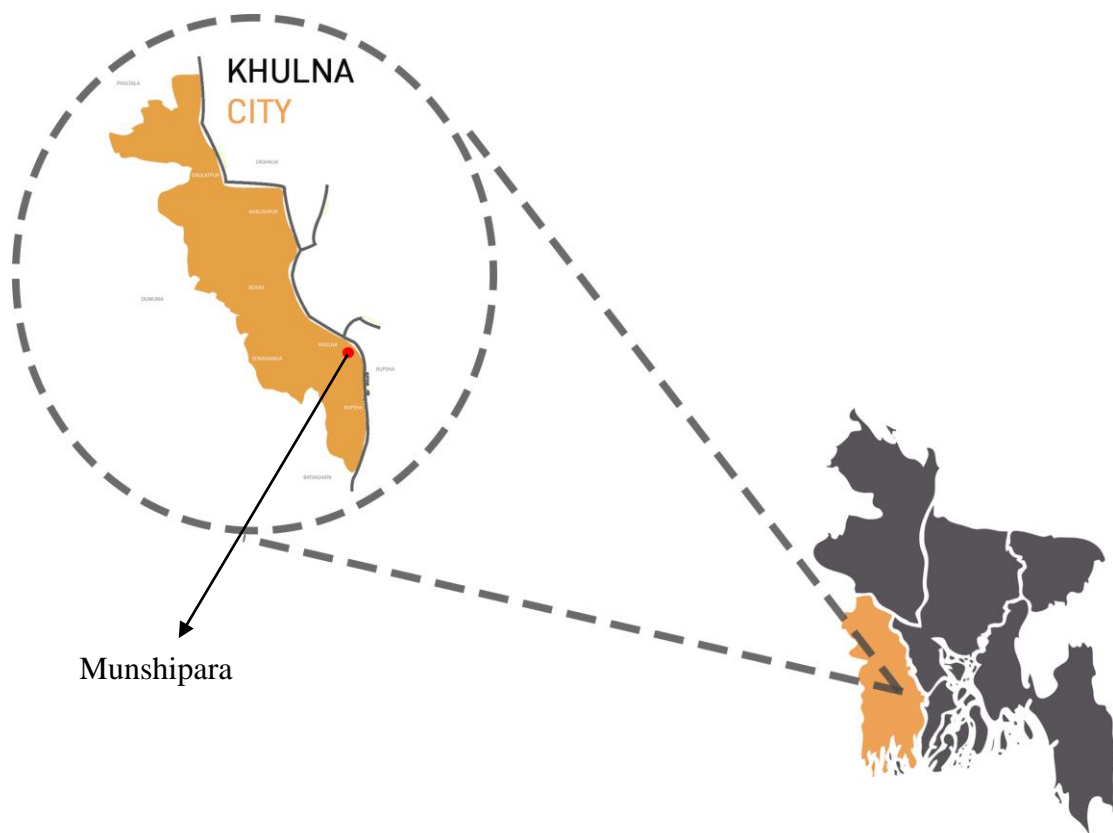
Cyclone hits East Pakistan - up to 500,000 people are killed.

1971 - The genocide in Bangladesh began on 26 March 1971 with the launch of Operation Searchlight, as West Pakistan (now Pakistan) began a military crackdown on the Eastern wing (now Bangladesh) of the nation to suppress Bengali calls for self-determination. During the nine-month-long Bangladesh War for Liberation, members of the Pakistani military and supporting Islamist militias from Jamaat-e-Islami killed between 300,000 and 3,000,000 people and raped between 200,000 and 400,000 Bangladeshi women, according to Bangladeshi and Indian sources, in a systematic campaign of rape. The actions against women were supported by Jamaat-e-Islami religious leaders, who declared that Bengali women were gonimoter maal (Bengali for "public property"). As a result of the conflict, a further eight to ten million people, mostly Hindus, fled the country to seek refuge in neighbouring India. It is estimated that up to 30 million civilians were internally displaced out of 70 million. During the war, there was also ethnic violence between Bengalis and Urdu-speaking Biharis. Biharis faced reprisals from Bengali mobs and militias and from 1,000 to 150,000 were killed. Other sources claim it was up to 500,000.

There is an academic consensus that the events which took place during the Bangladesh Liberation War constituted a genocide, and warrant judicial accountability.

Chapter 3: Site Appraisal

Location: Site for the proposed 1971: GENOCIDE-TORTURE ARCHIVE & MUSEUM is in the main city of Khulna. Khulna is one of the major cities in Bangladesh, the city is the divisional headquarter of Khulna Division.

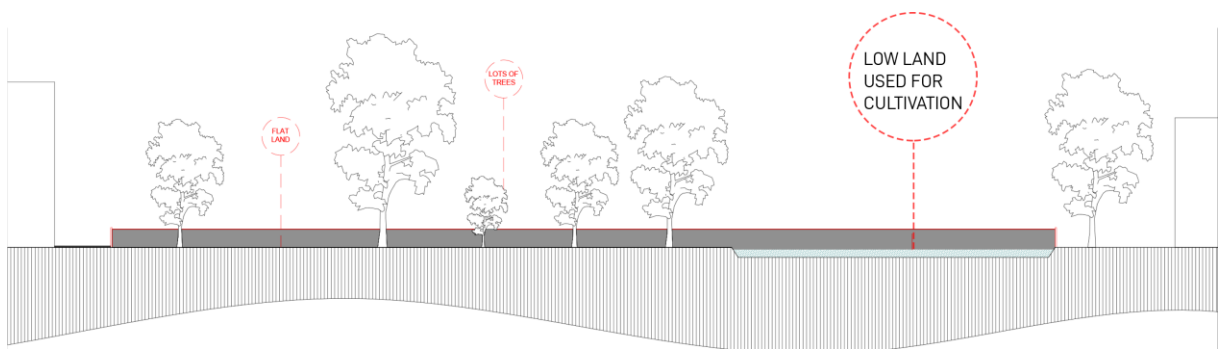
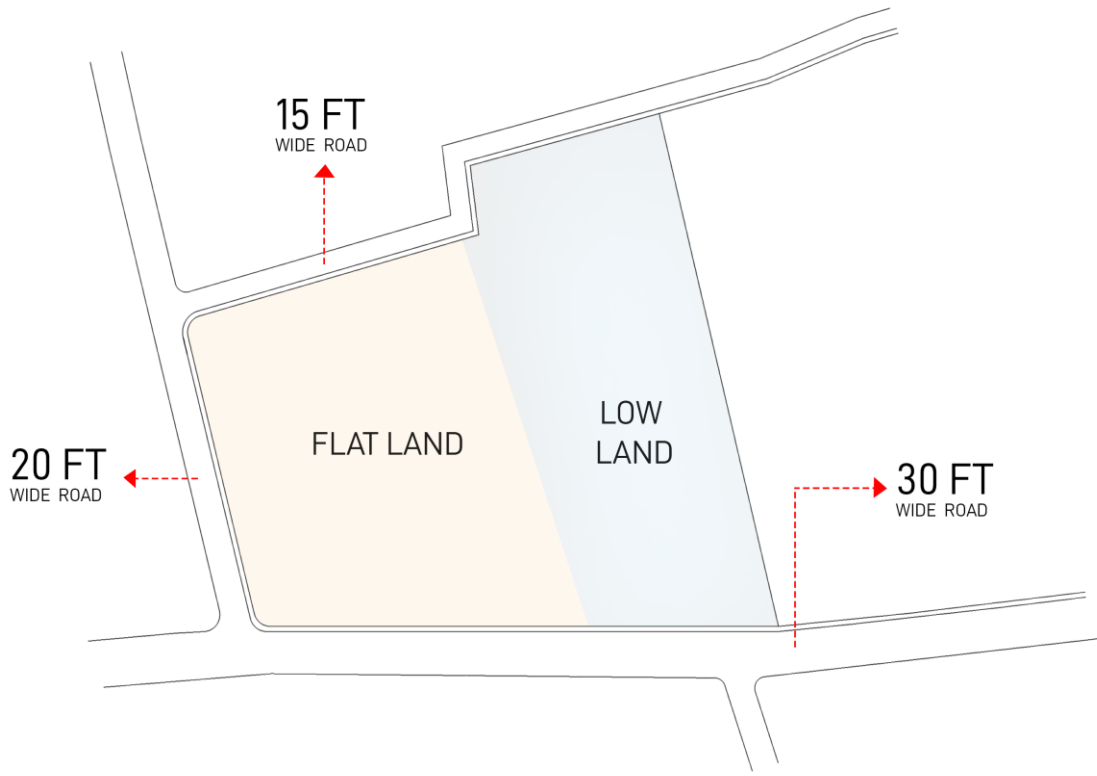


3.1 Site surroundings

There are many important aspects surrounding the site. The site is situated at Munshipara, Khulna which is a very densely populated residential area.

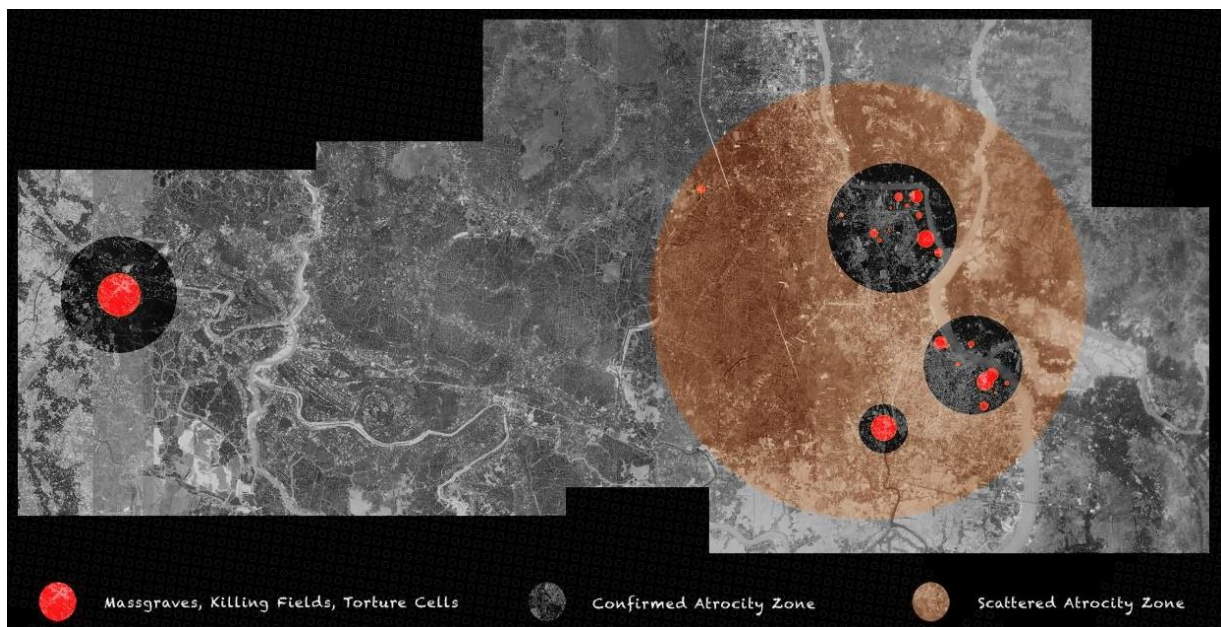


There is Khulna Zilla School (approx. 500m) on the north of the site, 7 no Rupsha river ghat (approx. 700m) on the east side, as well as Khulna Ferry Terminal & Khulna Zilla Stadium (approx. 1.2 km) on the west and several important administrative buildings and school-colleges on the south. The site is located adjacent to the South Central Road of Khulna. The South-Central Road, Khulna is one of the known & most ancient roads of Khulna City.



3.2 Historical Development of the Site

“The very first Razakar camp and concentration center was set up in Khulna. The Chuknagar massacre which took place on May 20, 1971 is said to be one of the worst mass killings during the war. In addition, one of the largest killing fields in the country, Gollamari, is situated also in Khulna,” said by documentary photo journalist Turjoy Chowdhury. There are many other places in Khulna like Forest ghat, Goalpara, Khalishpur, Charerhat and so on where mass killing and torture took places during the liberation war.

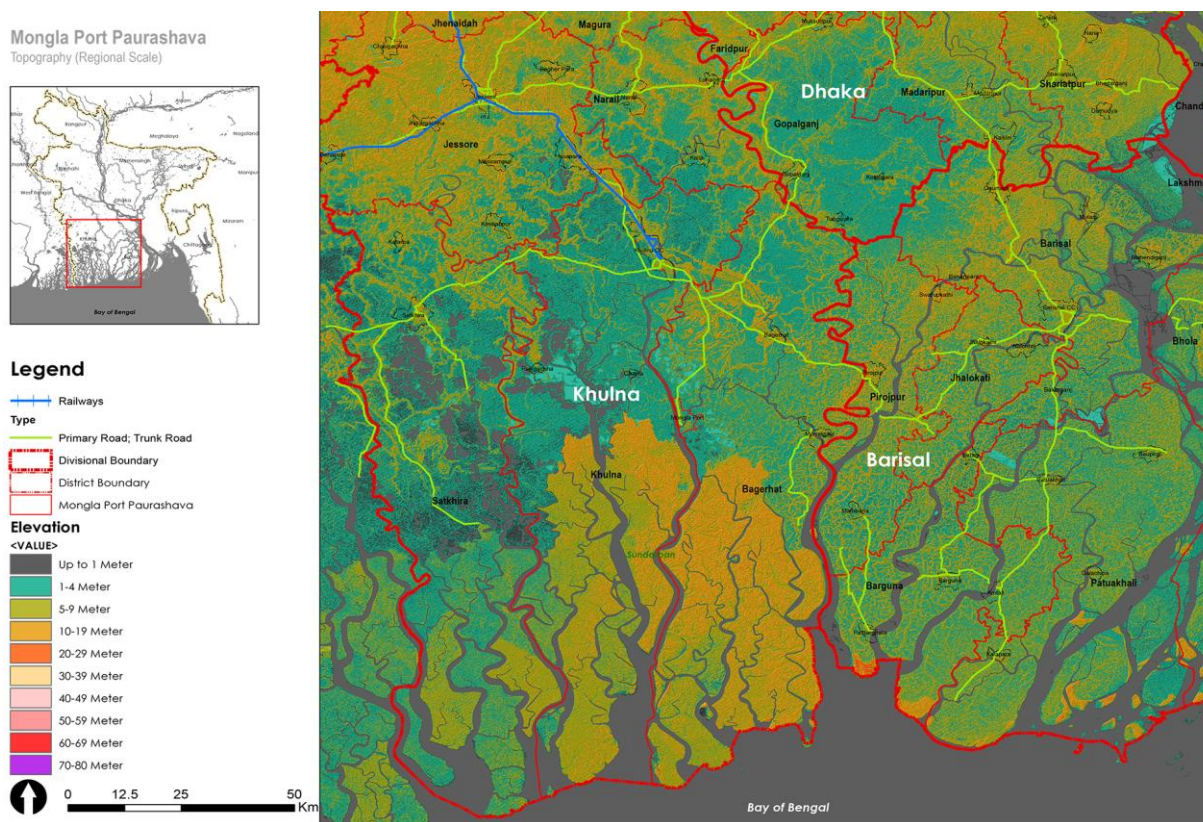


Genocide Location Map Source: Turjoy chowdhury

Though Khulna city has an enriched historical background, the site itself is not carrying any historical value. There used to be a two storied residential building on that site, but in May 2014, Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has given the land and house to 1971: Genocide and torture Archive and Museum committee to make a new museum and torture archive there.

3.3 Geographical Characteristics of the Site

The Khulna District is a district of Bangladesh. It is located in the Khulna division. It has an area of 4394.45 km² and is bordered on the north by the Jessore District and the Narail District, on the south by the Bay of Bengal, on the east by the Bagerhat District, and on the west by the Satkhira District. There are plenty of trees in the proposed site area. Most of site is flat land and has few marsh surfaces. The land height is in the same level with the adjacent road.



Topography of Khulna Region (Source: Bengal Institute)

3.4 Land-use Pattern of the Surroundings

The site is situated in the heart of the Khulna city. Mainly this is located in a residential area. But there are several commercial, institutional, religious and civic buildings or lands around the site.

3.5 Vegetation

Khulna city, as a whole constitutes of an abundance of trees and vegetation. However, due to the dense urban development within the recent years, the percentage of trees have been decreasing rapidly. Hence, there is practically few amount of greenery left in the surrounding areas , but an ample amount of trees does exist enclosing the site.

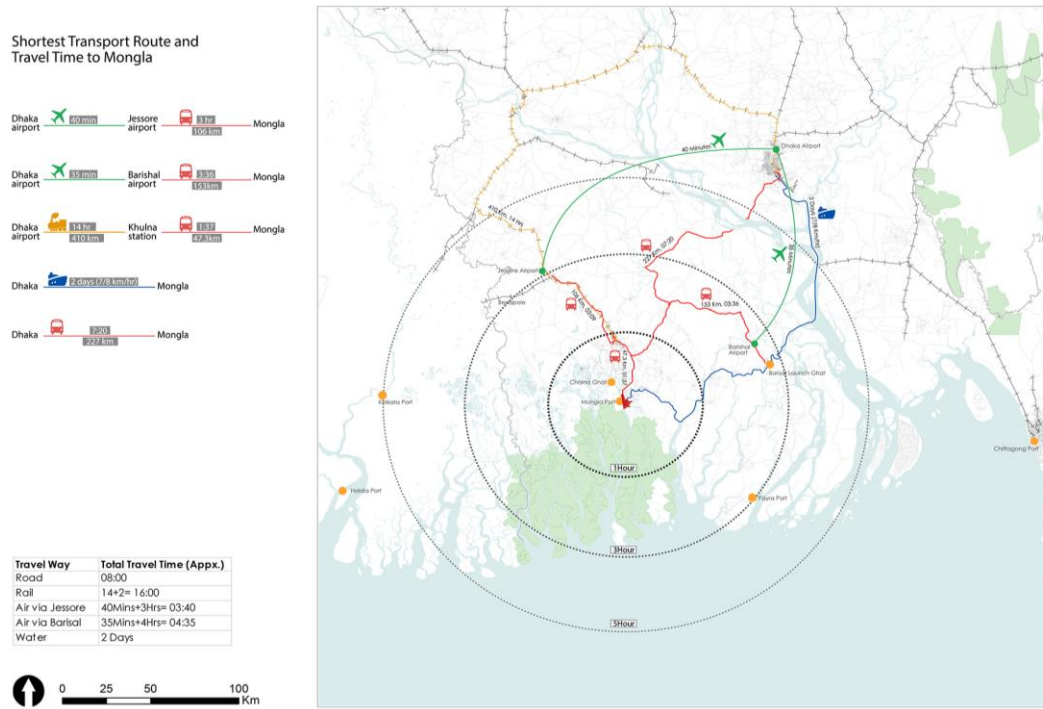


Vegetation mapping (Source: author)

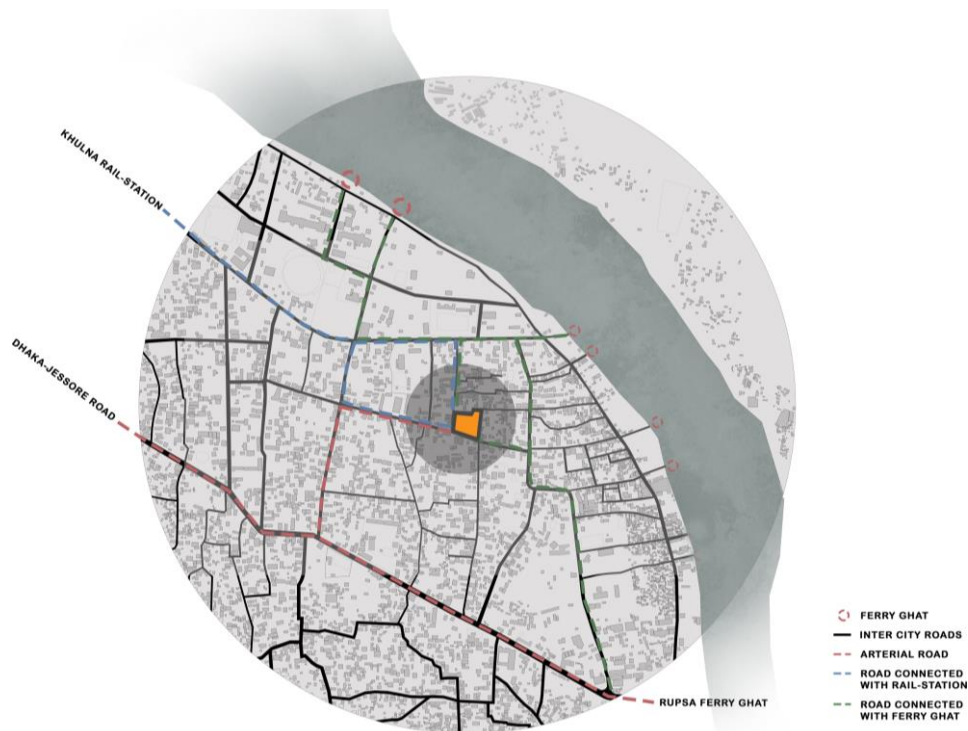
3.6 Accessibility and Connectivity

It will be the very first Genocide Museum not just in Bangladesh but in South Asia. So, accessibility from the capital city is a very important consideration for the project. The site is mainly located in the heart of the Khulna city. In terms of the location of the site, it's a very potential place to build a museum. However, the site is easily accessible for the city people and

also convenient for the people from outside of Khulna because the Bus-terminal, Railway-station or ferry ghat is easily accessible from the site.



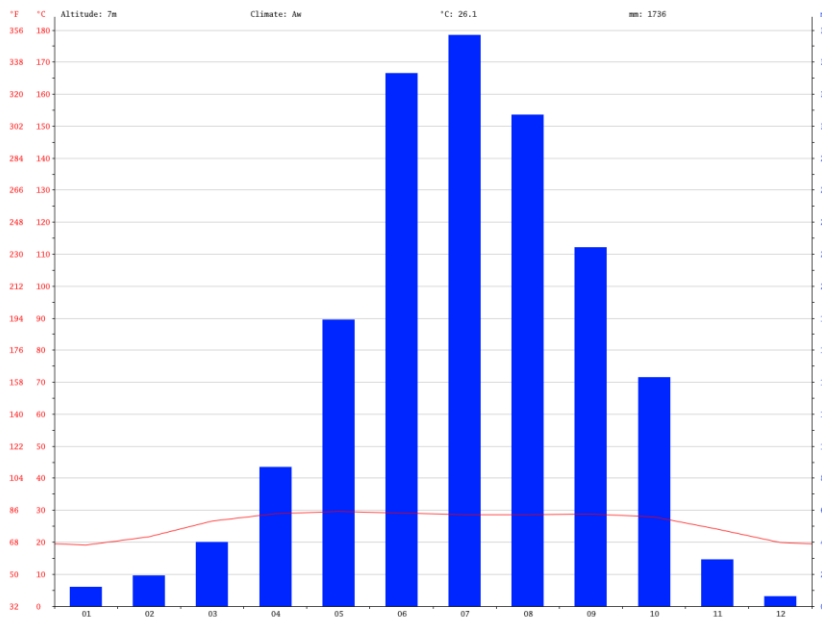
Accessibility or connectivity to Khulna from Dhaka (Source: Bengal Institute)



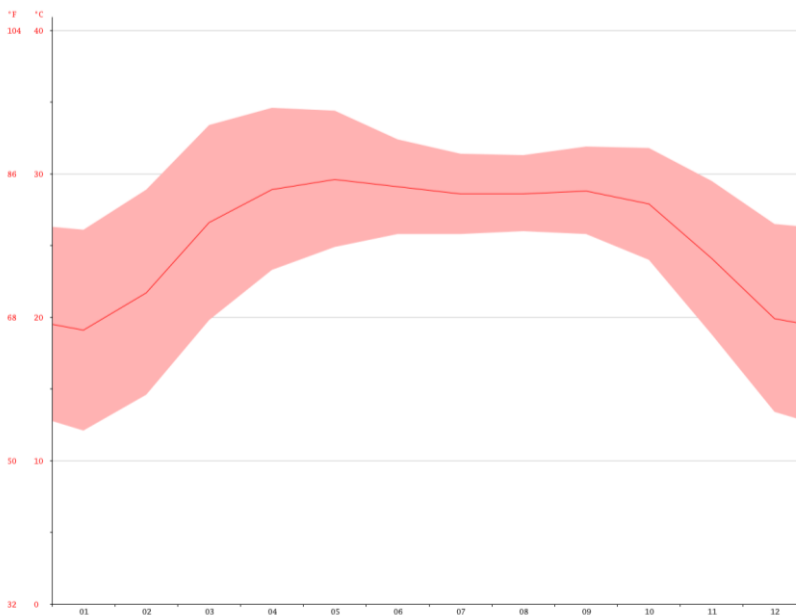
Accessibility or connectivity to the site (Source: author)

3.7 Climatic Conditions

The Khulna lies on 7m above sea level Khulna's climate is classified as tropical. The summers here have a good deal of rainfall, while the winters have very little. According to Köppen and Geiger, this climate is classified as Aw (winter dry season). The average annual temperature in Khulna is 26.1 °C | 78.9 °F. The annual rainfall is 1736 mm | 68.3 inch.



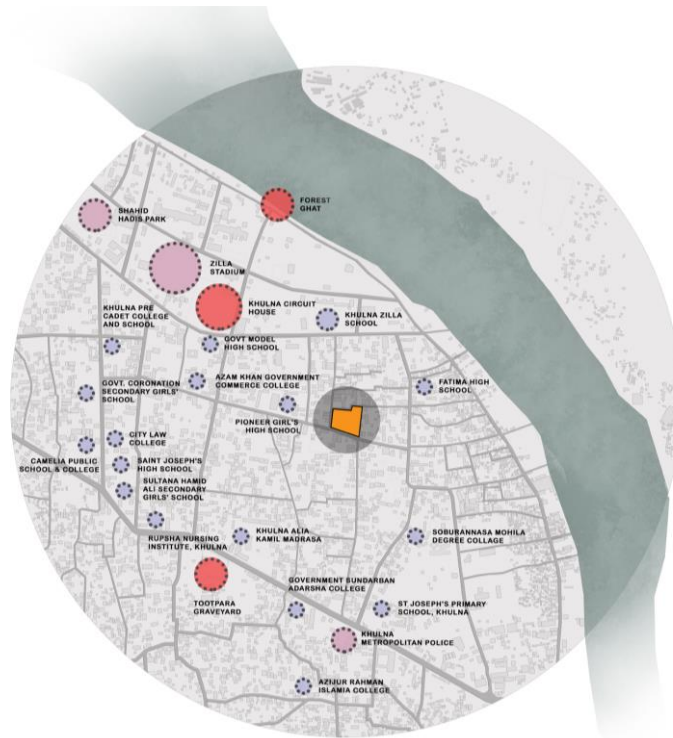
Khulna climate graph // weather by month (Source: climate-data.org)



Khulna average temperature (Source: climate-data.org)

3.8 Socio-Cultural and Economic Contexts

Khulna is Bangladesh's third-largest economic centre. North of the Port of Mongla, it has a variety of light and heavy industry. Major sectors are jute, chemicals, fish and seafood packaging, food processing, sugar milling, power generation and shipbuilding. In Khulna city there are also some important educational institute like KUET, Khulna University, Khulna medical college, Khulna agricultural university and so on. The literacy rate of the Khulna city is 59.1 percent, higher than the national average of 56.5 percent.



Educational and landmark mapping (Source: author)

Munshipara is also a very important place of Khulna city. Mainly middle class income family group of people use to live there. There are several educational institute, commercial and administrative services situated around that area.

3.9 Images of Existing Site Condition



Image 1: view towards the side access road from site (Source: author)



Image 2: view towards the side access road from site (Source: author)



Image 3: view towards the main access road from site (Source: author)



Image 4: current situation of the northern-east side of the site (Source: author)

Chapter 4: Case Study Appraisal

4.1 Jewish Museum, Berlin / Studio

The initial Jewish Exhibition hall in Berlin was set up in 1933, but it wasn't open exceptionally long some time recently it was closed amid Nazi run the show in 1938. Tragically, the historical center remained empty until 1975 when a Jewish social bunch promised to revive the historical center endeavoring to bring a Jewish nearness back to Berlin. It wouldn't be until 2001 when Libeskind's expansion to the Jewish Historical center at long last opened (completed in 1999) that the historical center would at last build up a Jewish nearness inserted socially and socially in Berlin.

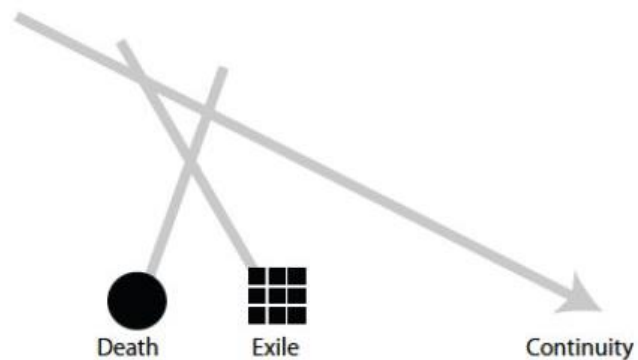
4.1.1 *Form*

The form of the museum is based on a broken straight and a continuous tortuous line. Libeskind called his project "Between the Lines" since the void and the notion of absence of Jew in Germany represented by empty spaces which are created not by the lines but by those spaces between the lines. The walls are important for they are the borders of those voids and this is the void "Between the Lines" The interesting thing is that no one who enters the building will experience it as a zigzag or a jagged bolt of lightning. There are only it's drowned resemblances as seen from above and will have virtually nothing to do with the volumes of space located inside" The Jewish Museum has a fearless form which represents a naked reality of its location history. The sharp angles, violent lines and a wounded body of zigzag form mirrors to the violent dark history of Jews.

4.1.2 Entrance

The access of the new building is very deep, around 10 meters under the foundation of Baroque building. There are three accesses inside namely CONTINUITY, EXILE, and DEATH. Only one of the three paths leads to the museum gallery which is the longest one, the continuity. The continuity is a metaphor of the continuity of Jewish presence in Germany. The exile corridor leads to a garden which is somehow thrown of balance and the death road leads to the Holocaust tower which has no entrance.

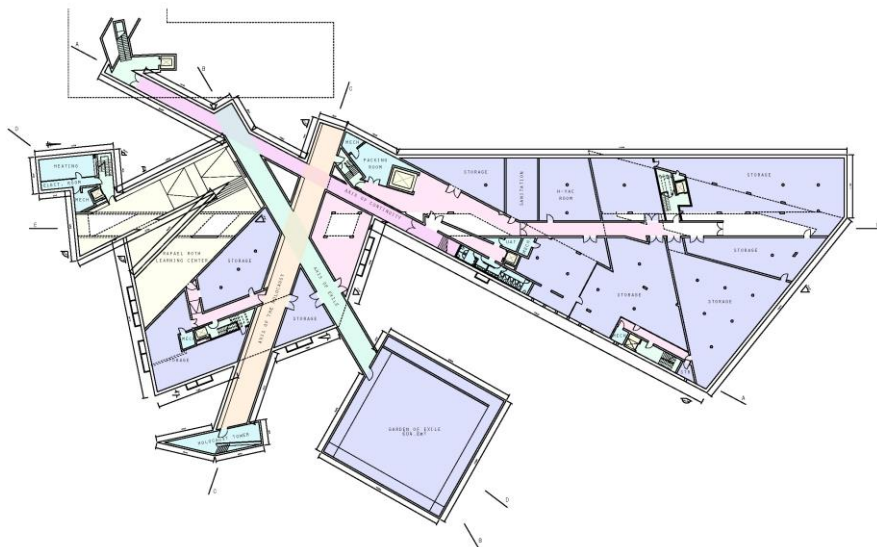
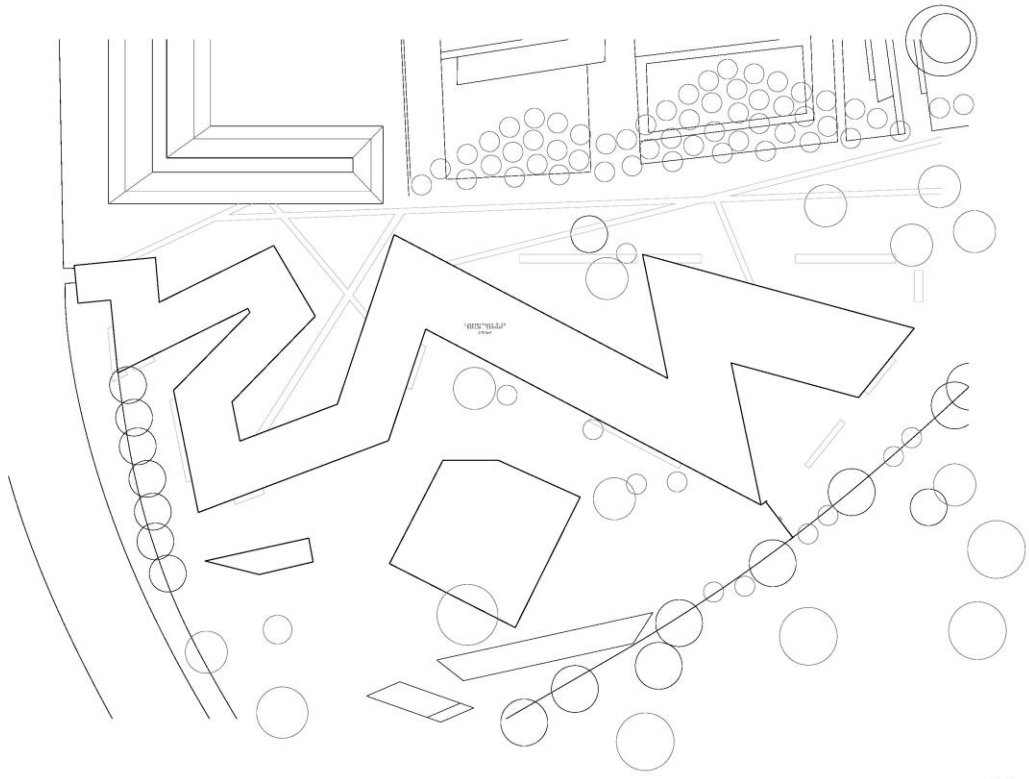
4.1.3 Experiences



Exploring visitor's experience in interiors. Unhomely home which has been haunted by absence, silence and violence of Jewish memories presents feeling like terror inside its cold, spiritless and strange body. The Silence visitors experience terror differently in each space within one body of architecture.

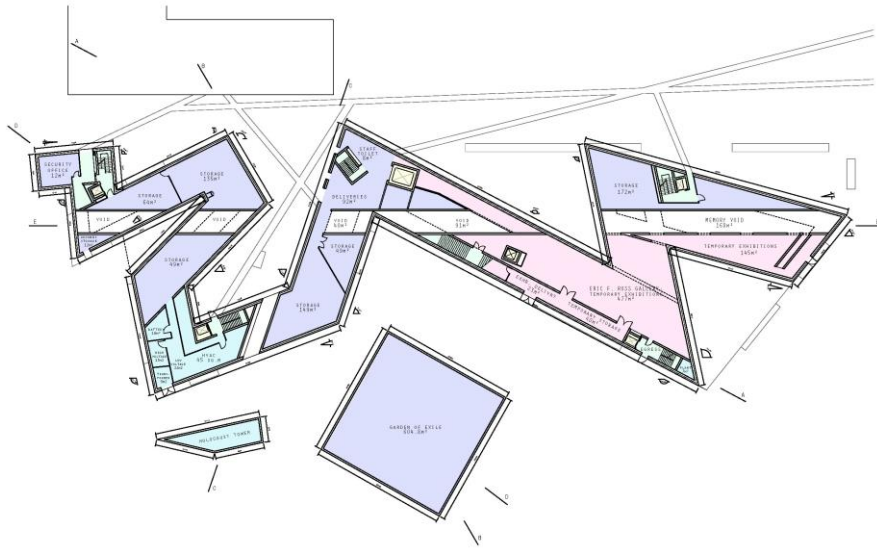


4.1.4 Plan analysis



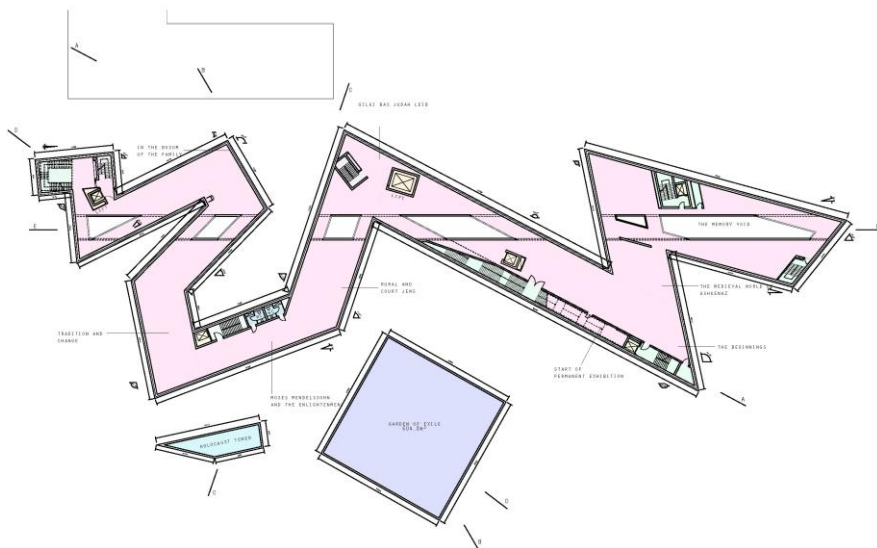
- GARDEN OF EDIBLE / STORAGE
- EMBLETON SPACE / CIRCULATION
- WOLFGANG PETER / VILLET
- LOFTS / ANABEL BETH LEARNING CENTRE
- CORRIDOR

BASEMENT PLAN



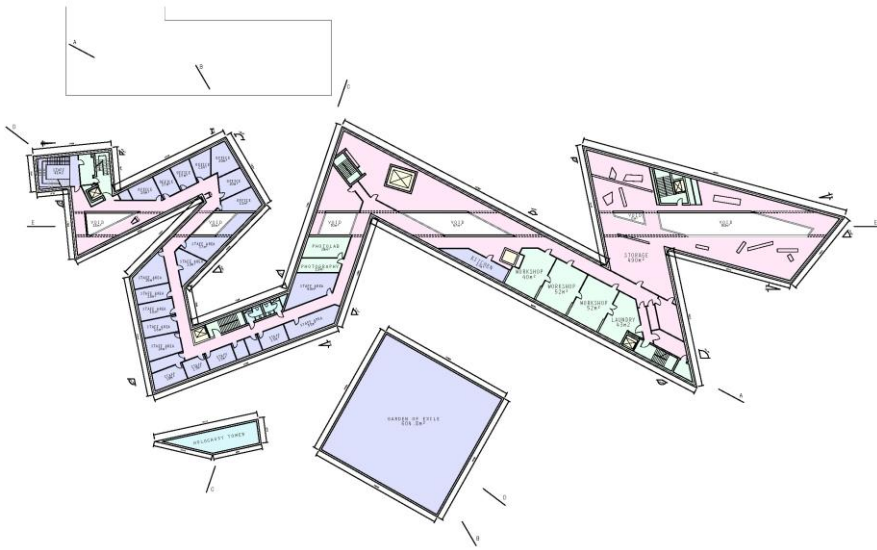
- GARDEN OF ESKIL / STORAGE
- EXHIBITION SPACE
- WOLFGANG PETER / NEW / SERVICES
- LOFTS
- CORRIDOR

GROUND FLOOR PLAN 10



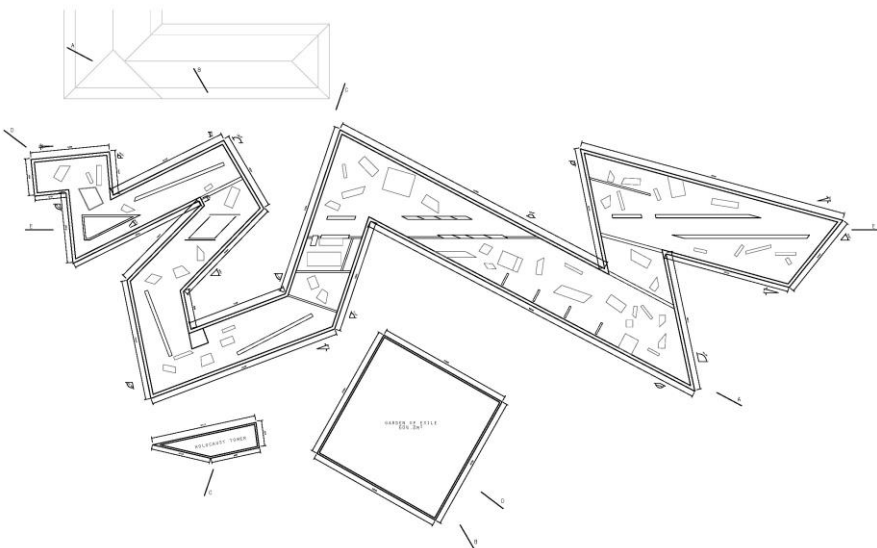
- GARDEN OF ESKIL
- EXHIBITION SPACE
- WOLFGANG PETER / NEW / SERVICES
- LOFTS
- CORRIDOR

SECOND FLOOR PLAN 10



- GARDEN OF STILL / STORAGE
- CONSTRUCTION SPACE
- WALKWAY TERRACE / TERRACE
- LOFTS
- CERES / PHOTO. / MICROSCOPE

THIRD FLOOR PLAN



ROOF PLAN

4.1.5 Section analysis

SECTION A



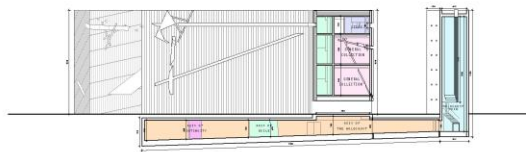
- GARDEN OF SHELLS / STORAGE
- EXHIBITION SPACE / CIRCULATION
- UNDERGROUND TOWER / TOILETS
- LIFTS / RAMPED ROOF LEARNING CENTRE
- TERRACE



SECTION B



SECTION C

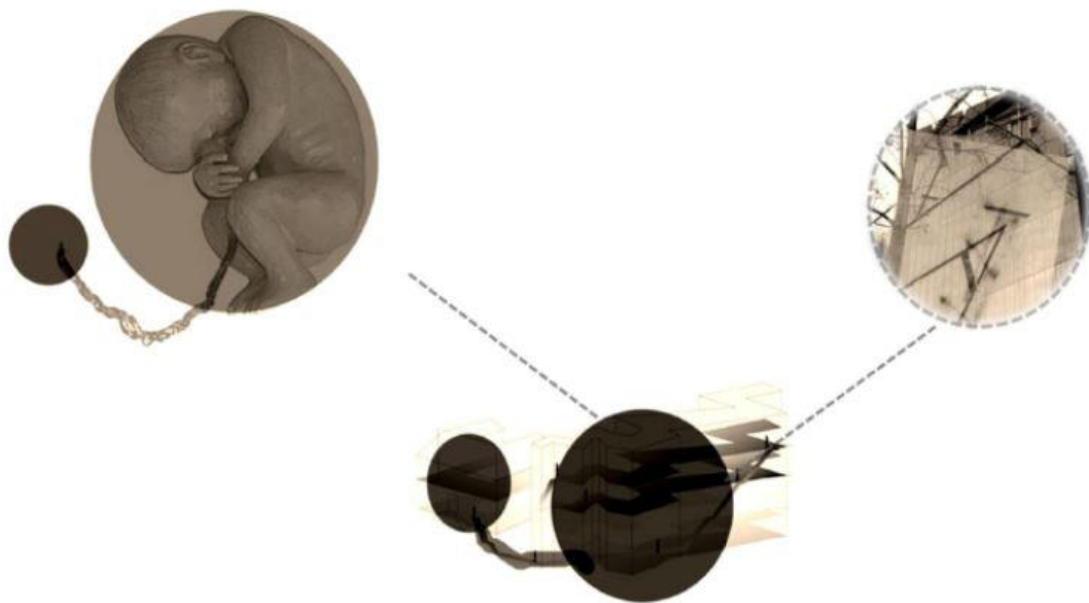


- GARDEN OF SHELLS / STORAGE
- EXHIBITION SPACE / CIRCULATION
- UNDERGROUND TOWER / TOILETS
- LIFTS / RAMPED ROOF LEARNING CENTRE
- TERRACE



4.1.6 *Museum and Human Body*

The scale of the architecture ridicules human proportion and embodies neither the perfect nor the grotesque human form. When confronted by the with draw exterior and disturbing interiors of the museum we find ourselves in another world in which we find ourselves not exactly at home, certainly in bodily and mental crisis. It is interesting, if we view the two building as human bodies. The new building is a fetus intertwined with its old parent. The baroque building is a pregnant of a violent history, and give birth to a new child with scared wounded skin to narrate and reveal this eventful history.



Chapter 5: Program Appraisal

5.1 FAR Calculation

Land Area= 1.71 acre = 74468 sft

User type = E5 (E5= Assembly)

- Road width = 30 ft or 9 m
- Total Buildable Area = 74468 X 6.5
= 484,042 sft

Total Proposed Buildable Area = 107770 sft

M.G.C. (Maximum Ground Coverage)

- 50% of land area

MGC = 74468 X 50%

= 37,234 sft

Setback

If the building is within 10 storied and the site area is more than 20 katha,

- Front setback: 1.50m
- Back/rear setback: 2m
- Side setback: 1.5m

Car parking

- Standard for museum: 200 sqm or 2152 sft (gross area) = 1 car parking
- So, total car parking required = 107770/2152 s ft = 50 car parking

5.2 Developed Program

Program for

	Functional space	Number of units	Number of users	Area per unit (in sft)	Total area (in sft)
A. Administrative facilities					
1	Lobby	1			500
2	Director's Office and Toilet	1	1		300
3	Secretary	1	1		150
4	Curator's Office and Toilet	1			300
	Secretary	1	1		150
5	Collections Manager Office and Toilet	1	1		300
6	Secretary	1	1		150
7	Accounts and Finance In Charge	1	1		300
8	Accounts Manager's Office	1	1		150
9	Assistant Accounts Managers' Office	1	3		450
10	Conference Room	1	20		500
11	Head of Security	1	1		150
12	Deputy Head of Security	1	1		150
13	Head of Monitoring	1	1		150
14	Security Guards	1	3		300
15	Guide In-Charge	1	1		200
16	Doctor's Chamber	1	2		450
17	Program Manager	1	1		200
18	Assistant Program Manager	1	2		300
19	Hall Manager	1	1		200
20	Support Staff	1	2		200
21	Engineer	1	1		200
22	Assistant Engineer	1	2		300
23	Electrician	1	2		300
24	Mechanic	1	2		300
25	Lounge and Cafe	1			500
26	Toilet				400

Subtotal	7550
30% Circulation	2265
TOTAL	9815

B. Training facilities					
1	SEMINAR HALL	1			2000
2	Toilet				400
3	Multipurpose room	1			4000
4	Workshop and Maintenance	2			2000

Subtotal 8400
30% Circulation 2520
TOTAL 10920

C. Museum facilities					
1	Gallery	4			35000
2	Toilet				800
3	Storage	1			10000
4	Storage-In-Charge Office and Toilet	1	1		300
5	Storage Manager	1	1		200
6	Assistant Storage Manager	1	2		300
7	Research Lab	1			500
8	Documentation Room	1			300
9	Research Officer	1	1		200
10	Assistant Research Officers	1	3		450
11	Toilet				400
12	LIBRARY Lobby	1			800
13	General Reading	1	100		3000
14	Stack Area	15000 books			1000
15	Audio Visual	1			500
16	Computer Lab	1	30		300
17	Toilet				400
18	Librarian's Office and Toilet	1	1		300
19	Assistant Librarians' Office	1	3		450
20	IT Officer	1	1		150
21	Assistant IT Officer	1	1		150
22	Archive	1			1000
23	Archiving-InCharge Office and Toilet	1	1		300
24	Assistant ArchiveIn-Charge Officer	1	2		300
25	Head of Publication's Office and Toilet	1	1		300
26	Publication Manager's Office	1	1		200
27	Assistant Publication Manager's Office	1	3		450
28	Lounge and Cafe	1			500
29	Toilet				400

Subtotal 58950

30%
Circulation 17685
TOTAL 76635

D. Commercial facilities					
1	Canteen Dinning	2	40		4000
2	Kitchen	1			1500
3	Toilet				500
4					0
5					0
Subtotal					6000
30% Circulation					1800
TOTAL					7800

E. Residential facilities					
1	Dorm with Toilet	6	10		2000
2					0
3					0
4					0
5					0
Subtotal					2000
30% Circulation					600
TOTAL					2600

TOTAL built area 107770

Chapter 6: Design Considerations

6.1 Preserving existing nature

Urban vegetation is one of the important infrastructural components of any urban ecosystem. The existence of well-distributed and abundant vegetation cover in cities can provide many benefits for city dwellers.

So, the approach while designing the project would be to keep as much trees as possible as well as conjugating the existing greeneries within the project.

6.2 Creating public realm

The public realm embraces the external places in our towns and cities that are accessible to all. These are the everyday spaces that we move through and linger within, the places where we live, work and play. The Public Realm belongs to everyone and High-quality public places are vital for creating harmonious, socially inclusive communities.

6.3 Ensuring universal design

Universal Design creates inclusive design solutions and promotes accessibility and usability, allowing people with all levels of ability to live independently. The ability of a person to remain as independent as possible can be influenced by how accessible and usable products, services and environments are. Factors that promote independent living, such as universal design, have a key role to play in dealing with this global phenomenon.

Chapter 7: Design Suggestions

7.1 Stories

STORIES '71

“মা, দোয়া করো। তোমার ছেলে আজ তোমার সন্ধানদের ইচ্ছের ওপর আঘাত করেছে, সেখানে গাে আর তোমার সন্ধানরা চুপ করে বাসে থাকতে পারে না। তাই আজ তোমার হাজার হাজার বীর সন্ধানরা বাঁচার দাবি নিয়ে বাংলাদেশকে স্লথীন করার জন্য ব্যাগিয়ে পড়ছে। ‘তোমার নগন্য ছেলে তাদের মধ্যে একজন।’”

- মা. মোরশেদ আলম। মুজিবোদ্দা, সেপ্টেম্বর-২

Chuknagar Bazar
COMMON transit point for people going to India

Between 19th MAY night and 20th MAY morning, around a hundred thousand religious minorities gathered to go to India.

Two trucks arrived and the mass killings started. 20th May, 1971 (10-11 AM)

Killing Field

Memorial

The first shot was fired upon farmer Chikren Morol.

Bhadra river (now dried up)

REFERENCE: TURJOY CHOWDHURY

STORIES '71

Everyday, around 20 people were beheaded, gutted and thrown into the river.

Forest Ghat (Killing Field)

Mogqador Rahneman, Eyewitness and Survivor of Forest Ghat mass killing.

Victims sentenced to death were carried out to be killed

Judge's Bungalow

Judge Nessarul Haque died of a heart attack since the blood-curdling sound of the people being killed and the dying screams of victims were heard regularly. May 30, 1971.

Khulna Circuit House (Torture Cell)

Pakistani military brought people from all over the place and held at Khulna Circuit House to be interrogated, tortured, raped and killed.

Custom Ghat (Killing Field)

Bengali victims were hog-tied and thrown into the river.

REFERENCE: TURJOY CHOWDHURY

Railway colony (killing field & mass grave)

Old Storage house (Torture Cell)

Women were raped, skeletons were found

Steamer Jetty

After robbing passengers, Pakistani soldiers cut their stomachs open and dumped the bodies.

Railway Station (Old)

During an air raid in Dec 1971, passby and Karsena buyers took shelter in the railway colony and Pakistanis captured and killed them.

Bengalis passing through the railway station got captured and taken to the torture cell.

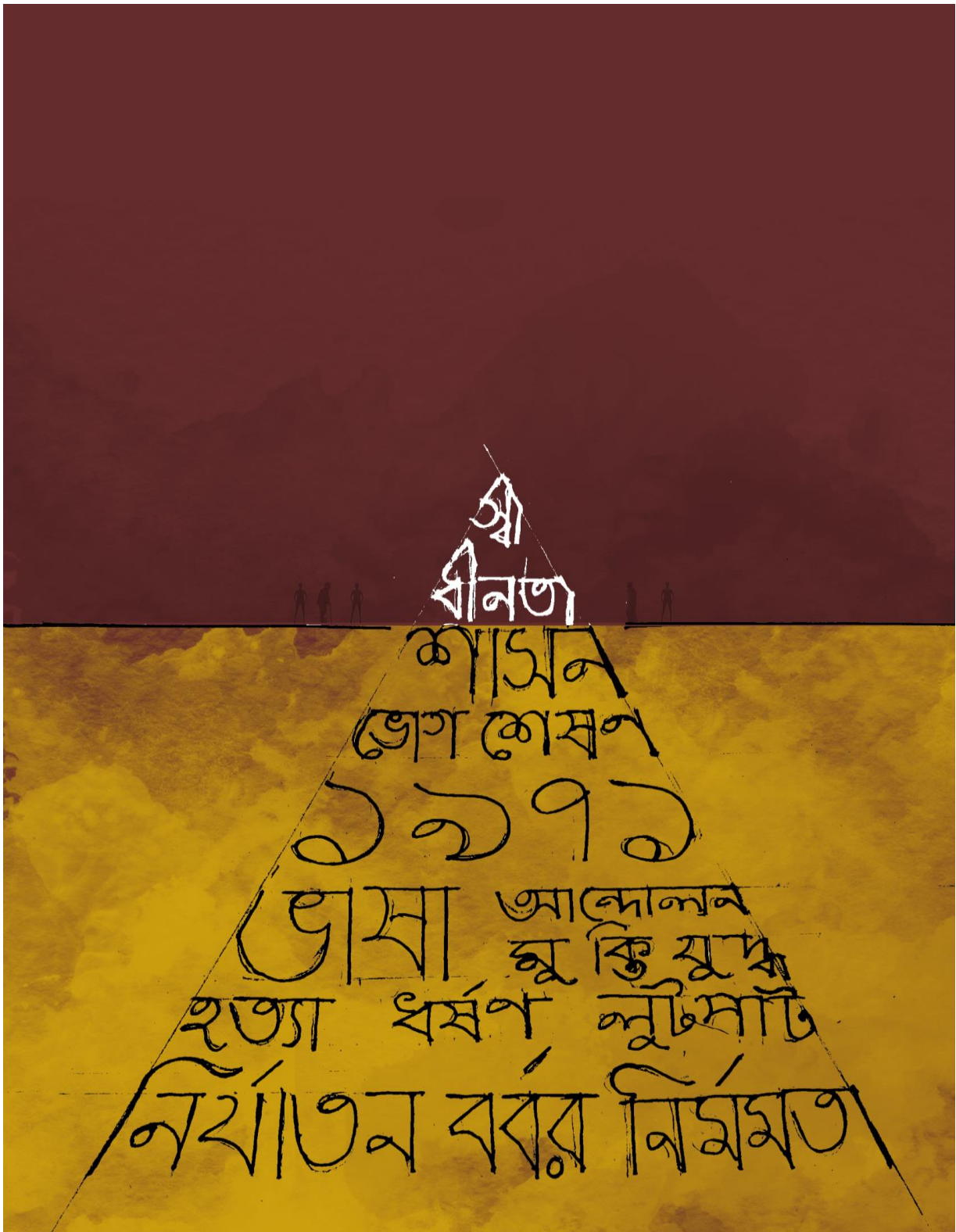
The Khulna Railway Station was the only way to go to North Bengal for thousands of people from Khulna, Faridpur and Barisal.

Hanye Railway School (Torture Cell)

REFERENCE: TURJOY CHOWDHURY

References: Turjoy Chowdhury

7.2 Concept

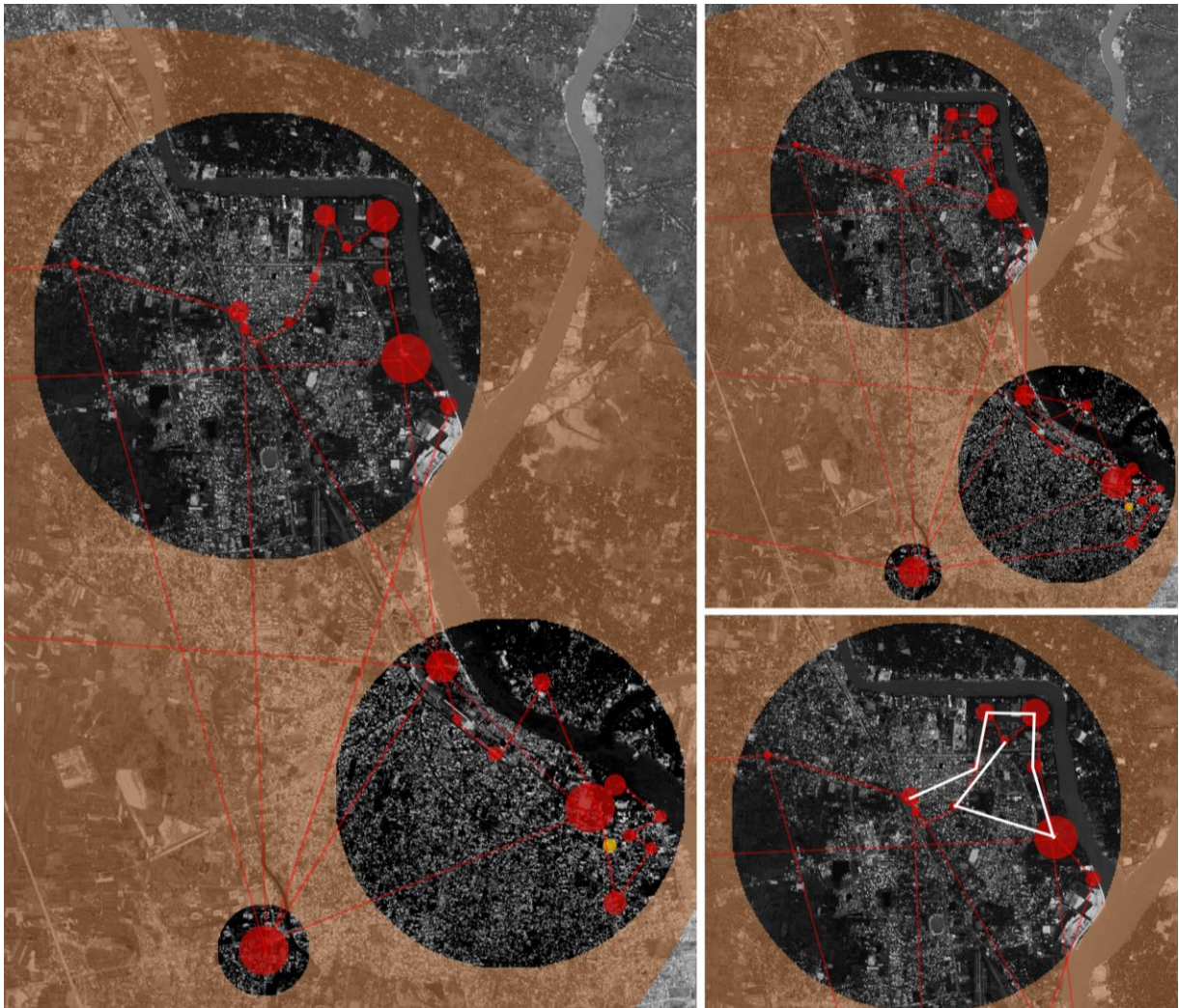


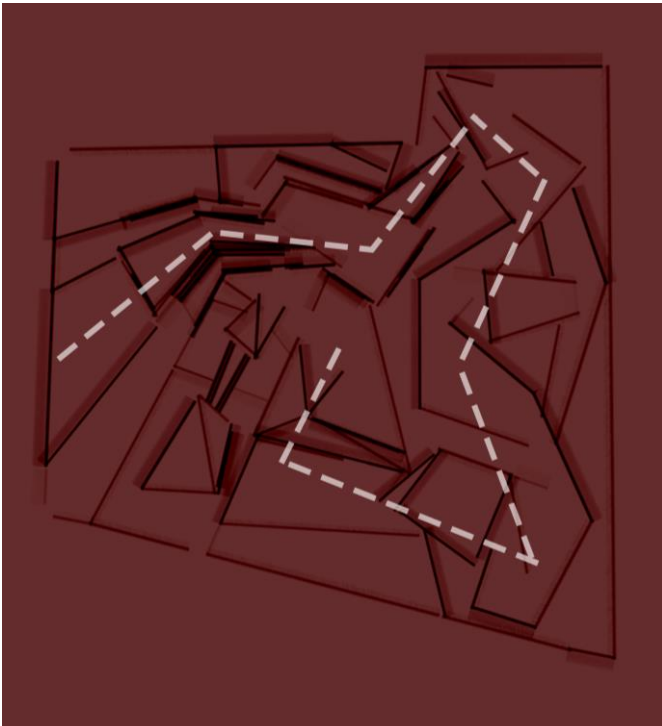
There are many unpleasant stories resting behind the victory of Bangladesh. Today's generation only celebrates the victory that we have got back then in 1971. However, behind all the celebration and happiness, resides a lot of pain, soreness, agony and suffering which is not

brought into light and about which very few people have knowledge on.

The concept for this project has come from the Iceberg Theory. As with an iceberg, only its tip is visible, while the bulk of it is below the water's surface, i.e., invisible.

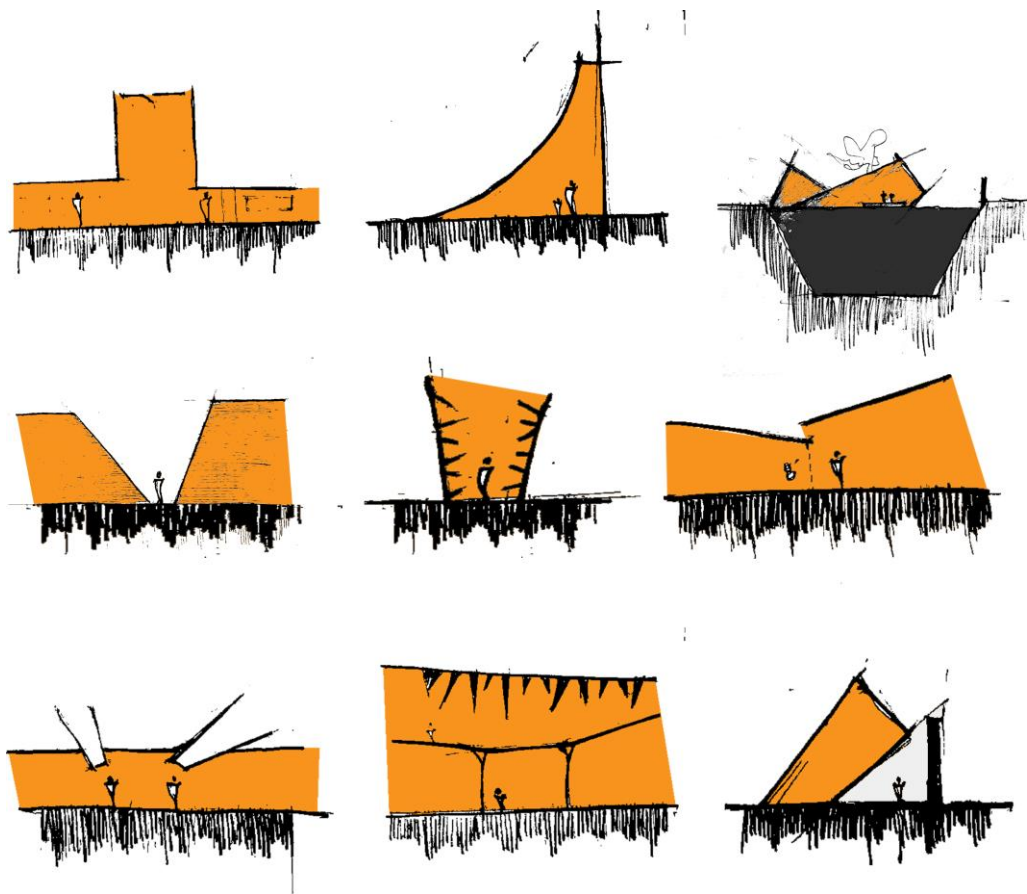
7.3 Pattern Generation & development

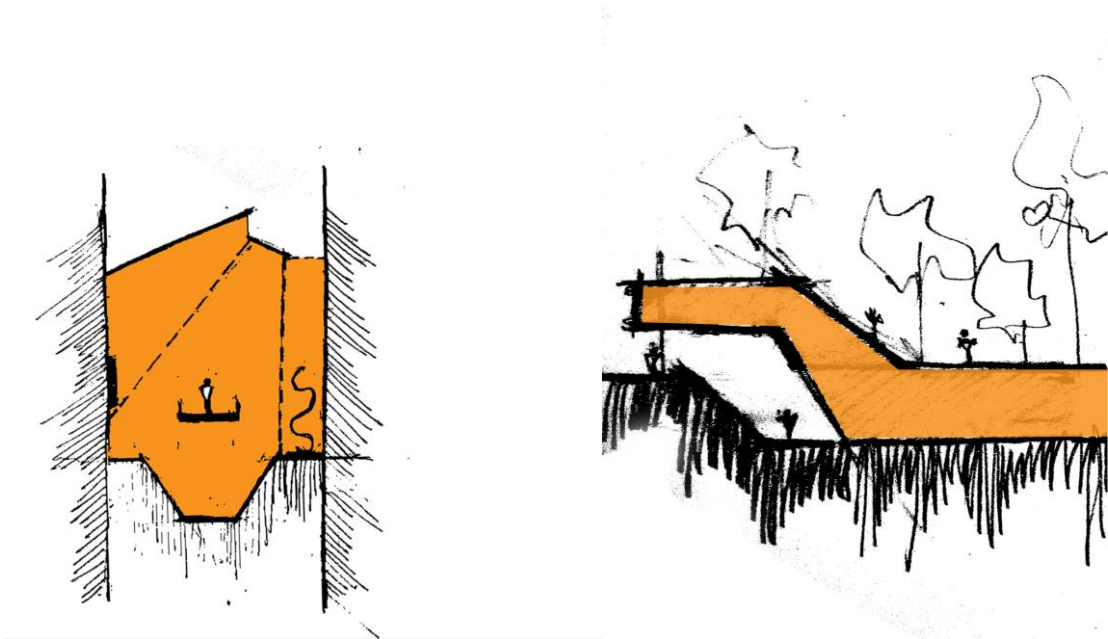




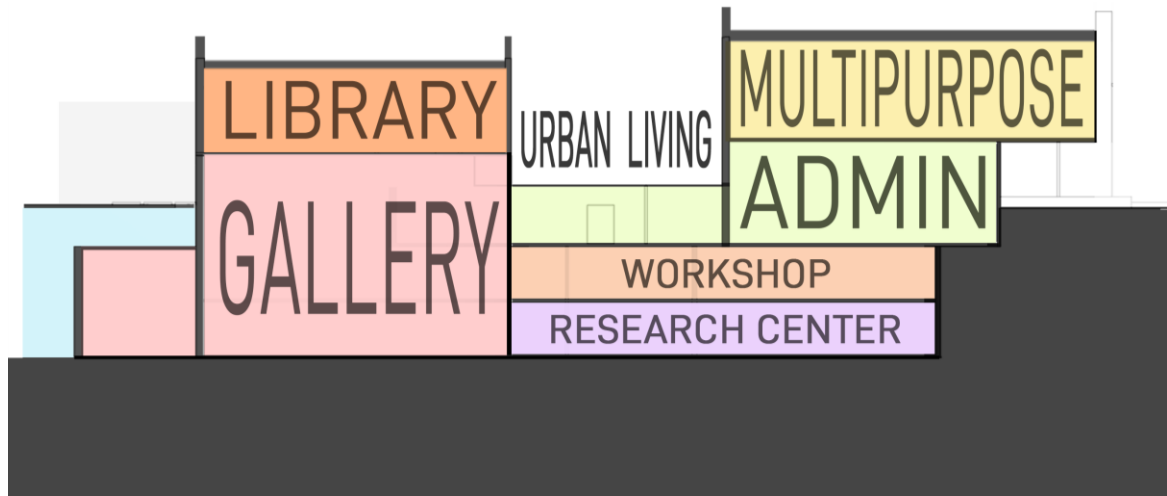
The pattern was generated by connecting the killing spots, mass graves and torture cells of Khulna city.

7.4 Sketches





7.5 Program Diagram



RESIDENCE

RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
 SOUVENIR SHOP
 CAFE / RESTAURANTS
 MULTIPURPOSE HALL
 DIGITAL LEARNING LAB
 PARKING

ARCHIVE

ARCHIVE SECTION
 DIGITAL RESOURCE AREA
 RESEARCH CENTER
 DOCUMENTARY ROOM
 LIBRARY

DISPLAY

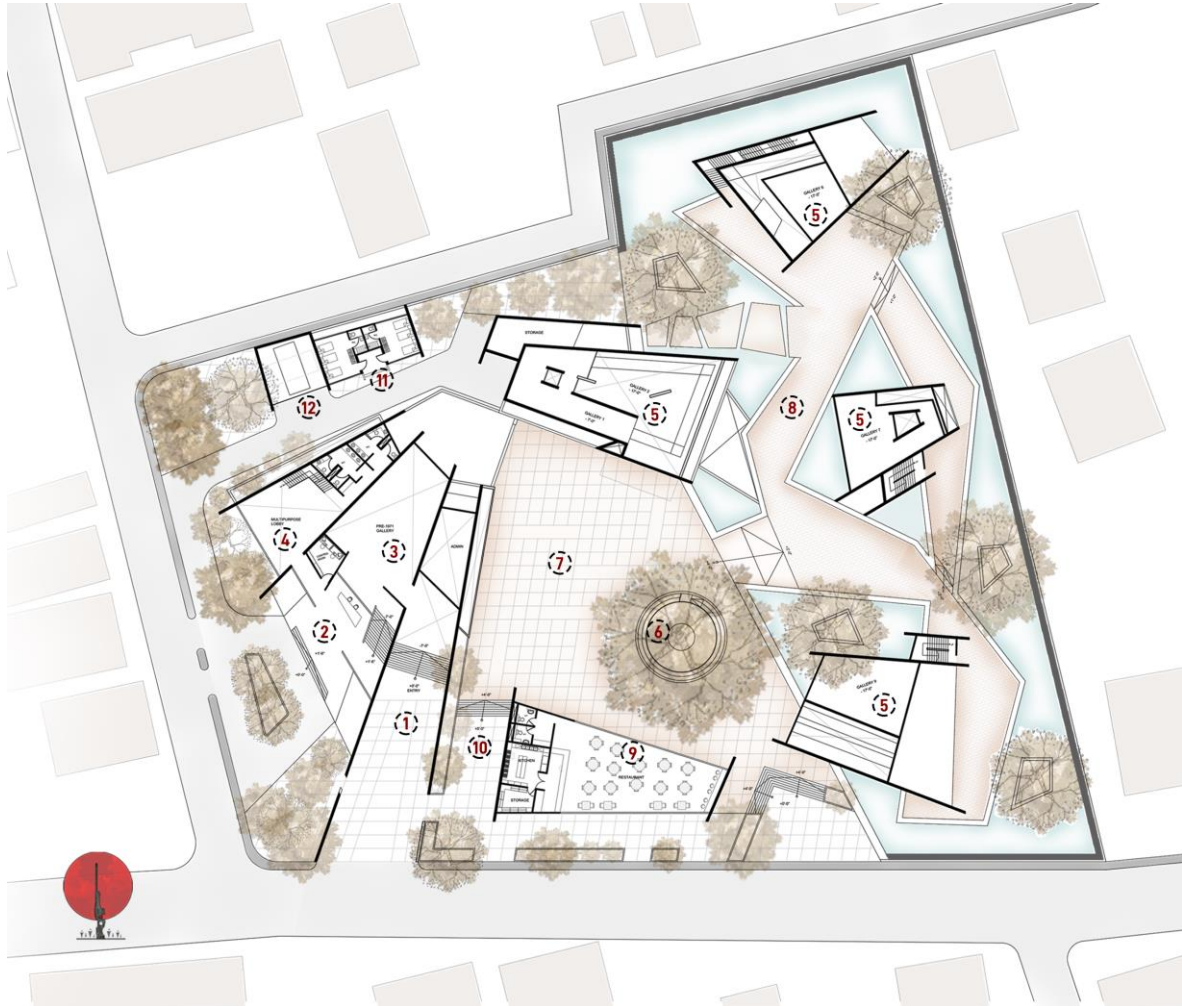
EXHIBITION
 HISTORY GALLERY
 PERMANENT GALLERY
 TEMPORARY GALLERY
 SCREENING ROOM
 MEETING SPACES
 PUBLIC SEMINAR ROOM
 WORKSHOPS

USE

STUDIO GALLERIES
 LOCAL COMMUNITY SPACES
 DEBATE SPACES
 URBAN LIVING
 URBAN FACILITIES
 MEETING SPACES
 PROGRAM FACILITIES

7.6 Plan

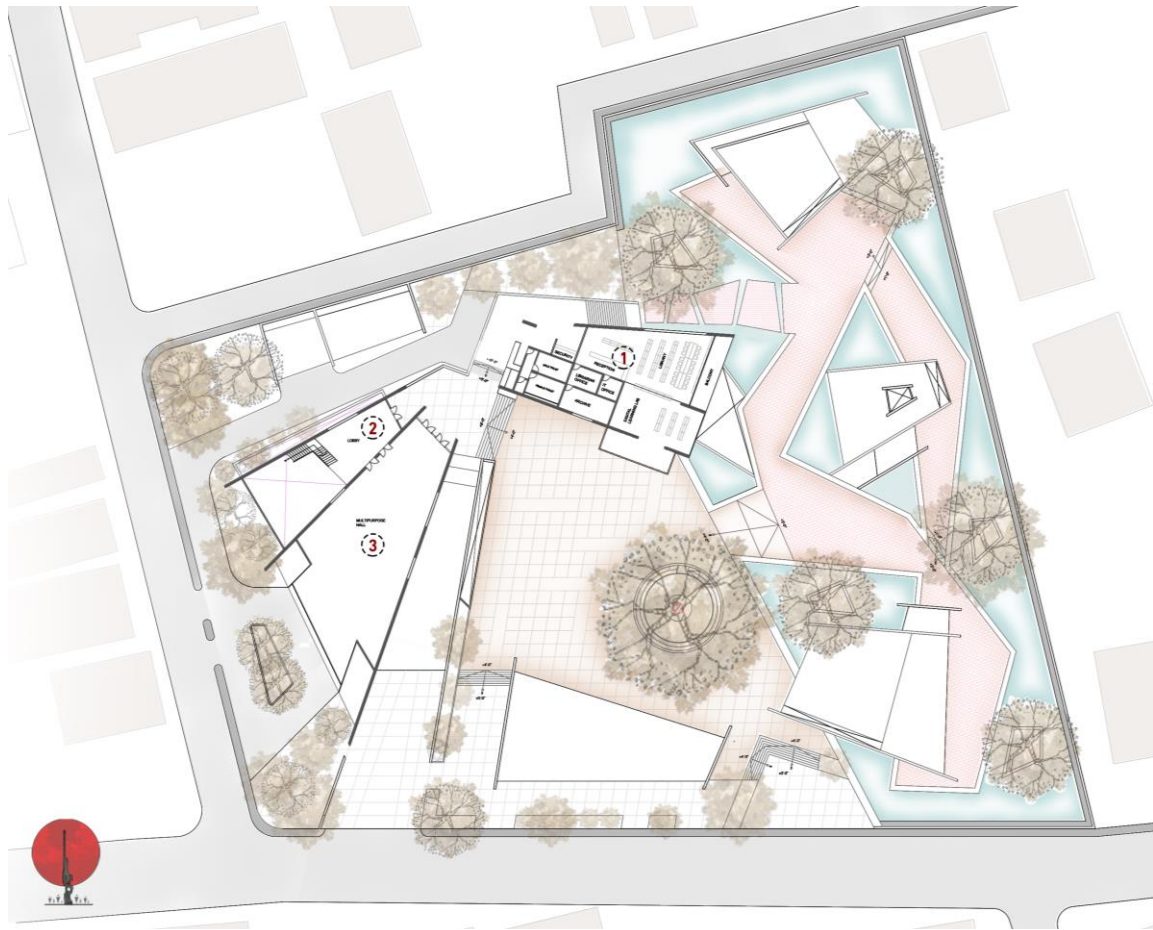
7.6.1 Plan at lev. +4 ft



Legend

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. pedestrian entry | 7. exit plaza |
| 2. vehicular entry | 8. open exhibition gallery |
| 3. pre-1971 gallery | 9. restaurant |
| 4. multipurpose lobby | 10. site exit |
| 5. permanent gallery | 11. residential facilities |
| 6. project exit | 12. parking |

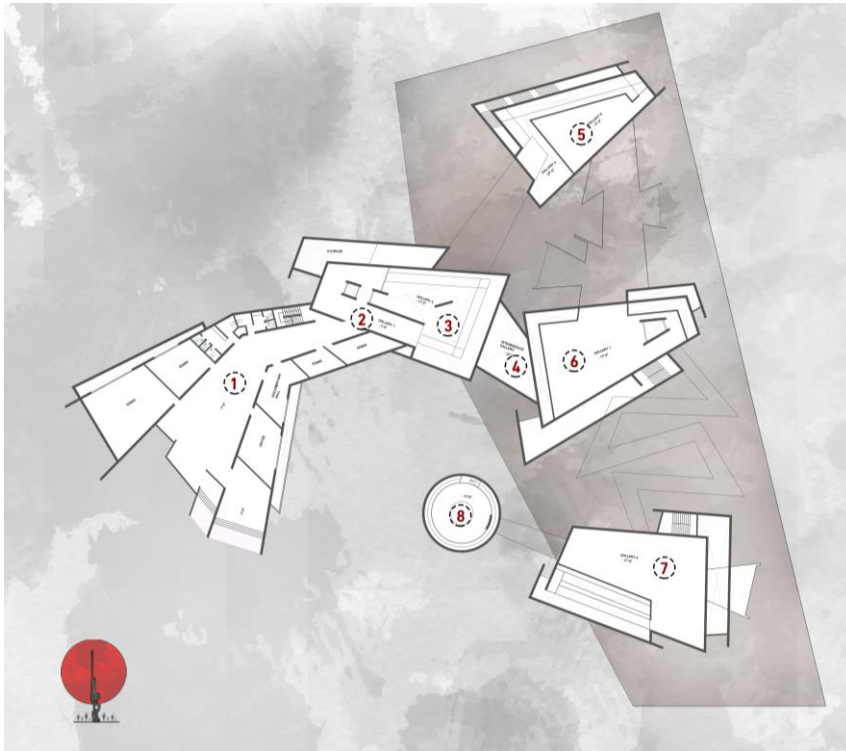
7.6.2 Plan at lev. +14 ft



Legend

1. library
2. multipurpose lobby
3. multipurpose hall

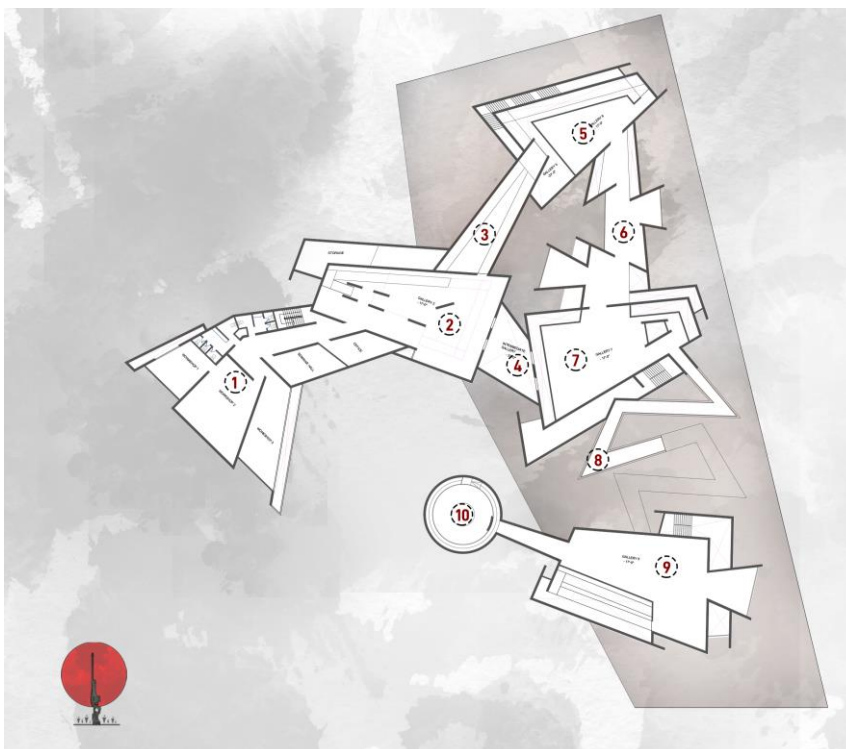
7.6.3 Plan at lev. -4 ft



Legend

1. pre-1971 gallery
2. gallery 1
3. gallery 2
4. intermediate gallery
5. gallery 6
6. gallery 7
7. gallery 9
8. project exit

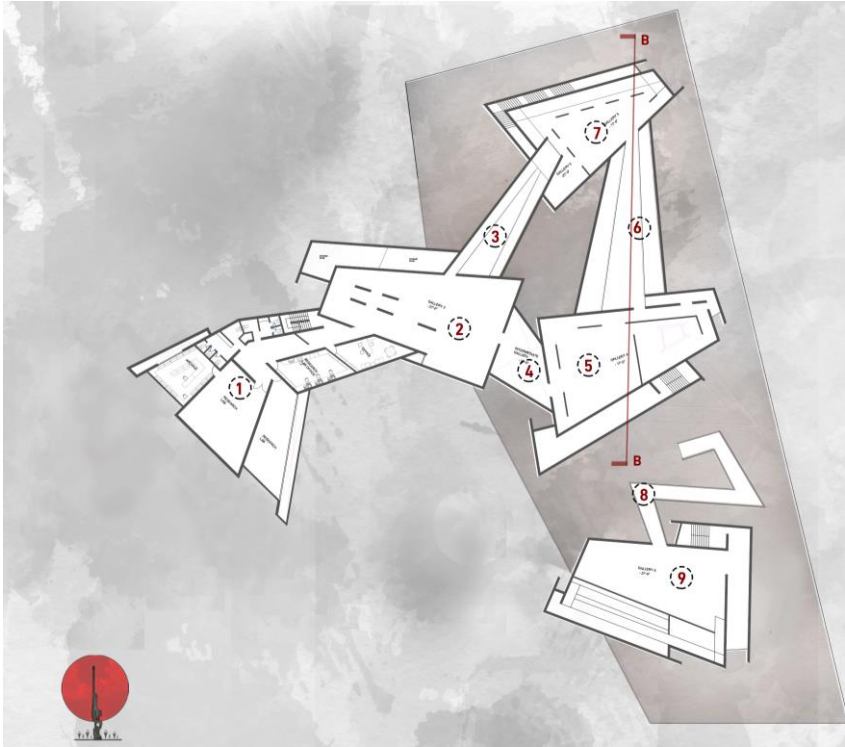
7.6.4 Plan at lev. -14 ft



Legend

1. workshop zone
2. gallery 2
3. ramp (gallery 2 to gallery 3)
4. intermediate gallery
5. gallery 6
6. intermediate gallery
7. gallery 7
8. ramp (gallery 7 to gallery 8)
9. gallery 9
10. project exit

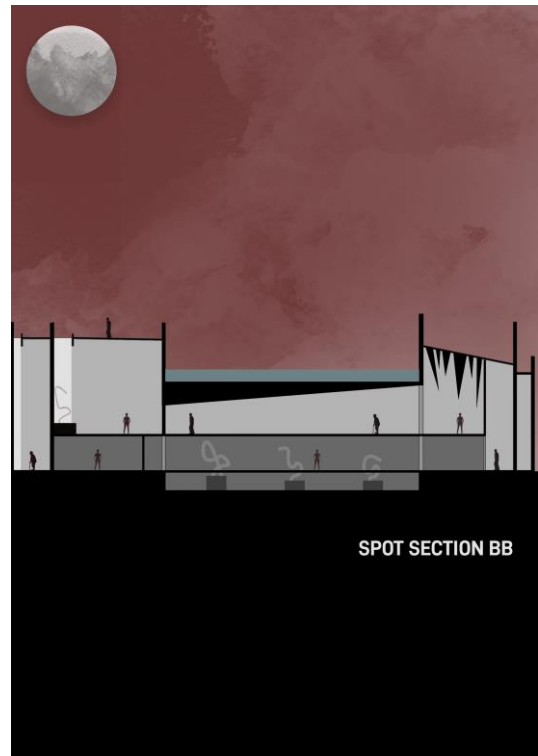
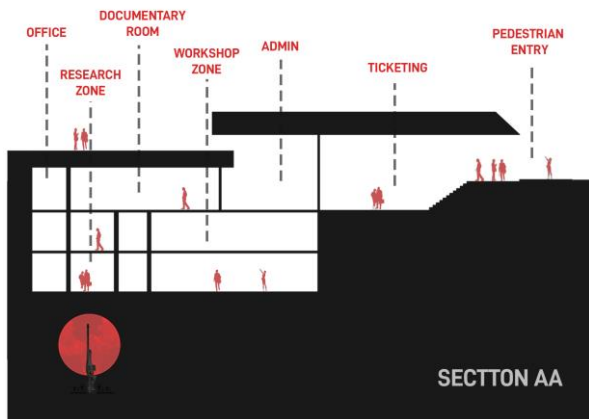
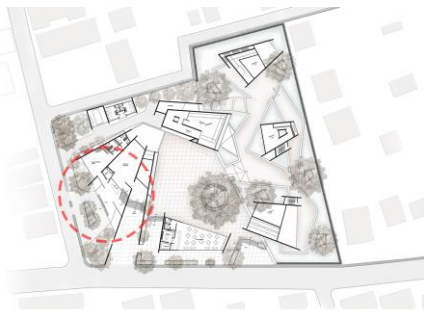
7.6.5 Plan at lev. -14 ft

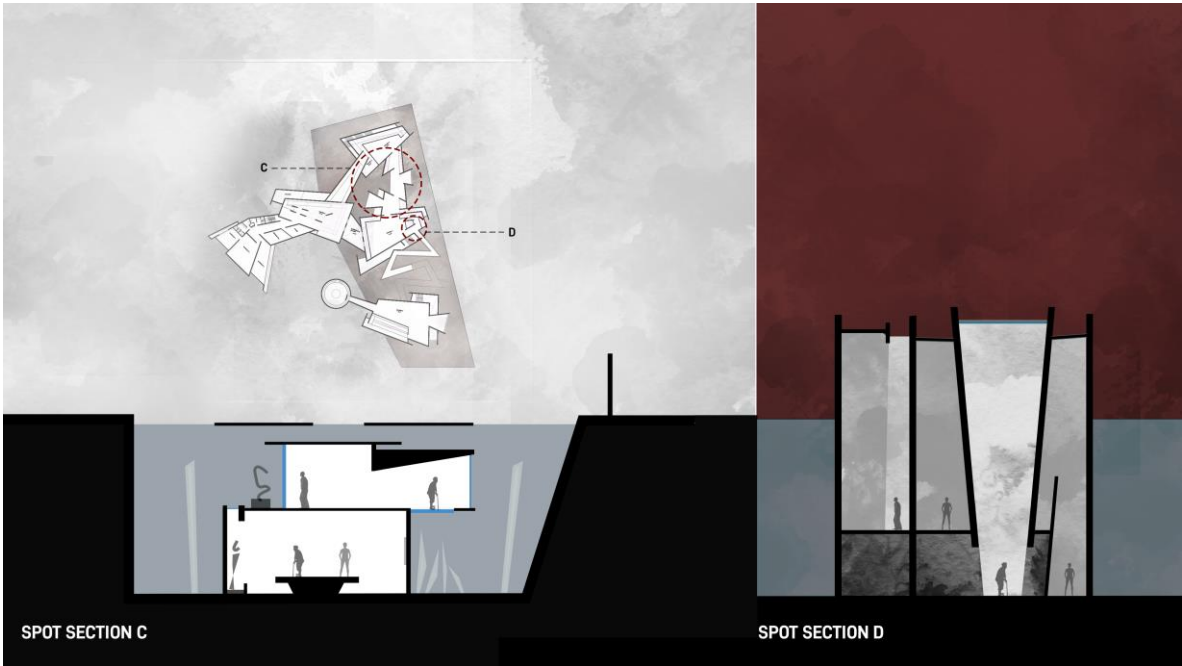


Legend

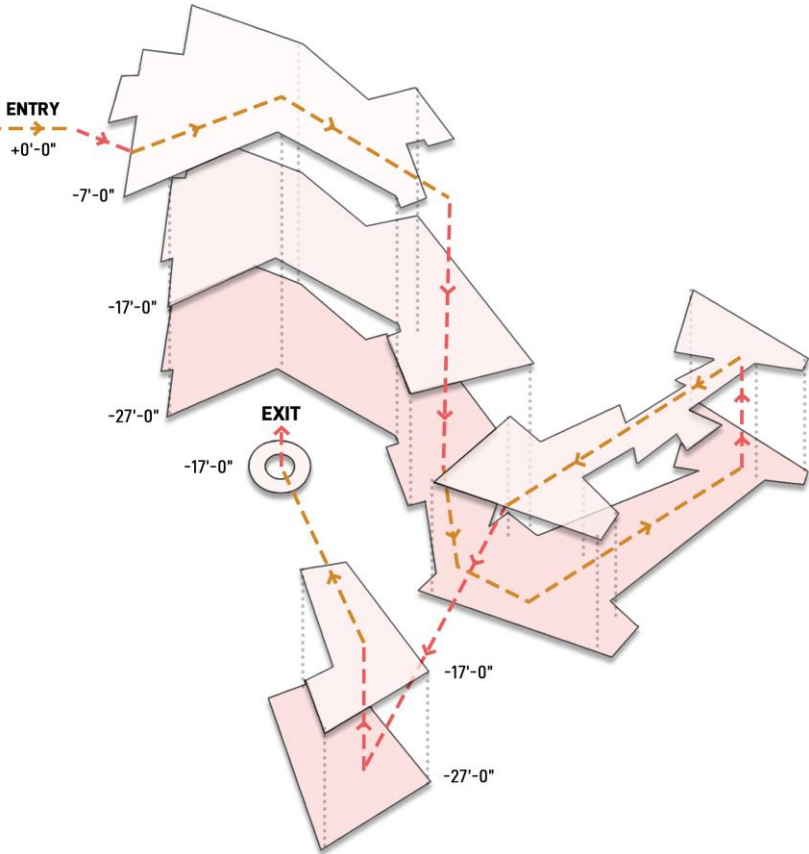
- 1. research zone
- 2. gallery 3
- 3. ramp (gallery 2 to gallery 3)
- 4. intermediate gallery
- 5. gallery 4
- 6. intermediate gallery
- 7. gallery 5
- 8. ramp (gallery 7 to gallery 8)
- 9. gallery 8

7.7 Spot Sections

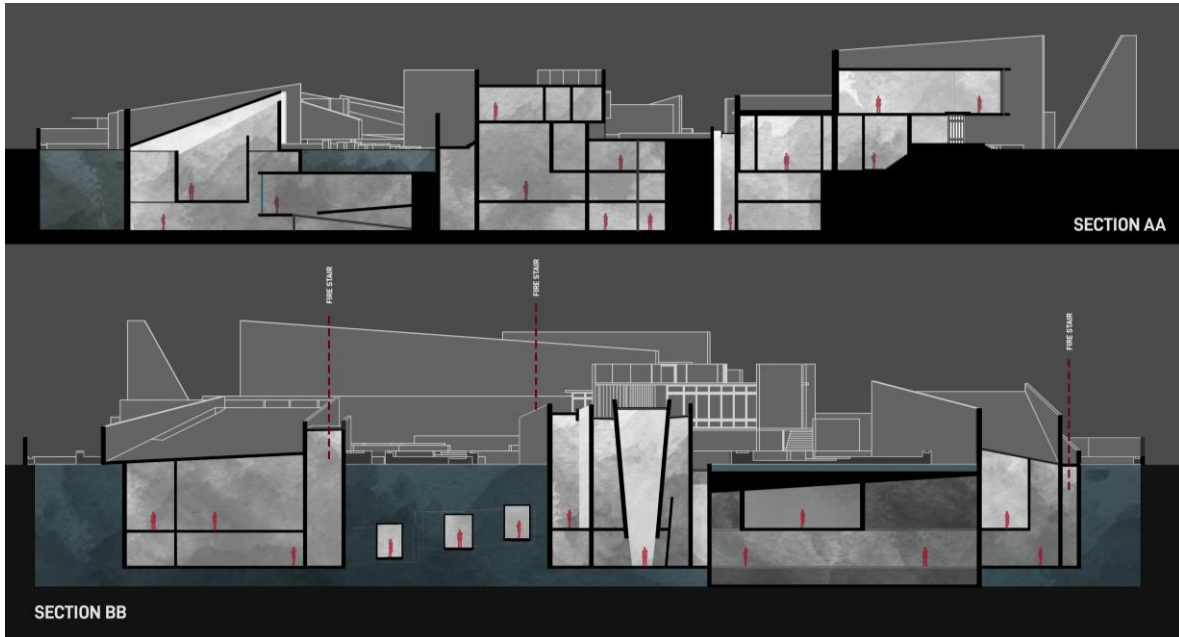




7.8 Circulation diagram



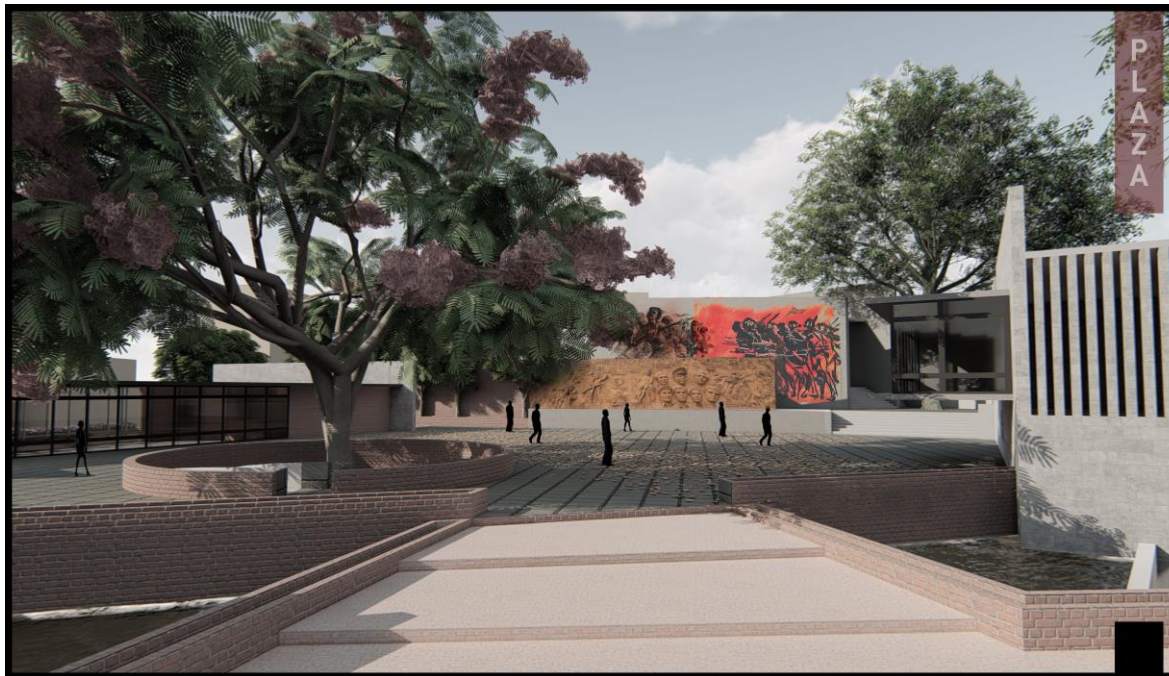
7.9 Sections



7.10 Elevations



7.11 Digital Visualization













References

- [1] Turjoy Chowdhury, Photographer
- [2] একাত্তরের বধ্যভূমি এবং গণকবর, মুকুমার বিশ্বাস
- [3] মুক্তিযুদ্ধে খুলনা - মোল্লা আমীর হোসেন
- [4] Chuknagar Genocide , Muntasir Mamun
- [5] genocidemuseumbd.org