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(ONE STOP CENTRE - A PLACE THAT I CALL HOME)
A Women Crisis and Rehabilitation Centre

SUBMITTED BY

Ms. SIDDIQUI SADAF MOHAMMED NAEIM

A REPORT

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



University of Mumbai

2020-2021

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Design Dissertation titled 'A Women Crisis and Rehabilitation Centre' is the bonafide work of the student Ms.Siddiqui Sadaf Mohammed Naeim from Final Year B. Arch of AIKTC School of Architecture and was carried out in college under my guidance.

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Prof. Sandeepkumar Prajapati

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I hereby declare that this written submission entitled

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Date: 11th December 2020

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

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ABSTRACT

Crime against women is a serious public health and human rights problem with both short- and long-term consequences on women's physical, mental, sexual and reproductive health. Crimes against women gets reported every two minutes in India. As many as 2.24 million such crimes were reported over the past decade. Rape is the fourth most common crime against women in India. Helping victim recover from the trauma is complex as there is need to assess the impact of counselling and understand the mindset of women. The project aims at architectural translation of spaces to the behavior and psychology of the survivors binding them in a community where the survivors will themselves be able to help the fellow survivors recover, thereby an attempt to create a Home away from Home. It focuses on various measures that could be taken architecturally to convert their Pain into Power. The program for the project is designed in a way to have a long lasting effect on the overall development of the survivors .The broad idea is to Unleash the Boundaries of the Formal institutional framework into an informal framework of activities giving flexibility and freedom to the users to use it the way they want to, thus making it more Approachable in order to help the survivors recover back into their normal lives.

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2.1 INTRODUCTION

*“I wake up every morning
scheming my escape
But what about my children?
Who will believe me?
Who will give me a home?
Years go by and I am still
waiting
When will this end?”*

-Wadia Samadi

We live in a country where violence against women is the most powerful mechanism used by family, society, and state to silence voices of resistance to the existing gender-related social order. It ensures that women will continue to accept gender hierarchies in all social relations of production and reproduction and perpetuates their subordination.

Violence against women is a fundamental violation of the human right to life, physical safety, self-respect, and dignity. It is the manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women. The social construction of gender establishes male authority and power over women,

and provides the basis for gender-based violence in the society.

We live in a country where rapes, sexual assaults have given rise to the PTSD syndrome, where so many women live in constant state of denial contemplating suicide or just waiting for death.

For all these reasons and a thousand more, there is a need to speak out for all these women who see themselves as a disgrace to the society where the real accused roam free and without shame. In a country reporting hundreds of rape cases every day, where “no ” never means “no” and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder becoming a common catastrophe.

Victims are often rejected by the society and this leads them to believe they're worthless. However, recovery can only come through acceptance. Acceptance of the truth by themselves, first and foremost.

This center will provide assistance to women exposed to

violence and then provides rehabilitation to those women and children, psychologically, emotionally and economically through skill development, community programs and a child support program. will facilitates the route to recovery, to women exposed to violence and then provide mental, social and physical development, provide accommodation to the survivors and basic education facilities.

This center will provide assistance to women exposed to violence and then provides rehabilitation to those women, psychologically, emotionally and economically through skill development and basic education facilities.



Source: teamdigital.com

2.2 AIM

The aim is to explore the potential of the built environment in creating humanizing spaces that can catalyse positive life processes. This center will facilitates the route to recovery, to provide mental, social, physical development, shelter and legal aid for women and children.

The aim of this thesis is also empower them economically by skill development. A space which can help them to convert their PAIN INTO POWER.

A Women Crisis and Rehabilitation Centre.

2.3 OBJECTIVES

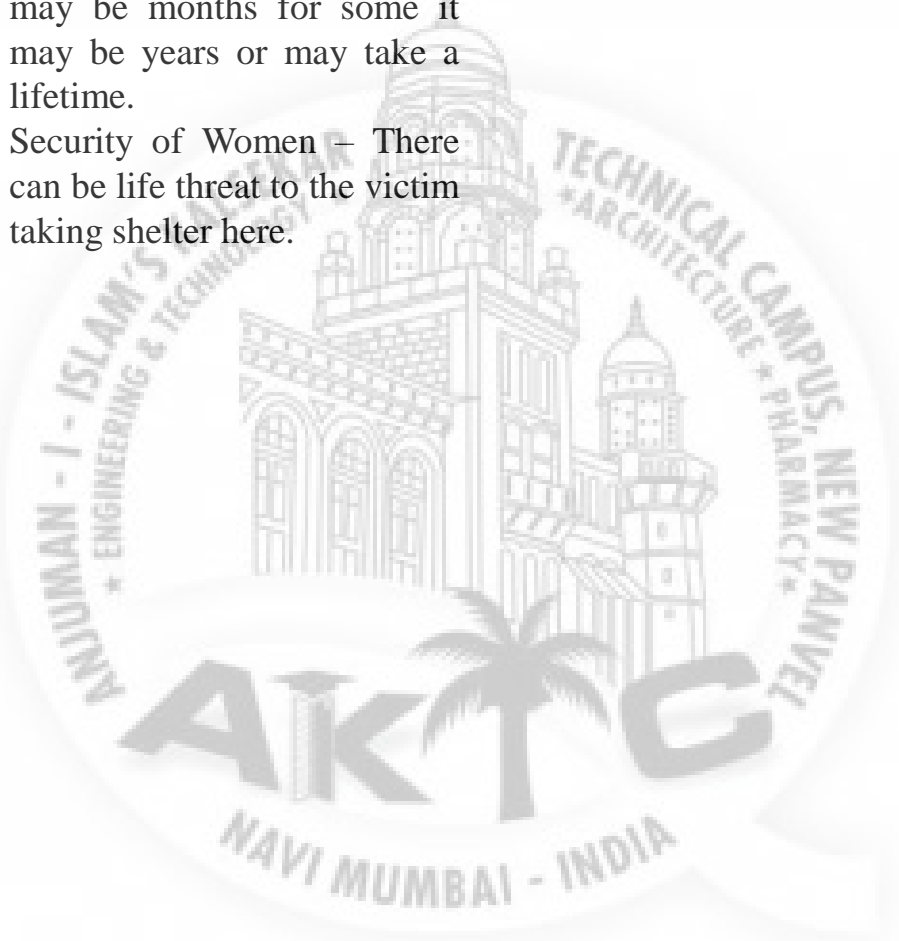
- To provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under one roof.
- To facilitate immediate, emergency and non-emergency access to a range of services including medical, legal, psychological and counselling support under one roof to fight against any forms of violence against women.
- The centre intends to provide a safe and secure environment for the women and children to stay and improve, with access to a suitable place to stay and learn through the vocational training center, along with supporting services like health care, therapy and counselling
- It further provides an access to a direct market selling experience, providing an instant means of income, building trust within themselves, over to establish themselves on their own feet.
- Provide a central location for economic empowerment training.
- The Center will provide access to invaluable resources for women to equip them with innovative skills.
- The Center will also support mothers by offering childcare facilities, allowing women with young children to access these opportunities while having their children taken care of in a safe and trusted environment.
- Enabling them to recover and be safe, protect themselves from violence and create the radical change they want to see in their lives.

2.4 SCOPE

- To lend a sensitizing physical environment where individuals may nurture a personal will for self-development through their interpersonal relationships in community formations, through associations with nature and through productive work.
- Architecture will have positive impact on growth in lifestyle and also way of thinking. This centre will encourage the thought of empowerment. **Women will get a chance to show their talent and hard work in positive environment of the centre.**
- The centre will focus from new born children to children up to 12 years of age.
- The centre will also provide facilities for **WOMEN and CHILDREN** victims of **PTSD (POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER)**

2.5 LIMITATION

- Healing is subjective -It differs from survivor to survivor how long their healing takes, for some it may be months for some it may be years or may take a lifetime.
- Security of Women – There can be life threat to the victim taking shelter here.



2.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY



Figure 1: Flow chart of research methodology

Source: Author

2.7 HYPOTHESIS

A Women Crisis and Rehabilitation Centre is intended to support women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. Women facing physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse, irrespective of age, class, caste, education status, marital status, race and culture will be facilitated with support and redressal.

Aggrieved women facing any kind of violence due to attempted sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, trafficking, honor related crimes, acid attacks or witch-hunting who have reached out or been referred to the Centre will be provided with specialized services.

The Centre aims to help with not only legal aid but will fully help the victim to get over their Trauma, health care and to empower them enough for them to gain their status back in the society.



3. LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 WHAT IS REHABILITATION?

Meaning of Rehabilitation

What is Rehabilitation? The Dictionary defines it as “The action of restoring someone to health or normal life through training and therapy after imprisonment, addiction, or illness”.

Rehabilitation is the facilitative process designed to enhance the ability of people whose difficulties exclude them or lead society to exclude them from participating in aspect of life in the mainstream and in everyday activities which are congruent with their aspiration main specialist of various field including sociologist, therapist and Architects have repeatedly argued about how place and the design of its space communicate with human psyche, affect the way in which the people react to the lives and how they develop. And this might be said to be rather crucial for any individual requires long-term constant care or need to recover from a period of physical, social and emotional instability.

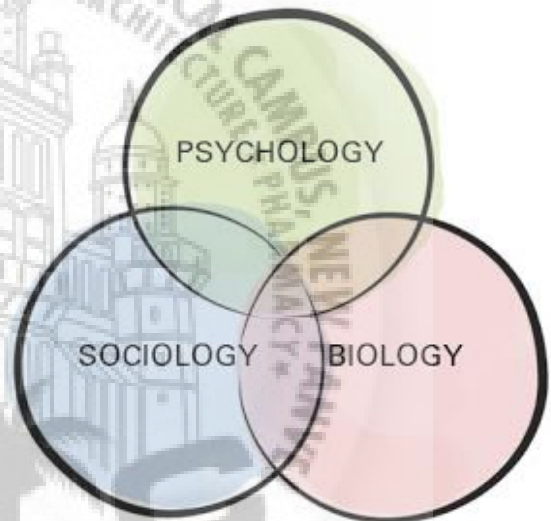


Figure 2: Biopsychosocial approach to Health

Source: Author

3.2 WHOSE PROBLEM IS IT ANYWAY? CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA

Ranging from the so-called *eve teasing* and outright sexual harassment on the street or workplace, to harassment for *dowry*, molestation in public transport vehicles, and the often-reported rape, these crimes against women reflect the vulnerability and deep-rooted problems related to the position of women in Indian society. Out of 28 states, 10 states reported more than 10,000 cases of crime against women in 2011 putting states with both high and low HDI (Human Development Index) and literacy rates in the list; probably an indication that education and economic growth alone do not influence the occurrence of these crimes and pointing towards socio-political and cultural factors.

The numbers of violent crimes in India especially those against women including rape that are reported in official statistics are increasing with each passing year. This violence thrives within a milieu of steady economic growth, and increasing inequality

between the rich and poor in Indian society; India's GINI coefficient that has increased from 0.32 to 0.38 in the last two decades is evidence to that.

Crime Index

Going by overall crime rate that combines heinous crimes as well as petty offences, Delhi always stands out as the country's crime capital while cities in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh where many crimes are underreported appear safe. The picture changes when a crime index is devised by clubbing similar types of crimes and assigning weights based on the gravity of an offence. Delhi looks much safer, while cities in Bihar, UP and Madhya Pradesh appear far more violent.

Murder/attempt to murder

Patna is 10 times more violent than Delhi. Index for crimes that cause death or could lead to death shows that Patna is about 6 times more violent than Lucknow, the city ranked second. Interestingly, Delhi the country's unofficial crime capital, ranks far lower. **CRIMES INCLUDED:** Murder (100%), Culpable homicide not amounting to murder (75%), Dowry deaths (100%), Infanticide (100%), Foeticide (100%), Attempt to commit murder (50%), Attempt to commit culpable homicide (30%), Grievous hurt (30%).

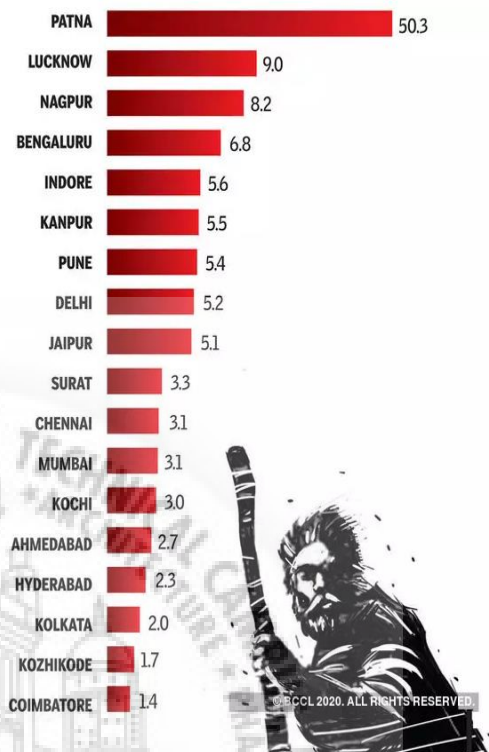


Figure 3: Graph of attempt to murder
Source: BCCL 2020

Violent crime targeting property

Property, assets at greatest risk in Nagpur. When it comes to robbery, dacoity and arson, Nagpur, Delhi and Bengaluru are the worst cities. Kolkata is the best. **CRIMES INCLUDED:** Robbery (100%), Dacoity (100%), Arson (100%).

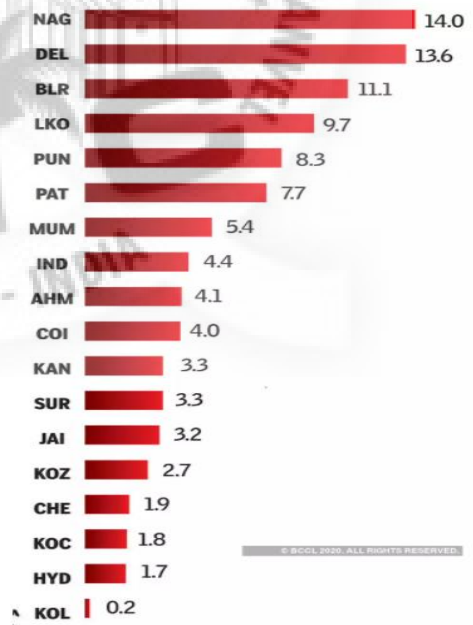


Figure 3: Graph of violent crime targeting property
Source: BCCL 2020

Violent crime against women

Bengaluru not far behind Delhi in crime against women. Delhi's infamy for violent crime against women is well documented. It is surprising to note that Bengaluru is nearly as unsafe. **CRIMES INCLUDED:** Murder with rape/gang rape (100%), Dowry deaths (100%), Abetment to suicide of women (100%), Miscarriage (50%), Acid attack (50%), Attempt to acid attack (40%).

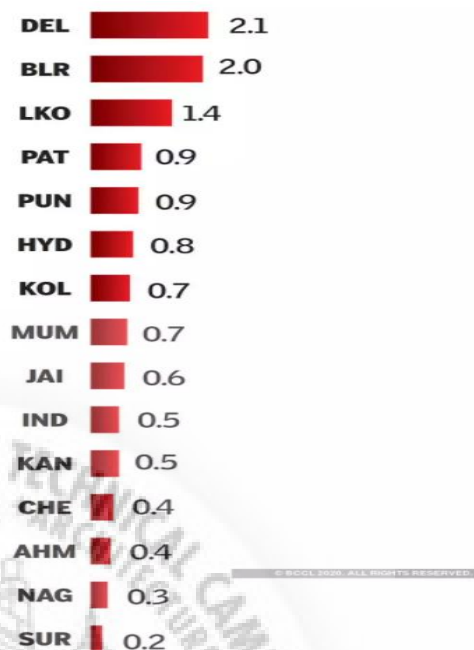


Figure 5: Graph of violent crime against women

Source: BCCL 2020

Other crime against women

Lucknow tops in gender violence, Coimbatore the safest. When it comes to gender and sexual violence, Lucknow, Jaipur and Indore record a far higher rate than other cities. Chennai and Coimbatore are among the safest. **CRIMES INCLUDED:** Rape (100%), Cruelty by husband or his relatives (50%), Human trafficking (100%), Attempt to commit rape (50%), Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (50%), Insult to the modesty of women (50%)

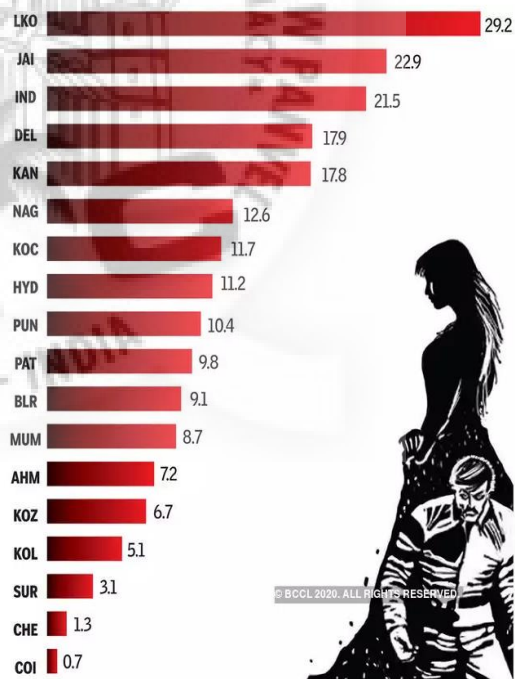


Figure 6: Graph of other crime against women

Source: BCCL 2020

Crime against SC/ST

Patna, Lucknow most unsafe for Dalits When it comes to crimes against SC and ST persons, Patna and Lucknow stand out for their combined crime rates. They are followed by Kanpur and Jaipur. CRIMES INCLUDED: Crime against SC (100%), Crime against ST (100%).

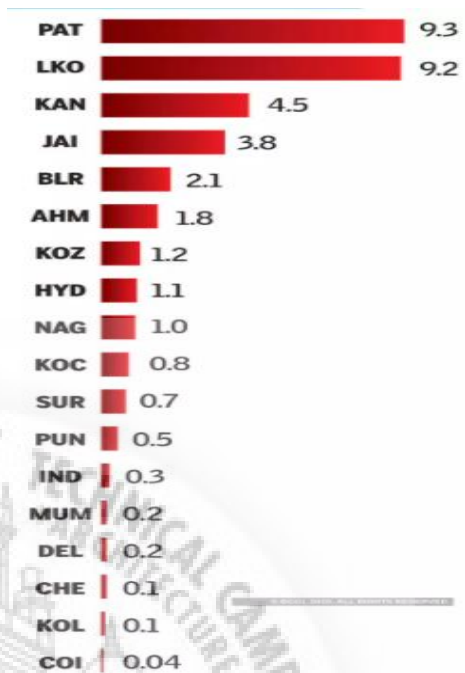


Figure 7: Graph of crime against SC/ST
Source: BCCL 2020

Economic fraud

Jaipur is country's con capital Jaipur has the highest rate for combined economic offences. It is followed by Lucknow and Kanpur. CRIMES INCLUDED: Criminal breach of trust (100%), Counterfeiting (100%), forgery, Cheating & fraud (100%) Research: Atul Thakur | Graphic: Sajeev Kumarapuram Source: NCRB, Rates are calculated by taking 2015 population from UN population division. Delhi's population is for 2017, as given in NCRB

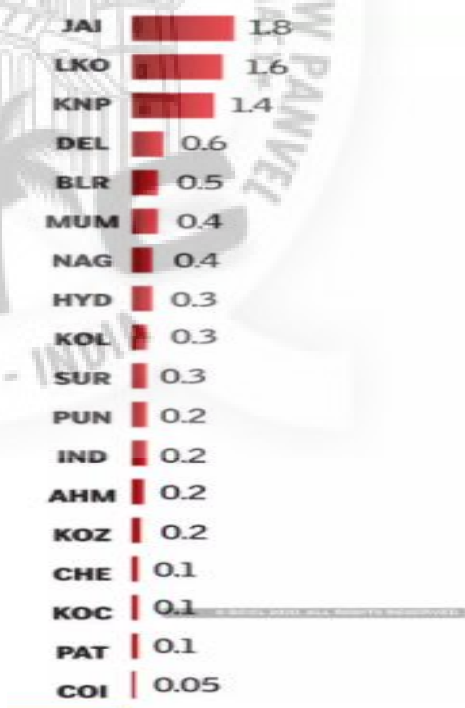
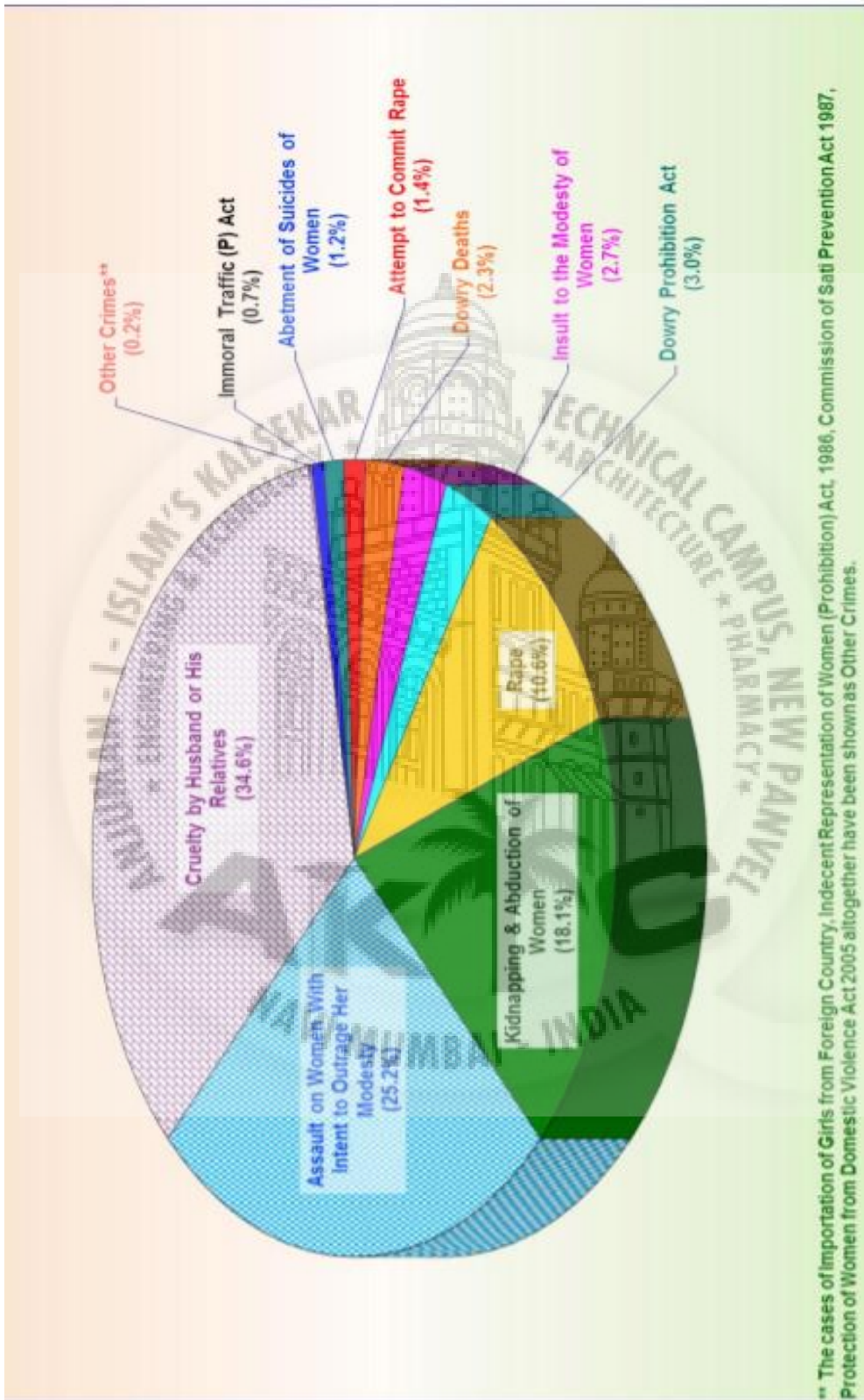


Figure 8: Graph of Economic fraud
Source: BCCL 2020



Source: ncrb.gov.in

Figure 9: Crime Head-wise Percentage Distribution under Crime Against Women during 2015

3.3 STUDY OF CURRENT SCENARIO THROUGH ARTICLES

Shelter home case has sent shock waves across the country. People are enraged to see the treatment of minor girls who were sexually exploited for years, that too in a residential area. This has once again raised serious questions on the security of women in India. Incidents like these are reported regularly, but there has been no move from the government stop it.

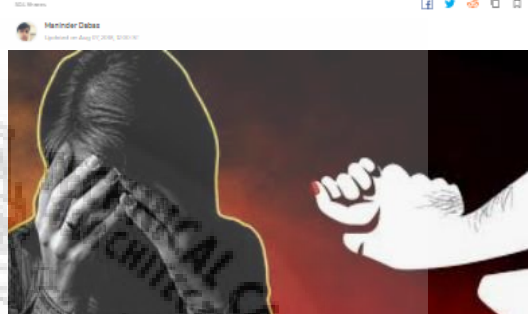
India is among the most hostile countries for women, where scores of women get raped, molested, eve-teased and even murdered every hour without troubling the conscience of over 1.3 billion people.

Women seek rehabilitation and help from the government and society to return to life with dignity.

But India fails its women here as well

It is saddening to know that despite an increasing number of sexual assaults, India has not been able to build enough rehabilitation centres over the

India is Poorly Handling Security Of Women, It's Even Worse In Rehab Of Sexual Assault Victims



Most larger shelter home case has sent shock waves across the country. People are enraged to see the treatment of minor girls who were sexually exploited for years, that too in a residential area. This has once again raised serious questions on the security of women in India. Incidents like these are reported regularly, but there has been no move from the government stop it. We wrote this article on the occasion of International Women's Day hoping that this year would be better for them. But nothing has changed, unfortunately.

Every year, March 8 is marked as International Women's Day. It goes without saying that the occasion is about to observe and celebrate the existence of women and to make resolutions about setting them free of dated practices that are purely aimed at subjugation. It is a day when women (and men, who care) reminds that how unjust the system is for almost half the humanity because it is run violently by the institutions built by the patriarchal understanding of the world. It happens every year, promises are made, people recall their mistakes, governments announce women-friendly policies and people hope for change.

Another year has passed, but no substantial change has come to the lives of the women.

Source: indiatimes.com

years. India has a total of 559 rehabilitation centres and as per the data provided by the government in Parliament In January, 17,231 women in these centres. The number may look substantial on paper, but when analysed with the number of rape and crime against women, there appears an immediate need to build more such centres.

3.3 STUDY OF CURRENT SCENARIO THROUGH ARTICLES

The one stop centre in Jaipur, named Aparajita, is supposed to be a place where integrated services – police assistance, legal aid, and medical and counseling services – are made available to female victims of violence. These centres were prioritised under the Nirbhaya Fund set up by the central government in 2013, after the public protests following the gang rape and murder of a young woman in New Delhi in 2012, and long-held demands by women’s rights groups.

If they were properly functioning, these centres could fill a critical need for support services for survivors of rape and other forms of violence against women and girls in India. But in cases of rape, sexual assault, and sexual harassment, Human Rights Watch’s investigation into 21 cases found that women and girls currently struggle, both before and after filing criminal complaints, to access medical help, legal aid, and psychosocial counseling.

‘A failed project’

A doctor at Jaipuria hospital said, “It’s a failed project.”

One-Stop Centres for Rape Survivors in India Are Now Resolving Marital Disputes

Created in the aftermath of the 2012 Delhi gangrape, the Nirbhaya Fund remains underused and the centres lack resources.

Published in 2017

Jyeshtha Bajoria
@jyeshthab



A rape victim participates in a protest against violence in Delhi, May 16, 2012. © 2012 Anandina Ghosh/Corbis/Bettmann

“Rape victims don’t really come here,” a woman counsellor from the non-governmental organisation raised with running the one stop centre in Jaipur said. “They go to the hospital that is connected to the police station where they registered a FIR [First Information Report].”

The one stop centre in Jaipur, named Aparajita, is supposed to be a place where integrated services – police assistance, legal aid, and medical and counseling services – are made available to female victims of violence. These centres were prioritised under the Nirbhaya Fund set up by the central government in 2013, after the public protests following the gang rape and murder of a young woman in New Delhi in 2012, and long-held demands by women’s rights groups.

If they were properly functioning, these centres could fill a critical need for support services for survivors of rape and other forms of violence against women and girls in India. They can also serve as an educational resource for healthcare workers, police, lawyers, and judges.

But in cases of rape, sexual assault, and sexual harassment, Human Rights Watch’s investigation into 21 cases found that women and girls currently struggle, both before and after filing criminal complaints, to access medical help, legal aid, and psychosocial counseling.

‘A failed project’

The Aparajita centre was set up in 2013 as one of the pilot projects before the One Stop Centre Scheme was developed by the central government through the Nirbhaya Fund. However, currently, this centre is doing little to provide integrated services to women survivors of rape and sexual assault because the criminal justice system has yet to consolidate procedures for victim assistance. “If a rape victim comes here, we help her to file the FIR in the related police station,” the counsellor said. “But for her medical exam, she has to go to the related hospital because a magistrate will only accept that.”

A doctor at Jaipuria hospital, where the centre is situated, was scathing about the inconvenient bureaucratic requirements. “It’s a failed project,” he said. “The concept was that police investigations, medical, and legal help, all would be provided in one place. But if the victim has to go back to the police station which has the territorial jurisdiction, what’s the point of the one stop crisis centre?” He said the centre was mostly being used to resolve marital disputes.

Source: hrw.org

“The concept was that police investigations, medical, and legal help, all would be provided in one place. But if the victim has to go back to the police station which has the territorial jurisdiction, what’s the point of the one stop crisis centre?”

3.4 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW FOR CRIME AGAINST WOMEN.

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution of India. In order to uphold and implement the Constitutional Mandate, the State has enacted various laws and taken measures intended to ensure equal rights, check social discrimination & various forms of violence and atrocities. Although women may be victims of any of the general crimes such as 'murder', 'robbery', 'cheating', etc. only the crimes which are directed specifically against women i.e. gender specific crimes are characterised as 'Crimes against Women'. Various new legislations have been brought and amendments have been made in existing laws with a view to handle these crimes effectively. These are broadly classified under two categories.

(1) Crime Heads under the Indian Penal Code (IP)

1. Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)\$
2. Attempt to commit Rape (Sec 376/511 IPC)*
3. Kidnapping & Abduction of Women (Section 363, 364, 364A, 365, 366 to 369 IPC)
 - 3.1 K&A under section 363 IPC*
 - 3.2 K&A in Order to Murder*
 - 3.3 K&A for Ransom*
 - 3.4 K&A of Women to Compel Her for Marriage*
 - 3.5 K&A for Other Purposes*
4. Dowry Deaths (Section 304B IPC)
5. Assault on Woman with Intent to Outrage Her Modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)
 - 5.1 Sexual Harassment (Sec.354A IPC)*
 - 5.2 Assault on Woman with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Sec. 354C IPC)*
 - 5.3 Voyeurism (Sec. 354D IPC)*
 - 5.4 Others *
6. Insult to the Modesty of women (Sec. 509 IPC)
 - 6.1 at Office Premises*
 - 6.2 at Places Related to Work*
 - 6.3 in Public Transport*
 - 6.4 in Other Places*
7. Cruelty by husband or his relatives (Sec. 498A IPC)

8. Importation of Girl from Foreign Country (up to 21 years of age) (Sec. 366 B IPC)
9. Abetment of Suicide of Women (Sec. 306 IPC)

‘\$’- Excludes child rapes registered under the section 4 & 6 of Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act 2012 which published separately in Chapter-6.

(2) Crime Heads under the Special & Local Laws (SLL)

Special Acts enacted for protection and safety of women have been clubbed under SLL. These gender specific laws in which criminal cases recorded by police throughout the country are –

- (i) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (ii) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- (iii) The Commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987
- (iv) The Protection of women from domestic Violence Act, 2005*
- (v) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956#

‘#’ women related crimes only. ‘*’ - Started collecting since in 2014 in the revised proforma.

Apart from above crime heads which are considered as crime against women, some general crimes in which women are victims have also been collected under the revised proforma. Data of the same is published on our website in ‘**Additional Tables for CII**’.

‘Crime rate’ for crimes committed against women has been calculated using only female population which is based on mid-year projected female population for the year 2015, as supplied by Registrar General of India/Population Commissioner, MHA. Mid-year projected population figures in respect of newly created States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana has been arrived using district population ratio of the Population Census 2011.

CASES REGISTERED UNDER CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2015 (All India 3,27,394)

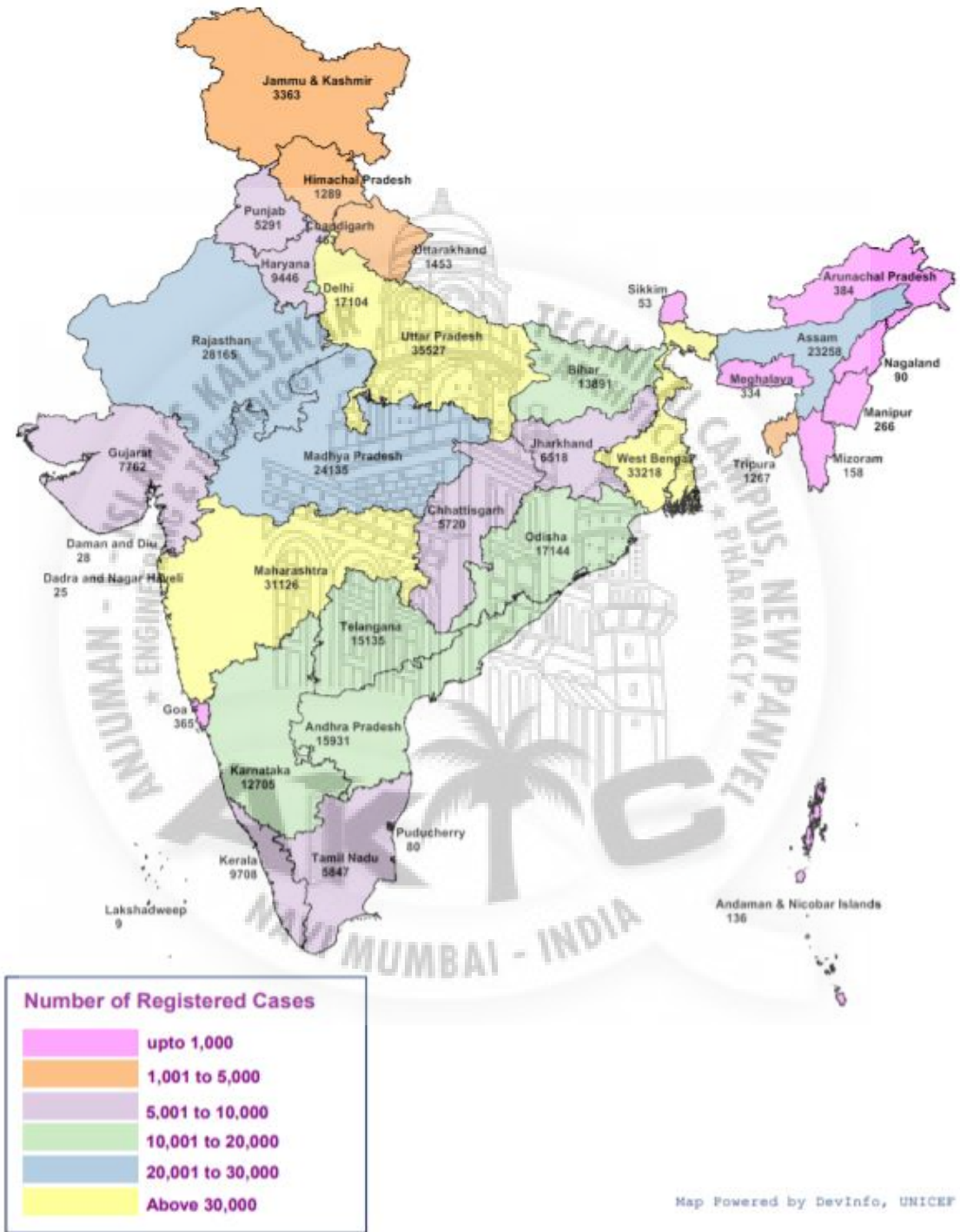


Figure 10: Cases registered under crime against women during 2015

Source: ncrb.gov.in

3.5 PROVISION OF SAFE SPACES FOR WOMEN:

Create safe spaces or platforms for women and/or girls to be safe from violence and to create disruptive change

A safe space is a formal or informal place where women and girls feel physically and emotionally safe. The term 'safe,' in the present context, refers to the absence of trauma, excessive stress, violence (or fear of violence), or abuse². It is a space where women and girls, being the intended beneficiaries, feel comfortable and enjoy the freedom to express themselves without the fear of judgment or harm.

The key objectives of a safe space are to provide an area where women and girls can:

- Socialize and re-build their social networks;
- Receive social support;
- Acquire contextually relevant skills;
- Access safe and non-stigmatizing multi-sectorial GBV response services (psychosocial, legal, medical);
- Receive information on issues relating to women's rights, health, and services.



Figure 11: Yoga Session at safe spaces Mathare

Source: mathare.com

3.6 CRISIS REHABILITATION CENTER

By providing shelter, police desk, legal, medical and counselling services, psychological rehabilitation and economic rehabilitation of survivors under one roof integrated with a 24 hour Helpline makes the centre easily APPROACHABLE in terms of seeking assistance.

The proposal is to establish A Women Crisis and Rehabilitation Centres across the country to provide integrated support and ASSISTANCE UNDER ONE ROOF to women affected by violence.

The project demanded broad categorization of USERS visiting and using the centre
Who can approach this center?

- Widows, divorced, deserted and separated women who have dependent children and have no one to support, and are in need of care and protection
- Wives and the dependent children of long-term convicts who have no relatives/ friends to support and protect them.

- Any rape and sexual violence victim can approach this centre either directly or through NGO or organizations.

AGE –GROUP categorization of survivors-

Age 4-18 – Minor victims

Age above 18 – Adult Women victims

On the basis of Individual Case types –

In-Patient

Out- Patient

- Preference is given to war widows and their dependent children
- Degree of destitution and potential for rehabilitation is the sole determinant for admission
- Unmarried and dependent children (boys up to 11 years of age and girls up to 18 years of age) are admitted along with their mothers. The age limit in the case of unmarried dependent daughters is relaxed by the superintendent under special circumstances.



3.7. ONE STOP CENTRE

3.7 ONE STOP CENTRE SCHEME

Gender Based Violence (GBV) is a global health, human rights and development issue that transcends geography, class, culture, age, race and religion to affect every community and country in every corner of the world. The Article 1 of UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence 1993 provides a definition of gender-based abuse, calling it "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life".

In India, gender based violence has many manifestations; from the more universally prevalent forms of domestic and sexual violence including rape, to harmful practices such as, dowry, honour killings, acid attacks, witch-hunting, sexual harassment, child sexual abuse, trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation, child marriage, sex selective abortion, sati etc. Other than these, India is also grappling

with violence due to inequities in social life more particularly in times of displacement and communal incidents.

3.7.1.1 Background - One Stop Centre Scheme

Ministry of Finance, Government of India has established 'Nirbhaya Fund' with an initial corpus of Rs. 1000 cr. (as per the announcement in Budget 2013-14) for women safety pertaining to the strategic areas of prevention, protection and rehabilitation. For subsequent financial years of 2014-15 and 2015-16 an amount of Rs. 1000 cr. (each financial year) have been provided under the Nirbhaya Fund.

The 12th Plan Working Group on Women's Agency and Empowerment had recommended setting up of One Stop Crisis Centres, on pilot basis, for providing shelter, police desk, legal, medical and counselling services to victims of violence under one roof integrated with a 24 hour Helpline.

Justice (Retd.) Usha Mehra Commission, set up to suggest measures to improve women's safety had recommended in its report submitted on 22.02.2013, that there is need for establishment of a "one-stop

centre" at a notified hospital to help victims of sexual assault and ensure speedy punishment to culprits.

In light of the above, Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), has formulated a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up One Stop Centre, a subscheme of Umbrella Scheme for National Mission for Empowerment of women including Indira Gandhi Matritav Sahyaog Yojana. These Centres will be established across the country to provide integrated support and assistance under one roof to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces in phased manner. In the first phase, one Centre shall be established in every State/UT on a pilot basis.

3.7.2 SERVICES

The OSC will facilitate access to following services:

| Sr. No | Type of Service | Description |
|---------------|--|--|
| 1 | Emergency Response and Rescue Services | OSC will provide rescue and referral services to the women affected by violence. For this, linkages will be developed with existing mechanisms such as National Health Mission (NHM), 108 service, police (PCR Van) so that the woman affected by violence can either be rescued from the location and referred to the nearest medical facility (Public/ Private) or shelter home. |
| 2 | Medical assistance | Women affected by violence would be referred to the nearest Hospital for medical aid/examination which would be undertaken as per the guidelines and protocols developed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. |
| 3 | Assistance to women in lodging FIR/ NCR/DIR | The OSC will facilitate the lodging of FIR/NCR/DIR. |
| 4 | Psycho-social support/ counselling | A skilled counsellor providing psycho-social counselling services would be available on call. This counselling process will give women confidence and support to address violence or to seek justice for the violence perpetuated. Counsellors shall follow a prescribed code of ethics, guidelines and protocols in providing counselling services. |

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
| 5 | Legal aid and counselling | <p>To facilitate access to justice for women affected by violence, legal aid and counselling would be provided at OSC through empaneled Lawyers or National/State/District Legal Service Authority. The aggrieved woman would be provided with an advocate of her choice in case she wants to engage the same to assist the State Prosecutors in trying her case2 . It would be the responsibility of the Lawyer/Prosecutor to simplify legal procedures for the aggrieved woman and advocate for her exemption from court hearings. In case the trial or inquiry relates to an offence of rape as defined under section 376, 376A-D IPC, it would be the duty of the Prosecutors trying the case to complete the inquiry or trial as far as possible within a period of two months from the date of filing of charge sheet.</p> |
| 6 | Shelter | <p>The OSC will provide temporary shelter facility to aggrieved women. For long term shelter requirements, arrangements will be made with Swadhar Greh/Short Stay Homes (managed/affiliated with government/NGO). Women affected by violence along with their children (girls of all ages and boys up till 8 years of age) can avail temporary shelter at the OSC for a maximum period of 5 days. The admissibility of any woman to the temporary shelter would be at the discretion of Centre Administrator.</p> |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| 7 | Video Conferencing Facility | To facilitate speedy and hassle free police and court proceedings the OSC will provide video conferencing facility (through Skype, Google Conferencing etc.). Through this facility if the aggrieved woman wants, she can record her statement for police/ courts from OSC itself using audio-video electronic means as prescribed under sections 161(3), 164(1) and 275(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure and section 231(1) in line with Order XVIII Rule 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure. This facility will be provided only after consultation among Superintendent of Police, District and Sessions Judge of the concerned district (place of incident). |
|---|------------------------------------|--|

Table 1: OSC - Services

Source: wdc.nic.in

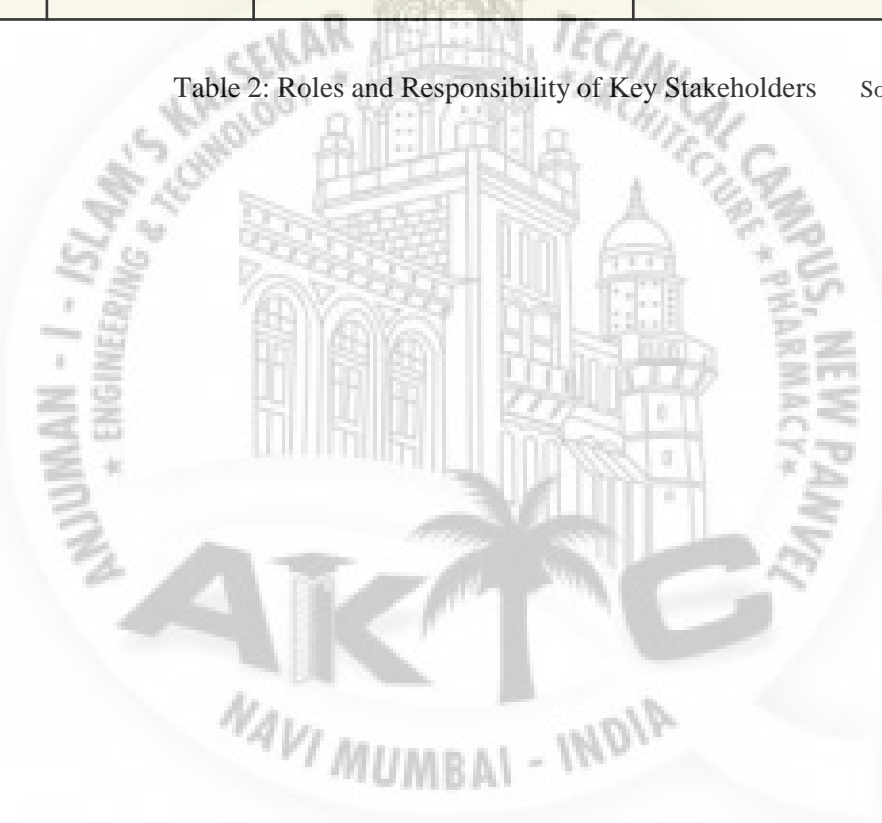
3.7.3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The roles and responsibilities of the concerned Ministries/Departments are outlined in the table below.

| Sr. No | Ministry | Primary Role | Other Support |
|--------|--|--|---|
| 1 | Ministry of Health & Family Welfare/ State/ District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocols for doctors issued by the Ministry to be made available in local dialect • To be given in a “calendar form” to OSC. • Directories of Doctors/Hospitals/ Clinics (public & private) operational within the State/UT.. • Directories with complete address, phone number of in-charge/nodal Doctor and hospital. • Directories of Ambulances (public and private). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure enforcement of Protocols. • Training and sensitization of Health personnel including paramedical staff. • Ensure proper collection of evidence in cases of sexual assault. • Support process of identifying paramedical staff. • MOUs with each identified institutional resource. |
| 2 | Ministry of Home Affairs/ State/ District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate police officer for OSC to facilitate prompt and proper filing of FIR. • Facilitation in proper collection of evidence. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize police personnel dealing with violence against women cases. |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 3 | Ministry of Law & Justice/ NLSA/ SLSA/ DLSA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of dedicated and sensitive lawyers ready to give legal aid to the women affected by violence and liaison with OSC. • List of district wise para legal volunteers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support in ensuring expeditious disposal of cases. •Facilitating compensation to the survivors of violence |
|---|--|---|--|

Table 2: Roles and Responsibility of Key Stakeholders Source: wdc.nic.in



3.7.4 ACCESSING ONE STOP CENTRE

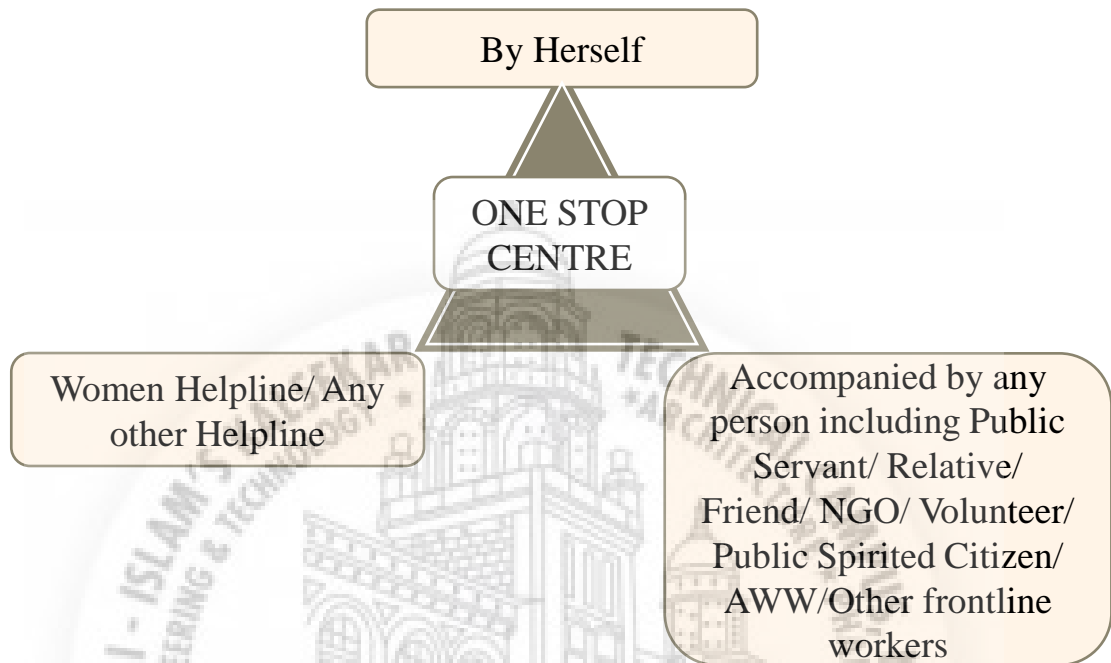


Figure 12: Accessing One Stop Centre

A woman affected by violence can access OSC in the following manner:

- By herself; or
- Through any person including any public spirited citizen, public servant (as defined under section 21 of Indian Penal Code, 1860), relative, friend, NGO, volunteer etc., or
- Through Women Helpline integrated with police, ambulance and other emergency response helplines.

As soon as the complaint is registered a text message (SMS/Internet) would be sent to the DPO/PO/CDPO/ SHO/ DM/ SP/ DYSP/CMO/PO of the district/area as required.

When an aggrieved woman approaches the OSC for help either in person or if anybody approaches on her behalf, the case details will be fed in to a system as per the prescribed format and a Unique ID Number will be generated.

3.7.5 HUMAN RESOURCE AND SERVICES

For smooth functioning of the One Stop Centre, the State Government may outsource activities required for functioning of Centre such as management, legal assistance, medical assistance, counseling, IT, multipurpose and security etc.

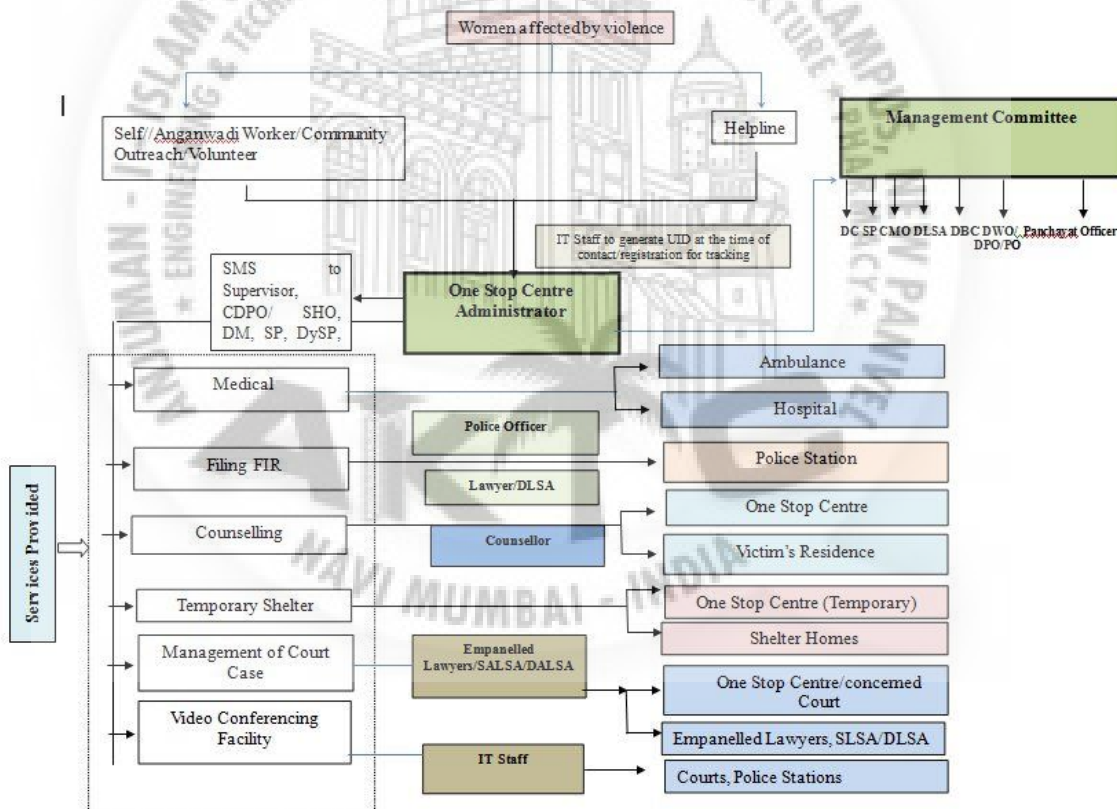


Figure 13: Diagrammatic Overview of Human Resource and Services

Source: wdc.nic.in



3.8. BUILDING CULTURE OF CARE

3.8.1 STUDY OF CURRENT SCENARIO THROUGH ARTICLES

When a woman is raped during conflict, she often experiences serious physical and psychological injuries with few medical and other services available to assist her. These injuries affect her ability to work, pursue a livelihood and fulfil her familial and community roles. The economic costs to her, her family, her community and to society are enormous.

The international community often provides support for security, stability and reconstruction but overlooks the multiple dimensions of the impact of sexual violence, which directly affect post-conflict recovery efforts. We must admit that our collective response to this type of violence in these societies has been inadequate, and that failure is magnified over time. Promoting women and girls' empowerment is a fundamental requirement of any justice, reparation, assistance, reconciliation and peace-building process.

Support has included medical rehabilitation, such as the repair

Why rehabilitation is vital for survivors of sexual violence during conflict

Women in northern Uganda and DRC say they can resume normal life after help from the ICC's Trust Fund for Victims



▲ A rape survivor and her son in Fizi, Democratic Republic of the Congo. Such stories impact on the whole continent. Photograph: Peter J. Schmitt/AF

One woman says she became stronger and returned to work for the sake of her children; another started to see herself as "equal to everyone else again". Both are survivors of sexual violence during conflict and are describing how they have benefited from rehabilitation programmes in northern Uganda and eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

The interventions, carried out by the international criminal court's **Trust Fund for Victims (TFV)** and evaluated by the **International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW)**, show the significant long-term impact of international aid on survivors of atrocities – and as result, their families, communities and societies.

The women and girls interviewed said they were able to resume a normal life, make plans for the future and resume school and work. Many attributed the ability to be economically active as the greatest contributor to their newfound positive mental health.

Source: theguardian.com

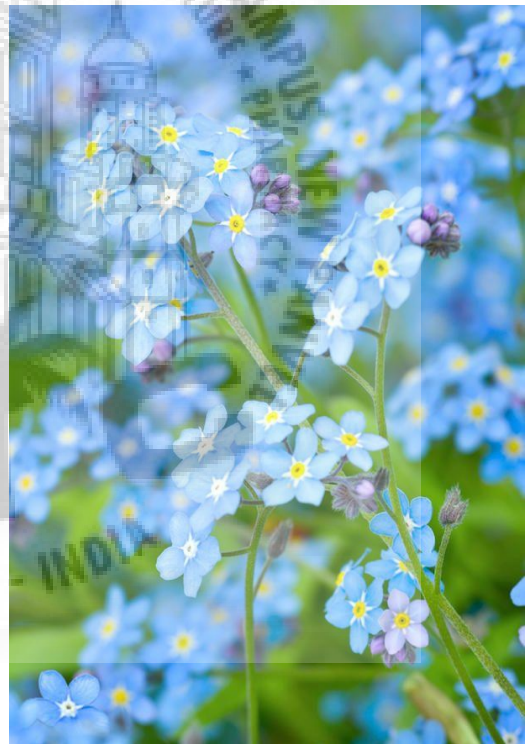
of socially stigmatizing and physically debilitating obstetric fistulas, which is especially common in adolescent girls who give birth before their bodies are ready. At the same time, many survivors have received vocational training and psychological services that give women – many who now must be self-sufficient – the chance to support and care for them and their children.

3.8.2 HEALING SPACES FOR VICTIM

Healing from sexual violence is a process that often takes time, resources, and empathic support. “A common analogy for the healing process is a spiral. You go through the same stages again and again; but traveling up the spiral, you pass through them at a different level, with a different perspective ... With each new cycle, your capacity to feel, to remember, to make lasting changes is strengthened” (Bass & Davis, 2008, p. 59). Sexual assault services programs play a pivotal role in the healing journey of those who have experienced sexual violence. They provide advocacy services related to the immediate crisis and long-term needs of survivors, as well as prevention and education efforts focused on building strong and safe communities.

Many of the individuals served are survivors of multiple forms of trauma, including: historical trauma, repeated victimization, marginalization, discrimination, and other forms of violence. When programs are grounded in this understanding, it sets the foundation for providing services that are anticipative of and

responsive to the trauma that survivors have experienced. This guide provides information to support sexual assault services programs in strengthening their organizational and individual responses to survivors of sexual violence through the use of a trauma-informed approach.



Source: pinterest.com

3.8.3 DEFINING TRAUMA-INFORMED SERVICES

Trauma-informed services are not specifically designed to treat symptoms or syndromes related to sexual violence, but they are informed about and sensitive to trauma-related issues present in survivors. A trauma-informed organization — whether a hospital, community mental health agency, rape crisis center, or dual/multi-service advocacy agency — is one which all components have been reconsidered and evaluated in light of a basic understanding of the role violence plays in the

lives of survivors. A trauma-informed approach also integrates an understanding of a survivor's history and the entire context of their experience. The attributes of the community to which the survivor belongs also can influence how a survivor is affected by trauma. The individual, the event, and the environmental factors can shape a survivor's reaction to trauma and the healing process. The survivor's strengths are at the center of trauma-informed services.

AN ECOLOGICAL UNDERSTANDING OF TRAUMA

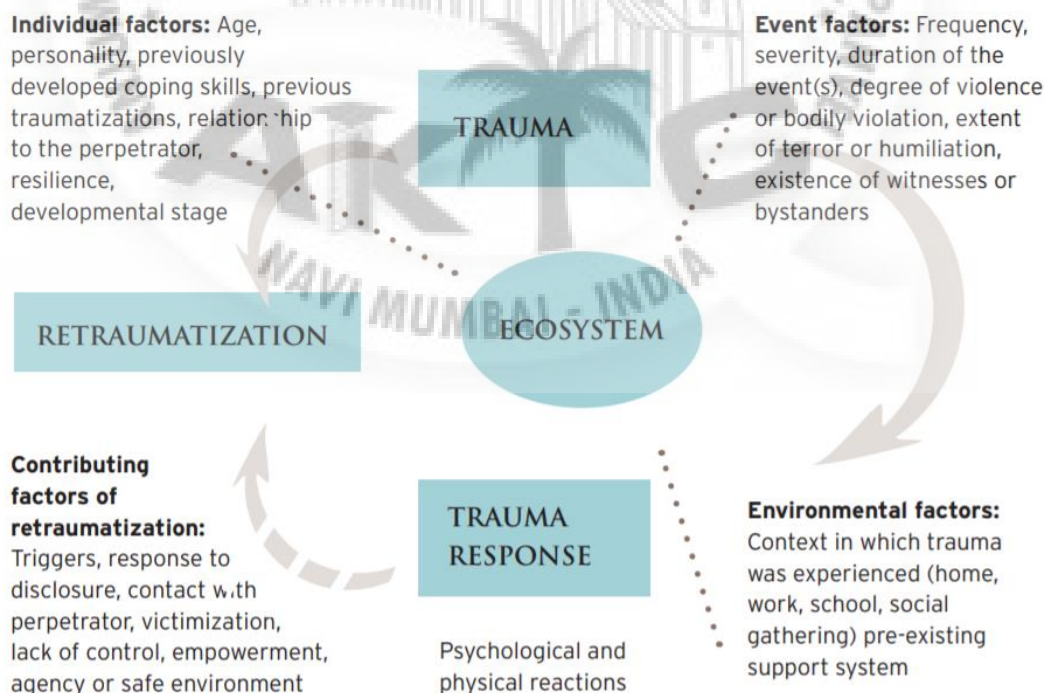


Figure 14: Understanding of Trauma

Source: Harvey, 1996

3.8.4 CORE PRINCIPLES OF TRAUMA-INFORMED CULTURE

Trauma - informed service comprises six basic elements that are applied to all activities and interactions with agency clients and with agency workers. These core elements are: safety, trustworthiness, choice, collaboration, empowerment, and cultural relevance (Proffitt, 2010). These philosophical principles help to shape the culture of sexual assault service programs and the services provided to survivors.

CORE PRINCIPLES OF A TRAUMA-INFORMED CULTURE

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Safety | Ensuring physical and emotional safety; “do no harm” |
| Trust | Maximizing trustworthiness, making tasks clear, maintaining appropriate boundaries |
| Choice | Prioritizing survivor choice and decision-making; supporting survivors’ control over their own healing journey |
| Collaboration | Maximizing collaboration and sharing power with survivors |
| Empowerment | Identifying strengths, prioritizing building skills that promote survivor healing and growth |
| Cultural competence | Ensuring cultural applicability of services and options; sensitivity to the role of culture in lived experience and decision-making |

Table 3: Core Principles of a Trauma Informed Culture

Source: Proffitt,2010

3.8.5 ESTABLISHING A SAFE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Creating a safe, warm, and welcoming physical environment is one of the primary components of a trauma-informed program. For advocacy programs serving survivors of sexual violence, additional attention to physical safety is required. Specific areas within the building, such as bathrooms, can be particularly triggering. Poor lighting, questionable building security, or a lack of control over personal space also can trigger feelings of fear and helplessness.

Accessibility

- ❑ The program's building/office is accessible, meeting ADA standards for accessibility design
- ❑ Transportation is provided or accessible for survivors to get to and from the program
- ❑ There is safe and accessible parking and access to the building
- ❑ Signs are clear, visible, and in multiple languages
- ❑ Bathrooms are available and accessible to individuals of varied abilities, genders, and body sizes.

Aesthetics

- ❑ The program's building /office is well maintained and clean
- ❑ There is colorful, culturally diverse and child-friendly artwork
- ❑ Program incorporates living items into the decor, such as plants and fish tanks
- ❑ Program provides calming music
- ❑ Program incorporates child-friendly decor and materials
- ❑ Program provides survivors with opportunities.

Survivor Interaction with staff

- ❑ Staff members ask survivors for their definitions of physical safety
- ❑ Survivors are able to speak promptly with someone upon entering the building
- ❑ Staff members ask survivors for permission before closing doors, touching survivors, etc.
- ❑ Program establishes an "environment" committee where survivors and staff can determine ways in which they would like to improve/change the physical space.

Comfort

- A bathroom with a locking door is accessible to survivors
- The waiting room has ample space and seating options
- There are quiet rooms and spaces and places to move ... Survivors have access to drinks and snacks
- Program provides a safe space for children to play
- There are multiple options of comfortable seating, including rocking chairs/gliders

Security

- The environment outside the building /office is well lit
- The program's building/office has a security system
- All areas of the building/office are well lit
- Program staff monitors who is coming in and out of the building /office



4.1 SHELTER FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE, MEXICO

ABOUT

The Refuge for Women Victims of Violence located in the state of Michoacán, is a building of 1,226.64 m² of construction, of social assistance for women who have suffered domestic violence. Introspective, where rigor and formal silence characterize it in its general appearance, it is resolved in a single floor, which establishes its significance and protective function towards its inhabitants.



Architect: ORIGIN 19°41 '53 "N

Location: Uruapan, Mexico

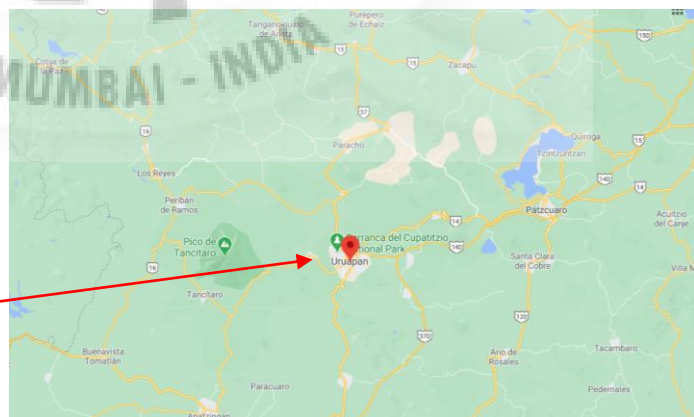
Project Year: 2017

Total Area: 1226 square meter

LOCATION



Source: worldmetro.info



Source: google.com/maps/

It is designed so that the architecture is "diluted", avoiding being the protagonist by privileging the user-nature relationship, reducing the feeling of isolation in women and their children.

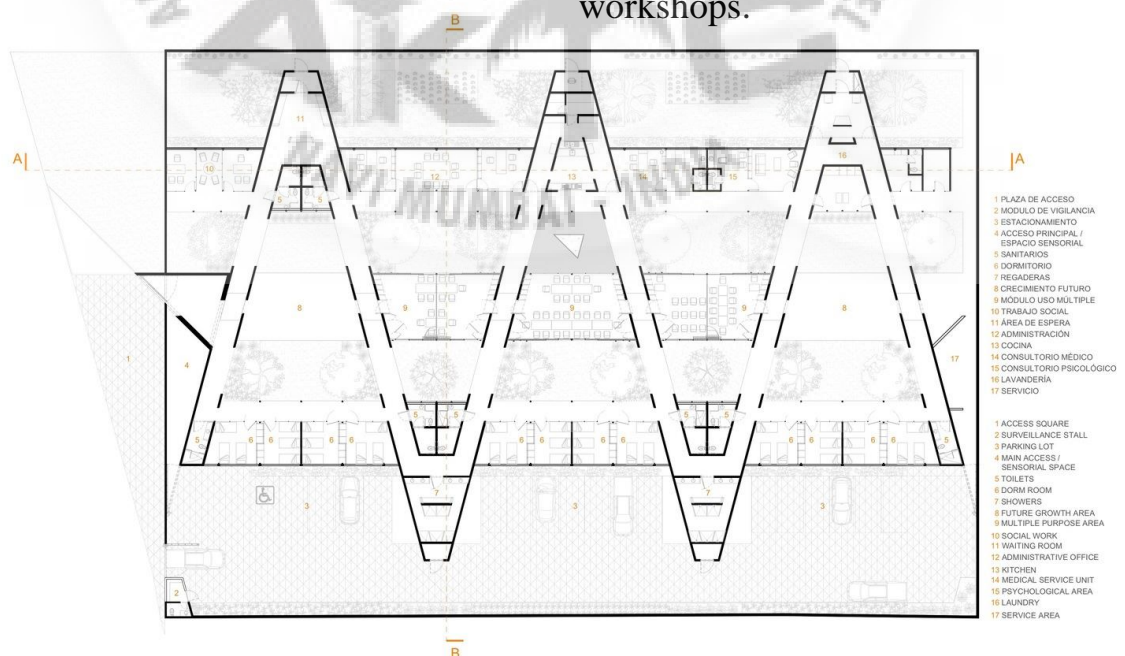


DRIVER ECUMENICAL SPACE

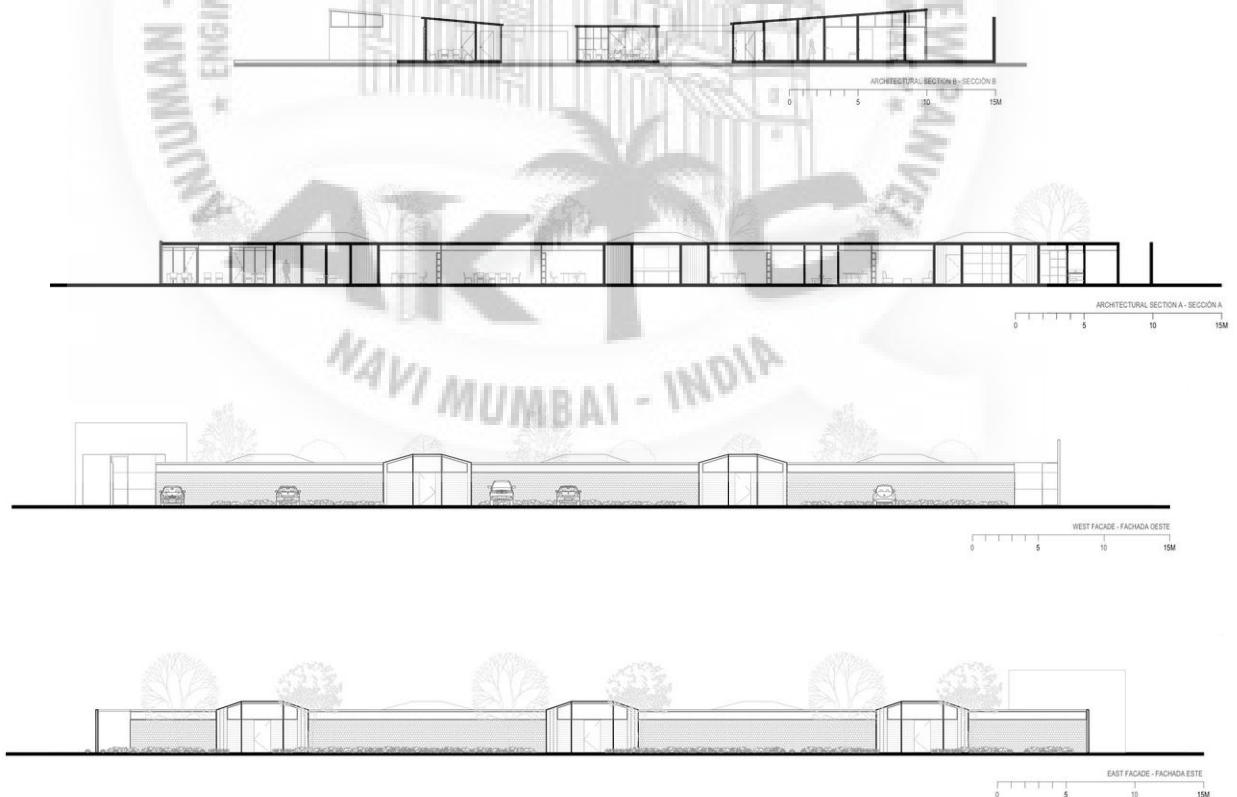
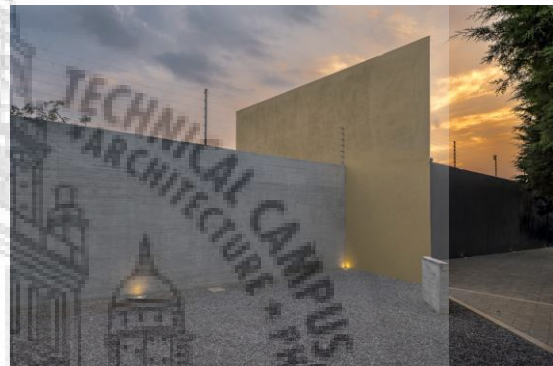
An austere entrance hall, of deep ecumenical spirituality due to its high contrast between darkness and light, provides an atmosphere of silent recollection, a sensory and psychological experience of encouragement, by offering the visitor an adequate analogy of the light at the end of the tunnel. , as the path to a fuller life.

TRANSCENDENT PROGRAM AND THE DIAGONAL AS A CONTINUUM VITAL

First, a system of three orthogonal bays arranged in parallel and divided between them by longitudinal gardens of 4.5 meters wide, they guarantee the full functionality of the enclosure by containing most of the programmatic elements and leaving two areas for future growth in the central bay destined for workshops.



This combination of two differentiated formal systems produces a constructive and spatial framework of planes in different directions that generate the sensation of a labyrinth-type structure, with the peculiarities of being a large part of it, virtual and open to the sky, allowing that in a near moment With an additional resource, this virtual structure can be closed both on roofs and on walls, to give greater efficiency to the use space.



NATURE AS A CORE

Of endemic treatment, liberal spirit and low maintenance, the landscape design together with the sun, sky, air and rain, form part of the true core of the building, providing with its vivifying atmosphere, a sensory haven that positively influences the mood of the women in protection and of those who work there, the building being a framework for the void, rather than a container object.



4.2 SHELTER FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, ISRAEL

ABOUT

This shelter is one of only a handful in the world which has been designed and built in consultation with the staff who will occupy and run it. Led by pioneering human rights activist, Ruth Rasnic, for international charity 'No To Violence', the facility will provide a much-needed refuge for distressed and abused women and children from all localities and backgrounds.

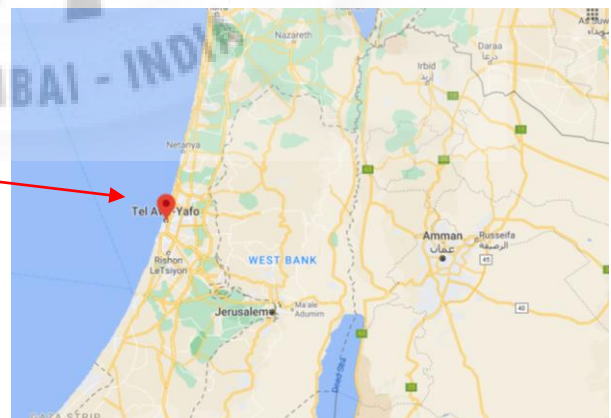


Architect: Amos Goldreich
Architecture,
Jacobs Yaniv Architects
Location: Tel Aviv-Yafo, Israel
Year of Construction: 2015 - 2018
Total Area: 1600 square meters
Building type: Mixed use
Material: Silicate brick facade

LOCATION



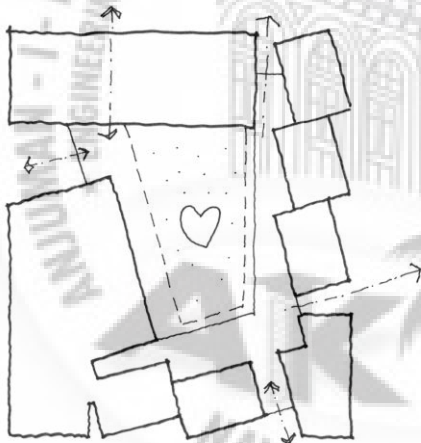
Source: worldmetro.info



Source: google.com/maps/

CONTEXT STUDY:

The site for the shelter is located within a quiet residential neighborhood and surrounded by a mix of private residential houses and blocks of flats. The brief specified a location within reach of local community resources, i.e. stores, jobs, health clinics, schools, parks and other green spaces, counselling centers and recreational facilities.

**CONCEPT:**

Building which has two facades - the secure and protective exterior, and the inner façade, giving onto the central garden, the therapeutic “heart” and protective haven of the shelter.”

DESIGN IDEA:

Planned to hollow out a mountain. This conjured up the idea of stone, hollowed out from the inside, leaving it with two surfaces: a rough external one, while the inner would be smooth and delicate.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN:

On arrival, each new family is given a small 'house' that is part of the larger building. In order to allow the families to conduct a normal daily routine in the shelter, it was important the 'house' from communal functions.

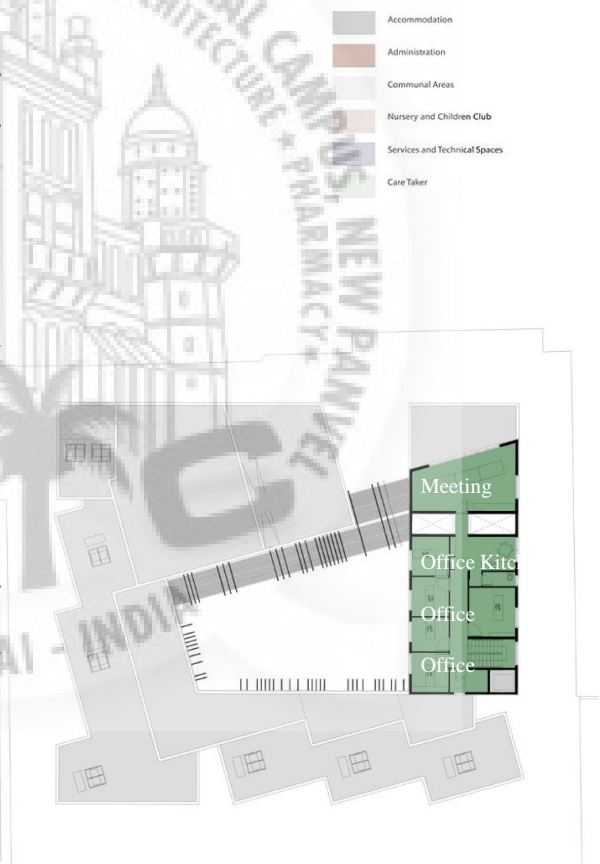


FIRST FLOOR PLAN:

Alongside private rooms for up to 12 families, other functions provided on site include a nursery, kindergarten, computer room, laundry, kitchens and a refectory.

Accommodation and offices for various staff are also incorporated around the perimeter of the green inner courtyard, which serves as a meeting place for residents.

With space for around 12 families, the shelter has 14 rooms that will be constructed as individual living spaces – giving each family privacy – around a central courtyard.





MATERIAL PALETTE:

The palette of materials for the shelter will be sustainable and durable, with special attention paid to the landscaping scheme, designed to feature indigenous planting and include a designated herb garden for use by kitchen staff. The building's environmental strategy will be highly sustainable - building materials will be locally sourced, key areas will be naturally ventilated and mechanical ventilation systems will be highly energy efficient.



LEARNINGS:

This is only one of few examples of a purpose-built shelter in Israel which was designed with input from the staff who will run it in order to address the specific needs of its residents.

INFERENCES: The building comprises a cluster of small houses that are staggered along two sides of the site. The internal corridor separates these spaces from the communal courtyard to give them a sense of privacy and separation.



4.3 QUIET HEALING CENTRE, INDIA

ABOUT

Quiet is a wellness centre located on banks of Bay of Bengal. It occupies over 7 area beachfront compound. It offers a wide variety of natural healing therapies. It is a place to relax, rejuvenate, recharge and heal. The healing work at Quiet is based on the understanding that a person is first and foremost a spiritual being seeking to express its truth through the instrumentality of mental, vital and physical nature.



Architect: Ar. Poppo Pingel,
Ar. Mona Doctor

Location: Auroville, Tamil Nadu,
India

Project Year: 1993

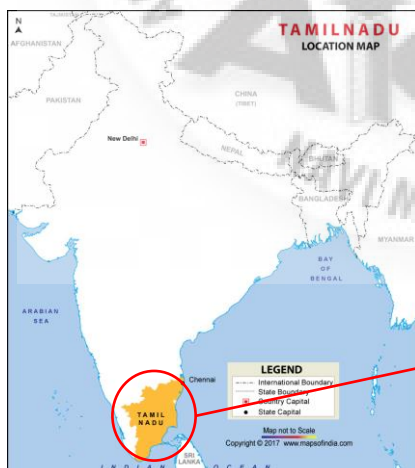
Total Area: 866.1 square meters

Site Description: Located in Banks
of bay of Bengal

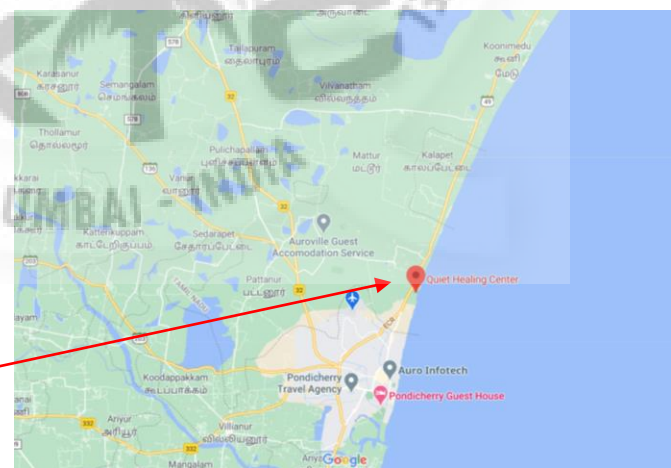
Climate: Warm And Humid

Vegetation: Palms trees,
Shrub Cover

LOCATION

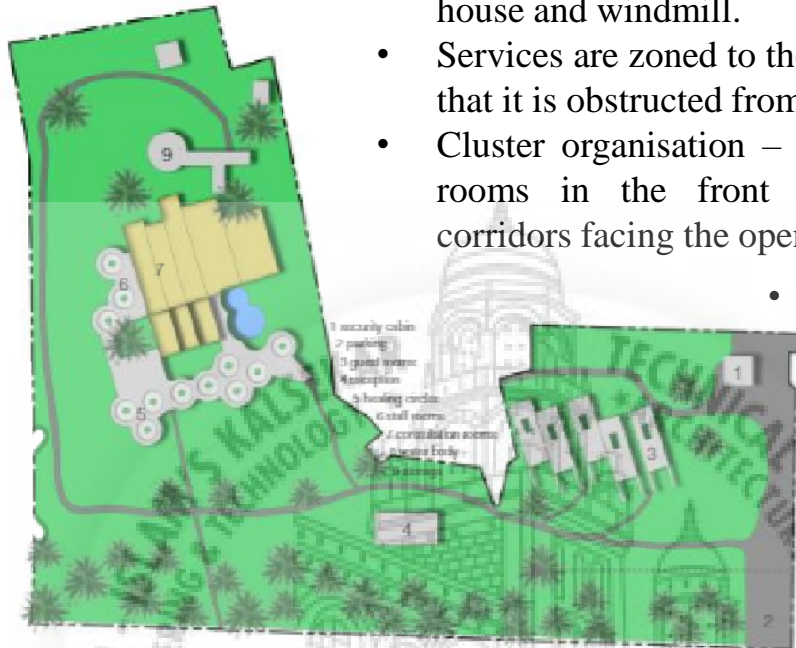


Source: mapofindia.com



Source: google.com/maps/

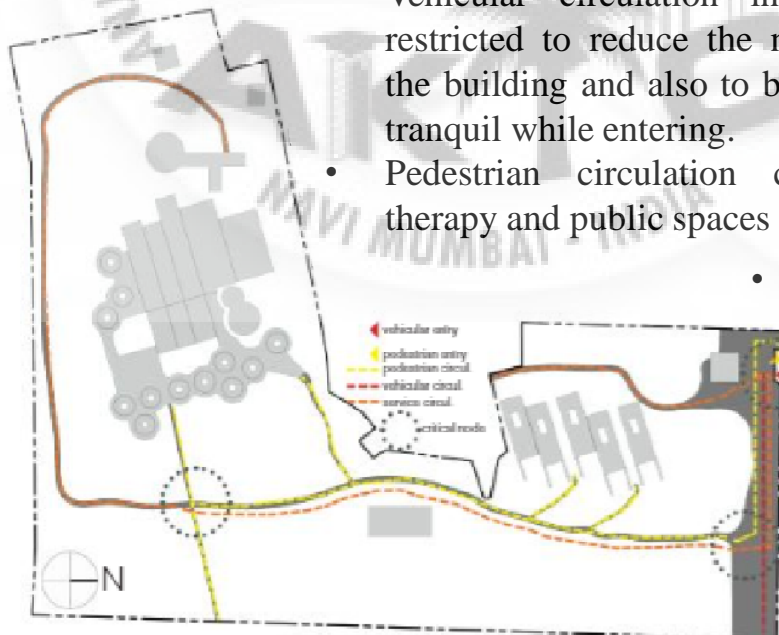
SITE PLANNING & ORGANISATION



- The healing centre and Guest Houses places on either side of existing caretaker house and windmill.
- Services are zoned to the rear of the site, so that it is obstructed from visitor’s view.
- Cluster organisation – curvilinear therapy rooms in the front with the internal corridors facing the open court.

- Dispersed circular rooms provides good air flow throughout the built-form.

CIRCULATION & MOVEMENT



- Architect have provided only entry that is used by the visitors, staffs and other service vehicles.
- Vehicular circulation inside the site to restricted to reduce the notice level inside the building and also to bring in the idea of tranquil while entering.
- Pedestrian circulation connects all the therapy and public spaces of the building.

- Because of the single entry point the chaos is happening at the junctions pointed as critical nodes.

- In this project architect have explored the psychological impact of recessed entrance, this gives user the sense of conviviality when they enter the building.
- This also act as the standing element, because of the tropical climate.
- Addition of lime to concrete gives the lightness feel to the built-form.
- Located directly over-looking the bay of Bengal on slight sand dunes.
- The thick vegetation of palm and local shrubs are in the front of the site, abutting the sea.
- Old water tank issued as a spaces for hydrotherapy, though it appears to be free flowing layout, exact geometry is employed to determine scale and proportions.
- A building is eventually a reflection of consciousness of the person who conceives it as well as those who use it.
- This pond also cools the hot air that enters the multi-use hall.
- Landscaped courtyards gives the openness to the built-form and also act as the core for healing.
- The integrated landscape with the rock garden is the space for mud therapy.



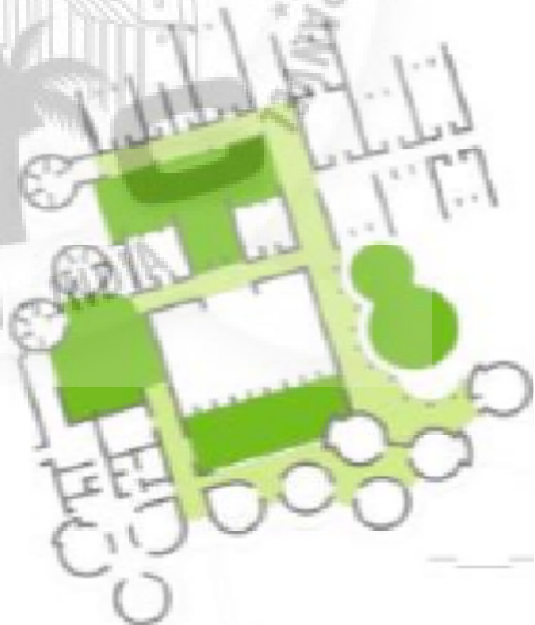
HIERARCHY & SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- The spaces are arranged based on the hierarchy of privacy level.
- All the therapy circles are placed in the front but the direct entry is restricted.
- All the services like linen, kitchen and other storages are placed at the rear of the building.
- All the therapy and corridor spaces opens in to the inner courtyards.
- Pedestrian movement is regulated throughout the building.

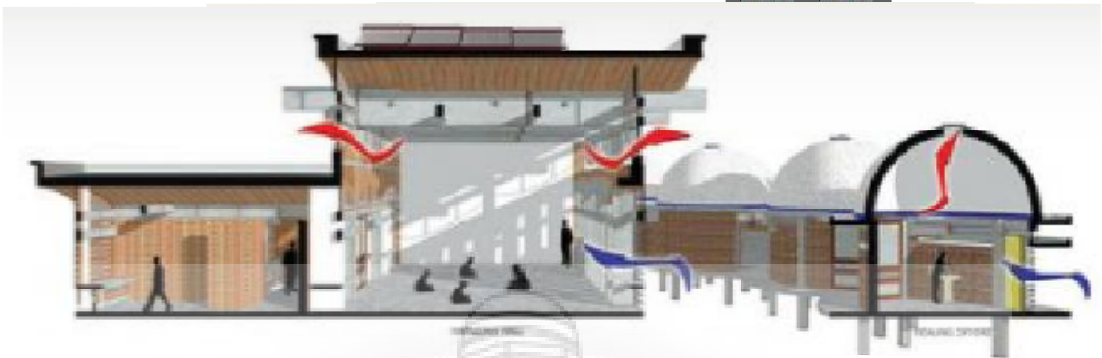


OPENSPACES & LINKAGE ELEMENTS

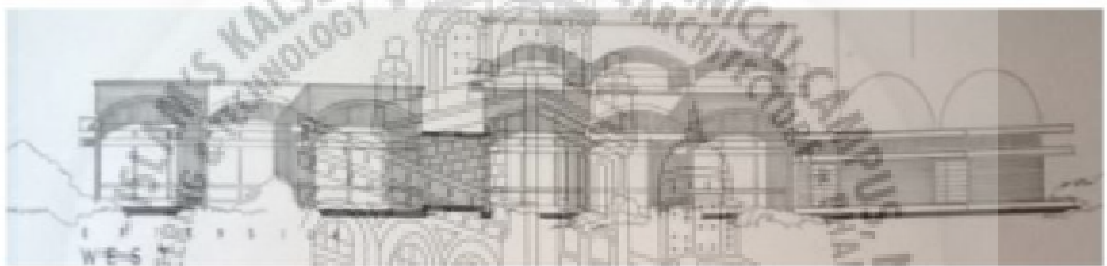
- Open spaces are very well merged with the built-form.
- All the linkage like corridors are connected physically to the consultation rooms and visually to the landscaped courtyards.
- The restricted link is established for the therapy room to avoid the disturbance by other users.
- All the linkages are well light and well shaded.
- The corridor floor slab is elevated from the ground level gives floating effect to the building.



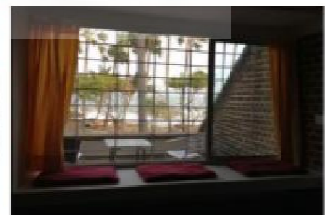
CLIMATE & CROSS VENTILATION



- Because of the high humidity level, the architect also gave equal importance to the climatic design principles.



MASSING & SHADOW



MATERIAL & SURFACE ARTICULATION

4.4 BUSAN FOREST OF HEALING VISITOR CENTER , SOUTH KOREA

ABOUT

Busan forest of healing visitor Centre is located in the midst of Sensuous Forest of Busan. It is a Healing Centre, . It offers a wide variety of natural healing therapies. It is a place to relax, rejuvenate, recharge and heal. Spatial processing for the experience of sensuous forest Interface with the distance to the forest



Architect: Architects Group RAUM

Location: Jangeon-Ri, South Korea

Project Year: 2017

Total Area: 325 square meter

Manufacturers: Byucksan, FILOBE,
[local provider]

LOCATION



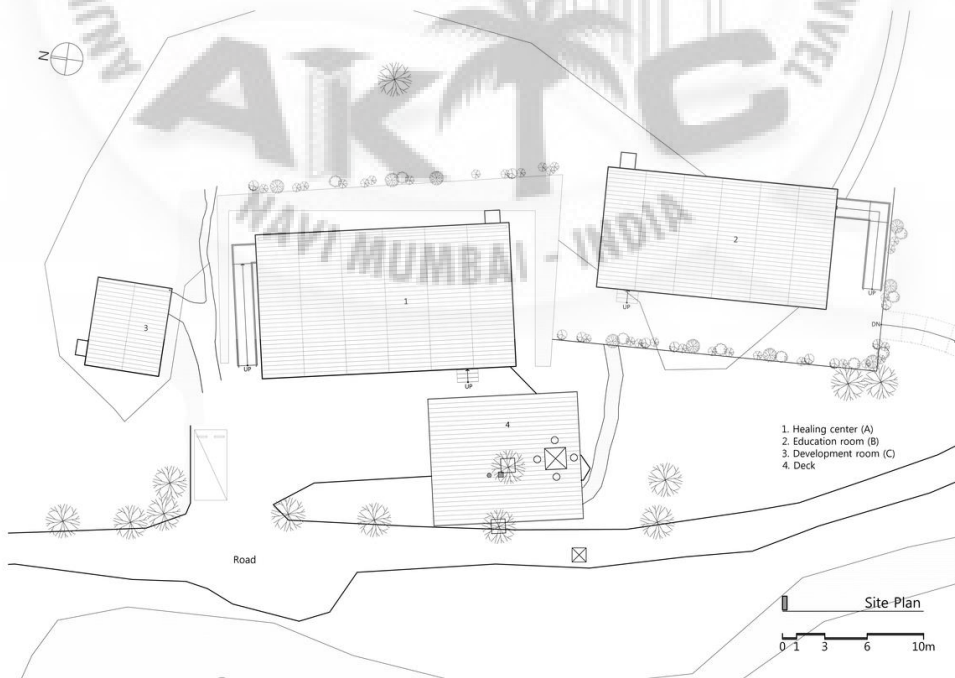
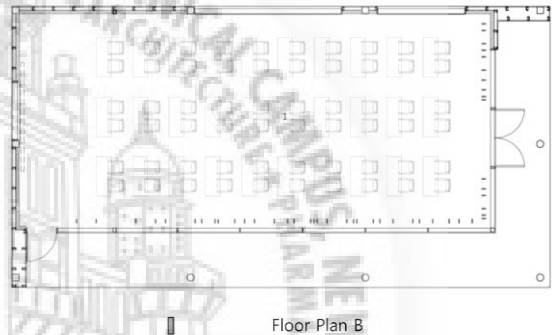
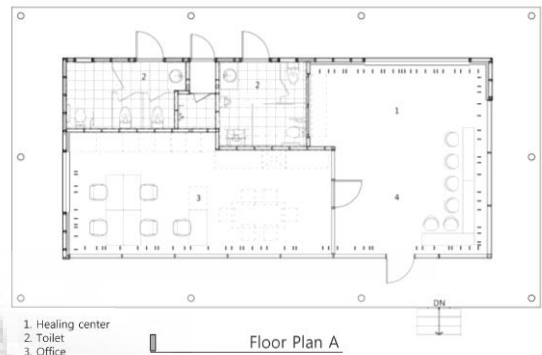
Source: worldmetro.info



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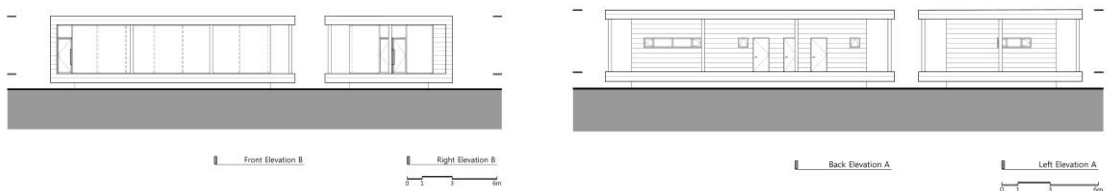
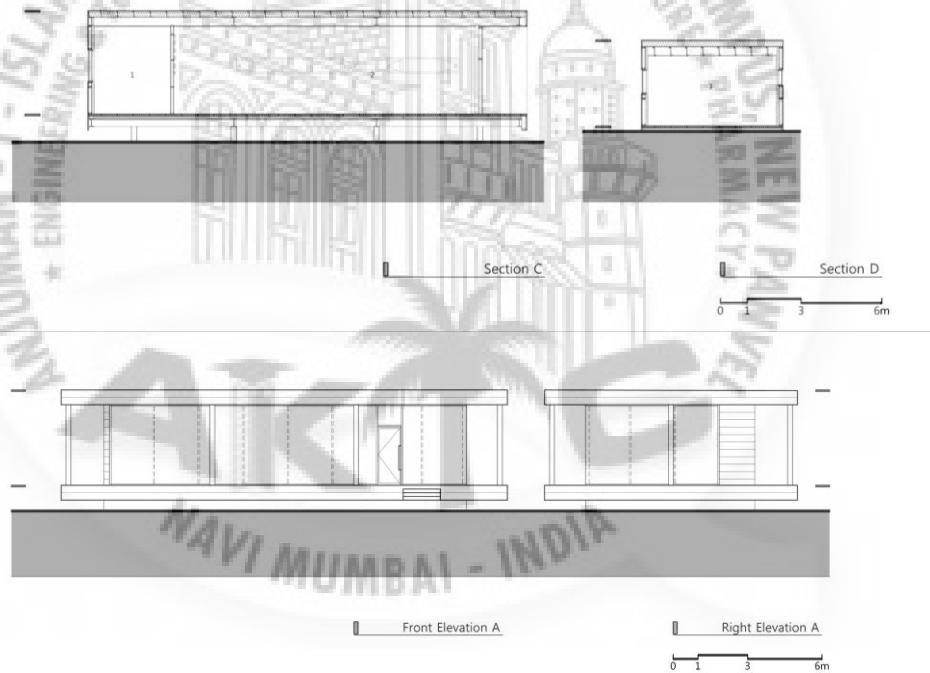
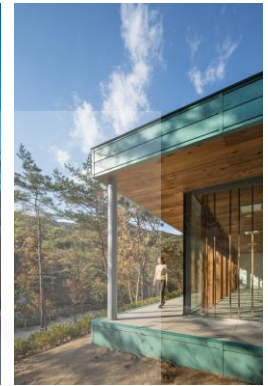
SITE PLANNING & ORGANISATION

Architecture is weak in front of nature. Therefore, the Architects tried to build the architecture to gently live with that weakness and be with nature. They wanted to prevent the architectural space from overpowering the hills, covering the trees, and being hidden in the forest. The inner space of the building also reveals the fact that nature is the best space and construction. In order to do this, the image of the wood in the forest recreated an artificial element in the architectural space for the continuation of the forest. Therefore, they created a visual image of the forest in the haze by combining the forest and light.



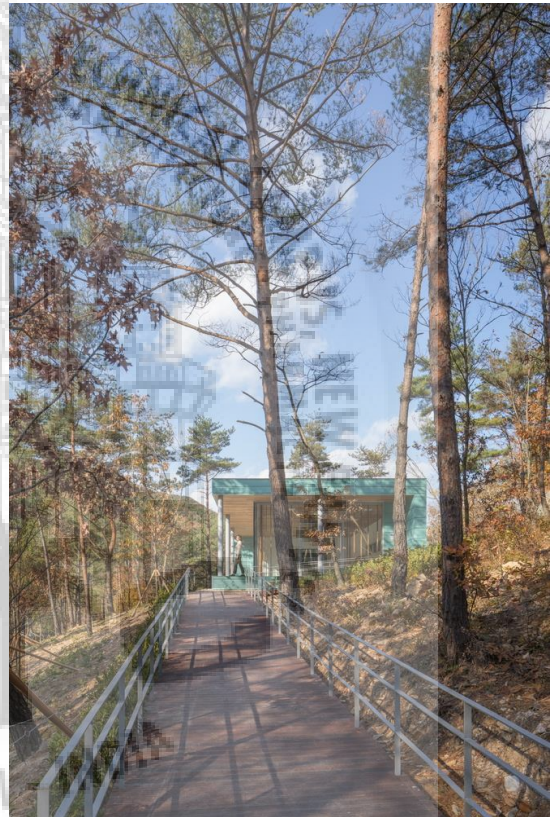
MATERIAL & FENESTRATION

The exterior woods mimic feelings in the forests of nature, and vertical wood louvers emphasize the vertical feeling of the forests. The louvres overlap with the pine trees in the forest, creating a variety of depths and emphasizing continuity.



MATERIAL & FENESTRATION

The corridor is an interface between the forest and the architectural space, and it becomes a circulation. You can feel the relationship between the nature and artificial space by walking through this corridor. When you come in after experiencing the corridor, even the inner space establishes a relationship with the outside forest. This relationship is formed between the trees stretched from the outside and the interior wooden louver and its spacing. Especially when gazing out from the inside, the outside pine forest and the inner louvers or pillars are superimposed on each other to create various depth and senses of space. This scene makes it possible to visually experience the various spaces created in the forest. Additionally, the use of wood, which stimulates the olfactory, stimulates our senses and plays its role in making us feel the wood presence on a greater level.



4.5 WOMENS' OPPORTUNITY CENTRE, RWANDA

ABOUT

On a two-hectare site in Rwanda, the **Women's Opportunity Center** is empowering one small community. The designed had been worked out in collaboration with Women for Women International, a humanitarian organization that helps women survivors of war rebuild their lives. **The mini-village transforms urban agglomeration and subsistence farming with an architectural agenda to create economic opportunity, rebuild social infrastructure, and restore African heritage.**



Architect: Sharon Davis Design

Location: Kayonza, Rwanda

Project Year: 2013

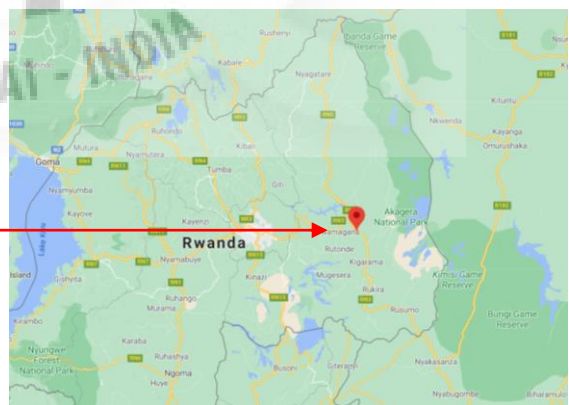
Total Area: 2200 square meters

Project Manager: Bruce Engel

LOCATION



Source: worldmetro.info



Source: google.com/maps/

GEOGRAPHY

Rwanda like its neighbor Uganda is a **landlocked country in the central Africa**, It lies a few degrees south of the equator and it has no seaport. It's surrounded by countries like, Uganda in the north for 169 km, Burundi in the south for 290 km, the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the east for 217 km and Tanzania in the east for 217 km. **Its countryside consists of grasslands and rolling hills, and it has a temperate climate**

Rwanda is one of the world's most densely populated countries. The country is divided by great peaks of up to 3, 000m(9,842ft) which run across the country from north to south.

To feed the people, almost every available piece of land is under cultivation, except for parts of the Akagera (along the border with Tanzania) and the higher slopes of the volcanoes. Since most of the country is mountainous, this involves a good deal of terracing.



Source: Geographical Data Rwanda

OBJECTIVES

A space of learning for women.

The Urugo Women's Opportunity Center provides vocational and life skills training for women and supports our Men's Engagement Program, designed to build support for women's economic and social empowerment in Rwanda.

A center for tourism. En-route to the gates to Akagera National Park, the Urugo Women's Opportunity Center is well positioned to bring tourism to Eastern Province. Guests enjoy comfortable accommodations, dining, shopping, and cultural experiences while supporting women's economic development.

A hub for women's entrepreneurship. The center provides women with a space for income generating activities, business mentoring, access to financial services and markets, and cooperative and agribusiness support.

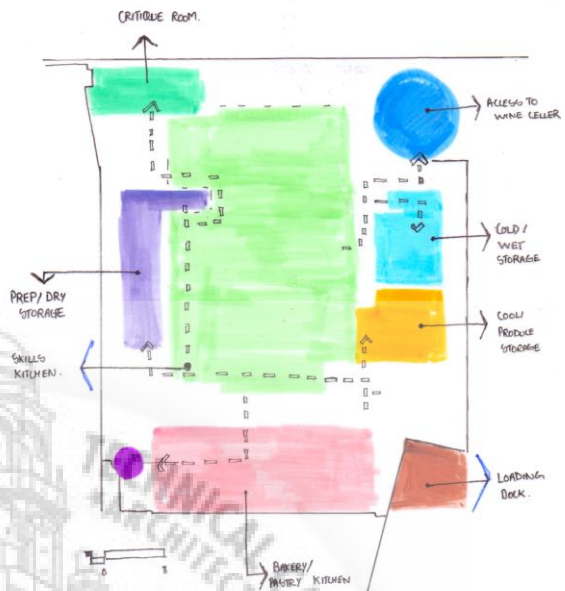


Source: Womens' Opportunity Centre

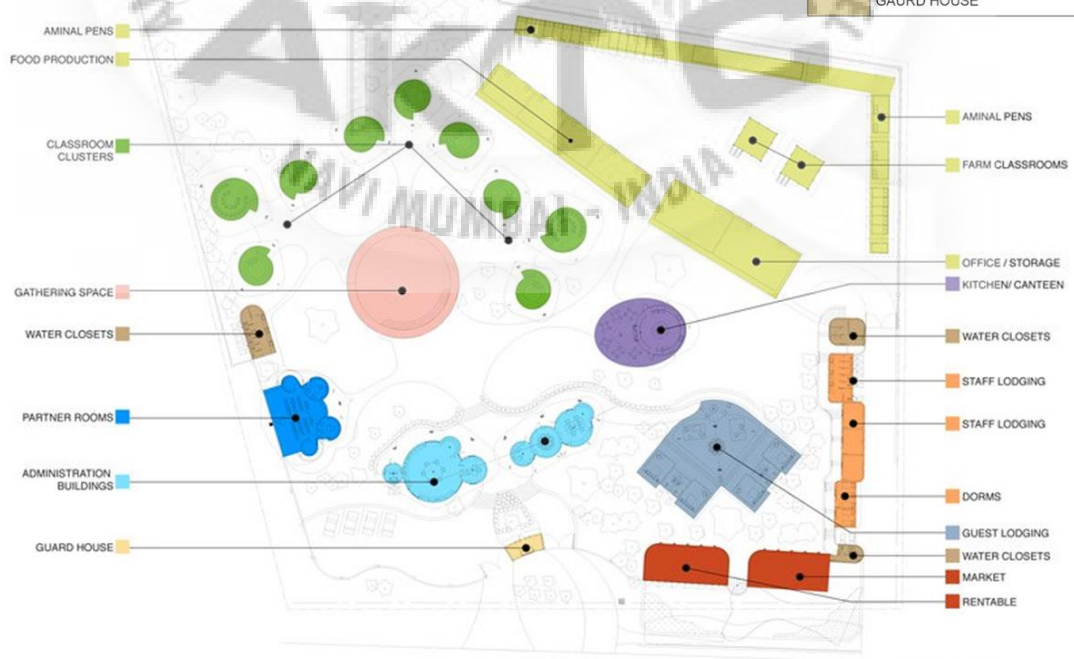
A gathering space for events.

The Urugo Women's Opportunity Center welcomes business, government, and other groups for meetings, celebrations and special events with conference facilities, accommodations, dining and an open-air tent overlooking our lush gardens.

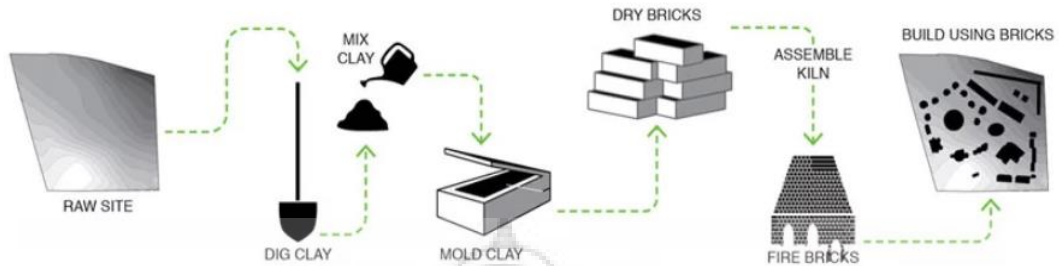
At the organizational level the project masterplan typology is based on a classic Indian village or camp in the area, with a central square around which a series of pavilions which are carried out various activities are organized. This arrangement helps the project to “own” a larger area while maintaining a relatively small footprint while providing built a greater sense of security to its citizens, who can observe almost every corner of the town at any time detecting any intruder or any problem that another member of the community may have.



| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| | CLASSROOMS |
| | GATHERING SPACE |
| | KITCHEN / CANTEN |
| | PARTNER ROOMS |
| | GUEST LODGING |
| | STAFF LODGING AND DORMS |
| | WATER CLOSETS |
| | MARKET & RENTABLE |
| | ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS |
| | GAURD HOUSE |



EXPLANATION OF ON SITE BRICK BUILDING PROCESS IMAGE

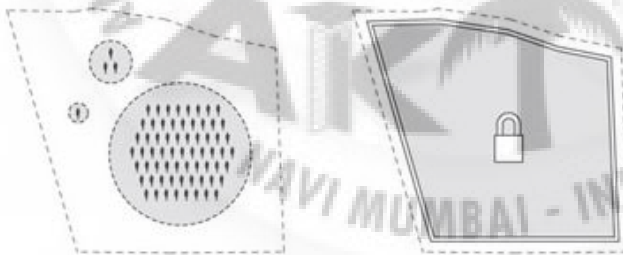


Consists of market and retail space, meeting space, storage and workspace, special event facilities, lodging, and restaurant services, all aimed toward giving Rwandan women new skills and opportunities



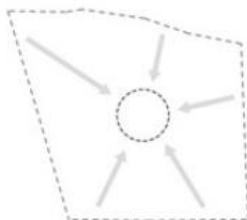
PLANNING PRINCIPLES

Visual diagrams representing the goals of the project image

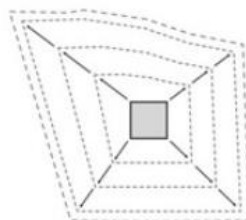


1. SCALE

2. SECURITY



3. COMMUNITY



4. GROWTH



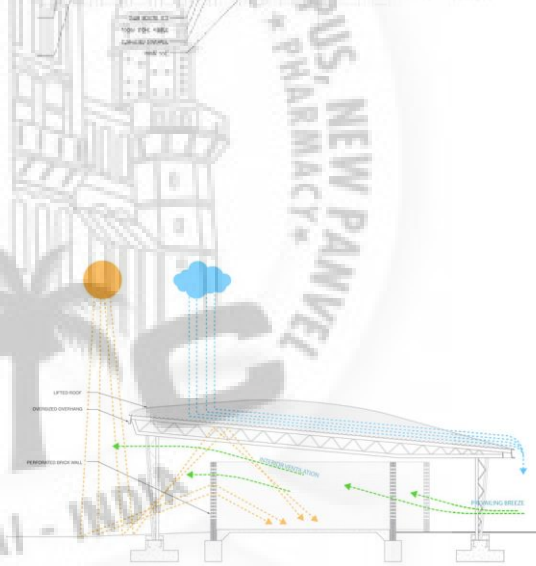
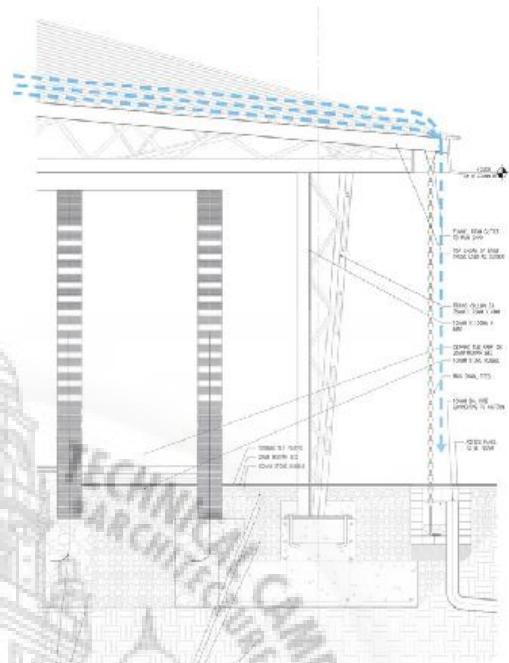
SUSTAINABLE SYSTEMS

- Water purification
- Biogas
- Simple, hygienic composting toilets;

The system naturally produces fertilizer to nourish the farm or be sold as part of the site's revenue-generating strategies To save water all covers act as collectors sending the collected water reservoirs located underground to keep it cool and protect from light. Later this water is filtered through a filter that work with solar energy and water is sold as drinking water to the rest of the community once women themselves center stocked.

The circular structures are modelled after the historic King's Palace in southern Rwanda,.

The design draws on the delicacy of this traditional Rwandan construction method with rounded, perforated brick walls to allow for passive cooling and solar shading while maintaining a sense of privacy.



2.5 M BRICK WALL



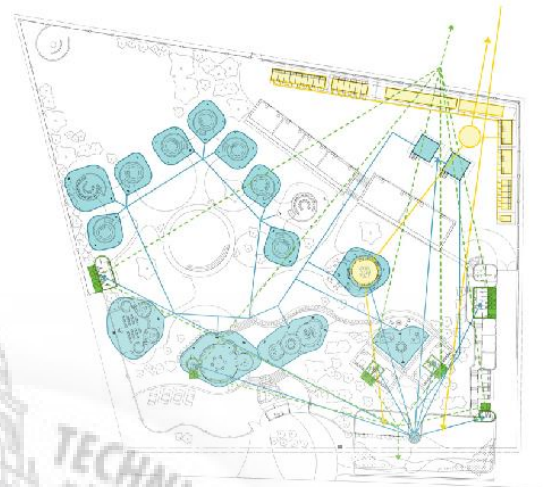
ANNUAL SOLAR COVERAGE REQUIRED



WWF CLASSROOM

SELF SUFFICIENT

The issue of fertilizers was addressed by installing a series of smart toilets that are able to separate those fertilizers that are found in human feces and can be good for the crops of those who are not. Again these fertilizers are sold to the community once the crop of women themselves center stocked.



STRENGTH

1. Use of passive design strategies
2. Use of local materials
3. Structure is self sufficient
4. Caters to large number and category of users

WEAKNESS

1. Lacks privacy
2. No facilities provided for children

OPPORTUNITES

1. Facilities for children can be added in future
2. Widening of program to provide employment

THREATS

1. Cluster planning can lead to formation of groups
2. Women can be distanced from their children as no specific program for children

4.6 SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, DJIBOUTI

ABOUT

Djibouti is located in the Horn of Africa, which suffers from persistent droughts and severe scarcities. We were approached by SOS Kinderdorf to design a residential compound of 15 houses where to run their family-strengthening programmes.

About the community where the project would take place, their nomadic traditions and the extreme climate of the region.



Architects: Urko Sanchez Architects

Location: Tadjourah, Djibouti

Project Team: Estrella de Andres,
Borja Arellano,
John Andrew

Client: SOS The Children
International

Year: 2014

Area: 2600 square meters

LOCATION



Source: worldmetro.info



Source: google.com/maps/

Traditional housing references in similar cultural and climatic environments and finally decided to design a MEDINA with certain singularities:

- A - It is a medina for children – A safe environment, with no cars, where the narrow streets and squares become places to play
- B - It is a medina with plenty of open spaces – Public and private spaces are clearly defined. And in the private, the inside and outside areas melt, allowing residents to maintain certain outdoors living.
- C - It is a medina with lots of vegetation – Where the inhabitants are encouraged to take care of their plants and benefit from the result.



Ground Floor Plan



First Floor Plan





SPATIAL ARRANGEMENT

all houses follow the same scheme but are arranged in different ways, placed close to each other giving shade one another and generating alleys between them in an apparent disordered way. Natural ventilation and sun shading was intensely studied, introducing natural ventilation towers where needed.



CONCLUSIONS : The design of the village is inward-oriented resembling a village, with streets and open spaces in between. The children are divided into houses with their mother, where the houses provides rooms, dining kitchen and open spaces to play in the house. Hence keeping the houses not fully enclosed. Further spaces to play and socialize, and sit have been provided within the facility, enhancing the level of interaction amongst the residents.





5. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

| | SHELTER FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE, MEXICO | SHELTER FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, ISRAEL |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| IMAGES |  |  |
| ARCHITECT | ORIGIN 19°41 '53 "N | Amos Goldreich Architecture, Jacobs Yaniv Architects |
| LOCATION | Uruapan, Mexico | Tel Aviv-Yafo, Israel |
| PROJECT YEAR | 2017 | 2018 |
| SITE AREA | 1226 Sq.m. | 1600 Sq.m. |
| PARKING | Peripheral Parking | Peripheral Parking |
| MASTER PLAN |  |  |
| CIRCULATION | The vehicular movement inside the site is restricted. All the service vehicles are brought to the rear of building | Few vehicular parking in site. Only pedestrian movement inside the structure |
| GREEN SPACE AND RECREATIONAL AREA | Present | Present |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS | As a constructive variant to concrete and polished yellow walls or floors, an exposed partition wall that creates east and west thermal facades and the brick work gives the whole a regionalist note. | The corridor encircling the courtyard is lined with glazing and the main building volumes are clad in a uniform grey brick. |
| SERVICE PROVIDED ON SITE AND BUILDING | Dorm room, future growth area, multi purpose area, medical service unit, physiological area | communal areas, a kindergarten, a computer room, laundry facilities, kitchens and a refectory, quarters, staff accommodation, office areas |
| INNOVATIONS | Cultural Centre | Hospitality architecture, Healthcare architecture, Emergency services facility. |
| ACCOMODATION ON SITE | Available | Available |
| CANTEEN | Have a kitchen and dining area | Have a kitchen and dining area |
| LOADING AND UNLOADING SPACE | Present | Usually done in parking area |
| SPATIAL ORGANIZATION | Present | Present |
| MULTI-PURPOSE AREA | Present | Present |
| TOURISM INFLUNCE | No tourism influnce in project | No tourism influnce in project |

Table 4: Case Studies Comparative Analysis

Source: Author




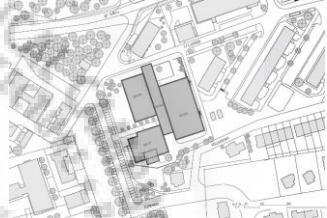
| | QUIET HEALING CENTRE, INDIA | BUSAN FOREST OF HEALING VISITOR CENTER , SOUTH KOREA |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| IMAGES |  |  |
| ARCHITECT | Ar. Poppo Pingel, Ar. Mona Doctor | Architects Group RAUM |
| LOCATION | Auroville, Tamil Nadu, India | Jangjeon-Ri, South Korea |
| PROJECT YEAR | 1993 | 2017 |
| SITE AREA | 866.1 Sq.m. | 325 Sq.m. |
| PARKING | Peripheral Parking | Peripheral Parking |
| MASTER PLAN |  |  |
| CIRCULATION | The unplanned service vehicular circulation of creating chaos in the site by interrupting the pedestrian movement | The vehicular movement happen only in the periphery of the structure making the internal circulation clam and composed |
| GREEN SPACE AND RECREATIONAL AREA | Present | Present |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS | The major building material incorporated in this construction in local brick, lime mortar, lime concrete, bio concrete. Domes clad with broken mosaic tiles to avoid wastage, seepage and the radiation inside the building. | Structure with simple glass partitions are placed and façade has timber finishing. |
| SERVICE PROVIDED ON SITE AND BUILDING | Consultation room, Therapy room, Mud therapy room, library + reading space and medical officer room + pharmacy | Healing center, education room and development room |
| INNOVATIONS | Health and Wellness Centre | Visitor Centre, Park |
| ACCOMODATION ON SITE | Available | Not Available |
| CANTEEN | Have a kitchen and dining area | Do not have a Canteen Block |
| LOADING AND UNLOADING SPACE | Usually done in parking area | Usually done in parking area |
| SPATIAL ORGANIZATION | Cluster organization with therapy room and consultation room that surrounds the series of courtyards | Hall |
| MULTI-PURPOSE AREA | | Hall |
| TOURISM INFLUNCE | Yes | No tourism influence in project |

Table 4: Case Studies Comparative Analysis

Source: Author





| | WOMENS OPPURTUNITY CENTRE, RWANDA | SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, DJIBOUTI |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| IMAGES |  |  |
| ARCHITECT | Sharon Davis Design | Urko Sanchez Architects |
| LOCATION | Kayonza, Rwanda | Tadjourah, Djibouti |
| PROJECT YEAR | 2013 | 2014 |
| SITE AREA | 2200 Sq.m. | 2600 Sq.m |
| PARKING | Peripheral Parking | Peripheral Parking |
| MASTER PLAN |  |  |
| CIRCULATION | Circulation in the Centre is totally based on function and process there | Only pedestrian movement inside the structure. |
| GREEN SPACE AND RECREATIONAL AREA | Present | Present |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS | hand-pressed bricks are used for wall and the roofing is of steel with corrugated metal rooftops. | The materials were very simple: cement blocks, RC structure and Cemcrete finish from a South African company. |
| SERVICE PROVIDED ON SITE AND BUILDING | Classroom, gathering space, lodge, market and retail | plenty of open space, with public and private areas clearly defined |
| INNOVATIONS | Community Centre | Social Housing, Day Care |
| ACCOMODATION ON SITE | Available | Available |
| CANTEEN | Have a kitchen and dining area | Have a kitchen and dining area |
| LOADING AND UNLOADING SPACE | Present | Present |
| SPATIAL ORGANIZATION | Present | Present |
| MULTI-PURPOSE AREA | Present | Present |
| TOURISM INFLUNCE | Yes | No tourism influence in project |

Table 4: Case Studies Comparative Analysis

Source: Author



SITE SELECTION AND JUSTIFICATION

ABOUT BUNDELKHAND

Bundelkhand is a geographical and cultural region and also a mountain range in central & North India. The hilly region is now divided between the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, with the larger portion lying in the latter state of India.

Bundelkhand comprises seven districts of southern UP and six districts of northern MP. Jhansi, Lalitpur, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, Chitrakoot districts (all in UP), and Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Sagar and Damoh districts (all in MP).

Jhansi is the largest city in Bundelkhand and is a major cultural, educational, transport and economic hub. Another major city of Bundelkhand is Sagar being second largest city of Bundelkhand and headquarter of Sagar Division.

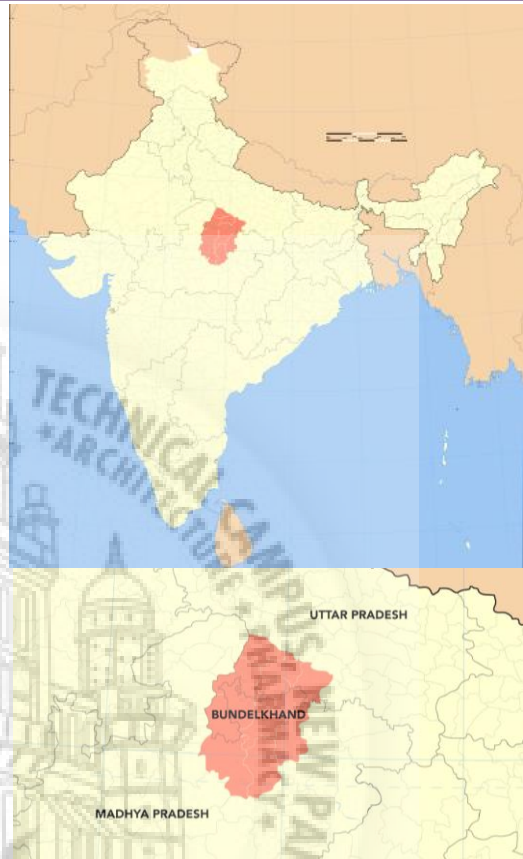


Figure 15: Map of India and Bundelkhand
Source: Planemad/Wikimedia Commons

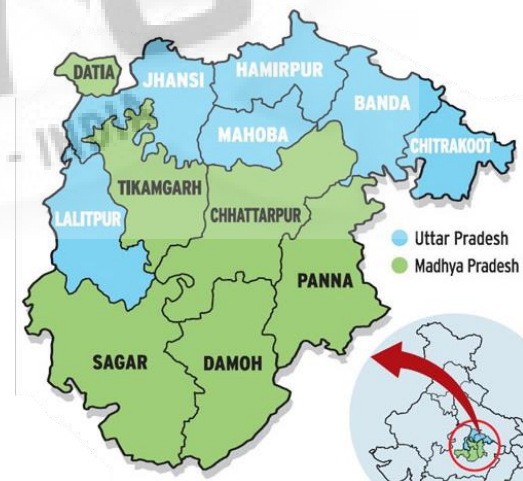


Figure 16: District map of Bundelkhand
Source: Bundelkhand.in

As per provisional reports of Census India, population of Bundelkhand in 2011 is 18,311,896; of which male and female are 9,712,067 and 8,599,829 respectively. Although Bundelkhand has population of 18,311,896; its rural population is 14,98,668; of which 7,537,088 are males and 6,661,580 are females.

BUNDELKHAND POPULATION 2011

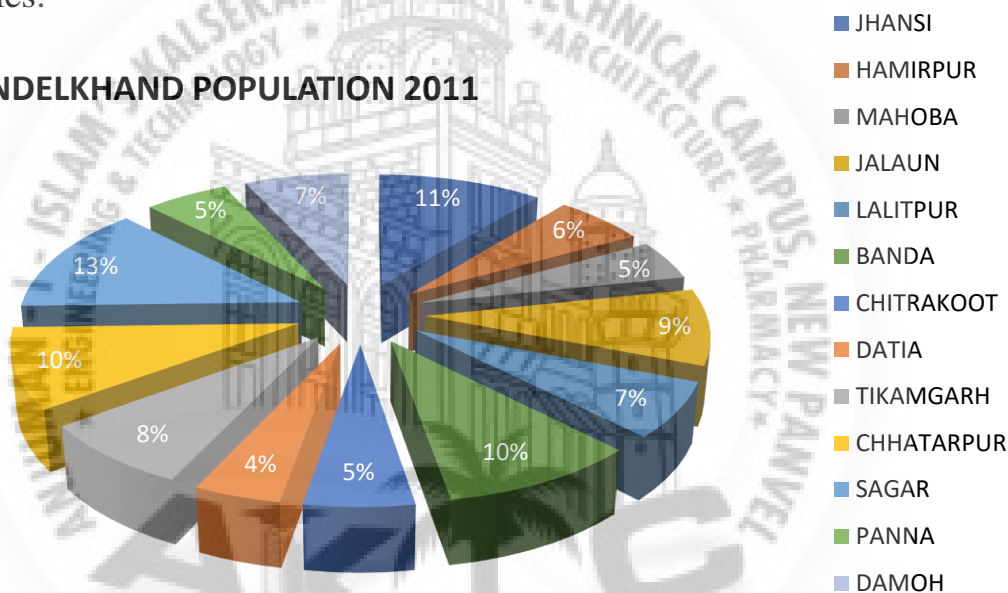


Figure 17: Population Graph of Bundelkhand

As per the statistic available on different social platform I found that the major cases referred to crime against women have occurred in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Following the fact that the first rehabilitation of any survivor is to cut away from the place the mishap has occurred. But its also

a necessity to have such centre where the crime rate are high. No place can be said as fully safe for women but keeping the facts in mind I have choose the site where the statistic for crime against women is less than other and its well connected to other places where the crime index is high. The site is located in Jhansi.

Jhansi is a historic city in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It lies in the region of Bundelkhand on the banks of the Pahuj River, in the extreme south of Uttar Pradesh. Jhansi is the administrative headquarters of Jhansi district and Jhansi division. Also called the *Gateway to Bundelkhand*, Jhansi is situated near and around the rivers Pahuj and Betwa at an average elevation of 285 m (935 ft). It is about 420 kilometers (261 mi) from New Delhi and 102 kilometers (63 mi) south of Gwalior. Jhansi is well connected to all other major towns in Uttar Pradesh by road and railway networks.

The National Highways Development Project has supported development of Jhansi. Jhansi is also being developed as the defense corridor by the NDA government which will boost the economy of the city and the region at the same time. Srinagar to Kanyakumari north–south corridor passes closely to Jhansi as does the east–west corridor; consequently there has been a sudden rush of infrastructure and real estate development in the city.

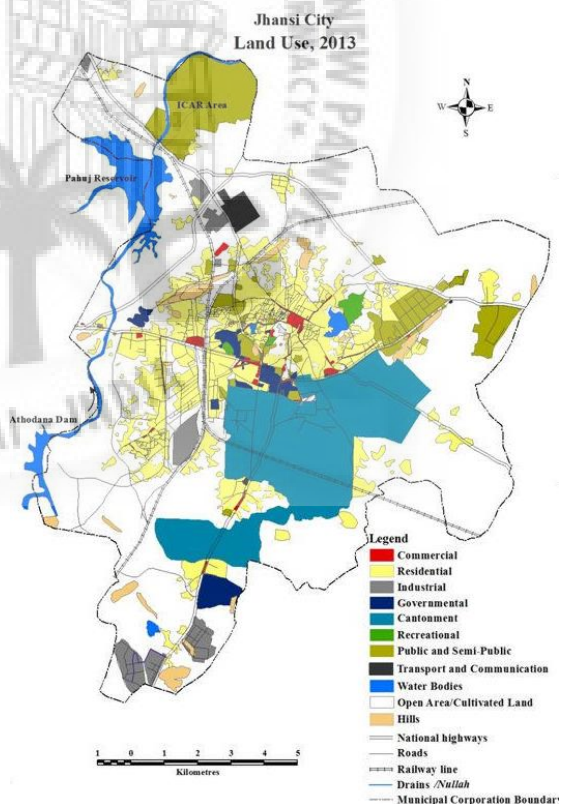
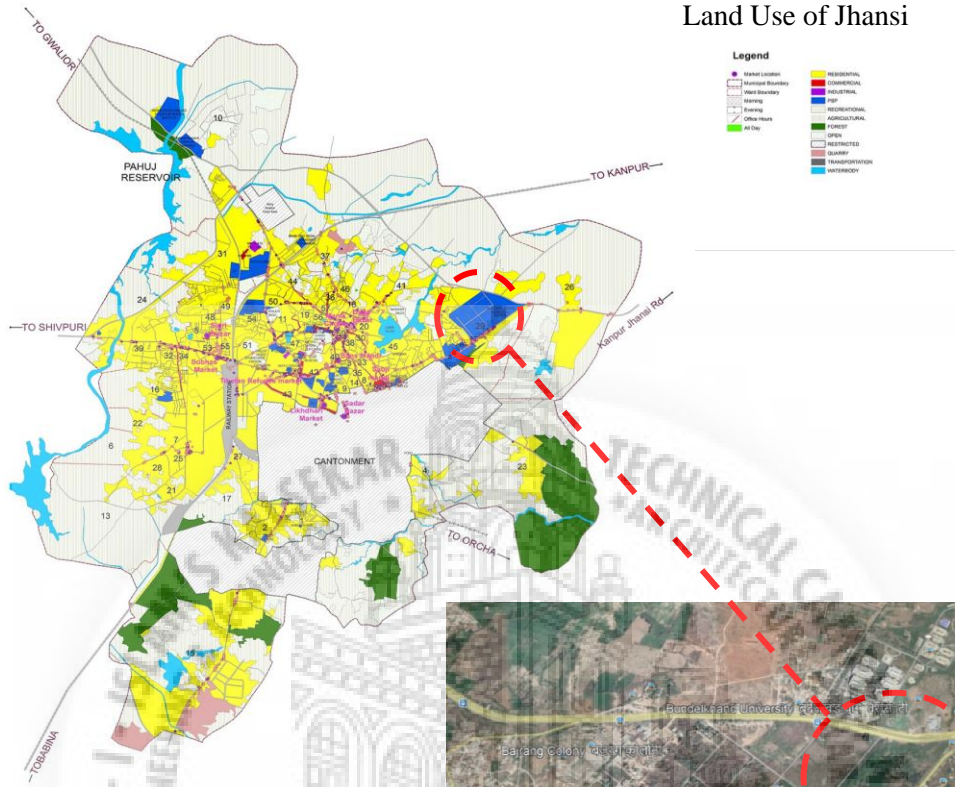


Figure 18: Land Use of Jhansi

Land Use of Jhansi



**TOTAL AREA –
7.7 ACRE / 25660 SQM
HIGHWAY - WIDTH 25
METRE**



Source: google.com/maps/



| SR NO | ASSIGNED SPACES |
|-------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | ADMINISTRATION AREA |
| | DIRECTOR |
| | DEPUTY DIRECTOR |
| | MANAGER |
| | ACCOUNTANT |
| | SR ACCOUNTANT |
| | CLERK |
| | GENERAL STAFF |
| | WASHROOM |
| | RECEPTION |
| | CONFERENCE ROOM |
| 2 | SERVICES |
| | CONSULTATION ROOM |
| | THERAPY ROOM |
| | HEALING CENTRE |
| | EDUCATION ROOM |
| | DEVELOPMENT ROOM |
| 3 | VISITORS SERVICES |
| | INFORMATION DESK |
| | WAITING AREA |
| 4 | CRISIS CENTRE |
| | EMERGENCY RESPONSE ROOM |
| | FIR/DIR ROOM |
| | PSYCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT ROOM |
| | LEGAL AID AND COUNSELLING OFFICE |
| | LOADING/UNLOADING AREA |
| | STORE |
| | WASHROOM |
| 5 | VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE WOMEN |
| | WORKSHOP AREA |
| | COMPUTER LAB |
| | SEMINAR ROOM |
| | ADMIN OFFICE |
| | PANTRY |
| | WASHROOM |
| | CLASS ROOMS |

| | |
|----|---|
| 6 | RESIDENTIAL AREA WOMEN AND CHILDREN ROOMS |
| | COMMON WASHROOM |
| | KITCHEN |
| | DINING HALL |
| | STORE ROOM |
| | COMMON HALL |
| | INDOOR GAMES |
| | OUTDOOR GAMES |
| | GARDEN |
| | RECEPTION |
| | ADMIN OFFICE |
| | HELP DESK |
| | WAITING AREA |
| 7 | DINING AREA |
| | RESTAURANT |
| | OUTDOOR SEATING |
| | STORAGE- DRY AND COLD |
| | CATERING PREPARATIONS |
| | KITCHEN |
| 8 | STAFF FACILITIES |
| | CHANGING ROOM |
| | LOCKER ROOM |
| | PANTRY |
| | TOILETS |
| 9 | EMERGENCY FACILITY |
| | MEDICAL CLINIC WITH BED |
| | MEDICAL ASSISTANCE ROOM |
| | PHARMACY |
| 10 | OTHER FACILITIES |
| | AMPHITHEATRE |
| | 4 WHEELER PARKING |
| | 2 WHEELER PARKING |
| | BUSES |
| | AMBULANCE |

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