

A HOME FOR THE ABANDONED (A STEP TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE AND INTERACTION)

By

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A REPORT

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Architecture.



University of Mumbai

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AIKTC 
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

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This is to certify that the Design Dissertation titled “A HOME FOR THE ABANDONED (A Step Towards Independence and Interaction)” is the bona fide work of the student AQSA GUFRAN CHORGHAY from Final Year B. Arch of AIKTC School of Architecture and was carried out in college under my guidance.

Sign of the guide:

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COVER IMAGE



“The pristine is less beautiful than the broken and that the shape of us is impossible to see until it’s fractured, until a wound or crack runs its life.”

ABSTRACT

Wabi sabi is a Japanese philosophy of finding beauty in broken and old things. It expresses that the flaws of its shape is hidden from inspection but embraced with golden significance. It is not simply any mended object that increases in its vanity of pristine appearance and the fractures are manifestation of mortal fate which deepens its appeal. The proof of its fragility and its resilience is what makes it beautiful.

The thesis makes an effort towards illuminating the lives of age groups that are torn and tattered. It is the purpose of this design dissertation to design a home for the abandoned that does not only provide them shelter but also calculatively fulfills all their needs be it physical, mental or emotional. This will give their lives a new significance and a new identity. The strategy used here is to merge the vulnerable groups of the elderly and the orphans and develop interconnectedness.

The motivation of this thesis is to also bridge the gap between the vulnerable groups and the society. This design dissertation endeavors to reconcile extreme perspectives to create a healthy environment with interchange of ideas and values for collective upliftment. This research aims at addressing the root problems faced by this vulnerable class and to find solutions through architecture.

As stated above the art of imperfection “*Wabi sabi*” is the acceptance of transience and imperfection. It is a philosophy not of replacement but of awe, reverence and restoration. The title of the thesis reflects these principles and embraces the perfectly imperfect just like the art of imperfection. It is a step towards the independence and interaction of the abandoned which affirms that the fractures of a ceramic bowl don’t represent the end of the object’s life but rather an essential moment in its history. The intention behind this design dissertation is to thus fill the gaps of these imperfect abandoned age groups with a golden significance.

INTRODUCTION

Family is instrumental in the development of one's personality as there is a great influence of elders of a family on their children. It is in a family where the child involves in social life, absorbs its values and behaviour, develops thought and language. In a family the elders guide the children, show them the right path and teach them moral values. They share their experiences and knowledge that they have absorbed during their life from the society in which they live. But due to fragmentation of a family and various other issues, a child is deprived of parental care and this in turn disturbs and restricts the development of the child.

The current scenario in old age homes and orphanage is that they are dark, cold rooms filled with silence, nauseating smells, missing are laughter, chatter or cooing. The children in orphanages rock themselves in their cribs silently with fear, despair and extreme loneliness in their eyes. Old age homes are becoming more similar to miniature hospitals. People fear the idea of living within an aging complex or in an orphanage. They are denied an environment where they can live independently. They are denied an environment where they can prosper and flourish and live a meaningful life. They are being disconnected from the society and are deprived from the love, care and attention that they deserve.

Globally, industrialization and modernization has led to breakdown of the traditional family systems into nuclear family system as a result elders are often neglected as no one wants to take their responsibility. Also change in lifestyle has lead to various adjustment issues with the elderly population leading to isolation from the family and the society. Neither aging can stop nor orphans be eradicated from the society. But through appropriate architecture, the environment could be shaped in order to make a 'HOME' for elderly and orphans, both.

Interaction is a key feature for the preservation of an older person's social and mental health and it is a basis to the development of a parent less child. It is very important that a person should feel that he is a part of the society and that the society accepts him and his personality. Interaction is the essence of the study and main focus is put on the transition from an institutional based senior living or an orphanage to a community based living environment.

AIM

Bringing the problems into light:

Bringing into light the problems and development crisis related to these age groups due to isolation and negligence and provide long-term care of abandoned and parentless children.

Merging the two age groups:

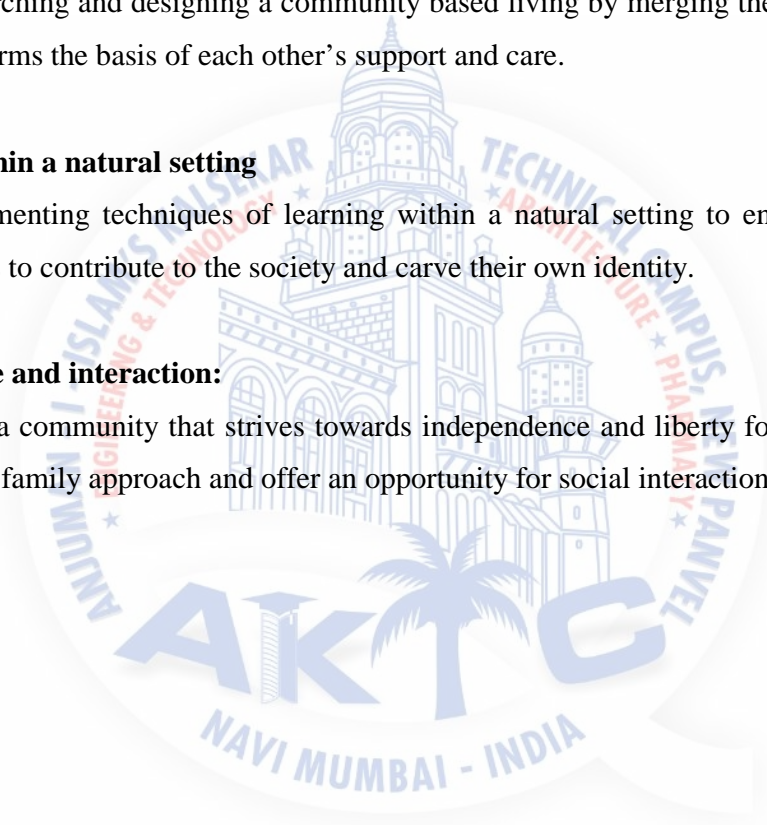
Researching and designing a community based living by merging the two age groups that forms the basis of each other's support and care.

Learning within a natural setting

Implementing techniques of learning within a natural setting to encourage the age groups to contribute to the society and carve their own identity.

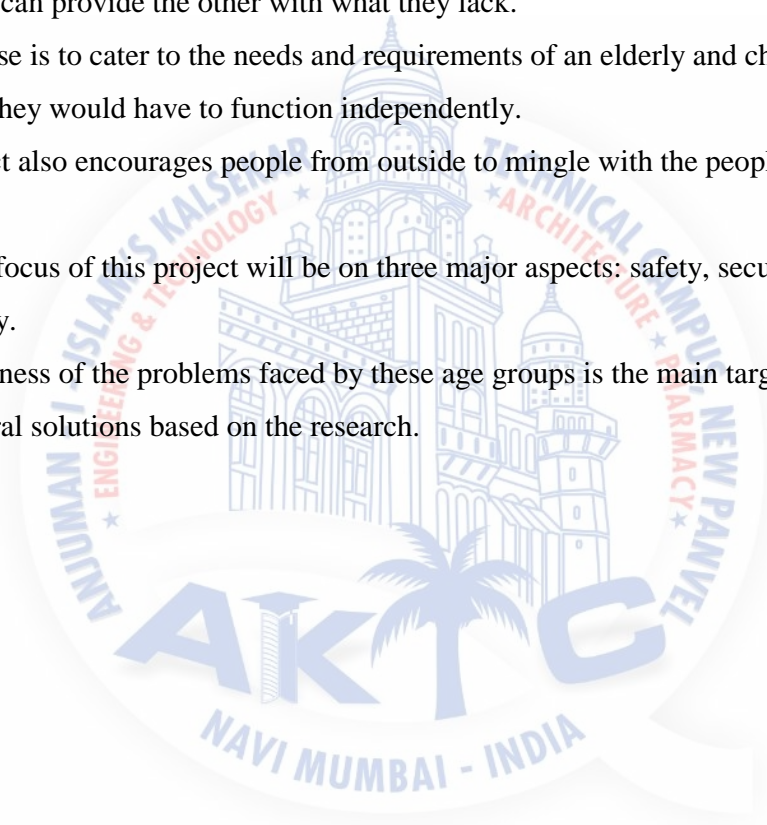
Independence and interaction:

Build a community that strives towards independence and liberty for the age groups with a family approach and offer an opportunity for social interaction.



OBJECTIVES

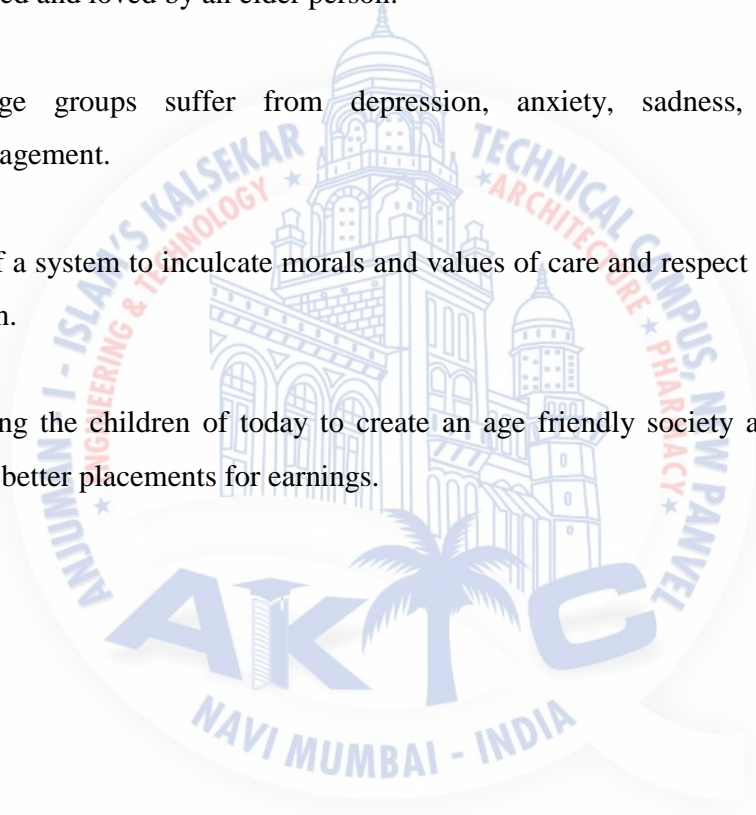
1. The goal would be to establish a mutual relationship between the two age groups.
2. The elderly will act as a parent figure in the orphan's life, and the children would act as young companions to the elderly.
3. Both of them would support each other physically and emotionally and play an important role in each other's lives.
4. This thesis is an endeavour to create space where the two groups can live together, where one group can provide the other with what they lack.
5. The purpose is to cater to the needs and requirements of an elderly and children at one place but they would have to function independently.
6. The project also encourages people from outside to mingle with the people living in the home.
7. The main focus of this project will be on three major aspects: safety, security and community.
8. The awareness of the problems faced by these age groups is the main target and provide architectural solutions based on the research.



NEED

There is a need for designing a community based living and an age friendly society for the vulnerable age groups because of the following reasons:

- There is a lack of such services in unison.
- The elderly need inclusion in a space where they are respected while children need to be guided and loved by an elder person.
- The age groups suffer from depression, anxiety, sadness, loneliness and discouragement.
- Lack of a system to inculcate morals and values of care and respect for the elderly in children.
- Preparing the children of today to create an age friendly society and help them in getting better placements for earnings.



SCOPE

I. Eradication of the concept of miniature hospitals:

- The old age homes and orphanages are becoming more similar to a miniature hospitals and it is following the concept of an institution based living.
- It is pertinent to note that these people want a place to live and not a place to die.
- These places are ignoring a very crucially aspect of social involvement while providing shelter and taking care of the medicinal needs of these age groups.
- Hence, they are getting disconnected with their surrounding environment and are at present associated with loneliness, isolation and dependency.

II. Eliminate negative views in the minds of people:

- This set-up has created a negative outlook of these places in the minds of the society. So, today people fear the idea of living with an aging complex.
- It is crucial to bring a change in the way people think about senior housing or an orphanage and develop an age friendly “centre” to provide services for residents along with the surrounding community.
- Hence, these age groups need to be integrated in a family-like environment where they are nurtured and supported so that they can create a strong bond with family and society.

III. Abolish isolation, dependency and negligence in the society:

- A homely environment should be created for them so that they feel that they are shifting into another home and not in any place where they have come to seek aid or a place to die.
- This model is important in order to avoid isolation of these age groups by creating such a facility that has a physical and social connection with the greater community.
- The key question here is that how to support a group of people who are in need of proper assisted living.

IV. Hold an identity in the society:

- These communities need to hold an identity by contributing to the society through interaction.
- By presenting them with a sense of belonging through independence and interaction, they are given the chance to flourish in their environment and it enables them to develop, learn and connect.
- The main benefit of bringing people to the assisted living community where interaction occurs is that it can greatly increase the mental, emotional and psychological health of the residents.
- It can help in the development in the approach in the life of the age groups and reduce feeling of loneliness and isolation from their surrounding community.

V. Enable social and physical activeness:

- One of the great advantages of an assisted living setup over institutional nursing homes is that the residents have the ability and the desire to stay socially and physically active.
- The residents should experience a homely feeling and be able to undertake normal activities of daily life and also home-like social interaction. They should enjoy a physical and spatial experience of a home.
- These concepts should create such a living environment which would be appreciated by the people living in it rather than it being feared by them.

BACKGROUND STUDY

It is a universal truth that all living creatures will grow old but man stands out distinctly from others as it thinks about it. Ageing is inevitable. Every person on the earth dreams of living a long life. And this is no more a dream as longevity has become possible because of advancement in the field of medical science.

Old age is the most critical stage that a person goes through as it is the stage where man faces a lot of social, physical, mental and economic problems. Old age is quite similar to childhood in many aspects like the way a child or a baby is unable to do any work on his or her own and is dependent on their parents every now and then, an old person is also dependent on another person for getting their work done as they are no longer physically fit.

Ironically, these old people are the same who took care of their children when were small and that too willingly, without any complaint. They never considered their children as a burden. But the same children when they grow up they find it difficult to take care of their old parents.

In their childhood, their parents must have spent sleepless nights to fulfil their needs so that their children can live a happy life and they have all that they desire for. But when their parents become old the children start finding out ways to get rid of them so that they can enjoy their life in peace without having any responsibilities towards their old parents.

An orphan is a person who is bereft of parents and so he requires care, protection and guidance. This is the orphaned child essential need which should be provided and to provide for its need is the duty of the society. An orphanage is one of the social institutions that have emerged over the years to cater for the numerous needs of orphaned kids associated with such problems. Motherless children are now-a-days rapidly increasing because of the moral decadence of the society. Young people who do not want to undertake the burden of starting a family end up abandoning the innocent helpless infants. The increasing hardship because of the present economic recession has increased the incidence of burden family relationship and the consequent loss of firm control of family members.

As a result the orphanages have seen an increasing inflow in the past years. It cannot be ignored that since the abandoned kids have to be dependent on an orphanage for its shelter and support, these orphanages have a lasting impact of on child personality development that is the behaviour pattern of social behaviour on child personality development.

STAGES OF LIFE

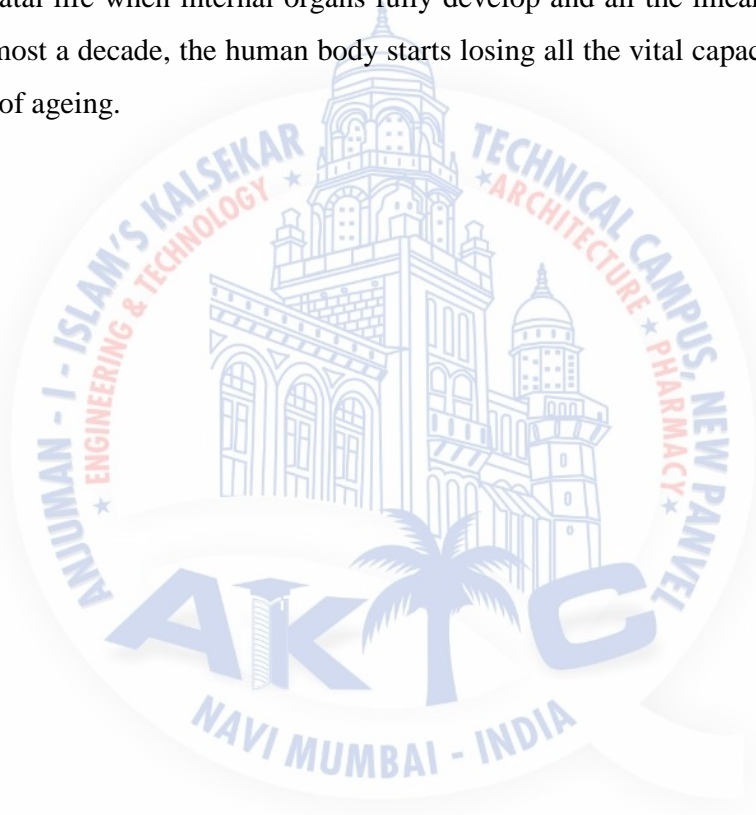
*All the world's a stage,
 And all the men and women merely players;
 They have their exits and their entrances,
 And one man in his time plays many parts,
 His acts being seven ages. At first the infant,
 Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms;
 And then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel
 And shining morning face, creeping like snail
 Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,
 Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
 Made to his mistress' eyebrow. Then a soldier,
 Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard,
 Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,
 Seeking the bubble reputation
 Even in the cannon's mouth. And then the justice,
 In fair round belly with good capon lined,
 With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
 Full of wise saws and modern instances;
 And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
 Into the lean and slippered pantaloon,
 With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;
 His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
 For his shrunk shank; and his big manly voice,
 Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
 And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,
 That ends this strange eventful history,
 Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
 Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.*

-Shakespeare.

The different stages of human life are marked by a successive change right from its conception till its death by the following periods:

- Infancy
- Childhood
- Adolescence
- Adulthood
- Senescence

The growth process of a human being starts with the uterine life and ends after twenty years of post natal life when internal organs fully develop and all the linear increments of the body stops. After almost a decade, the human body starts losing all the vital capacities and this is believed to be the onset of ageing.



DEFINITION AND INTERPRETATION

1. OLD AGE:

Aging is the process of growing old and is significant across the globe. People of these categories are also called senior citizens, elderly persons, late adulthood and twilight years or golden years. But today many elderly people also live a healthy, vigorous and active life.

It is a natural human tendency that as you get older the level of expectation in terms of love and care increases to a great extent. Since, old people require assistance in their personal work and daily routines work and various other factors do not allow you to leave you parents alone at home. These other factors are forgetfulness, memory loss, weakness etc in the old age.

The most important research aspects of older people are quality of life and cognitive abilities. It is used to evaluate their general well-being in the society. The important determinants in quality of life and cognition in elderly is the socio-demographic variables. Quality of Life is the sum of social, health, economic and environmental conditions and feelings of competence or independence in activities of daily living and also satisfaction of social circumstances which affect human and social development.

Improving the quality of life of the elderly is increasingly mentioned in care policies and development programmes but it is a sad reality that it is less often not pursued in actual practices. So, it is important to have an understanding of the factors involving in cognitive decline and quality of life for elderly especially for the country where the elderly population is growing rapidly.

➤ **Living Arrangements:**

The living arrangements for older people are mostly in the family but now-a-days some older people are also living in institutions like old age homes, nursing homes etc. Many old people who are retired are also living independently. The social support system like NGO's and trusts also helps the living of elderly. But elders prefer to live in a community where they feel a sense of belonging.

➤ **Emotions:**

The emotional health and well being at this age can be defined as the ability to play and to work and to love and be happy and satisfied in life without any stress or depression.

➤ **Health:**

It depends from person to person about their health condition. As many older people live a good and content life still old age is associated with many health issues as it is a period where the agility, strength and vitality of the body declines. Although a lot of older people are in good mental health but some of them are affected by medical conditions like dementia, intellectual deterioration, loneliness and depression. Reportedly, older people also suffer from Alzheimer's disease and irritation. Sometime irritability can also be caused due to over medication as once the same person was enjoying a strong and active life but due to old age they experience loss of health and strength.

➤ **Roles to play and relationship:**

Relationships are very important at old age. At this age, older adults change their role from parent to grandparenthood and great-grand parenthood. As adult children do not stay together with parent now-a-days so relationships between friends become closer later in life.

2. ORPHANS

Childhood is a very tender and delicate stage in the life span of a human being. At this stage kids require a great deal of care, love and nurture in order to have good values and morals. An orphan is associated by deprivation of parents, and can be understood to mean a child who has lost both parents to death. It is not necessary that both parents are dead and thus the definition of the word orphan encompasses various types of parentless children like

- The child who has lost both parents

- The child who has parents alive but live separate (an abandoned child C cared for by a stranger or an institution),
- The ward (an orphan under the care of a legal guardian)
- The pauper apprentice (an orphaned/abandoned child made to work and in return provided with care by an apprentice-master)
- The street child (a child who has left family to work and live on the streets)

This shouldn't make them any less of a human. They too have a right to have a comfortable shelter just we do.

➤ **Orphan Culture**

The orphanage culture that has emerged in children who live in setting where there are multiple children and multiple caregivers as the child staff ratio is not proportionate. Also most of the staff work in shifts so the children in orphanages have no emotional connect with the person taking care of them, it is just an obligation or duty for the caretaker. The behaviours that emerge from this setting may indicate reactive attachment disorder, but this problem in most kids remains undiagnosed and they struggle behaviourally and relationally. There is a huge difference between a typically developing child and a child with reactive attachment disorder, and most children who live in orphanages will fall somewhere in the middle of this category. Therefore, there are a lot of attachment challenges and transitional issues involved, which may include:

- Superficially delightful behaviour
- Trouble with eye contact
- Destructive tendencies
- Manipulation and staging drama for anything.
- Lying and deceitful tendency
- Fear of abandonment
- Difficulty in making decisions or loss of direction.
- Aggressiveness
- Entitlement issues

- Struggling for power of control of their lives
- Self-soothing behaviours
- Sexual acting or sex play with other children

➤ **Lifelong implications:**

The children who are abandoned do face psychological impact of their being abandoned but this impact does not end in childhood it remains with them throughout their life. If in this tender age they do not form healthy attachments with other people it is very likely they will struggle with this in their adulthood as well. This is one of the causes because of which there is a cycle of abandonment pattern seen as children who were abandoned are more likely to abandon their children and former foster youth are more likely to distance their children from themselves. Some of the issues abandoned children may also face in adulthood are as follows:

- Difficulty in building new relationships
- Legal problems
- Professional problems
- Homelessness or loneliness
- Depression and anxiety
- Abandoning children
- Sexual acting out
- Drug/alcohol addictions
- Poor coping skills

➤ **Emotions:**

The children who have to go through loss at such an early age without the support of their close ones or without any psychological or physical protection that they certainly need and deserve, it is most natural and instinctive for them to internalize fear in their minds. Not receiving the psychological or physical protection that they deserve equals abandonment. And, living with repeated abandonment experiences

creates toxic humiliation in their minds and they start thinking that they are not important or are of no value. But these children need to overcome this pain in life. But, in case of some children abandonment may be primarily physical.

Physical abandonment is when the physical conditions that are necessary for living are replaced by:

- lack of supervision and control
- inadequacy of essential nutrition
- insufficient clothing or shelter
- physical or sexual abuse

The children in this vulnerable age are totally dependent on their caretakers to provide them with a safe environment. When they do not receive a sense of safety in their environment they grow up believing that the world is an unsafe place and that no one are to be trusted. They also start believing that they do not deserve any attention and care.

Emotional abandonment is when the children are not adequately provided with their required emotional conditions and environment necessary for a healthy development. Emotional abandonment occurs when a child has to conceal a part of his personality in order to be accepted in the society and not to be rejected by it.

Having to hide a part of your personality means:

- It is not appropriate to make mistakes.
- It is inappropriate to show feelings
- It is not correct to have needs
- It is of no use to have any accomplishments

Abandonment occurs due to a lot of reasons and it is just not restricted to physical or emotional abandonment. A lot of times children don't live up to the expectations of their parents which are often unrealistic and not age-appropriate. In such cases children are held responsible for other people's behaviour and they may be time and again blamed for the actions and feelings of their parents. Abandonment may not necessarily be associated with orphanage. Sometimes relationship breakdown also leads to abandonment. A lot of times abandonment issues are merged with distorted,

confused and undefined boundaries. The foundation of the belief of a child in their own inadequacy is abandonment along with distorted boundaries, at a time when they are developing their sense of worth. The wounds are struck deep in their little hearts and minds. The root cause of emotional injury needs to be understood and accepted so they can heal and repair. If this is not done then the pain will stay with them forever becoming a driving force in their adult lives also.



DEMOGRAPHICS

OLD AGE

- Approximately, 80% elderly people prefer to live in old age homes because they feel that they are not receiving the respect from their family and their time they deserve
- According to the Population Census (2011), there are nearly 104 million elderly persons in India out of which there are 53 million females and 51 million males
- The grey population in India has increased from 4 % of total population to 7.5 percent of the total population during the same time span (Registrar General of India, SRS Statistical Report 2011).
- Almost 15 million elderly Indians live all alone and close to three-fourths of them are women which are 18% of seniors live who alone and 43% report feeling lonely on a regular basis.
- In India, there are close to 325 old age homes.
- 6 out of every 10 elderly couples in India, are forced by their children to leave their homes.
- 40% of senior citizens living with their families are facing abuse of some kind or the other , but only 1 in 6 cases are actually reported.
- Out of every 4 suicide attempts by the elderly over 65 years of age, one succeeds and men aged 85+ have the highest suicide rate.
- 20% of individuals over 55 yrs of age have some type of mental health concern.

ORPHANS

1. Orphans

- According to the Population Census (2011) there are about 20 million orphans in India.
- It is estimated that 140 million children worldwide are orphans. (UNICEF).

2. Child Labor

- Worldwide, there are 168 million children who are child labourers, accounting for almost 11 % of children (ILO).

3. Education

- 124 million children and adolescents are out of school (UNESCO).
- As of the start of 2014, 1 in 11 children of primary-school age is out of school, totalling 59 million children (UNICEF).

4. Health

- There are 62.8 million children worldwide who suffer from malnutrition (World Bank).
- In 2014, 1 in 7 children were estimated to be underweight in less developed regions (WHO).
- In 2014, about 16% i.e. 95 million children under 5 yrs of age who live in less developed regions were underweight (WHO).
- Nearly half of all deaths of children under 5 yrs of age is due to malnutrition. This translates into the loss of about 3 million young lives each year (UNICEF).
- Approx. 66 million children under 7 yrs of age attend classes hungry in the world, and there are 23 million in Africa alone (WHO).

5. Mortality

- In 2015, there were about 16,000 deaths every day of children under the 5 yrs of age (WHO).
- The main causes of death in under children under 5 yrs of age are preterm birth complications, pneumonia, birth asphyxia, diarrhoea and malaria.
- About 45% of all child deaths are linked to malnutrition (WHO).
- 2.7 million infants die each year in their first month of life and an equal number are stillborn (WHO).
- 5.9 million children under the age of 5 yrs died in the year 2015 which is equivalent to 11 children every minute (UNICEF).

6. Poverty

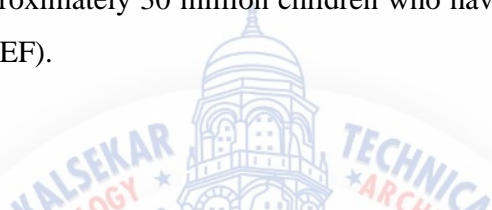
- Children represent almost half of all people living in extreme poverty although they make up roughly a third of the world's population (UNICEF).

7. Refugees and Migrants

- There were 19.5 million refugees in 2015 out of which half of them were children (UNHCR).
- Children accounted for 27% of the 1 million refugees and migrants who entered in Europe in 2015 (Europol).
- Out of which 10,000 migrant children are reported missing in Europe (Europol)

8. War/Conflict

- 250 million children are living in countries affected by conflict (UNICEF).
- 1 out of every 8 infants born in the world is born in conflict areas (UNICEF).
- There are approximately 30 million children who have been forced to leave their homes (UNICEF).



Part III

Data on Elderly Population

I. Population and Vital Statistics

Table1.1. Elderly population (aged 60 years & above) in India
(in millions)

Source	Total			Rural	Urban
	Person	Female	Male		
Census 1961	24.7	12.4	12.4	21.0	3.7
Census 1971	32.7	15.8	16.9	27.3	5.4
Census 1981*	43.2	21.1	22.0	34.7	8.5
Census 1991**	56.7	27.3	29.4	44.3	12.4
Census 2001***	76.6	38.9	37.8	57.4	19.2
Census 2011***	103.8	52.8	51.1	73.3	30.6

Source: Population Census Data

* The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam owing to disturbed conditions. The population figures for 1981 of Assam were worked out by 'interpolation'.

** The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. The population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir were worked out by 'interpolation'.

*** The figures include the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Figure 1.1: Elderly population (aged 60 years & above)

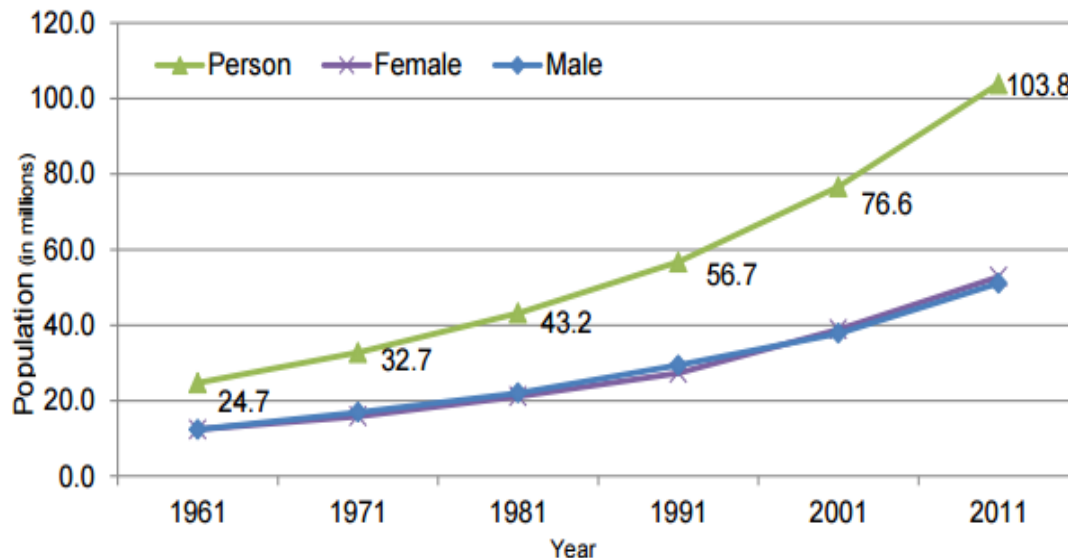


Table 1.4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Groups, India

Year	Age groups			
	0-14	15-59	60+	Total
1951	38.4	56.1	5.5	100
1961	41.1	53.3	5.6	100
1971	42.0	52.0	6.0	100
1981*	39.7	53.9	6.4	100
1991**	37.6	55.7	6.7	100
2001***	35.3	56.9	7.4	100
2011***	30.8	60.3	8.6	100

Source: Population Census data

* The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam owing to disturbed conditions. The population figures for 1981 of Assam were worked out by 'interpolation'.

** The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. The population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir were worked out by 'interpolation'.

*** The figures include the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Table1.5. Age-wise distribution of population

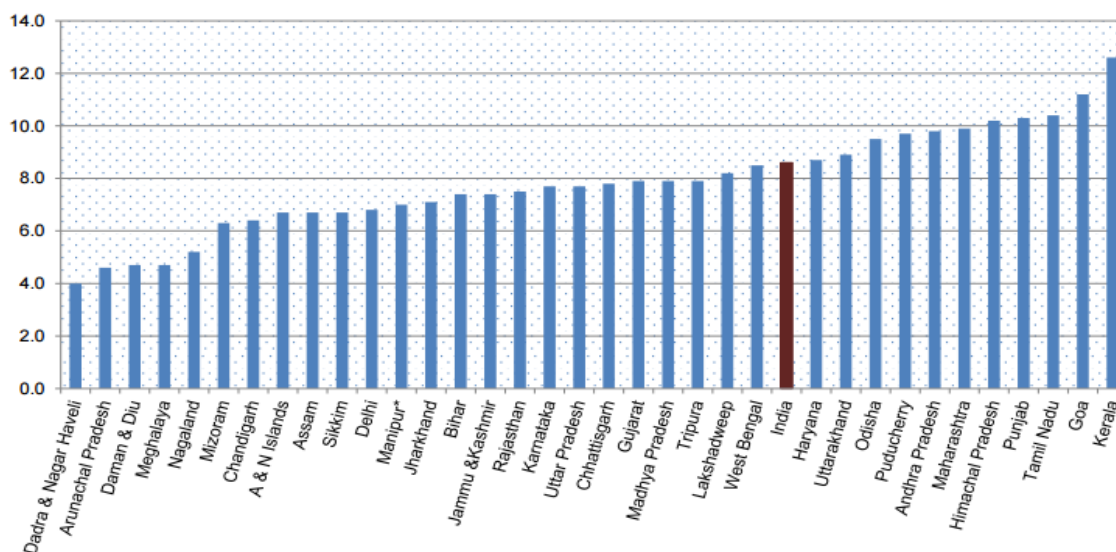
Age (in years)	Total			Rural	Urban
	Person	Female	Male		
0-4	9.3	9.2	9.4	10.0	7.9
5-9	10.5	10.3	10.6	11.3	8.8
10-14	11.0	10.8	11.1	11.6	9.5
15-19	10.0	9.6	10.3	10.1	9.7
20-24	9.2	9.2	9.2	8.9	10.0
25-29	8.4	8.5	8.2	7.9	9.4
30-34	7.3	7.5	7.2	6.9	8.1
35-39	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.7
40-44	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.7	6.6
45-49	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.7
50-54	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.5
55-59	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.5
60-64	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.0
65-69	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.0
70-74	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4
75-79	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
80+	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
Age not stated	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
all	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Population Census 2011*

* The figures include the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.



Figure 1.6: Percentage of the elderly in the total population of States/UTs



COMPARISON OF NORMAL AGE GROUPS AND ABANDONED AGE GROUPS

1. Comparison between normal aging and dementia

Normal aging	Dementia
The person is free to do a lot of daily routine activities by their own.	The person is dependent on others for daily routine activities
The person complains of forgetting things but they are fully aware of their forgetfulness.	The person complains of memory loss only if asked but cannot recall any instances when forgetfulness occurred.
The person is more concerned about the apparent forgetfulness than others.	Others are much more concerned than the person about incidents of memory loss or forgetfulness.
The person accurately remembers all important events, affairs, and conversations etc.	The person does not remember recent events or conversation etc.
The person has infrequent difficulty in finding words to converse.	The person has frequent difficulty in finding words to converse and takes long pauses.
The person does not get lost in their usual territory, but may have to sometimes pause to remember the way.	The person gets lost in their usual territory and may not remember their way back.
The person can easily operate the regular appliances even though unwilling to learn to operate new devices.	The person cannot operate even the common appliances and cannot learn to operate new appliances.
The person continues their interpersonal social skills.	The person discontinues their social activities and exhibits socially inapt behaviours

2. Comparison between orphans and normal kids

It is a fact that behaviour, characteristics and personality of a person is shaped and moulded by the events that occur during the early years of life. The family background of an individual and the surrounding environment has an influence on a person's life. The kind of love received in childhood may affect the quality of one's production and it defined that individual. Their

ability to get along with people, adjust in the society or the community in which one lives, or in performing tasks or their innate potentiality are all linked to their childhood experiences.

Orphans	Normal kids
Orphan kids exhibit common emotional and behavioural problems but no major psychiatric disorders	Generally, normal kids does not have a definite behavioural change except if it is triggered by family or peer pressure
They have to deal with alienation by their near ones and the surrounding society.	They do not face alienation from their near ones and their family.
The locus of control exercised by an orphan is external i.e. they believe life events is beyond their personal control.	The locus of control exercised by a normal child is internal i.e. they believe life events are controllable.
Orphans make more self-derogatory statements in comparison with non-orphans	Normal children make less self-derogatory statements in comparison with orphans.
More hostile, emotionally needy, exploited abused	Less hostile in comparison
Self esteem or adjustment issues due to parental loss	No parental loss
Loss of the attachment-figure results in anxiety in the orphans	No loss of the attachment-figure
Children reared in un favourable environments have a lower intelligence as compared to the intelligence of children reared in more favourable environments.	They get to live in a more favourable environment close to their near and dear ones.
Orphans are deprived of the essential conditions for healthy emotional development	A family environment and care of their parents gives them access to a healthy emotional development
A lot of orphans have to face insecurity and inferiority	Generally normal child does not have to deal with insecurity and inferiority except if it is triggered by family or peer pressure

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

THEORIES

1. Disengagement theory

The original model Disengagement Theory was proposed by William Henry and Elaine Cumming in 1961. According to this theory, as individuals age, they withdraw themselves from society. They stated that individuals get to know their limitations with age and so they withdraw themselves so as to give chance to next generations to fill in their roles. They start to retreat themselves and they get less involved in any activity and their social circles also shrink.

This disengagement theory is enforced and not voluntary. For instance, someone who has just joined an old age home or a nursing home may experience a reduction in their social circle as their friends may be not able to see them regularly or that they may they start dying, leaving an impact upon them.

The disengagement theory was popular as it explained how elders give up everything in life and just sit and prepared for death. According to this theory, the older people think that they will die in their near future and so they start to disengage from their previous social roles.

2. Activity theory

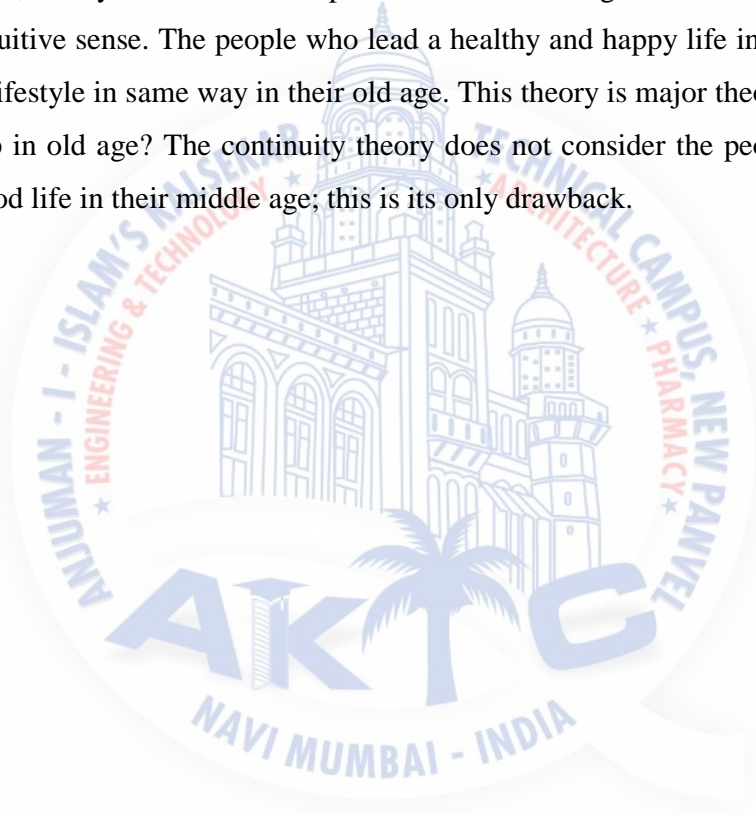
In 1953, Havighurst & Associates developed the Activity Theory. This theory is diametrically opposite to the Disengagement Theory. This theory states that remaining active and engaged with society is crucial as successful ageing is equal to active aging. It projects a positive self-image, when the older people take interest in new activities, new hobbies, roles, and relationship in their late life.

This theory suggests that old people must continue living the lifestyle of a middle aged people and they should be ignoring the limitations of old age till the time possible. Accordingly the society should keep away from the injustice of ageism by applying the same norms to old age as it applies to middle age. The society should accept the involvement of its elderly people. This theory is applicable for a stable and post-industrial society, which gives its older members many opportunities for meaningful contribution.

The activity theory also has certain drawbacks like some old aged people are not able to maintain their middle aged life style as it may be because lack of income or lack of interest. For some people, continuing the activities of middle aged life style in their late life can put them and others in danger or hazard. For example: Driving at night time with low visual acuteness.

3. Continuity theory:

According to Continuity Theory, the people who become old successfully carry on with their habits, lifestyle and relationship from their middle age and their later age. This theory is more in the intuitive sense. The people who lead a healthy and happy life in their middle life should carry on their lifestyle in same way in their old age. This theory is major theory which describes how people develop in old age? The continuity theory does not consider the people who did not have a healthy and good life in their middle age; this is its only drawback.



PERSPECTIVE

I. OLD AGE AND AGING:

Attitudes toward Aging

- The people's attitude towards the elderly is based on the decremented model of aging, which is the idea where physical and mental aspects of a person decline with age.
- This notion is false because an elder's health is determined by genetic makeup and other environment factors.
- This view on the elderly is based on lack of contact creating ageism or prejudice against the old
- The younger generations have stereotypes for the elderly like they live in poverty they sit idle whole day and they do nothing.
- The view that is also false that the elderly get inflexible and senile with age but they fail to understand that senility is a cause of disease and not age.

Negative aspects of aging:

The occurrence of aging is a fact that remains true to all living beings but the positive effect of healthy living can minimize the negative effect of old age.

The negative aspects of aging can be enumerated as follows:

- A lot of people consider old age as disease or like a curse.
- Aging results in the absorption of fewer nutrients by the body and hence health is drastically affected if proper care is not taken.
- The heart also loses some of its energy over the years; hence, it slows down the process of life.
- The external organs also changes and the skin, hair, and nails become dry and delicate.

Positive aspects of Ageing:

The positive aspects of aging can be enumerated as follows:

- Old age makes you more open to acceptance of a lot of things in life like losses and limitations. It also makes a person wiser.
- They are a treasure trove of wisdom and children can learn and take guidance from their elders.
- It makes a person more confident and they can use their skills to demonstrate and maintain the feeling of healthy self-esteem and self-worth.
- Ageing makes a person better in the sense that they have a very strong relationship between success and failures.
- An old person is a conduit to the past; the ageing people are able to give family and society an important sense of the past.
- Old people as grandparents are a role model for their grandchildren and community and they can learn valuable lessons from them because they demonstrate respect and balance that the older generations bring to family. (Earlier, it was the culture of many families that it is the grandparent's responsibilities to give spiritual education to young generation.)
- This stage of old age is very precious as people have seen a lot of different experiences of life.
- An elder's lifelong learning activities, leisure activities and other volunteer activities can be healthy and inspiration for the young people.
- Aging makes a person more spiritually connected and it helps them to live a more meaningful life.

II. ORPHANS AND ORPHANAGE:

Every human being has basic survival instincts that provide them a mechanism of endurance. In orphans the basic survival instincts drive their actions and so it may leads them into abusive situations or destructive behaviours. The orphan kids have no physical possessions of their own. So, the general perception is that the orphans crave for such physical possessions, thought it may be true, but the society assumes that they may also steal and commit crimes to acquire such possessions.

A very common thinking of the society is that if the child's parents did not want the child then there must be something very wrong with the child. So, due to this perception of the society the orphans find it very difficult to reintegrate back to the society. Also, the society rejects an orphan.

So, they feel that they are not a part of it. A lot of people also think that since orphans have undergone severe trauma early in life they also pick up bad habits to their mental state. A lot of people perceive orphans to be ill or having diseases like HIV/AIDS etc. So they have a sense of disgust for them.

These perceptions of the society, their attitudes and rejection of the orphans as being a part and parcel of the society attaches a social stigma with the orphans. This stigma runs very deep in their life and it carries with them in their adulthood.



STEREOTYPES

I. STEREOTYPES AND MISCONCEPTIONS OF AGING

There are a lot of stereotypes and misconception about aging based on myths and societal perceptions. It is based on beliefs regarding the characteristics associated with older people and ageing. The studies and research done on the stereotypical perceptions of people about of older people and aging have positive, neutral and negative elements which indicate that there are both negative and positive age-related stereotypes.

The positive stereotypes consists of descriptions such as wise, knowledgeable, experienced, veteran, patriotic and golden age. The negative stereotype are substantially more and consists of descriptors such as shrewd, greedy, grumpy, closed-minded, boring, selfish, stubborn, forgetful, irritable, conflictive, lonely, depressed, wrinkled, pessimistic, intolerant, difficult, grouchy, suspicious and technologically challenged.

Although both positive and negative descriptions of older people are present but it is evident from the above list that more negative descriptions are associated with elders. So, it is reported that older people are more likely to be stereotyped negatively.

Hence, it can be concluded from this that generally people perceive old age as a stage in which the positive characteristics of life are lost e.g. health. Often, people construe about the perceptions of older people based on these stereotypes, which are the fixed beliefs and they are assumed to apply to all older people in a general way.

Affect of stereotypes and society of life of elders

1. Health and decline:

People generally associate ageing with weakness, loss of health or death. Elders are generally perceived as being always sick, weak or ill and having health issues, requiring regular check-ups and fearing or nearing death. Aging is stereotypically associated with illness, dependency and death. It is also evident from a lot of literatures on the perceptions of ageing that elders are predominantly associated with poor health and are generally perceived as frail and weak.

People characterise older people as needing physical support aids, having physical impairments and having declining eyesight and hearing. Even though there are some evidences

available which goes to show that the older people have the capacity to live long independent lives, the majority of them are still stereotyped as becoming frail and dependant as they get older.

Although it is a fact that some elders do face such experiences which are described by the stereotypes but the fact cannot be ignored that all elders do not experience such stereotypes and do live a healthy and independent life to a great extent. So, it can be safely concluded that the stereotyped perceptions are based more on myth than reality.

2. Body image

Other common stereotypes of older people are associated with physical appearances and attributes which include facial appearances and physical appearance

This in particular has been as an important criterion for stereotyping elderly people. A lot of stereotypic perceptions towards older people are based on physical attributes like balding, greying and thinning of hair and wrinkles on the skin. These are the physical features that are most commonly associated with ageing. There are certain words that are automatically associated with ageing such as unattractive and unappealing.

Therefore the physical appearance of a person especially their facial features play an important role in defining a person as old or aged. The most commonly perceived physical change as people age are balding and wrinkling but these changes are normally not welcomed and are often perceived negatively.

3. Mental decline

There is an importance of mental alertness in defining older age and so a decline in mental ability is stereotypically perceived as inevitable in elders and this is a commonly reported stereotype associated with ageing. The people believe that age decreases the ability, competence, intelligence of a person and results in memory loss.

Most people believe that the elderly have decreased learning capability. They believe that older people are more confused, forgetful and lack the capacity to learn new things. It is a general opinion that older people are less intellectually competent than younger people. Also, memory failure in elders is attributed to intellectual incompetence and memory failure in younger adults is attributed to lack of attention or effort.

The general perception of growing old is declining mental ability. Older people are often stereotyped as being progressively incompetent, unproductive and forgetful. However, despite

the fact that older people are perceived as having poor cognitive performance, some people do acknowledge that older people possess valuable and priceless experience and wisdom.

4. Personality and disposition:

It is a common perception that ageing and older people develop particular personality traits. Older people are often characterised as being closed-minded, boring, stubborn, forgetful, irritable, conflictive, lonely, depressed, wrinkled, pessimistic, intolerant etc. These adjectives are associated in general with all categories of older people.

In contrast, older people have also been stereotyped positively as reflecting warmth such as friendliness, being good-natured, sincere and warm. These personality traits are consistent with positive stereotypes. But mostly their personality is often been described as conservative or religious. A lot of people believe that older people are too stubborn or set in their ways; they are not open to new things and ideas. People often perceive older people to have no acceptance to younger people's views.

5. Lonely and unhappy:

Older people are viewed as being sad and lonely and having sad, neutral or vague facial expressions. Old age can also be said to be a time of happiness and serenity when the person gets freedom from responsibilities. It is apparent from the health and physical appearance of older people.

The stereotypical perception of elders as being ill, weak and incompetent lead many people to think that older people are unhappy. A very common stereotype is that elders withdraw themselves from their communities and have diminished interaction with the outside world. However, there are certain exceptions to these negative perceptions regarding social integration and socializing.

The process of ageing and old age are commonly perceived as unhappy stages in life or they are not happy and it is marked by isolation, marginalisation and depression. However, it is a fact that the majority of older people do live capable and independent, active lifestyles.

II. STEREOTYPES AND MISCONCEPTIONS OF ORPHANS

1. All biological parents are teenagers

Not all biological parents are teenagers. A lot of parents are adults and they chose to abandon their kids or place them in orphanages. This can be due to a lot of reasons like unmarried mothers, financial incapability, new marriage, unwillingness to rear and many more.

2. The biological parents must have low character or must be involved in illegal activities

A lot of orphans' biological parents are labelled as being of a low character, or being druggist or thieves and criminals. Orphans are also associates with prostitutes. Hence, the society labels orphans as illegal children. It is not true that all orphans come from a bad family background.

3. The biological father abandoned the biological mother

It is not true in all cases that the biological father abandoned the biological mother and so in turn she had abandoned the child. A lot of times biological fathers do not even know of their children being born.

4. The biological parents did not want to take responsibility of the child

A lot of people believe that the people who do not wish to take responsibility of the child abandon them or place them in orphanages. A lot of times it happens that the kids gets lost and end up in an orphanage. Or due to family enmity a child is stealthily taken away from his family a left to wander on the streets. There can be many other reasons.

DEVELOPMENT

An old age home and an orphanage should provide for a liveable condition in the sense that the residents should enjoy their stay and feel that this is their home. This is indicative by the mental and emotional well-being of the elders and children. This results in the happy mental state of the elderly and the child. If they are more interested in the surrounding and comfortable with the place then they then develop a sense of attachment and belongingness with the place.

The children who are given a healthy environment and quality support are more drawn to people who cohabit with them so they easily build relationships and friendship with the people who were connected with them. They consider them to be a part of their life. The elders on the other hand need to be socially active and they should have the opportunity to be connected to the society. So, they should be given a suitable environment so that they can continue their lives without any social impediment so that they can build connect and relationships with other people. These relationships have a positive impact in their lives as they feel that they have someone who cares for them and would be with them in times of need.

To help the orphans to cope up with their problems and become a fully functioning adult, we must address their psychological needs and physical needs. They should be given the proper care and facilities that will help build for them a prosperous future. In giving all these facilities their mental and psychological needs should not be overlooked. It should be kept in mind that a sound body also needs a sound mind. So their well being on a whole is prime important for overall development, one aspect should not be ignored or given priority over another.

The elders should be provided with proportionate medical services also. They should be given adequate facilities so that they can utilize their full potential in doing work that they like or they are capable of. They should be involved in activities that help them in being occupied and not being idle. This will add meaning to their lives and also increase their cognitive abilities. It will make them socially awakened individuals and this way they can also contribute to the society.

The main idea behind an orphanage is hope. It refers to a person's constant determination to realize their internal potential and to develop their inherent talents and capabilities. The theme 'Hope' is to give the children the optimism in life to help them cope with their problems and difficulties in the orphanage through acceptance and realisation.

The orphanage is build for the care and support of orphans so that they can cope with their problems and difficulties with the love and care that is provided to them at the orphanage. This

way they develop a sense of belonging to the orphanage and are caring with others. All the children need to be heard, and need to learn to express their feelings in the appropriate manner. At times, an orphans' emotional need may include assisting them to cope with a lot difficult circumstances.

Being aware of the behavioural pattern of orphans one can assist them in developing and help the vulnerable children with those behaviours and make them most conducive to healthy living. So, they need to be motivated and encouraged so that their inner resource can be brought to the fore. They should have hopes for the betterment of their future. And they should be continuously persuaded to work towards it and make the most out of the facilities given to them and develop their skills and get good education.



ANALYTICS

PROBLEMS FACED BY ELDERS AND ORPHANS

A. ELDERS

1. Health Issues

After adulthood the strength and senses decline @ 1% each year. The elderly get sick just like the youths. 40% of the elderly suffer from chronic disease like heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, arthritis etc. Because of poor economic conditions and biased doctors, the elderly refrain from seeking help. In addition the elderly also face the following problems

- Physical and mental side effects of loneliness in the elderly
- Hardening of the arteries
- High blood pressure
- Depression
- High cortisol levels
- Memory problems

2. Life Situation

As we get old, the accumulation of all our experiences in life makes our thinking to be more defensive because of which we take into consideration lots of negative aspects in life and this in turn can lead to depression. Especially, in most of the cases loss of a spouse is the reason of their gloominess as at the age of sixty-five 20% of men and 50% of women are widowed.

Because an old person does not cannot actively involve themselves in any work they utilize most of their time in thinking about a lot of things. An elder's brain should not be consumed by negative thoughts and instead they should be occupied in some activity or another and not be idle. It would not be wrong to say that the elderly are still able to learn new skills.

3. Adjusting to Old Age

The quality of life of an elder diminishes as they lose control of their environment. It is very important for old people to remain active in their live and in their community to maintain their happiness.

4. Changes in Mental Function

The mind of an elder person is smart but it is in a different way. The elderly excel in crystallized intelligence which is the ability to use knowledge in appropriate situations whereas the youth excel in fluid intelligence where abstract thinking allows for new ideas to be created.

5. Senile Dementia

- Only a small percent of people develop senile dementia.
- In senile dementia people's cognitive thought deteriorates.
- The most common form that affects over 4 million people is Alzheimer's disease.

6. Family systems

In India, the joint family system was prevalent in which the elderly enjoyed a very respectable position. But now with the fragmentation of the joint families into nuclear units the respectable position which the elderly enjoyed earlier has also battered. In a lot of homes it is seen that if there are two sons then the parents have to stay with each son for equal period of time and this way the sons divide their burden amongst them till the death of their parents. Their old parents are burden to them both physically and economically. These children forget that these old people are the same parents who have made a lot of sacrifices for their children and had always strived to give the best to their children no matter how many problems they faced in bringing them up. And if the elderly are well off economically and have a healthy bank balance then there is a fight among the children to keep their parents with them.

How much ever unbelievable it sounds but it is a fact that there are a lot of people who abandon their old parents and they are left to die as destitute. This has led to the mushrooming of old age homes in India. Actually, old age homes should be only for those types of elders who do not have anyone to look after them in their old age. None of their family members or relatives is alive

to take care of them. But it is a very sad reality that this is not a reason for the old to live in such homes. Rather it has become a place where people who are unwilling to take care of their old parents and have no time for them leave them here so that they can avoid taking their responsibility.

So, because of this thinking the parents who are unwilling to part with their family and their children feel that they have come to a jail or a hospital and so old age homes becomes a bane for them. And it is a blessing for their children as they find it convenient to leave their parents in such homes once they get old. Nowadays, earning money has become the sole motive of all people. And to fulfil this desire, both the husband and wife have to go out and work. So, at home these old parents are left behind and are neglected as there is no one to take care of them.

This does not mean that both the husband and wife should not go out to work and one person should sit at home but it also does not mean that they should neglect their elders. What they should actually do is that they should try to balance their work and family responsibilities. And instead of putting their parents in old age homes, they can either hire a person to take care of their parents at home or they can make some other convenient arrangement suitable for their parents so that they have an active life and not feel neglected when their children are out in their offices.

They should never forget that their old parents are a treasure for them and their children. Their parents are the ones who forward all the traditions and culture to their grandchildren. The old people who have to live in the old age homes in spite of having children to take care of them go through severe mental trauma. They feel that they are unwanted by the society and unproductive.

Old age people in Joint family

Advantages

- The joint family system in India has been customary since ancient times and the elders in the family enjoy a very special position.
- The elderly are not only cared for but also enjoy the company of the other family members.
- The others in the family also benefit from their presence.
- Even today, elder people in joint families live conveniently due to the care and company of other family members.

Disadvantages

- In today's fast paced modern world the joint families are getting fragmented and they have proved to be difficult in formation.
- The joint families are diminishing, because of which, many veterans who traditionally lived in joint families (but now live in nuclear homes) are compelled to shift to old age homes.

Old age people in Nuclear family

Advantages

- The main reason for the creation of nuclear families is that there are a number of job opportunities available in the city.
- A nuclear family can be useful to elders. Also they can prove to be useful in such households.
- When both the husband and wife are working their children derive a lot of guidance and knowledge from their grandparents.
- In a big city, the grandparents can also find company in their grandchildren and vice versa.

Disadvantages

- Some elders require full time care which can be a little expensive.
- There is a generation gap between the grandchildren and grandparents due to which both of them may not understand each other and might end up lonely.
- A lot of people in nuclear families may be ready to spend enormous amount for the care of their elders or their expenses but they are unable to devote their time to them.
- The emotional support that they actually need is not provided to them and this may cause their relation gaps to widen.

7. Society

Rejecting society, alienating families and non supportive community leads to depression and anxiety. Psychology states isolation from the society decreases cognitive abilities and leads to decline in episodic memory performance in elders. The measures taken for the quality of living for the abandoned is hence not sufficient.

A lot of people because of various reasons such as migration, nuclear families, or due to their egocentric, egotistical and selfish nature tend to forsake their own parents who took care and nurtured them during their tender ages of life. A lot of people end up abandoning their parents at

leave them at old age homes. Considering both the cases, we could infer that they both lack a mutual feeling and that is deep affection, warmth, attachment love, care and guidance. Old age is the closing period of the life span of a human being.

Old age is a period when people regress from their previous more desirable phase or times of 'usefulness'. Old age is considered as a curse in our society as it is associated with deterioration of all physical and psychological aspects and isolation from social and economic and other activities.

In India, the elderly population is continuously increasing and also the problems faced by these people are increasing simultaneously so also the number of people in old age homes is furthermore increasing. Nowadays it is seen that most of the parents are now deciding to live in old age homes rather than living with their children. As these people have to face the problems like lack of care, emotional support and economic support from the family.

In our Indian culture the status of the parents is equated with that of God. It is a moral duty of the children to take care of their parents. But nowadays what we are witnessing in our society is that the children are unwilling to take care of their parents. They do not want to spend their hard earned money on their old parents. They treat their parents as aliens and they avoid sharing an emotional bond with them.

These people forget that the foundation of their life was built up by their parents. They forget that they have a moral and ethical duty towards their parents. But because of the fast paced life and industrialization people have money oriented minds and they run behind money so they have no time to look after their parents and care for them. These people have a very busy schedule and so as a consequence the elders in their family get neglected. At this vulnerable age everyone needs some kind of support.

8. Depression

Depression is the most prevalent mental health concern among elderly population. It should not be considered as a normal part of aging. It can be treated in 80% of the cases by providing appropriate attention and therapy. There are many factors that contribute to depression in the elderly. Some of them are enumerated below.

- a. Physiological factors are:

- Altered sleeping patterns
- Poor nutrition
- Acute or chronic pain
- Serious illness such as stroke, cancer, Parkinson's etc.

b. Situational factors are:

- Death of a spouse
- Divorce or separation
- Trauma
- Isolation
- Life altering injury eg. hip fracture etc.
- Substance abuse

9. Loneliness

A lot of elders have to face loneliness and isolation in their old age from their families and the society. Loneliness may lead to depression and adverse health consequences.

10. Disrespected and undervalued:

Older people are not perceived as valued citizens in society and they do not receive the respect that they deserve. As one age, less respect is received from the society and many times people do not recognise the valuable contribution that many elders have made to society. They are considered as worthless and as having no value.

ORPHANS

1. Social problems

The social problem faced by the orphans is firstly the death of their parents due to which at a young age they are introduced to a major and impactful change in their life. This change may also make them degrade from financially well off family to a less financially stable relative's home. They may also be separated from their siblings which could also further add to their woes as they are already dealing with the loss of their parents and then their only family left that is their siblings are also taken away from them without due considerations of their needs.

Another problem they face due to the depreciation in their financial status is that they are unable to obtain proper education because of lack of school fees. Those orphans who choose not to move in with their relatives or those who do not have any other relative to go to may be forced to live on their own. All these changes can easily affect physical and psychological well-being of a vulnerable child.

They can be cause a lot of stress in a child as they pose new demands in their life. Many children may find it difficult to adapt to the new changes in their lifestyle. It is to be considered that it is not the social change that causes psychological problems but it is the failure of the person to adapt to social change that causes psychological problems.

2. Locus of control

The notion of 'locus of control' means the relationship between the environment and a person's assessment of their own ability to deal with it and to adjust their behaviour accordingly. Locus of control has dual scope one is external and the other is internal.

The external locus of control means that a person's life is controlled by external factors like luck, fate and nature. Those people who are externally oriented or 'externals' do not consider themselves as responsible for what happens in their lives but they just readily accept what happens in their life. *The people, who look from this perspective, believe that they are helpless and they leave themselves at the mercy of the environment.*

The internal locus of control means the ability to envisage environmental events and to respond to it appropriately and calculatively. Those people who are internally oriented or 'internals' feel that they have the ability to control events that happen in their life and the

consequential behaviour. Therefore, they believe that they are in control of their own fate and their own life. *The people who look from this perspective, believe that they have the ability to do something that gives rise to the idea of perceived control.*

Locus of control in relation to orphans

This notion of 'locus of control' applies to orphans in the sense that most orphans are at risk of being threatened by potent and collective social changes which are more often negative in their lives and over these changes they have zero personal control. These children have to deal with continuous adverse circumstances which make their life to appear to them to be beyond their control. This produces a feeling of helplessness and failure of hope and it also diminishes the child's will power.

Since that have faced the death of their parents it makes them vulnerable to physical and psychological risks. The feeling of helplessness can prove to be very costly and psychological well-being may be at risk. This may be reflected in a child by their lack of involvement and liveliness in social and school activities. And emotionally, it is reflected by sadness and depression and their moodiness. The effects of death and losing their loves ones may not always be negative.

There are certain positive effects also as it may so happen that a child moves from a poor family to an economically richer one and this change in circumstances may have a positive impact on them. Some children who are fostered may be motivated to prove their worth to their new families and to win their support and they may be encouraged to work hard to have a better future. Children who are made to live on their own as they have no family left behind may also behave more responsibly out of their basic instincts to survive and this depends from person to person.

3. Adjustment and depression:

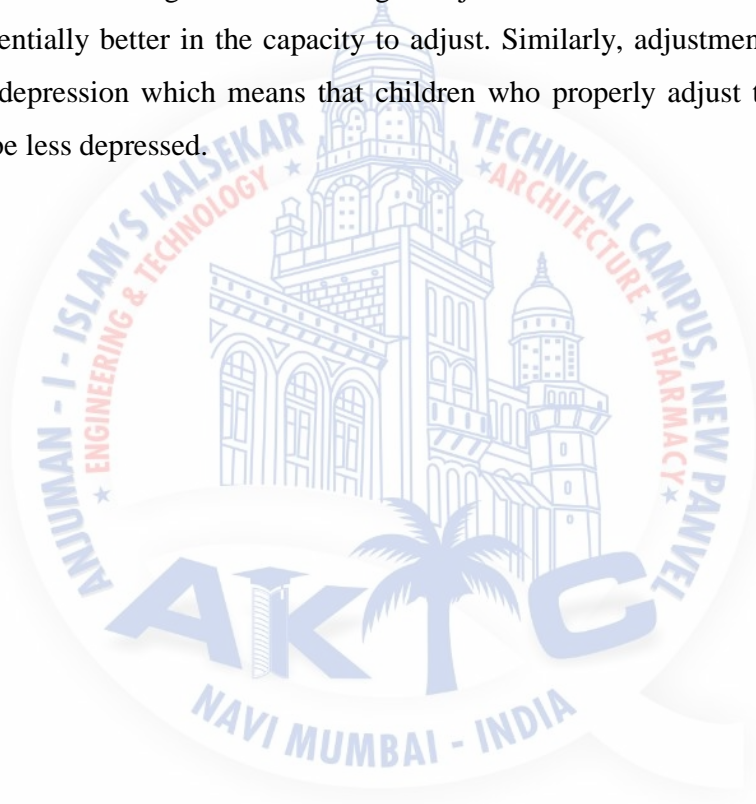
Locus of control is important to cope from stress and related problems. The 'internals' tend to adopt a problem-solving strategy when faced with stress, while the externals tend to react more emotionally. Because of the difference in their perception the internals are able to forget about their disappointments move forward but the 'externals' continue to carry their disappointments and failures into their future and this leads to their being always depressed.

4. Psychological well-being (mental health):

Mental health requires five main elements:

- Effective well-being or happiness
- Competence
- Internal locus of control
- Aspiration or desire
- Integrated functioning or adjustment

These five elements are interrelated. Therefore, internal locus of control should positively correlate with integrated functioning or adjustment and children who have internal locus of control are potentially better in the capacity to adjust. Similarly, adjustment should also negatively correlate with depression which means that children who properly adjust to their environment are most likely to be less depressed.



NEED OF SEPARATE HOMES

Recently our social and economic structures are changing rapidly which has serious implications on the living of the elderly people. Likewise the numbers of abandoned children are also on the rise which has created a lot of issues in their personal growth and development. Family structures and value systems of the society are also changing drastically in the present trends of globalization, urbanization, migrations. There is an increase in concepts of nuclear family, limited number of children, increasing life expectancy, separations of parents and children etc. Today caring for the elderly at home has become out of the question for their families. Also, a lot of couples do not want to raise a child and take responsibility due to the demands of their modern lifestyle or their financial capacity.

Urban cities are considered as meeting places where people from diverse backdrop meet and are integrated yet, the people in these cities are unfamiliar and ignorant of each other. Due to industrialization and urbanization there is a distinct change in the social values and family systems too. The concept of nuclear family, migration and adjustment issues in these families have given rise to isolation of the elderly in the society.

Today's life style has made the youngsters so busy in life that there is no time to spend with family or your grandparents. This is the story of every home. Even though you have a great love and affection towards you parents and grandparents you won't get a sufficient time to express, or care them or help them when they are in need.

Poverty, corruption, difficult adoption procedure, HIV/AIDS and other diseases, war and natural calamities render innocent children parentless. They lose their near and dear ones. Even their relatives are not ready to take care of them. They have to face a lot of problems like depression, assault, harassment. Today, crimes against children are also on a rise. It is the need of the day to provide them with not just a shelter but a place where all their psychological and physical needs should be met.

To ensure proper physiological and psychological development of a child and to tackle various cognitive issues and the proper care for the elderly, these ideas of separate elderly housing and orphanages have become vitally important in the society to cater to their varied needs.

For the elderly & senior people this is very important issue because they need good medical care & attention. There are many reasons for which people look for old age homes or retirement care homes some of these reasons are migration or that their children are located

elsewhere due to their work or their children have no time for their elders or neglect them or they have some or the other family problems etc.

But today the concept of the old age homes and orphanages has become quite infamous. This is all for a lot of wrong reasons. People should break the stereotypical mindset about such places and understand that there should not be any stigma attached to the residents of old age homes and orphanages and remember that they do not require our pity.

ADVANTAGES OF OLD AGE HOMES

- The senior citizens who are destitute or are unable to settle with their respective families can stay at homes meant for old age people.
- These homes provide them with all health care facilities and entertainment facilities as well.
- These are a safe shelter for senior citizens who have nobody to take care of or for those who do not have a place to stay.
- In these homes, no one imposes the residents with any forced duties or responsibilities.
- They are not forced to do any work for their livelihood.
- It provides an atmosphere, for its residents to pursue their hobbies in full flow.
- The residents do not spend too much money here as they do not have any materialistic expectation or needs, everything is provided for.
- They have full freedom to participate in their religious activities.
- They are also given facilities for recreation, entertainment and library for the sole purpose of the senior citizens.
- These places also provide access to telephones and other forms of communication so that the residents can keep in touch with their families and loved ones.
- The old age homes also provide yoga classes to senior citizens.
- Old age homes also provide good services and good behaviour of the staff.
- The residents can also enjoy palatable and wholesome food.
- These old age homes have special medical facilities for senior citizens such as mobile health care systems, nurses, attendants, ambulances, etc so that they can live a healthy life and filling life

DISADVANTAGES OF OLD AGE HOMES

- Custodial living
- Limited choice of homes and limited personalization
- Unfamiliar surroundings.
- Loneliness and loss of contact with neighbors and old friends.
- Emotional effects
- Feeling of rejection from family and society
- Loss of independence
- Lack of privacy for some elders
- Small living space as compared to the coziness of a home
- Quality of care may be low
- Health and mental issues due to unfavourable environment

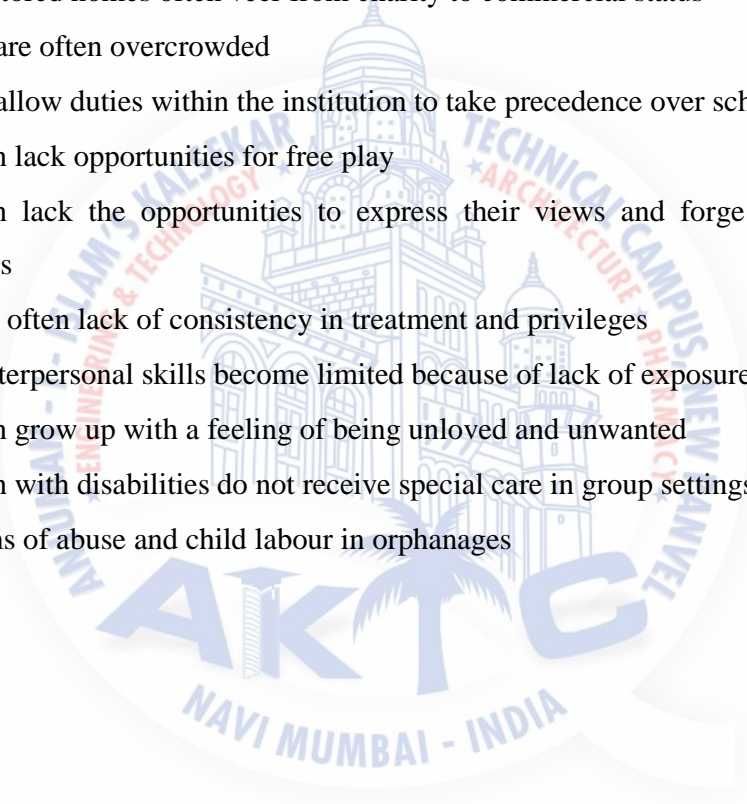
ADVANTAGES OF ORPHANAGES

Orphanages are a very important part of our society. A lot of children find themselves in situations where they don't have parents or relatives to take care of them. It may be due to a lot of reasons but the effected party are the innocent kids as they have nowhere to go and no way to get proper care that they need. That is why orphanages are so significant, as they create an environment where kids are taken care of. But their care should not be taken just in the way of basic necessities but in the way of their overall development. In an orphanage, they can have the sort of love and compassion that they need from a family environment as well as a good education for a bright future.

DISAVANTAGES OF ORPHANAGES

- Poor management
- Low child-caretaker ratio (No personal touch)
- Unqualified child care personnel
- Lack of proper facilities like bed, books, food, medication etc.
- Failure to comply with the minimum standards for the operation of orphanages

- Orphanages often limit contact with family and community
- Children living in Homes are stigmatized by the larger society
- They do not develop social networks in their community
- Their right to privacy is invaded
- Ethnic and religious identities are compromised as minorities are brought up in the belief system of the majority
- Homes are unable to respond to the psychological needs and development needs of children
- Unmonitored homes often veer from charity to commercial status
- Homes are often overcrowded
- Homes allow duties within the institution to take precedence over schoolwork
- Children lack opportunities for free play
- Children lack the opportunities to express their views and forge their individual identities
- There is often lack of consistency in treatment and privileges
- Their interpersonal skills become limited because of lack of exposure to daily life
- Children grow up with a feeling of being unloved and unwanted
- Children with disabilities do not receive special care in group settings
- Problems of abuse and child labour in orphanages



PROBLEMS FACED IN OLD AGE HOMES AND ORPHANAGES

It is imperative to mention the problems relating to old age homes and orphanages because if there is any unfavourable condition designed for the inmates it will affect the overall growth of a human being. Institutional based living provides a custodial life, routine living unlike family living. It suppresses individuality, initiative and independence. It meets one's need on mass production basis whereas every individual has his own special needs. In this case the ratio of each member to staff is too large to develop close personal touch.

Approach of a mother and father cannot be provided which is a vital part of development. Babies are placed in separate department. Boys and girls are separate. Old people are in separate institutes. All are in separate environments isolated and abandoned. These arrangements lead to emotional, personal and social problems. A normal child receives the support of his family, friends, teachers and also the society which helps in their overall developments.

The main problem in such institutions is that they do not pay careful attention to the intrinsic capabilities of the child. No separate attention is given to the child keeping in mind that every child is unique and has special abilities and different needs. On the other hand elders face social isolation due to gradual disappearance of the near and dear ones.

OLD AGE HOMES

In old age homes, unfavourable conditions affect the well-being of elders. Institutional based living provides a custodial life, the residents feel that they are in a kind of a jail or a hospital. It suppresses their independence, individuality and initiative. It is to be noted that every individual has their own special needs but in an old-age home group need is more important than individual need. In these places the member to staff ratio is too large to develop close personal approach. Seniors have to face social isolation due to gradual ignorance by the near and dear ones.

They also face a lot of other problems like rejection from society, alienation from families and non supportive community which leads to depression and anxiety. This increases psychological problems due to isolation which results in decrease in cognitive abilities and decline in episodic memory performance. Thus, the measures taken for the quality of living of the abandoned is insufficient. It has been observed that physical diseases, psychological illness and adjustment problems are quite common during this phase of life.

The theme of this age period is loss, which may be recognized by loss of physical abilities, loss of intellectual processes, loss of work role, retirement, loss of intimate ties such as death of spouse, friends and other acquaintances. Depression is common in the elderly and is a major health problem. It is but natural for them to be so as they leave their own homes where they have built their memories for a stranger place that lacks in all these memories. It is obvious for them to fear such places as it is associated to be a step prior to death. Knowing that they will never be able to get back to their own homes, it can be deemed true in their minds.

The main problem that they faced here is loneliness as they have no one familiar near them. Only a few residents' families come to visit them and even if they do they visit after long intervals and this happens very rarely. The senior citizens enter these homes and feel loss of their freedom. Many also see it as the end of their lives or they think it is a period before death. In such cases they even bid goodbye to their self-esteem and worth. They just live their lives monotonously and in a scheduled way.

The missing factor in these places is freedom. Majorly, because the management is profit driven, so, patient care takes a back seat. The employees at these places are inadequately trained, they have a low pay and not usually overworked or are not treated well. In these old age homes there is sometimes a lack of proper facilities and also lack of caretakers to take care of the elderly persons. So, they are left alone and there is no body to take care of them at this age.

ORPHANAGE

It is a fact that in an orphanage the children cannot be provided with the love and care of a mother and father which is actually very vital for their development. Infants are kept in separate department and girls and boys and girls are separate. Old people are kept in separate institutes. All are in separate environments isolated and abandoned. These arrangement leads to emotional, personal and social problems.

A normal child grows in the interlinked environments of home, school and community. These communities offer variety of opportunities of various sided developments. Psychological study shows that due to restricted environments in these institutions children shows that there is a marked drop in development quotients and lack in factors like creativity, fluency, flexibility, originality and elaboration, lack of decision making. There is a great deficiency in the imaginative and creative power as well.

1. Environmental problems:

The children in orphanages experience numerous emotional problems as they are not given any emotional support in these institutions. This is also because of the reason that people believe that children do not face emotional problems and so they do not receive attention from adults.

Also psychological problems are not always apparent in a child many adults who are in charge of these orphans are unable to identify them. Even where a psychological problem is identified in a child, there is lack of knowledge of how to handle it aptly. So, since they lack the proper knowledge to handle such cases they punish the children for exhibiting any negative emotions or sentiment.

Such a type of treatment and lack of understanding shown towards them is an addition to their pain and problems. The person in charge of these children are not given proper training to help them identify the psychological and social problems faced by these children and how to offer them individual attention.

2. Unpleasantly Feeling:

The children who stay at orphanages have to often encounter some problems during their stay in the orphanage. So they have to taste certain unpleasant feelings, they are the negative experiences that they face by the challenges and problems stumbled upon by them in the orphanage. It also includes issues relating to psychological well being or a feeling of being safe and secure and respected by other people, as well as being able to survive in life's events.

3. Uncomfortable Situation:

The children also have to come across certain uncomfortable situations which are exhibited from their responses such as being unhappy and that they don't gel well with their guardians or are quite shy and withdrawn during the unpleasantly feeling process.

4. Inexpediency Feeling:

It also happens that the children feel inexpediency and sometimes they are depressed, feel dissatisfy, feel sad or confused. The children also don't open up about their feeling or emotions and keep a lot of things to themselves. And hence, they have to face agony and inexpediency themselves.

CONCEPT OF MERGING

The concept of merging an old age home and an orphanage has stemmed from the fact that the needs of the elderly and the parentless children are the same. Both need proper care and attention and a loving environment. Both are more or less abandoned and isolated from the society. As there is no age diversity in these institutions based living, these age groups feel isolated from the rest of the world.

In a settlement where there is a single age population, lack of activities and interaction affects the cognitive related declines of an elderly person and the overall appropriate development of a child. By establishing a diverse community, there is a greater opportunity for forming and keeping friendships and companionship which generates strong community relations.

Social Interaction is one of the most basic ways to create social exchange, recreational activities, and development of a relationship through knowledge, ideas, thoughts, etc. Lack in such community based environment, asserts upon the unison of the two age groups as they have similar demands of love and care which they can provide each other with necessary support.

If a place is created that will encourage interaction of the diverse age groups the community has a greater chance to co-exist. Social exchange eliminates depression in the elderly by allowing them to interact, share problems, life experiences, etc and in this case of unison of age groups can be a boon to the parentless and serve as a platform for their development. Hence, social interaction should not be for specific groups only.

Children and young adults can form a unique relationship and they can also help each other and provide each other with what they lack. Individual can retain their cognitive performances by getting involved in cognitive demanding activities with someone who is reliable source of attention and affection. An improved socio-emotional environment and an opportunity to develop elderly-child relationships will produce more advanced development, physical growth and functioning of mental abilities, which reflect a more positive relationship in the society.

As stated earlier, these senior housing, nursing homes, orphanages, etc are becoming more similar to miniature hospitals and institution based living. A very crucially important aspect of social involvement in the society has been neglected while providing shelter and taking care of the medical aids of these age groups. Hence, they have a great disconnect with its surrounding context and are currently associated with isolation and dependency. This has created a negative view of these places in the minds of the society.

Hence, today people fear the idea of living within an aging complex. People want a place to live and not a place to die. Hence, abandoned children need to be integrated in a loving family like environment where they are nurtured and supported to develop strong bonds with family and society. A person should feel that they are moving into another home rather than a place to seek help or a place to die.

Also with the elderly population growing so rapidly these age groups need to be brought into light about the problems and development crisis related to these age groups due to isolation, dependency and negligence in the society, there needs to be further attention paid to the question of how to support a group of people who are in need of proper assisted living.

These communities need to hold an identity that is appealing for different uses and for people of different ages to increase interaction and independence. Bringing people to the assisted living community where interaction occurs can greatly increase the mental health of the residents, development in the approach life of a child and reduce feeling of loneliness and isolation from the surrounding and the community.

Benefits of merging old age homes and orphanage:

- Provides appropriate guidance
- Reduces psychological pain
- Diminishes feeling of emptiness
- Diminishes feeling of being unwanted
- Act as supportive pillars to each other
- Caters to emotional needs
- Provides love and Care
- Improves quality of life
- Inculcates social and family values

ARCHITECTURAL ISSUE

INTERACTION

“Man is by nature a social animal”

-Aristotle

Human lives contribute with physical and psychological efforts to maintain the unity of the society. By social interaction, man can gather information about current events and at the same time, this kind of social interaction can attract people with the same moral values, norms and interests. It provides an opportunity for them to build relationships and share their experiences and opinions about common subjects. Social interaction also encourages people to comfort others who have problems or any unsolved matters.

1. OLD AGE

Interaction with older people can take place either in a personal context or it can be in an educational or professional domain. The levels of contact in terms of frequency and intimacy can be different. Many people believe that increasing contact with older people results in improving of perceptions of older people and ageing and it can also develop positive attitude and help acquire more accurate knowledge about aging. It is because the perceptions of elders are more refined due to the years of experience that they have gained in life.

Interaction and contact between the old and young people allows the latter to learn about healthy ageing, to break stereotypes and see beyond the rigid prejudices that have been created. It helps them learn the positive qualities of older people.

A healthy integrated society with interaction between young, middle aged and older people helps in encouraging a sense of respect and liking for each other. It also helps in the valuing of older persons.

Interaction and contact with elders can, in an immediate and sustained way,

- improves attitudes and beliefs about ageing

- improving attitudes and perceptions of older people
- counter negative stereotypes
- result in a more positive outlook
- built stable and enduring relationships
- increase familiarity and personal knowledge

In a study, it was discovered that people who communicated regularly with elders had more positive attitudes and less negative attitudes, and showed less anti-ageing bias than those who communicated rarely. If there is consistent, structured social interaction between the age groups then it can help minimize the differences between them.

2. ORPHANS

Interaction forms the heart of development of a child's potential and learning. Interacting and playing with both peers and adults gives an immense amount of learning opportunities to young children. Even the infants and toddlers reap the cognitive and emotional benefits of interacting with others. A proper socially interactive environment will help children develop strong language skills, creativity, social intelligence, and confidence.

The benefits of interaction that can be seen in children are as follows:

- Language Development
- Developing Communication Skills or Social Skills
- Good creativity and Imagination
- Understanding the Listener and Problem-Solving
- Makes one Empathizing
- Reading Social Cues (Non-verbal Communication)
- Development of Self-Esteem
- Learning to Work with Others
- Building Friendships and Relationships

However, some of the best opportunities for children in learning through social interaction is during play. Orphanages can benefit children by providing them more opportunities for open-ended play, so that they can choose and make friends, and learn to communicate with adults. Also as children play together in a supervised learning environment, they tend to understand better, the appropriate tactics for working well with others. As the children do not have innate problem solving and conflict resolution skills at tender ages, social interactions can be helpful for them to make new friendships that will be necessary for building confidence and self-esteem



INDEPENDENCE

1. ELDERS

Regardless of age, each individual strives to achieve and enjoy independence. From infancy till adulthood everyone is taught to care of themselves. And after growing, the adults teach their children the value of doing things for themselves. The result doing things on themselves is that success, happiness and a lot of other things can be achieved in life. Independence is instilled in every individual since birth and it remains with them throughout life. And this desire to be independent does not diminish with age and instead it becomes more important to senior citizens.

The importance of being independent is twofold for seniors. Firstly, seniors feel that independence is the only thing they can control as certain aspects of their life change with age. Secondly, maintaining independence promotes a sense of achievement in them and it also creates a sense of self-worth and well-being in a lot of elders.

It can be often seen that a lot of elders are able to live independently with little or no help at all. However, some elders do need assistance for reason of their physical or mental limitations that come with aging. In this case, what elders need is '*interactive caregiving*' which means that they are not made fully dependant on a caretaker to perform all their duties instead they are involved in daily activities and duties, dependent on the their capabilities.

Some elders are able to help with house cleaning, cooking, grocery shopping and other duties. So they should be encouraged to do such activities. Apart from these tasks they should engage in other activities such as playing games, going for walks, eating meals together, artistic works, handicraft, stitching etc or simply engaging in lively conversations.

This fosters a sense of purpose in the life of elders. They do not feel that they are a burden on the society or on any other person. This also enables the elderly to have a sense of accomplishment and it helps in maintaining the very essence of independence. This is not a difficult concept and with a little help and encouragement the goal of independence can be achieved.

2. ORPHANS

The tool of education can contribute to make significant improvements in the lives of orphans and it also makes them independent in their future. If the orphans are provided opportunities

to learn and gain knowledge which is both formal and informal, it can provide them with a chance to develop age-appropriate and gender sensitive life skills. Orphanages can serve as information resource centres which can meet the broader needs of vulnerable age groups and make them well equipped for their life ahead. Despite these benefits that education has to offer, millions of vulnerable children lack even the basic education they require to fulfil their potential.

It should be ensured that orphans and vulnerable children acquire technical and vocational skills so that it is easier for them to enter the labour market. A lot of researches have highlighted the benefits of vocational training over academic training especially in terms of increased employment and earnings. If orphans are given technical or vocational training it will increase their employability in the dynamic jobs market.



ISOLATION

1. ELDERS

Isolation by the family and near ones

In modern households, the people are so busy in their life that they fail to realize their responsibilities and are so much engrossed in their personal lives that they feel it a burden to keep the parents with them. They feel that their old parents are interference in their personal lives and so a lot of people do not prefer to keep their parents with them. In Indian households especially there is a lot of sourness and ego clashes between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law which causes so much stress in the house and the situation becomes so worst that they cannot live together. The new generation has turned out to be more materialistic and they seem to have lost their patience so their attitude towards their parents is changing.

The reasons for the abandonment of the elders are as follows:

- Migration
- Fragmentation of joint families
- Changes in Life style
- Adjustment issues
- Unwillingness to take care of elders
- Busy schedule and lack of time

The reasons why some of the elders do want wish to reside with their children are as follows:

- Need for a secure place
- Socializing to finding the right companion
- Facing loneliness leading to withdrawal symptoms
- Financial independence
- Need for independence as they do not want to give up the responsibility to children
- Incapacity to look after themselves
- On hand medical care especially during an emergency
- Difficulty to adjust

- Different lifestyle

Isolation by the society

Isolation by the society or social exclusion means the marginalisation of an individual or group of individuals from mainstream society. According to Help Age International (2000), the social exclusion of older people is closely related to negative social and personal attitudes that interpret ageing as a state of diminished capacities. Elders are marginalized by exclusion from equal opportunity in a lot of things like employment, politics, community and recreational activity.

There are seven different dimensions of social exclusion. They are:

- social relationships
- cultural and leisure activities
- civic activities
- access to basic services
- neighbourhood exclusion
- financial products like bank account, pension etc.
- material goods like consumer durables and other things

The elders who are 60 years and above have to face a lot of exclusion in respect of social relationships. Those who experienced the maximum exclusions are the oldest-old group i.e. aged 80 years and above or those who are living alone without any near ones, or those who are having no children or relatives, having poor health or a low income etc. Older people have an increased risk of exclusion from basic services and goods and also regular civic activities.

Social exclusion is linked with an individual's self-rated quality of life. Social involvement of the older person is essential so that they can attain a better quality of life.

2. ORPHANS

Social isolation is a condition in which people have very little interaction with others. We do not need science to prove the importance of a mother's love. Early maltreatment in terms of isolation can derail a child's development. If small children are left in their cribs, simply being fed and changed without individualized affection; it will cause damage to the child, even if the orphanage was clean and well-run. It is seen in many orphanages that children developed autistic-like behaviours, repetitively rocking or banging their heads. Some orphans are cold and withdrawn or

indiscriminately affectionate. Their growth is not like normal infants. They develop problems with attention and comprehension.

The lack of a secure attachment with any person in the early years has detrimental physical and mental health consequences in the later life. It may also have a long-lasting effect on the individual. There is a need to intervene early in life of a child to prevent long-term damage. The problems that stems from the isolation and neglect of orphans are poor control, social withdrawal, problems with coping, expressing emotions, low self-esteem, and difficult behaviours such as mood swings, tantrums, emotional blackmail, poor intelligence and academical achievement.



INSTITUTIONALIZATION

1. OLD AGE

It is true that even the best equipped facilities and the most skilled staff may not be able to offer the same level of comfort and personal care that the senior may find with their family or in their own home. Isolation from family members one's social circle can have a negative psychological impact on the elderly and can also lead to depression or worsening of an existing ailment. The decision to place the elderly in an old age home may fracture the family even if it was the choice of the senior themselves. However, the disadvantages are highly variable as it depends on the individual situation, the physical and mental state of the senior and the facility.

It is to be noted that, if the facility provided to them works on the foundation of an institution based living it may lead to a more complex environment for the elder, whereas if the foundation of the facilities provided to them is community based living then they may experience a more home like environment with independence and interaction which is the essence of this research. The elders who experience institutional based setting express shows signs that a sense of trust is lost in them and they start feeling like there is no one upon whom they can depend. They start distancing themselves from others and the society. One can also see a whole cluster of factors that significantly differentiates the institutionalized group from the community group.

A number of studies have indicated that individuals living in an institutional setting have to face some problems like anxiety and depression, high emotional reactivity, a sense of helplessness and powerlessness, low self-esteem, withdrawal society and some signs of ego disorganization. It is seen in elders living in institutional based environment that they face memory loss their orientation to reality decreases, and preoccupation with the body and its functioning is intensified. In sharp contrast to the community group, the institutionalized elders show a radical decrease in the nature of relationships to other human beings. The intimacy and mutuality of family ties are categorically weaker for the institutionalized groups than for the community based living group.

2. ORPHANS

There are many profound problems among the children who have seen neglect and isolation early in life and instead of a home care environment they are put into an institution based setting. Institutionalized children have to face delay in cognitive function, motor development and language. They experience deficits in socio-emotional behaviours and experienced more psychiatric disorders than community based living. *A history of institutionalization significantly affects the brain growth.* With millions of children growing up in similar conditions, this is a worldwide public health issue.

They institutionalized children show patters of delayed development of theory of mind, the ability to understand the mental state of others. A lot of such kids struggle to regulate and express their emotions and so they often suffer from high anxiety, mood disorders, behaviour problems and post-traumatic stress disorder. These kids tend to have difficulty with executive functions such as cognitive flexibility, inhibitory control and working memory. Still, a lot of people blame the pre-existing problems that had led to the isolation of these children as the cause of these problems and not institutionalization.

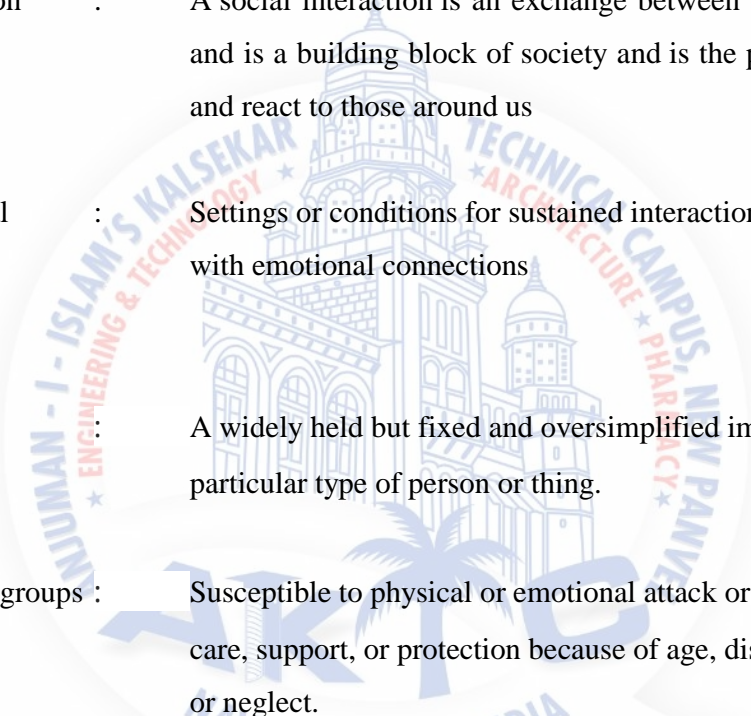
A study suggested that children who are living or were living in an institutionalized setting show signs of indiscriminate friendliness. Especially for post-institutionalized children friendliness is an important coping technique in their socially starved early lives. Kids in an institutionalization setting with indiscriminate friendliness indicated an attachment disorder that prevented them from forming healthy connections with adult caregivers. This can be explained by the behavior a child which apparently appears confused in the presence of a caregiver, for instance, sometimes the child approaches the caregiver for comfort, and other times shows resistance. This is due to a disrupted cortisol pattern (Cortisol is commonly known as stress hormone). This study also pointed out that unregulated cortisol was not associated with physical or sexual abuse, but with neglect and isolation early in life. The cortisol patterns are changeable.

So, it becomes worse if the traumatic child have to live in an institution based living but it can be changed by giving responsive care to the child in an ideal community type setting where the child gets a home-like feeling.

LITERATURE REVIEW**DEFINITION AND DESCRIPTION**

Ageism	:	Prejudice or discrimination on the grounds of a person's age.
Aging	:	The process of growing old.
Alzheimer's disease	:	Progressive mental deterioration that can occur in middle or old age due to generalized degeneration of the brain. It is the commonest cause of premature senility.
Assisted living	:	Housing for elderly or disabled people that provides nursing care, housekeeping, and prepared meals as needed.
Cognition	:	The mental action or process of acquiring knowledge and understanding through thought, experience, and the senses.
Decrement	:	A reduction or diminution.
Emotion	:	A natural instinctive state of mind deriving from one's circumstances, mood, or relationships with others.
Health	:	The state of being free from illness or injury.
High cortisol levels	:	A high level of cortisol in the blood can mean <i>Cushing's syndrome</i> , a disorder that can be caused by overactive adrenal glands, an adrenal gland tumor, some types of cancer, or long-term use of corticosteroids.

Independence	:	The state of being Free from outside control; not depending on another's authority.
Interaction	:	Communication or direct involvement with someone or something.
Migration	:	Movement of people to a new area or country in order to find work or better living conditions.
Miniature hospitals	:	An institution that is a small replica or model of a hospital.
Old age	:	The later part of normal life or the state of being old.
Orphan	:	A child whose parents are dead
Orphanage	:	A residential institution for the care and education of orphans.
Parkinson's Disease	:	A progressive disease of the nervous system marked by tremor, muscular rigidity, and slow, imprecise movement, chiefly affecting middle-aged and elderly people. It is associated with degeneration of the basal ganglia of the brain and a deficiency of the neurotransmitter dopamine
Perspective	:	A particular attitude toward or way of regarding something; a point of view.
Psychology	:	The mental and emotional factors governing a situation or activity.
Reactive attachment disorder	:	A psychological disorder attributed to inadequate attachment to the mother (or other principal caregiver) during infancy; (more widely) a failure to develop emotional attachments in the usual or expected manner



The AIKTC logo is a circular emblem with a central illustration of a building with a dome and minaret. The text around the circle includes 'ISLAM'S KALSEKAR' at the top, 'ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY' on the left, 'TECHNICAL CAMPUS' on the right, and 'SAVI MUMBAI - INDIA' at the bottom. The acronym 'AIKTC' is prominently displayed in the center of the circle.

Security	:	The state of feeling safe, stable, and free from fear or anxiety.
Senescence	:	The condition or process of deterioration with age.
Senile Dementia	:	Severe mental deterioration in old age, characterized by loss of memory and control of bodily functions.
Social interaction	:	A social interaction is an exchange between two or more individuals and is a building block of society and is the process by which we act and react to those around us
Socio-emotional Environment	:	Settings or conditions for sustained interactions with emotional connections
Stereotype	:	A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.
Vulnerable age groups	:	Susceptible to physical or emotional attack or harm in need of special care, support, or protection because of age, disability, or risk of abuse or neglect.

ARTICLES



Senior citizens at Old Age Home wait to go home for Diwali

Meanwhile, all 150 students at the Blind Institute have returned home for Diwali.

Written by [Ifrah Mufti](#) | Chandigarh | Published: November 3, 2013 3:33 am



Report on Old Age Home submitted in HC

Amicus curiae Tanu Bedi on Tuesday submitted a report in the Punjab and Haryana High Court pertaining to problems faced by inmates of Old Age Home in Sector 15, Chandigarh.

Written by Express News Service | Chandigarh | Published: July 4, 2012 9:28 pm



Thrown out by son, couple knocks at Gandhi's doors

Driven out by their son and other family members and on the verge of committing suicide, an elderly couple has appealed to the Governor for help.

Written by Express News Service | Kolkata | Published: August 27, 2009 4:04 am



Senior citizen spends two nights in front of old age home, police wait and watch

After spending two nights on the streets in front of an old age home in the Model Town Extension area, a senior citizen who was found abandoned, was finally admitted in the civil hospital on Thursday.

Written by Anupam Bhagria | Ludhiana | Published: March 5, 2010 2:06 am

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Living with dignity: Old-age homes choice of the elderly (Feature, with images)

Fwire fwire Jun, 04 2014 00:00:57 IST

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IND Vs AUS | Oct 01, 2017 Live Coverage

AUS	1	0	0	2	19.3
	RUNS	WKTS	OVERS		

Guwahati/New Delhi, June 3 (IANS) "To live with dignity," was the simple, four-word response by 75-year-old Sharmila Borah when asked why she opted to move into an old age home here. No, she has not been abandoned by her children, nor was she living a life of penury. It's a choice Borah, like many other ageing and the elderly, are making to continue living in a dignified manner into the sunset of their lives.

9 Months Episode 4: Whether a pregnant mother can travel or have

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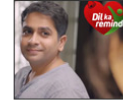
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People with more life skills tend to enjoy better health, less depression in old age: Study



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Delhi among least abusive cities towards elderly, Bengaluru worst for senior citizens: Report

New Delhi: Nearly 1 in every 2 elderly people faced abuse in public spaces across India and Delhi was among the least abusive cities, a report by HelpAge India has claimed.

According to the report, 'How India treats its elderly', 23 percent of the elderly in the national capital faced abuse as against 70 percent in Bengaluru, which recorded the maximum abuse, followed by 60 percent in Hyderabad, 59 percent in Guwahati, 52 percent in Kolkata, 49 percent in Chennai and 33 percent in Mumbai.

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Parents in New India: Abused, abandoned, betrayed

*(The following article was published on 13th July, 2011. On the World Elder Abuse Awareness Day we are republishing it. A new HelpAge India **report** which was made public yesterday stated that nearly 31 percent elderly face abuse even today.)*

Elder abuse is a bit like AIDS in India.

We know it's a big problem; we've even heard it's a crisis. But most of us, especially in middle class India, insist it doesn't happen in *our* families.

Oops, we lost grandma

Yet a nine-city **HelpAge India survey** of elders released last month claimed more than one-fifth of the elderly surveyed have experienced some kind of abuse or the other, usually from family members, especially *bahu-beta*. Bangalore tops the list, followed by Hyderabad. Physical abuse is the highest in Patna.

But most of our lives seem strangely untouched by it.



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Increase in crimes against senior citizens in Chennai forces them to shift to retirement homes

When her husband died 10 years ago, 70-year-old R Padma made a decision to live by herself. She hired a watchman to stand guard outside her house, shifted the bulk of her jewellery to the bank and stayed on in the house in Mylapore where she lived for over five decades. All that changed three months ago when her house was robbed.

Padma had gone to visit her children in the US. She had locked her house, and made sure that the watchman would stay there with his wife to take care of the belongings. When she came back, however, she was shocked to find that her house had been burgled, and her watchman and his wife were nowhere to be seen. "That was when I realised that I would never feel completely safe in my home, and I moved to a retirement community," Padma says. She now lives in a large senior citizen retirement home. "This was never something I ever considered, but I also do not want to live in constant fear for my life and my belongings," she explains.

Like Padma, a number of senior citizens feel vulnerable in their own homes. "Recently, there were three senior citizens who were murdered in their homes. At least two of them were done for gain, which makes me glad that I moved to a retirement home where I feel a lot safer," Padma says.

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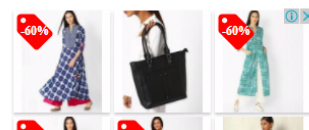
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Photos: Awaiting death and nirvana at Salvation House, Varanasi [Photos]

Parag Shinde Jul 25 2014 14:11:58 IST





Home > Cities > Chandigarh > In a first, two booked for abandoning mother, are on the run


In a first, two booked for abandoning mother, are on the run

The victim, Baljeet Kaur, a Phase 1 resident, retired from the Punjab Civil Secretariat as senior superintendent. She was thrown out of her home by her sons, both are at large.



Baljit Kaur's sons were not taking care of her and expelled her from home. (Express photo)

By: [Express News Service](#) | Chandigarh | Updated: September 28, 2017 6:23 am

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- 15 **3hrs** Shashi Shanker takes over as ONGC Chairman
- 1 **5mins** Ex-Maharashtra CM Narayan Rane launches new party
- 2 **31mins** People who misbehave on 'Bigg Boss' get no work: Salman Khan
- 3 **44mins** Saudi university to open driving school for women

MENU


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TAMIL NADU

'Need for focussed care ecosystem for the elderly'

 **STAFF REPORTER**

CHENNAI, SEPTEMBER 30, 2017 23:36 IST
UPDATED: SEPTEMBER 30, 2017 23:36 IST

STYLORI  EXPAND

THE HINDU

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60 to be senior citizen age limit

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

NEW DELHI, APRIL 23, 2017 21:25 IST
UPDATED: APRIL 23, 2017 21:25 IST

STYLORJ EXPAND



Several agencies manipulate criterion to deny benefits by adopting different age limits

The Union government wants its Ministries and departments and private agencies to adopt 60 as the age at the which a person is classified a senior citizen. This is to address anomalies in extending benefits to the elderly. The Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry is planning to bring in an amendment to the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and **Senior Citizens** Act, 2007, to implement this change.

The Act defines senior citizens as any person who is a citizen of India and has attained the age of “60 years and above”.

The phrase ‘... and above’ is being manipulated by several agencies to deny benefits under senior-citizen clauses by adopting different age limits, a government official said.

“Several departments have adopted different age criteria for extending the benefits,” the official said.



Munna Kuvar, 105, lies on a bed at Mukti Bhavan (Salvation House) in Varanasi. Reuters



Bhogla Devi, 97, is comforted by her grandson Divyesh Tiwari as she cries in pain at Mukti Bhavan (Salvation House) in Varanasi. Reuters

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Child trafficking, 'manufactured orphans': The dark underbelly of inter-country adoption in India

How would you react as an adoptive parent living in a foreign land if you found out that the Indian baby you had adopted many years ago, with “proper” paper work, was actually a trafficked child?

More importantly, imagine how traumatic such a discovery would be for a young adoptee growing up in an alien land with an uneasy sense not belonging.

This scenario is not as surreal as it sounds. Even today, there are parents in Chennai desperately seeking to meet their children who were snatched from them 12 years ago. The couple who ran the adoption racket which kidnapped children for adoption is now out on bail. Two of those kidnapped children who were rejected by their adoptive parents are in foster care in Netherlands and they wrote a pathetic letter to their biological parents asking them for help. The adoptive parents of the other children refuse to acknowledge that the children they are bringing up might have been trafficked.

[Gita Aravamudan](#) Sep, 03 2017



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How to make India a safer place for children: Care about orphans like we care about our COWS

It's heartening to see that our political leaders, when not delaying aircraft or holding up traffic, have a list of priorities — things they believe will score them brownie points with the public.

Uttar Pradesh chief minister Yogi Adityanath won this week's award for the height of nonsense, when he announced the Taj Mahal is not intrinsic to Indian culture and is more in the realm of gifts given to foreigners through the centuries.

This convoluted explanation of absolutely no relevance to governance is about as Hindutva as it can get; it's also another lumpy bead in the chain of "say something pointless or outrageous for publicity" rule, but the media will tamely give it by the barrel, a development that in recent times has reached ridiculous levels.

Article by: [Bikram Vohra](#) Jun, 17 2017



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can give you the right
boost to a healthy life*
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Bombay HC awards death sentence to former orphanage head for raping five mentally challenged girls

Mumbai: The Bombay High Court on Friday commuted the death sentence awarded to Ramchandra Karanjule, the former director of an orphanage in Navi Mumbai, for murdering an inmate and gangraping five mentally challenged girls at the premises.

A division bench of Justices R V More and Anuja Prabhudessai partly allowed the appeal filed by Karanjule challenging the death penalty awarded to him after he was convicted by a sessions court on charges of murder and gangrape and sentenced him to 10 years rigorous imprisonment.

"The applicant accused (Karanjule) is acquitted under section 302 (murder). He stands convicted under sections 376 (2)(c) and 376 (2)(g) (gang-rape) and sentenced to ten years rigorous imprisonment with fine of Rs 50,000 each," the high court said today.

A total of six convicts, including Karanjule, had approached the high court after the sessions court convicted them in March 2013 on various charges in a case of murder of an inmate and gangrape of five girls, including three minors, at an orphanage run by private trust 'Kalyani Mahila Bal Seva Sanstha' at Kalamboli in Navi Mumbai.

Article dated: Mar, 11 2016

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Uttarakhand tragedy: Orphaned children face trafficking threat

Dehradun: Two months after the Uttarakhand tragedy, the wounds continue to deepen as stories of missing and orphaned children come to the fore with fears expressed that many of them may fall prey to human traffickers.

While the state government estimates 455 children missing after the floods ravaged towns and villages, the state's child rights commission puts the number much higher. The commission and aid agencies are also worried that orphaned and vulnerable children may be falling prey to traffickers.

"The risk of children falling prey to traffickers is always there after a natural calamity, especially of this magnitude," Ajay Sethia, chairperson of the Uttarakhand State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, told *IANS*. "My concern is how to handle the more than 300-400 orphaned children because the government has no infrastructure."

Article dated: Aug, 22 2013





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Five children forced to live in graveyard after being orphaned by AIDS

Lucknow: Five children, siblings orphaned by AIDS, have been forced to live in a village graveyard in Pratapgarh district in Uttar Pradesh after villagers threw them out of their house.

The matter was first reported by local newspapers. Pratapgarh is about 160 km from state capital Lucknow.

The children are all aged between 17 and seven, and were earlier residents of Jamua village in Pratapgarh district. For the past four months, after their parents died, the children have made a graveyard a little outside the village their home -- they have two broken cots and a plastic sheet to protect them from elements.

The siblings, four boys and a girl, were deserted by relatives who feared the children too may be infected with HIV.



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Babies were being sold for \$8,000 at now-shut adoption agency in Delhi

New Delhi: At a now-shuttered adoption agency on the fringes of India's capital, kidnapped toddlers and newborns were being sold for about \$8,000 each, no questions asked.

After stumping up cash, prospective parents would inspect the bewildered children at the "Fastrack International" agency and take them home the same day, according to police who raided the premises last month.

Article dated: Jul, 03 2015

CASE STUDIES

1. CONCEPTUAL ISSUE

- SOS VILLAGE, PUNE
- LINDEN VILLAGE, LEANON PENNSYLVANIA SMALL TOWN
- FLOATING IN THE SKY SCHOOL, KANCHANABURI, THAILAND

2. FACILITY ISSUE

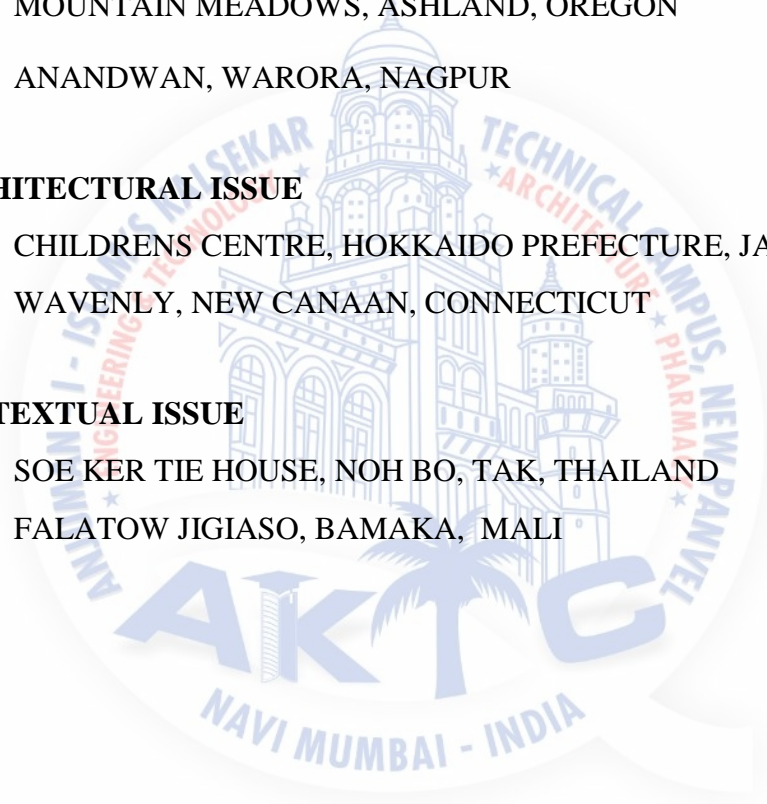
- MOUNTAIN MEADOWS, ASHLAND, OREGON
- ANANDWAN, WARORA, NAGPUR

3. ARCHITECTURAL ISSUE

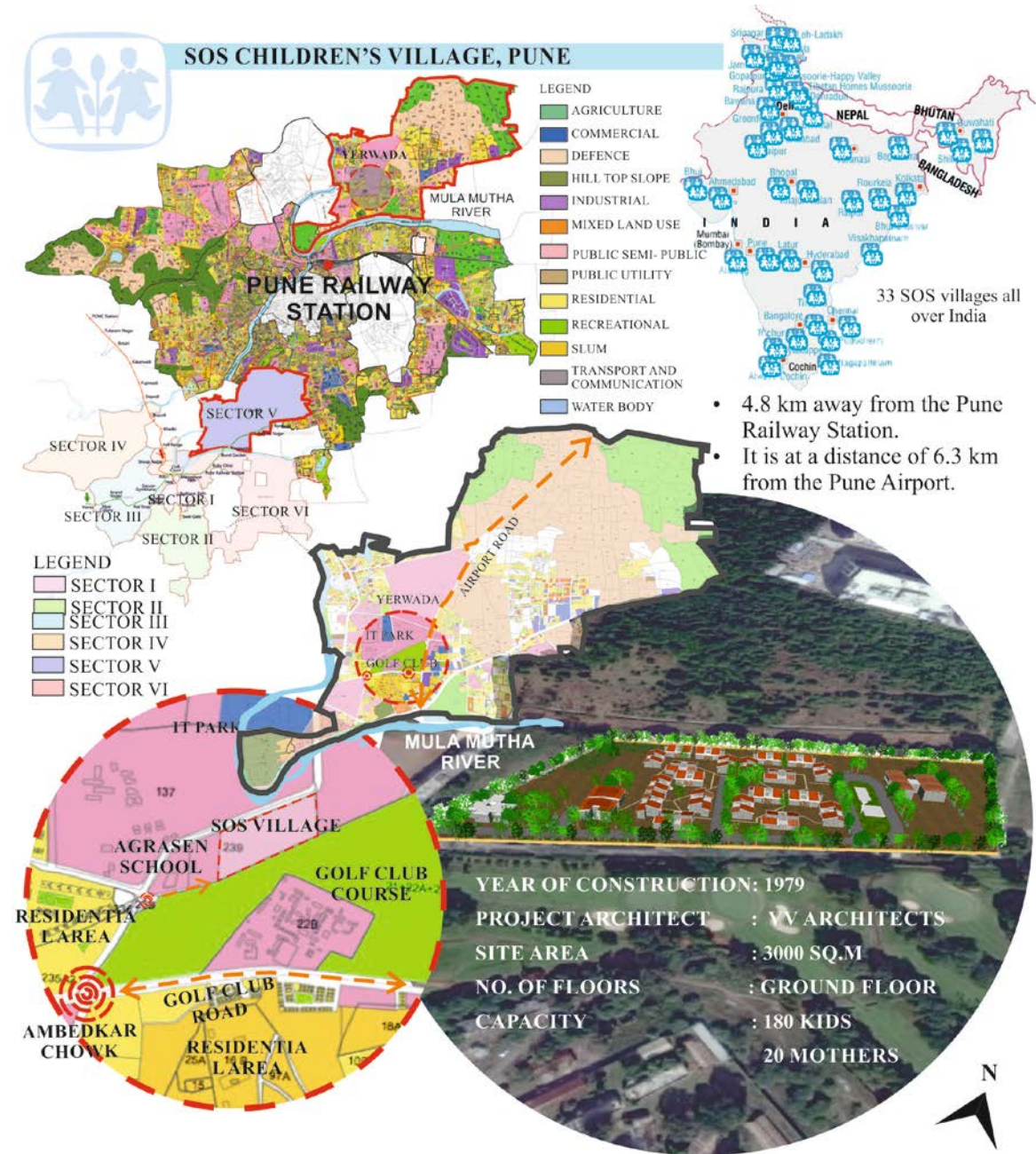
- CHILDRENS CENTRE, HOKKAIDO PREFECTURE, JAPAN
- WAVENLY, NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT

4. CONTEXTUAL ISSUE

- SOE KER TIE HOUSE, NOH BO, TAK, THAILAND
- FALATOW JIGIASO, BAMAKA, MALI



CONCEPTUAL ISSUE



- 4.8 km away from the Pune Railway Station.
- It is at a distance of 6.3 km from the Pune Airport.

SOS Children's Villages: A vision of Dr. Hermann Gmeiner started in 1949. The goal was to provide parentless and abandoned children with a family, a house and a village after the devastation of the Second World War.

The genesis of the SOS concept: Professor Dr. Hermann Gmeiner's mother died when he was very young and sister, Elsa, took the mother's place for her younger brothers and sisters. She became the role model for an ideal SOS mother.

THE CONCEPT:

THE MOTHER: Like every other mother, she lives together with the children, guides their development and runs the household.



BROTHERS AND SISTERS: Boys and girls from different backgrounds live together as brothers and sisters. These children and their SOS mother build emotional ties that last a lifetime.



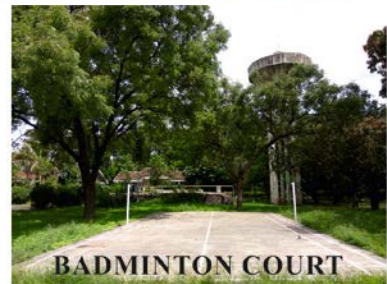
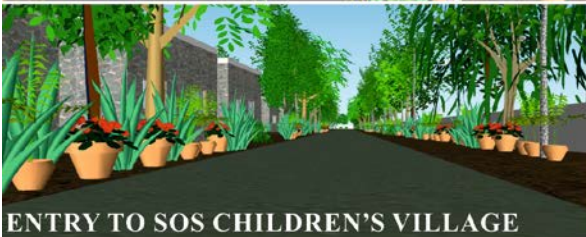
THE HOUSE: The house provides an abode for the children and the mother-children grow and learn together, sharing responsibilities and all the joys and sorrows of life.



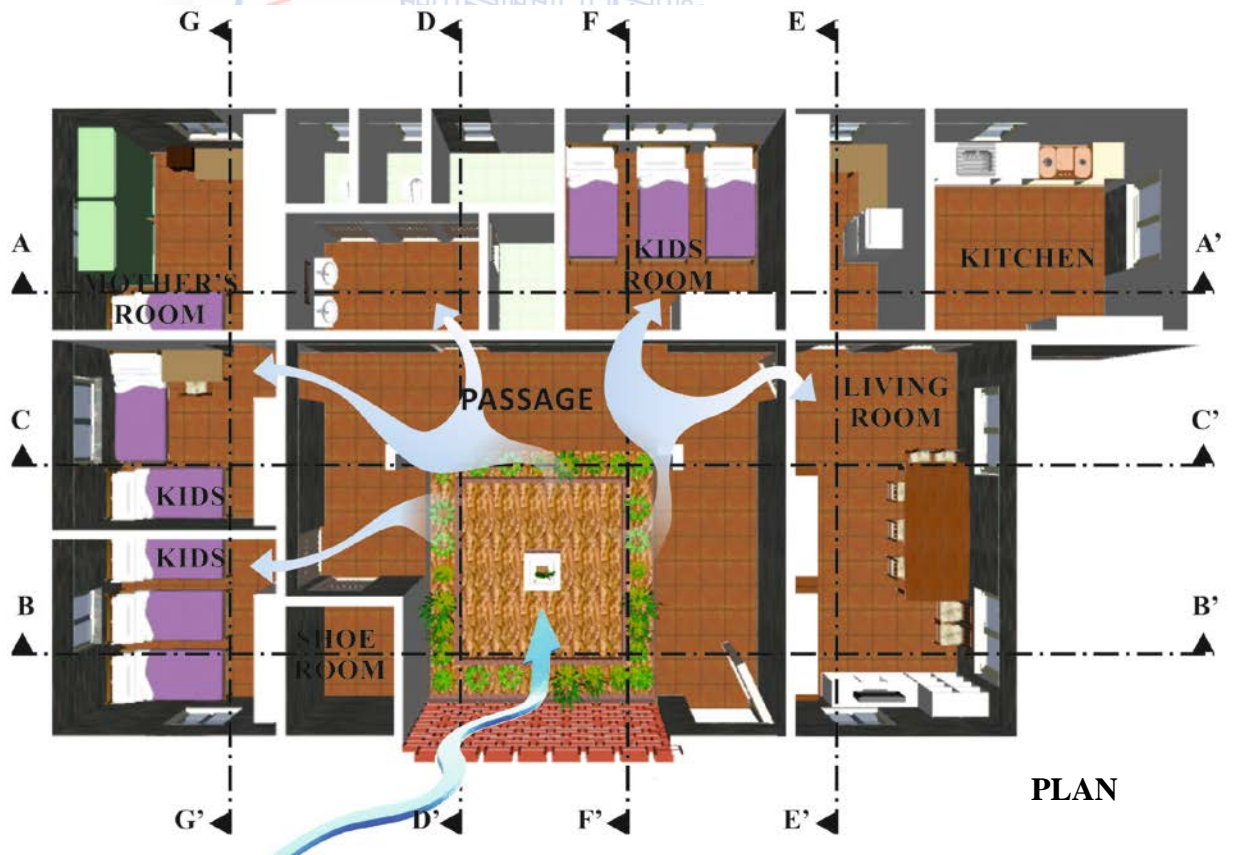
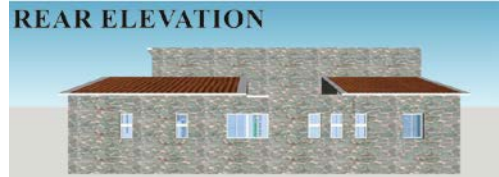
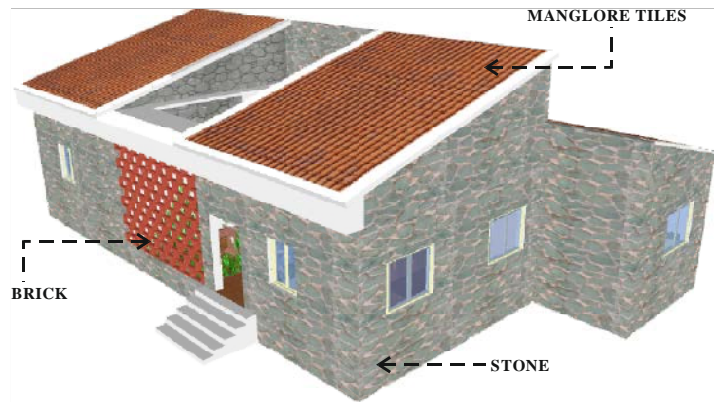
THE VILLAGE: Like a giant tree, SOS village brings together all children and mothers, providing them a community to belong to and grow up in.

THE VILLAGE:**SITE PLAN**

The village consists of clusters of houses and other recreational facilities such as badminton court, a multipurpose hall, tuition rooms for studies and a computer lab.



A. THE HOUSE:





- The house comprises of 9 kids and a mother.
- The mother is an abandoned women or a widow.
- This concept is beneficial for home like living.



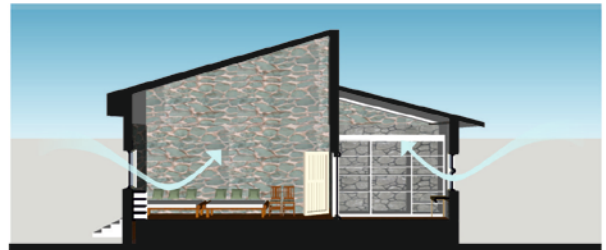
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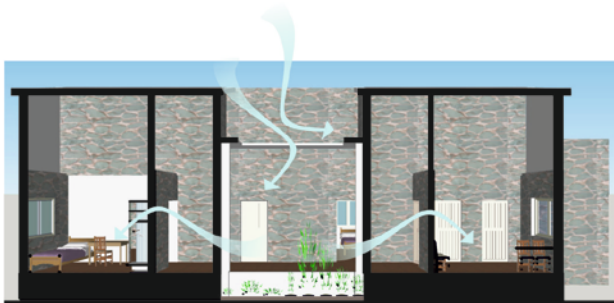
SECTION DD'



SECTION BB'



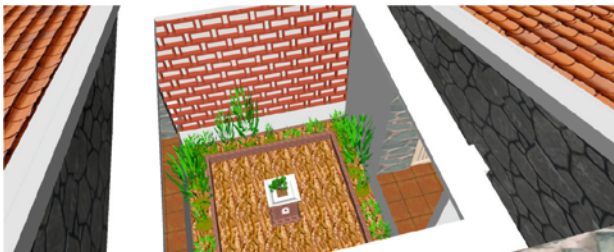
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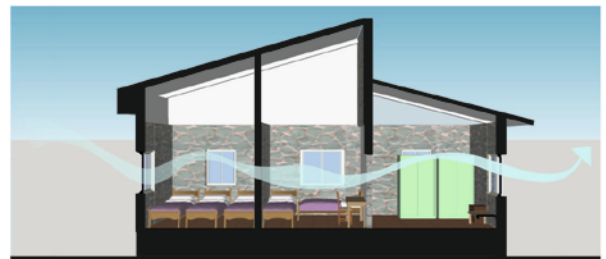
SECTION CC'



SECTION FF'



The courtyard is the source of light and fresh air throughout the day



SECTION GG'



The courtyard is the source of light and fresh air.

Sr. no	Space	Sub-space	No. of users	Type of space
1	Administration	Office 1	3	Public
		Office2	3	Private
		Director's room	3	Private
		Conference	10	Private
		Pantry	2	Private
		Toilet		Public
		2	House	Courtyard
Lobby				
Living room	10			
Store room				
Bedroom 1	3			
Bedroom2	3			
Bedroom3	3			

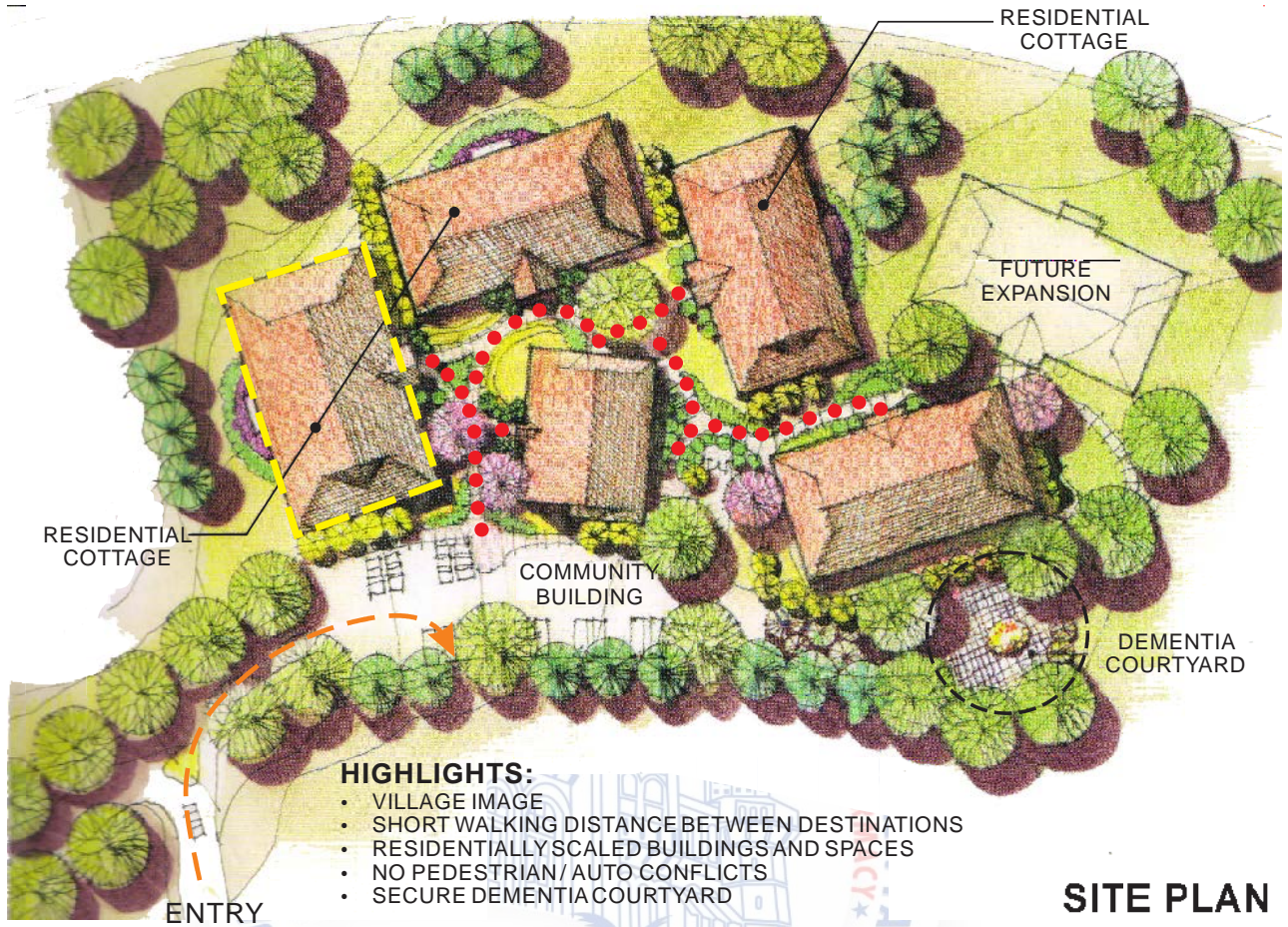
		Mother's room Toilet Shoe room	1	
3	Tuition room	Classroom 1 Classroom 2 Classroom 3 Classroom 4	30 30 30 30	Private
4	Computer room		50	Private
5	Multipurpose hall		180-200	Private
6	Director's room		1	Private
7	Co-worker's room		1/ Room	Private

A. THE CLUSTER:



- Five houses form a cluster and five such clusters form the village.
- This cluster forms the neighbourhood; hence it is beneficial for community living.
- Hence, fulfils the basic concept: **The mother, Brother and sister, the house and the village** which forms the basis of **Family based care (FBC)**.

LINDEN VILLAGE



SITE PLAN

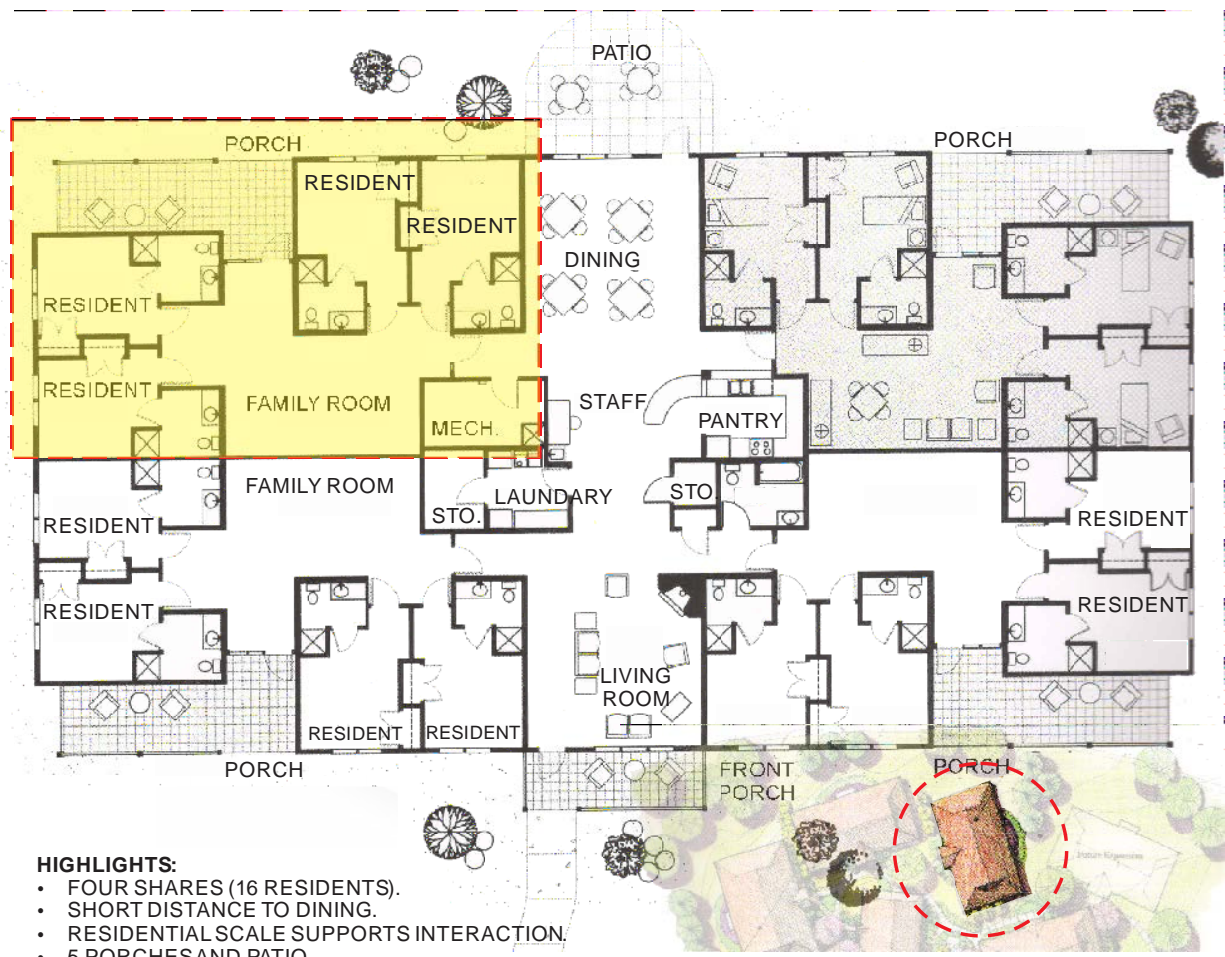
YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION	:	SEPTEMBER 1998
PROJECT ARCHITECT	:	NELSON TRIMAIN PARTNERSHIP PA
SITE LOCATION	:	LEANON PENNSYLVANIA SMALL TOWN
SITE AREA	:	45 ACRES
CAPACITY	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 ASSISTED LIVING UNITS • 16 SPECIAL CARE FOR PERSONS WITH DEMENTIA

THE CONCEPT:

- Cottage living in a village setting.

ARCHITECTS STATEMENT:

- Interconnecting sidewalks and front porches work with residentially scaled buildings and yards creating a concept that can be characterized as “Cottage living in a village setting”.
- The design and detailing provide an unpretentious home that blends into the community.
- Each Cottage is comprised of four living units sharing of family room and porch- Encouraging socialization in a comfortable setting.
- Cottages have a dining room living room kitchen laundry and staff work place work place.
- Convenience is the major advantage of Cottage design.



- HIGHLIGHTS:**
- FOUR SHARES (16 RESIDENTS).
 - SHORT DISTANCE TO DINING.
 - RESIDENTIAL SCALE SUPPORTS INTERACTION.
 - 5 PORCHES AND PATIO

COTTAGE PLAN

THE COMMUNITY BUILDING:

- It is open to use by residence family and the community.
- It is the centre of the village life linking the facility to the surrounding neighbourhood.
- It houses services for residence as well as Administration and facility support spaces.
- It invites residence for daily use and as gathering space.
- It creates a sense of belonging to the greater community and the village.
- It is a space for gathering for community events.

THE COTTAGE BUILDING:

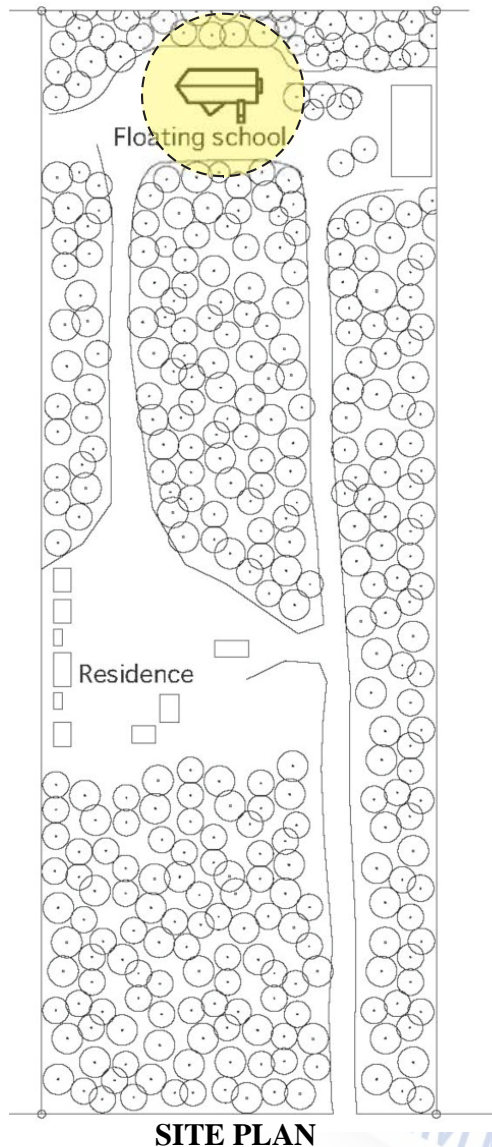
- The Cottage building allowed great flexibility in adapting to the site topography and shape.
- Family room and porches are shared by small groups of for expanding living spaces.
- Large group use Cottage commons.
- It provides a similar Cottage configuration for a group that suffers dementia.
- Elimination of private showers in room and combining family room in common suites to facilitate in common suites to facilitate consideration.
- To provide connection with natural environment offer Sunny view and open Access to five covered walking paths throughout the site throughout the site.
- Encourage Family day activities within day activities within a residential setting.
- Promote movement and ambulation provides all activities within very short distances.

SPACE PROGRAM:

SR. NO	SPACE	SUB SPACE	NO. OF BED	TYPE OF SPACE	AREA (GSF)
1.	SENIOR LIVING ASSISTED LIVING PERSONAL CARE UNIT		48	PRAVTE	20,955
2.	SPECIAL CARE FOR PERSONS WITH DEMENTIA		16	PRAVTE	6,985
3.	STUDIO UNITS		64	PRAVTE	220/ UNIT
4.	SOCIAL AREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOUNGE • DINING • RECREATION 		PRAVTE	2,000
5.	MEDICAL HEALTHCARE THERAPIES			PRAVTE	11,580
6.	ADMINISTRATIVE			PUBLIC	900
7.	SERVICE			PRE/AT	3,600

Inferences:

- The cottage living unit enables a sociable environment for the residents and enables interaction and a sense of responsibility towards each other.
- It enables the residents for gathering in spaces for daily use.
- The porches designed in every unit invited elderly towards interaction.

FLOATING IN THE SKY SCHOOL FOR ORPHANS**ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT:**

- This school aims to help alleviate poverty in Shangkhauri village, Thailand, located near the border of Myanmar.
- There are a lot of immigrants and orphans in this area.
- They are so poor that they cannot raise their children themselves.
- Wanting to provide a good future for these kids, we hoped that the school would be designed as the realization of their dreams.

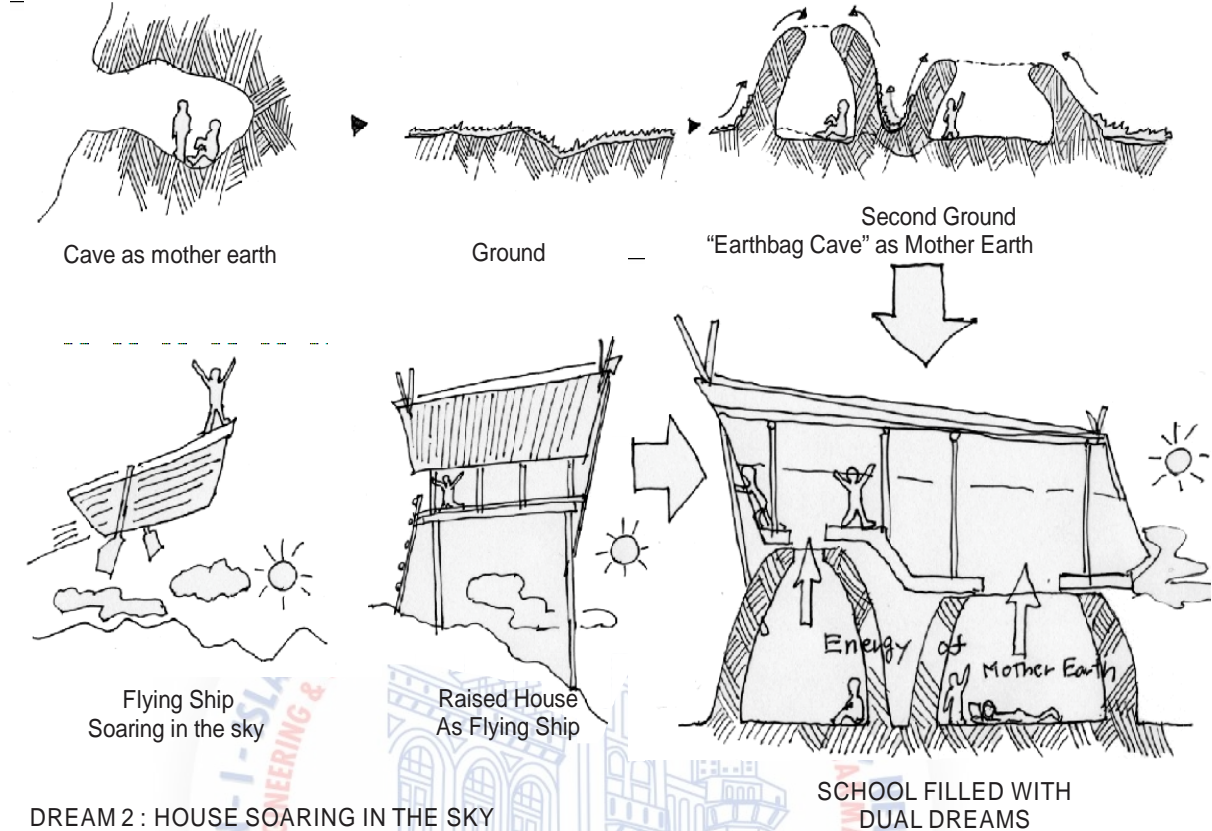
CONCEPT:

- THE REALIZATION OF DREAMS.
- The design was adapted of two main architectural components:
 - The round, earth bag volumes on the ground and the other,
 - A light steel structure finished with bamboo and a grass roof.

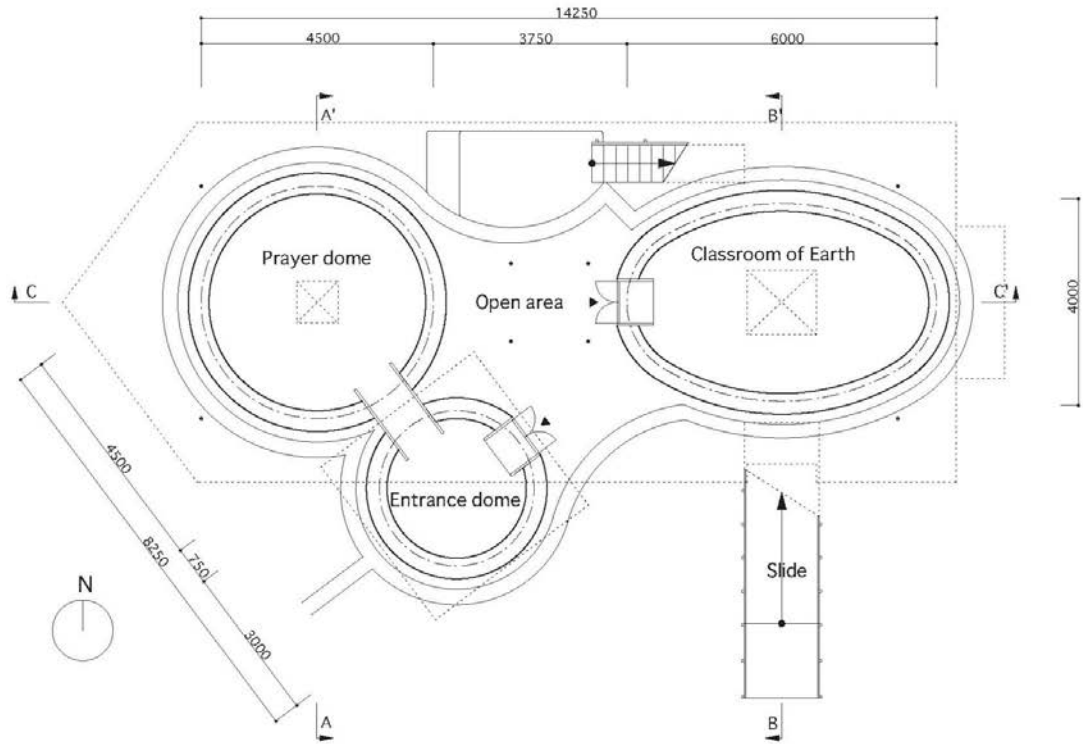
YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION	:	2013
PROJECT ARCHITECT	:	KIKUMA WATANABE
STRUCTURAL DESIGN	:	D ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN SYSTEM LABORATORY
SITE LOCATION	:	KANCHANABURI, THAILAND
SITE AREA	:	125.0 SQ.M

CONCEPT:

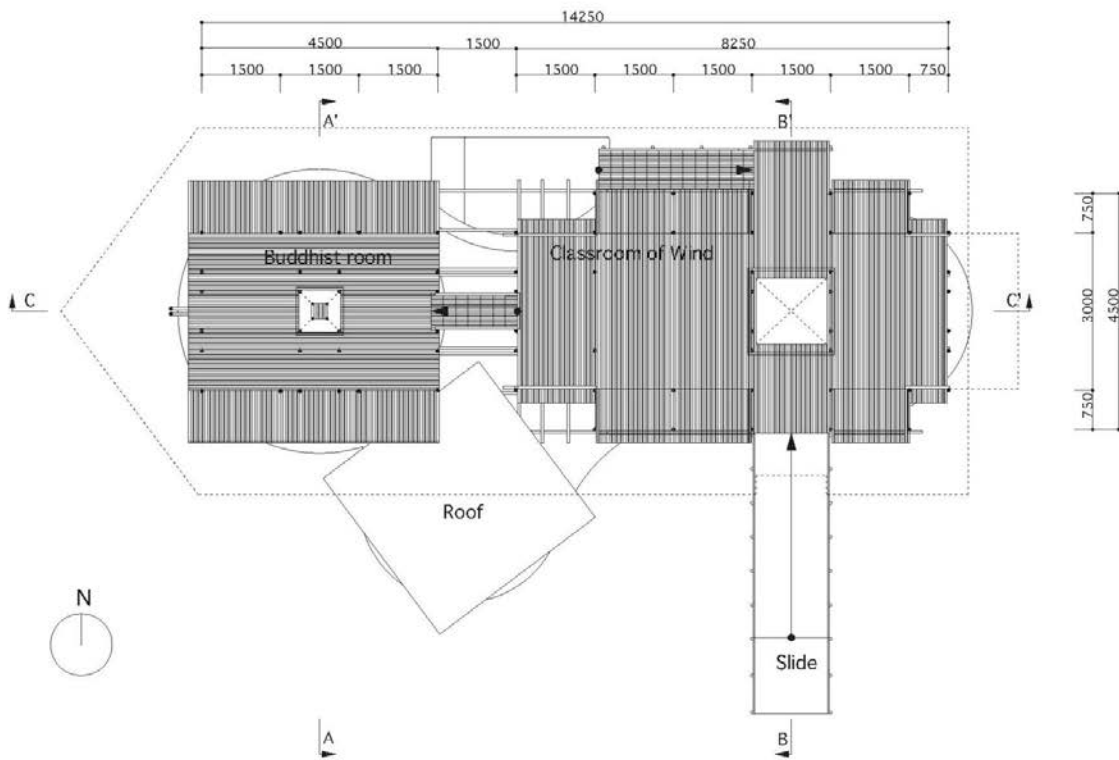
DREAM 1 : LIVING IN MOTHER EARTH



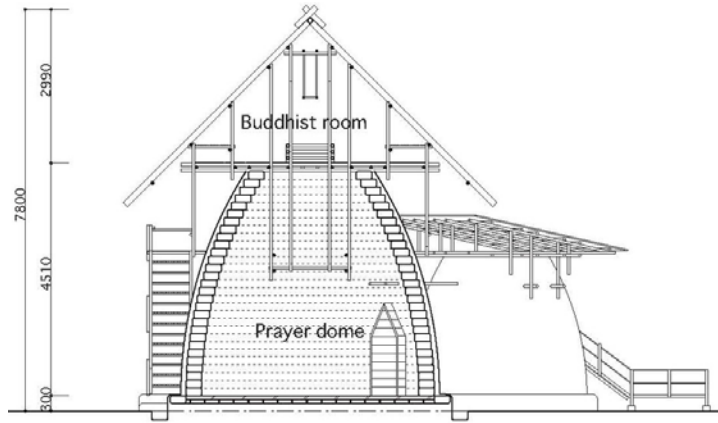
- The earth bag domes are thought of as a "launching pad" that supplies the ship with the energy of Mother Earth and the upper steel building as the ship that is soaring in the sky.
- The round volumes create a warm interior, fostering a sense of comfort for the children in prayer dome and classroom of earth.
- The floating level above functions as a Buddhist room and learning area.
- A gentle breeze flows through the thatched roof, giving the feeling of being in a ship.
- The upper floor connects to the lower earth bag domes through two openings.
- Since its completion, the school has become a successful place for the community to enjoy studying, playing, and praying every day.
- The interpretation of their dreams into architectural form establishes a foundation to help lead the children to a bright future.



1st floor plan s=1:100

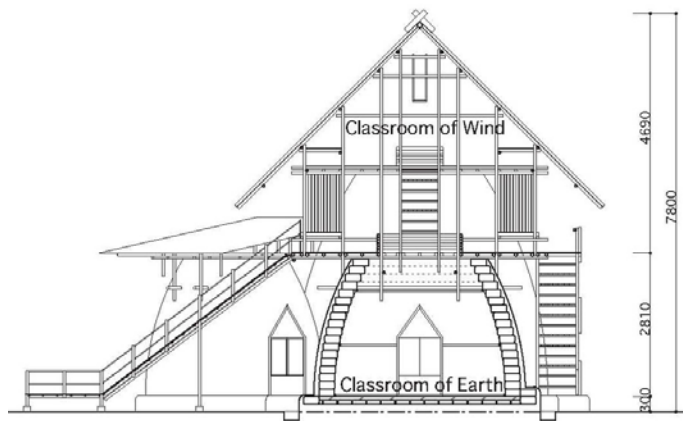


2nd floor plan s=1:100

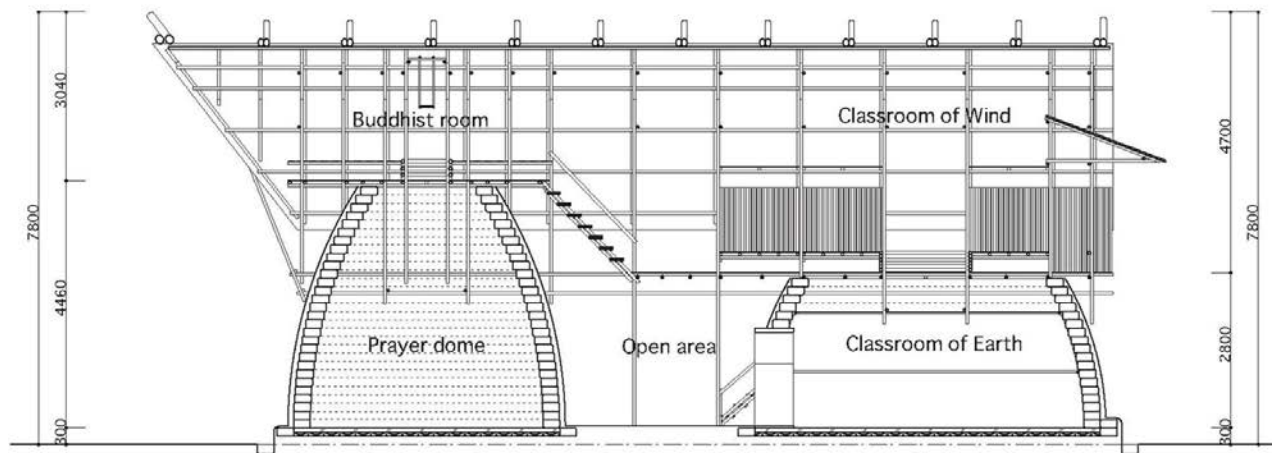


A-A' section

s=1



B-B' section



C-C' section

s=1:100

MATERIALS:



local hand made grass mat for roof

bamboo boards divided into 8 pieces

bamboo

light steel pipe for scaffolding 50 mm dia

mud plaster (mud in the site, grasses)

traditional cloth of garian

earthbag block (mud:28kg, cement: 2kg)

lamber frame with local timber

slab concrete t=75mm
gravel stone t=75mm

CONSTRUCTION:



Inferences:

- Traditional building materials are smartly used and so the cost is reduced.
- It gives the children the opportunity to dream while learning.
- The climate is cool and pleasant due the use of appropriate materials



FACILITY ISSUE

MOUNTAIN MEADOWS



YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION	:	DECEMBER 2005
PROJECT ARCHITECT	:	MITHUN
SITE LOCATION	:	ASHLAND, OREGON, SMALL TOWN
SITE AREA	:	45 ACRES
CAPACITY	:	53 SPECIAL CARE FOR PERSONS WITH DIMENTIA
DESIGN FEATURES	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70 RENTAL APPARTMENT UNITS • 59 COTTAGES VILLAS • 54 ASSISTED LIVING UNITS • 32 SPECIAL CARE FOR PERSONS WITH DIMENTIA • 170 CONDOMINIUM APARTMENTS

- 7 SINGLE FAMILY ATTACHED

- The project intentionally includes a diverse range of housing options from single-family residences to attached stacked hillside condominiums to apartments hillside condominiums to apartments built near common areas.
- The clubhouse forms the hub of social activities.

SR. NO	SPACE	SUB SPACE	NO. OF BED	NO. OF USERS	TYPE OF SPACE	AREA (GSF)
1.	RENTAL APARTMENTS UNITS		70	1/UNIT	PRAVTE	74,125
2.	COTTAGES VILLAS		59	1/UNIT	PRAVTE	106,200
3.	SENIOR LIVING ASSISTED LIVING PERSONAL CARE UNITS		54	1/UNIT	PRAVTE	
4.	SPECIAL CARE FOR PERSONS WITH DEMENTIA		32	1/UNIT	PRAVTE	27,000
5.	CONDOMINIUM APARTMENTS		170	1/UNIT	PRAVTE	255,000
6.	SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED		7	1/UNIT	PRIVATE	10,500
7.	COTTAGES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TWO BEDROOM • THREE BEDROOM • LARGE UNITS 	26	1/UNIT	PRIVATE	1,500
8.	APPARTMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STUDIO UNITS 	60	1/UNIT	PRIVATE	750

ARCHITECT STATEMENT:

- Sensitive contextual design relates to vernacular of older craftsman style homes.
- Practical application of neo traditional planning.
- Assisted living facility to accommodate senior's need that becomes frail.
- Focus on customization options for active seniors.
- Sensitivity to local ecology by reserving stream corridor as a park.
- All heritage trees preserved on site.
- Focus on wellness.

The streets made a narrower than in typical suburban developments giving more intimate feel. Each home has a front porch encouraging informal interaction. Streets are tree-line existing oaks were maintained and pocket parks were created.

Two models of development were designed -

- At a lower density the stacked flat floor plexus appear as two storey homes from the south actually both Units are on grid one from below and one from above.
- On the east the park side condominiums are constructed over structured packing built into the hillside.
- The elevator in each tier of apartments leads to bridges ultimately connecting the lowest level to the clubhouse.
- This helps all the community traverse the slope.

Inferences:

- There is a diverse range of facilities provided for all categories of the elderly.
- This gives freedom for customization of homes according to needs.

ANADVAN



SITE PLAN



NORTH



PROJECT ARCHITECT : MANGAIYARKARASI G.
 SITE LOCATION : WARORA, NAGPUR
 SITE AREA : 207.000 ACRES

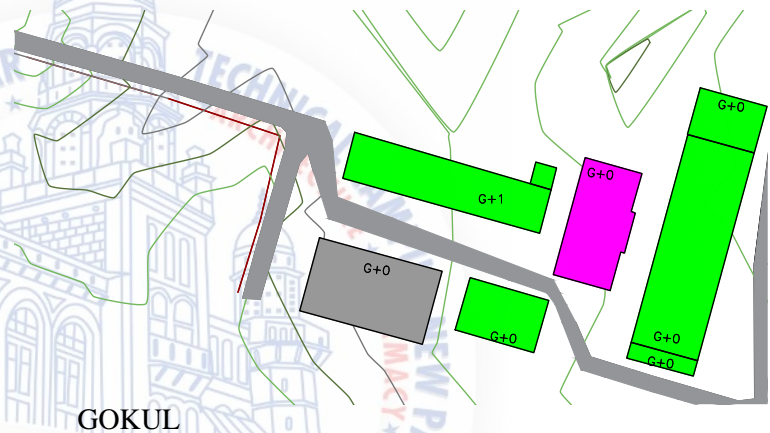
CONCEPT:

Helping socially disadvantaged people to enhance their livelihood capabilities through self-discovery and empowering to them to contribute to the society.

THE VILLAGE:

GOKUL: (ORPHANAGE)

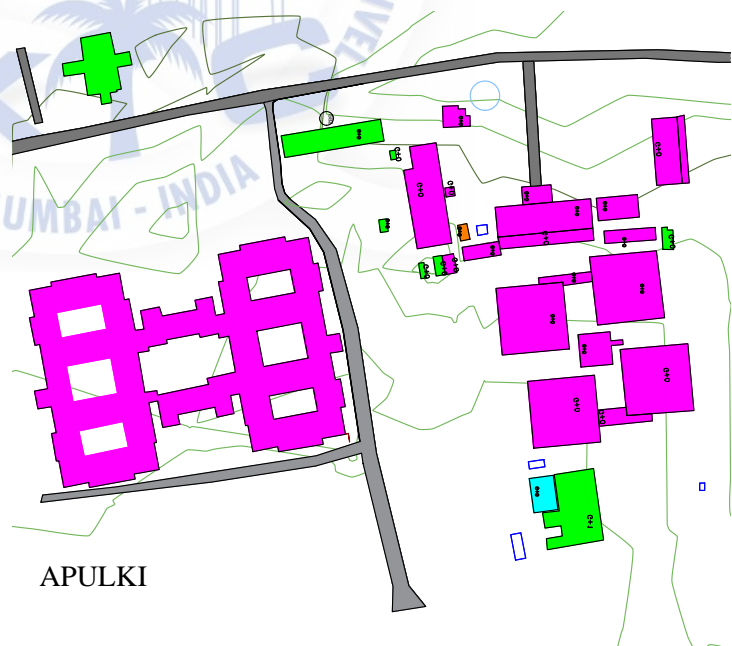
- There are 14 children in the orphanage - 7 girls and 7 boys.
- Both have separate dormitories in this orphanage.
- There is one warden who looks after these kids and their needs.
- There is multipurpose hall for games dance and gathering.
- The village itself has a school which caters to the need of these orphan kids.



GOKUL

APULKI: (OLD AGE HOME)

- There are 250 elders in Apulki.
- Everyone is taken care by the staff-
 Nurses
 Doctors
 Warden



APULKI

- The village offers various other activities and opportunities for the elderly to contribute to the society.
- Hence these elders don't feel unwanted and lonely.
- The kids are given vocational training and an opportunity in to learn which will help them earn later in life.

ACTIVITIES:

Various self-sufficient activities include:

- Workshop for assistive living devices.
- Modern agriculture and Agro - industries.
- Productive units.
- Vocational training centres.
- Formal and special academic institutes.

The village is self sufficient: solar water heater, solar panels, biogas plant is used.





- Activities like handicraft agriculture, etc are continuously running throughout the day in the village.
- These activities keep the people busy and active throughout.
- It enables the residents to be active and happy.
- People are also involved in cooking activities.
- The village also consists of medical facilities and checkups.



-
- The kindergarten kids play learning in the school.
- Kids of the orphanage practicing dance activities after diner.

Inferences:

- Various activities in the village help the people to stay connected and interact throughout the day.
- People enjoy the freedom to choose activities of their interest.
- Staying busy throughout the day helps people stay happy.
- The people help each other and have a give and take relationship

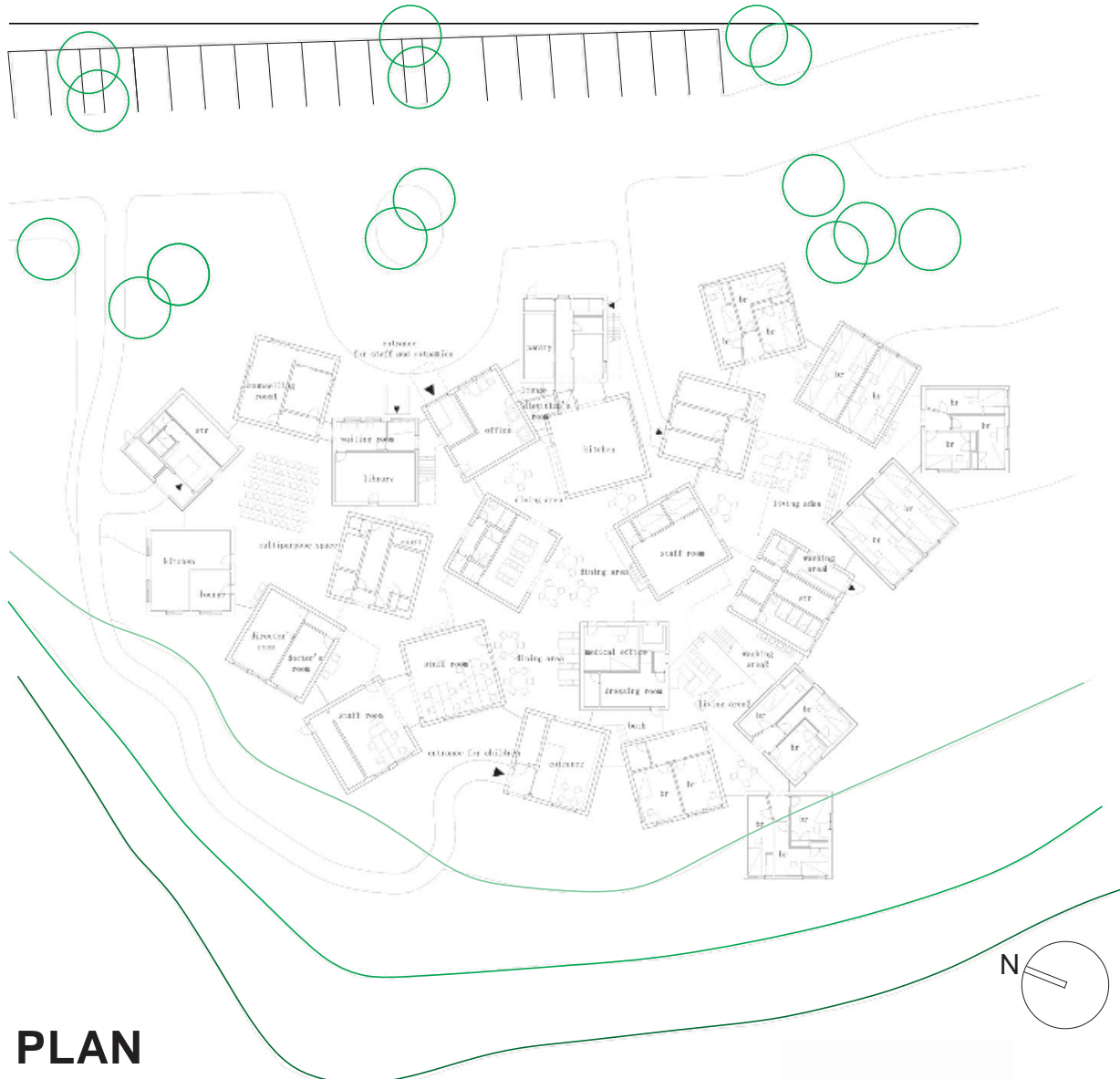
CHILDREN'S CENTER FOR PSYCHIATRIC



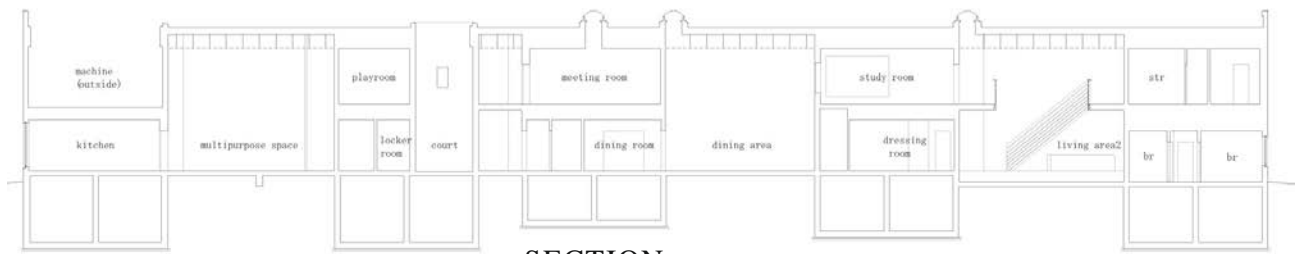
YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION	:	2006
PROJECT ARCHITECT	:	SOU FUJIMOTO ARCHITECTS
PROJECT TEAM	:	HIROSHI KATO
SITE LOCATIN	:	HOKKAIDO PERFECTURE JAPAN
SITE AREA	:	14,590 SQ.M
CONSTRUCTED AREA	:	2.536 SQ.M



- It is rich life space that requested in origin like a large house and also like a small city, the intimacy of a house and also the variety of the city.
- This is a proposal of a loose method.
- The method of being **Random**.
- And, as for this method, precision planning is possible.
- As opposed to the complicated program called for, moving a box delicately, the plan can be flexibly packed just



PLAN



SECTION

- For the staff, a staff room is a functional center. For children, living room, a single room, or an alcove is a center.
- The occasional center is found out in fluctuation of space.

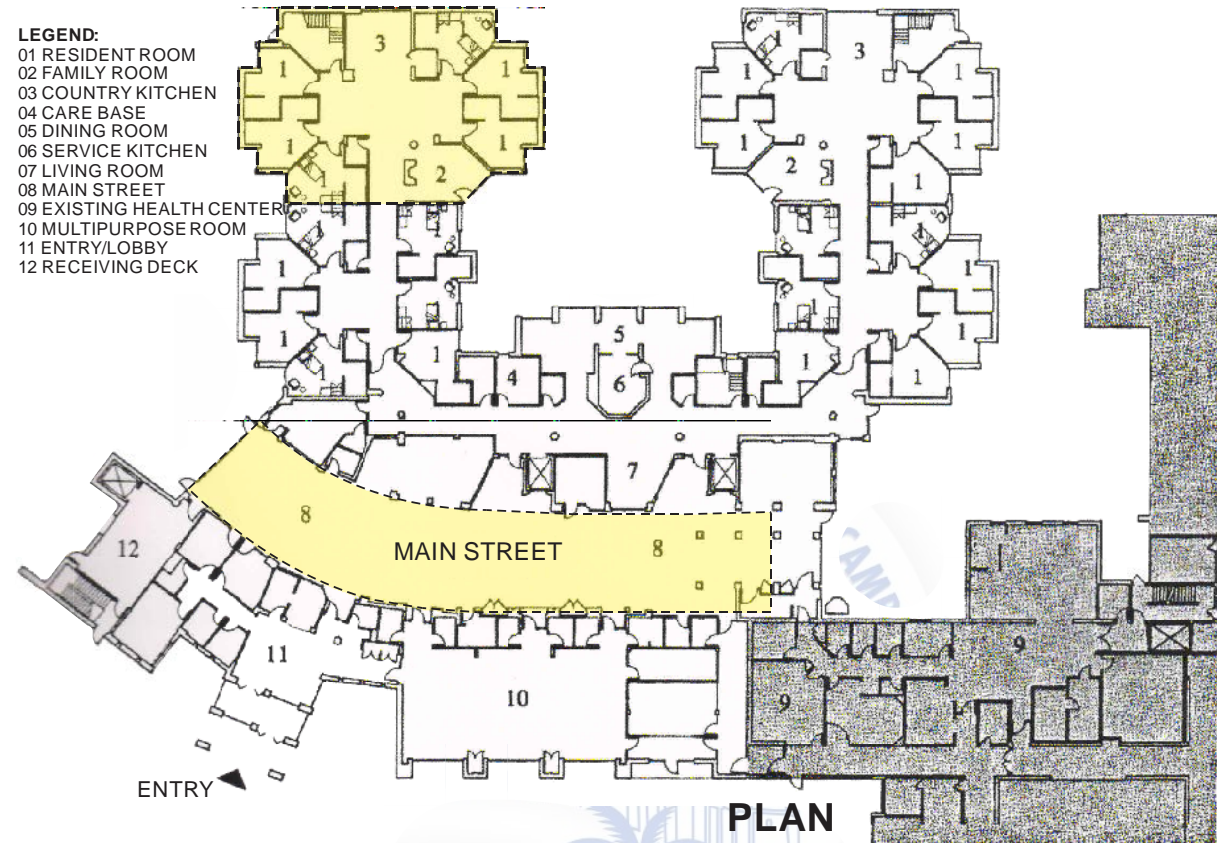


Spaces:

Offices, waiting rooms, library, counselling rooms, lounge, dietitian's room, pantry, dining area, store, kitchen, multipurpose space, court, staff room, living room, bedroom, washing area.

Inferences:

- The architectural spaces created between the random blocks are of utmost value.
- It represents the random nature of the kids not wanting assigned things at one place and the urge to shift from one place to another.
- It gives the kids the freedom to move around in these spaces and make their own place for the activity they prefer the best in that space.

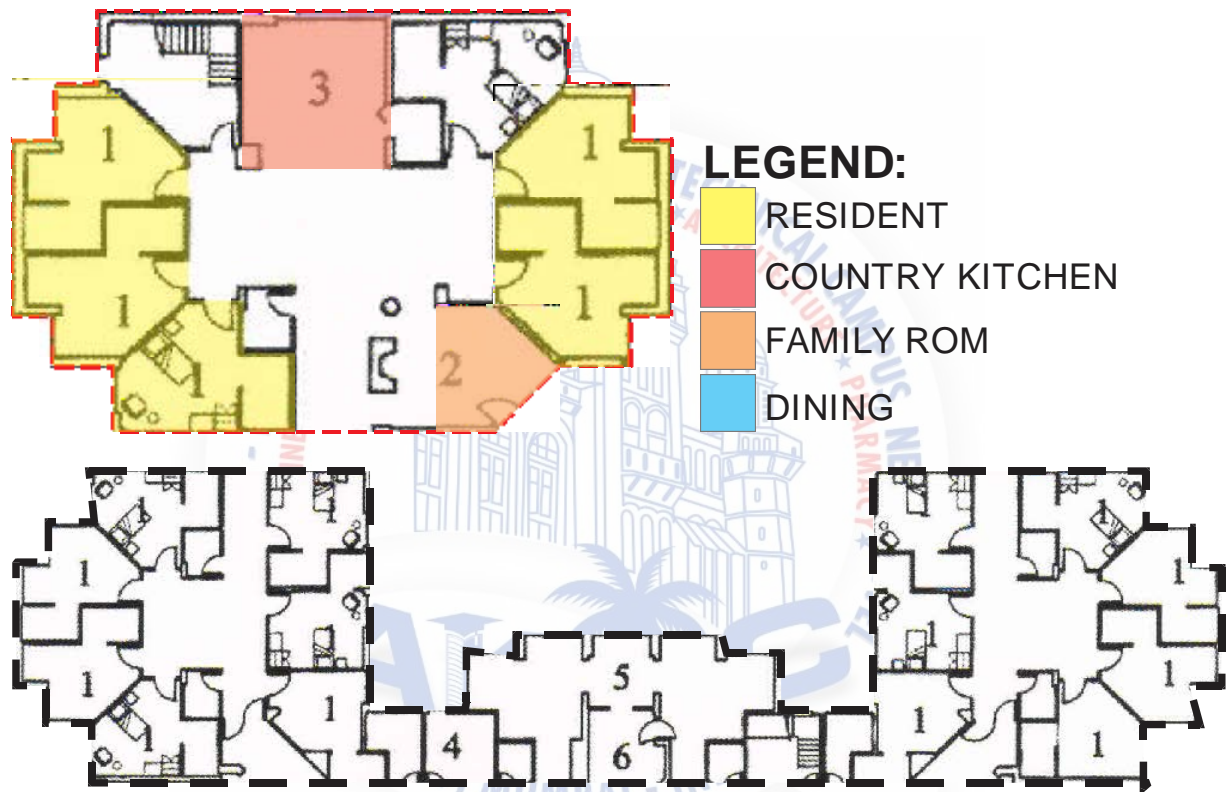
ARCHITECTURAL ISSUE**WAVENLY CARE CENTER**

YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION :	JANUARY 2001
PROJECT ARCHITECT :	REESE, LOWER, PATRICK AND SCOTT
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT :	REESE, LOWER, PATRICK AND SCOTT
SITE LOCATIN :	NEW CANAN, CONNECTICUT
SITE AREA :	12.1 ACRES
CAPACITY :	53 SPECIAL CARE UNIT FOR PERSONS WITH DIMENTIA
DESIGN FEATURES :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INTERIOR WALKING PATH INCLUDING VISUAL AND PARTICIPAORY OBJECTS. • TAILORED GROUP ACTIVITY PROGRAMS.

ARCHITECTS STATEMENT:

The program is a two part solution.

- Part 1: Residential area
- Part 2: Adult day program (Main Street)

Part 1- Residential Area:

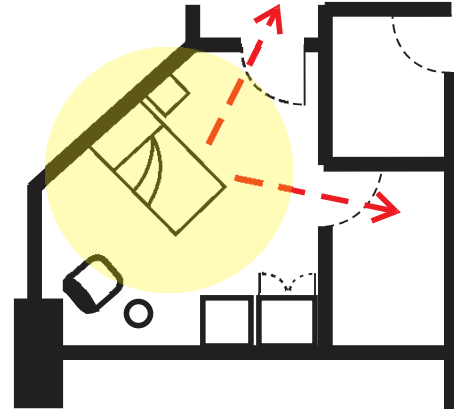
- Residents live in a smaller neighbourhood each with its own family room country kitchen dining room.
- Residence sleep wake bathe and eat in their own neighbourhood prior to entering the second part of the solution.

Part 2- Main Street (Adult Day Program):

- The residence converts into an active program area titled Main Street.
- The street recreates the adjacent town of Canaan in its soul charm and ambiance.
- It consists of skylight 'street' housing program space such as beauty parlour, barber shop, bakery, ice cream parlour, general store and dining plaza.
- The goal is to create a home like and comfortable living space that provides patients with the opportunity to live safely in a structured and monitored environment.
- The main street program fulfils the active portion of a residence day promote freedom and exploration, offers a seamless connection to the outdoors and encourages socialization, all in a recognizable and comfortable environment.

Material:

- Street carpeted with a pattern resembles cobblestone building.
- Facade encloses the street and give it human scale some veneered in brick others in clapboard.
- Decorative cast iron street lights, brick planters, canvas drawings traditional Canaan street benches.
- Traditional Canaan clock tower on the street.



SR.NO	SPACE	SUB SPACE	NO. OF USERS	TYPE OF SPACE	AREA (GSF)
1.	STUDIO UNITS		1/UNIT	PRIVTE	300
2.	SOCIAL AREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOUNGES • DINING • RECREATION 	1/UNIT	PRIVATE	11,420
3.	MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE THERAPIES, ACTIVITY SPACES			PRIVTE	1,431
4.	ADMINISTRATIVE			PUBLIC	2,817
5.	SERVICE	MAINTENANCE MECHANICAL AREA			11,168

Inferences:

- The concept of the street that recreates the adjacent town of Canaan enables the users to feel at home,
- It gives a feeling of being on the street of Canaan which does not make the user feel isolated.
- They can also enjoy the benefits of the street shops provided in the day care program and helps keep the users independent and happy throughout.

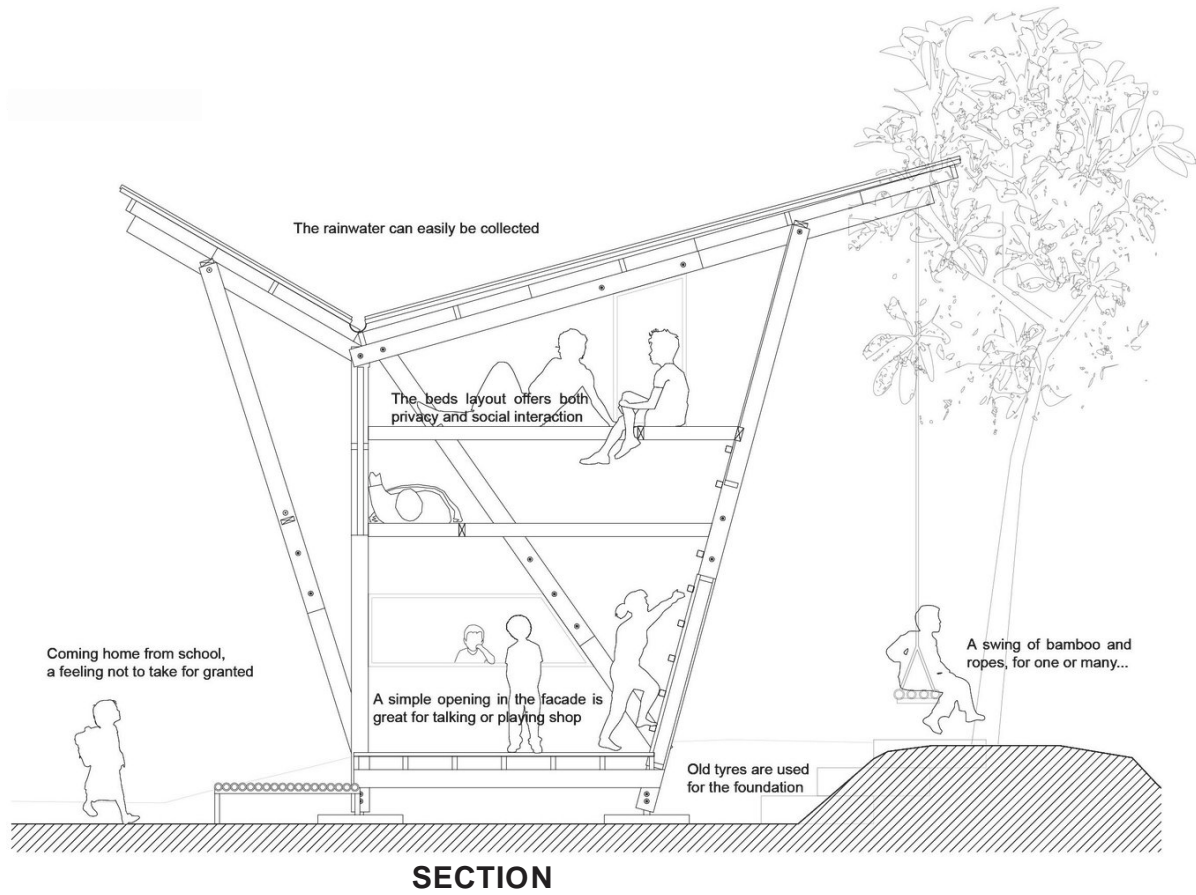
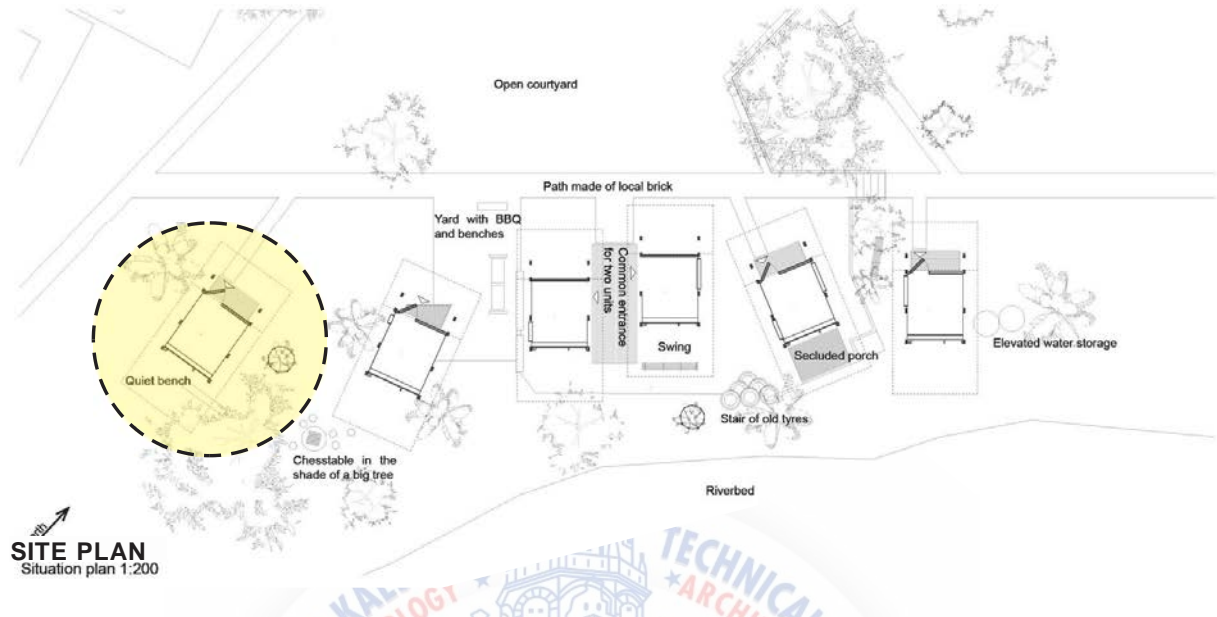
CONTEXTUAL ISSUE**SOE KER TIE**

YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION	:	FEBRAURY 2009
PROJECT ARCHITECT	:	TYIN TEGNESTUE
PROJECT TEAM	:	PASO AALTO, ANDREAS GRONTVEDT GJERTSEN, YASHAR HANSTAD, MAGNUS
SITE LOCATION	:	NOH BO, TAK, THAILAND
SITE AREA	:	6 SLEEPING UNITS

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT:

- The main driving force behind the project was to create what these children would have experienced in a more normal situation.
- We wanted every child to have their own private space, a home to live in and neighbourhoods where they could interact and play.

- These six sleeping units are our answer to this.





MATERIAL AND CONSTRUCTION:

- Bamboo weaving technique was used on the side and back facades is the same used in local houses and crafts. Most of the bamboo is harvested within a few kilometers of the site.
- The special roof shape of the Soe Ker Tie houses enables an effective, natural ventilation, at the same time as it collects the rain water.
- This renders the areas around the buildings more useful during the rainy season, and gives the possibility of collecting the water in drier periods.

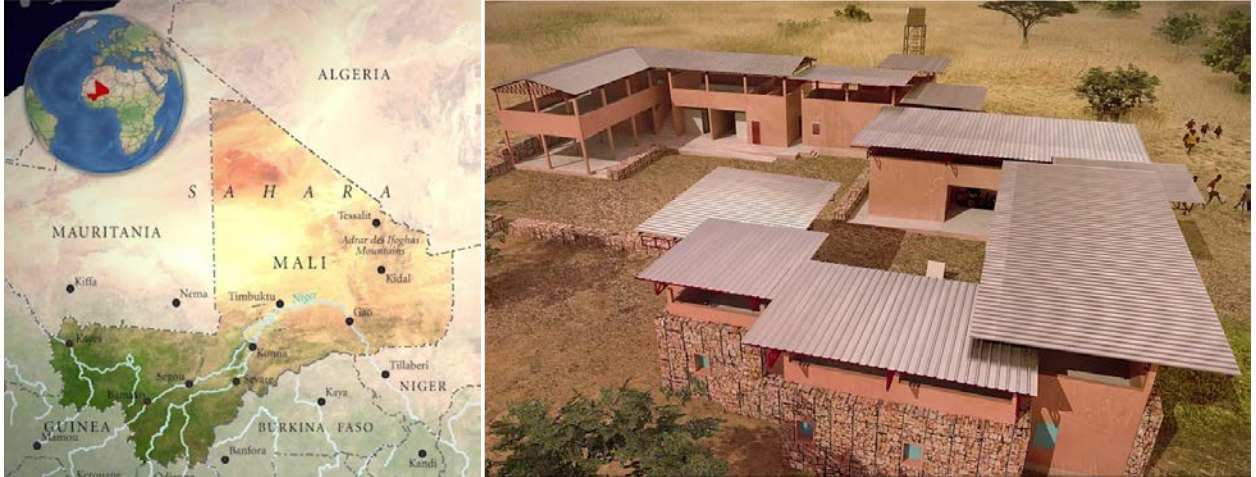
- The iron wood construction is prefabricated and assembled on-site, using bolts to ensure reasonable precision and strength.
- By raising the buildings from the ground, on four foundations cast in old tires, problems with moisture and rot in the construction are prevented.
- Important principles like bracing, material economization and moisture prevention may possibly lead to a more sustainable building tradition in the future.



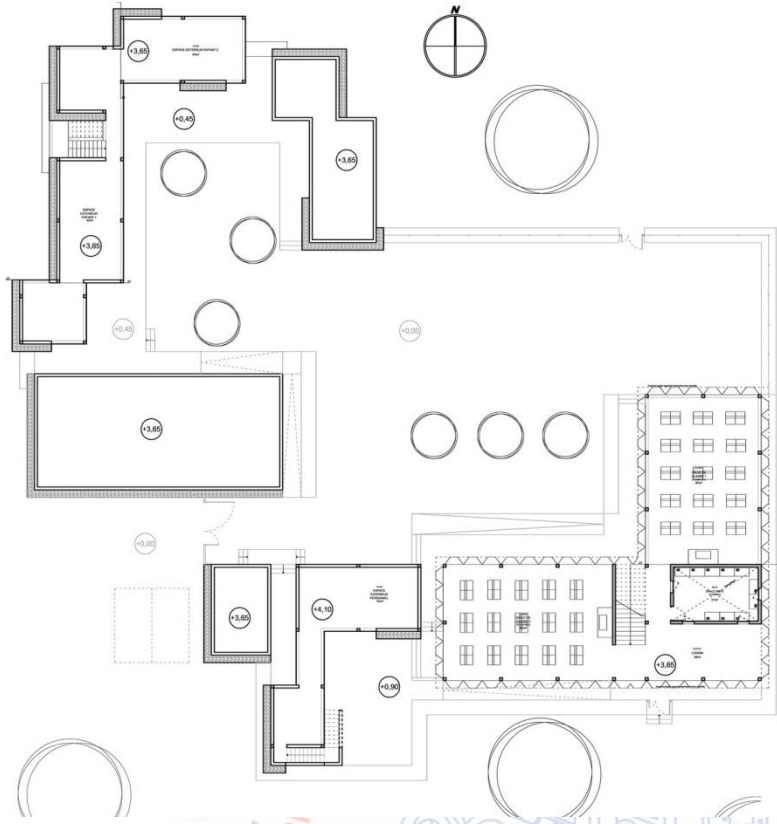
Inferences:

- The design provides every child to have their own private space and a home to live in.
- The design given these kids the freedom to interact and play with natural elements in the surrounding.

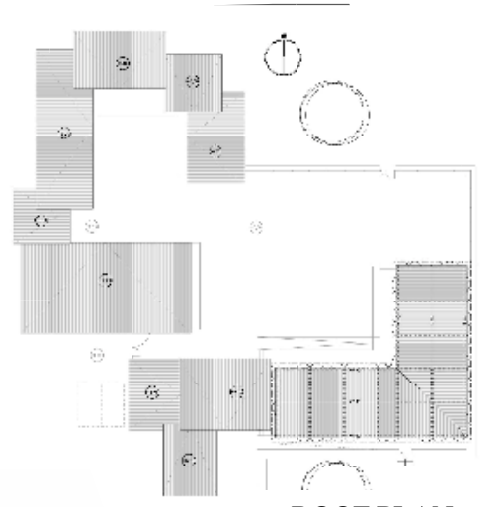
FALATOW JIGIYASO



YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION	:	2012
PROJECT ARCHITECT	:	F8 ARCHITECTURE + GERARAD VOILNTE
PROJECT TEAM	:	EGENEB-TP (GENERAL CONTRACTOR) / SEEBA (WATER SUPPLY, PHOTOVOLTAIC PANEL)
SITE LOCATION	:	BAMAKA, MALI
SITE AREA	:	2 ARCRES

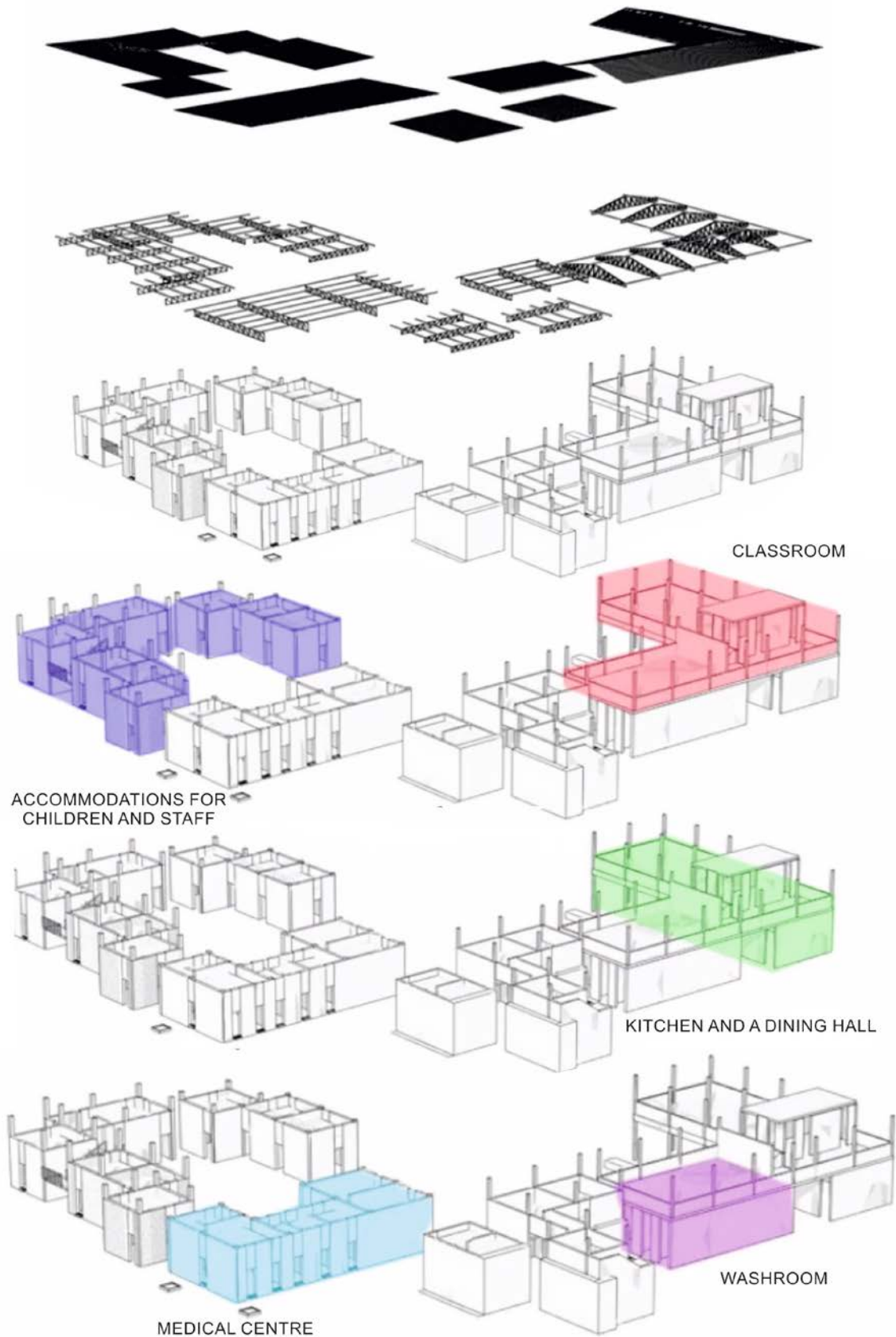


PLAN



ROOF PLAN





The three strategies of design:

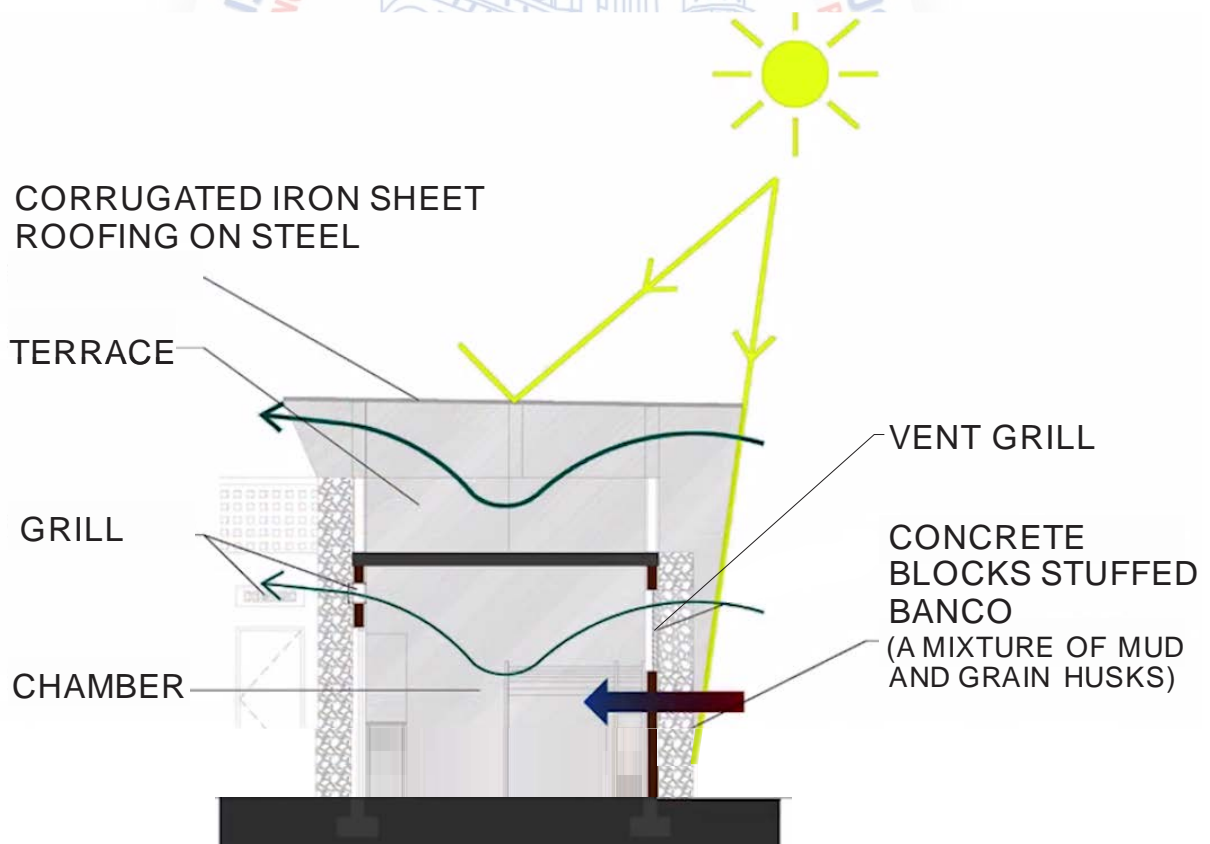
1. The first strategy was to reduce solar heat gain,
 - This was achieved by having a double roof; corrugated iron sheet roofing on steel trusses elevated over a flat roof using columns.
 - The iron sheet roofing overhangs creating deep balconies that also protect walls from direct solar insulation.
 - The space created between the elevated iron sheet roof and the flat roof is used as a terrace for children's activities.

2. The second strategy involved increasing the thermal mass and consequently the thermal lag of the walls.
 - To construct external walls using hollow of "H"-shape concrete blocks that are then stuffed with Banco: a mixture of mud and grain husks.
 - Banco has excellent thermal insulation properties and is readily available in Mali.
 - In addition, for the west facing facades gabion cladding is employed since they are most exposed to the hot afternoon sun.
 - Crushed rocks held together with wire mesh are placed on walls to create a double wall, greatly improving their thermal mass and improving the building's overall materiality.



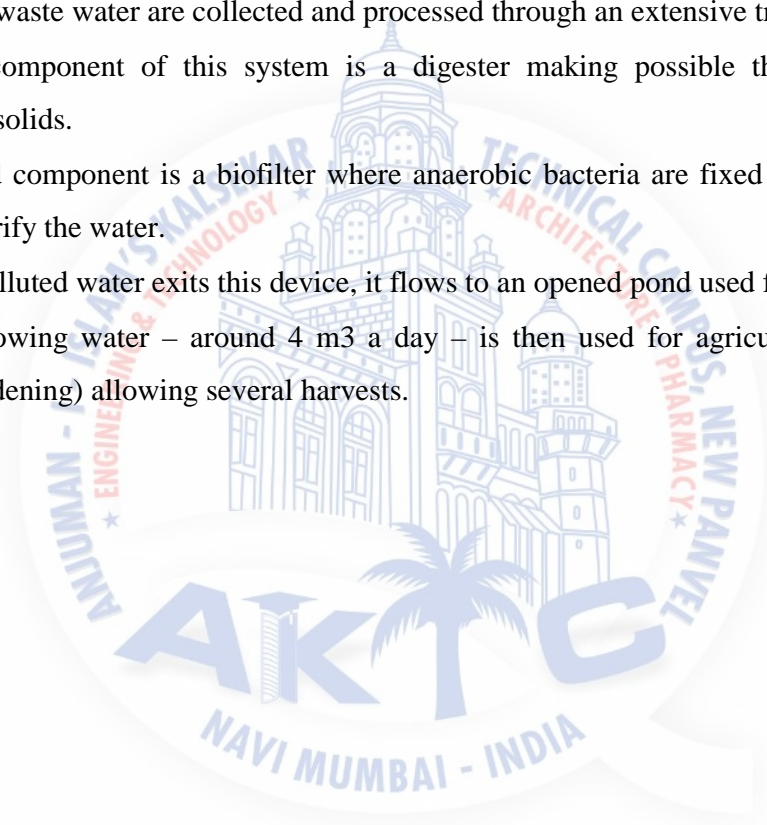
3. The final passive design principle involved improving natural ventilation.

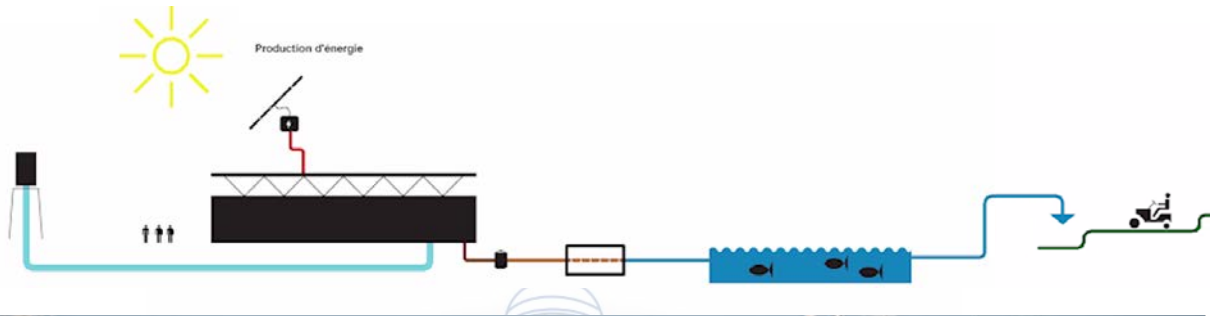
- This is achieved firstly by arranging the various blocks about a central courtyard.
- Each block is then equipped with several vent grills that facilitate cross ventilation across the complex to cool interior spaces, eliminating the need for air conditioning.
- These passive design strategies are very effective with an indoor-outdoor temperature difference of up to 20 degrees during warm seasons.



SELF- SUFFICIENT:

- As the orphanage is located outside the village of Dialakoroba and far from the services, it had to be self-sufficient.
- Photovoltaic panels are placed on the roof to produce electricity. Groundwater is pumped in a 70m depth well.
- Another important aspect of the project is waste water management.
- As Mali faces great water issues, we believed it was particularly relevant to imagine a second life for the water used in the building.
- Therefore, waste water are collected and processed through an extensive treatment system.
- The first component of this system is a digester making possible the settlement of suspended solids.
- The second component is a biofilter where anaerobic bacteria are fixed on sand beds in order to purify the water.
- When depolluted water exits this device, it flows to an opened pond used for fish farming.
- The overflowing water – around 4 m³ a day – is then used for agriculture (especially market gardening) allowing several harvests.





Inferences:

- Due to the severe climatic conditions selection of material and passive techniques are used in the designing.
- The ability to use waste as an effective medium to serve various purposes like fishing and agriculture.
- Children can learn by practicing these activities which will in turn help them for future economic gains.

RESEARCH DESIGN**SURVEY AND DATA COLLECTION****GROUP 1 (Age 0- 5 years)****General Characteristics**

- Play alone and with adults.
- Curiosity.
- Experiment with motor control sensory experience manipulation imitation.
- Interest in bright colours very sound and repetition.

Activities

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------|
| a. Pulling | b. Climbing | c. Rhythmic |
| d. Pushing | e. Creeping | f. Motion |
| g. Walking | h. Water play | |

Materials

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| a. Rattles | b. Kitchen pot and spoons | c. Rubber |
| d. Baskets | e. Paper | f. Low slide |
| g. Sturdy and durable picture book | h. Sand | |

GROUP 2 (Age 5 to 8 years)**General Characteristics**

- Periods of great physical activity initiative and imaginative play
- Children become aware of themselves as individual self assertive and quick to quarrel sense of ownership

Activities

- | | | |
|------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Jumping | b. Purposeful throwing | c. Simple ring games |
| d. Games | e. Dramatic play | f. Desire to help adults |

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------|
| g. Dabbling in water | h. Drawing | i. Painting |
| j. Clay modeling | k. Simple woodwork | l. Messing |
| m. Pleasure trips to
sea shore, farms,
woods etc. | n. Collection
shells, leaves | buttons, |

Material

- Slides
- swings
- sand boxes
- cans and household items

GROUP 3 (Age 8 to 11 years)**General Characteristics**

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Rivalries | b. Easiness | c. Books |
| d. Money senses | e. Curiosity | f. Questioning |
| g. Learning through information | h. Beginning of purposeful activity | i. Conversation |
| j. Desire to be tough | k. Trips | |

Activities

- Games of Chasing hunting throwing
- Seasonal games educational games

Material

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| a. Jumping ropes | b. Marbles kites | c. Craft material |
| d. Sewing material | e. Inexpensive cloth | f. Paper |
| g. Open up toys and old
machinery | h. Paints | i. Toy money |

GROUP 4 (Age 11 to 14 years)**General Characteristics**

Boys and girls starts moving about in their own groups

Activities

- Team sports
- Running
- Puzzles
- Dramatics
- Camping
- Exploring creative skills
- Handicraft

Material

- Table games
- Books
- Craft materials
- Gardening tools

General Characteristics**Learning**

- Cautious about learning
- Need more time to integrate their responses
- Less capable of dealing with new material

Reasoning

Reduction in the speed with which an individual reaches a conclusion

Creativity

Lack creativity and interest in creative thinking

Memory

- Poor recent memory
- Better remote memory

Activities**Recreation**

- They enjoy recreation but it changes gradually after 50
- More sedentary form of recreation
- Like to involve in activities they could not do in their younger days

- Eg. Reading, Listening to radio, watching TV, visiting friend and relatives sewing, gardening, travelling, taking part in civic, spiritual, political activities etc.

Social interest

- More use of mental ability and less use of physical activity
- Decline in social participation

Religious interests

- Pattern of worship remains same
- Increased spiritual and religious activity



STANDARDS

I. Universal Design and Age-Friendly Design:

1. Parameters for universal design

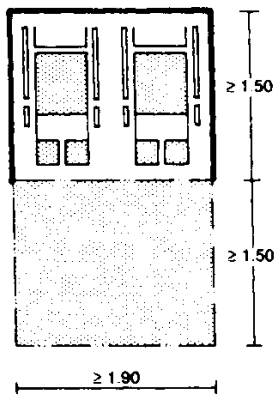
- Good way-finding and signage can make a critical difference in the ability for someone to safely get where they're going. Other initiatives for age-friendly communities include more strategically placed benches, safer sidewalks, slopes and ramps instead of stairs where possible, more thoughtful placement of trash.
- Minimum width and clearance requirements continue once you are inside. Hallways should be a minimum of 1100mm (3'-7"). Attention should be paid to door swings, particularly with larger doors, as they can block corridors. Sliding doors can be a good option, as long as they are easy to operate.
- Floor and ground surfaces should be smooth, level, hypo-allergenic and non-slip. Cushioned flooring, such as linoleum or cork, is safer and more fall-friendly than hard tiles. Lowpile, tight carpets are better than plush, thick carpets.

2. Parameters for age friendly design

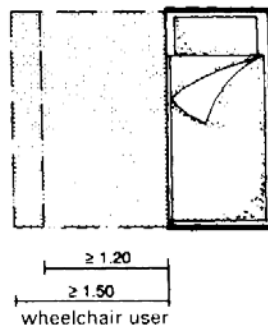
- Lower cabinets and appliances (no microwaves over the stove) – keep things within easy reach
- Lever handles – not just doors and faucets, but also cabinets, window hardware and controls, such as thermostats
- Lower switches and higher plugs with colour contrast to make them easy to find.
- Materials that is friendly to allergies and chemical sensitivities
- Good lighting,
- Higher light levels at work, focused on work and task areas, low glare.

II. Building for disabled people

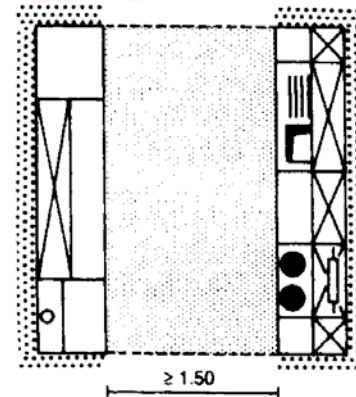
- A functionally efficient and well-designed living space is of great importance to people with disabilities.
- To turn through 180° a wheelchair user requires 1500-1700mm. This requirement sets the minimum sizes and circulation space of landings, rooms, garages etc. shown here.
- Entrances should not have a threshold or steps and revolving doors are not permitted.
- Doors should have at least 900mm clear width. Bathroom/WC doors must open outwards.
- The minimum width for a landing is 1500mm, and landings of over 15m in length should include a circulation area (1800 X 1800 mm).
- All levels and facilities inside and outside a building must be accessible without negotiating steps, if necessary, include a lift 13. or ramps 10.



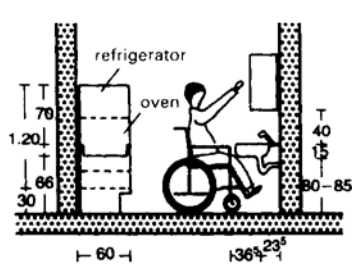
④ **Space requirements: wheelchair and movement area**



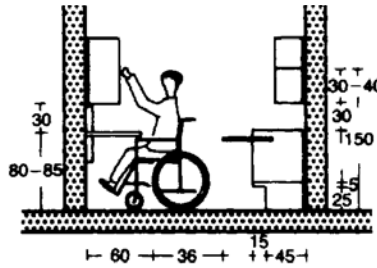
⑤ **Space requirement beside a bed for user and non-user of a wheelchair**



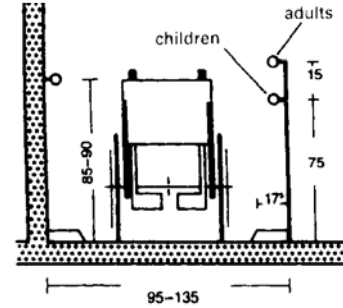
⑥ **Movement area in a two-side kitchen**



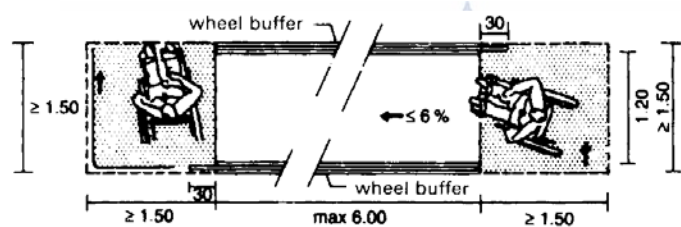
8 Dimensions around the sink, oven and refrigerator



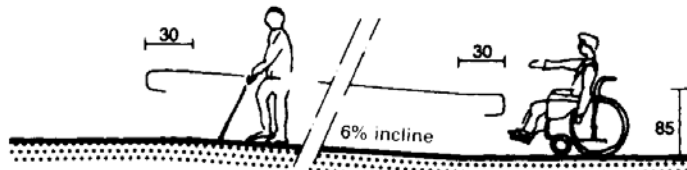
9 Dimensions in kitchens



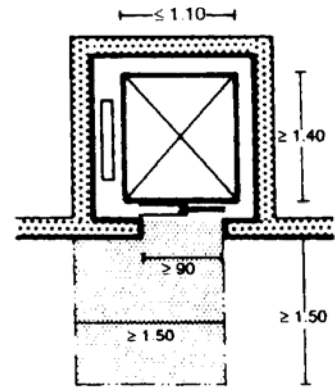
12 Halls and passages



10 Ramp

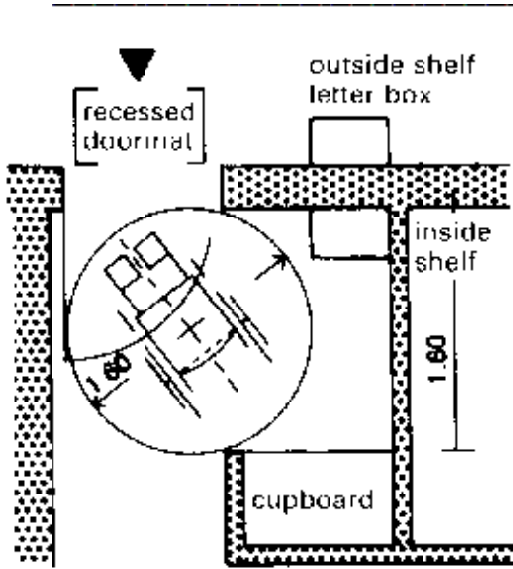


13 Lift car dimensions and movement area in front of the lift door

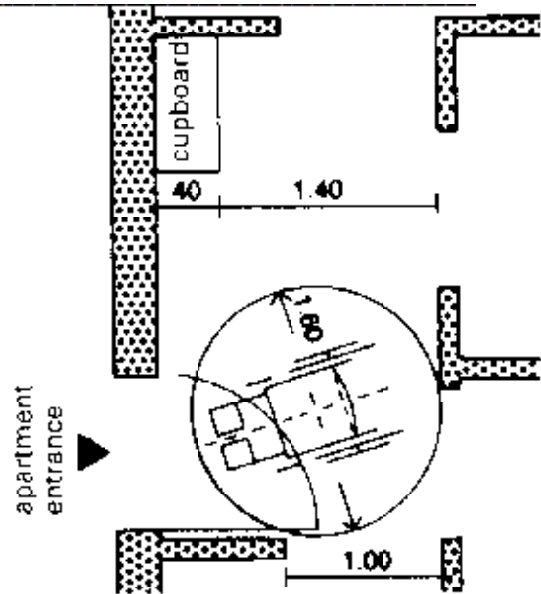


III. Barrier-Free living

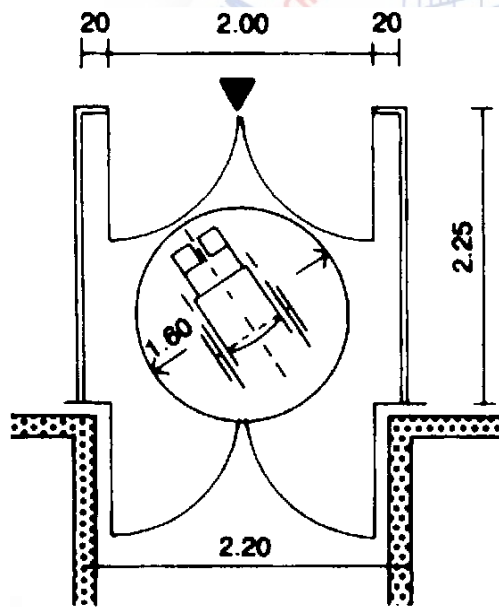




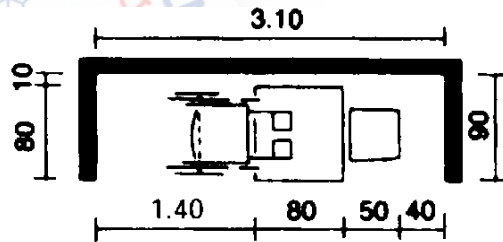
Deep entrance area with recessed cupboard



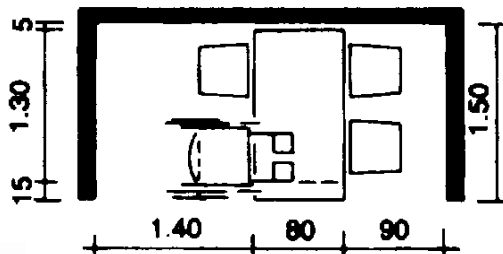
Wide entrance area



Porch with two-leaf door



Dining area for two/four people



IV. Old people's living area

1. Easy identification of the entrance to the home

- Entrance to the home should be easily visible and recognizable position
- Avoid monotonous succession of door
- Distinguish the entry of the doors for easy recognizing homes. E.g. distinguish with different colours.
- Encouraging personalization of the area immediately adjoining the entrance to the home without reducing the spaces of shared passageways.
- Provide security to the entrance door.



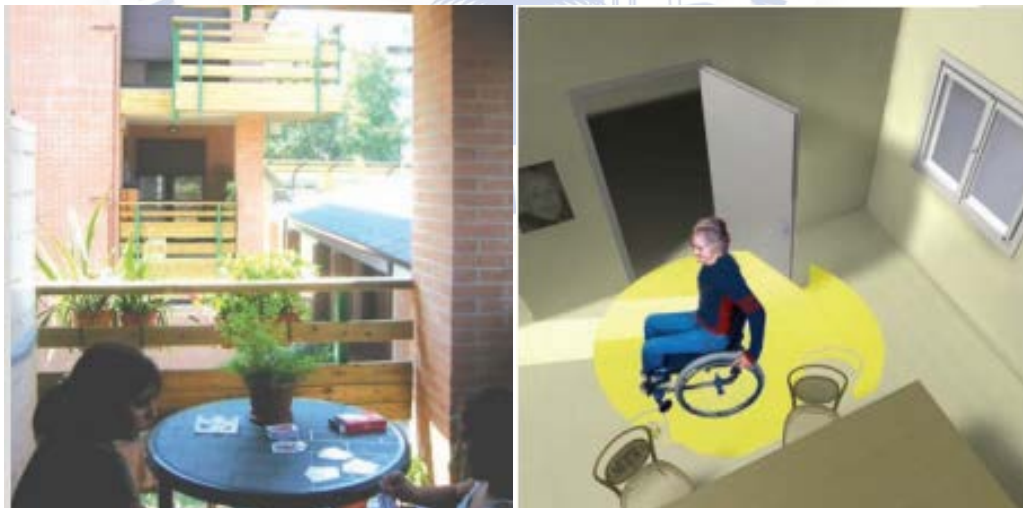
2. Easy access to home

- Distinguish the zones inside and outside the apartment with colours and materials.
- Provide easy access to home for people with impaired ability.
- Use slip resistant floor finishes around the apartment entrance.
- Allow free space inside the door transit for people with impaired mobility. (a circle with a diameter of 150 cm)
- Keep the same floor level between the floor and the area immediately outside it
- Assure for seating just inside the door
- Assure for hanging up with clothing just inside the door



3. Provide stimulating external views

- Provide windows with maximum views of the outdoor specially where there are activities to provide interest.
- Design the bedroom so that the bed can be put in a position to allow for external vision.
- Providing a home with the balcony or a veranda.



V. General design features

- Stairs 16/30cm without open riser, edges of steps defined with a color, handrails on both sides of stairs and corridors, where necessary, lifts for moving patients on stretchers or in folding chairs.
- The buildings should all be adapted for the disabled and have open spaces with benches.
- When considering building layout, measures will be required to reduce the risk of cross-infection.
- Changes in level are best avoided but if this is not possible, ramps must be provided inside and outside building.
- Circulation distances for residents should be kept to minimum and all main routes will need handrails.
- Corridor must be wide enough to allow two people in wheelchairs or walking with frames to pass each other comfortably. Careful interior design is necessary.
- Doors must not restrict the resident's ability to get around, automatic opening may be required. Furniture and fittings must be suitable for older people.
- Consistent temperatures are required and contingency plans for providing heating in the event of power failures should be considered.
- The ability to control temperatures and sunlight penetration, particularly in bedrooms and sitting rooms, is important for residents.
- Hot pipes and heaters must be protected: maximum acceptable surface temperature is around 43°C. Hot water systems must be designed to resist infection such as causing diseases.

a. Flooring surfaces:

- All floor surfaces should be nonslip, outside as well as inside the basic dwelling unit.
- This is particularly pertinent to the design of lobbies and other public spaces which often have large expanses of glossy, although perhaps nonslip, surface.
- Suitable flooring materials include unglazed tile, cork, vinyl or vinyl-asbestos tile, un-waxed wood, and wall-to-wall carpeting.

- Throw rugs or deep-pile rugs are generally unsatisfactory because of the danger of tripping.
- Un-waxed wood floors are particularly satisfactory for the wheelchair user. Floors should be smooth and level and particular care should be taken with highly pointed materials such as ceramic tile or brick or stone.
- Door thresholds and minor changes in floor level should be avoided whenever possible.

b. Grab Bars:

- Grab bars are generally overused and sometimes bear little relationship to the anatomy of the human body. If improperly located, they not only fail to serve the user but they can also become a hazard if someone should slip. Grab bars should be used judiciously and wherever possible located to serve more than one bathroom position.
- Bars should be approximately 1 inch in diameter, be capable of withstanding a pulling or hanging load of 300 pounds, and be fixed to structure members rather than to wall finishes or materials.
- There should be at least one grab bar at the water closet and another in the bathtub or shower.

c. Lighting:

- By installing appropriate lighting, building owners can help prevent falls and increase building accessibility.
- Provide sufficient, consistent light levels throughout the building and site, especially on pathways and at entrances
- Well-lit exterior and interior spaces can help prevent falls and create a safer home
- Ensure adequate lighting on all stairs by installing overhead fixtures or wall sconces
- 25 to 30 foot-candles recommended for egress paths
- Replace toggle light switches with glow-in-the-dark rocker panels at 36" to 44" above the floor.

VI. Child day care centre

- Circulation space should remain uncluttered and simple to navigate. Provide the most direct circulation route possible.
 - To encourage a lively corridor, consider other multipurpose, flexible uses for circulation space, including gross motor, cubbies and display space.
 - Different corridor widths, small gathering spaces and wider entry areas to rooms promote social interaction between children, parents and staff.
 - Provide natural lighting as much as possible, include low-level glazing in select areas with views outdoors for children.
- a. Adjacencies:**
- Locate the universal barrier-free washroom off the main corridor in a visible and easily accessible location.
- b. Visual Connections:**
- Provide visual access to adjacent spaces to enable passive surveillance.
- c. Wayfinding and Signage:**
- Ensure wayfinding system is universal. For example, consider using graphic rather than textual signage.
 - Consider using flooring or other elements as orienting references to facilitate movement.
- d. Stairs, Ramps and Elevators:**
- **Stairs:**
 - Install a child-height handrail at all stairs. i. Heights: 510-710mm (20-28”) from line drawn through stair nosing. ii. Diameter: 25mm (1”).
 - All stair nosings to be rounded profile.
 - **Ramps:**

- Consider using interior ramps in corridors if there is a change in elevation.
- Ramps to have no projections and rounded edges.
- Install a child-height handrail at all ramps. i. Heights: 510-710mm (20-28”) from surface of ramp. ii. Diameter: 25mm (1”). 3.

➤ **Elevators:**

- All child care centres more than one storey must have a dedicated elevator not shared with the public.
- Select an elevator model that accommodates a stretcher.
- Size elevators to accommodate a triple stroller and the appropriate CCEYA 2014 staff-to-child ratio based on age group.

e. **Materials Wellness:**

- No Sharp Edges: Edges rounded to minimum 6mm radius.
- No protrusions at eye level, including planting.
- Ensure materials used do not pose ingestion or choking hazard.
- Avoid potential head and neck entrapments in any designed element in the outdoor play area.
- Where dissimilar surfaces meet, ensure edge details are properly coordinated during installation.
- Avoid using chemically treated lumber in any equipment, fencing and play structures accessible to children.

f. **Handrails:**

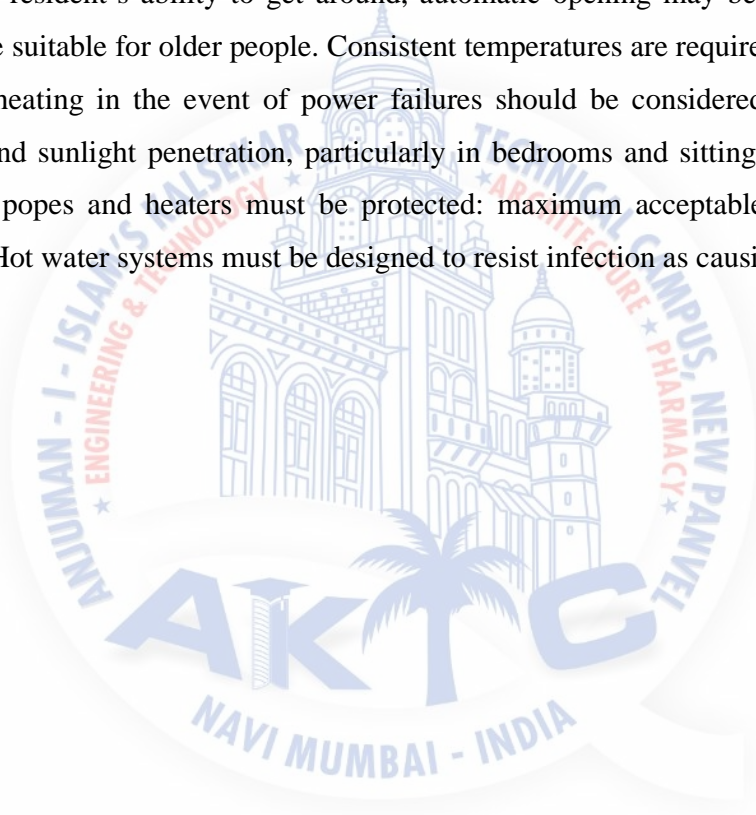
- Provide additional child-height hardwood handrails (clear finish) and adequate blocking at all stairs and ramps.
- Handrails installed specifically for children should be at a height of 24 inch.

www.toronto.ca/children/childcaresdesign

<http://accessibilityadvantage.ca/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/OAA-Age-Friendly-Design.pdf>

INFERENCE

When considering building layout, measures will be required to reduce the risk of cross-infection. Changes in level are best avoided but if this is not possible, ramps must be provided inside and outside building. Circulation distances for residents should be kept to minimum and all main routes will need handrails. Corridor must be wide enough to allow two people in wheelchairs or walking with frames to pass each other comfortably. Careful interior design is necessary. Doors must not restrict the resident's ability to get around, automatic opening may be required. Furniture and fittings must be suitable for older people. Consistent temperatures are required and contingency plans for providing heating in the event of power failures should be considered. The ability to control temperatures and sunlight penetration, particularly in bedrooms and sitting rooms, is important for residents. Hot pipes and heaters must be protected: maximum acceptable surface temperature is around 43°C. Hot water systems must be designed to resist infection as causing diseases



SITE SELECTION AND JUSTIFICATION

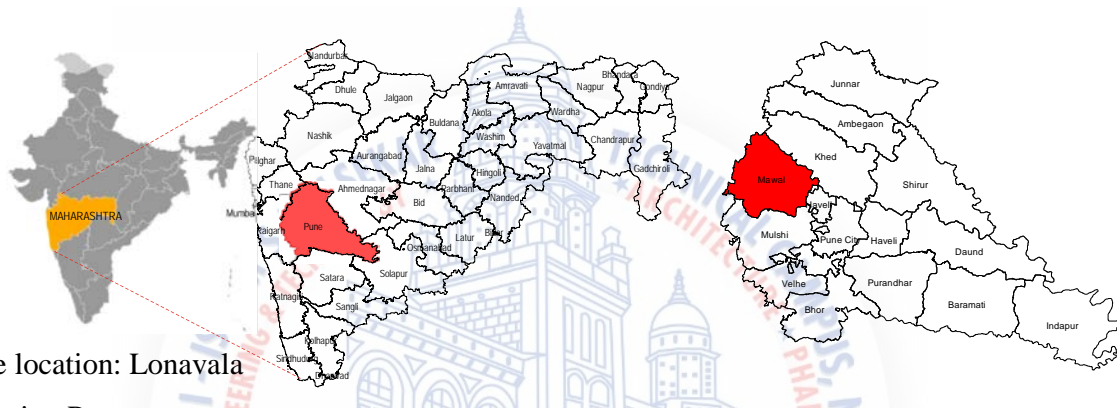
LONAVALA:

- A lot of people migrate to metropolitan cities like Mumbai and Pune for job opportunities, better life style, and various other reasons.
- Today these cities have emerged to be the busiest places.
- In these cities the maximum impact of Industrialization and Modernization is felt which has in turn led to the breakdown of the traditional family systems into nuclear family system. Due to this the abandoned classes are often neglected as no one wants to take their responsibility.
- Mumbai is the administrative capital of Maharashtra state and the financial capital of India while Pune is an industrial and educational hub.
- Lonavla is a hill stations 622 metres (2,041 ft) above sea level, in the Sahyadri ranges that demarcate the Deccan Plateau and the Konkan coast.
- It is geographically located between Mumbai and Pune city.
- The hill stations sprawls over an approximate area of 38 square kilometres.
- It is famous for its serene beauty and natural environment.

Proposing a natural setting for the elderly as well as orphans in this region would be beneficial:

- Lonavala is tourist place and hence it will attract a lot of people from all around.
- The site can be a landmark in this area and hence this will be beneficial for promoting the idea of a combined old age home and orphanage setting for the development of the abandoned age groups.
- More people will visit this place as it is a tourist spot and this will help in the interaction between the society and the abandoned age groups.
- Nature and soothing climate is beneficial for psychological and mental development of the abandoned age groups and this place perfectly fits the bill.
- There are good educational facilities in this region
- Old people can heal through nature without the need of medicines and kids can also learn from a nature.
- This place offers respite for those wishing to make a quick escape from Mumbai and Pune and in all seasons it is filled with people on weekends.

- People also plan one day trips to this place. Lonavala is like a second home for a lot of people of Mumbai and Pune.
- While adults are busy with the life style of cities, elders of the family can reside in this natural setting for a better life style near to these cities and near to their kids where they can be taken care of.
- In this case these adults can visit the elders of the family during short weekend trips to this place.
- This place is not far from the city and also has natural beauty perfectly required for the healing and development of the abandoned age groups.



Site location: Lonavala

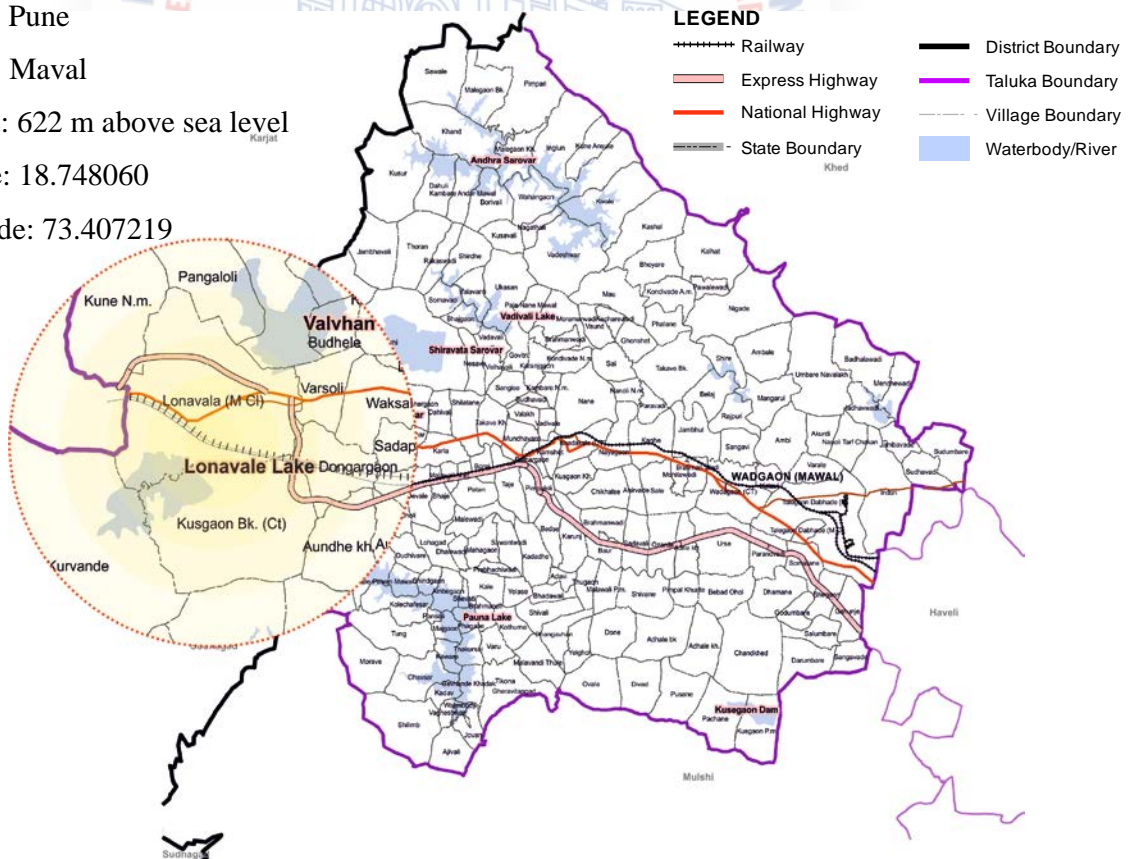
District: Pune

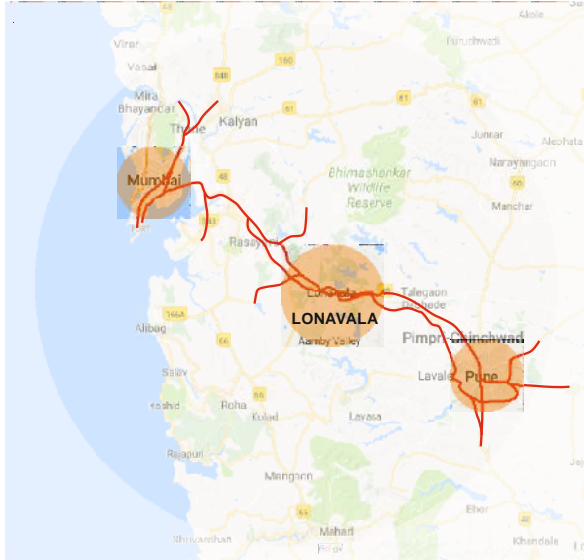
Taluka : Maval

Altitude: 622 m above sea level

Latitude: 18.748060

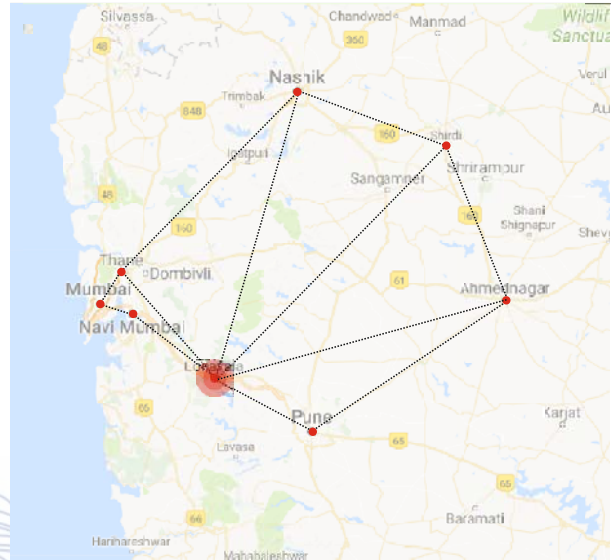
Longitude: 73.407219





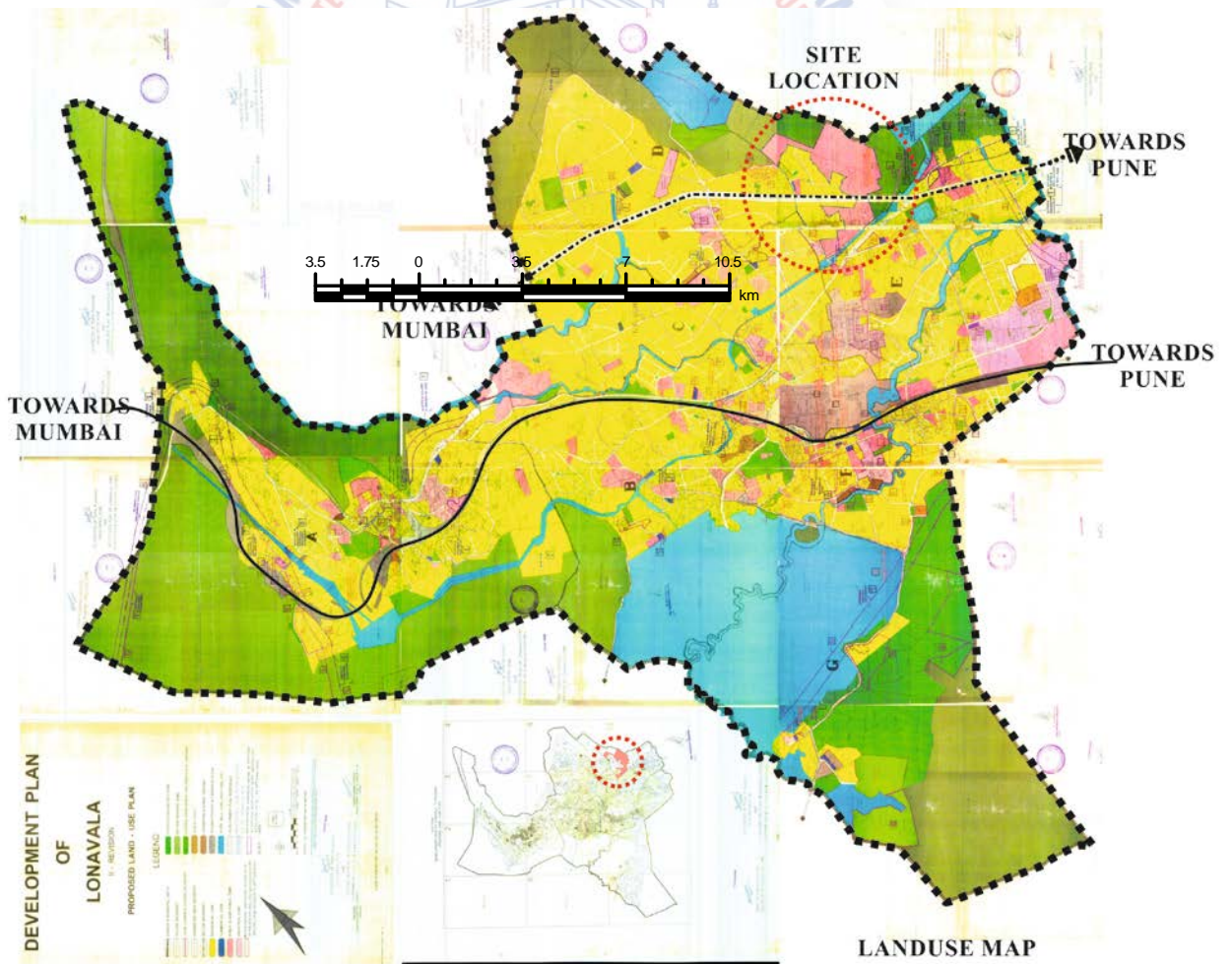
Mumbai to Lonavala
By rail: 28 km
By road: 96 km

Pune to Lonavala
By rail: 64 km
By road: 64 km



Nashik to Lonavala
By rail: 156 km
By road: 222 km

Shirdi to Lonavala
By rail: 282 km
By road: 208 km



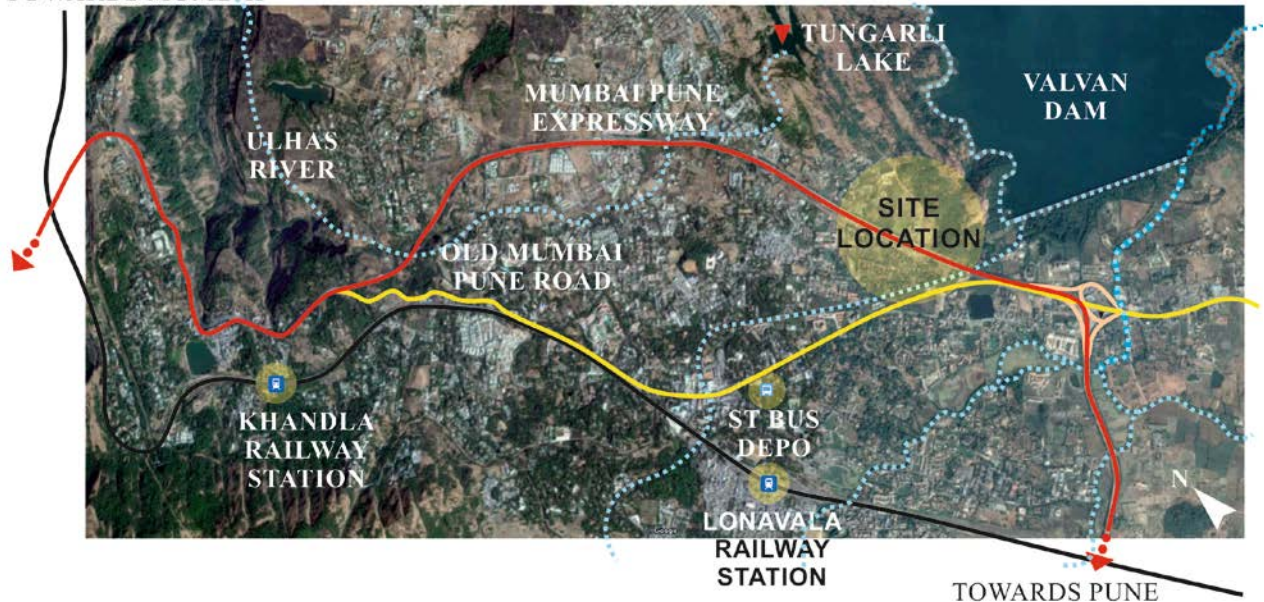
GEOGRAPHY OF LONAVALA:

- Lonavala is a famous hill station located in the Sahayadri Range in Maharashtra.
- It is located 64 kilometers from Pune and 96 kilometers from Mumbai.
- Lonavala is rightly called as the “Jewel of Sahaydri, due to its natural beauty like green valleys, beautiful waterfalls and the pleasant cool climate.

CLIMATE OF LONAVALA:

- This city has a tropical climate.
- Rainfall is significant most months of the year, and the short dry season has little effect.
- The rainfall here averages 4073 mm.
- The average annual temperature in Lonavala is 24.1 °C.

TOWARDS MUMBAI



TOWARDS PUNE



- YOGA, HEALING AND MEDITATION CENTER.
- SCHOOL FROM STD. 1ST TO 10TH
- VACANT LAND

Site owner: Kailvalya dhama ashram Trust.

Land use: Public and Semi Public.

The trust owns 171 acres amidst the Sahyadri ranges. The trust aims at self development through nature trough various interactive activities.

It aims at contributing to the society and working for the well-being of various classes of the society.

HISTORY:

- The site was divided by the Nh4 expressway that was constructed in the year 1922.
- Since the land got divided into two parts a subway was constructed below the expressway to access the other part of the bridge.
- There is construction done on the west of the expressway and partly some construction on the east.

SITE:

The west of the site constitutes of a yoga and health care center.

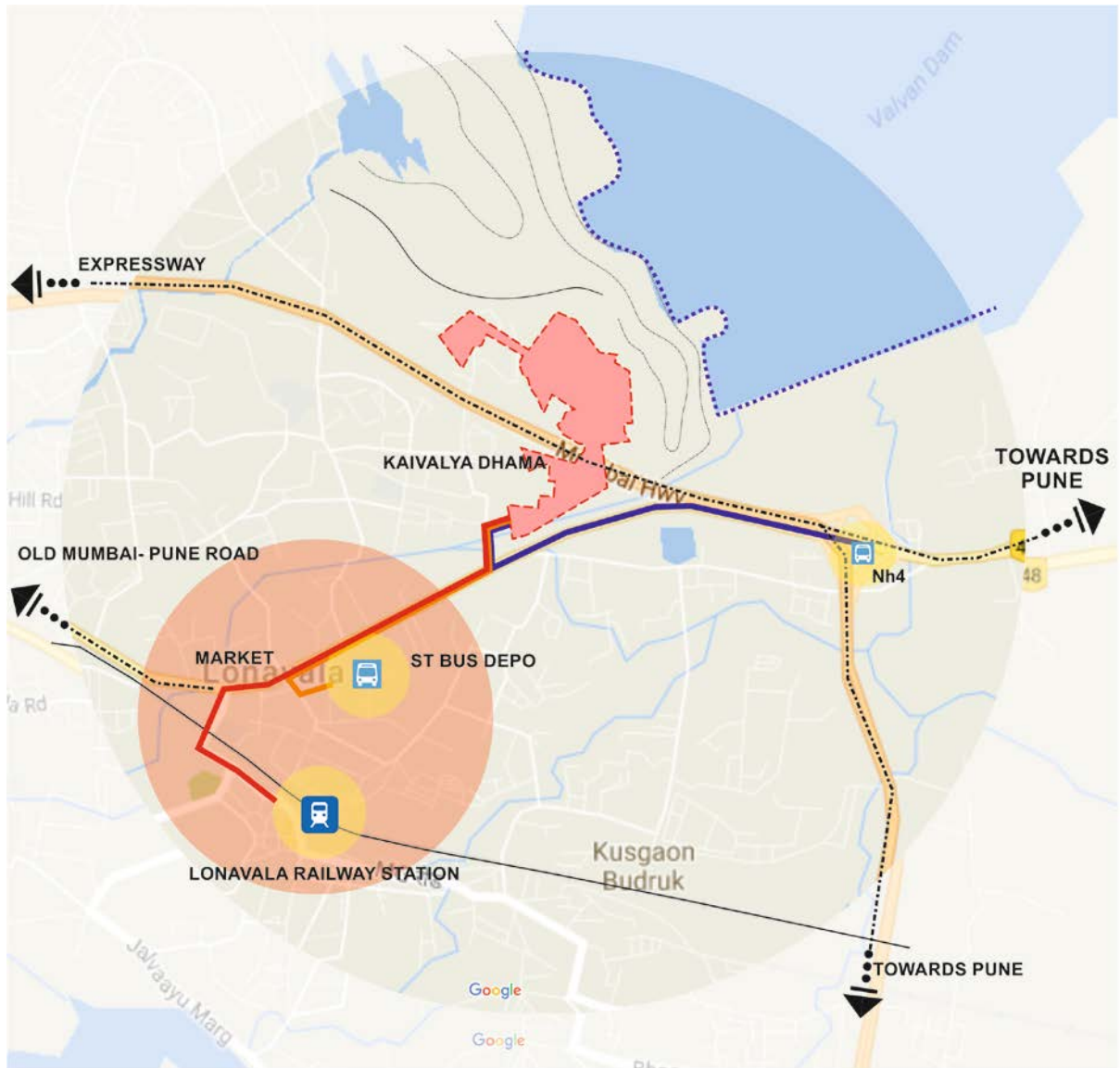
Following activities are carried out in this area:

- Yoga.
- Naturopathy.
- Meditation.
- Massages.
- Ayurveda Panchkarma and various other herbal therapies for healing.

The activities also constitutes of various leaning activities.

On the east there is a school constructed for education of children from 1st to 10th classes run by the trust itself. Rest of the land area is vacant.

PROXIMITY TO SITE:



ROUTES

- ST DEPO TO KAIVALYADHAMA - 1.4KM
- STATION TO KAIVALYADHAMA - 1.9KM
- Nh4 DEPO TO KAIVALYADHAMA - 2.0 KM



NATURAL FEATURES AROUND SITE:

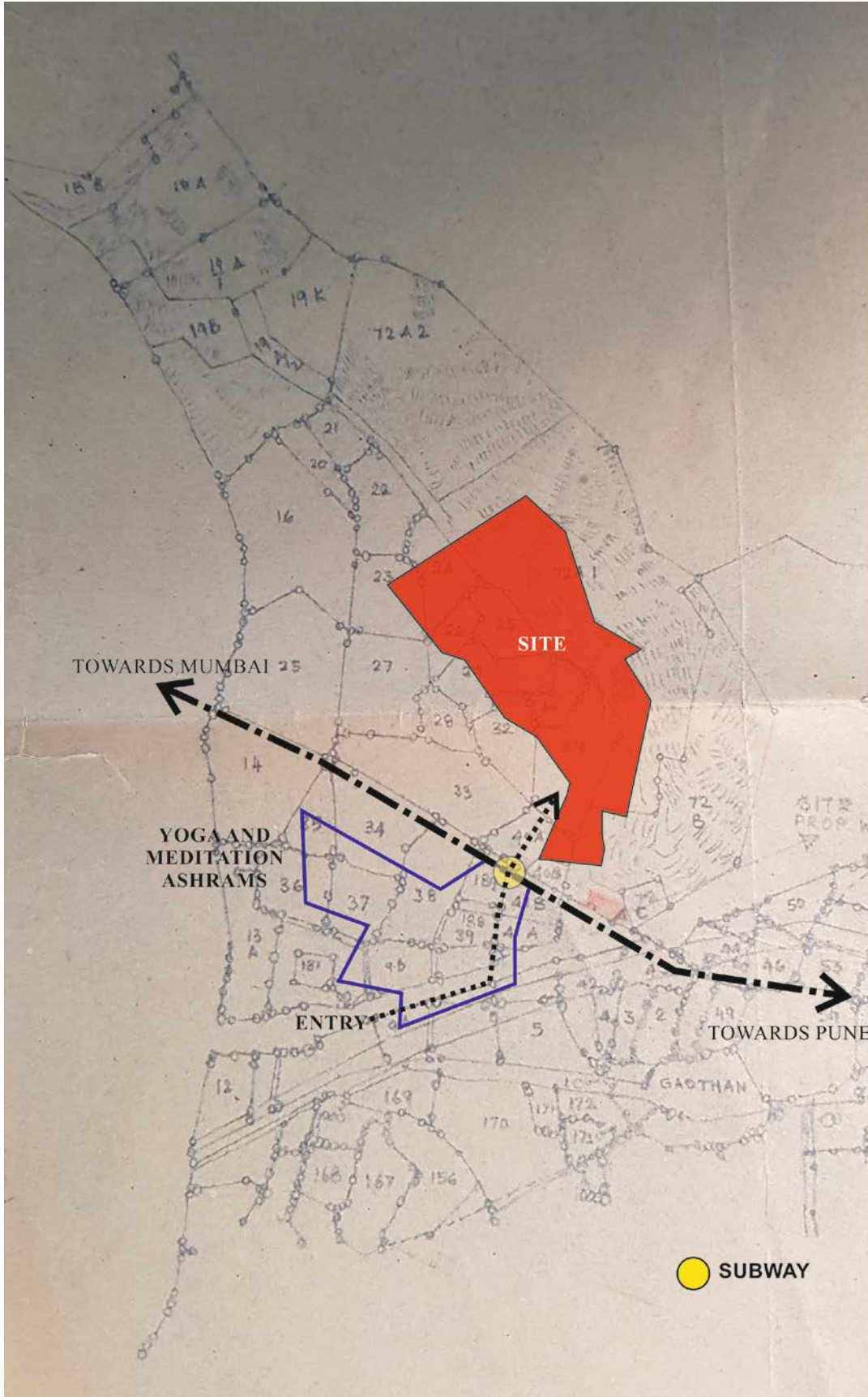
- THE SITE IS WELL CONNECTED FROM LONAVALA STATION, BUS DEPOT.
- THE SITE CAN BE VISUALLY APPRECIATED WHILE PASSING FROM THE Nh4 ROUTE.
- HENCE, IT CAN BE A LANDMARK.

Reason for choosing this site:

1. The site is well connected to neighborhood cities.
2. Connectivity to all areas.
3. Natural setting around the site.
4. Adjacent to residential areas and Nh4 highway.
5. Within reach of a wider community.
6. Since it is connected to national highway, it has a great scope to become a landmark.
7. Easy accessible by car or bus or public transport as well.
8. Well connected roads.

Opportunities of the site location:

1. The site is adjacent to beautiful natural landscape which will be beneficial for psychological health of the users.
2. The adjacent meditation, health centre and naturopathy centre will benefit the health of the user.
3. The school on the adjacent of the plot will benefit the school going kids for educational activities.



SITE IMAGES:



NATUROPATHY CENTER



ADMINISTRATION AREA



YOGA AND ASHRAM



APPROACH TO THE SITE



SUBWAY TO THE SITE/ HIGHWAY ABOVE



ARRROACH TO THE SCHOOL



VIEW OF HIGHWAY



SITEVIEWS



VIEW OF SCHOOL



SITEVIEWS



ARCHITECTURAL SPACE PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY ANALYSIS

Components and process of child development

- Discover
- Experiment
- Create
- Concentrate
- Express ideas
- Develop speech
- Develop muscles
- Invent
- Learn new skills
- Learn how people behave
- Role play (pretend to be someone)
- Share possessions
- Use your imagination
- Co-ordinate with others
- Show off (children like others to know what they can do)
- Act protectively towards someone less powerful than them

Ideas of child development

1. **Discover:** Find out things size shape texture colour how they are made what can be done with them
2. **Physical:** moving around actively Run Jump climb crawl balance swim
3. **Creative:** Express his own ideas and feeling
4. **Imaginative:** pretend or fantasize
5. **Manipulative:** skill full use train to co-ordinate brain and eyes etc

6. **Social:** interact with each other
7. **Onlooker:** observe watch around others asks questions give suggestions
8. **Parallel activity:** activity around
9. **Co-operate / organize:** make some material product strive to attain competitive goal



SR.NO	SPACE	SUBSPACE	NOS.	TYPE OF SPACE	QUALITY OF SPACE	CAPACITY (NO. OF	AREA (SQ.M)
1	ADMINISTRATION	RECEPTION	1	PUBLIC	VENTILATED		6
		WAITING	1	PUBLIC	NATURALLY -LIT	15	50
		WORKSTATION	1	PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT	20	80
		MANAGEMENT	2	PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT	5	50
		STORAGE	2	PRIVATE	VENTILATED		20
		PANTRY	1	PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT		15
		WASHROOMS	2	PUBLIC	VENTILATED	20	10
		LOCKER	2	PRIVATE	VENTILATED		20
		CONFERENCE	1	PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT	20	50
		ENQUIRY DESK	1	PUBLIC	VENTILATED	5	10
		GUEST HOUSE		PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT	30	450
		GALLERY		PUBLIC	CLOSED SPACE	20	50
		PANTRY		PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT		9
		TOILETS		PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT	10	10
2	VISITORS/ VOLUNTEERS	CAFÉ	2	PRIVATE/PU BLIC	SEMI-OPEN/ CLOSED	40	100
		STORE ROOM	1	PRIVATE	VENTILATED	1	15
		ATM	2	PRIVATE	AIR-CONDITIONED	1	6

3	LIVING UNITS		STAFF QUARTERS	1	PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT	20	400
			KITCHEN	3	PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT	3	9
			TOILETS	2	PRIVATE	VENTILATED	20	80
			COMMON ROOM	1	PRIVATE	SEMI-OPEN	30	80
			PANTRY	1	PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT	5	10
			BEDROOM UNITS		PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT	200	4000
			TOILETS		PRIVATE	VENTILATED	100	200
			BATH ROOMS		PRIVATE	VENTILATED	100	300
			UTILITY	2	PRIVATE	VENTILATED		15
			TUTION/ STUDY	4	PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT	50	75
			COMPUTER ROOM	2	PRIVATE	AIR-CONDITIONED		30
			ACTIVITY ROOM	2	PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT		60
			LIBRARY	2	PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT		30
			SPECIAL AND PERSONAL CARE UNITS		PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT	100	2000
			ADULT		PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT	100	2000
4	MEDICAL		ADULT CARE UNITS		PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT	100	2000
			INDEPENDENT UNITS		PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT	100	2000
			UTILITY	2	PRIVATE	VENTILATED		15
			TOILETS		PRIVATE	VENTILATED	300	600
			DINING AREA	2	PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT	100	100
			CHECK UP	1	PUBLIC	NATURALLY -LIT		40
			NURSE STATION	20	PRIVATE	VENTILATED	3	9
			TOILETS	1	PRIVATE	VENTILATED		3
			COUNSELLING	1	PUBLIC	NATURALLY -LIT		10
			HOUSEKEEPING		PRIVATE	VENTILATED		30
5	SERVICES AND MAINTANANCE		LAUNDARY	2	PRIVATE	VENTILATED		50
			SECURITY	2	PRIVATE	VENTILATED		15

6	KITCHEN	MEGA KITCHEN		1	PRIVATE	VENTILATED		300
		SPECIAL KITCHEN		1	PRIVATE	VENTILATED		80
		GROCERY STORAGE		1	PRIVATE	VENTILATED		50
		DINING HALL		1	PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT	400	800
7	DINING	WAITING		1	PRIVATE	OPEN		100
		STORAGE		1	PRIVATE	VENTILATED		15
		WASHROOM		2	PRIVATE	VENTILATED	15	15
		GROUP		1	PUBLIC	SEMI-OPEN	3	6
8	THERAPIES	ART AND PLAY		1	PUBLIC	SEMI-OPEN	10	20
		BEHAVIOURAL		1	PUBLIC	CLOSED SPACE	10	20
		SPEECH		1	PUBLIC	CLOSED SPACE	10	20
		FAMILY		1	PUBLIC	SEMI-OPEN	10	20
			CLAY	2	PUBLIC	SEMI-OPEN	20	80
			MUSIC/ART	1	PUBLIC	SEMI-OPEN	20	80
			HANDICRAFT/ PAINTING	3	PUBLIC	SEMI-OPEN	20	80
9	VOCTIONAL TRAINING	WORKSHOPS		1	PUBLIC	SEMI-OPEN	20	80
			GARDENING	1	PUBLIC	SEMI-OPEN	20	80
			POTTERY	1	PUBLIC	SEMI-OPEN	20	80
		DISPLAY/GALLERY		2	PUBLIC	SEMI-OPEN		60
		OFFICE		2	PRIVATE	VENTILATED		20
		STORE ROOM		2	PRIVATE	VENTILATED		25
		TOILETS		2	PRIVATE	VENTILATED	10	20
		PLAY ROOM		1	PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT		60
		FIST AID			PRIVATE	VENTILATED		5
10	KINDERGARTEN	STORE ROOM		1	PRIVATE	VENTILATED		15
		MULTIPURPOSE HALL		1	PRIVATE	VENTILATED		80
		DINING ROOM		1	PRIVATE	SEMI-OPEN		60

11	MULTIPURPOSE	LIBRARY		1	PUBLIC	SEMI-OPEN		80
		STUDY		1	PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT		60
		COMPUTER ROOM		1	PRIVATE	AIR-CONDITIONED		25
		VERANDA			PRIVATE	SEMI-OPEN		
		BACKYARD			PRIVATE	SEMI-OPEN		
		JOGGING TRACKS			PRIVATE	OPEN		
		CYCLING TRACK			PRIVATE	OPEN		
12	MAGNETS	HALT/ BREAK SPACES			PRIVATE	SEMI-OPEN		25
		ACTIVITY NODES			PRIVATE	SEMI-OPEN		25
		JUICE CENTER			PRIVATE	SEMI-OPEN		25
		NEWSPAPER/ BOOK BLOCKS			PRIVATE	SEMI-OPEN		50
		PLAY GROUND		1	PUBLIC	OPEN		
13	RECREATIONAL SPACES	AMPHITHEATRE		1	PUBLIC	SEMI-OPEN	300	200
		FAMILY ROOM			PRIVATE	SEMI-OPEN		80
		MEDITATION HALL		1	PRIVATE	SEMI-OPEN	50	40
		INTERACTIVE GARDEN		1	PUBLIC	SEMI-OPEN		
		LAUGHING GARDEN		1	PUBLIC	SEMI-OPEN		
13	GARDENS	SENSORY GARDEN		1	PUBLIC	OPEN		
		EXERCISE GARDEN		1	PUBLIC	SEMI-OPEN		20
		DIMENTIA GARDEN		1	PUBLIC	OPEN		
		ORGAMIC FARM		1	PRIVATE	OPEN		
14	FARMS	HERBS/ AYURVEDIC PLANTS		1	PRIVATE	OPEN		
		FLOWERING PLANTS		1	PRIVATE	OPEN		
		GENERAL STORE		1	PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT		20
		STATIONERY		1	PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT		20
15	SHOPS	CHEMIST		1	PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT		15
		SALON		1	PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT		25
		MILK CENTER		1	PRIVATE	NATURALLY -LIT		20
		CAR		2	PRIVATE	SEMI-OPEN		
16	PARKING	CYCLE		1	PRIVATE	SEMI-OPEN		
		E-RIKSHAW		1	PUBLIC	SEMI-OPEN		
TOTAL BUILT UP AREA								17398

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