

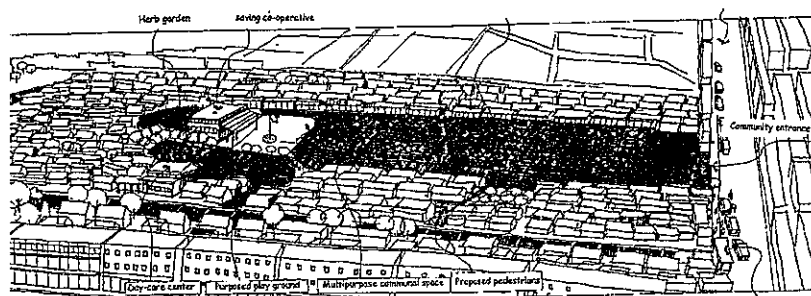
Collective Actions and Physical Betterment toward the Eradication of Poverty: ผลงานประกวดแบบ UIA “สถาปัตยกรรมกับการจัดความยากจน”

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วิไลลักษณ์	รุจิระ
ยุวดี	ทรัพย์บำเพ็ญ
วิลาสิณี	โตวิจิตร

องค์การสหประชาชาติได้ประกาศให้ปี 1997-2006 เป็นทศวรรษแห่งการจัดความยากจน เพื่อเป็นการสนับสนุนประกาศดังกล่าว สมาพันธ์สถาปนิกนานาชาติ (UIA) ได้จัดการประกวดแบบในหัวข้อ Architecture and the Eradication of Poverty เพื่อให้สถาปนิกแสดงบทบาทตามความมุ่งหวังของสหประชาชาติ ในการประกวดแบบครั้งนี้ได้เปิดโอกาสให้ทั้งนักศึกษาและสถาปนิกผู้ประกอบวิชาชีพสถาปัตยกรรมทั่วโลกส่งผลงานเข้าร่วม การตัดสินรางวัลแบ่งออกเป็น 5 ภูมิภาคของโลก โดยประเทศไทยถูกจัดให้อยู่ในภูมิภาคที่ 4 (Region IV)

ในการประกวดครั้งนี้ สมาคมสถาปนิก Romania (UAR) รับเป็นเจ้าภาพจัดการประกวด โดยมีคณะกรรมการนานาชาติร่วมในการตัดสินที่เมือง Bucharest ประเทศโรมาเนีย ระหว่างวันที่ 25-27 เมษายน 2541 มีผู้ส่งผลงานเข้าประกวดทั้งสิ้น 386 โครงการ ในจำนวนนี้เป็นผลงานของนักศึกษา 234 โครงการ และของสถาปนิก 152 โครงการ

สำหรับผลงานของนักศึกษาสถาปัตยกรรมศาสตร์และสถาปนิกของประเทศไทยได้รับรางวัลทั้งสิ้น 3 โครงการ โดยผลงานของนักศึกษาปริญญาโท ภาควิชาการวางแผนภาคและเมือง คณะสถาปัตยกรรมศาสตร์ สถาบันเทคโนโลยีพระจอมเกล้าเจ้าคุณทหารลาดกระบัง เป็นหนึ่งผลงานที่ได้รับรางวัลชมเชยในประเภทนักศึกษา ของภูมิภาคที่ 4 คณะผู้จัดทำผลงานประกอบด้วย น.ส. วิจิตรา สิงห์หิรัญนุสรณ์ น.ส. วิไลลักษณ์ รุจิระ น.ส. ยุวดี ทรัพย์บำเพ็ญ และน.ส. วิลาสิณี โตวิจิตร โดยมี รศ. ดร. ธโสภาคย์ ผาสุนันท์ และ ผศ. ดร. นพดล สหชัยเสรี เป็นอาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา



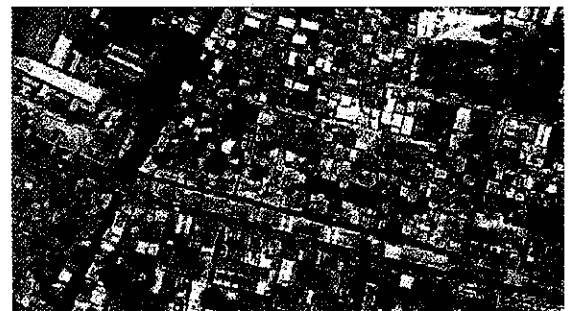
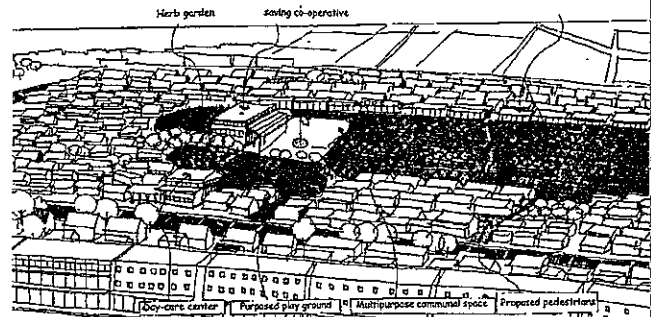
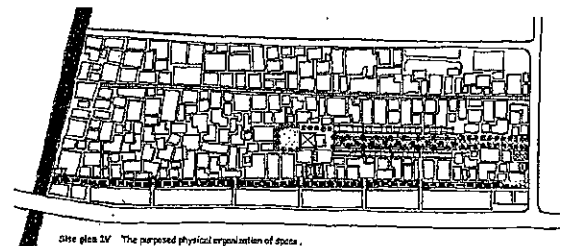
COLLECTIVE ACTIONS AND TOWARD THE ERAD

Existing Conditions

The Koo-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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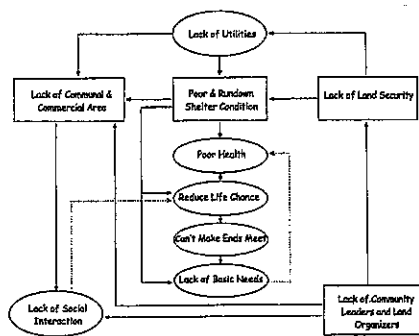


Chart I. The intertwining stages of problem

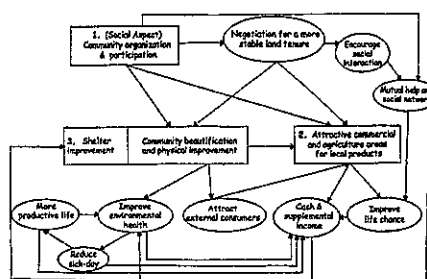


Chart II. Showing how physical betterment leads to the eradication of poverty

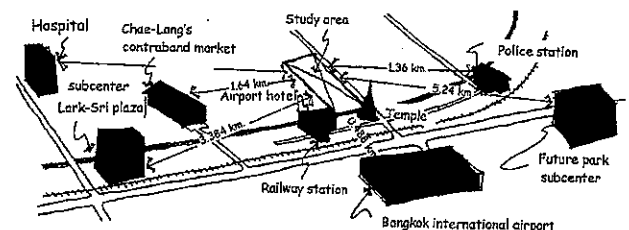
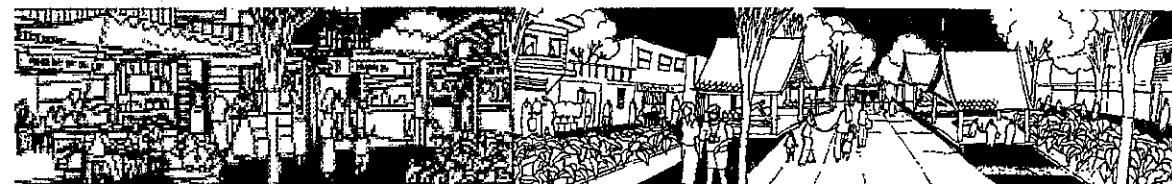


Figure I. The study area and its proximity to other economic functions



PHYSICAL BETTERMENT ERADICATION OF POVERTY



Strategy to Poverty Eradication

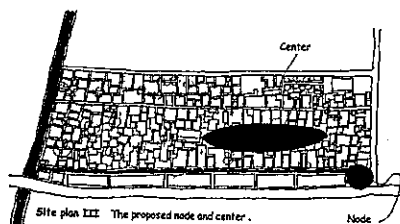
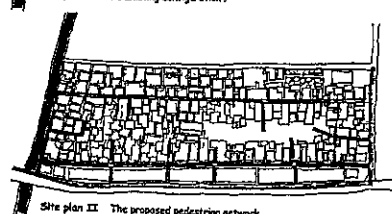
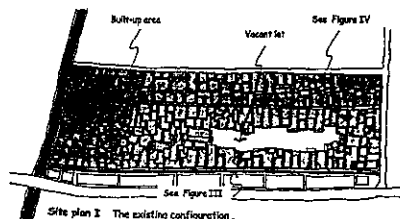
My design concept is centered around the transformation of physical environment to trigger economic and social betterment. It aims to tackle three leading issues: community participation, communal area, and physical environment. (See Chart II)

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 NHIA, 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.

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.



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Communal and Commercial Area

A communal area will be set aside for social and recreational activities. Social service facilities operated by volunteers include a school, a day-care center, a library, and a small community hall. Commercial facilities include an herb garden, an herb tea house, and a traditional Thai massage parlor to attract tourists who visit the area near the airport to stop by and enjoy the exotic atmosphere of traditional Thai culture surrounding the herb garden. Traditional Thai massage allows travelers to experience the art of Thai courtesy and herb massage, gearing toward the generating of income for the unemployed. Housewives will produce traditional Thai snack with the assistance of the make-shift day-care center helps younger children while their mothers are working.



COLLECTIVE ACTIONS AND PHYSICAL BETTERMENT TOWARD THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY

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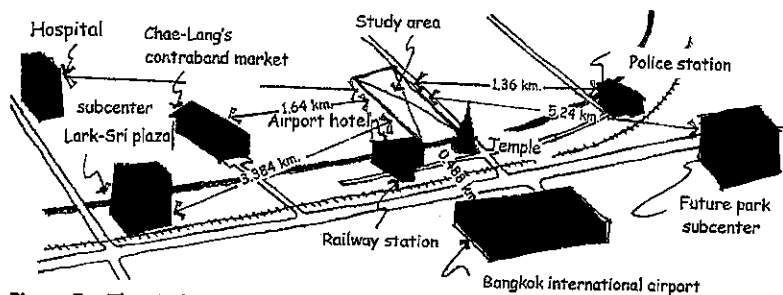


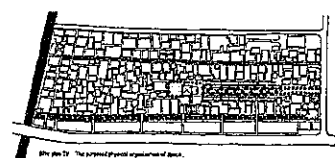
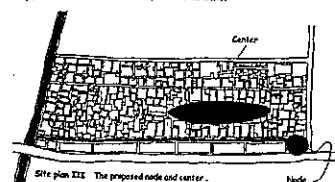
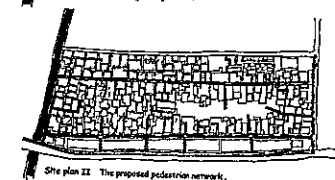
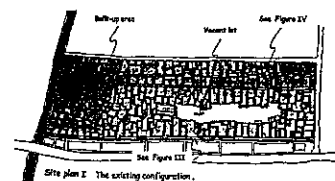
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