

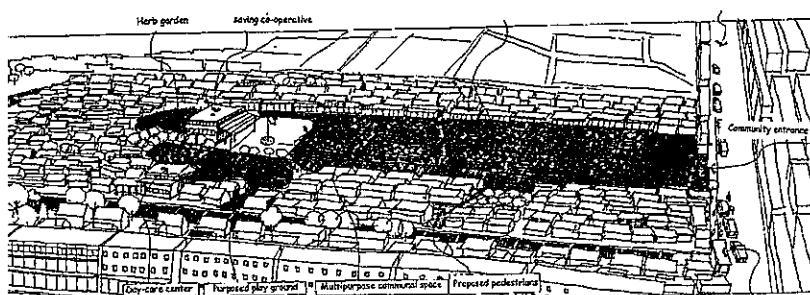
# Collective Actions and Physical Betterment toward the Eradication of Poverty: ผลงานประกวดแบบ UIA “สถาปัตยกรรมกับการขัดความยากจน”

วิจิตร	สิงห์หริรัญช์สุรัณ
วีไลลักษณ์	รุจินะ
ยุวดี	กรรพย์บัวเพ็ญ
วิสาสิณี	โตวิจิตร

องค์การสหประชาชาติได้ประกาศให้ปี 1997-2006 เป็นทศวรรษแห่งการจัดความ  
ยกระดับ เพื่อเป็นการสนับสนุนประกาศดังกล่าว สมাফันธ์สถาปนิกนานาชาติ (UIA) ได้  
จัดการประกวดแบบให้หัวข้อ *Architecture and the Eradication of Poverty*  
เพื่อให้สถาปนิกแสดงบทบาทตามความมุ่งหวังของสหประชาชาติ ในการประกวดแบบ  
ครั้งนี้ได้เปิดโอกาสให้ห้องนักศึกษาและสถาปนิกผู้ประกอบวิชาชีพสถาปัตยกรรมทั่วโลก  
ลุ愽ผลงานเข้าร่วม การตัดสินรางวัลแบ่งออกเป็น 5 ภูมิภาคของโลก โดยประเทศไทย  
ถูกจัดให้อยู่ในภูมิภาคที่ 4 (Region IV)

ในการประชุมครั้งนี้ สมาคมสถาปนิก Romania (UAR) รับเป็นเจ้าภาพจัดการประชุม โดยมีคณะกรรมการบริหารติดต่อร่วมในการตัดสินที่เมือง Bucharest ประเทศโรมาเนีย ระหว่างวันที่ 25-27 เมษายน 2541 มีผู้ส่งผลงานเข้าประกวดทั้งสิ้น 386 โครงการ ในจำนวนนี้เป็นผลงานของนักศึกษา 234 โครงการ และของสถาปนิก 152 โครงการ

สำหรับผลงานของนักศึกษาสถาปัตยกรรมศาสตร์และสถาปนิกของประเทศไทยได้รับรางวัลห้องถัง 3 โครงการ โดยผลงานของนักศึกษาปริญญาโท ภาควิชาการวางแผนและเมือง คณะสถาปัตยกรรมศาสตร์ สถาบันเทคโนโลยีพระจอมเกล้าเจ้าคุณทหารลาดกระบัง เป็นหนึ่งผลงานที่ได้รับรางวัลชมเชยในประเภทนักศึกษา ของภูมิภาคที่ 4 คณะผู้จัดทำผลงานประกอบด้วย น.ส. วิจิตรา สิงห์หรรษนุสรณ์ น.ส. วีไลลักษณ์ รุจินะ น.ส. ยุวดี ทรัพย์บำรุงเพ็ญ และน.ส. วิลาลิณี โตรวิจิตร โดยมี รศ. ดร. ธีสภากาญ ผาสุขนิรันต์ และ ผศ. ดร. นพดล สหชัยเลิศ เป็นอาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา



# COLLECTIVE ACTIONS AND TOWARD THE ERADICATION

## Existing Conditions

The Kao-Nai-Kim neighborhood is located across the highway from the Bangkok International Airport, covering an area of 2,835 hectare. It is close to the Donmuang Railway Station, a sub-center, and a famous contraband market. The property belongs to a landlord who intends to rent it to the community, yet the scheme failed owing to the absence of an organizer. The 500-household community, with an average family size of six, thus squatted illegally. Most household heads are the sole breadwinner working outside the community with unstable and insufficient income. Other family members are forced to stay unemployed due to the lack of life chance in the neighborhood. The chain of problems involves an array of intertwining issues as illustrated in Chart I.

## Problem Statement

The intertwining issues of physical environment and poverty could be explained starting with the lack of public participation and community organization. Without collective power, the community could not negotiate with the landlord for land security, and could not establish a commercial area to accommodate economic activities. This situation reduces the life chance and eliminates the opportunity to generate supplementary income, and therefore, leads to shortage of basic needs. The lack of land security, in turn, leads to the lack of public utilities and rundown shelters, which further impairs livelihood (see Chart I).

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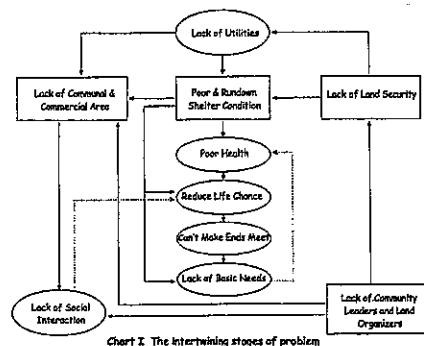


Chart I. The intertwining stages of problem

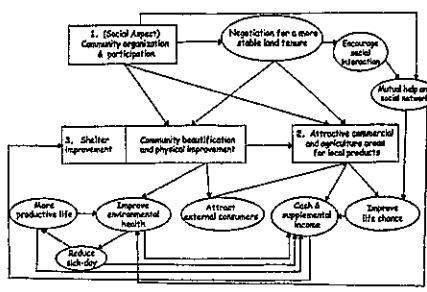
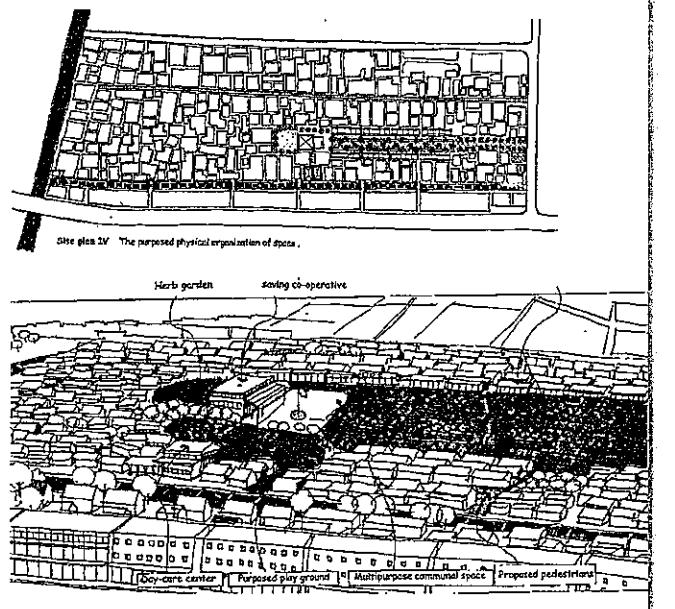
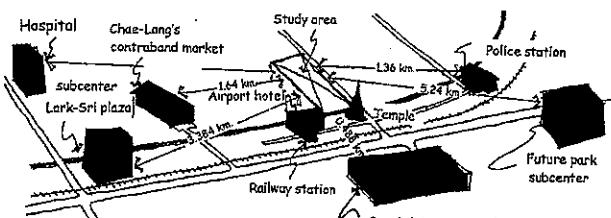


Chart II Showing how physical betterment leads to the eradication of poverty



2. Col

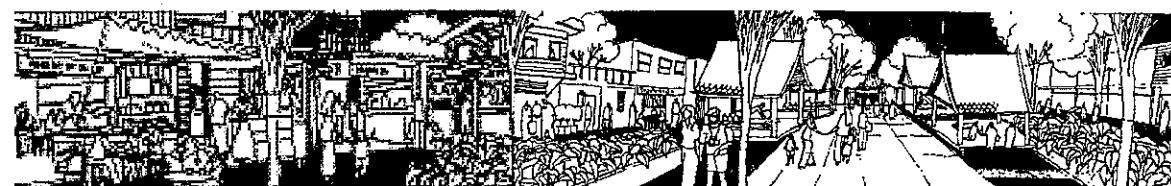
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**Figure I** The study area and its proximity to other economic functions



# PHYSICAL BETTERMENT ERADICATION OF POVERTY



## Strategy to Poverty Eradication

My design concept is centered around the transformation of physical environment to trigger economic and social betterment. It aims to tackle three leading issues: community participation, communal area, and physical environment. (See Chart II)

### 1. Community participation

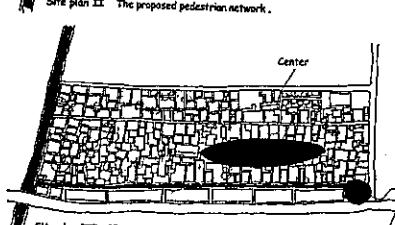
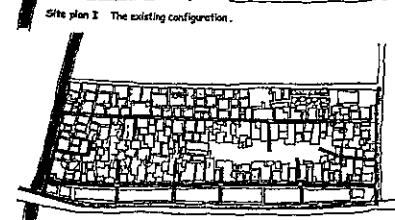
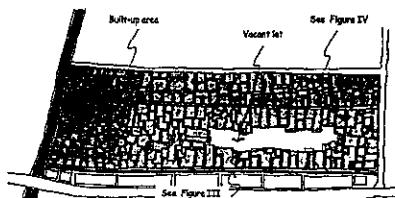
A community organization will be established together with a local saving cooperative to fund the physical development programs. Collective power will be applied to negotiate with the landlord, the NHAs, and local politicians for a sensible rent and land security, to obtain legal right for utility, and to obtain building materials for physical improvement respectively. Locally initiated projects will engage youngster to utilize surplus labor. A job network will also be established to inform community members of work opportunity.

### Commercial Area

al area will be set aside for social and ivities. Social service facilities operated t volunteers include a school, a day-care y, and a small community hall. Commercial de an herb garden, an herb tea house, and iai massage parlor to attract tourists who ain station and the airport to stop by and in the exotic atmosphere of traditional the unique surrounding of herb garden. tional Thai massage allows travelers to e art of Thai courtesy and herb massage. gearing toward the generating of income the unemployed. Housewives will produce local Thai snack with the assistance of . The make-shift day-care center helps ounger children while their mothers are working.

### 3. Physical and Housing improvement

Gradual beautifying of the community via free local labor will improve the living conditions and the attractiveness for a more feasible commercial environment. The scheme will be supported by politician as well as architecture students for material and consultation. Guidelines for shelter rehabilitation will be suggested with the consent of the community.



# COLLECTIVE ACTIONS AND PHYSICAL BETTERMENT TOWARD THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY

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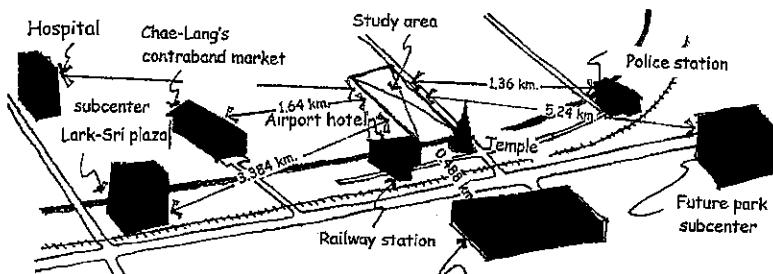


Figure I The study area and its proximity to other economic functions

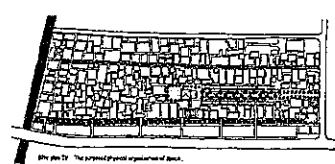
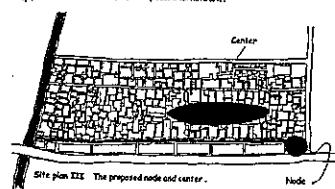
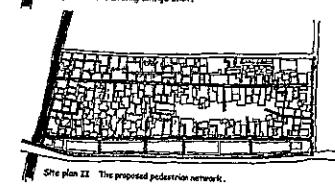
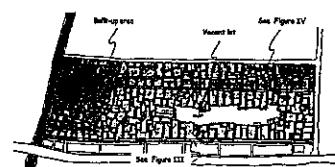


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A communal area will be set aside for social and economic activities. Social service facilities operated by local volunteers include a school, a day-care center, a library, and a small community hall. Commercial activities include an herb garden, an herb tea house, and a traditional Thai massage parlor to attract tourists who travel via the train station and the airport to stop by and enjoy herbal tea in the exotic atmosphere of traditional Bangkok and the unique surrounding of herb garden. Exotic traditional Thai massage allows travelers to experience the art of Thai courtesy and herb massage. The scheme is geared toward the generating of income by the rest of the unemployed. Housewives will produce and sell herb and local Thai snack with the assistance of the children. The make-shift day-care center helps take care of younger children while their mothers are working.

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