

**DESIGNING PARLIAMENT BUILDING OF SOMALIA IN MOGADISHU CITY,
WITH APPROACH OF DEMOCRATIC ARCHITECTURE**

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

MALANG

2020

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Nama : Abubkar Jama Mohamoud
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Judul Tugas Akhir : Designing Parliament Building of Somalia in Mogadishu City
with Approach of Democratic Architecture

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ABSTRAK

Mohamoud, Abubakar jama 2019, Perancangan Gedung Parlemen di SOMALIA, Mogadishu dengan pendekatan Arsitektur Demokratis. Dosen Pembimbing : Sukmayati rahmah, MT. M. Imamudin, LC, MA.

Kata Kunci : Gedung Parlemen, Majelis Nasional, Arsitektur Demokratis.

Somalia menderita dari perang saudara dan kelompok-kelompok terorisme yang menghancurkan semua bangunan penting bagi pemerintah dan bangunan bisnis swasta yang menyebabkan kota itu dihancurkan dan saat ini ada upaya bahwa rakyat dan pemerintah ingin membangun kembali Mogadishu dengan lebih baik seperti sebelumnya. kali dan saya mengambil sebagai masalah untuk merancang gedung parlemen untuk negara yang merupakan salah satu masalah paling penting yang dihadapi pemerintah dan orang-orang pada saat ini, karena pertemuan parlemen terjadi pada area parkir gedung yang hancur sehingga mereka membutuhkan tempat untuk bergerak dan lebih nyaman bagi mereka dan bangunan adalah contoh dari pengembangan kota.

Merancang Gedung Parlemen yang dapat mendorong akses dan keterlibatan publik saat merespons iklim, lanskap, vegetasi, dan bahkan kualitas cahaya. Juga dirancang untuk menjadi bangunan fungsional dan simbol nasional utama untuk bangunan pemerintah lainnya dan dapat membaca nilai-nilai arsitektur Islam dan Demokrasi yang berlaku untuk objek dan ruang. Membangun negara demokrasi modern yang dibangun di atas rute Islam yang membumi di mana orang-orang di negeri itu merupakan bagian integral dari otoritas pengambilan keputusan di negara itu. Dan menerapkan pada nilai-nilai Islam untuk membuat output fisik Islam dan fungsional demokratis.

Tapak desain terletak di jalan Jamal Abdinazir, wilayah xamar jajab, provinsi banadir, Mogadishu, Somalia. Situs ini adalah situs yang ada saat ini yang digunakan parlemen.

ABSTRACT

Mohamoud, Abubakar jama 2019, Designing Parliament Building in SOMALIA, Mogadisho with approach of Democratic Architecture. Advisors: Sukmayati rahmah, MT. M. Imamudin, LC, MA.

Keywords: Parliament Building, National Assembly, Democratic Architecture.

Somalia suffered from civil war and terrorism groups which destroyed all the important building to the government and private business building which led the city to be destroyed and the current time there is efforts that the people and government want to rebuild Mogadishu better as it was in previous times and I took as issue to design parliament building for the nation which is one of the most important issues that the government and people face at the current time, because The parliament meetings happen to the parking area of the destroyed building so they need place to move and more comfortable for them and the building is example of the development of the city.

Designing Parliament Building that can encourage public access and involvement while responding to the climate, landscape, vegetation, and even the quality of the light. Also designing to be both functional building and major national symbol to other government buildings and can read the values of both Islamic architecture and Democracy which applying to the object and the space. Establishing a modern democratic state built on grounded Islamic routes where the people of the land are an integral part of the decision-making authorities in the country. And applying to the Islamic values to make output of Islamic physical and democratic functional.

The designing site is located in Jamal Abdinazir Street, xamar jajab region, banadir province, Mogadishu, Somalia. The site is the current existing site that the parliament use.

ملخص

محمود ، أبو بكر جامع 2019 ، تصميم مبنى البرلمان في الصومال ، مقديشو مع نهج العمارة الديمقراطية، المشرف: سكمياتي رحمة، الماجستير، محمد، الماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية : مبنى البرلمان ، الجمعية الوطنية ، العمارة الديمقراطية.

عانت الصومال من الحرب الأهلية ومجموعات الإرهاب التي دمرت جميع المباني المهمة لمبنى الحكومة والقطاع التجاري الخاص الذي أدى إلى تدمير المدينة وفي الوقت الحالي ، هناك جهود يبذلها الشعب والحكومة لإعادة بناء مقديشو بشكل أفضل كما كان في السابق لقد اتخذنا بعض الأوقات مسألة تصميم مبنى البرلمان للأمة ، وهو أحد أهم القضايا التي تواجهها الحكومة والشعب في الوقت الحالي ، لأن اجتماعات البرلمان تحدث في منطقة وقوف السيارات في المبنى المدمر ، لذا فهم بحاجة إلى التحرك وأكثر راحة لهم والبناء هو مثال على تطوير المدينة .

تصميم مبنى البرلمان الذي يمكن أن يشجع وصول الجمهور وإشراكهم أثناء الاستجابة للمناخ والمناظر الطبيعية والغطاء النباتي وحتى جودة الضوء. أيضا تصميم ليكون كلا بناء وظيفي ورمز وطني رئيسي للمباني الحكومية الأخرى ، ويمكن قراءة قيم كل من العمارة الإسلامية والديمقراطية التي تنطبق على الكائن والفضاء. إقامة دولة ديمقراطية حديثة مبنية على طرق إسلامية مترابطة حيث يشكل أهل الأرض جزءا لا يتجزأ من سلطات اتخاذ القرار في البلاد. والتطبيق على القيم الإسلامية لجعل المخرجات الإسلامية المادية والديمقراطية.

يقع موقع التصميم في شارع جمال عبدالناصر ، منطقة زمار جيب ، محافظة بنادير ، مقديشو ، الصومال. الموقع هو الموقع الحالي الذي يستخدمه البرلمان.

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Penulis menyadari tentunya laporan pengantar penelitian ini jauh dari kesempurnaan. Oleh karena itu kritik yang konstruktif penulis harapkan dari semua pihak. Akhirnya penulis berharap, semoga laporan pengantar penelitian ini bisa bermanfaat serta dapat menambah wawasan keilmuan, khususnya bagi penulis dan masyarakat pada umumnya.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

As nation-state, Somalia was born in 1960 out of the union of the British Somaliland and Italian Somaliland, during the civilian administration which existed prior to the seizure of power by the Supreme Revolutionary Council (SRC) in 1969, there were a number of local political parties. Most notable of these early institutions was the Somali Youth League, the nation's first political organization. Upon assuming office, the Siad Barre-led SRC outlawed all extant political parties, and advocated a form of scientific socialism inspired by Maoist China and the Soviet Union. Following the outbreak of the civil war in 1991 that saw the ouster of the Barre regime, many of the few remaining political parties gave way to autonomous or semi-autonomous regional states, or fragmented into feuding militia groups. After several unsuccessful national reconciliation efforts, a Transitional Federal Government (TFG) was formed in 2004 with a five-year mandate leading toward the establishment of a new constitution to a representative government. The Federal Government of Somalia was established on August 20, 2012, concurrent with the end of the TFG's interim mandate. It represents the first permanent central government in the country since the start of the civil war.

A transitional government was established in 2004; not until 2012 was there agreement on a permanent government. Somalia's Parliament the "House of the People" met for the first time in Mogadishu in August 2012. The two hundred and seventy-five members of this Parliament were not elected by voters. They were selected by clan leaders according to a formula that splits power between the five major clans. By most accounts, the Parliament has begun to take on some very basic political functions. Following a process established by the provisional Constitution, it elected a new president in 2012. It has adopted rules of procedure that have brought a little more order to its debates.

There is new rule which made in 2016 that parliament will consist in two parts which are the upper house and the house of the people. (The Senate, or Upper house, was elected during Somali parliamentary election by states and they represent them, it contains 54 senators.)

(The House of the People, or lower house, was elected by the people (citizens) and eventually it contains 275 members.)

An upper house, sometimes called a senate, is one of two chambers of a bicameral legislature (or one of three chambers of a trilateral legislature), the other chamber being the lower house. The house formally designated as the upper house is usually smaller and

often has more restricted power than the lower house. Examples of upper houses in countries include the United Kingdom's House of Lords, India's Rajya Sabha, Russia's Federation Council, Ireland's Seanad, Malaysia's Dewan Negara, Germany's Bundesrat and the United States Senate.

The Parliament building was built in the 1970s, when Somalia under President Barre was a Soviet client state. It has the feel of socialist public architecture but is well proportioned and even elegant and distinguished by overhanging patios and verandas and curves in the roofline. White concrete pillars along the walls make it seem taller than its five stories.



Figure 1-1 Parliament building in 1970

Source: www.somalitoday.so

Somalia has been largely ungoverned since 1991, when the regime of President Mohammed Siad Barre collapsed and the country slid into a brutal war between rival clans. In all the next twenty years, a succession of clans, Islamic groups, and warlords fought for power, the city has been destroyed especially the government buildings including parliament building, which now the building looks like an abandoned ruin. Large chunks of concrete are missing in some places, and all the walls are pockmarked with large- and small calibre bullet holes. Knots of rebar stick out in a few places. There are scorch marks from a fire above all the windows. Sandbagged gun emplacements recently abandoned and now filled with trash are strategically placed around the perimeter, the roof was blown off or collapsed and the hall is exposed to the sky. Views of the city and ocean are visible through large gaps in the walls. The concrete floor slopes down to what was the presidium. Behind the presidium is a faded and pockmarked mural, about thirty feet high, of a figure breaking a gigantic chain.



Figure 1-2 Parliament building present time

Source : www.somalitoday.so

1.1.1. Basic review

The parliament building is where the representatives of the people, indirectly is the place of all the people so every time people can go to complain in a manner directly where their representatives are on the move, this condition should be laid out so the parliament building has infrastructure and infrastructure able to accommodate or provide information for the community. Design of Parliament House of Somalia emphasized on the integration of ethnic elements in society and modernity, so that the form of building is expected as an icon can be raised and developed.

In the processing of space needs to be considered the current needs as well as future needs so that space usage can effective and efficient, ethnic elements combined with elements of modernity must be mutual support so as not to reduce the main function of the building, let alone restrict the function of the building itself, in addition to the combination of elements ethnic and modern must give wider conditions to its utilization. And building parliament building will help the society and the people and create hopes for their future

1.1.2. Special review

Mogadishu is the capital city of Somalia and the most government building are located in there and the location planned to design parliament building is not far from government buildings and it's near to villa Somalia (presidential building)

The parliament meetings happen to the parking area of the destroyed building so they need place to move and more comfortable for them and the building is example of the development of the city

1.1.3. Review of Islamic values

Somalia is Islam country but they use federal policy and democracy and combine both of them, political ideology that seeks to apply Islamic principles to public policy within a democratic framework. Islamic political theory specifies three basic features of an Islamic democracy: leaders must be elected by the people, subject to sharia and committed to practicing "shura", which is Arabic for "consultation."

Allah the Almighty said addressing the Prophet (pbuh): Hence, Allah the Almighty orders the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) to consult his companions. Let me ask here: who is the prophet? He is the master of mankind, the most beloved creature to Allah, the one who is gifted with shrewdness, the best of Adam's sons, the one whom revelation was sent upon, and he is the infallible, yet, and despite all these characteristics and privileges, he is ordered by Allah to consult his companions, Allah said:

So by mercy from Allah, [O Muhammad], you were lenient with them. And if you had been rude [in speech] and harsh in heart, they would have disbanded from about you. So pardon them and ask forgiveness for them and consult them in the matter. And when you have decided, then rely upon Allah. Indeed, Allah loves those who rely [upon Him]. (3:159)

The wisdom behind consulting is first to sooth their souls by consulting them Secondly to get strength with his companions' opinion thirdly to legislate consulting among his nation after his death and You show respect to the person you consult with also to test people by consulting them.

1.2. Problem formulation

1. How to design a parliament building of Somalia that can represent the value of democracy?
2. How to apply the project the Islamic values which can have relationship to the parliament building?

1.3. Aims and Goals Design

1.3.1. Aims design

2. Designing a parliament building of Somalia that can represent the value of democracy applying characters of democracy in the building.
3. Designing a parliament building of Somalia that can represent the value of Islamic architecture applying characters of Islam and principles of Islamic architecture in the building.

1.3.2. Goals design

2. The parliament building will be in the icon of the local city designed with a blend of ethnic and modern elements as representation cultural society and the development of the era, this blend is expected producing mutually supportive conditions in spaces and functions the whole building.
3. As a facility provider for Republic Representatives of Somalia in the framework of legislation in the management of the state and other state activities.

1.4. Design Limits

1.4.1. Limit Object

1. Parliament Building is for both upper, and lower house members and for government to find them suitable building.
2. The mention of the Parliament Building in here is not like western parliaments, but the understanding how to combine democracy with Islamic architecture.
3. This Parliament Building is used in rotation by the members in Mogadishu city that has not own their private place to discuss their work.
4. The design of this Parliament Building does not pay attention to the cost of the budget to build, but more accommodate to the completeness of facilities available.
5. The study of the character of the nation is developed through the existing facilities in a parliament building at the environment, thus supporting the process of building the character of the nation against its inhabitants.

1.4.2. Theme Limits

1. The theme of Islamic architecture applied in the design includes the application of values that refer to the social process of its inhabitants that can be observed in Islamic behaviour in the room.
2. The study of the theme of Islamic giving specific principles to apply the object
3. Application of Islamic architecture is in the physical form of optimized design architecture able to assist the process of privacy and interaction of its inhabitants.

1.5. Uniqueness Of Design

Designing Parliament Building that can encourage public access and involvement while responding to the climate, landscape, vegetation, and even the quality of the light. Also designing to be both functional building and major national symbol to other government buildings and can read the values of both Islamic architecture and Democracy which applying to the object and the space.

Uniqueness of designing parliament building has to be one of the best examples of usability and design coming together in the country. Making the space simply gorgeous, with elegant materials, and enough beautifully made custom furniture.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Review of Design Objects

2.1.1. Object Definition

Parliament comes from the word "Parler" (meaning French) events that are organized to talk and discuss things or issues. Term Parliament was first used officially in 1236, the meeting Royal King of England consultation with the Great Council (Magnum Concilium). (www.parliament.uk)

Parliament is a body consisting of elected representatives of the people and is responsible for the legislation and control of the state budget or called the House of Representatives (KBBI, 2013). Or a group of people chosen or sent by the party or the competent group to address the related issues the interests of the people and the state regarding the rules and also legislation for the sake and regularity of the management of a Country. Building is a physical form of the results of construction work merges with place and position, partially or entirely present above and / or in soil and or water, whether for shelter or place living, religious activities, business activities, social activities, culture, as well as special activities.

The Houses of Parliament is a gathering place for representatives of the people discuss or create rules and legislation for interests of the people and the country.

The building is a large walled building as a place activities, such as offices, meetings, commerce, performances, sports or large walled house (KBBI, 2013).

2.1.2. Theories that are relevant to the Object

1. The Government System of Federal Republic of Somalia.

The Provisional Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia is the supreme law of Somalia. It provides the legal foundation for the existence of the Federal Republic and source of legal authority. It sets out the rights and duties of its citizens, and defines the structure of government. The Provisional Constitution was adopted on August 1, 2012 by a National Constitutional Assembly in Mogadishu, Banaadir.

Somalia's provisional Constitution provides for a parliamentary system of government, with the President of Somalia as head of state and a selected Prime Minister as head of government. The country has a bicameral legislature, which consists of the Senate (upper house) and the House of the People (lower house). Together, they make up the Federal Parliament of Somalia.

Constitutional institutions

The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia promotes human rights, the rule of law, general standards of international law, justice, and participatory consultative and inclusive government, the separation of powers between the legislature, executive and an independent judiciary, in order to ensure accountability, efficiency and responsiveness to the interests of the people.

The Federal Republic of Somalia has a semi-presidential system where much of the executive power lies with the Prime Minister.

Legislative branch: Main article: *Federal Parliament of Somalia*

The main body of the legislative branch is Somalia's bicameral parliament, the Federal Parliament, which enacts federal legislation except laws related to the annual budget. Each member of the Federal Parliament has the right to initiate legislation, as does the cabinet. An upper house is one of two chambers of a bicameral legislature, the other chamber being The house formally designated as the upper house is usually smaller and often has more restricted power than the lower house.

A **lower house** is one of two chambers of a bicameral legislature, Despite its official position "below" the upper house, in many legislatures worldwide, the lower house has come to wield more power. The lower house typically is the more numerous of the two chambers. A legislature composed of only one house is described as unicameral.

Presidency: Main article: *President of Somalia*

The Somali federal president is the head of state. The presidential powers of the head of state are far reaching and are carried out in accordance with the Constitution and the other laws of the Federal Republic of Somalia. These powers include appointing the head of the executive (Prime Minister), serving as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and declare a state of emergency and war.

Executive branch: Main article: *Prime Minister of Somalia*

The executive power of the federal government is vested in the federal cabinet. The Prime Minister is the head of government. They head the federal Cabinet, consisting of ministers appointed on the Prime Minister's suggestion. The Prime Minister is elected for a full term of 4 years and can only be dismissed by parliament electing a successor in a vote of no confidence.

Judicial branch: Main article: *Judiciary of Somalia*

Judicial authority of the Federal Republic is vested in the courts. The judiciary is independent of the legislative and executive branches of government whilst fulfilling its judicial functions. It can declare statutes as null and void if they are in violation of the Federal Constitution.

The national court structure consists of:

- a) The Constitutional Court
- b) The Federal Government level courts
- c) The Federal Member State level courts

The Structure Of Somalia Government

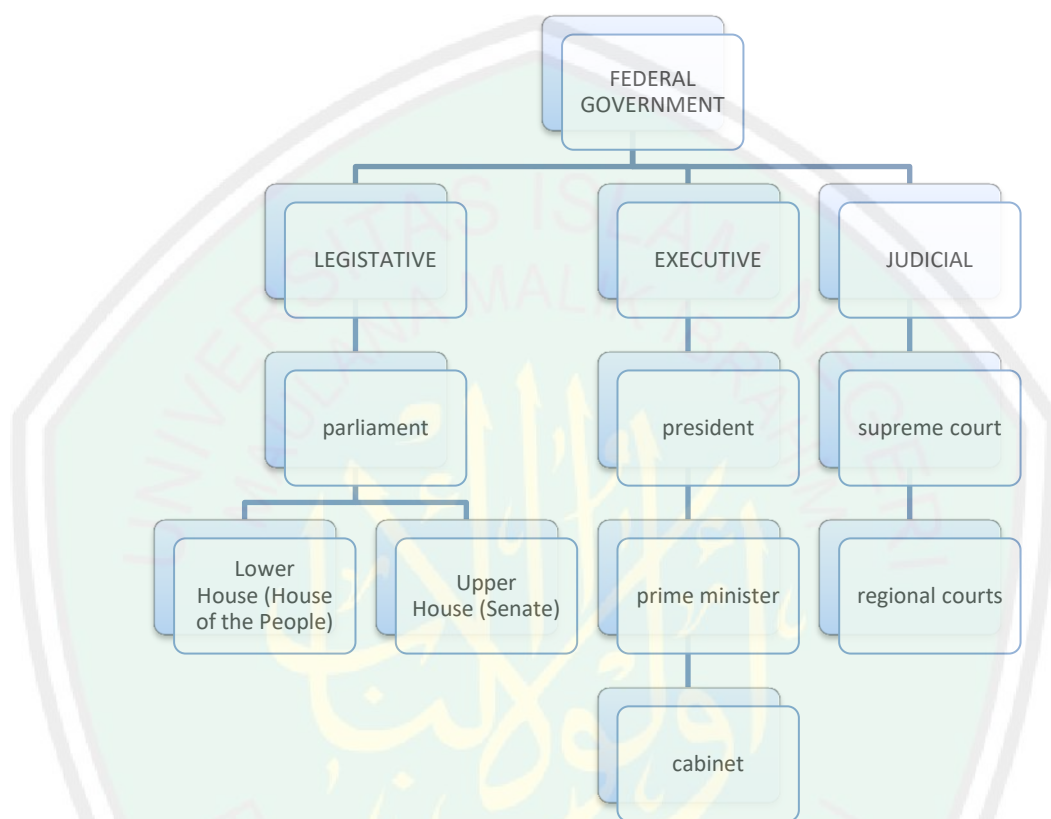


Figure 2-1 The Structure Of Somalia Government

Source : www.somalilandparliament.so

2. The Federal Parliament

The Federal Parliament of Somalia constitutes the legislative branch of government, with the Federal Government of Somalia representing the executive division. The parliament elects the President, Speaker of Parliament and Deputy Speakers. It also has the authority to pass and veto laws. In addition, the national parliament is tasked with selecting the ultimate number and boundaries of the autonomous regional states (officially, Federal Member States) within the Federal Republic of Somalia and they represent their people to make development to their regions and get basic facilities. The Federal Parliament of Somalia is bicameral, consisting of an Upper House and a Lower House.

Upper house is The Senate, or Upper house, was elected during Somali parliamentary

election held on 2016 and it contains 54 senators. And voted by state governments. **House of the People** or lower house, is eventually expected to comprise 275 MPs. And voted by citizens. The Federal Parliament has a number of committees, which are tasked with carrying out its duties. They include:

The Structure of the Parliament

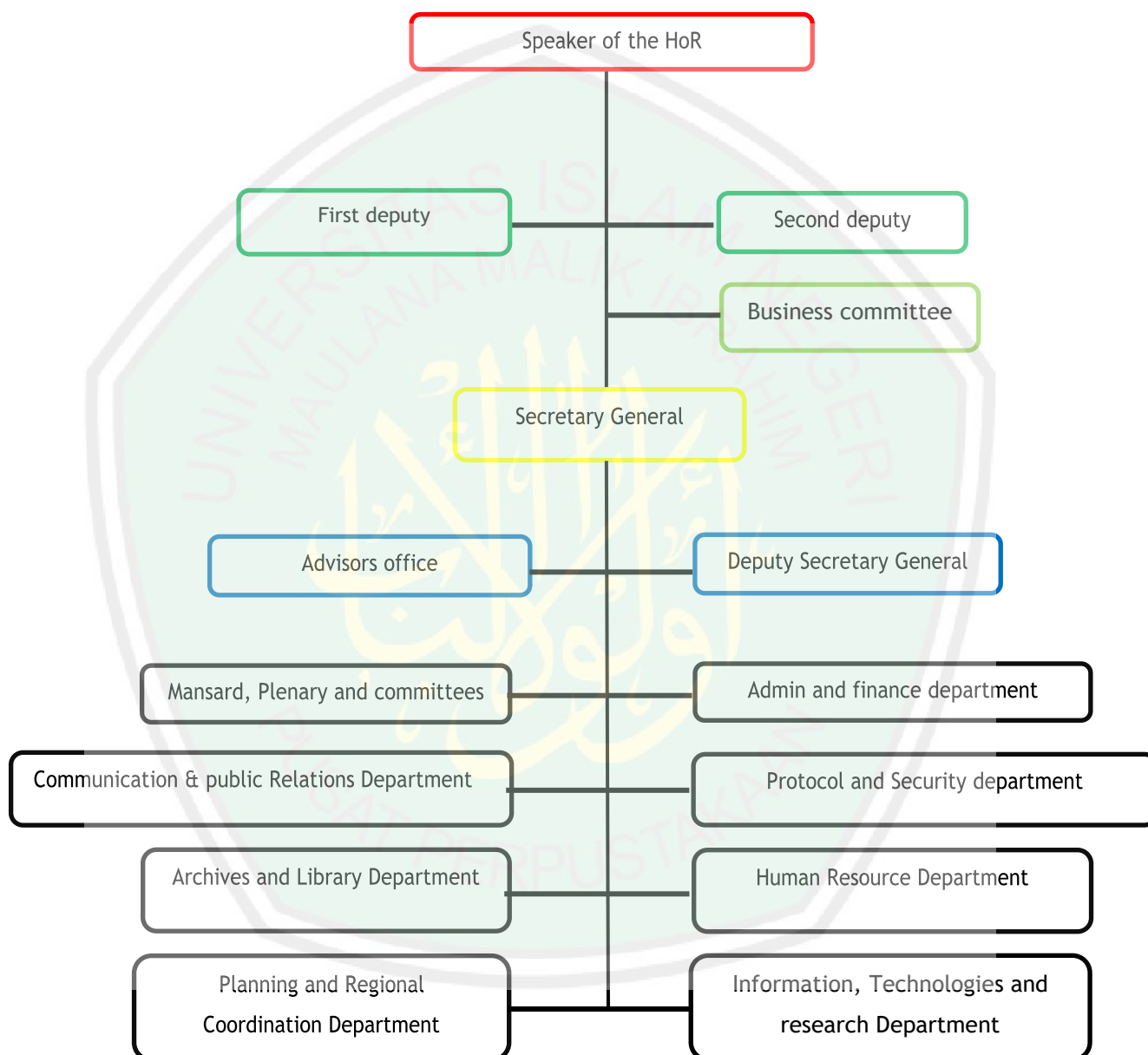


Figure 2-2 The Structure Of The Parliament

Source : www.somalilandparliament.so

A. The Secretary General

The secretariat of the House of Representatives means the staff of the House led by the secretary general. According to article 23 of the rules of procedures. The House shall have Secretariat who shall assist the Speaker in administrative matters of the office, financial issues and management of meetings.

1. The Secretariat consists of the Secretary General, his/her deputies, directors of departments as deemed necessary and the other staff members of the House.
2. Fully abiding by article 52 of the constitution, the Secretary General shall propose the promotion, demotion, reshuffle and dismissal of the staff of the House, and the Speaker shall make decisions on any appeal related to those matters. Complaints of the staff shall be submitted to the Standing Committee who is authorized to review them.
3. The Secretariat shall operate and follow the directives and orders of the Chairman and his deputies.
4. A member or members of the Secretariat are obliged to attend meetings held by the House of Representatives in order to record the debates, questions, resolutions and the minutes. Each agenda item debated over shall be recorded in writing or audio-visual and be saved in the archives of the House. The members of the House shall receive the minutes containing the names of the parliamentarians who took part in the debate. The closed meetings of the House may not have written minutes.
5. The Secretariat of the House shall be responsible for protecting the property, documents and writings of the House. At the same time, the Secretariat shall be responsible for protecting any matter recognized as secret by the Speaker and anyone who makes it public shall be prosecuted.
6. In order to ensure inter-independence of government departments, the rights and duties of the Secretariat and other staff members of the House shall be governed by Law of Civil Servants of the House of Representatives.

The Responsibilities of the Secretary General

1. Article 24 of the rules of procedures underlines the following responsibilities of the Secretary General:
2. He shall notify in writing the members the time of the House sessions after it has been accepted by the Speaker.
3. Register the members who would like to speak.
4. Check the number of vote's casted, and other resolution of the House.
5. Ensure that the resolutions of the House are correctly recorded, and the

Speaker of the House signs them.

6. The Secretariat shall be responsible for any other matter assigned to them by the Speaker of the House.
7. When the Secretary General is absent, then his deputy shall replace him.

B. The Deputy of the Secretary General

The deputy secretary General helps the Secretary General in accomplishing his responsibilities and replaces him when he is absent.

He is also directly in charge of the coordination between the departments and organize weekly coordination meetings with all the heads of the departments. The report is submitted to the Secretary General.

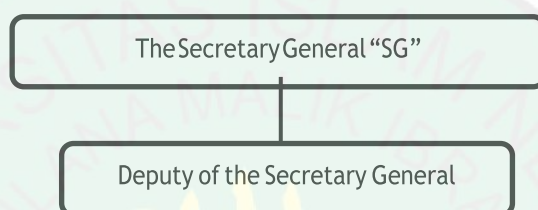


Figure 2-3 The Deputy Of the Secretary General

Source : www.somalilandparliament.so

C. Admin and Finance Department

The Finance and Administration Department is responsible for providing the necessary financial management planning and oversight in the areas of budget, finance, procurement and general services. The Department provides accurate and detailed information on its area of responsibility to the secretary general of the HoR.

The responsibilities of the department include:

1. Admin and Account Unit

1. Issue the administrative procedures of the secretariat
2. Communicate the procedures to all departments
3. Produce an administrative manual
4. Follow up and evaluation of the procedures
5. Communicates and responds to issues raised by other departments within established timelines
6. Administrating vehicles movements of the parliament
7. Establishes the accounting standards and procedures
8. Creates and maintains financial policies that ensure the transparency of the budget of the parliament
9. Communicates all major financial procedures and processes to the staff and ensures implementation and monitoring of related internal controls

10. Prepare for the annual external financial review including the audited financial statements
11. Is responsible for all external financial reporting
12. Processes payments for staff and elected members and all transactions according to the procedures and within established timelines and the available budget.

2. Procurement officer

The duties of the Procurement Officer shall be:

1. To serve as Ex-Officio Secretary of the Procurement Committee;
2. To keep the records and all confidential documents of the Procurement Committee;
3. To conduct a credible and transparent supplier search and selection from a list of approved suppliers;
4. To prepare technical supporting documents on procurement procedures for tender documents to be considered by the Procurement Committee;

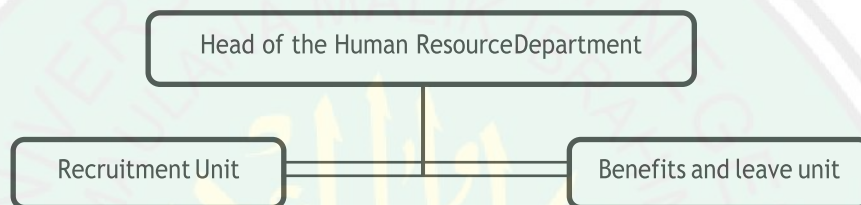


Figure2-4 The Procurement Officer

Source : www.somalilandparliament.so

D. Human Resource Department

The human resources department is responsible for creating, implementing and/or overseeing policies governing employee as well as sourcing and hiring, skills development and tracking, benefits administration and compliance with the HoR, needs, regulations and policies.

a. Recruitment Unit

1. Develop/revise and implement HR policies/procedures and, in an effort to ensure compliance.
2. Supervise the recruitment of the HoR' staff.
3. Create the job description of all stall including the creation of the level/code of each position.
4. Manage the evaluation of the staff 5- Manage the staff records and files.

b. Benefits and leave unit

1. Administer health and welfare benefits, and coordinate retirement and disability claim processing according to the policy of the Parliament.
2. Follow up the presence and absence of the staff.
3. Ensure full coordination with the Admin and Finance department and submit the monthly required documents in timely manner.

4. Administer staff leave, benefits, health care and retirement.

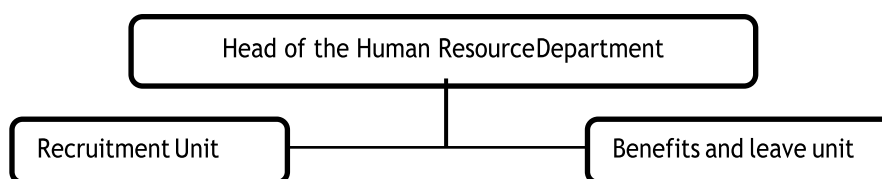


Figure 2-5 The Deputy Of the Secretary General

Source : www.somalilandparliament.so

E. Mansard, Plenary and Committees Department

The department provides impartial procedural and secretariat support services to Members of the HoR during plenary proceedings and in Committees.

The responsibilities of the department are:

a. Plenary Unit

1. Provide the draft work plan of the plenary sessions
2. Ensure timely and verbatim reports of the minutes of the proceedings of the House and ensure their publication and distribution
3. Provide instant interpretation of the rules of procedure of Parliament and provide legal advice during Plenary and Committee meetings when needed
4. Produce sessional reports and yearly report
5. Ensure the publication of the law gazette and ensure the transmission to all the stakeholders
6. Ensure safe custody of all papers laid before Parliament
7. Compiled a sitting calendar of plenary session of the HoR showing the house leadership as approved.

a. Committees

1. Provide the committees with the secretariat staff
2. Organize the induction of the chairpersons immediately after appointment to committees.
3. Support the committees in holding consultations on the draft laws
4. Organize capacity building training and conference for committees or members of the house of representatives

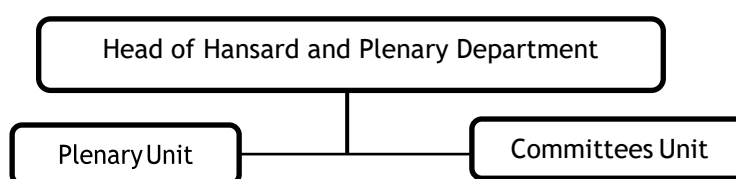


Figure 2-6 Hansard, Plenary and Committees Department

Source : www.somalilandparliament.so

F. Planning Department

Planning Department ensures the strategic planning and the development of the Parliament. The department designs the strategic plan and oversee the implementation. The Department develops and recommends policies and procedures that improve the quality of the work of the departments and the Parliament in general. In addition, the department communicate with the donors and international organizations and lead the coordination.

The responsibilities of the department are:

a. Strategic and training Unit

1. Design the strategic plan including the annual action plans of the Parliament
2. Discuss the agreements with the international organizations and finalization in coordination with the legal advisors
3. Organize trainings and conferences for the staff and the elected members
4. Review the needs of each department in terms of trainings and development
5. Design and implement the annual work plan of trainings
6. Produce an annual report on the developments and the actions achieved
7. Prepare annual and quarterly budgets and annual or terms

b. Regional offices Unit

1. Supervise the activities of the regional offices
2. Design and ensure implementation of the work plans of the regional offices
3. Ensure coordination and communication of the regional offices with the main office.
4. Ensure trainings to the regional staff.

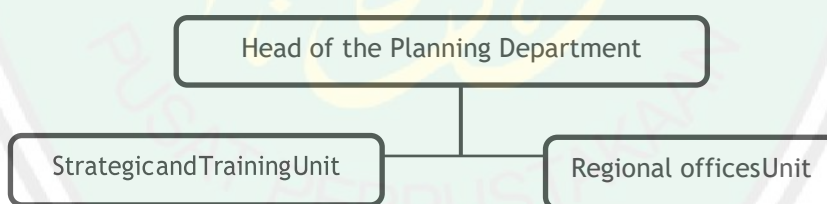


Figure 2-7 Head of the Planning Department Department

Source : www.somalilandparliament.so

2.1.3. Architectural Theory that is relevant to the Object

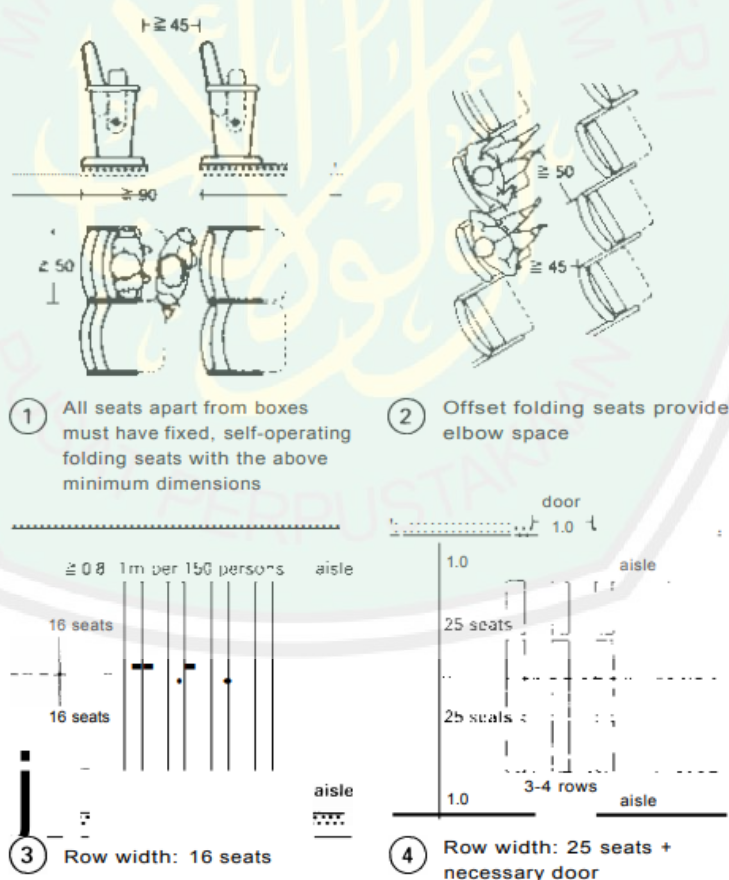
The parliament building is an important tool in management needs a country used as a place of work or activity of representative's people, as the workplace is expected to provide conditions such as safe, comfortable so that it can support the activities that take place in it. The parliament building is also a place open to the public had sent representatives, and was given the opportunity to meet and stare face to complain about the problems arises not yet made solutions that can solve the problem.

A. Architectural Detail Standard

Audiences: assessing demand an important element of a feasibility study is the assessment of demand for performing arts within the community that the facility is proposed to serve. The aim is to establish whether there are audiences for the proposed programme of use, and to define a catchment area from which audiences are to be drawn. Assessment of the area under consideration includes studies of:

- Population characteristics • transportation characteristics • potential audiences
- Local cultural traditions • existing provision • actual audiences • pilot scheme.

Auditorium and stage/playing area seating capacity: In general, the maximum capacity of an auditorium depends on the format selected, and on aural and visual limitations set by the type of production. Other factors include levels, sightlines, acoustics, circulation and seating density, as well as size and shape of platform/stage. Size of auditorium: An area of at least 0.5 m² per spectator is to be used for sitting spectators. This number is derived from a seat width x row spacing of at least 0.45 m= per seat, plus an additional minimum of 0.5 m x 0.9 m i.e. approximately 0.05 m² per seat • ®. Length of rows: A maximum of 16 seats per aisle C). 25 seats per aisle is permissible if one side exit door of 1 m width is provided per 3-4 rows C).



Volume of room: This is obtained on the basis of acoustic requirements (reverberation) as follows: playhouses approx. 4-5m³/spectator, opera approx. 6-8m³/spectator of air volume. For technical ventilation reasons, the volumes should be no less than these figures so as to avoid air changes which are too pronounced (draughts).

Proportions of auditorium: These are obtained from the spectator's psychological perception and viewing angle, as well as the requirement for a good view from all seats.

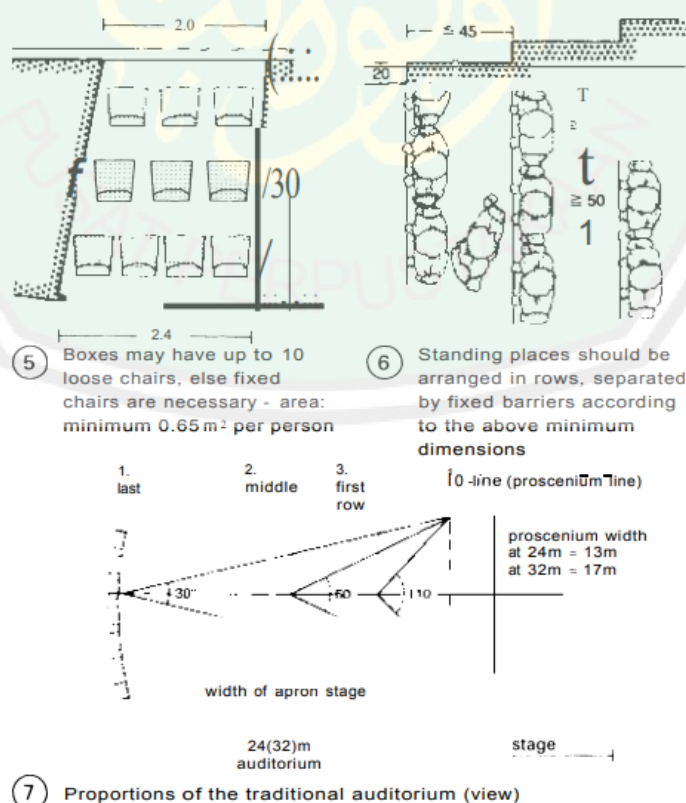
- Good view without head movement, but slight eye movement of about 30°.
- Good view with slight head movement and slight eye movement approx. 60° (D).
- Maximum perception angle without head movement is about 110°, i.e. in this field everything which takes place 'between the corners of the eyes' is perceived. There is uncertainty beyond this field because something may be missed from the field of vision.
- With full head and shoulder movement, a perception field of 360° is possible.

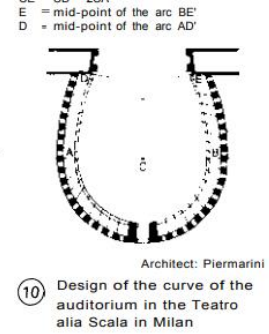
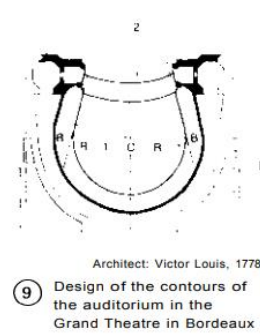
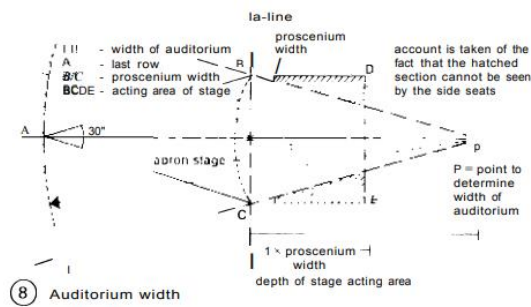
Proportions of the classical auditorium

(Opera, multipurpose theatre, traditional playhouse) , (7): Maximum distance of last row from the proscenium line ('start of stage'):

- for playhouse - 24m (maximum distance from which it is still possible to recognise facial expressions)
- for opera - 32 m (important movements still recognisable).

Width of auditorium: This is derived from the fact that spectators sitting to one side should still be able to see the stage clearly (7. Variants are possible. The comfortable proportions and often good acoustics of the classical theatres of the 18th and 19th century are based on special rules of proportion) ® -





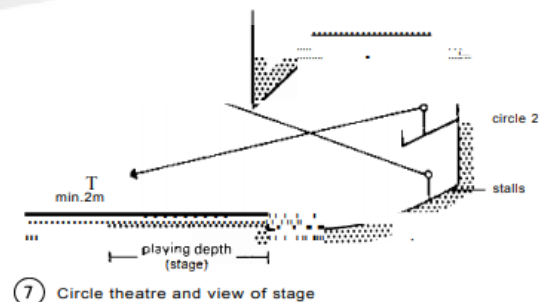
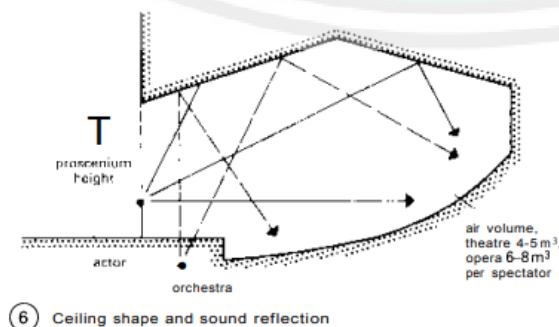
Elevation of seating

Elevation of seating (gradient) in the auditorium is obtained from the lines of vision. Such lines are valid for all seats in the auditorium (stalls as well as circles) 10. Since the spectators sit in 'gaps', only every second row requires full sight elevation (12 em). Special mathematical literature addresses the subject of sight problems in theatres in which the randomness of the distribution of different sizes of spectators is also taken into account. The rows of spectators should be formed in a circular segment with respect to the stage, not just for better alignment but also to achieve better mutual perception (feeling of integration) —C).

Complete vertical section through auditorium the proscenium height should first be determined. The ratio in a stalls theatre of proscenium height to width should be 1:6. The golden section, or the physiological perception field, is included in this —) after the proscenium height, the apron height, the banking of the stalls and the volume of the auditorium are determined; the lines of the ceiling are obtained from the acoustic requirements. The aim should be for the reflected sound from the stage or apron to be equally distributed throughout the auditorium. In the case of circles, it should be ensured that the full depth of the stage can be seen, even from the upper seats. This might require an increase in proscenium height.

The proportions of an experimental auditorium are shown on the following page.

Neutral or open theatre auditoriums permit different arrangements of spectator seating and stage areas. This variable arrangement is achieved in two ways: (A) mobile staging and mobile spectator stands with a fixed auditorium floor



(B) movable floor consisting of lifting platforms.

Method A is technically more complicated and more expensive, and is therefore used only in larger auditoriums for at least 150-450+ people. Type B is especially suitable for smaller theatres and unused rooms which normally have insufficient subspace.

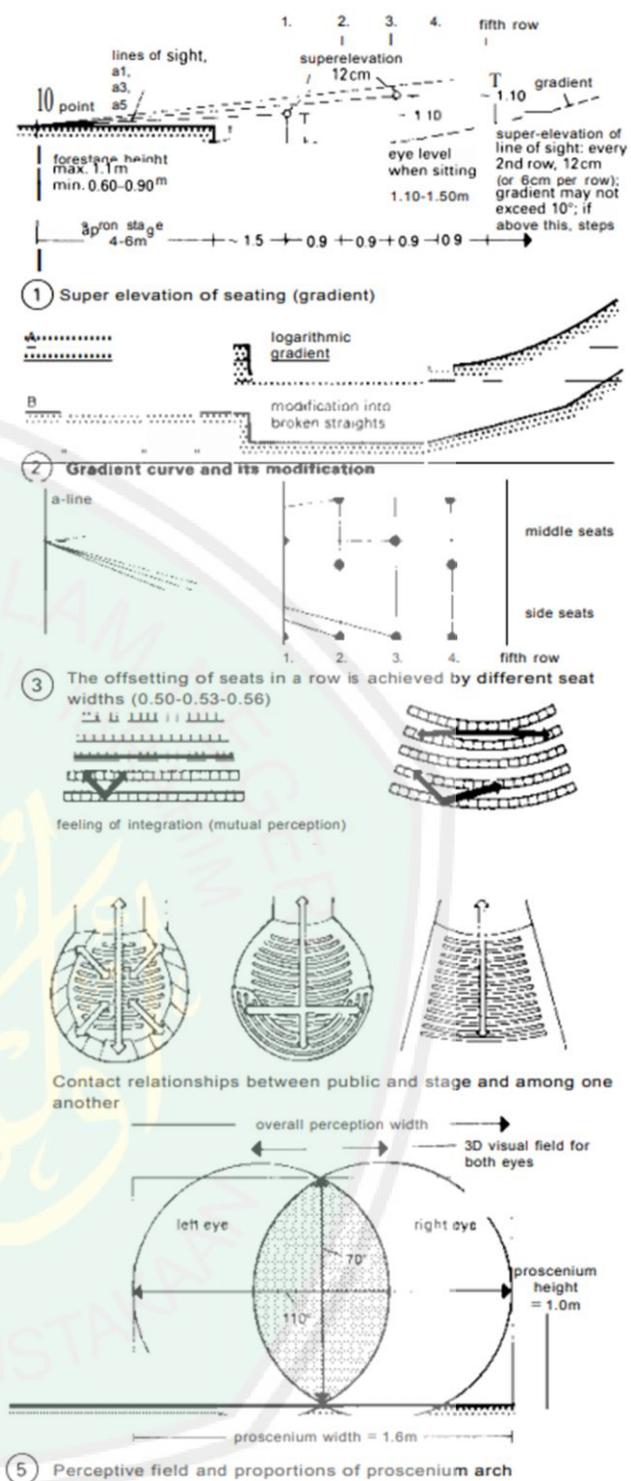
99 seats \times 0.6m² needs a stage area of 60m² (2 3) + 30m² (113) i.e. 90-100m².

A room proportion of 1:1.6 is the best option for multiple use (see(D-c) on the following page).

Vertical room section

In simple auditoriums, the lighting rig is unnecessary (2),(3). Instead, manual hoists can be provided (bars which are pulled up to the ceiling with hand winches). Two examples are shown on the next page: a small theatre in Munster (Architect: v. Hansen, Rane, Ruhnau, 1971), 170-380 seats, mid-section of floor is variable with lifting stage sections, acting stagesC)- (4D and Ulm podium (Architect: Schafer, 1996), 150-2000 seats (D-0).

Larger type B has 450+ seats. It is designed like small type A, but with a mobile floor to simplify change in the floor topography. One problem is the size and lifting accuracy of the stage sections. Often, the rough topography of the stage sections has to be modified by manually arranging platforms to give fine topography p. 480 O. See Theatre on Lehniner Platz, Berlin -) p. 477 @.



B. BUILDING OFFICE STANDARD EAST AFRICA

A. Furniture and Equipment¹

Table 2.1 Furniture and Equipment¹

No table of figures entries found. Furniture		Allocation
Filing cabinets (not in People Space)		1.0 m ² each
Visitor's chairs		1.0 m ² each
Bookcases	up to 1.0 m wide over 1.0 m wide	1.0 m ² each 0.9 m ² per m width
Credenza		1.1 m ² per m width
Tables and other working surfaces	0.61 m deep 0.76 m deep 0.91 m deep	1.2 m ² per m width 1.4 m ² per m width 1.5 m ² per m width
Meeting tables		net area of top (if circular, measure square overall) add chairs as above
Drafting tables		2.0 m ² per m width
Layout tables	60" x 30" 72" x 36"	2.6m ² 3.3m ²
VDT. tables (including chair)		1.8 m ² per m width
Cupboards - measure with doors fully opened		net floor area
Equipment		Allocation
Major copy centre		As programmed
Copier - Standard on Floor		2.5 m ²
Printer - Standard Laser Jet Printer on Floor		1.7 m ²
Fax - Standard on Floor		1.0 m ²
Special items		Measure width x (depth + 0.6 m). Add 0.6m to any other face requiring access.

B. Meeting & Training Room Total Allocation

Table 2.2 Meeting & Training Room Total Allocation

	m ²
10 staff or less with functional justification	16.7
Add 1.0 m ² for each additional staff over 10	1.0
i.e. 100 staff = 16.7 + (90x1.0) = 106.7 m ²	106.7
	m ²
Very small meeting room (3 - 5 people)	11.15
Small meeting room (6 - 8 persons)	13.9
Standard meeting room (8 - 10 persons)	16.7
Medium meeting room (10 - 12 persons)	22.30
Large meeting room (16 - 18 persons)	29.70
Very large meeting room (20 - 24 persons)	44.60
Meeting rooms in excess of 24 persons	1.86 m ² / person

Safety & Accessibility Space shall be planned to meet the requirement of the WCB Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, the BC Building Code, and applicable Municipal Bylaws.

Efficient Space Layouts Interior layouts, circulation and space use will be efficiently planned.

Flexibility Maximum flexibility for change with a minimum potential disruption to the occupants, consistent with cost-effectiveness. This may be achieved by minimizing the number of different workstation sizes and number of furniture components.

Natural Light /View for Majority Natural light and views should be accessible by the majority of users in open office areas. Screen heights should not exceed 1.52m (60"). Enclosed offices should be positioned on the building core and provided with glazing to receive natural light.

HVAC Alterations Enclosed areas shall be located in Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) zones that will reduce the impact on HVAC function.

Precedents Planning should be done in a way that the setting of precedents affecting a large number of equivalent staff in other client Ministries does not occur.

Preferred Dimensions The preferred floor area is rectangular in shape with a length to width ratio of about 2:1, and with a minimum dimension of 8400mm/9150 mm (27' 6"/30' 0"). This proportion allows for the most effective layout.

Systems or Modular the preferred minimum dimension for private offices and enclosed spaces is 3050mm (10' 0") in width or length.

Furniture Systems or modular furniture usually affords more efficient use of space. If existing systems furniture meets the functional requirements within a smaller footprint, then the smaller footprint will be used. The ministry has the option of reducing their space requirements accordingly or using the bonus space created for team or support space requirements.

Excess Space In the event that the space acquired is larger than the functional program envelope, the extra space shall be kept whole (i.e. as a meeting area, team space etc.) rather than being dispersed so that it can be recovered.

Security The design of government office space should incorporate security concerns with respect to personnel, information, and physical assets as identified in GMOP 10. An analysis of security requirements (threat/risk assessment) should be initiated at the planning stage and incorporated into the design process.

♦

2.1.4. Users reviews on the Object

The main users of the parliament building are the members of the parliament who gather in the parliament to discuss the issues of the country and to represent on their people who voted for them.

The activities of every parliamentarian in parliament are supported by professionals who have expertise in a particular field to support the performance and work of members of parliament in a manner maximum to meet the targets set as well as the expectations of the constituents already given through elections.

The main users of the parliament building are the members of the parliament who gather in the parliament to discuss the issues of the country and to represent on their people who voted for them. Here are the supporting elements of the member's parliament:

- Expert staff: supports legislative activities of parliamentarians:

That is to have the expertise in accordance with the midwife that is accommodated by a commission occupied by parliaments. Minimum 5 people, in developed countries can be up to 20 people because human resources enough, democracy more real state because of education society is better.

- Assistant or secretary: support member activities parliament in the study

A temporary employee under the party or professionals who then got training in field of administrative administration of parliament to know the working system in parliament.

2.1.5. Study of precedent by the Object

1. Precedent Buildings

a. Australia Parliament Building

The Parliament of Australia, located in Canberra, the capital of Australia. The building was designed by Mitchell/Giurgola & Thorp Architects and opened on 9 May 1988 by Elizabeth II, Queen of Australia. It cost more than a\$1.1 billion to build.

Federal Parliament meetings were held in Melbourne until 1927. Between 1927 and 1988, the Parliament of Australia met in the Provisional Parliament House, which is now known as "Old Parliament House". Construction of Australia's permanent Parliament House was delayed while its location was debated. Construction of the new building began in 1981. The principal design of the structure is based on the shape of two boomerangs and is topped by an 81-metre flagpole.

Parliament House contains 4,700 rooms, and many areas are open to the public. The main foyer contains a marble staircase and leads to the Great Hall, which has a large tapestry on display. The House of Representatives chamber is decorated green, while the

Senate chamber has a red colour scheme. Between the two chambers is the Members' Hall, which has a water feature and is not open to the public. The Ministerial Wing houses the office of the prime minister and other ministers.



Figure 2-8 Australia Parliament Building
Source : <https://www.aph.gov.au>

Forecourt and Great Verandah

The forecourt reflects Australia's ancient beginnings. Aboriginal artist Michael Nelson Jagamara designed the 196-square-metre mosaic. The artist described the work and its importance at Parliament House:

it...stands for this place where all people come and meet together...These Dreamings are part of this country that we live in...We've been trying to explain what the land means to us for the sake of all Australians.

The Great Verandah is the public face of Parliament House. It is a space to welcome visitors and is the backdrop for ceremonies on the Forecourt. The paving outside the entrance is red Christmas Bush granite, quarried near Oberon in New South Wales. The front façade walls are clad in Paradise White Carrara marble from Italy.



Figure 2-9 Forecourt and Great Verandah
Source : <https://www.aph.gov.au>

Marble Foyer

The Marble Foyer features 48 marble columns that evoke the muted pinks and greens of the Australian landscape as well as the colours of the two Parliamentary Chambers, clad in green Cipollino marble from Italy and creamy pink Atlantide Rosa marble from Portugal. The two marble staircases feature stone finials created by Sydney sculptor Anne Ferguson, which were inspired by the seed forms of Australian trees. The floor has a series of circles, semi-circles and triangles of Paradise White marble and black Granitello Nero limestone from Belgium. The limestone is full of fossils of sea life that existed some 345 million years ago. You can see the remains of ancient corals, sponges and crinoids, or 'sea lilies'.

The walls feature twenty marquetry panels depicting Australian native flora, designed by Adelaide artist Tony Bishop and produced by Michael Retter. The six panels above the entrance feature plants traditionally used by Aboriginal people, and those on the southern side feature plants collected by Sir Joseph Banks in 1770.



Figure 2-10 The Marble Foyer

Source : <https://www.aph.gov.au>

Great Hall

The Great Hall is the venue for large formal receptions, dinners and significant national major events. The doors at the southern end are used as the ceremonial entrance to the Members' Hall. The space is dominated by the *Great Hall Tapestry*, designed by renowned Australian artist Arthur Boyd in collaboration with the Victorian Tapestry Workshop. Woven in four separate pieces, it took fourteen full-time weavers more than two years to complete.

The timber walls that surround the two levels of the Hall are made from a variety of timbers, including limed white birch, brushbox and jarrah. The parquet floor is made of jarrah, with inlays of black butt and ebony. The ebony was a gift from the people of Papua New Guinea.

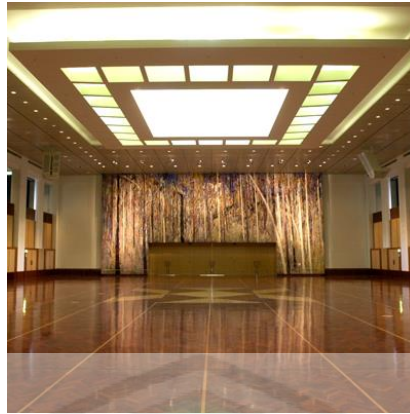


Figure 2-11 The Great Hall

Source : <https://www.aph.gov.au>

Members' Hall

The square-shaped Members' Hall lies at the centre of Parliament House. It is located at the intersection of the north-south (land) axis and the east-west (legislative) axis, directly under the flag mast and between the Senate and the House of Representatives chambers.

Round timber clad columns align with timber panels inlaid on the first floor which feature a bronze Federation Star, representing each of the states and mainland territories of Australia. Below is the Reflective Pool, made from a single piece of South Australian Black Imperial granite. It is 3.5 square metres by 250 millimetres thick, and weighs eight tonnes. The sound of the flowing water is designed to cover any conversation.



Figure 2-12 Members' Hall

Source : <https://www.aph.gov.au>

House of Representatives Chamber

The House of Representatives, or lower house, has 150 members and is the house in which government is formed. The colour scheme of the House reflects the green associated with British Parliament's House of Commons and the eucalypt green of the Australian

landscape. Colours in the Chambers are deepest at ground level and become lighter as they extend upwards.

The Speaker's Chair was made by craftsman David Upfill-Brown from solid and veneer grey box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*). It also has marquetry elements designed by Tony Bishop of a wattle motif and made by Michael Retter, who also made the panels in the Marble Foyer.

The despatch boxes replicate those used in the British House of Commons. These boxes were presented to Australian Parliament by King George V to mark the opening of the provisional Parliament House in 1927. The boxes contain religious texts used to swear in new members.

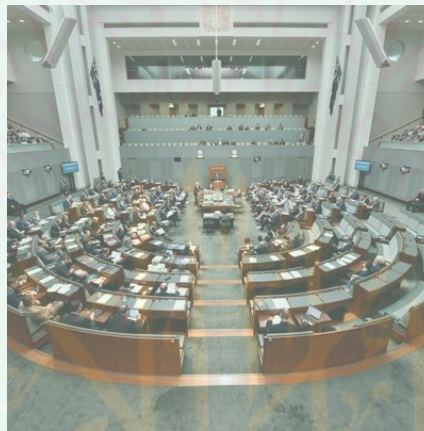


Figure 2-13 The House of Representatives Chamber

Source : <https://www.aph.gov.au>

Senate Chamber

The Senate, or upper house, has 76 senators: 12 from each state and two each from the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. The Senate reflects the red of British Parliament's House of Lords and the shades of ochre red in the Australian landscape.

The President's chair was crafted by Canadian artisans Almer Komendant and John Jones, as a gift from the Canadian Parliament and people, from North American cherry and walnut woods, leather and wool.

The Coat of Arms in the Senate chamber was created by Tasmanian sculptor Peter Taylor whose design includes Tasmanian myrtle with etched and slumped glass. Anne Dybka OAM produced the etchings for the shield of State crests, and the slumped glass Commonwealth Star. The bar elements of the shield were produced by hot-glass artist Warren Langley.

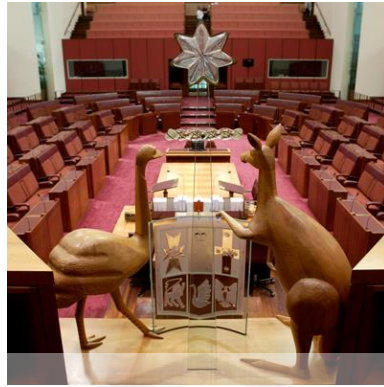


Figure 2-14 The Senate Chamber
Source : <https://www.aph.gov.au>

The roof

From the roof, you can see how Parliament House is successfully integrated into Walter Burley Griffin's original design for Canberra. It is placed on the land axis from Mount Ainslie, which runs directly through the centre of Capitol Hill. The architects crossed this axis with the legislative axis, which features both Houses of Parliament linked by the Members' Hall.

Looking north from the roof, you can see Australian War Memorial, Lake Burley Griffin and Museum of Australian Democracy at Old Parliament House. The building was designed to harmonise with the architectural features of Old Parliament House and to allow the older building to retain its unique identity.



Figure 2-15 The Roof
Source : <https://www.aph.gov.au>

b. New Parliament Building, Muscat, Oman

Oman's recent civilisation is very visually present in the architecture of the landmark buildings that are spread throughout the country. It is the vision of Sultan Qaboos, the Sultan of Oman, to build a modern civilisation that has its roots in the Islamic arts and culture and this can be best seen in the modern Omani architecture of the low rise buildings in the capital city, Muscat.

The architecture of modern day Oman is unique in the Arab world combining Arab and Islamic culture and heritage with a classic contemporary style. Most of the buildings utilise the simple lines and arches found in the traditional forts and castles together with the precise cutting and carving technologies of the modern day to create some of the most magnificent Islamic architectural sculptures found around the world today. The Royal Opera House, the Grand Mosque and the Allam Palace are examples of this architectural style.

Majlis Oman, the new parliament building, is the latest of these landmark buildings in Muscat. The building comes as a testimony to the Sultan's vision of establishing a modern democratic state built on grounded Islamic routes where the people of the land are an integral part of the decision-making authorities in the country.



Figure 2-16 Oman parliament

Source : Arthur holm

The symbolic significance of this project cannot be overstated. The Majlis is at the very heart of Oman's constitutional power and is the only legislative body in Oman where all members are democratically elected.

The building is located in the prestigious Al Bustan area of Oman close to the Ceremonial Palace and Ministerial buildings. The new Majlis overlooks the Gulf of Oman and is surrounded by a mountainous background and primary dual carriageways.



Figure 2-17 front side of Oman parliament



Figure 2-18 Back side of Oman parliament

Source : Arthur holm

The building's design has a number of elements that are based upon elements from the numerous early forts located throughout Oman. This building both respects the origins and takes from it, and also adapts into a modern Omani style showing the forward looking intents of the government.

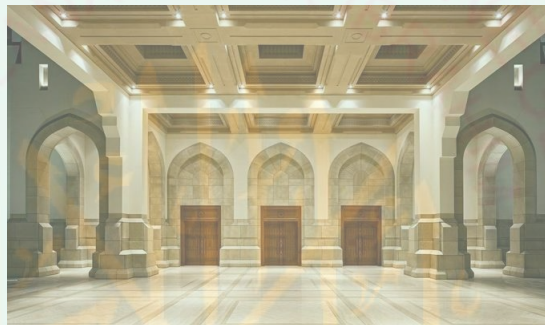


Figure 2-19 Interior of Oman parliament

Source : Arthur holm

When the building was fully illuminated, the shadow lines were clearly visible as sharp lines seen from the 250m away roundabout and viewing platforms. The building now has a striking night-time façade and landscape set on a backdrop of the rocky Al-Hajar Mountains that can be enjoyed by the local population and visitors to the region alike.

The concept design of this iconic building started as a design competition that Australian architectural practice Moller Architects won. Detail design was carried out by Oman's Royal Court of Affairs' in-house team of architects, designers and engineers with Ammar H. Mohamed (Senior Lighting Engineer) and Anthony Coyle (Coordinating Architect).



Figure 2-20 Site Plan of Oman parliament Source : Arthur holm

The preliminary site enabling works took six months as the site had a hill which was removed and a number of Wades (water channels) that were diverted away from the project site.

Lighting design practice Visual Energy was commissioned by the Royal Court of Affairs to design the façade and landscape lighting for the entire project. The brief was to bring the Majlis alive at night time with the help of artificial lighting to enhance the style and identity of the building.



Figure 2-8 The Plenary of Oman parliament Source : Arthur holm

Getting from this precedent the vision of establishing a modern democratic state built on grounded Islamic routes where the people of the land are an integral part of the decision-making authorities in the country. And applying to the Islamic values to make output of Islamic physical and democratic functional. And also the materials that have been used to this project which makes same climate to the project and applying traditional elements to the project.

2. TYPOLOGY OF CHAMBER ROOMS

The parliament building can also be a place of hope society in a country where the representatives of the people who are sent may make laws and regulations of the state that can touch the interest countries and mongers, solutions made by representatives of the people who touch the issues of society, give a sense of belonging from the whole society in a state to the parliament and the building that carries it.

The parliament building is included in the typology of Governmental and building Public, because it has functions such as government offices that serve interests of society, but the parliament building has special needs like a plenary room that has more character like a Theatre room. Setup and the arrangement of seats in the plenary room there are many type based on examples of spatial layout of several countries:

1. Half circle arranged height altitude has the same orientation point to the meeting control area (chairman)

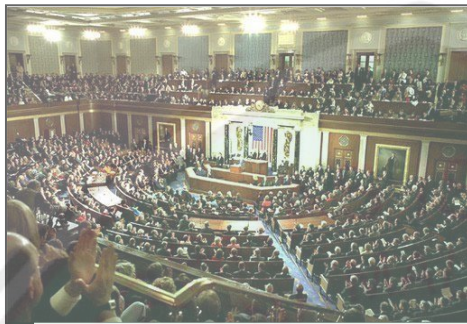


Figure 2-9 Plenary of the Parliament of the USA



Figure 2-10 Plenary of the Finland Parliament

Source : www.suomeneduskunta.fi

2. half-circle facing the stage (tight controller)

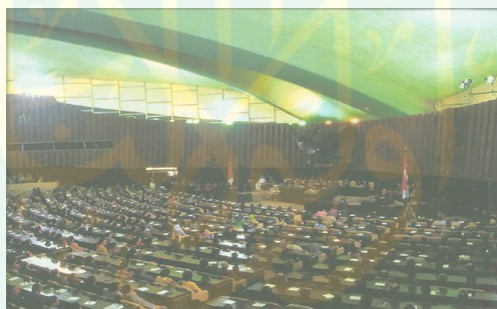


Figure 2-11 Plenary of the Indonesian Parliament

Source : www.suomeneduskunta.fi

3. A "U" shaped in different altitudes has the same orientation point to the controlling area of the meeting (chairman)



Figure 2-12 Plenary of the Australian Parliament

Source : www.naa.gov.au

4. in the shape of a circle arranged in different orientation oriented to the middle.



Figure 2-13 Plenary of the German Parliament

Source : www.naa.gov.au



Figure 2-14 Plenary of the RRC Parliament

Source : www.naa.gov.au

5. The opposite shape is arranged in altitude.



Figure 2-15 Plenary of the British Parliament

Source : www.parliament.uk

The plenary meeting room has a stand that serves as a seat for the community and observers of the community groups to witness its course meetings or discussions conducted by their representatives who have been sent in parliament, this condition is more to build trust between people or groups with their emissaries, as the people who have sent his deputy in parliament must have a concern as a social control for the existing representatives in parliament, so the performance of the board of representatives can be better and working for the benefit of the people and the state.

While picking and applying to my project the shape of a circle arranged in different orientation oriented to the middle. Which is have good potential and makes the activity of the plenary accessible and attractive.

2.2. Review For Architecture Design Approach

2.2.1. Definitions and Principles of Architecture Design Approach

The concept and values of democratic architecture in society had been widely discussed by prominent scholars at the local and global scene. Examples of this can be seen in work by Rasdi (2001; 2002), Wright (1939; 1945; 1946), Sullivan (1934), Ruskin (1885) and others who advocate an analogy that holds built form on similar aspect of concern. A built form should have sense of holistic experience and quality - capable of fulfilling the comfort needs of local society at all levels- the community and individuals consisting of anything they feel or think. In other words, democratic architecture should able to represent all types of people -for instance religion, race and culture, portrayed the idea of transparency practiced by the ruling bodies, responsive to natural- character setting and has a proximate setback for community to interact freely.

Democratic architecture is an expression of values, philosophically spanning how architectural design changes over time to accommodate changes in technology to how it communicates a city's past and present character. The conversation also touches on widely increasing efforts toward sustainability and the pervasive human fascination with bigness in architecture. The theme that emerged most clearly was that it should be

1. Transparent
2. Functional
3. Symbolic
4. publicly accessible

The resulting cupola of metal and glass is a very tangible expression of democracy. The main chamber of parliament is visible for all to see. Public and politicians meet and interact; they can see and be seen. (Foster; 2001)

Foster notes that the shape of the building and the choice to use glass express “the transparency and accessibility of the democratic process and demonstrating the potential for a sustainable, virtually non-polluting public building.” Indeed, on the surface, minimal energy consumption appears to have been a primary concern that led to certain design choices. Yet in all its slick eco-friendly modernity, one can't help but sense echoes of Tout's interest in temple-like structures that evoke emotion and contemplation.

And applying in functional principle which is the main key of the parliament building and also has pointing on the democracy, and also thinking how the members will work whether it is in the plenary room or their offices and to do their job as honest way to get the people's heart that they doing well for their country, And also applying to building on tradition which is using local materials which is traditional like the way they solve the analysis of the climate and also to use local concept to be understandable for the people and can take big role on the history of the country.

2.2.2. Study Precedents by the Architecture Design Approach

a. Reichstag Building

Norman Foster, the British architect behind the Gherkin and London's City Hall, designed the German parliament building in 1999 as part of renovations to the Reichstag. Like most other European countries, Germany's assembly hall follows the semicircle plan.



Figure 2-16 Reichstag Building 'Germany'

Source : www.bundestag.de/en/

The fan-shaped layout is neoclassical in origin; Ancient Greek and Roman theatres were the first to use amphitheatre seating to give audience members better views and acoustics. "The reference to antiquity was to give the new state's assemblies an aura of gravitas and ancient anchoring," van der Vegt and Cohen de Lara write in the introduction to *Parliament*. The seating also places parliament members beside each other, eliminating visual signs of power. "Unlike the opposing benches, the semicircle fuses the members of parliament into a single entity."



Figure 2-17 plenary room design of Reichstag Building

Source : www.bundestag.de/en/

The general structure of what was left of the German Reichstag was to be preserved, which is why today, you can still see a very old building (with very old and preserved Cyrillic graffiti!) with modernized elements. The futuristic dome was added to the winning architectural concept much later, when Foster had already created an intricate design of the new Reichstag, but the Germans really wanted their dome back.

In fact, it is that contentious dome or cupola that most fully captures Foster's ideals for the project. The cupola is the most publicly accessible portion of the building; it provides a visual connection to the work in the parliamentary chamber below, it is a functional component of the building's sustainability strategy, and, despite Foster's initial hesitation, it serves as a reference to the history of the building. The cupola is also the most obvious demonstration of Foster's intervention in the historic building. Although it is a nod to the building's history, the form is entirely new. Clad in clear glass, the helical ramp along the outer edges of the space helps define the dome-shaped volume, and leads to an observation deck that provides a vantage point for visitors to look out on the surrounding Berlin cityscape.



Figure 2-18 Dome design of reichstag building

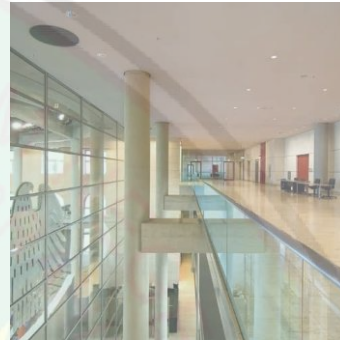


Figure 2-19 Interior design of reichstag building

Source : www.bundestag.de/en/

Foster was also intent on preserving remnants of the many layers of history in the building, most notably the Cyrillic graffiti Soviet soldiers scribbled on the stone walls at the end of World War II. And Foster frequently notes the important symbolism of the public and the politicians entering the building through the same entrance, under the classical pediment inscribed, To the German People. And based on the parliament in a historic building and described on symbolism.

Taking from this building the plenary room which is formed in democratic way and is enuque with easy accesibiltyand and also the the other rooms of the building which have transparent concept.

2.2.3. Principles applying on the Approach

Applying principles from the approach are the following:

Transparent

Architectural transparency is understood as building development, the use of open and transparent material, or the combination of form and meaning, is one of the important features of twentieth century building practice, In order to study transparency in contemporary architecture, it is worthy to study the origin of it, which goes back to the Modern architecture. Throughout history, architecture has changed rapidly around the

world, and it varied basing on time and the architect. During the 20th century, architecture has grown universally therefore; architects committed the process of formation of an immense shift.

Regarding to a number of architecture scholar's thoughts, first and foremost, the Modern architecture was stimulated by technological and engineering improvements, and the usage of new materials like iron, steel, concrete, and glass in order to generate new construction techniques, as a stage in the industrial revolution. During the age of new architecture, 1910s and 1920s, transparency, remarkably, was a signifier of modernity, not only technically but also artistically and ethically, conversely, the issue of transparency in architecture was developed since the late 19th century due to few causes and factors. The technological development of that time by helping to produce large glass sheets was the main support for introduction of the issue of transparency.

Ideas concerning transparency are one of the most relevant features of our time under this scope, Modern architecture is frequently identical by openness and transparency, which glass façades only present the aesthetic feature of it. Transparency is not only representative of being spectacular, but also needs connotation to generate symbolic architecture.

Functional

The theory of functionalism in architecture explains that built form is shaped by the symbolic, physical, social and psychological functions it is expected to perform (Forty 2000). Although the theory of functionalism involves the question of technical process in the production of form, such as structural and mechanical functions, most scholars in this field prefer to relate the concept of form to the functioning of human activities, and the particular society's behavioural setting (Arnheim 1977; Forty 2000). This is because collective human behaviour is the most common factor which determines the general form and declares the form for what it is.

Most architectural theorists of the Modern Movement explain that the shaping of the general form can be categorised in two general areas. The first area concerns the 'experience' of the social actor as constituted by the Kantian tradition in which form is a construction of human thought, governed by an individual's properties of mind through a cognitive process (Kant 1790, 1784). The second area is the 'expression' of the social actor through architecture (Weber 1995). As a result, the form not only mirrors the human cultures that produced it but also defines the society and the way that the members of the society lead their life. As a manifestation of human culture, built form therefore is capable of being utilised by a social organisation to symbolise aspirations, ambitions, glory or power in society.

However, for a built form to project the values of democracy as argued by most architectural scholars such as Wright (1945) and Ruskin (1885) - outlined that a building should appear to be functional to fulfil the need of the user in all aspects not just aesthetically pleasing in style. In this sense, a built form should be viewed as a whole integral unit and possess a design characteristic that portray the idea of accountability which involves four main aspect.

Symbolic

The Reichstag has an interesting past and is full of symbolism. The building was home to the Imperial Diet (Rulers) of the German empire. In 1933 it was severely damaged in a fire, which provided a catalyst for the Nazi's to implement a number of civil restrictions ultimately leading to World War Two. In May 1945, the building got the attention of the world by the building and the designer symbolised the end of World War Two as Hitler's Chancellery was invaded by Soviet Troops.

Foster's idea for the new building included a large glass dome over the top of the parliament room. Inside the dome there was a conical structure bending down to the center point. This conical structure allowed light to enter both the dome and the parliament room below. It also allowed for visitors to the dome to see the parliament in action. Also inside the dome is a large screen that adjusts based on the position of the sun to provide just enough light to the space without it being too overbearing. The dome provides a panoramic view of berlin

The transparency of the dome and the futurist structure of the dome symbolize the unification of the German people and a symbol of a more transparent, democratic government. The idea of the dome and being able to oversee the actions of the parliament also symbolizes the idea that the people are above the government.

Publicly accessible

To improve the social wellbeing of our cities, so a lot of the work is focused on public space. Democratic public space gets at the role of public space in relation to our democratic society and differentiates public space from privately-owned space that has some level of public access, like Reichstag Building, Democratic public space involves complex relationships between ownership, agency, occupation, control, and freedom. Identifying and directly applying the principle to project.

A safe, accessible and equitable space for all users regardless of physical or cognitive ability. Perceived accessibility is just as important as physical accessibility. Policing access and curfews discourage freedom of expression and use, which is essential to democratic public space.

2.3. Reviews of Islamic Values

The Quran as Inspiration for Islamic Art on Architecture

Traditional architecture across the Muslim world resonates with beauty, geometry, and eloquence. While the physical manifestation has come under a great degree of study and scrutiny by art historians and architects all over the world, the striking question often missed in the conversation is what was the seed for inspiration, what or who was the driver of their creation? The simplest answer is that it was the Holy Quran, the written word of Allah, and the most complex answer is also, that it was the Holy Quran, the speech of Allah, that led to such structures of magnificence.

Balance (justice).

Moderation is the basis of Islam and balance is the manifestation of justice. According to Allameh Tabataba'i, justice literally means moderation between the high and the low and the intermediate between the extremes. He believes that the most luxurious place is where moderation is present. Balance in a built environment includes: 1. Proper location of environmental elements and their optimal positioning beside each other. 2. Optimal fit between the dimensions of space and body and mental and physical features of human. 3. Establishing a connection between nature and the built environment 4. Balancing functions responsive to human needs (Naghizadeh, 2008).

Unity in multiplicity:

The unity shows that everything is dependent on God. The unity the designer or architect manifests in the body of a building or artwork can lead to a display of unity. Thus in the hierarchy of unity, the body unity of a space will become the basis for unity in the society. In addition to meeting human needs, this unity can cause non-uniformity because it indicates a lack of balance. One of the effects of observing the unity in multiplicity principle is variety. Moreover, necessary tool for achieving this principle is to observe geometric laws and designs by designers and architects. To this end, and to achieve unity in multiplicity increasing built environments based on Islamic principles and teachings, the unity between Islamic world-view values and the principles governing the theoretical basis of designs must be considered. (Naghizadeh, 2008).

2.3.1. Islamic Literature Review

Cultural deliberations need to be preserved and cultivated. That's because it will shape mutual respect, tolerance, and democratic behaviour as well. Even the Quran and Hadith strongly encourage Muslims to always deliberate when facing a common problem. In addition, the Messenger of Allah. And the Companions are always carrying out deliberations so that all problems are resolved properly. Here are the verses of the Qur'an and traditions containing the command of deliberation (democracy)

Verses of on deliberation (Democratic Culture)

1. First ayah

("HE has sent down this Book which contains some verses that are of established meaning and basic to the Book, and others allegorical. But those who are twisted of mind look for verses metaphorical, seeking deviation and giving to them interpretations of their own; but none knows their meaning except God; and those who are steeped in knowledge affirm: "We believe in them as all of them are from the Lord." But only those who have wisdom understand.") [Al-i-Imran 7]

The key word here is *mutashabih*. According to the online Project Root List, its root *shim-ba-ha* means:

To be like, to resemble/assimilate/likewise/imitate, to compare one thing with another due to an attribute connecting them or is common to them..., appear like another thing, ambiguous/dubious/obscure, comparison/similitude/parable/simile... With reference to the Quran is that of which the meaning is not to be learned from its words and this is of two sorts: one is that of which the meaning is known by referring to what is termed "*muhkam*", and the other is that of which the knowledge of its real meaning is not attainable in any way or it means what is not understood without repeated consideration.*

2. Second ayah

"O you who believe! Fear God, and be with those who are true (in word and deeds)." (Quran 9:119)

Ibn Katheer, the renowned Quran scholar, explained the meaning of this verse. He said, "Being truthful and adhering to truthfulness, means you will be among the people of the truth and be saved from calamity and that it will make a way out for you from your problems"

A true believer, one who is truly submitted to God, has many characteristics by which he can be identified. The most obvious of these noble characteristics are honesty of character and truthfulness of speech. Prophet Mohammad was a perfect example of honesty. Even before his Prophet Hood, he had earned the titles of *Al Amin* (the trustworthy one) and *As Sadiq* (the truthful)

3. Third ayah

"It is because of the mercy of Allah that ye are gentle with them. If you were to be tough again, they would have distanced themselves from your surroundings. Therefore forgive them, ask forgiveness for them, and conspire with them in that matter. Then when you have made up your mind, then put your trust in Allah. Allah loves those who put His trust in Him." (Q.S. Ali Imran: 159)

Content of the Verse as described in Tafsir Fi Dzilalil Quran:

- In the face of all problems must be gentle through the deliberation of consensus, not with rough hearts and violent behaviour.
- Prioritize deliberation for consensus in settling any affairs.
- When an agreement has been reached, all parties must accept and put their trust (surrender and affairs) to Allah.

2.3.2. Application of Islamic Value to the Design

Islamic values that applying on the design are the following:

The Metaphorical Principle

the metaphorical approach is an attempt to take the symbolization of an element or an aspect and Islam that is considered to be representative for use in a building. This symbolization is used to convey messages and ideas that will be conveyed through the building. Is harvested through the taking of that symbol people will understand the message to be conveyed and see it as something more meaningful

Honesty of the Structure principle

the honesty of the structure speaks of the idea of showing the structure honestly and the idea of the beauty of being born and the structure of the building. the idea of honestly showing the structure and the understanding of the beauty seen behind its original structure was born in the early 20th century when the seeds of the modernist school began to emerge.

Consultation (musyawarah)

the building represents the people and needs place to discuss the issues and consult all to gather so will apply this principle.

Architectural Unity Principle

Architectural unity is encouraged to study the wide cultural diversity of the country and explore means of expressing this parliament in strong, cohesive, unifying composition.

CHAPTER III

Design Method

3.1. Programming Stage

3.1.1. Searching Ideas

Mogadishu is the capital city of Somalia and the most government building are located in there and the location planned to design parliament building is not far from government buildings and it's near to villa Somalia (presidential building)

The parliament meetings happen to the parking area of the destroyed building so they need place to move and more comfortable for them and the building is example of the development of the city and the fact of lack of literary democracy system to better understand the requirements of Islam, which mostly use in the language of literature.

3.1.2. Identification of problems

1. Lack of building government buildings in Somalia that applies literary works as the theme in the designs.
2. Lack of knowledge about how parliament works in the constitution.

3.1.3. Design Objectives

Designing a parliament building of Somalia that can represent the value of democracy applying characters of democracy in the building. Also the building will be in the icon of the local city designed with a blend of ethnic and modern elements as representation cultural society and the development of the era, and also parliament building that educates to understand literary value in Islamic values.

3.1.4. Design Limitations

The limit of the design of Parliament Building in Somalia is as follows:

1. Parliament Building is for the two parliament members and for government to find them suitable building.
2. The mention of the Parliament Building in here is not like western parliaments, but the understanding how to combine democracy with Islamic architecture.

3.1.5. Design Method

Designing Parliament Building using linear design method which is Research- define your problem, and if it is worth pursuing. Find if what you're trying to accomplish has already been done. Brainstorm- Find multiple ways to solve the problem, then deciding on the best. Finding what methods and materials you will need to do this. Develop- Use your research and ideas to develop a model that meets the criteria and goal and Prototype- create a prototype model to test and modify. this will be the basis for your final product, and will allow you to find parts of design that need improving also Refine- improve the design of the

product using the flaws you found with the prototype. Finally Manufacture- on a large scale, manufacture the final product, eliminating as many flaws as possible that were found when testing the prototype.

The reason to choose the linear design method is because designing parliament building needs first to thing the functional process which takes place from rooms and focuses on the site and the accessibility of the building, which is very important to start on the site where the building will be located, then to analyse the rooms and the plenary spaces after that u can came to analyse the shape or the materials.

3.2. Pre-design stage

3.2.1. Data Collection and Processing Techniques

To achieve the appropriate design it will be done data collection techniques as follows:

1. Observation / Site Survey

Observation can be achieved if it has done an observation on the target object, with the recording-recording of the condition or behaviour of the target object. Observation in this technique is to obtain the data on the tread for the design to be solute and appropriate based on the existing environment.

2. Documentation

Documentation studies can be achieved by studying the respondents' personal records, like psychologists who serve the development of their clients with their personal records. Study the documentation here to get valid data on the target, get clear images, and to make it easier to get or present data in a more communicative and easy to understand form.

3. Survey of similar objects

Conduct object surveys that have a building theme or theme of the same approach, in order to achieve knowledge of the experience of space and objects directly to strengthen the identity of the building to be designed.

4. Literature review or literature study

Collect references from books, or scientific papers, online or non-online media to serve as a design foundation to deepen the underlying knowledge of design to achieve goals rather than design.

3.2.1. Design Analysis techniques

Of site analysis is an important thing in the design technique. Analysing the architecture is useful in determining an isolative consideration to be applied to the design. Treatment on the design object or site to be constructed is analysed so that conformity in both can be achieved. Stages in this analysis include site analysis, analysis of actors, and activity analysis. All analyses were conducted in relation to the theme of space and time trying to apply the design.

1. Function Analysis

Analysis of functions to find the functions in buildings to be designed. Through this process of analysis can get the space needs through user activity to be done on the design. By knowing the activities of these users it can be known the needs have space that will contain it, so that will create a space organization that is functional and appropriate.

A. Activity Analysis

Activity analysis is conducted to find out what activities will be done inside and outside the building to be designed. By paying attention to these activities will create a circulation and space appropriate to accommodate the activity.

B. Space Analysis

In the theme of Islamic Architecture the analysis of space is one of the most important, in addition to know the amount and amount of space that will be required, the process of this analysis will translate the process of poetry that will occur in the atmosphere of space that will expression each other.

2. Site Analysis

Site analysis is the analysis to be performed on the location to be built. Seeking potential or lack of footprint in order to maximize the design to be built. With this stage of analysis it will simplify the design process accordingly. The analysis phase is land use analysis, accessibility and circulation, view (inside and out), vegetation, noise, climate (sun, wind, rainfall) and zoning.

3. Shape Analysis

Analysis of the form that is the physical appearance of the building that will be the main expression of the appearance of a building. With the theme of Islamic Architecture, then the physical expression of the building will be a strong character in its application. With the harmony between building spaces will produce a good building formation. This analysis will produce a formation of ideas poured through sketches and drawings.

4. Structure Analysis

Structural analysis is performed to give robustness to the buildings to be designed. Considering the suitability of the structure to be used, the robustness of the building will be achieved so that the building is not only attractive from its appearance, but also its robustness and safe.

5. Utilities Analysis

Includes clean water system and dirty and electrical building. In addition the building service system that supports the facilities and the needs of building sustainability.

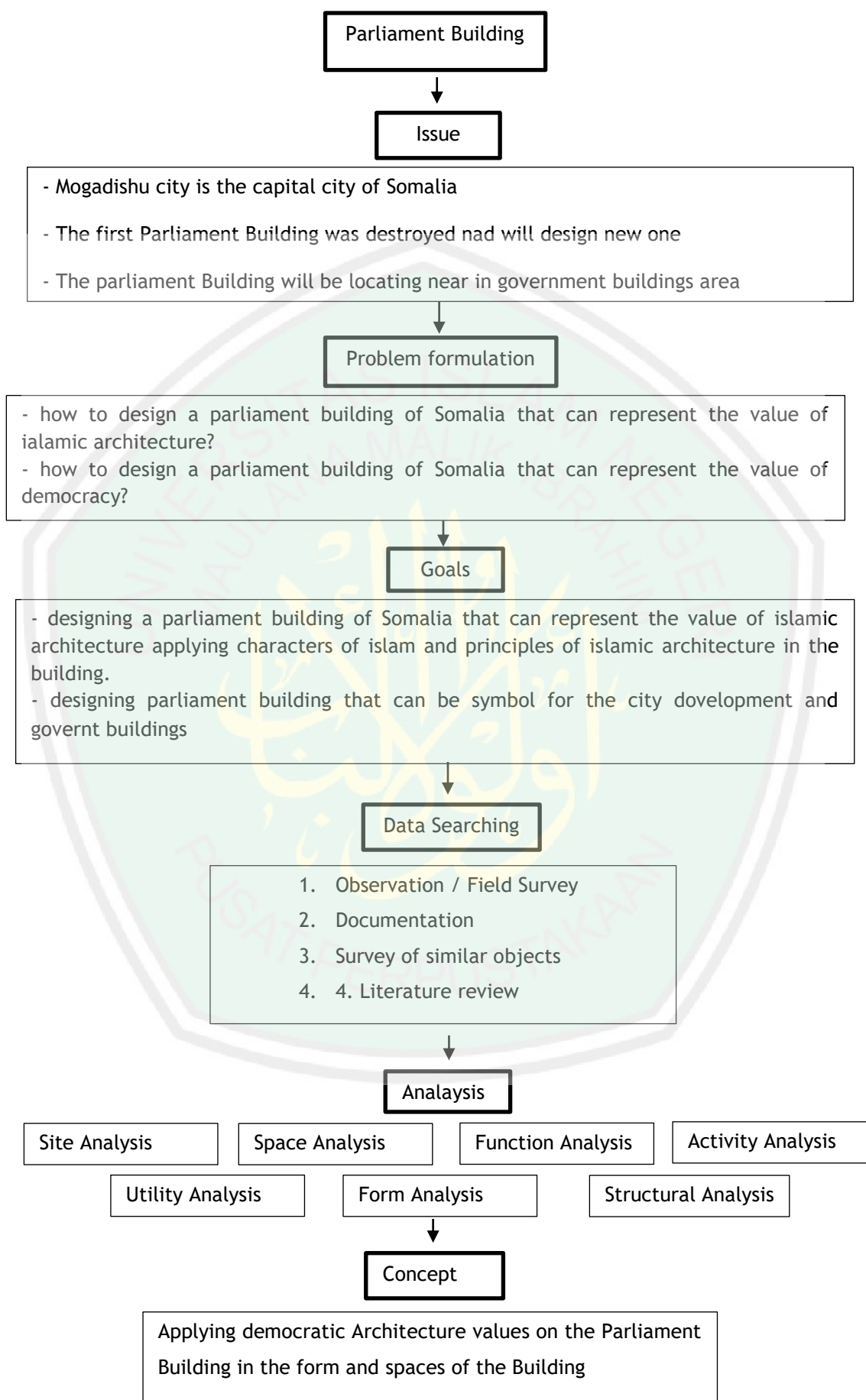
3.2.2. Synthesis Technique

The result of this stage is zoning site or based on land enough for parliament building. The division of this space in the form of a block plan in accordance with the concept of Islamic architecture. In addition, the result of this synthesis stage is the basic concept of the design of the site that minimize the effect on the ecological or minimal change the existing landscape of the area. This basic concept will serve as the basis for further development, which is the concept of space, the concept of circulation, the concept of the tourist route, the concept of activity and the concept of facilities.

3.2.3. Formulation of the Basic Concept (tagline)

This concept of the project is **time to rise again** which have powerful message to the citizens and the government and the people to start to build their country in their own hands and make big development and go forward to reach other countries and never quite on live, This delivers to the terrorist groups that the people tired for this and it's time to serve for the people and rebuild the government buildings that have been destroyed and move forward.

3.2.4. Stage of Design Scheme



CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND SKEMATIC DESIGN

4.1. Design Area Analysis

4.1.1. General Analysis

Analysis aims to facilitate the process of designing and applying themes on the design of objects. Analysis starts from the site location and the placement of buildings on the site. The analysis is also used to solve problems and get solutions from the problems in the site.

The analysis on designing Parliament Building based on the Islamic Architecture theme is summarized in the following points:

Information:

- Appropriate: the condition of the building is still feasible and will undergo changes following the theme and concept to adjust the facilities to be designed.
- Incompatible: improper building conditions that are not in accordance with the theme and concept, will be designed.

Basic Information

Mogadishu City: population: 3,000,000 residents. Area: 370 km²

Education

Mogadishu is home to a number of scholastic institutions. As part of the government's urban renewal program, 100 schools across the capital are scheduled to be refurbished and reopened.

Economy

Mogadishu's economy has grown rapidly since the city's pacification in mid-2011. The Somali Fruit processing factory was reopened,

Climate

Mogadishu is located in or near the tropical thorn woodland biome of the Hold ridge global bioclimatic scheme. The mean temperature in the city year round is 27 °C, with an average maximum of 30 °C and an average minimum of 24 °C.

Analaysis Of Near By Area



Regions Of Mogadishu City

Central Bank Of Somalia



Turkey Embassy



Banadir Hospital



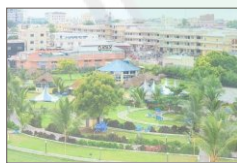
SYL Monumental



Simad University



Peace Park



HQ Police Station



The Site



Banadir Governor Building



Villa Somalia



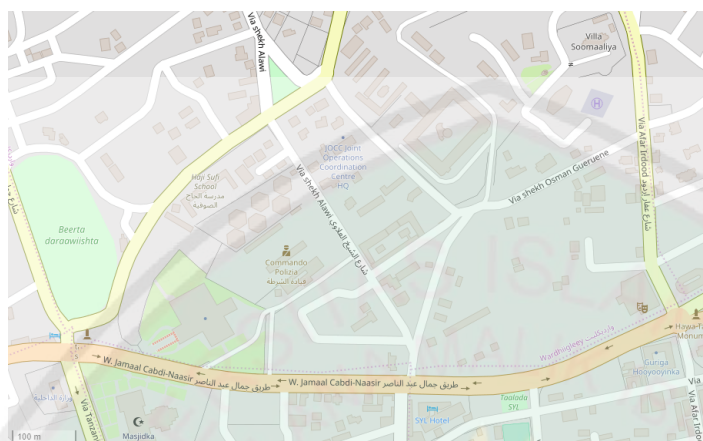
Ministry Of Finance



Source: nod.map

The site is located in Jamal Abdinazir Street, xamar jajab region, banadir province, Mogadishu, Somalia. it is near to goverment buildings like Presidential Building and Central Bank of Somalia which makes the perfect place to design Parliament Building and it is fittable.

Accessibility Analysis



Major Highway



Minor Highway



Primary Street



Dirt



The Measure Of The Site



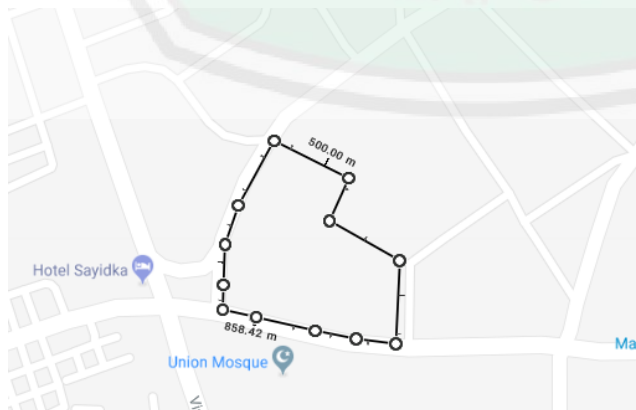
North: 105m, 110m

East: 240m

South: 230m

West: 60m, 100m

Site limit



North: Police station

East: Daraawiishta garden

South: Union masjid

West: Somali national tv, radio

4.2. Function Analysis

Designing of Parliament Building in Somalia is based on its function currently functioned and classified into three categories based on their priorities, which are primary functions, secondary functions, and supporting functions. The primary function is a function that is a top priority in the design. Secondary function is the second priority that supports the main function. Supporting functions are functions that complement and support the needs of primary functions and secondary functions.



4.2.1. User Analysis

A. Leaders

Administrative governance in the Somalia parliament is led by a General Secretary who oversees the parts that support the work of MPs as well as relations with government, society and good organizations or institutions in the country and abroad.

B. Members of Parliament

Somalia parliament members in total are 329 people, who come from the tree parties that meet the Parliament. The number of lower house seats in the Parliament are 275 seats and the upper house are 54 seats, the Parliament has 8 commissions who have different jobs.

C. Special Stuff

The activities of each member of parliament in the parliament is supported by professionals who have expertise in certain fields to support the performance and work of parliamentarians to the maximum in order to meet the targets set and the expectations of the constituents who have been given through general elections. The following are supporting elements of parliamentarians

- Expert stuff: support the legislative activities of parliamentarians: namely having expertise in accordance with the midwife that is accommodated by a commission occupied by parliamentarians.

At least 5 people, in developed countries can be up to 20 people because human resources are sufficient, state democracy is more real because the level of public education is better.

- Assistant or secretary: supports the activities of MPs in the workspace.

A temporary employee who is under the party or professional who then gets training in the field of parliamentary administration to find out the work system in parliament.

D. Government

As executive agencies of state administrators, planners and budget users, every year they are required to report accountability of budget users, submit budget plans to representatives of the people in parliament. The government can be summoned to parliament according to the needs of state administrators and other users.

E. State Institutions

State institutions can be asked for opinions, proposals or explanations from the organization in relation to the interests of the state and the people, if needed by the parliament.

F. Society

The public can submit opinions, oversee the performance of parliamentarians in parliament, get information about the work of parliamentarians.

G. Foreign guests

Conduct state visits and inter-parliamentary visits in diplomatic relations between countries.

H. Press Conference

Covering news related to the work of parliamentarians in parliament to be known in general as a process of social control

4.2.2. User and Activity Analysis

Table 4.1 the Lower House Leaders

No	Users	Activity	Space Requirement	Capacity (person)
1	Speaker of the House of Representatives	Leading plenary space, working, meeting,	Speaker of the HOR office, plenary chairman	1 person
2	The 1st deputy Speaker of the HOR	Leading plenary space, working, meeting,	The 1st deputy Speaker of the HOR office, plenary chairman	1 person
3	The 2nd deputy Speaker of the HOR	Leading plenary space, working, meeting,	The 2nd deputy Speaker of the HOR office, plenary chairman	1 person
4	Secretary of the speaker of the HOR	Managing the departments, working	Office, library, Plenary room, lobby parliamentary presidential room,	1-2 persons
5	Secretary of the 1st deputy Speaker of the HOR	Managing the departments, working	Office, library, Plenary room, lobby parliamentary presidential room,	1-2 persons

Source: Personal Analysis

Table 4.2 the upper House Leaders

No	Users	Activity	Space Requirement	Capacity (person)
1	Speaker of the Upper House	Leading plenary space, working, meeting,	Speaker of the HOR office ,plenary chairman	1 person
2	The 1st deputy Speaker of the Upper House	Leading plenary space, working, meeting,	The 1st deputy Speaker of the HOR office, plenary chairman	1 person
3	The 2nd deputy Speaker of the Upper House	Leading plenary space, working, meeting,	The 2nd deputy Speaker of the HOR office, plenary chairman	1 person
4	Secretary of the speaker of the Upper House	Assisting, working, scheduling	Office, library, Plenary room, lobby parliamentary presidential room,	1-2 persons
5	Secretary of the 1st deputy Speaker of the Upper House	Assisting, working, scheduling	Office, library, Plenary room, lobby parliamentary presidential room,	1-2 persons

Source: Personal Analysis

Table 4.3 The Parliament committees

No	Users	Needing Spaces		Capacity (person)
Parliamentary Administration				
General Secretary				
1	General Secretary	Managing the departments, working	Secretary General's workspace, Office	1
2	Secretary	Financing, calculating, working	Administrative workspace	1
3	Deputy Secretary General	Managing the departments, working	Deputy Secretary General's workspace, Office	1
4	Secretary	Assisting, working, scheduling	Administrative workspace	1
5	Administration Advisor	Giving advices from the work	Advisors office	1
Administration Director				
5	Director Administration	Managing the department, meetings, researching working, presenting	Director Administration's workspace	1
6	D. Director Administration	meetings, researching working, presenting	D. Director Administrations workspace	1
7	Secretary	Assisting, working, scheduling	Secretary workspace	2
8	Members of the parliament in the committee	meetings, researching working, presenting	Administration committee work space	15
9	Assistance Staff in the committee	Assisting members of the committee, meetings, researching working	Parliamentary assistant workplace	5
Protocol and Security department				
10	Director Of Protocol and Security department	Managing the department, meetings, researching working, presenting	Protocol and Security department committee office	1
11	D.Director Of Protocol and Security department	meetings, researching working, presenting	Protocol and Security department committee office	1
12	Secretary	Assisting, working, scheduling	Secretary workspace	2

3	Members of the parliament in the committee	meetings, researching working, ,presenting	Protocol and Security department .committee work space	20
14	Assistance Staff in the committee	Assisting members of the committee, meetings, researching working	Parliamentary assistant workplace	7
Human Resource Department				
15	Director of Human Resource Department	Managing the department, meetings, researching working, , presenting	Human Resource Department work space	1
16	D.Director of Human Resource Department	meetings, researching working, , presenting	Human Resource Department work space	1
17	Secretary	Assisting, working, scheduling	Secretary workspace	2
18	Members of the parliament in the committee	meetings, researching working, , presenting	Human Resource Department committee work space	10
19	Assistance Staff in the committee	Assisting members of the committee, meetings, researching working	Parliamentary assistant workplace	5
Archives and Library Department				
20	Director of Archives and Library Department	Managing the department, meetings, researches, working, presenting	Archives and Library Department	1
21	D.Director of Archives and Library Department	meetings, researching working, presenting	Archives and Library Department	1
22	Secretary	Assisting, working, schedueling	Secretary workspace	2
23	Members of the parliament in the committee	meetings, researching working, , presenting	Archives and Library Department committee work space	10
24	Assistance Staff in the committee	Assisting members of the committee, meetings, researching working	Parliamentary assistant workplace	5
Information, Technologies and research Department				
25	Director of Information, Technologies and research	Managing the department, meetings, researching working, ,presenting	Information, Technologies and research Department	1
26	D.Director of Information, Technologies and research	meetings, researching working, presenting	Information, Technologies and research Department	1

7	Secretary	Assisting, working, scheduling	Secretary workspace	2
28	Members of the parliament in the committee	meetings, researching working, presenting	Information, Technologies and research Department committee work space	15
29	Assistance Staff in the committee	Assisting members of the committee, meetings, researching working	Parliamentary assistant workplace	5
Planning and Regional Coordination Department				
30	Director of Planning and Regional Coordination	Managing the department, meetings, researching working, presenting	Planning and Regional Coordination Department	1
31	D. Director of Planning and Regional Coordination	meetings, researching working, presenting	Planning and Regional Coordination Department	1
2	Secretary	Assisting, working, scheduling	Secretary workspace	2
33	Members of the parliament in the committee	meetings, researching working, presenting	Planning and Regional Coordination Department committee work space	15
34	Assistance Staff in the committee	Assisting members of the committee, meetings, researching working	Parliamentary assistant workplace	5

Table 4.4 the Guest Users

No	Users	Space Requirement	Activity	Capacity (person)
1	Government	Working, meetings, research , Passing institutions,	Lobby room, plenary, commission room	1 leader of government 5 ministers senior / coordinator= 6
2	State institutions	Protecting the limits of the institutions, working, meetings,	Lobby room, plenary, commission room, library	1 manager 3 support staff= 4
3	Community	Meeting with the members, asking services, seminars	Lobby, public space, commission room, workspace for MPs, galleries, cafeterias, library	50 - 90 persons
4	Foreign guests	Plenary room, space diplomat, parliamentary presidential room, gallery	Meetings, discussions, seminars, working	5-20 persons
5	Press confrence	Media space / press stands	Taking news from the parliament, working	20 persons

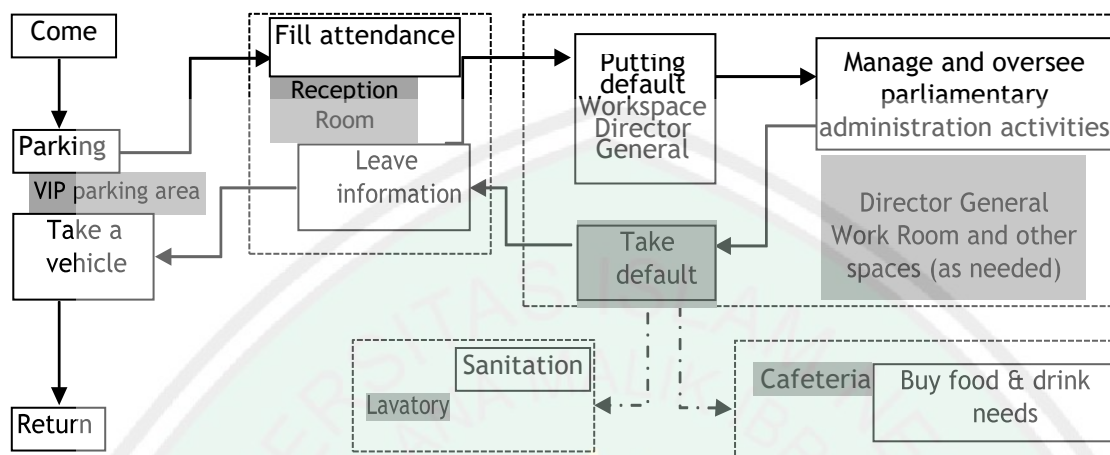
Source: Personal Analysis

4.2.3. Activity Pattern

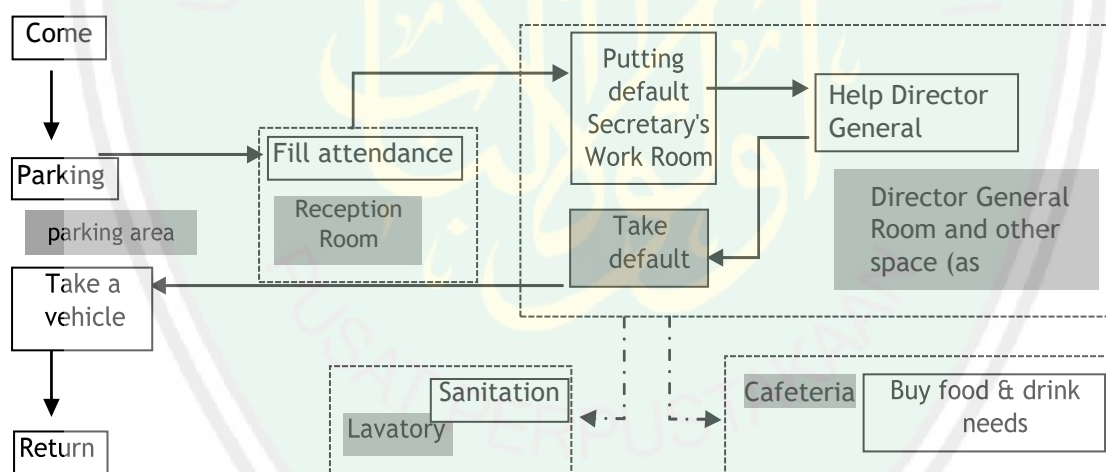
A. Manager

1. General Director Structure a.

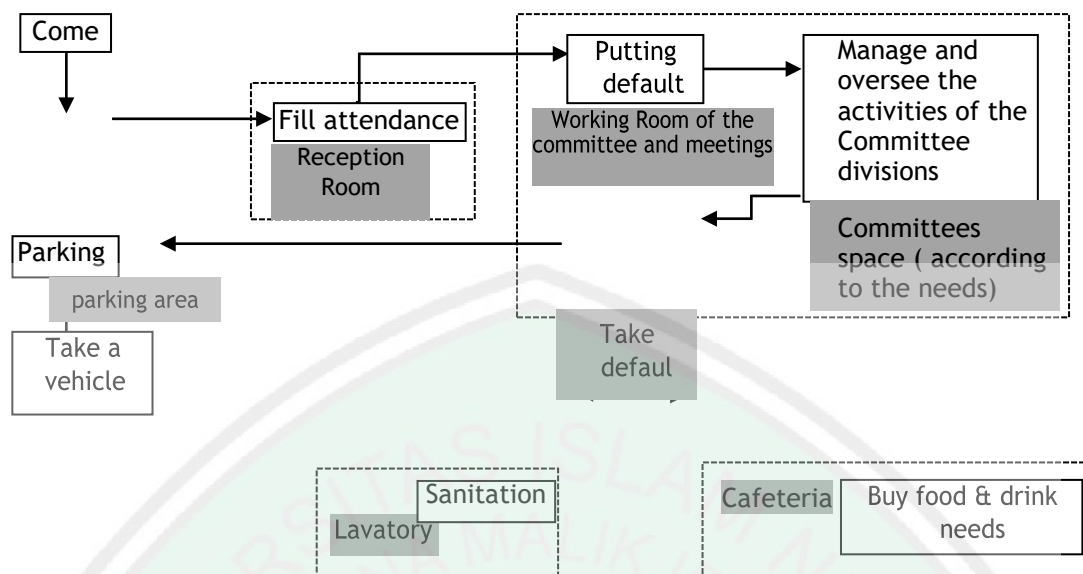
A. Director General



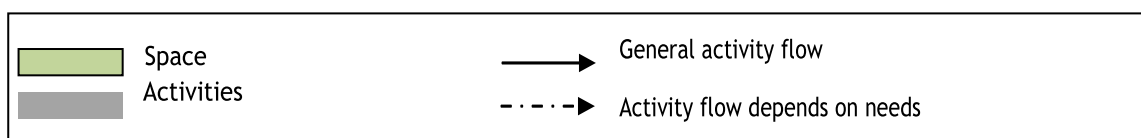
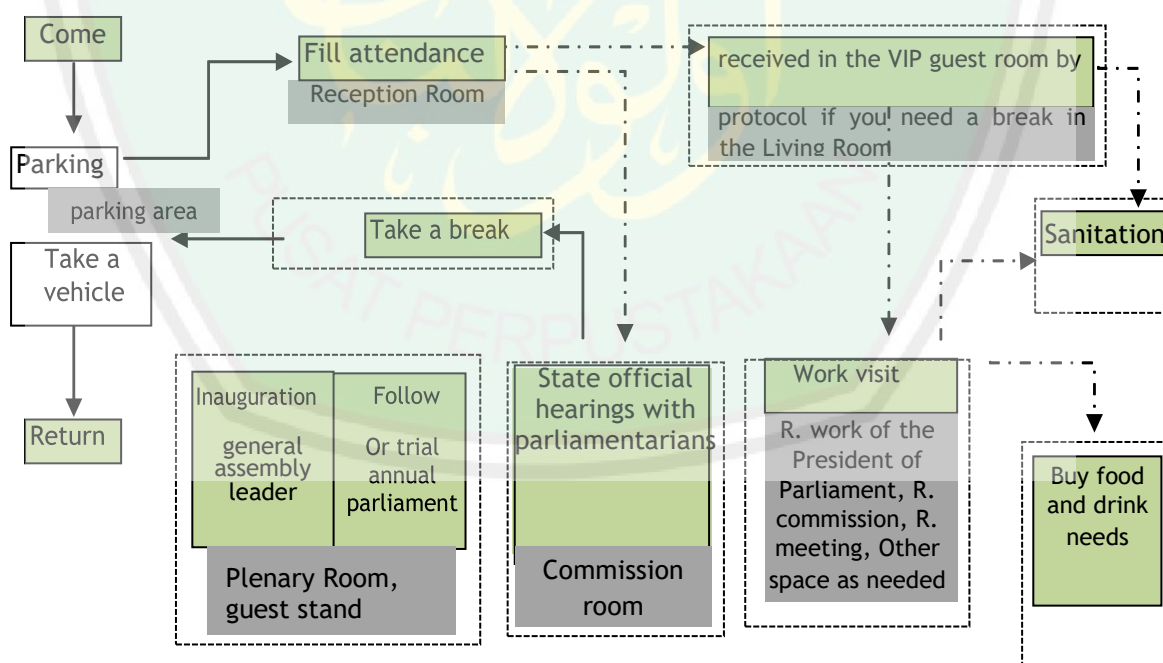
B. Secretary (Director General Structure)



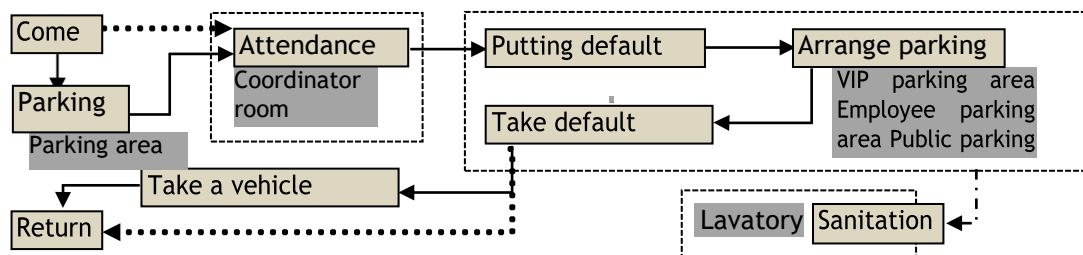
C. Parliament members committees



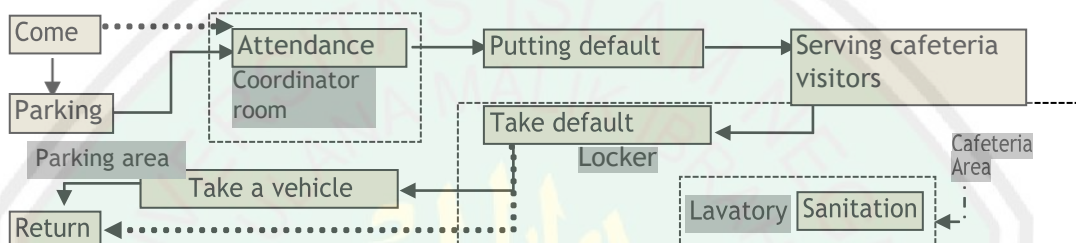
D. State Institution Official



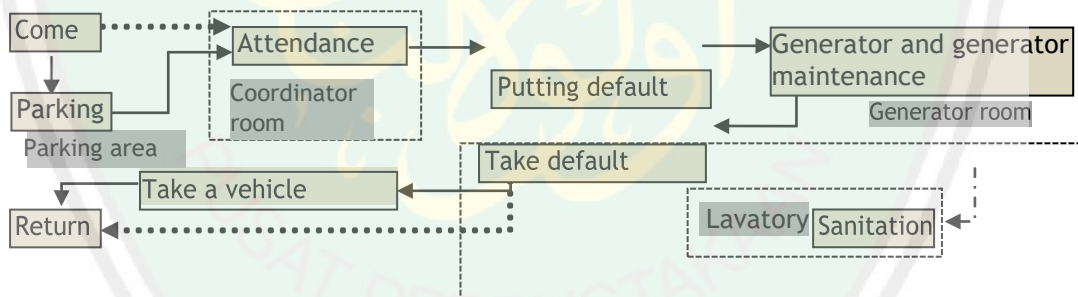
E. Parking Officer (Administrative Director Structure)



F. Cafeteria Staff (Administrative Director Structure)



G. Generator Technician (Structure of Administration Director)



4.2.3 Space Relations and Organizations

Relationship between Building Space Management

Table 4.5 House of Representatives Speakers

Parking	
Lobby	
Reception	
R. Reception (absenteeism)	
Speaker of the House of Representatives Office	
R. Secretary	
Toilet (For R. Speaker)	
1st Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives Office	
R. Secretary	
Toilet (For R. 1st Deputy Speaker)	
2nd Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives Office	
R. Secretary	
Toilet (For R. 2nd Deputy Speaker)	
R. Staff in the Protocol Division	
R. International Relations Officer	
R. Head of Division of International Relations, Protocol and Security	
R. Employees of the Information and Communication Technology Division	
R. Head of Information Technology Division and Communication	
Lavatory	

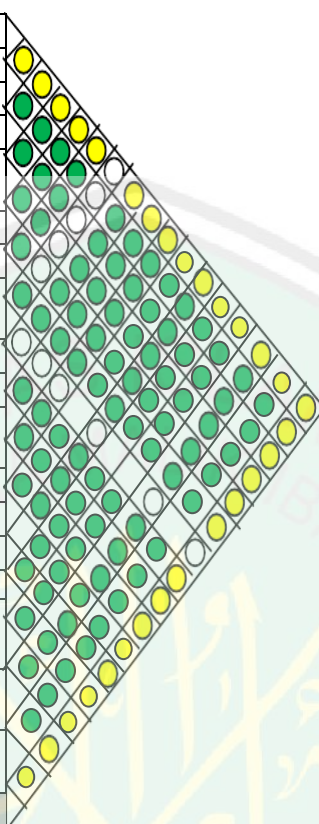


Table 4.6 General Secretary

Parking	
Lobby	
Reception	
R. Reception (absenteeism)	
R. Secretary	
R. Secretary General	
Toilet (For R. Secretary General)	
R. Security Sector Officer	
Locker Security officer	
R. Staff in the Protocol Division	
R. International Relations Officer	
R. Head of Division of International Relations, Protocol and Security	
R. Employees of the Information and Communication Technology Division	
R. Head of Information Technology Division and Communication	
Lavatory	

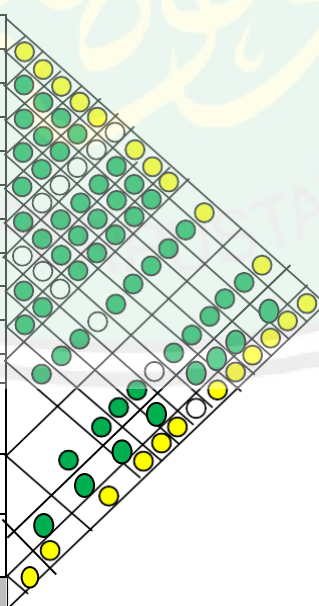


Table 4.7 Parliamentary Office Building

Lobby	
Information Room	
Waiting Room	
Security Room	
Photocopying / Printing	
Cafeteria	
Media facilities Room	
Lavatory	
Parliamentary president's office	
Toilet (in the office president)	
Secretary Room and expert staff	
Offices of Parliament Members	
Secretary and expert staff (Parliament)	
Lavatory	
Fraction Room	
commission Rooms	
Lavatory	

Table 4.8 Macro Parliament Building

Public parking	
security post	
Parking	
VIP parking	
Lobby	
Security Room	
Acceptance Room	
Information Room	
VIP guest	
Lavatory (in VIP guest room)	
Waiting Room	
Plenary of House of Representatives (A)	
Lavatory A	
Plenary of Upper House (B)	
Lavatory B	
State institutions Roo	
Parties Rooms	
Diplomat Room	
Government Room	
Public Room	
Press Media	
control Room	
Documentation Room	
Gallery	
Library	
References Room	
Archive Room	
Toilets	

Close	●	Far	●
Not close but easy to access	●	Cannot be accessed	○

4.2.4.1 QUANTITIVE

Table 4.9 QUANTITIVE

NO	DEPARTMENT	SPACE	FUNCTION	EQUEPMENT/FURNISHING	SIZE			
					USER CAPAC ITY	ROO M QUA NTIT Y	AREA (M2)	SUB TOTALARE A (M2)
1	EXTERIOR	ENTRENCE	ENTRENCE FROM THE MAIN ROAD	GATE, BOARD THAT CAN EASILY READ BY RIDERS PASSING				
		PARK	OUTDOOR PARK WITH ACCEESIBILITYF	TREES , LAMPS, TRUSH PIN				
		OPEN SPACE	OPEN SPACE THAT CAN GATHER THE PEOPLE TO SUPPORT OR PROTEST	SPACE LIMIT STEELS,				
2	UNDER GROUND FLOOR	SECURITY SPOST	SECURITY CHECK FOR THE SEFITY CHECKING CARS AND PUBLIC PEOPLE	CCTV, ANTI HIGH SPEED RAILERS, ACCESS CANTROLS , TICKET MACHINE	8	6	4 m ²	24 m ²
		PARKING	PARKING AREA FOR TRANSPORTATION	BOARD SIGNPOSTSAND LIMIT PARKING,	400	2		
		SECURITY ROOMS	TO REST THE SECURITY STAFF WHILE THEY ARE OFF THE WORK	BEDS, LOCKETS, TABLES,CHAIRS,	8	4	9 m ²	36 m ²
		UTILITY ROOM	UTILITY SERVICE ROOM FOR THE BUILDING	LAMPS, LOCKETS, WIRES, PIPES	4	2	12 m ²	24 m ²
		STORE	FURNITURE STORE	FURNITURE	4	2	25 m ²	50 m ²
3	PUBLIC ROOMS	LOBBY	ENTRENCE ROOM OF THE BUILDING AND TAKING INFORMATION FROM IT	LOCKETS, TABLES,CHAIRS, CCTV, COMPUTER	20	2	15 m ²	
		ACCEPTION ROOM	TO MAKE SURE FOR THE USERS TO ATTENDANCE AND WORKING TIME	FINGERPRINT, COMPUTER	2	2	2 m ²	4 m ²
		WAITING ROOM	WAITING ROOM FOR THE VISITORS AND TO RELAX	CHAIRS, SOFAS, TABLES, CCTV	60	6	25 m ²	150 m ²
		PUBLIC ROOM	TO WORK FOR THE PEOPLE PEOPLE WHO NEED FACILITIES FROM THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT	TAPLES, CHAIRS, PROJECTOR, CCTV	40	4	16 m ²	64 m ²
		PRESS MEDIA	GATHERING SPACE FOR MEDIA AND THE MEMPERS OF PARLIAMENT	TABLES, CHAIRS, ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS CAMERAS. CTTV	30	2	48 m ²	96 m ²
		GELLARY	GELLARY ROOM TO SHOW HISTORY OF THE PARLIAMENT	FRAME PICTURS, MOCK UPS. GLASSES, CCTV	20	2	32 m ²	64 m ²
		LIBRARY	LIBRARY ROOM THAT PEOPLE AND THE MEMPERS CAN READ FROM THE BOOKS, AND TAKE FROM IT REFERNCES	BOOK SHELFs, CHAIRS, TABLES, COMPUTERS, CCTV	40	2	64 m ²	128 m ²
		CAFFETERIA	EATING AREA FOR THE MEMPERS OF PARLIAMENT	TABLES, CHAIRS, VASSEL	40	2	32 m ²	64 m ²
		TOILET	FOR USING WATER AND WC	URINOIR, KLOSET, WATER, MIRROR	60	6	25 m ²	150 m ²
		MUSHOLLA	PRAYING ROOM	CARPET, CLOCK, FAN	40	2	25 m ²	50 m ²
4	MEETING ROOMS	STAFF OFFICES	WORKING SPACE FOR THE STAFF THAT WORKONG WITH THE MEMPERS	CHAIRS, TABLES, LOCKETS, PRINERS, COMPUTERS	45	15	9 m ²	135 m ²
		REVERENCE ROOM	REFERENCE ROOM THE MEMPERS OF PARLIAMENT	BOOK SHELFs, CHAIRS, TABLES, COMPUTERS, CCTV	20	4	25 m ²	100 m ²

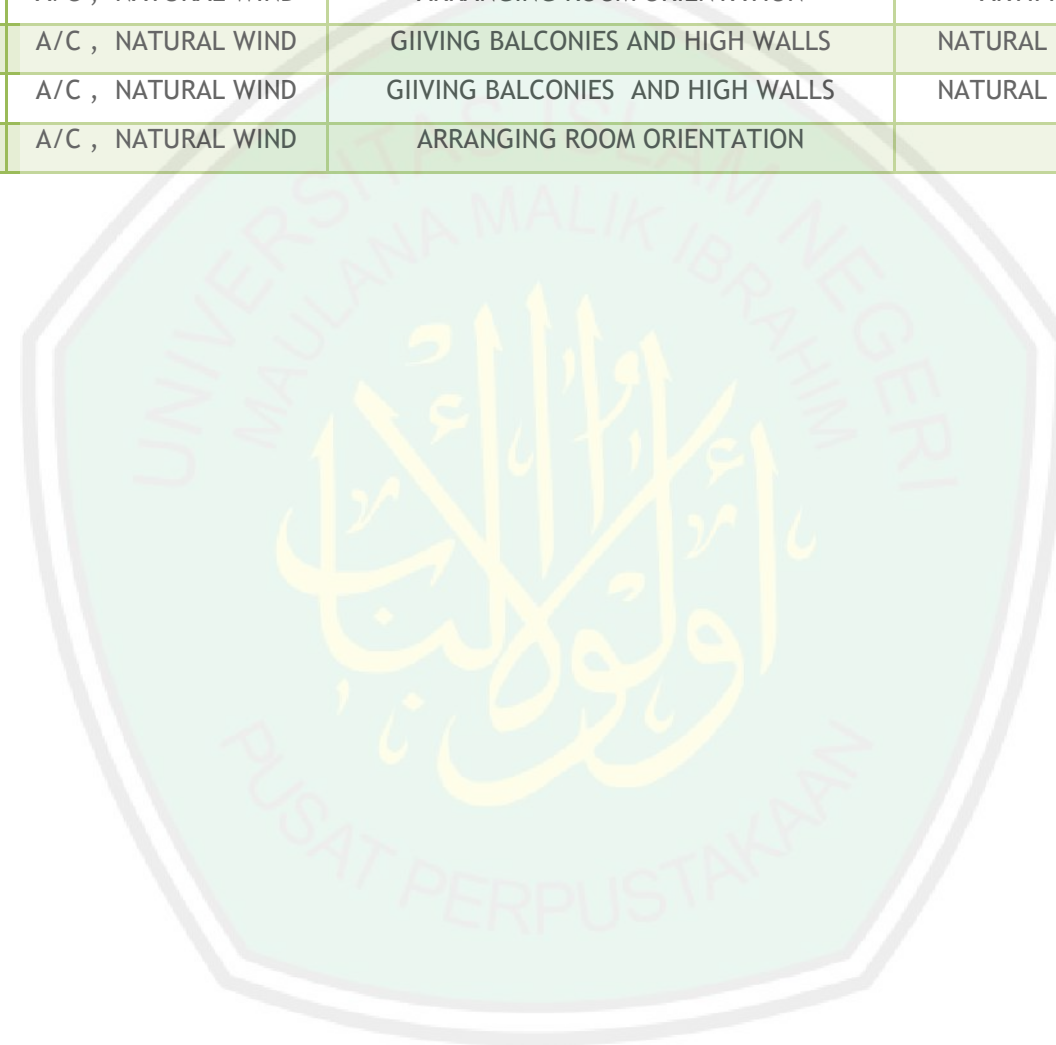
			TAKE FROM IT THE REFERNCES					
		PARTIES ROOMS	SPACE THE PARTIES GATHER TO DISCUSS WITH THE MEMBERS	CHAIRS, TABLES, LOCKETS, PRINTNERS, COMPUTERS, SOFAS	15	3	40 m ²	120 m ²
		MEETING HALLS	MEATING AREAS FOR THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT	CHAIRS. TABLES. PROJECTORS,	300	10	40 m ²	400 m ²
5	COMMITTEE OFFICES	ADMIN AND FINANCE DEPARTMENT	SAPCE THAT THE COMMITTEE GATHER AND WORK ON IT	CHAIRS. TABLES. PROJECTORS, FAN, PRINERS, SOFAS, CCTV	15	1	40 m ²	40 m ²
		HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT	SAPCE THAT THE COMMITTEE GATHER AND WORK ON IT	CHAIRS. TABLES. PROJECTORS, FAN, PRINERS, SOFAS, CCTV	10	1	32 m ²	32 m ²
		COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS D	SAPCE THAT THE COMMITTEE GATHER AND WORK ON IT	CHAIRS. TABLES. PROJECTORS, FAN, PRINERS, SOFAS, CCTV	15	1	40 m ²	40 m ²
		PROTOCOL AND SECURITY DEPARTMENT	SAPCE THAT THE COMMITTEE GATHER AND WORK ON IT	CHAIRS. TABLES. PROJECTORS, FAN, PRINERS, SOFAS, CCTV	20	1	40 m ²	40 m ²
		ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY DEPARTMENT	SAPCE THAT THE COMMITTEE GATHER AND WORK ON IT	CHAIRS. TABLES. PROJECTORS, FAN, PRINERS, SOFAS, CCTV	10	1	32 m ²	32 m ²
		MANSARD, PLENARY AND COMMITTEES	SAPCE THAT THE COMMITTEE GATHER AND WORK ON IT	CHAIRS. TABLES. PROJECTORS, FAN, PRINERS, SOFAS, CCTV	15	1	40 m ²	40 m ²
		PLANNING AND REGIONAL COORDINATION D	SAPCE THAT THE COMMITTEE GATHER AND WORK ON IT	CHAIRS. TABLES. PROJECTORS, FAN, PRINERS, SOFAS, CCTV	20	1	40 m ²	40 m ²
		INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT	SAPCE THAT THE COMMITTEE GATHER AND WORK ON IT	CHAIRS. TABLES. PROJECTORS, FAN, PRINERS, SOFAS, CCTV	15	1	40 m ²	40 m ²
		UPPER HOUSE LEADERS	UPPER HOUSE LEADERS OFFICES	CHAIRS, SOFAS, TABLES, COMPUTERS, PRINERS, FAN, LOCKETS, BOOK SHELFs, GUEST SEATINGS	3	3	40 m ²	120 m ²
		LOWER HOUSE LEADERS	LOWER HOUSE LEADERS OFFICES	CHAIRS, SOFAS, TABLES, COMPUTERS, PRINERS, FAN, LOCKETS, BOOK SHELFs, GUEST SEATINGS	3	3	40 m ²	120 m ²
		GUEST ROOMS	MEETING ROOM WITH THE GUEST	CHAIRS, SOFAS, TABLES, COMPUTERS, BOOK SHELFs,	40	4	40 m ²	160 m ²
		GOVERMENT OFFICCES	COONECTING SPACE OF GOVERNVENT AND PARLIAMENT	CHAIRS, SOFAS, TABLES, COMPUTERS, PRINERS, FAN, LOCKETS, BOOK SHELFs	6	1	16 m ²	16 m ²
		STATE INSTITUTIONS	STATE INSTITUTIONS WHO PROTECTS THE LAW AND ADVICES THE PARLIAMENT	CHAIRS, TABLES, COMPUTERS, PRINERS, FAN, LOCKETS, BOOK SHELFs	6	1	16 m ²	16 m ²
	PLENARIES	PLENARY A	MEETING AREA FOR THE MEMBERS OF LOWER HOUSE	CHAIRS, TABLES MICROPHONES, PRESENTING TAPLE, FANS, LAMPS, CCTV	400	1	1600 m ²	1600 m ²
		PLENARY B	MEETING AREA FOR THE MEMBERS OF UPPER HOUSE	CHAIRS, TABLES MICROPHONES, PRESENTING TAPLE, FANS, LAMPS, CCTV	100	1	250 m ²	250 m ²
		WAITING ROOM	WAITING ROOM FOR THE VISITORS AND TO RELAX AND TO WAIT TO ENTER THE PLENARY	CHAIRS, SOFAS, TABLES, CCTV	40	2	40 m ²	40 m ²

4.2.4.2 QUALITATIVE

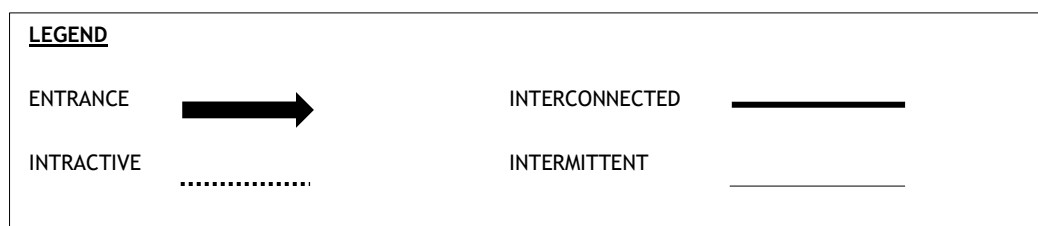
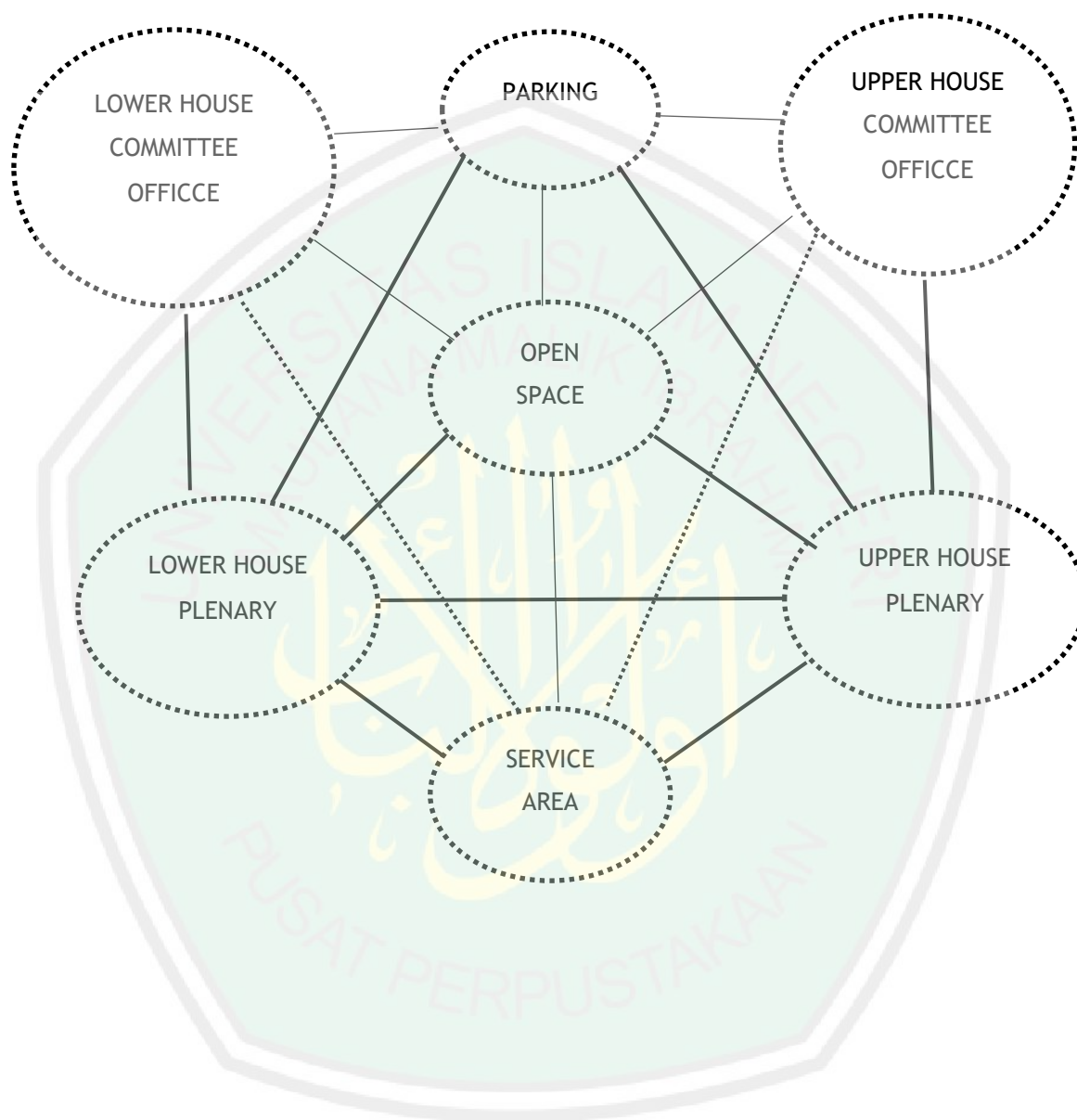
Table 4.10 QUALITATIVE

NO	DEPATMENT	SPACE	THERMAL	ACOUSTIC	LIGHTING	SECURITY / SAFETY
1	EXTERIOR	ENTRENCE	NATURAL WIND	USING PLANTS ARROUND THE GATE	NATURAL LIGHTING	CCTV/ SECURITY POST
		PARK	NATURAL WIND	USING PLANTS FENCE FOR THE SIDES	NATURAL LIGHTING	CCTV/ SAFE FURNITURE
		OPEN SPACE	NATURAL WIND	USING PLANTS FENCE FOR THE SIDES	NATURAL LIGHTING	CCTV/ SECURITY METALS
2	UNDER GROUND FLOOR	SECURITY SPOST	A/C , NATURAL WIND	USING THICK WALL TO MINIMIZE THE NOISE	NATURAL LIGHTING, USING LAMPS	CCTV/ FIRE SYSTEM
		PARKING	NATURAL WIND	USING THICK WALL TO MINIMIZE THE NOISE	NATURAL LIGHTING, USING LAMPS	CCTV / FIRE SYSTEM
		SECURITY ROOMS	A/C , NATURAL WIND	USING THICK WALL TO MINIMIZE THE NOISE	NATURAL LIGHTING, USING LAMPS	
		UTILITY ROOM	A/C , NATURAL WIND	USING THICK WALL TO MINIMIZE THE NOISE	NATURAL LIGHTING, USING LAMPS	FIRE SYSTEM
		STORE	A/C , NATURAL WIND	Using Glasses	NATURAL LIGHTING, USING LAMPS	CCTV / FIRE SYSTEM
3	PUBLIC ROOMS	LOBBY	A/C , NATURAL WIND	Open Space	NATURAL LIGHTING, ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING	CCTV / FIRE SYSTEM
		ACCEPTION ROOM	A/C , NATURAL WIND	Using Glasses	ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	CCTV
		WAITING ROOM	A/C , NATURAL WIND	Using Glasses	ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	CCTV / SAFE FURNITURE
		PUBLIC ROOM	A/C , NATURAL WIND	ARRANGING ROOM ORIENTATION	ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	CCTV / SAFE FURNITURE
		PRESS MEDIA	A/C , NATURAL WIND	ARRANGING ROOM ORIENTATION	ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	CCTV / FIRE SYSTEM
		GELLARY	A/C , NATURAL WIND	Using Glasses	ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	CCTV / FIRE SYSTEM
		LIBRARY	A/C , NATURAL WIND	ARRANGING ROOM ORIENTATION	ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	CCTV / SAFE FURNITURE
		CAFFETERIA	A/C , NATURAL WIND	Open Space	ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	CCTV / FIRE SYSTEM
		TOILET	A/C , NATURAL WIND	GIVING CERAMICSWALL	ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	
		MUSHOLLA	AC	Using Glasses	ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	
4	MEETING ROOMS	STAFF OFFICES	A/C , NATURAL WIND	Using Glasses	ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	CCTV / SAFE FURNITURE
		WAITING ROOM	A/C , NATURAL WIND	Using Glasses	ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	CCTV / SAFE FURNITURE
		REVERENCE ROOM	A/C , NATURAL WIND	ARRANGING ROOM ORIENTATION	ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	CCTV / SAFE FURNITURE
		PARTIES ROOMS	A/C , NATURAL WIND	ARRANGING ROOM ORIENTATION	ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	CCTV / SAFE FURNITURE
		MEATING HALLS	A/C , NATURAL WIND	ARRANGING ROOM ORIENTATION	NATURAL LIGHTING, ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING	CCTV / SAFE FURNITURE
		TOILET	A/C , NATURAL WIND	GIVING CERAMICSWALL	ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	
5	COMMITTEE OFFICES	STAFF OFFICES	A/C , NATURAL WIND	Using Glasses	ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	CCTV
		ADMIN AND FINANCE D	A/C , NATURAL WIND	ARRANGING ROOM ORIENTATION	NATURAL LIGHTING, ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING	CCTV / FIRE SYSTEM
		HUMAN RESOURCE D	A/C , NATURAL WIND	ARRANGING ROOM ORIENTATION	NATURAL LIGHTING, ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING	CCTV / FIRE SYSTEM
		COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS D	A/C , NATURAL WIND	ARRANGING ROOM ORIENTATION	NATURAL LIGHTING, ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING	CCTV / FIRE SYSTEM
		PROTOCOL AND SECURITY D	A/C , NATURAL WIND	ARRANGING ROOM ORIENTATION	NATURAL LIGHTING, ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING	CCTV / FIRE SYSTEM
		ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY D	A/C , NATURAL WIND	ARRANGING ROOM ORIENTATION	NATURAL LIGHTING, ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING	CCTV / FIRE SYSTEM
		MANSARD, PLENARY AND COMMITTEES	A/C , NATURAL WIND	ARRANGING ROOM ORIENTATION	NATURAL LIGHTING, ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING	CCTV / FIRE SYSTEM
		PLANNING AND REGIONAL COORDINATION DEPARTMENT	A/C , NATURAL WIND	ARRANGING ROOM ORIENTATION	NATURAL LIGHTING, ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING	CCTV / FIRE SYSTEM

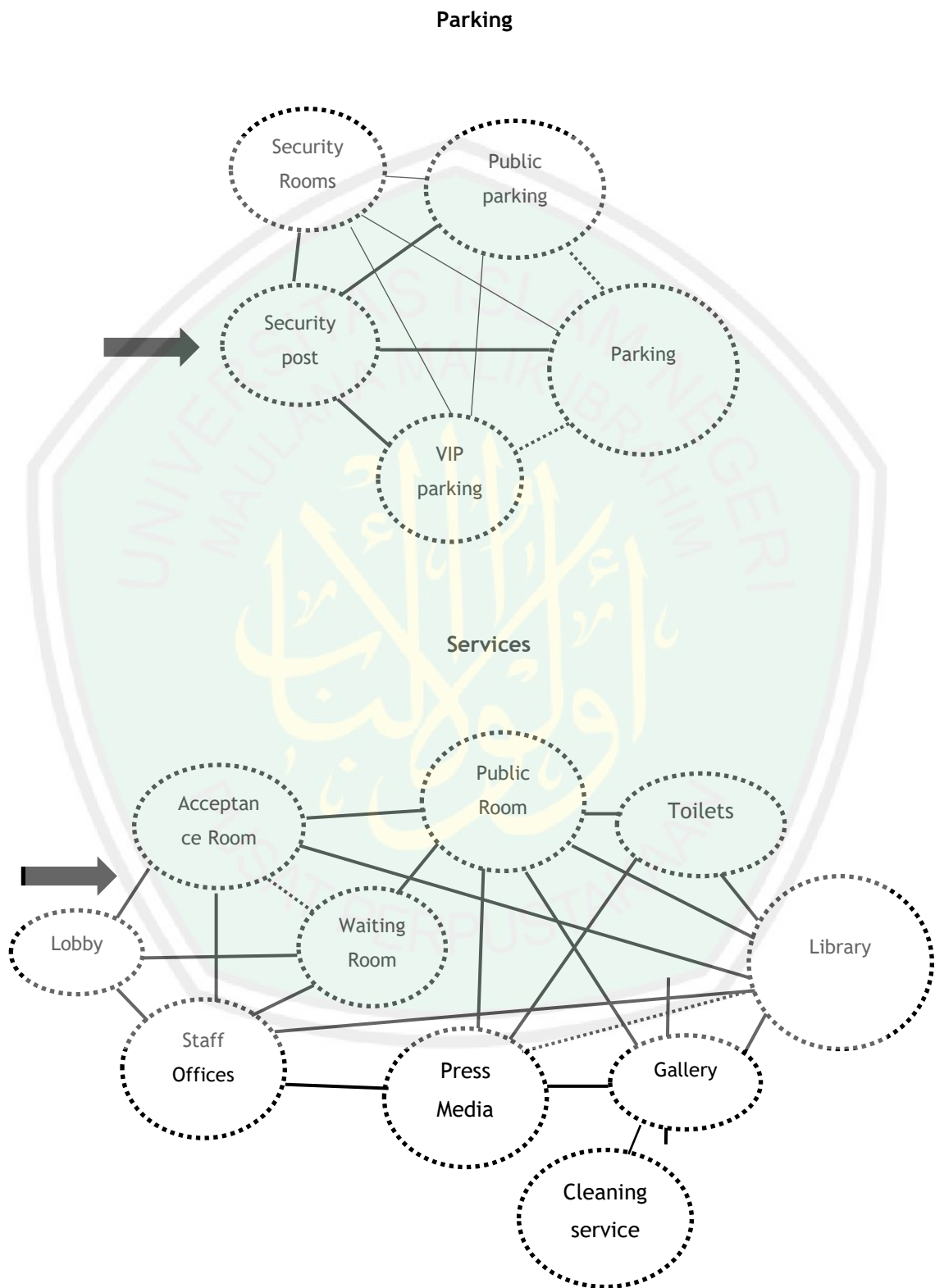
		INFORMATIONTECHNOLOGIES AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT	A/C , NATURAL WIND	ARRANGING ROOM ORIENTATION	NATURAL LIGHTING, ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING	CCTV / FIRE SYSTEM
6	HOUSE LEADERS	SECRETARY OFFICES	A/C , NATURAL WIND	Using Glasses	ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	CCTV
		WAITING ROOM	A/C , NATURAL WIND	Using Glasses	ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	CCTV / SAFE FURNITURE
		UPPER HOUSE LEADERS	A/C , NATURAL WIND	ARRANGING ROOM ORIENTATION	NATURAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	CCTV / SAFE FURNITURE
		LOWER HOUSE LEADERS	A/C , NATURAL WIND	ARRANGING ROOM ORIENTATION	NATURAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	CCTV / SAFE FURNITURE
		GUEST ROOMS	A/C , NATURAL WIND	ARRANGING ROOM ORIENTATION	NATURAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	CCTV / SAFE FURNITURE
		GOVERMENT OFFICCES	A/C , NATURAL WIND	ARRANGING ROOM ORIENTATION	ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	CCTV / SAFE FURNITURE
		STATE INSTITUTIONS	A/C , NATURAL WIND	ARRANGING ROOM ORIENTATION	ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING USING LAMPS	CCTV / SAFE FURNITURE
7	PLENARIES	PLENARY A	A/C , NATURAL WIND	GIIVING BALCONIES AND HIGH WALLS	NATURAL LIGHTING, ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING	CCTV/SAFE FURNITURE
		PLENARY B	A/C , NATURAL WIND	GIIVING BALCONIES AND HIGH WALLS	NATURAL LIGHTING, ARTIFITIAL LIGHTING	CCTV / SAFE FURNITURE
		WAITING ROOM	A/C , NATURAL WIND	ARRANGING ROOM ORIENTATION	NATURAL LIGHTING	CCTV / SAFE FURNITURE



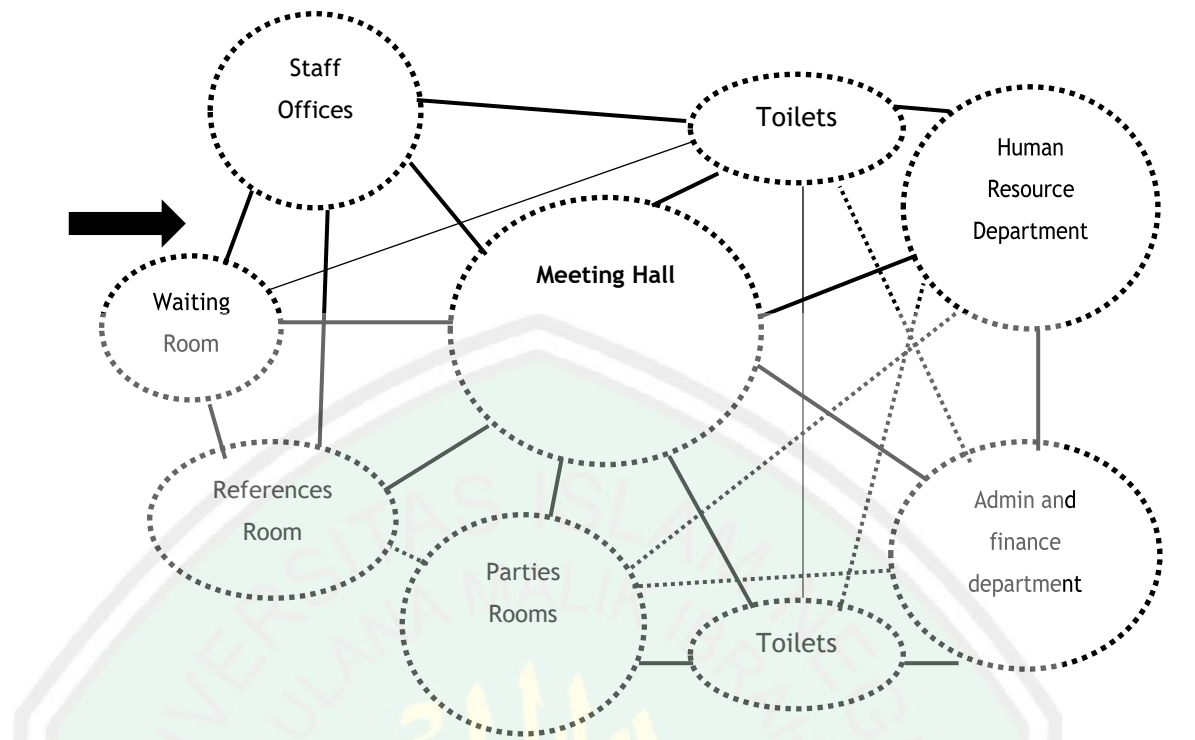
4.2.5 Macro Bubble Relationship



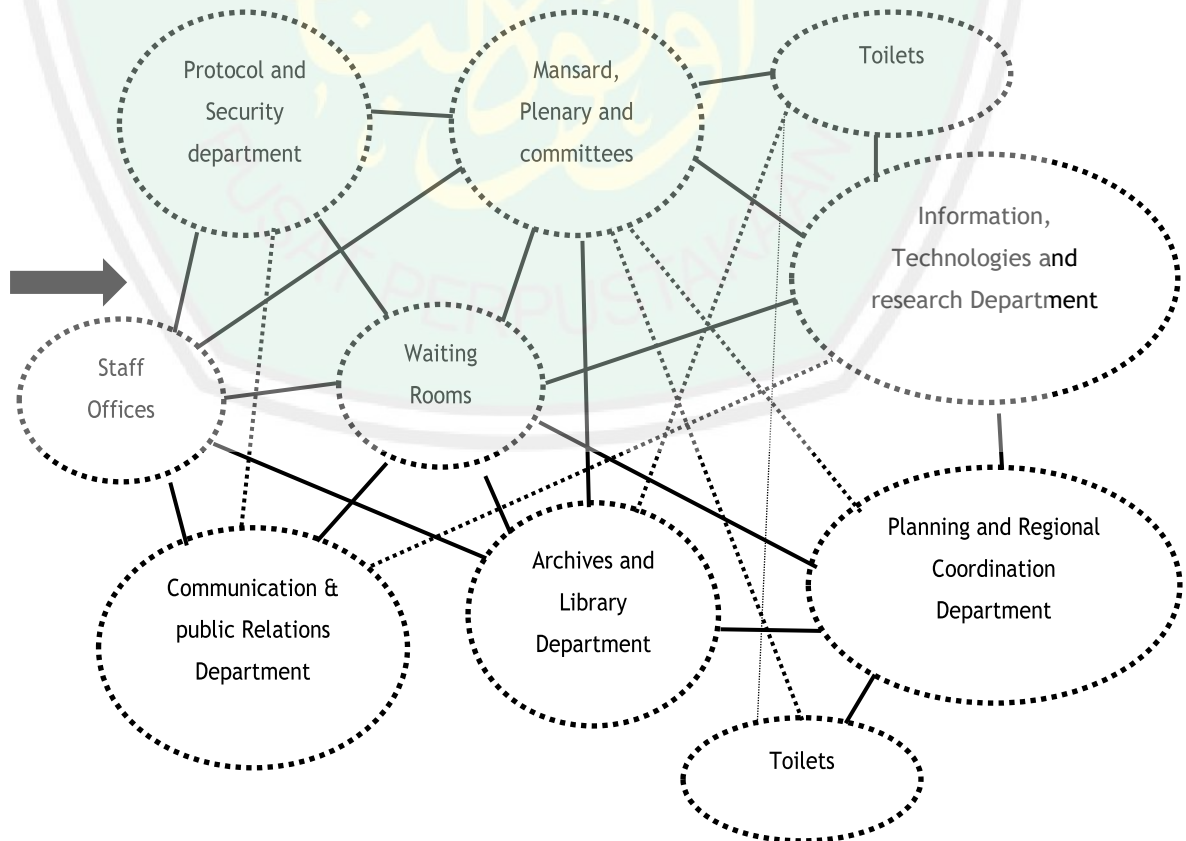
4.2.6 Micro Bubble Relationship

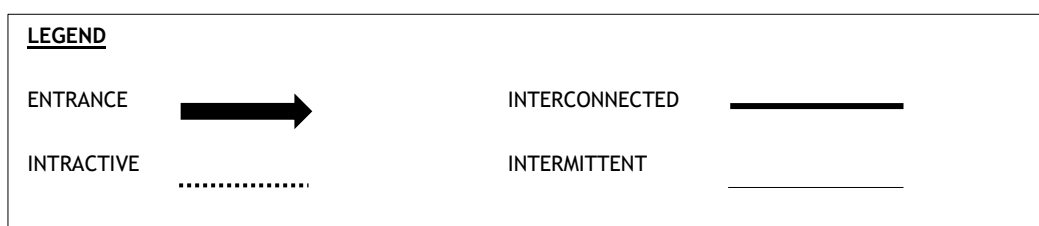
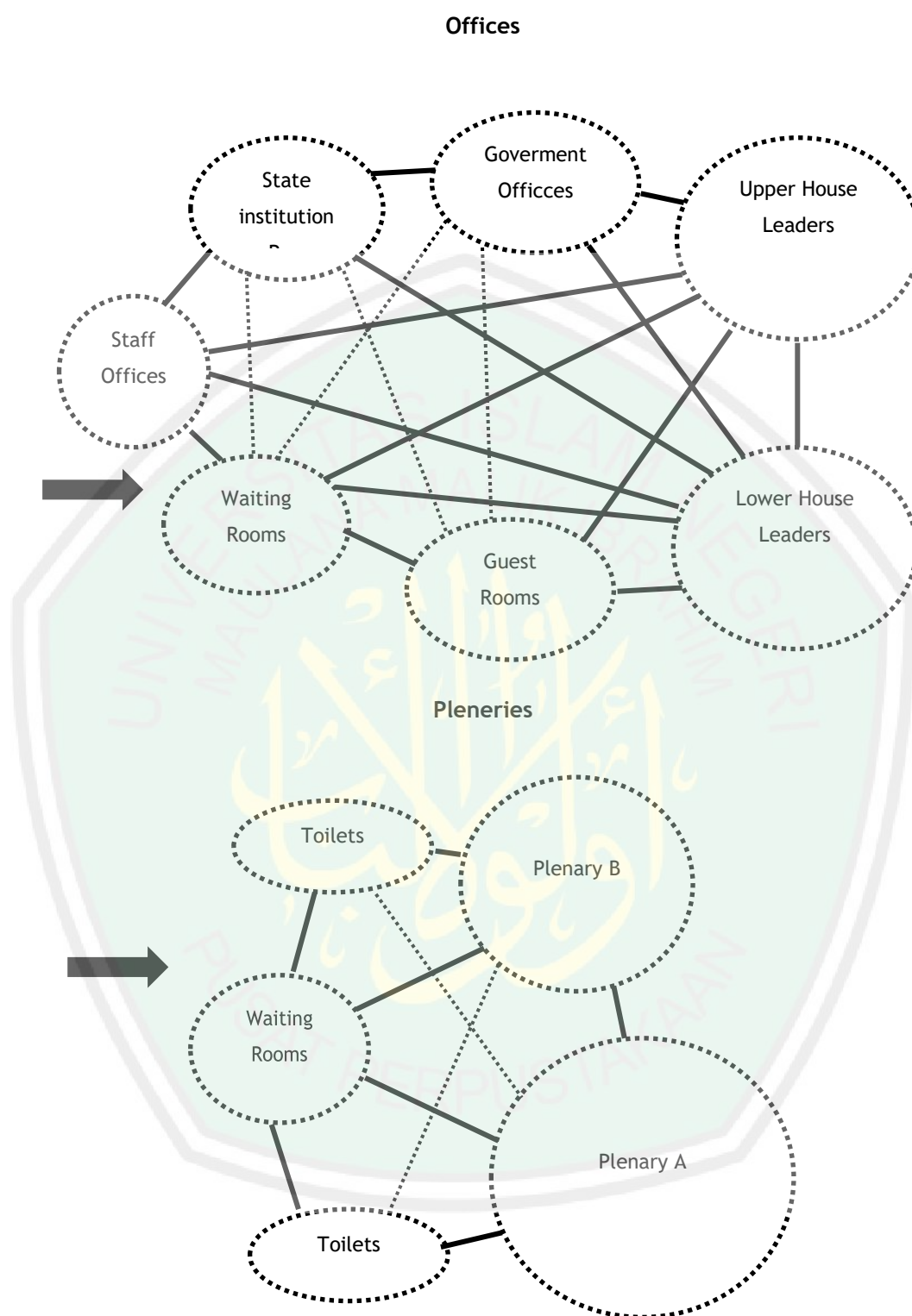


Meetings

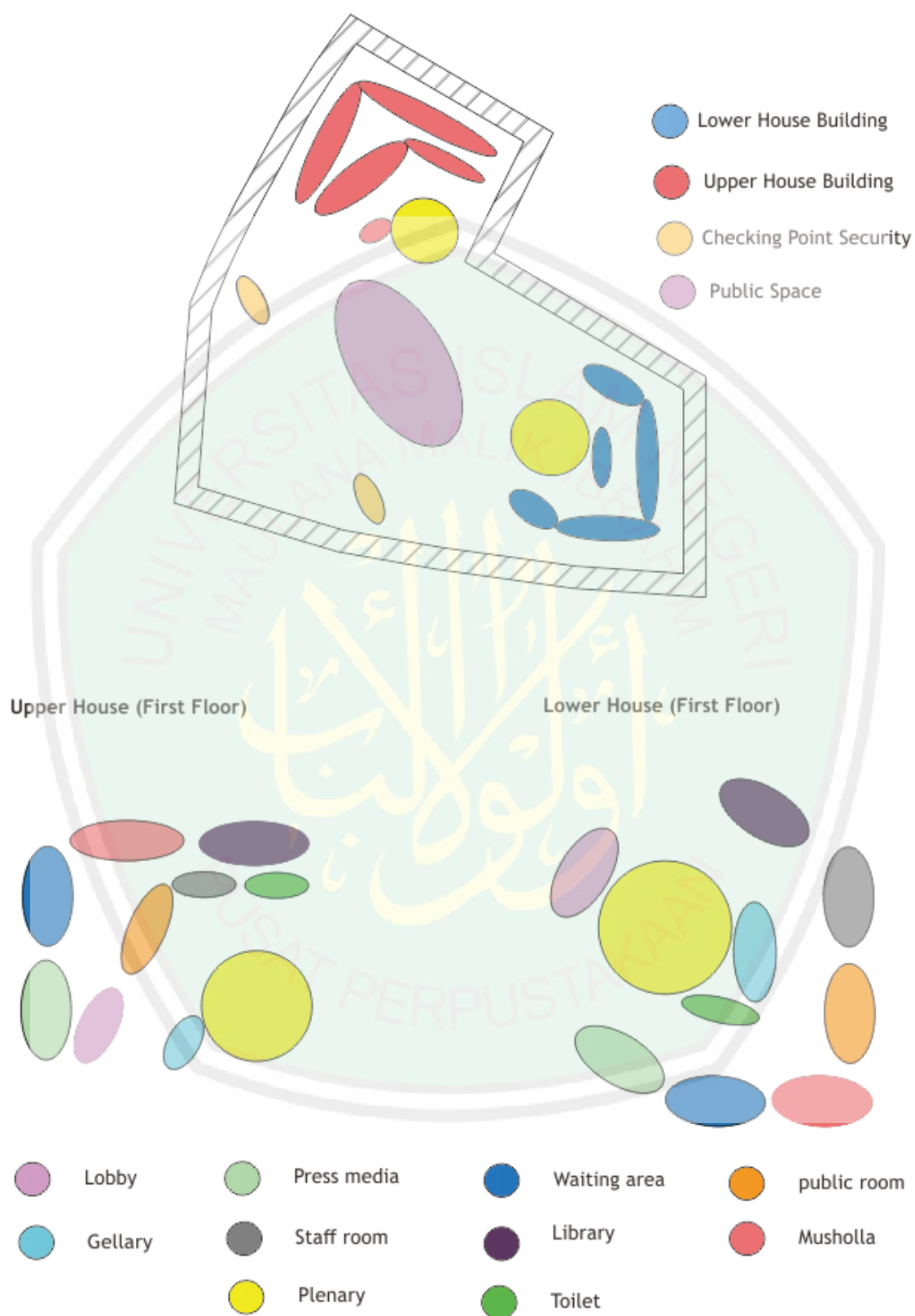


Committees



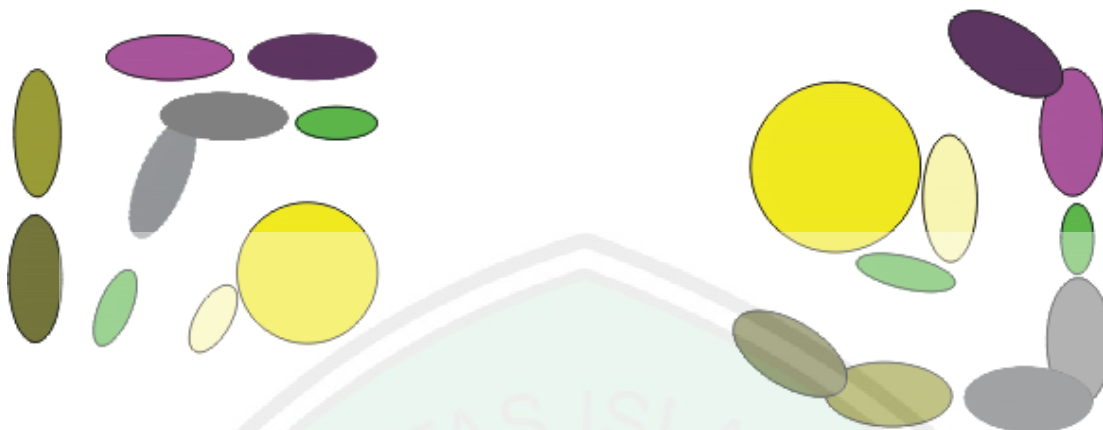


4.2.7. Space organization On Site



Upper House (Second Floor)

Lower House (Second Floor)



Mansard, Plenary Committees

Admin, Finance Committees

Protocol, Security Committees

Plenary

Plenary Staff Room

Toilet

Upper House (Third Floor)

Lower House (Third Floor)



State Institution Office

Party Rooms

Government Office

Meeting Area

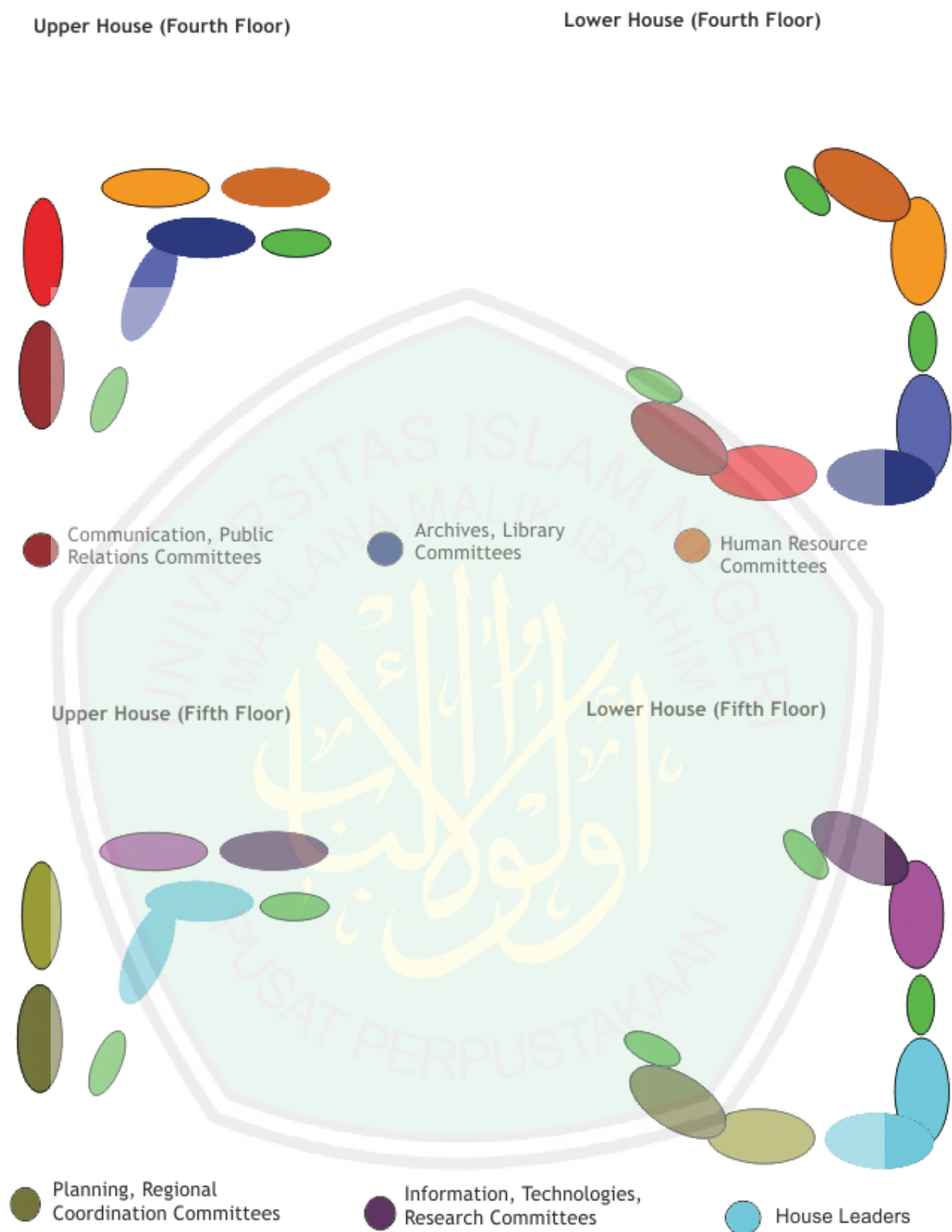
Representative States

Library

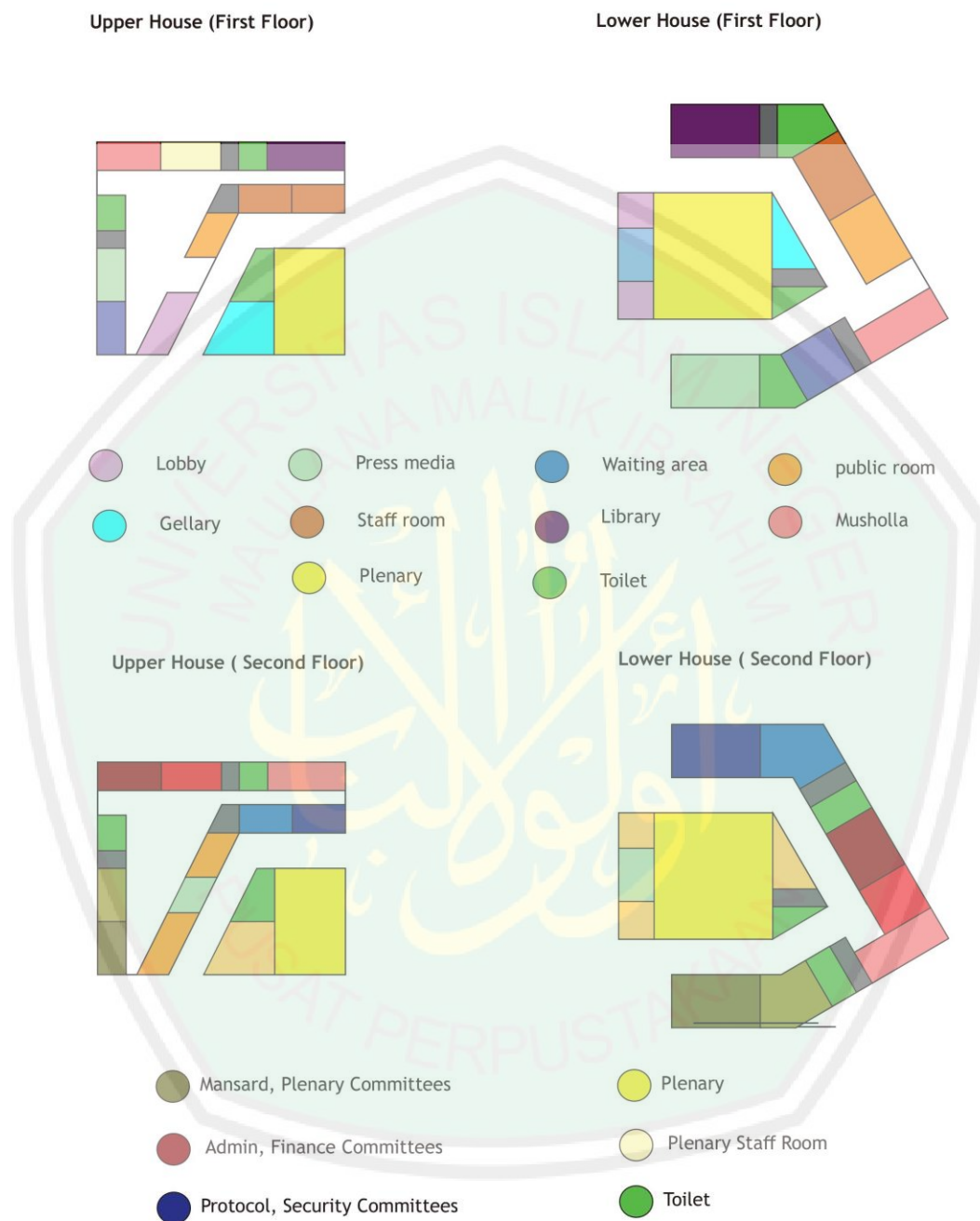
Plenary

Plenary Staff Room

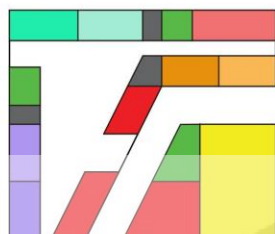
Toilet



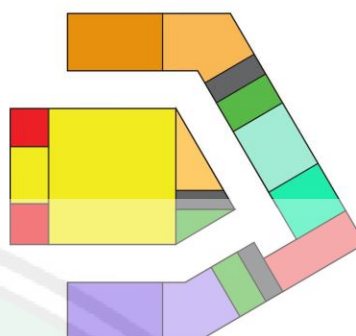
4.2.8. Block Plan



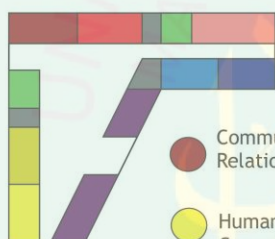
Upper House (Third Floor)



Lower House (Third Floor)



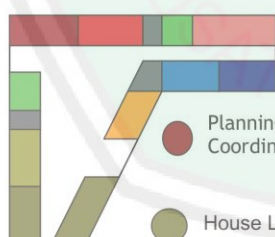
Upper House (Fourth Floor)



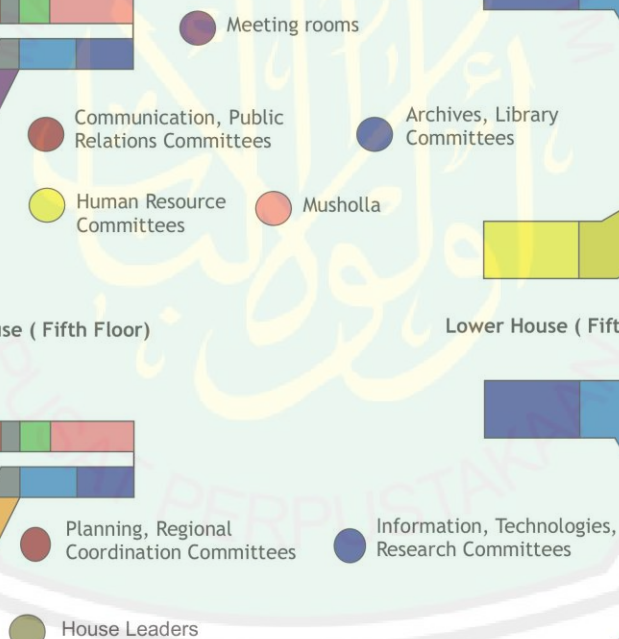
Lower House (Fourth Floor)



Upper House (Fifth Floor)



Lower House (Fifth Floor)



4.3. Existing Data Site

Based on the issue i described in the previous chapter, the Design of the Parliament Building in Somalia is located in the Jamal Abdul Nazir Street, Xamar Jajab region, Mogadisho City, Somalia. Data existing on the site aims to explain the physical conditions on the site, conditions of environmental needs, site boundaries, surrounding conditions and culture, as well as disadvantages and advantages on the site. This can be used as a basis in analyzing the site for a design.

4.3.1. Description Of Site Location



The site location of the project is located precisely at the southern of Mogadisho city in Jamal Abdul Nazir Street, Xamar Jajab region, which is the existing parliament in the current time.

4.3.2. Site Conditions

Site conditions will be more clear in explaining the conditions on the site. From the physical data of the site that discusses climate, the environmental needs that will explain the size of the road around the site, the surrounding environment, topography and soil, and the condition of the utility on the site.

4.3.2.1. Physical Data

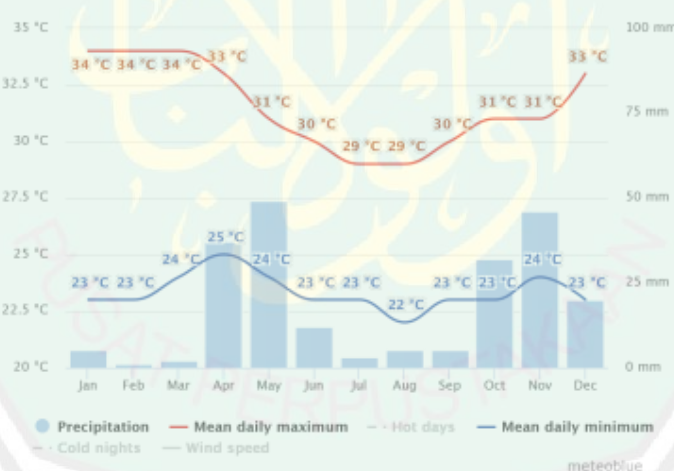


Site Form And Dimentions



Site limit is notified by the red line which it's total area is around 38,000.00 m² and the site can access in two main streets from the south and east of the site.

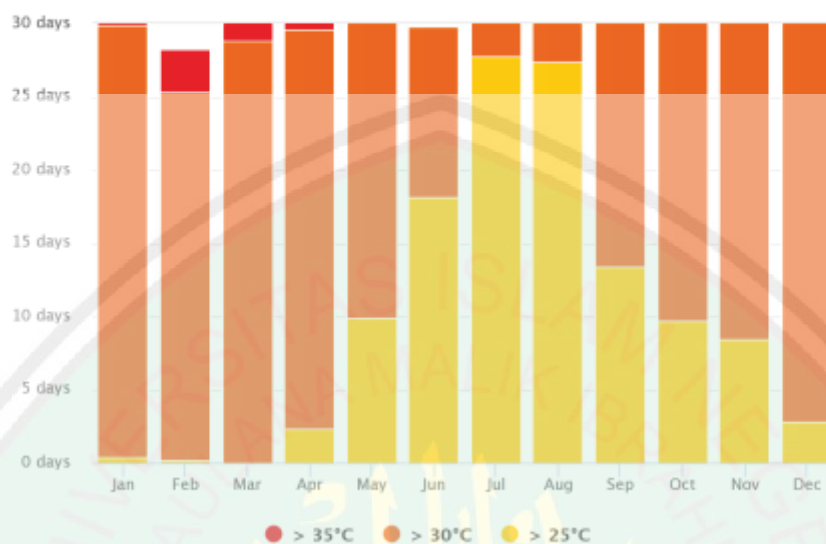
Average temperatures and precipitation



The "mean daily maximum" (solid red line) shows the maximum temperature of an average day for every month for Mogadishu. Likewise, "mean daily minimum" (solid blue line) shows the average minimum temperature. Hot days and cold nights (dashed red and blue lines) show the average of the hottest day and coldest night of each month of the last 30 years. For vacation planning, you can expect the mean temperatures, and be prepared for hotter and colder days. Wind speeds are not displayed per default, but can be enabled at the bottom of the graph.

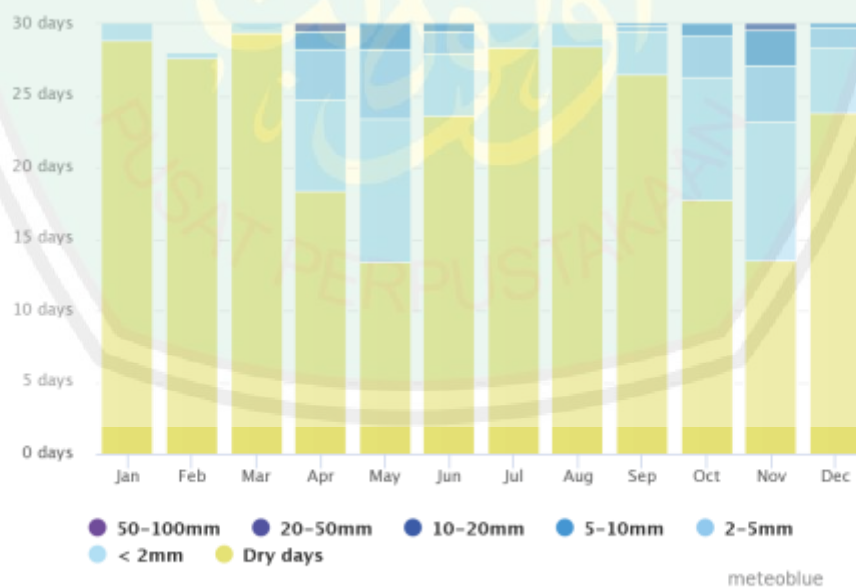
The precipitation chart is useful to plan for seasonal effects such as monsoon climate in India or wet season in Africa. Monthly precipitations above 150mm are mostly wet, below 30mm mostly dry. Note: Simulated precipitation amounts in tropical regions and complex terrain tend to be lower than local measurements.

Maximum temperatures



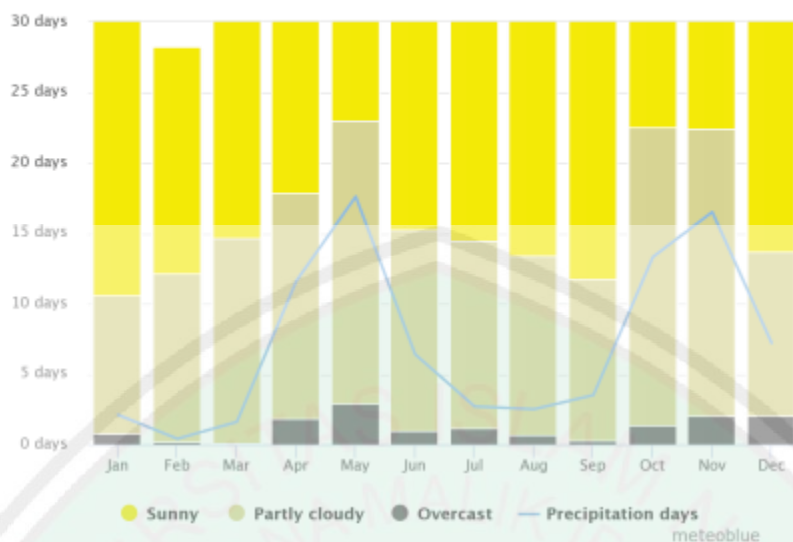
The maximum temperature diagram for Mogadishu displays how many days per month reach certain temperatures.

Precipitation amounts



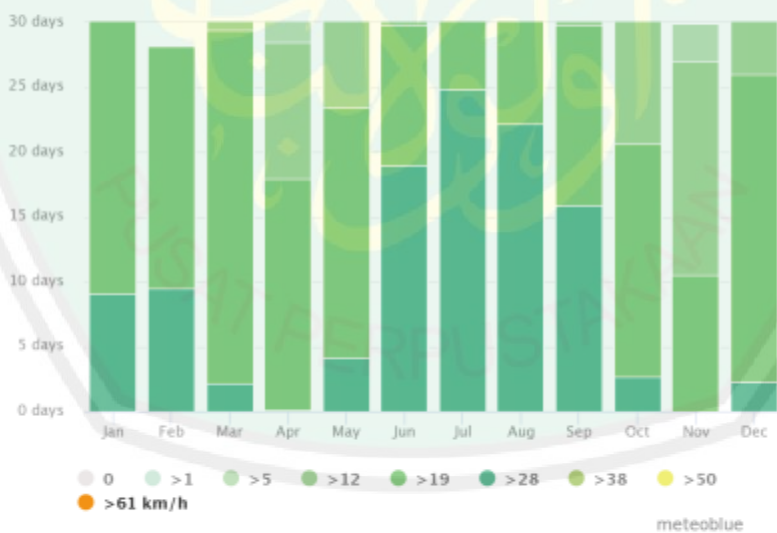
The precipitation diagram for Mogadishu shows on how many days per month, certain precipitation amounts are reached. In tropical and monsoon climates, the amounts may be underestimated.

Cloudy, sunny, and precipitation days



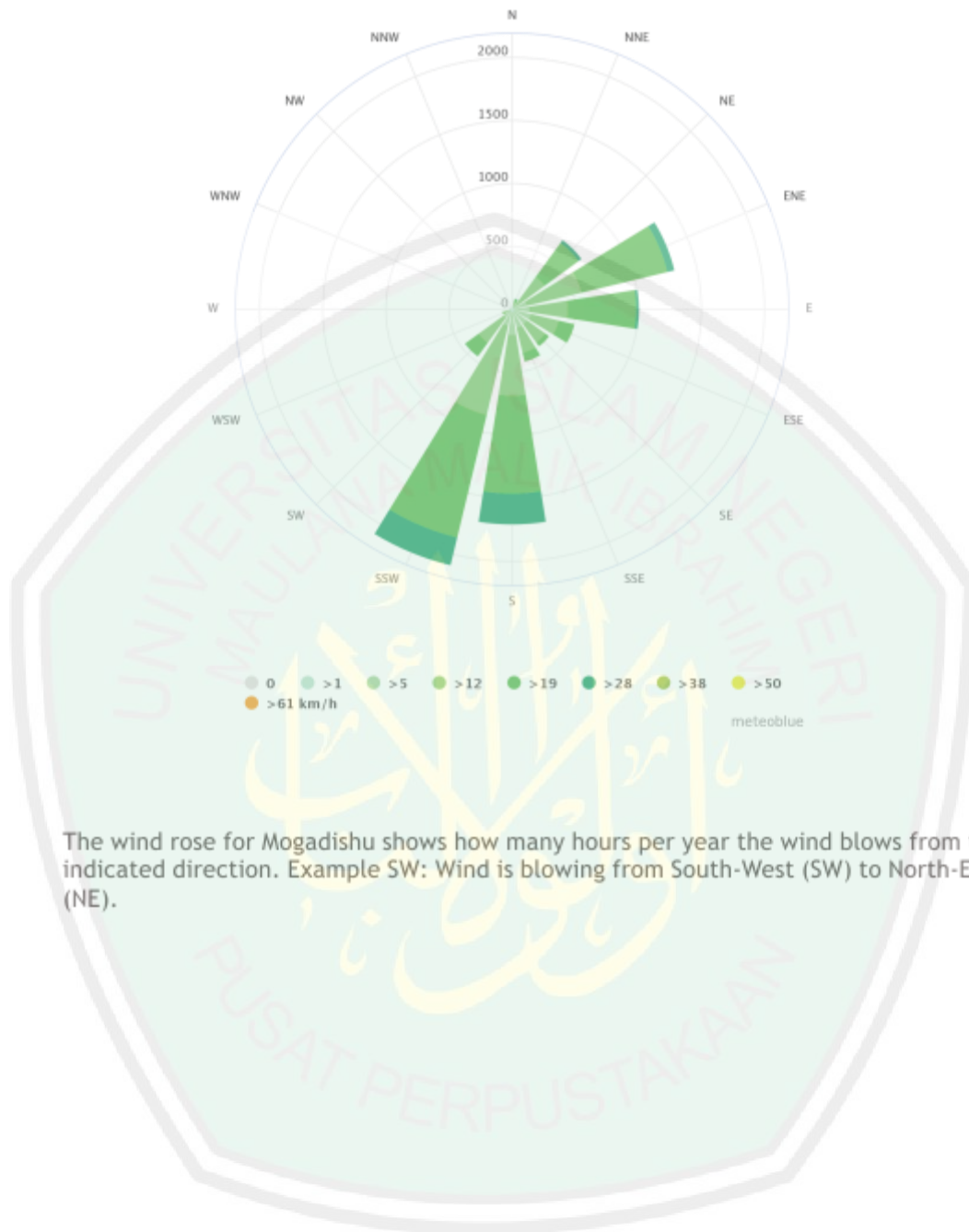
The graph shows the monthly number of sunny, partly cloudy, overcast and precipitation days. Days with less than 20% cloud cover are considered as sunny, with 20-80% cloud cover as partly cloudy and with more than 80% as overcast.

Wind speed



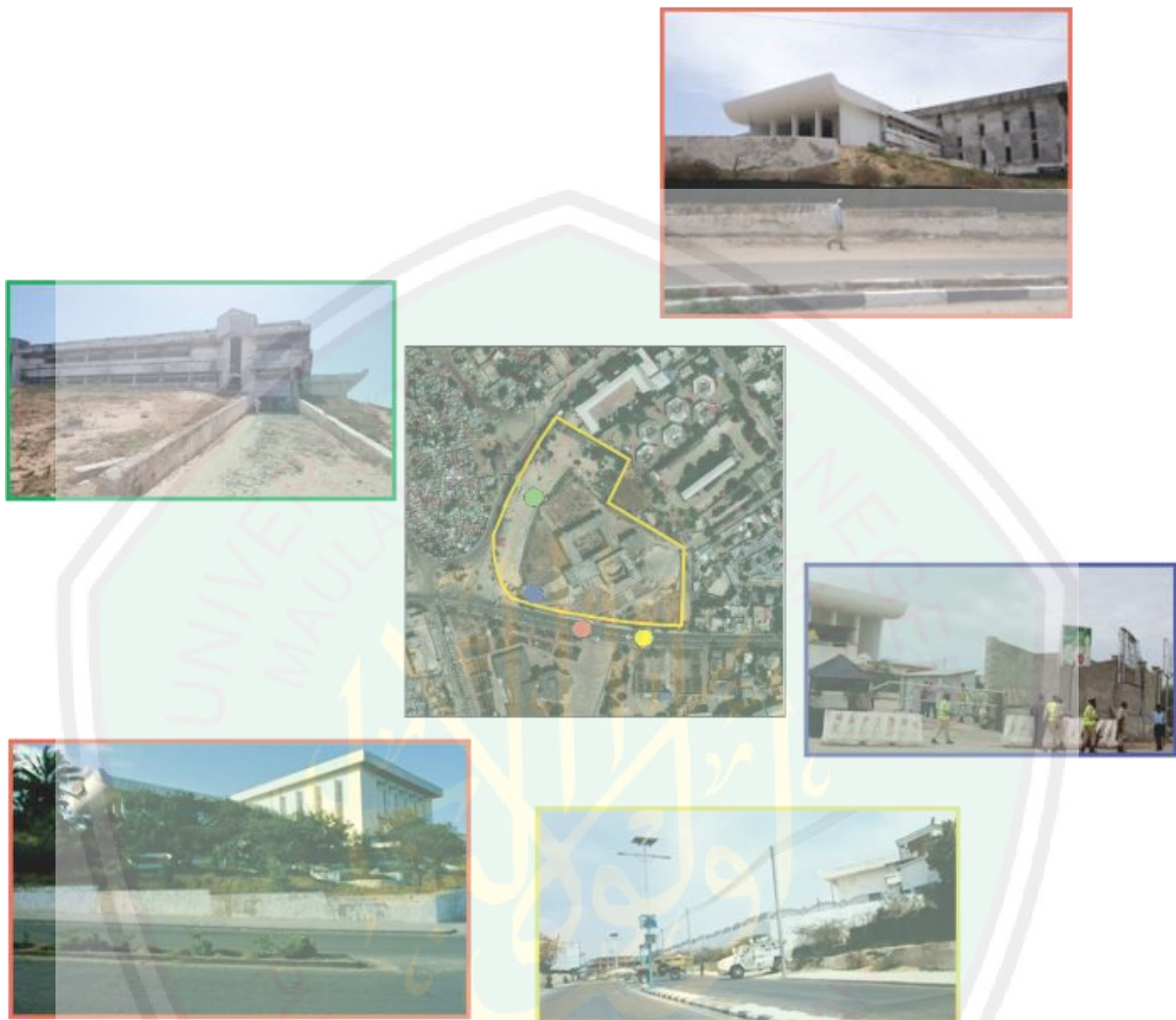
The diagram for Mogadishu shows the days per month, during which the wind reaches a certain speed. An interesting example is the Tibetan Plateau, where the monsoon creates steady strong winds from December to April, and calm winds from June to October.

Wind rose



4.3.3. Site Views Data

Topography



Buildings Surrounded to the Site

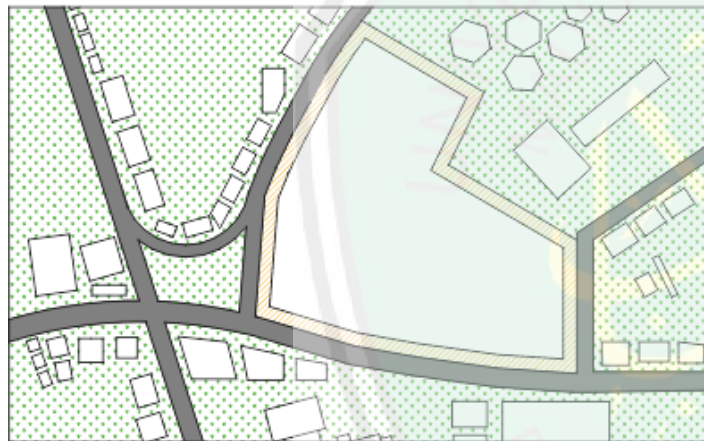


4.4. Site Analysis

4.4.1. Analysis of Site Limits, Forms, Dimensions

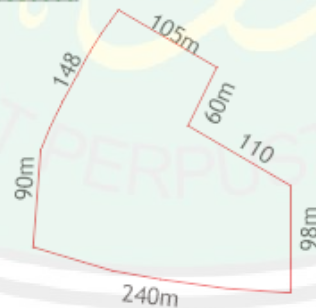
Site Location

The site is located in Jamal Abdinazir street, Xamar jajab region, Banadir province, Mogadishu, Somalia, and the site is the existing site of the parliament



Site Limits

Site limit is notified by the red line which it's total area is around 38,000.00 m² and the site can access in two main streets from the south and east of the site.

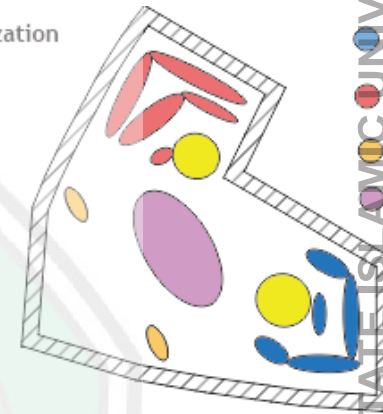


Representative States
(Upper House)

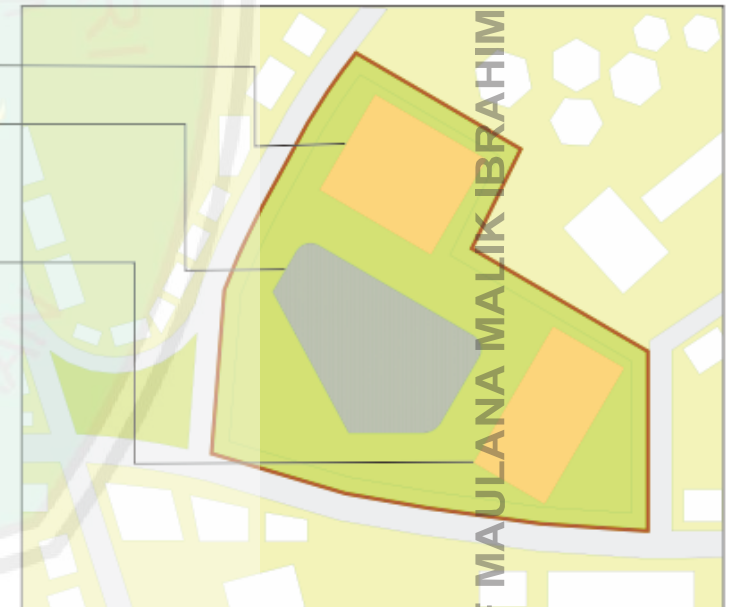
Public Space

Representative People
(Lower House)

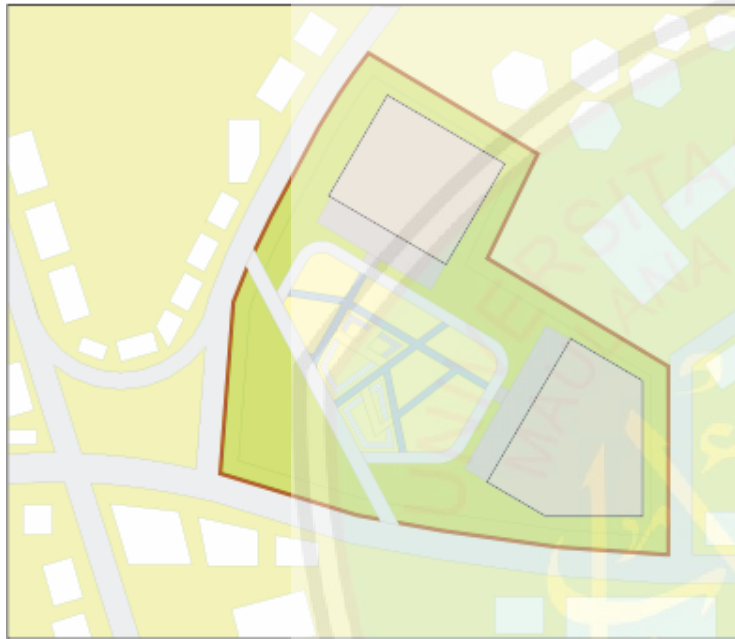
Space Organization On Site



- Lower House Building
- Upper House Building
- Checking Point Security
- Public Space



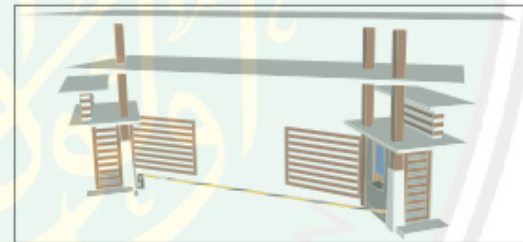
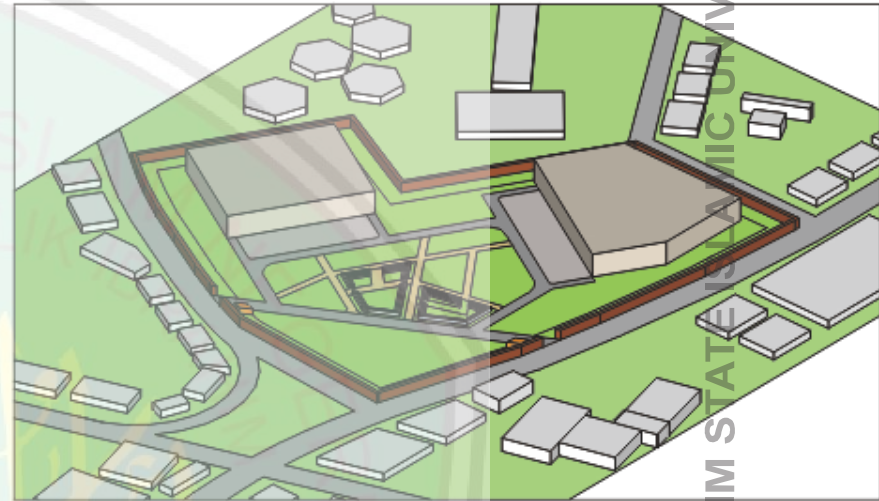
4.4.2. Site Circulation and Accessibility



- Walking
- Transportation

The site will access at the north side of the site and will locate there the entrance and pos security and the exist door locatig in the east side to make the circulation easier and more safety for the site.

Movement: the transportation street of the site are designing for one way design so the transportation can enter easily in one way and parking for the underground and can exit easily

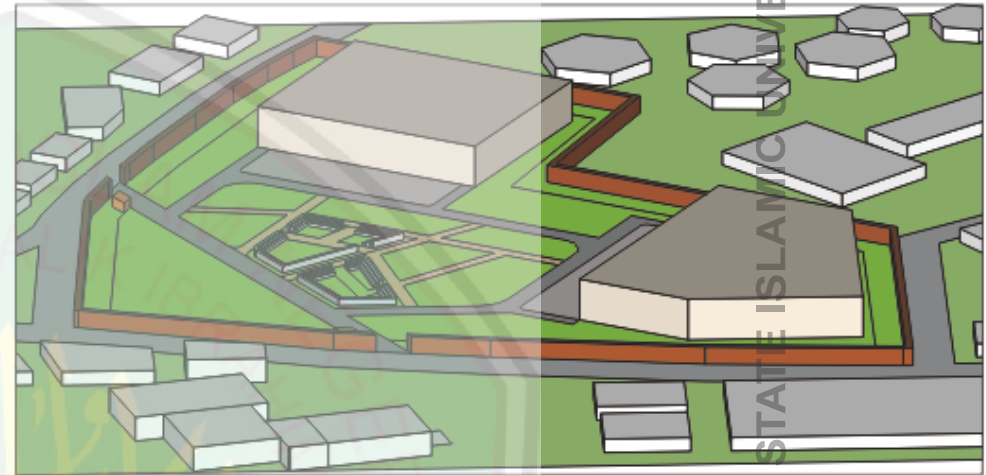
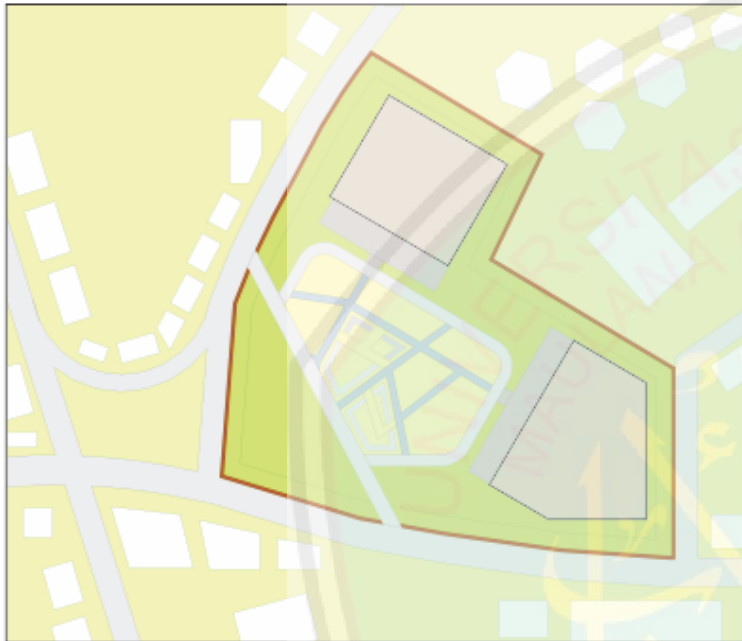


Transparent: The Main entrance of the site is the one for the transportation because the members mostly come for the parliament riding cars and locating next to it entrance for the people and locating near to it pos security. And giving glass facade.

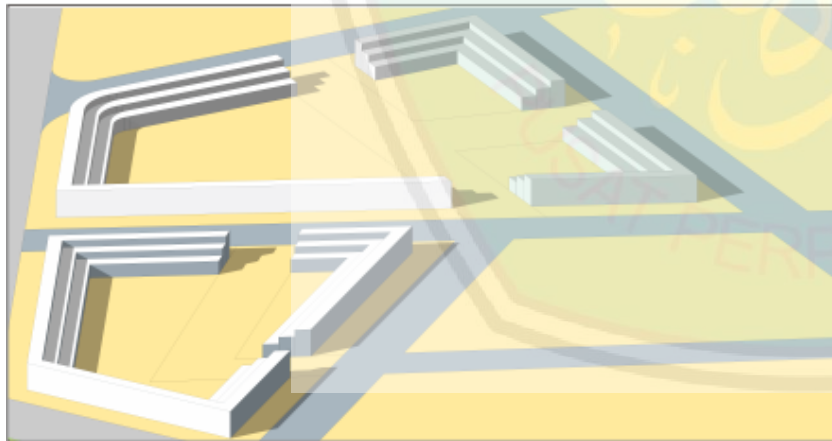
the pos security is locating both the entrance and the exit doors which makes the accessibility of the site more comfortable and enjoyable and also locating the pos securities in the parking area to secure the safety of the parliament. And the providing glass to see the outdoor.



4.4.3. Public Space



Providing public space which have easy circulation which is based by the principle of movement and transparent



Providing sitting area for the citizens that protest or supporting the members of the parliament. and for the sound Surrounding trees to reduce it

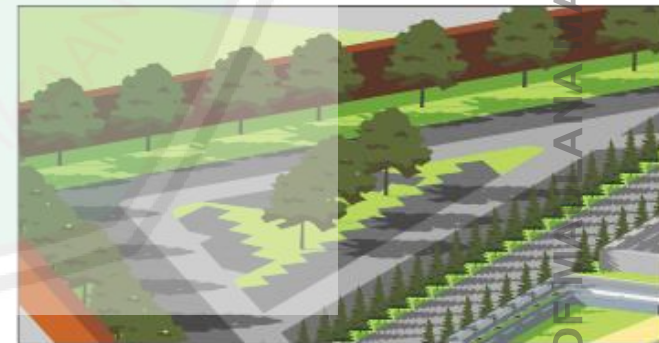
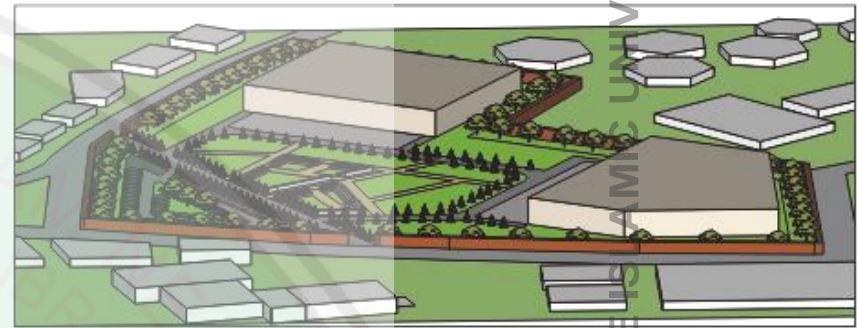


4.4.4. Parking and Vegetation



Providing parking system that is easy accessible and have wide parking to be enough for the users which focuses the movement principle.

Shading the parking area with suitable vegetation

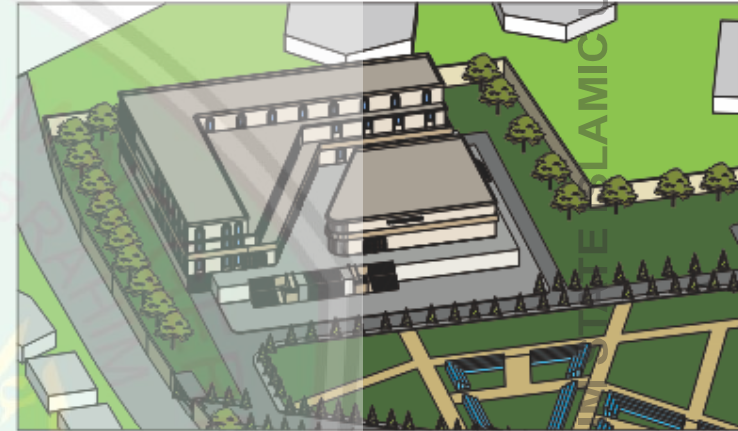
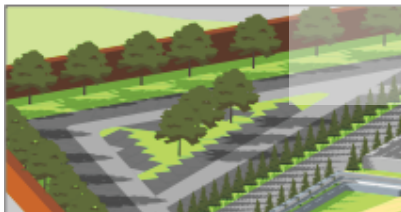


4.5. Climate Analysis

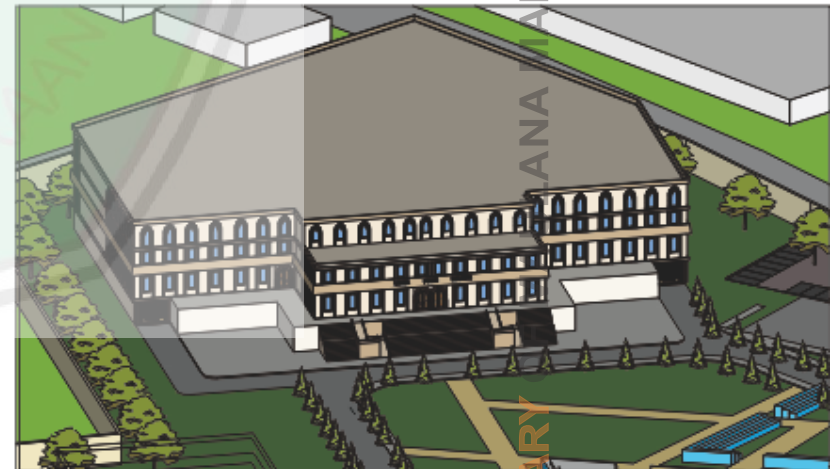
4.5.1. Sun Analysis



The sun rises from the east in early morning at 6:00 AM and sets at 6:00 PM and the site will get from it sun lights and taking advantage of its light because the parliament works at day light time and analysing also shading the buildings



pushing up the building to reach all the building sun light and giving materials which are glass that can reduce the sun and have the principle of transparent which can see the outside of the building

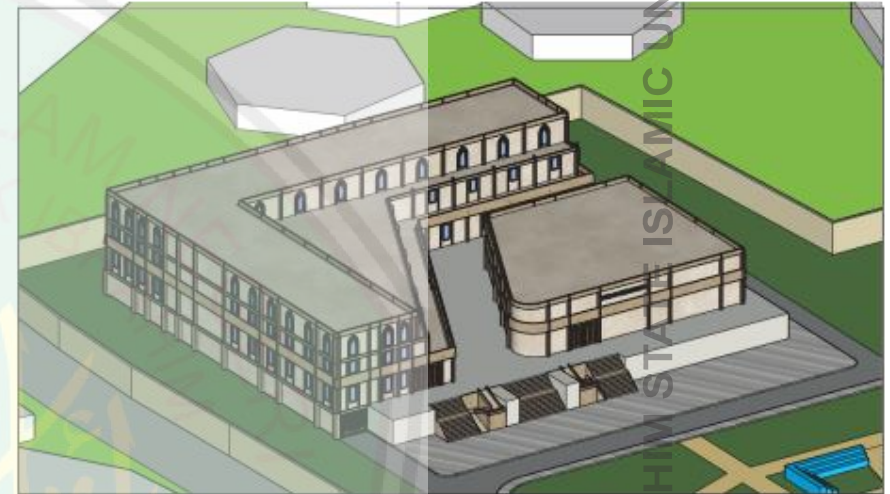


4.5.2. Wind Analysis



On the site the wind comes from the south and flows to the north side which is suitable of the orientation of the buildings so it can flow easily and safely

Planting around the buildings to protect the buildings from the high wind and reduce it to usable air



Cutting the form building to be easy to access the air circulation and the building can get harmless air and also providing roosters



4.5.3. Rain Analysis

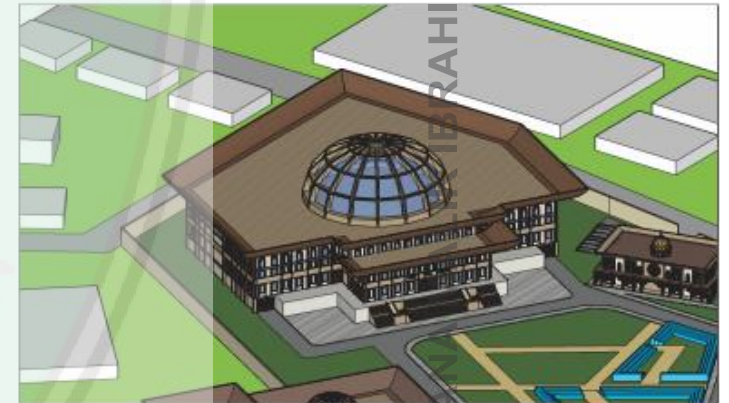
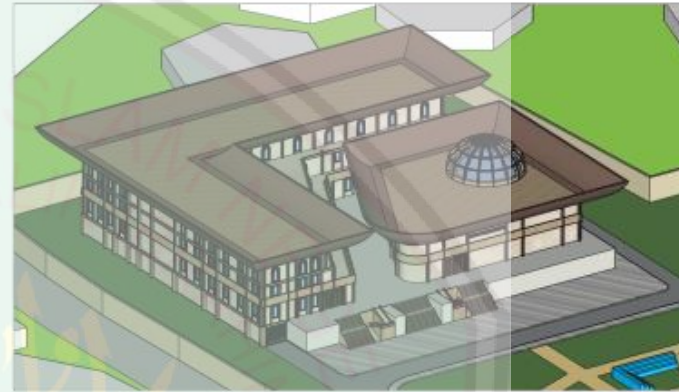


The site is surrounded by drainages which makes easy to access the rain water to flow the drainages around the site.

Giving the building a flat roof to use the water rain in advantage use which is rain water harvesting to reuse the water



Providing the front side a shaped roof that can the rain water drop from it and attractive



Water drainage system

CHAPTER V

DESIGN CONCEPT

5.1 Design Concept

Designing a Parliament Of Somalia in Mogadishu city using concepts generated from the relevance of the Democratic Architecture theme approach with giving a unique key word which is “in a wake of revolution” and applying to democracy principles movement and transparent to the project

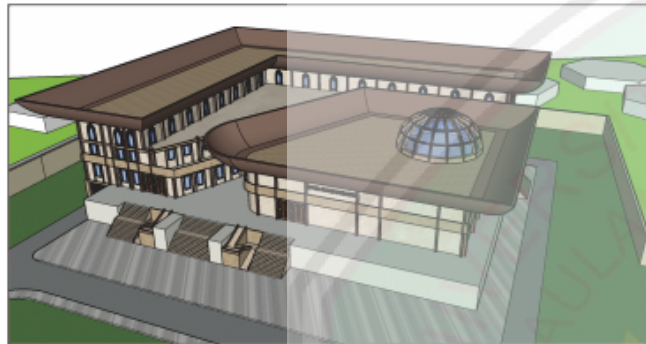
5.2 Basic Concept

The basic idea of the project is expressing to the democracy and understanding the meaning of democracy by applying to principles that are effective to the theme approach and shows the people the benefits of democracy and how to use it and the revolution time is over and it's time for the country to wake up from the dream and move forward.

Transparency For a parliament to be Open and visible means, most obviously, that its proceedings are physically open to the public. This is not always straightforward in an age when the security of public figures is a pressing concern. Parliament is manifestly seen to belong to the people as a whole, and not just to its members. So the public must have reasonable physical access to parliament, and lightness to the building. And transparency is intimacy between the people and their representatives.

Movement mean different things, and the idea of ‘expressed movement’ has, alone, been variously conceived. The concept attempts to distinguish between the approach and the object. Thinking about architectural movement is touched upon. It is suggested that openness to the diversity of conceptions of how movement is expressed which movement contains the accessibility and circulation of the project and also taking big role on the nature. Movement also defines moving forward which can apply the entrance of the building and each step you take forward to the stairs means reaching your goals.

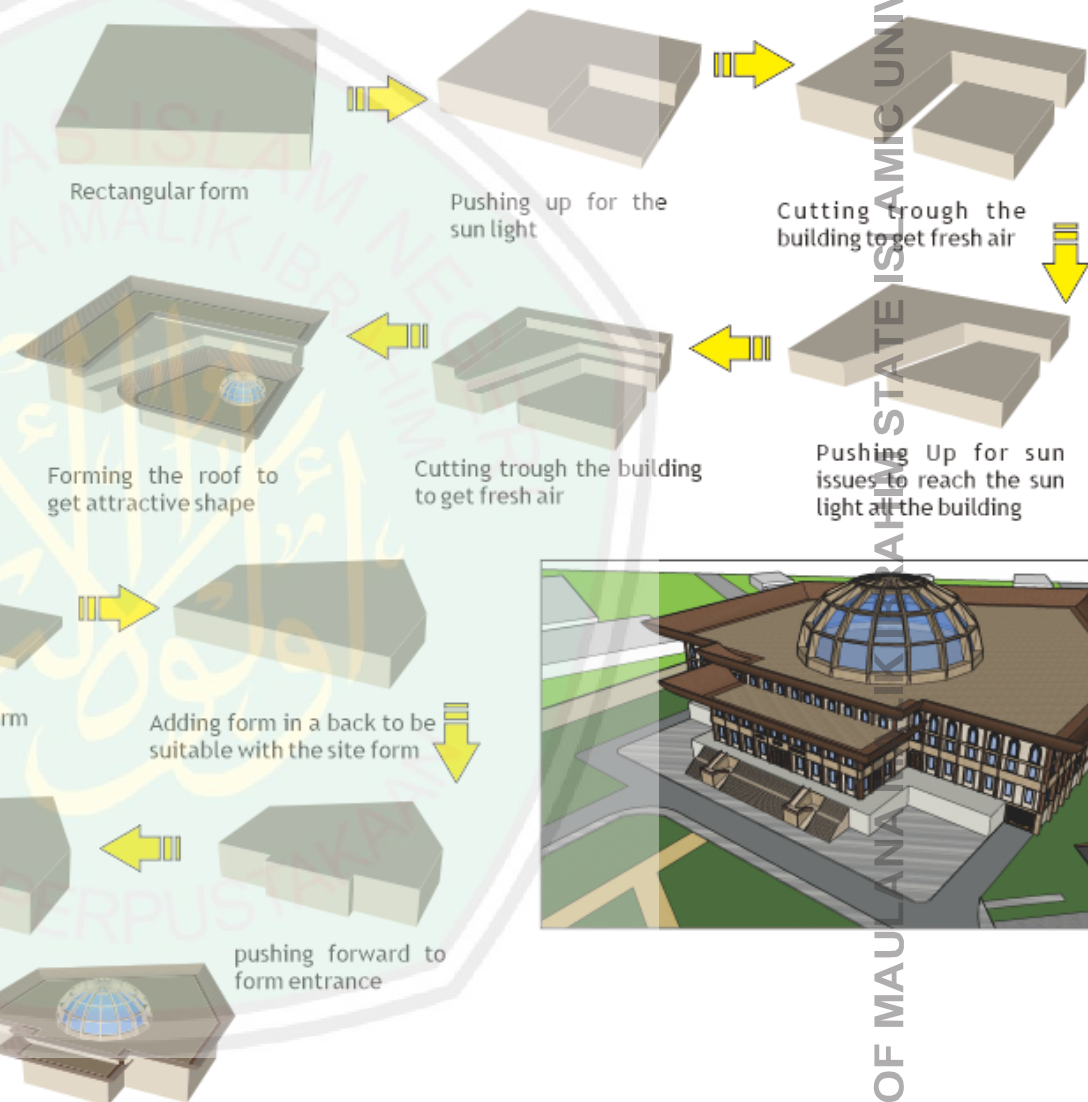
5.3. Form Concept



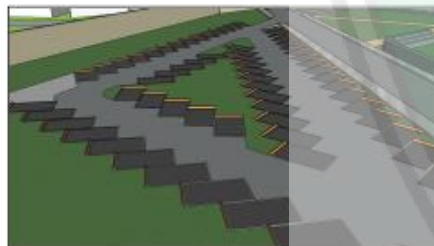
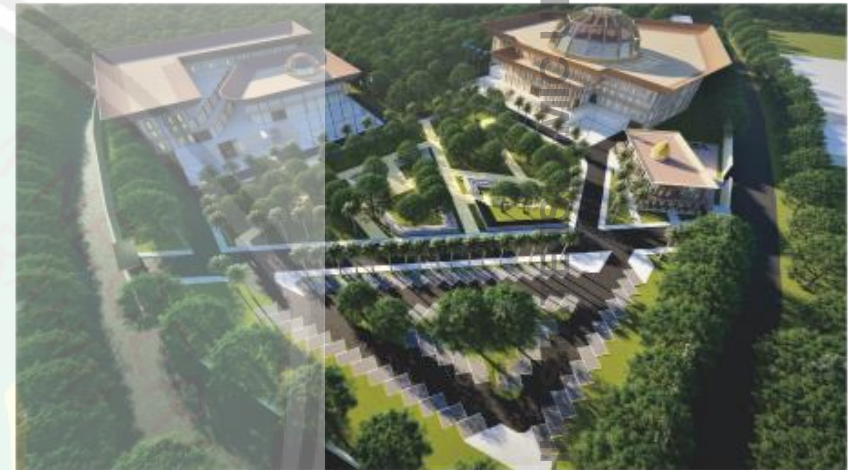
the form of the building is based by transforming with the analysis and providing the facilities with functional system, and taking inspiration the roof shape from the EX parliament building to be symbolic and memorable



Masjid design form also applying the same roof with the other building, facade of the masjid is islamic facade which makes attractive the building



5.4. Site Concept



Public Parking



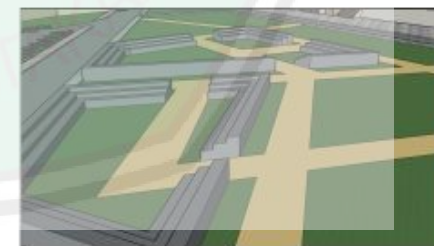
Masjid Parking



Entrance Gate



Security Check



Public Space

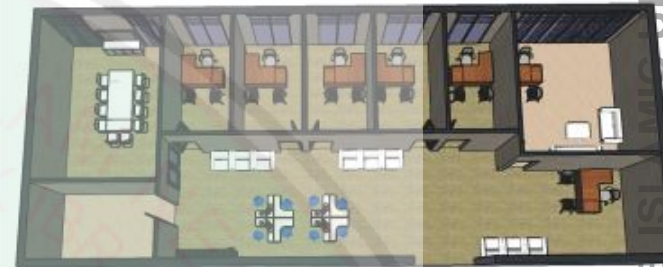


Entrance Building

5.5. Space Concept



COMMITTEE OFFICE



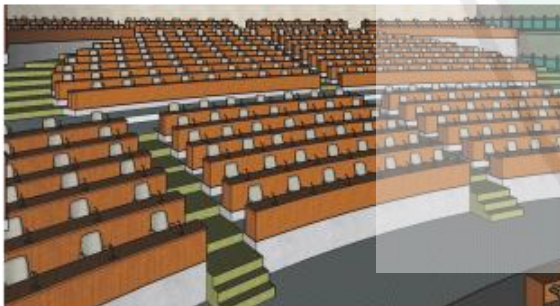
MEETING ROOM



STAFF & WAITING ROOM



LOWER HOUSE CHAMBER



PRESS MEDIA CONFERENCE ROOM

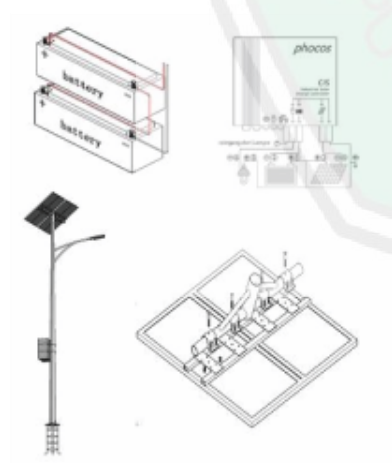


5.6. Utility Concept

Electricity And Fire System



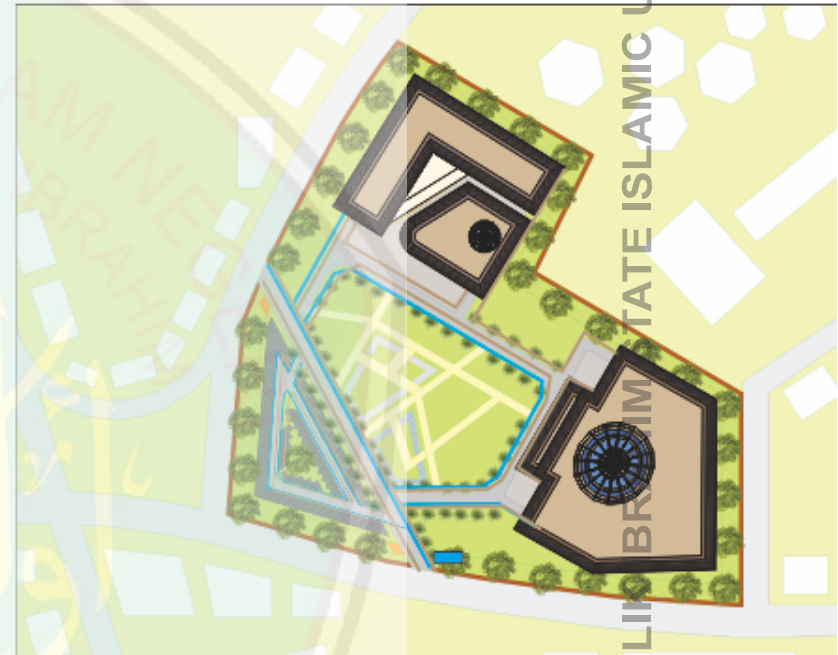
Solar Site Light



Fire Hydrant



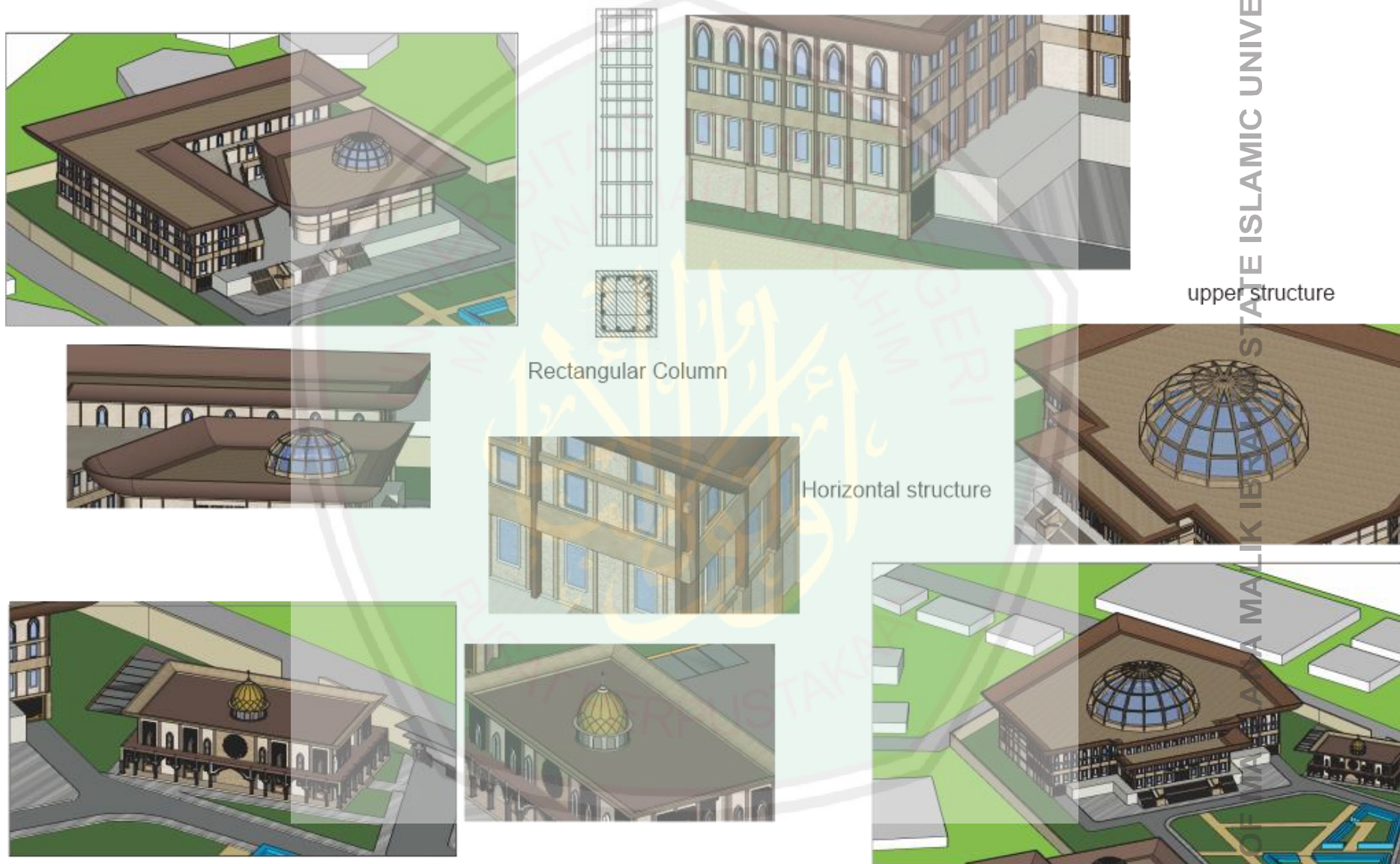
Clean Water And Waste Water



Clean Water

Waste Water

5.7. Structure Concept



CHAPTER VI

DESIGN RESULTS

6.1 Design Object

Designing a Parliament Building of Somalia in Mogadishu city, with approach of democratic architecture, the design result is applied by both the theme and the keys of the design which made the design result useful, functional and monumental for the building which can use by the parliament members.

The object have all needs and designed for democratic facilities, if it is the site, space rooms, access and circulation, parking and also if it is for the chamber area which is the most important space for the building.

6.2 Result of Site Design

The site design have main needs like, easy access and circulation which the site have one main entrance which is easy to enter the parliament building, after the entrance there is public parking for all the users which is also near the entrance area and it's exit is also near for the exit area and the public parking have same access for all the buildings in the site, that is one reason for locating the public parking in the corner.

6.2.1 Zoning

The site zoning is organised in functional reason which is suitable to the site and it contains in upper house building, lower house building, masjid, public parking and public space. The site zoning is sitting in suitable and comfortable way which makes the building the access each other easily and safely.

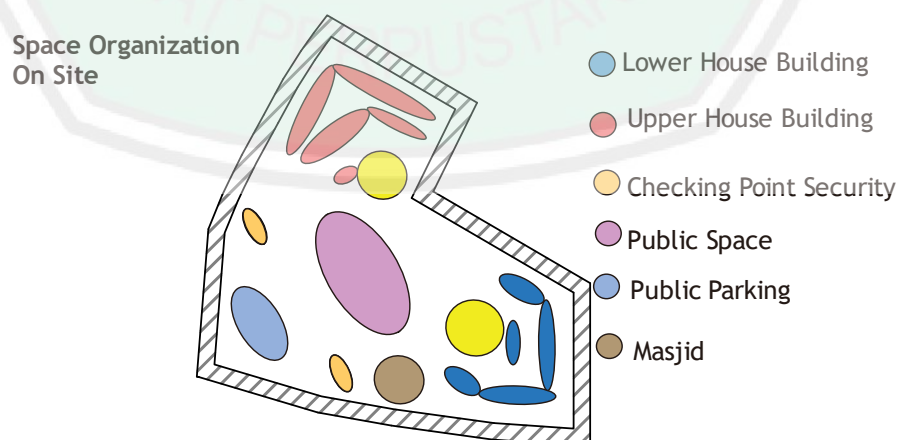


Figure 6-1 Space Organization On Site

Source (Site Analysis)

6.2.2 Site Circulation and Access design

Access of the site and circulation is designed to have the site easy access which allows the transportation to access easily and the circulation system in the site is connecting the buildings in comfortable and safe way which is very important the building to have these keys.



Figure 6-2 Layout Plan

Source (Design Result)

The entrance access is located in south side of the site which the transportation can enter safely and provided security system for entrance because the place is for government. The transportation street of the site are designing for one way design so the transportation can enter easily in one way and parking for the underground and can exit easily.

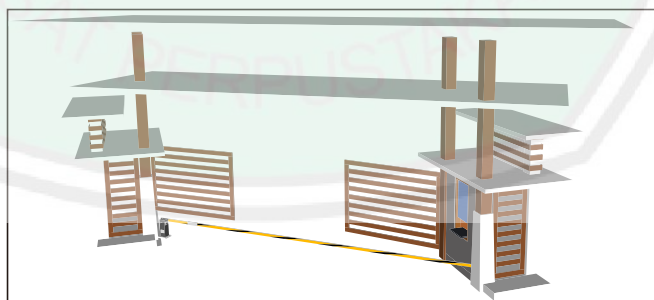


Figure 6-3 Entrance Door

Source (Site Analysis)

The Main entrance of the site is the one for the transportation because the members mostly come for the parliament riding cars and locating next to it entrance for the people and locating near to the pos security. And giving glass facade.

6.2.3 Public Space

Public space is Providing accesses which have easy circulation which is based by the principle of movement and transparent, Also Provided sitting area for the citizens that protest or supporting the members of the parliament and for the sound Surrounding trees to reduce he noise.



Figure 6-4 Public Space

Source (Design Result)



Figure 6-5 Public Space

Source (Design Result)

6.2.4 Public Parking

Providing parking system that is easy accessible and have wide parking to be enough for the users which focuses the movement principle. Shading the parking area with suitable vegetation.



Figure 6-6 Public Parking

Source (Design Result)



Figure 6-7 Public Parking

Source (Design Result)

6.2.5 Site View

The site view is attractive in most places which makes the site attractive and monumental buildings which provided in gate and planting around the site with local plants.



Figure 6-8 Site View

Source (Design Result)



Figure 6-9 Site View

Source (Design Result)



Figure 6-10 Site Front View

Source (Design Result)

Figure 6-11 Site Side View

Source (Design Result)

6.3 The Result Design of Form Buildings

The form result of the three building is based on the function and site analysis and inspiration from the former parliament building in Somalia, the buildings are the upper house building, lower house building, masjid.

6.3.1 The Result Design of Lower House Building

The floor plans of the lower house building contains five floors, the underground floor and the ground floor is for parking, the first floor is the main access to the building and there is space, while the other two floors is for offices.

This building is for the member of the parliaments that elected by the people and it is the main building of the project.

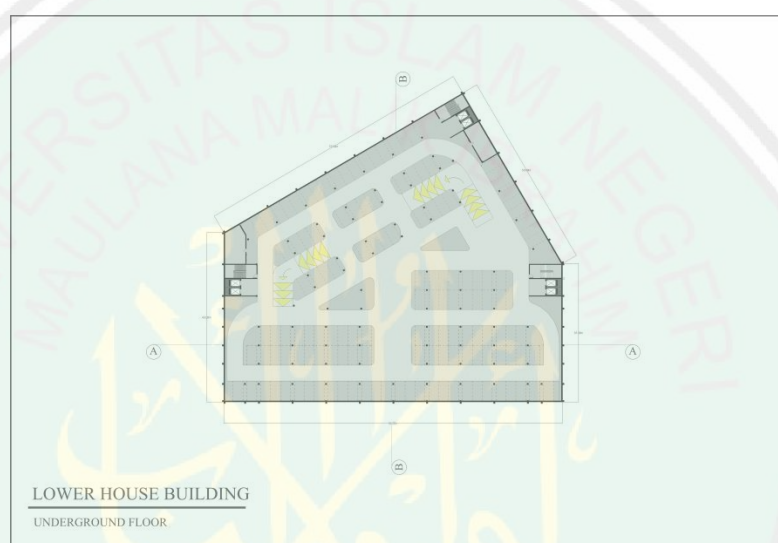


Figure 6-12 Underground Floor Plan LHB

Source (Design Result)

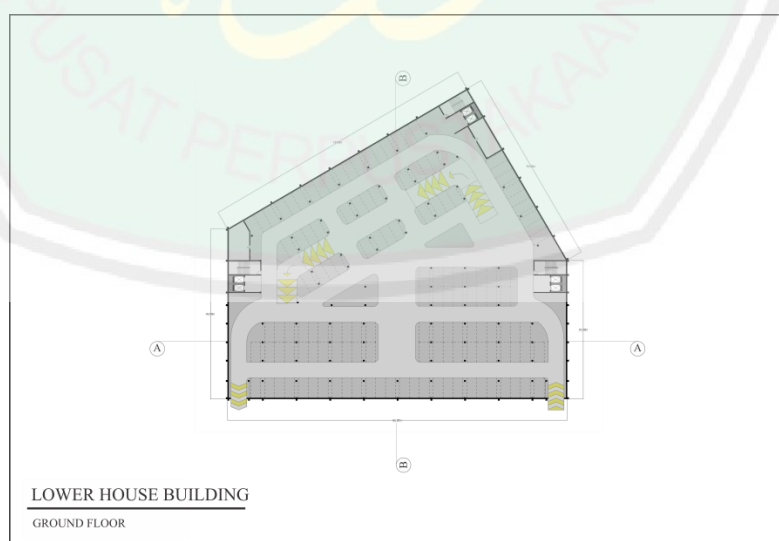


Figure 6-13 Ground Floor Plan LHB

Source (Design Result)

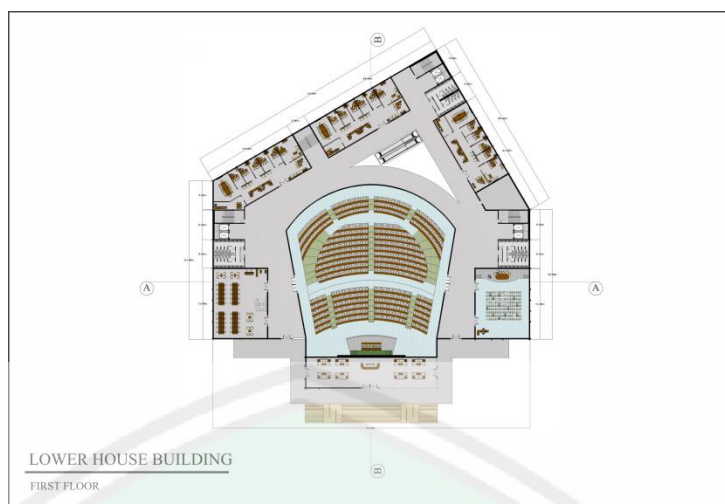


Figure 6-14 Firs Floor Plan LHB

Source (Design Result)

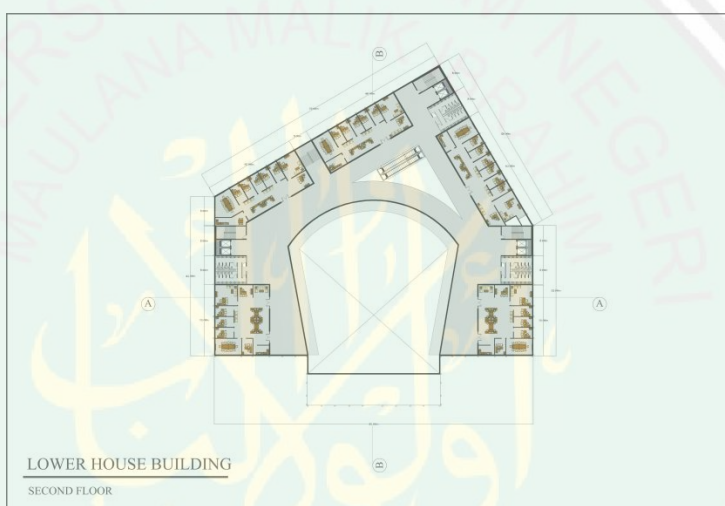


Figure 6-15 Second Floor Plan LHB

Source (Design Result)

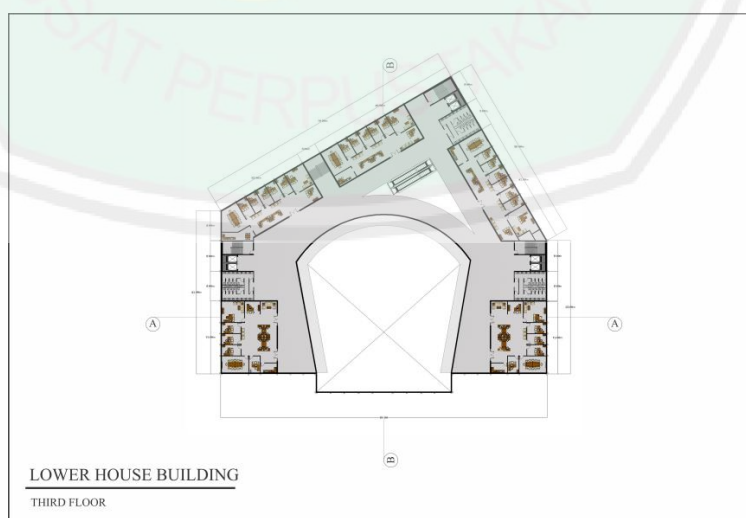


Figure 6-16 Third Floor Plan LHB

Source (Design Result)

The facade of the building is structural and many glasses for the office area which makes the building attractive, the entrance of the building starts in the first floor which provided in stairs that have the long of one floor.



Figure 6-17 Front Elevation LHB

Source (Design Result)

Figure 6-18 Side Elevation LHB

Source (Design Result)

The roof form of the building is based on the inspiration of the former parliament building, the design is applied on that form, while the upper of the roof there is dome which sits on the chamber area to give the building the transparent view and light can enter inside the chamber during the day time.



Figure 6-19 Section A LHB

Source (Design Result)

Figure 6-20 Section B LHB

Source (Design Result)



Figure 6-21 Exterior Perspective LHB

Source (Design Result)



Figure 6-22 Exterior Perspective LHB

Source (Design Result)

6.3.2 The Result Design of Upper House Building

The lower house building users are for the parliament members that is represents by the states of Somalia, the building form is based on the analysis of the function and analysis of the site which gave this shape, the building is divided by two main buildings which are the chamber area and the offices, which gives access to each other.

As same the main building also this building contains five floors which are two floors for parking and the other for chamber and offices.

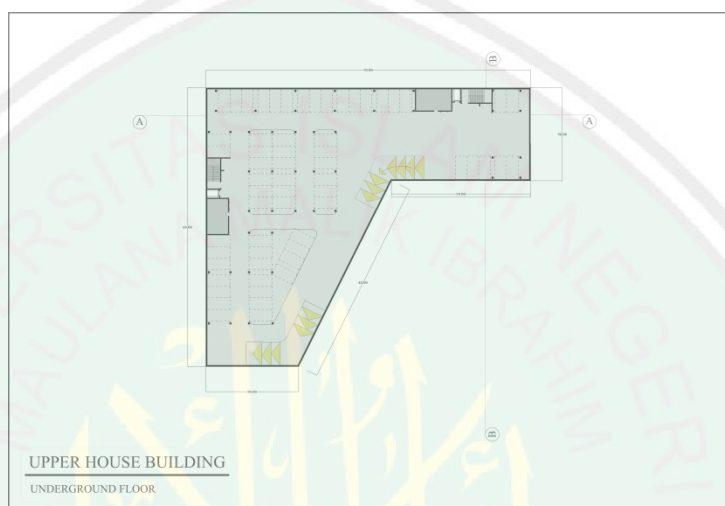


Figure 6-23 Underground Floor Plan UHB

Source (Design Result)

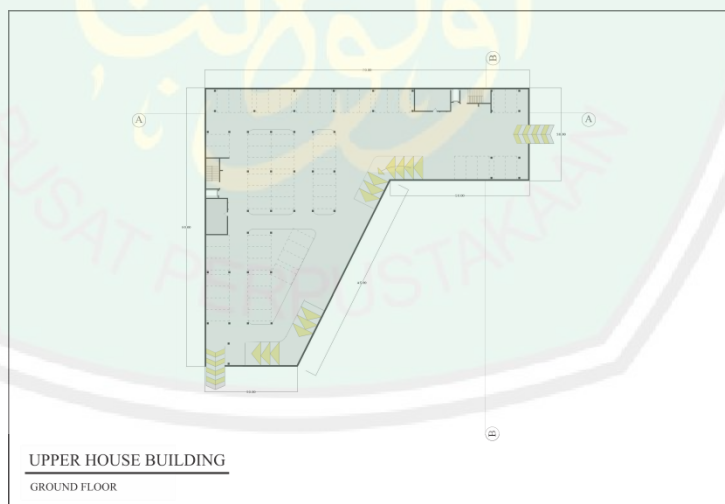


Figure 6-24 Ground Floor Plan UHB

Source (Design Result)



Figure 6-25 First Floor Plan UHB

Source (Design Result)

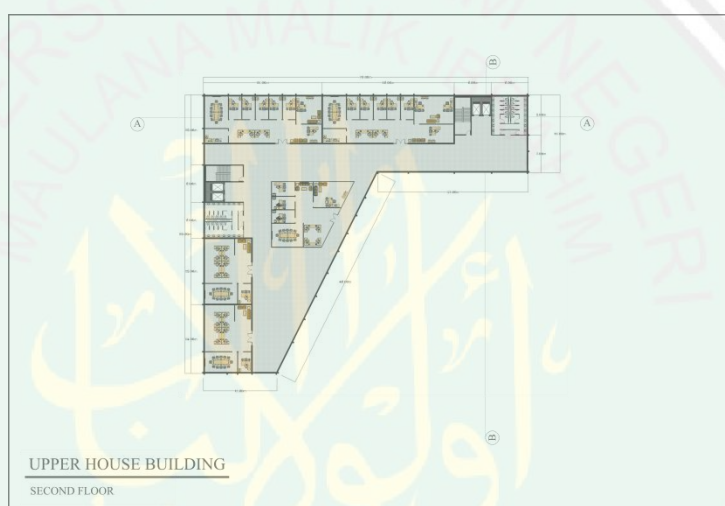


Figure 6-26 Second Floor Plan UHB

Source (Design Result)

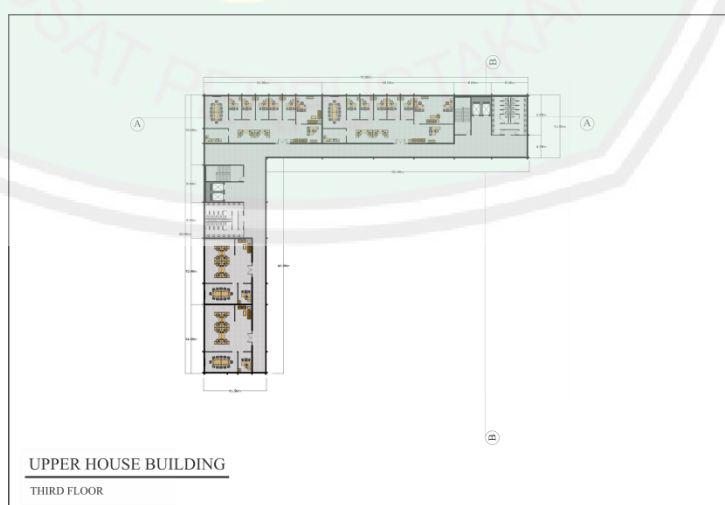


Figure 6-27 Third Floor Plan UHB

Source (Design Result)

The form of the upper house building is two parts, the chamber area and the offices, the roof is also inspired by the former building which just explored by the former parliament building.



Figure 6-28 Front Elevation UHB

Source (Design Result)



Figure 6-29 Front Elevation UHB

Source (Design Result)

As it can be seen from the section area the building have the underground floor for the parking and the structural system which s suitable for the office building.



Figure 6-30 Section A UHB

Source (Design Result)



Figure 6-31 Section B UHB

Source (Design Result)



Figure 6-32 Exterior Perspective UHB

Source (Design Result)



Figure 6-33 Exterior Perspective UHB

Source (Design Result)

6.3.3 The Result Design of the Masjid

The masjid floor plans contains two floors it have three entrances, wudhu area, praying area, sound room, toilets and parking area. The masjid have its own entrance which makes easy for the people outside the building to pray .

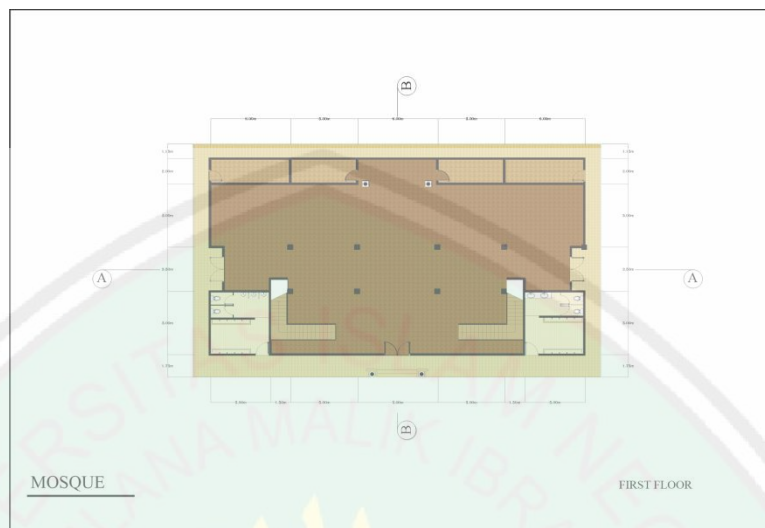


Figure 6-34 First Floor Plan of Masjid

Source (Design Result)

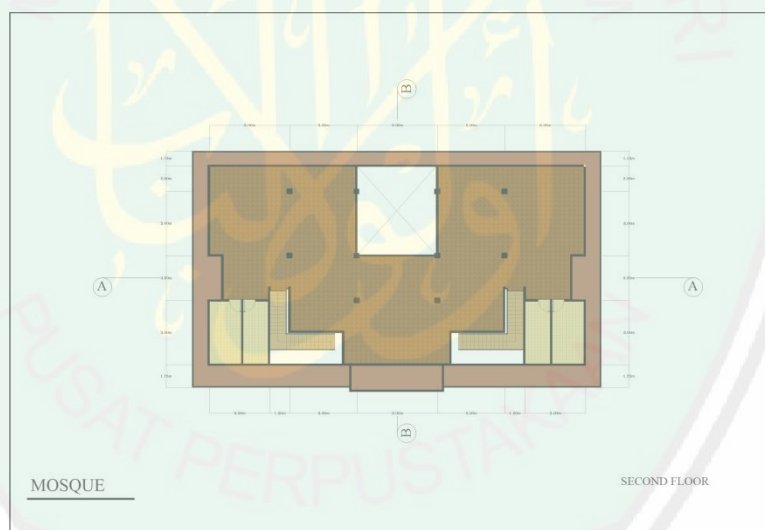


Figure 6-35 Second Floor Plan of Masjid

Source (Design Result)

The masjid form design is applied to Islamic facade and gave roof which is inspired by the former building just like all the building



Figure 6-36 Front Elevation of Masjid

Source (Design Result)

Figure 6-37 Side Elevation of Masjid

Source (Design Result)



Figure 6-38 Section A of Masjid

Source (Design Result)

Figure 6-39 Section B of Masjid

Source (Design Result)



Figure 6-40 Perspective Exterior of Masjid

Source (Design Result)



Figure 6-41 Perspective Exterior of Masjid

Source (Design Result)

6.4 Spaces Design Results.

The spaces of the design are applied by the key words of the approach which gives the spaces easy access. Circulation, comfort, safety, movement, transparent and also functional, each space of the building has provided to get natural light that can enter direct to the indoor.

6.4.1 Chamber Space.

The chamber space of the lower house building is provided the transparent key word and accessibility and movement circulation, the space has natural light that can enter the dome which is sited by the chamber area.



Figure 6-42 Chamber Area

Source (Design Result)



Figure 6-43 Chamber Area

Source (Design Result)

6.4.2 The Committees Offices.

The Committees offices contains the offices, staff area, waiting rooms, meeting room and kitchen, the space has all facilities that might the members of parliament might need.

The offices have windows that can the natural light and air access, each office have desk, three chairs, shelf. The meeting room is enough for the committee space because each committee contains around eight people.

Manager committee room has bigger space for the other members and also that space have sofas for the guest.



Figure 6-44 Meeting Room

Source (Design Result)



Figure 6-45 Committee Space Source(Design Result)

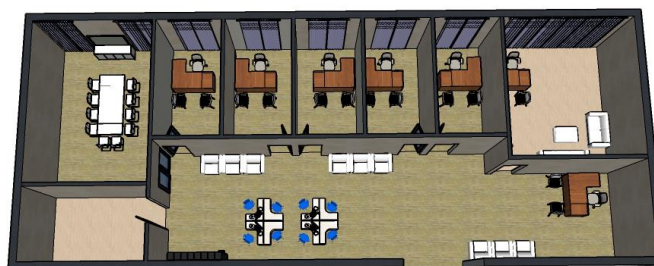


Figure 6-46 Committee Space Source (Space Concept)

6.4.3 The Press Media Conference Room Space.

The conference room is located in both the buildings in the first floors, the press media applied to artificial lights and provided seats to the media which is comfortable for the users and applying to sound system in the space.



Figure 6-47 Press Media Space

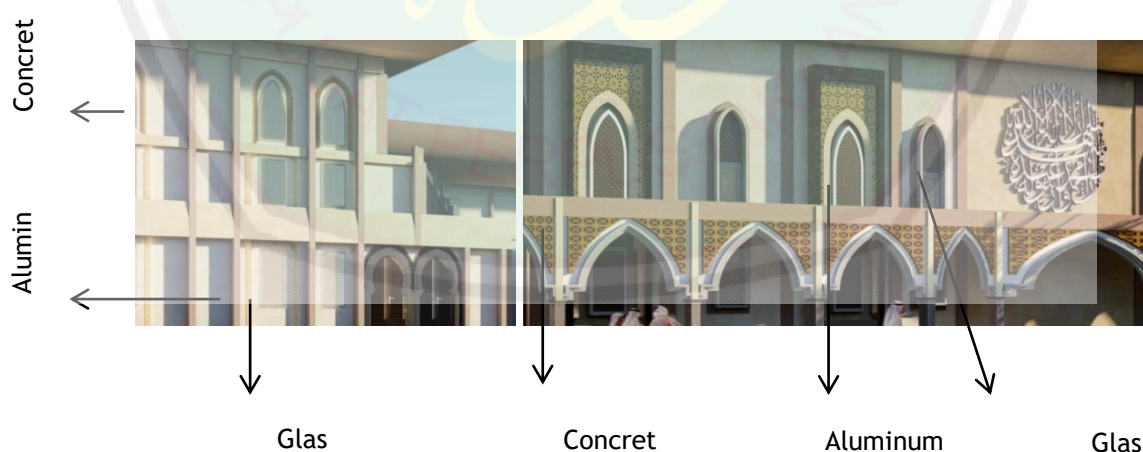
Source (Design Result)

6.5 Architectural Details.

There is many designs that need to be detailed, but we will include in only three details, which are facade, dome roof, and structural details.

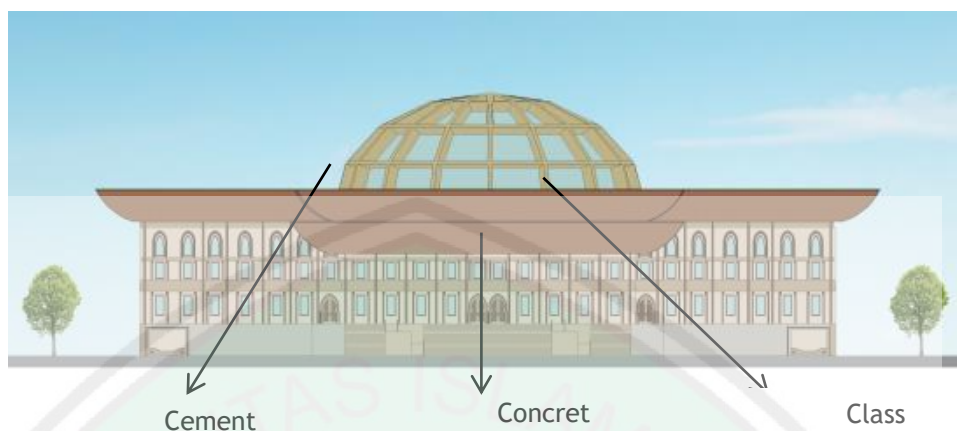
6.5.1 Facade detail.

The facade design of the building are made by consecrate, glass windows and outstanding doors which are very attractive which are made by wood and aluminium.



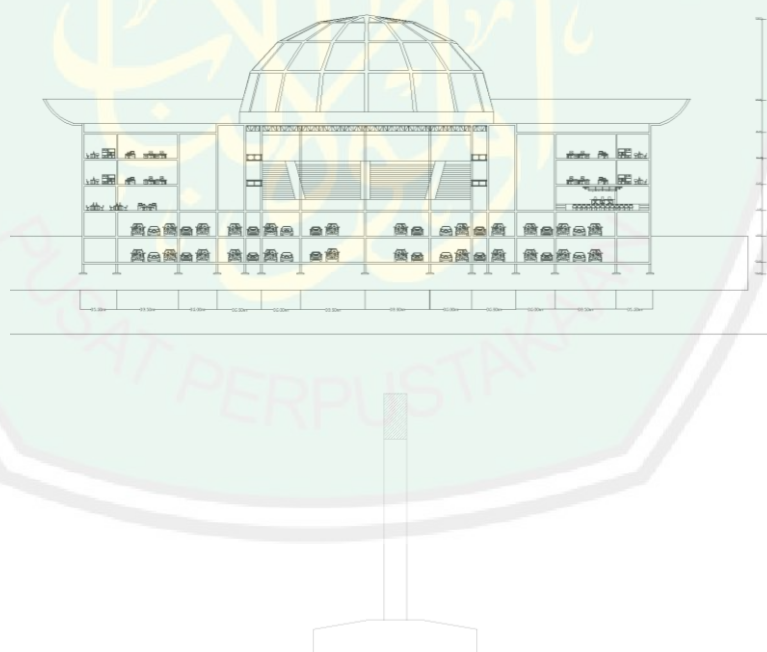
6.5.2 Roof and Dome Detail.

The materials that are designed for the roof are concrete and the dome materials are glass and cement.



6.5.3 Structural Detail.

Providing the buildings a footer structure which has strong and can hold around six floors.

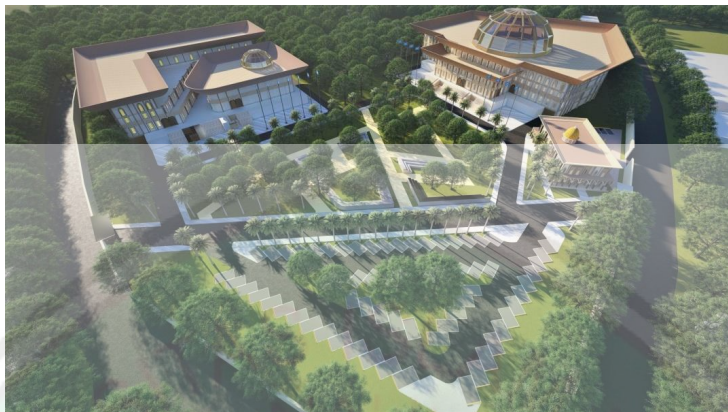


6.6 Landscape Details.

The site has allot landscapes surrounded by the site and in the site the most types of plants are grass, palm trees and others.

6.6.1 Site Landscape Details.

The site is surrounded by round trees which are one of the best shading plants that can shade around the buildings and reduce the noise also it transfers the light to usable light.



6.6.2 Public Parking Landscape Details.

For the parking area providing provided oval plants that can shade the parking lot and also walking area giving palm trees which makes the view good.



6.6.3 Public space Landscape Details.



CHAPTER VII

CLOSING

7.1 Conclusion

Designing parliament building in Somalia has function as a place of recreation and memorial spirit about the history of Somalia, the design is not only functions a parliament but also to present an image of how needful for the other government building to redesign and built again to rise from the war and to develop now, so that the parliament building becomes complex building, and is able to put all these functions together using democratic architecture approach.

This democratic architecture approach will support the project to analyse the needing to be done in parliament, helping to get functional, memorial, monumental transparent, free access and many other keys to apply the building which makes the building readable the concept it stands for and motivates the other building to develop.

7.2 Suggestion

Designing parliament building of Somalia, there were still many shortcomings including; the lack of literature on the historical of the parliament because the former parliament building has been destroyed around 30 years and it was hard to understand the system it has been working on the early times, the lack of applying the approach to the building which take a time to solve all the issues, one of the shortcomings was finding reference that have the same issue with the parliament of Somalia but after much effort finally I combined many building and taking each an important points after that I applied the approach to the building.

Parliament building of Somalia it can be place stands for democracy, free speech, memorial, symbolic and development all these are the basics of getting freedom and it is the duty for the parliament to provide the people these keys while the building can read from the design.

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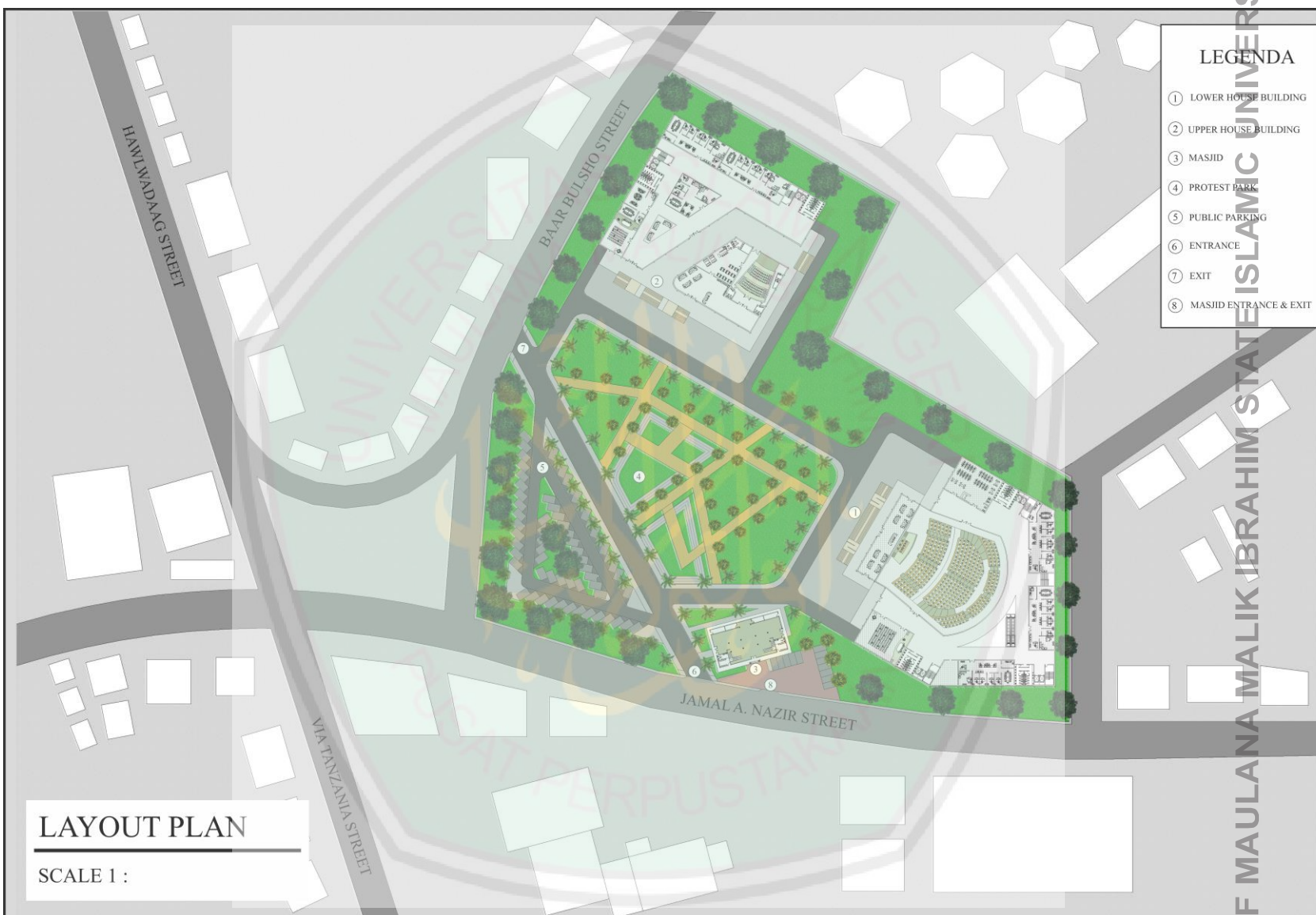
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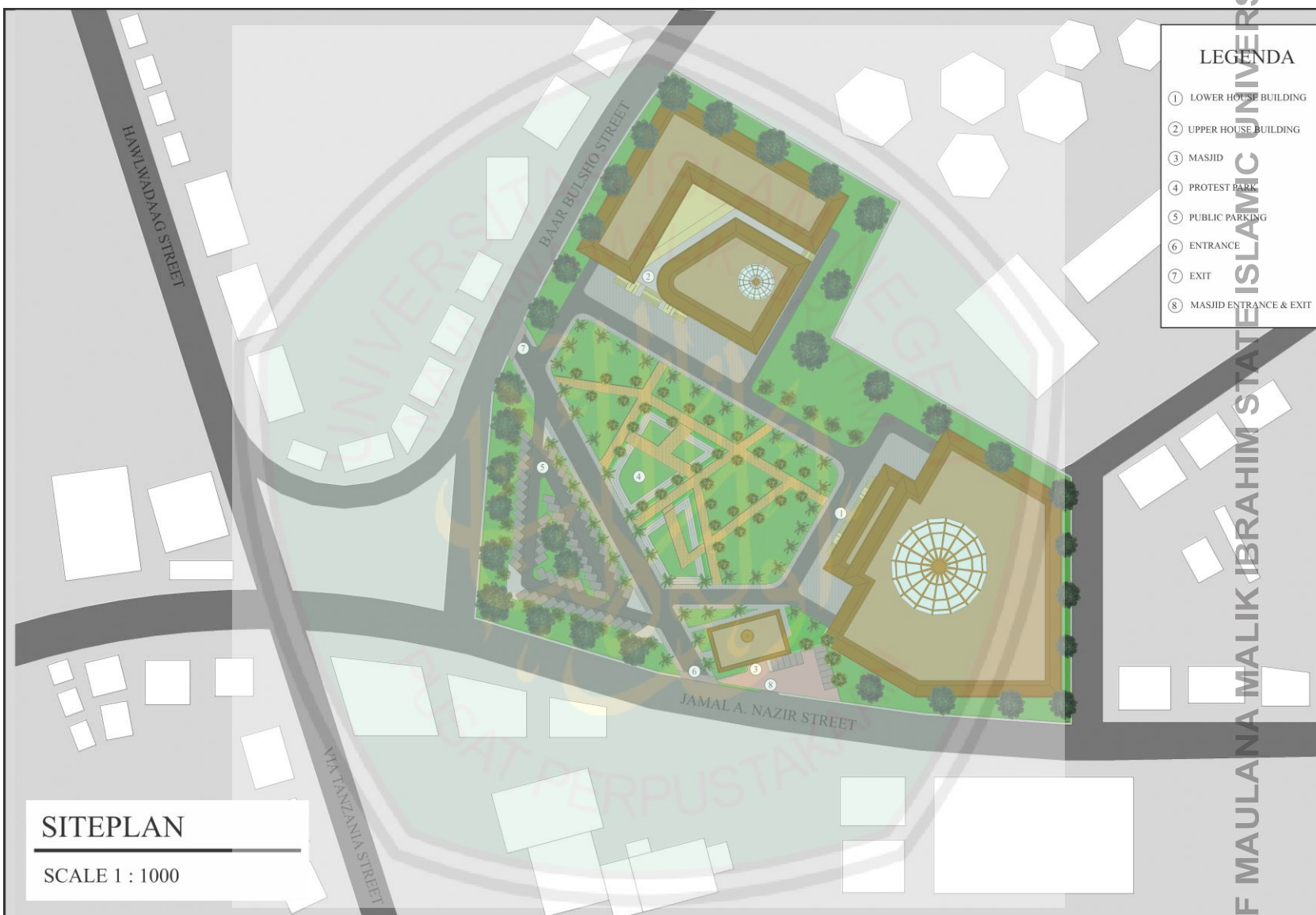
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SITE FRONT VIEW

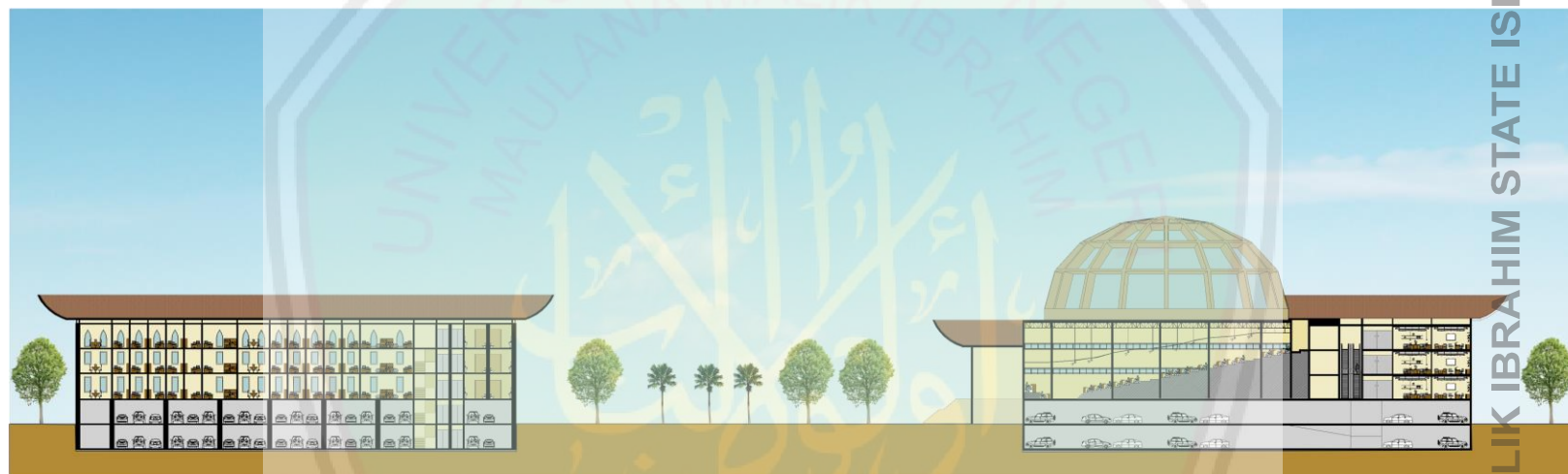


SITE SIDE VIEW



SITE SECTION A

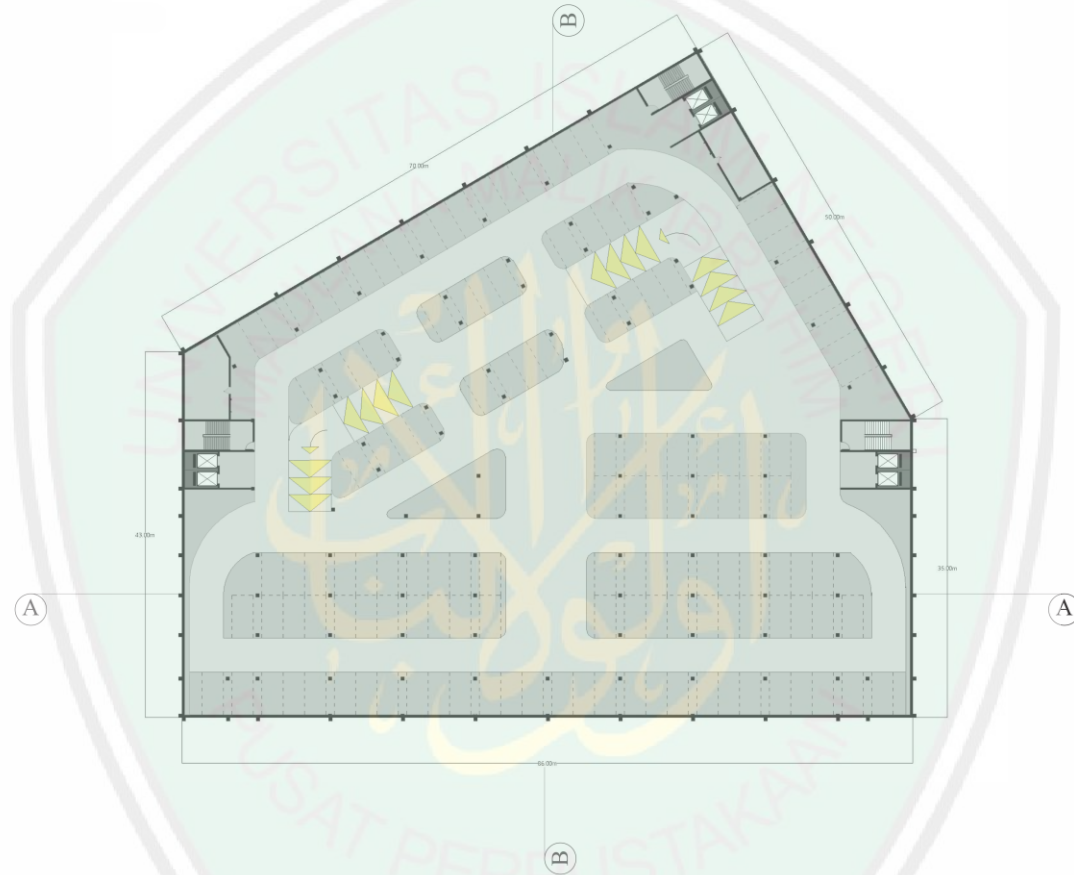
SCALE



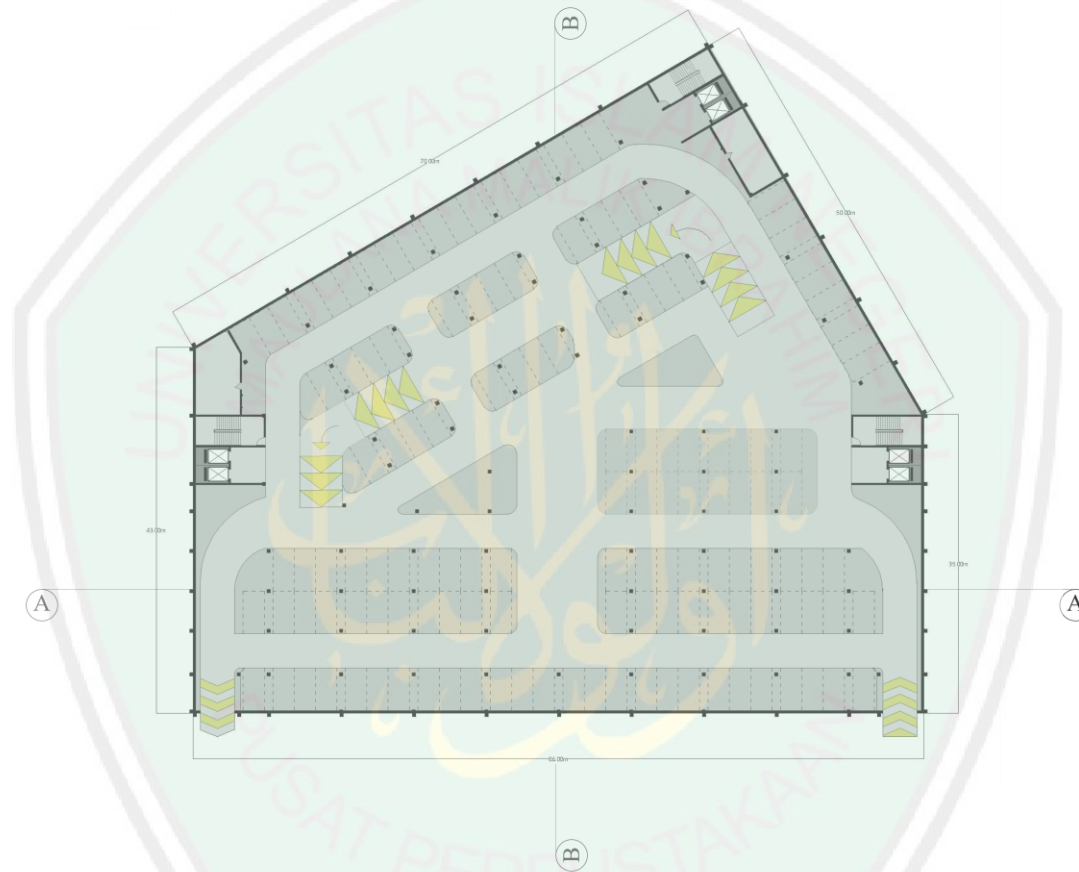
SITE SECTION B

SCALE

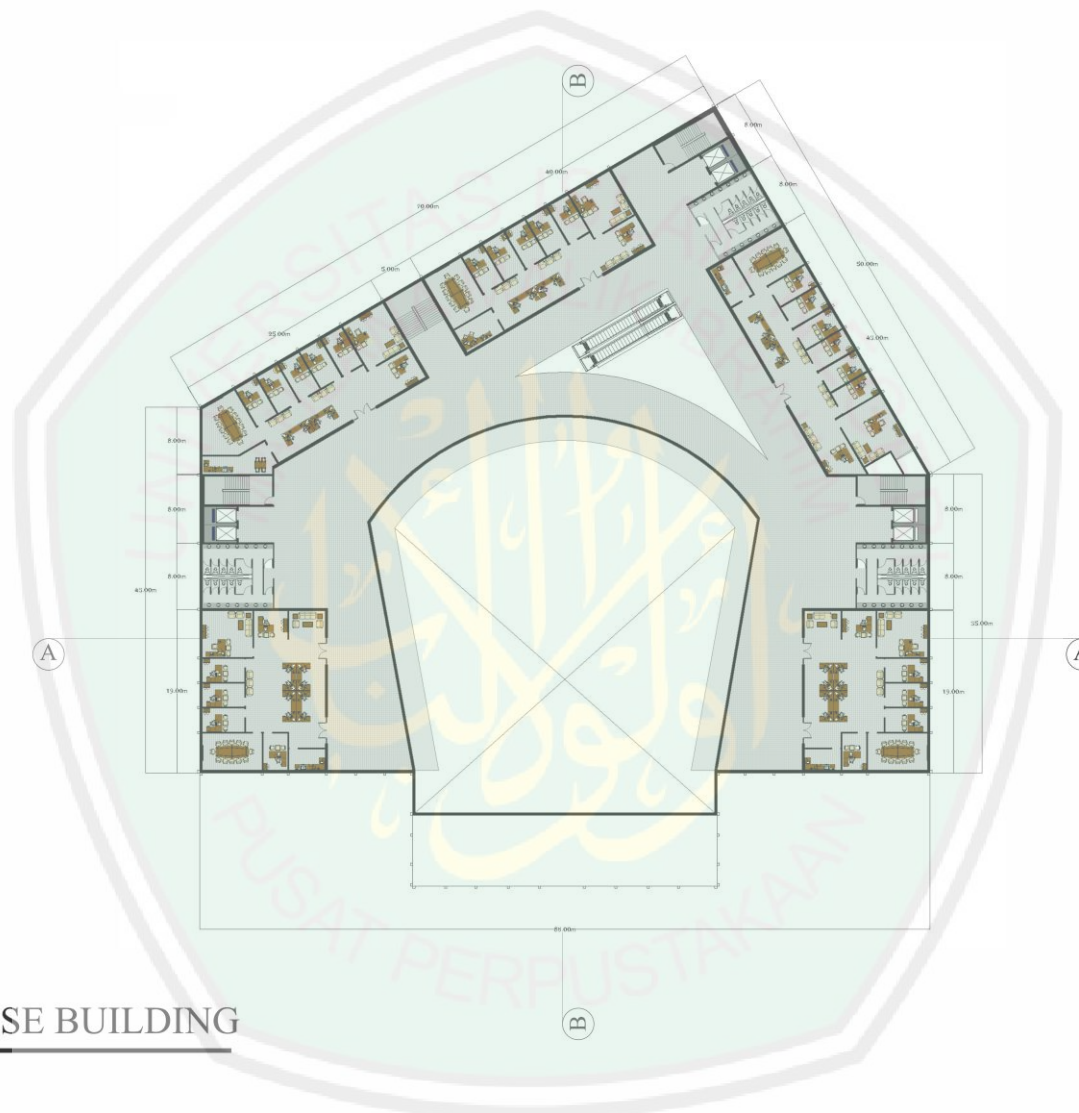
LOWER HOUSE BUILDING
UNDERGROUND FLOOR

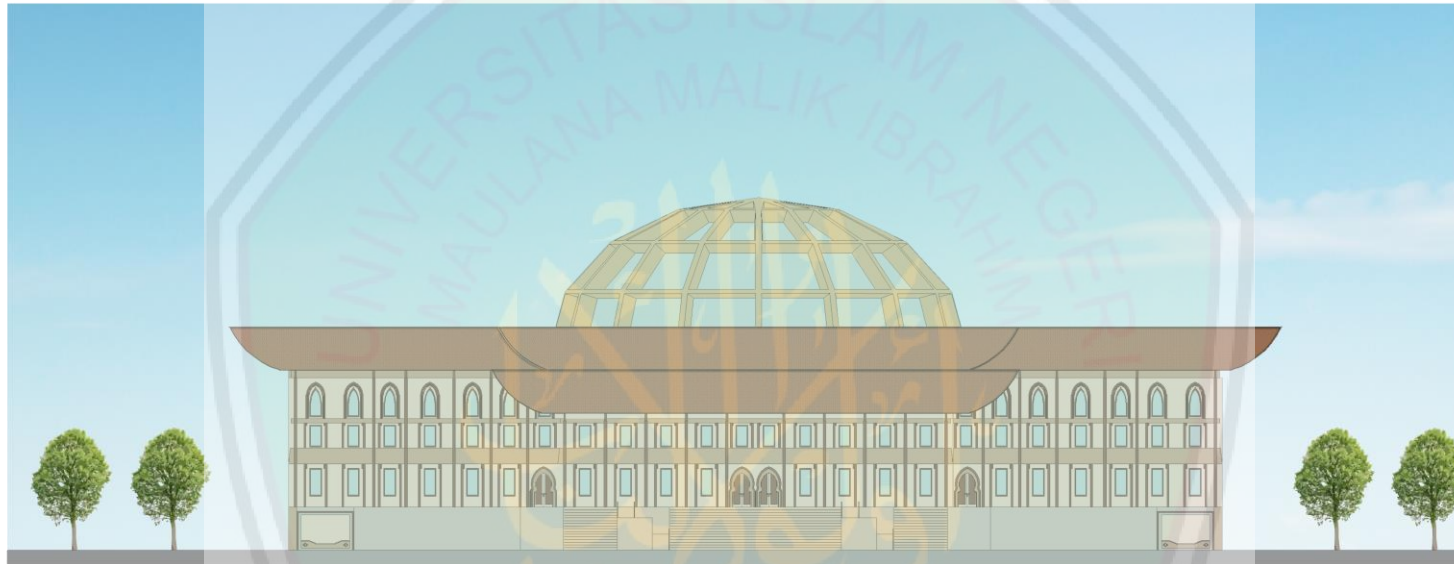


LOWER HOUSE BUILDING
GROUND FLOOR



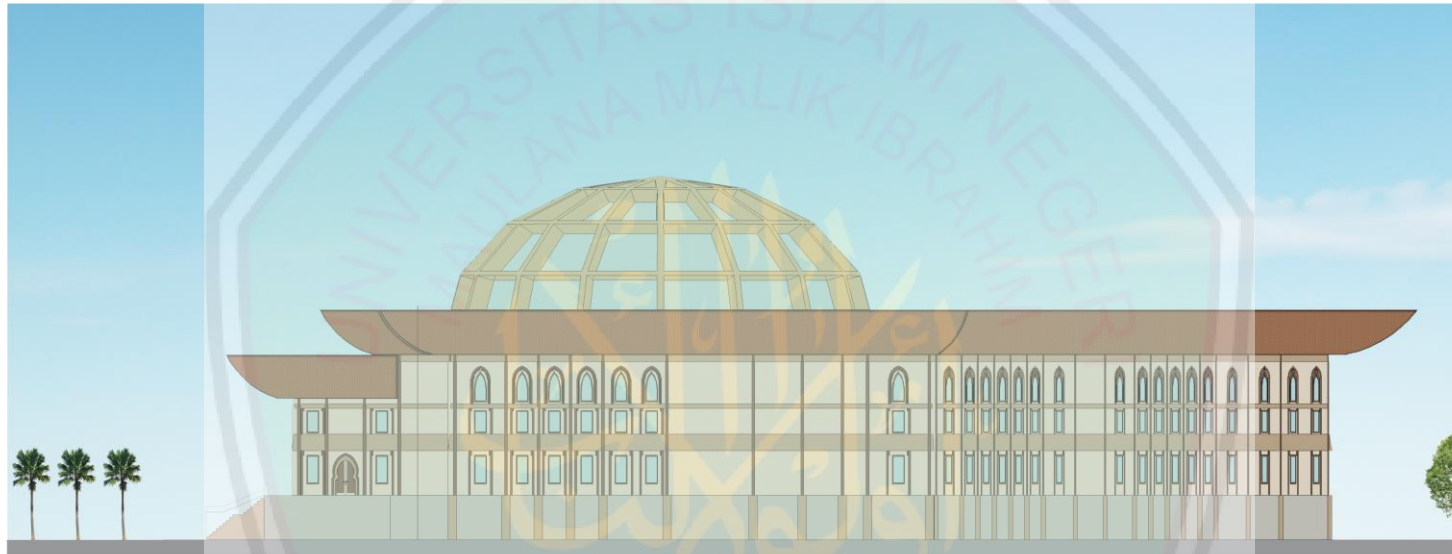
LOWER HOUSE BUILDING --- SECOND FLOOR





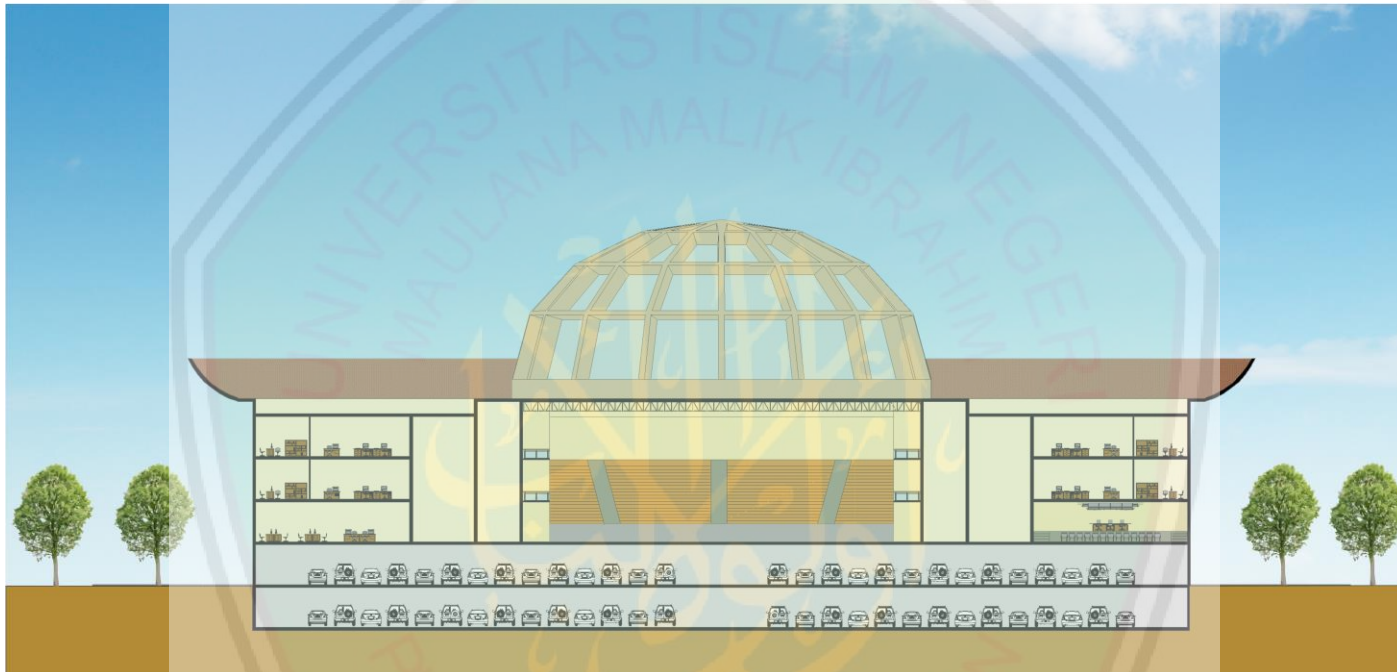
BUILDING FRONT VIEW

LOWER HOUSE BUILDING



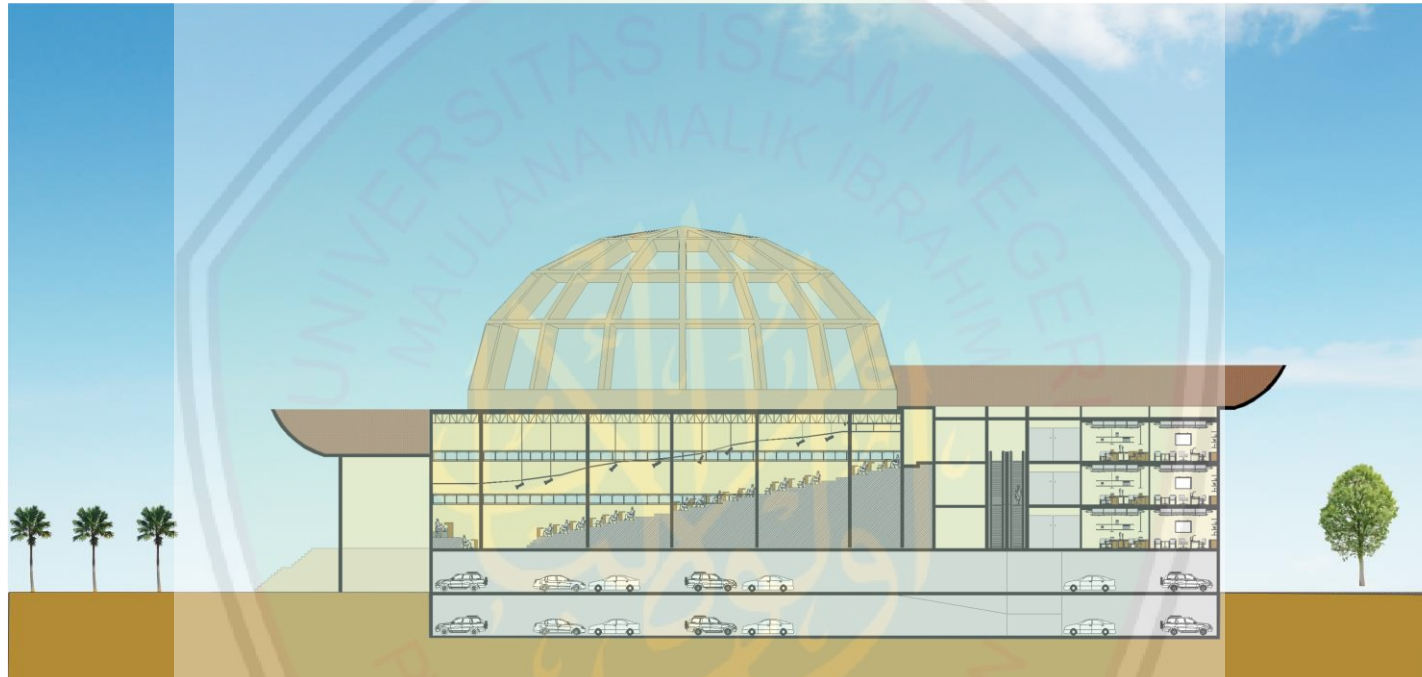
BUILDING SIDE VIEW

LOWER HOUSE BUILDING



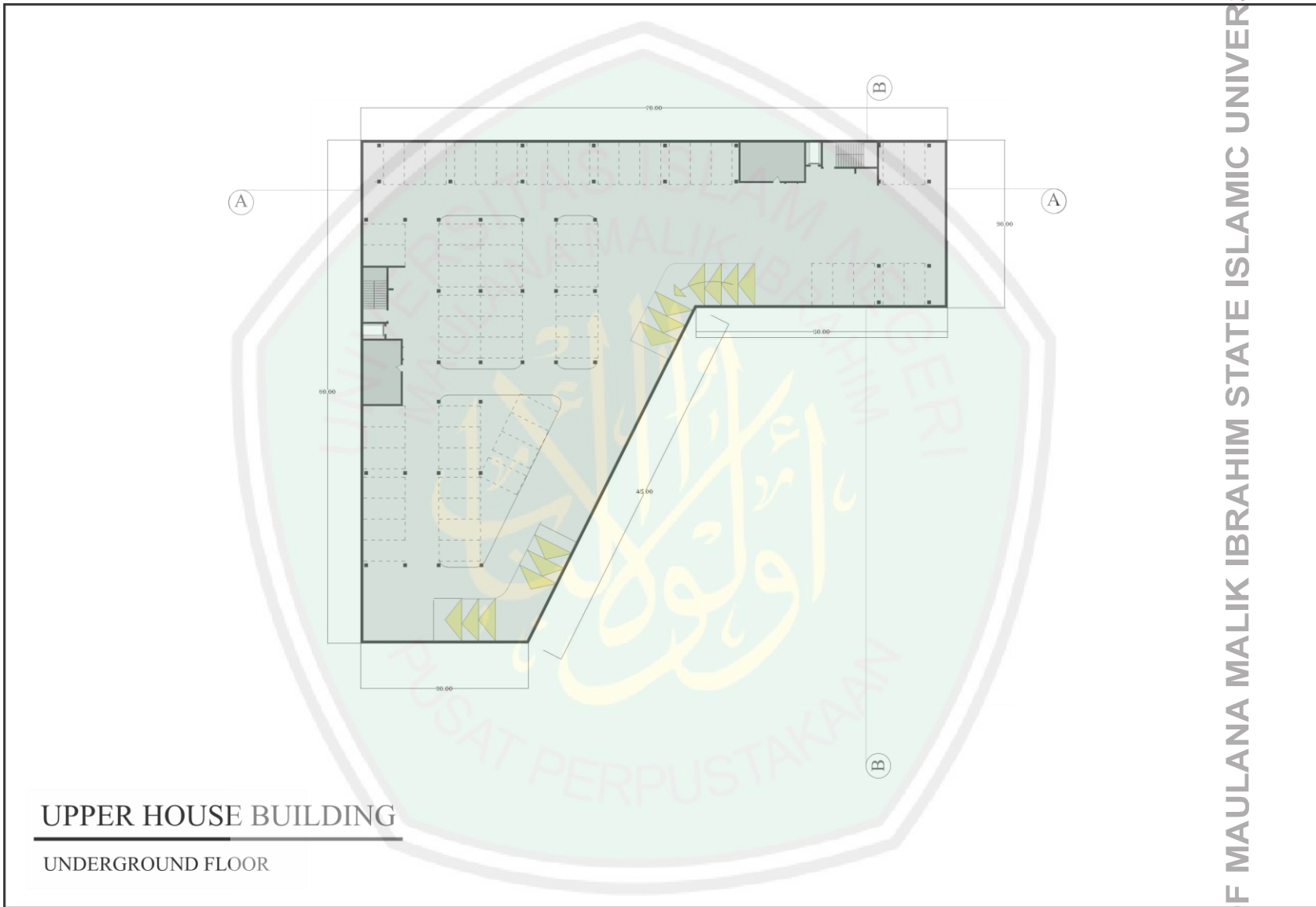
BUILDING SECTION A

LOWER HOUSE BUILDING



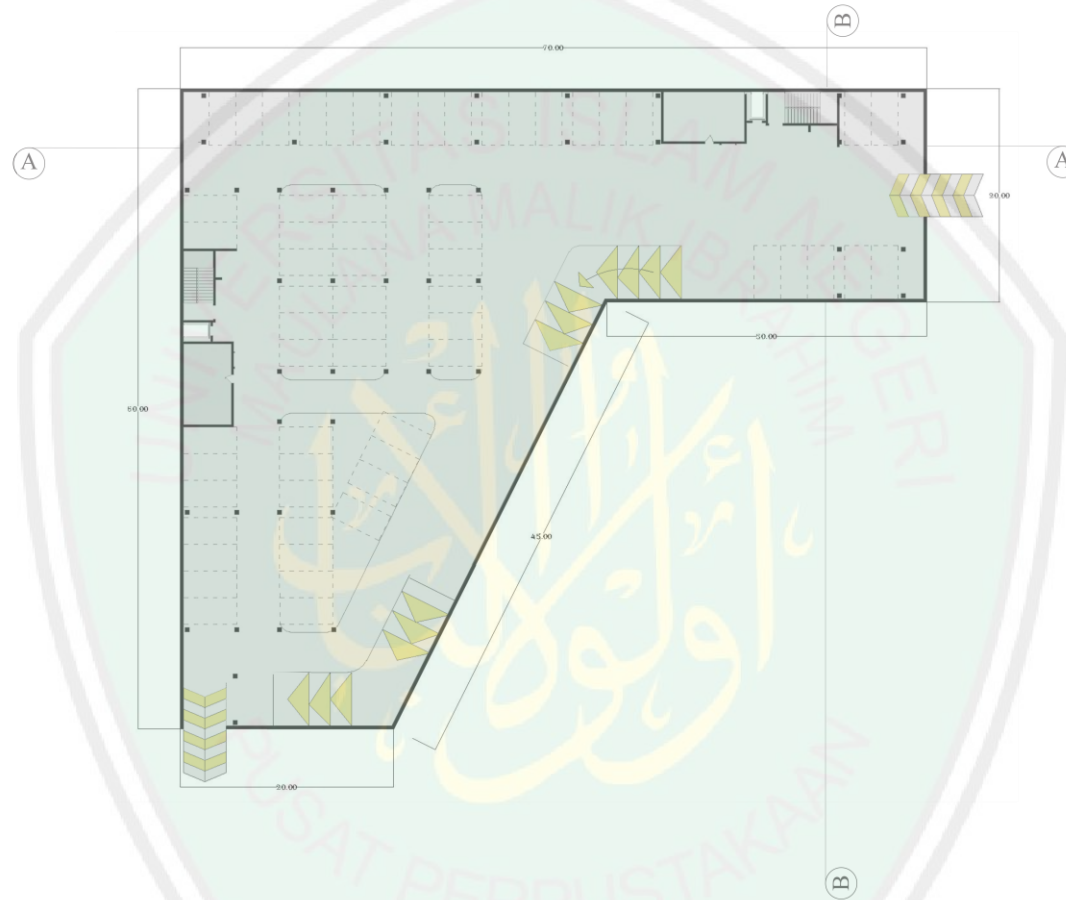
BUILDING SECTION B

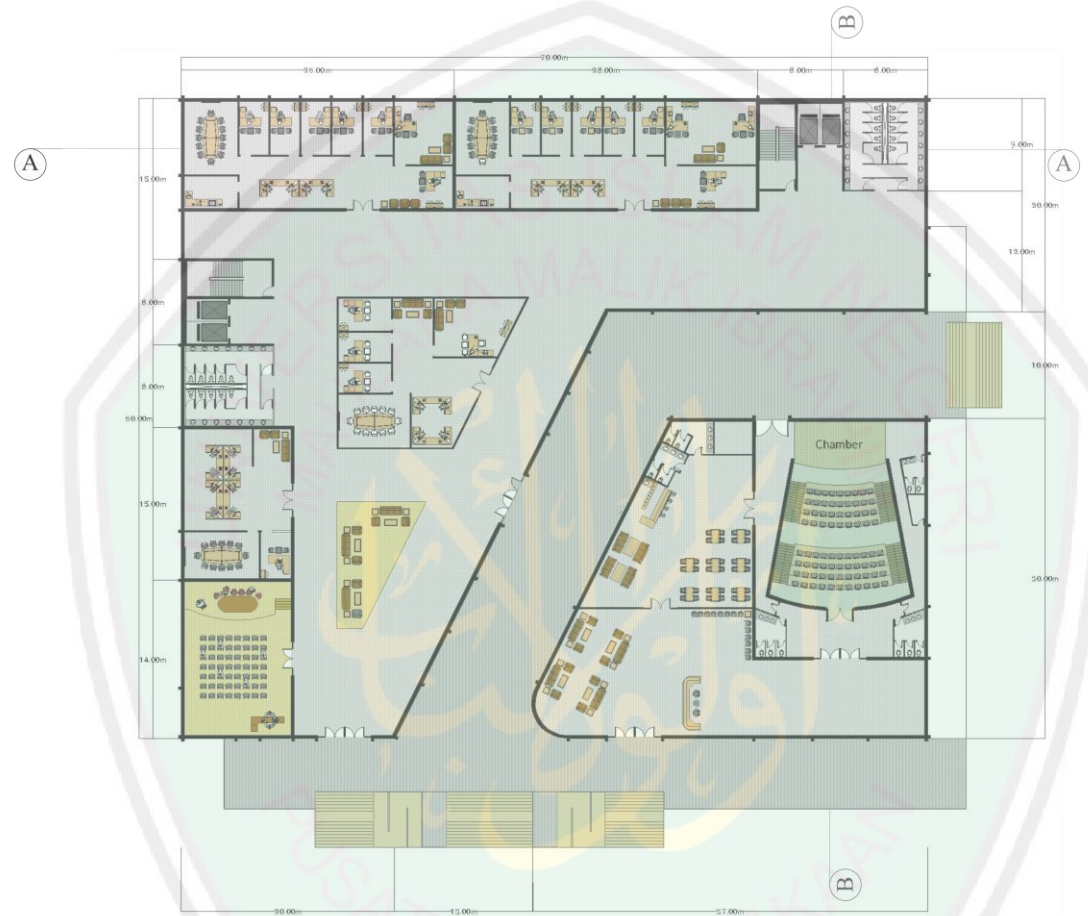
LOWER HOUSE BUILDING



UPPER HOUSE BUILDING

GROUND FLOOR



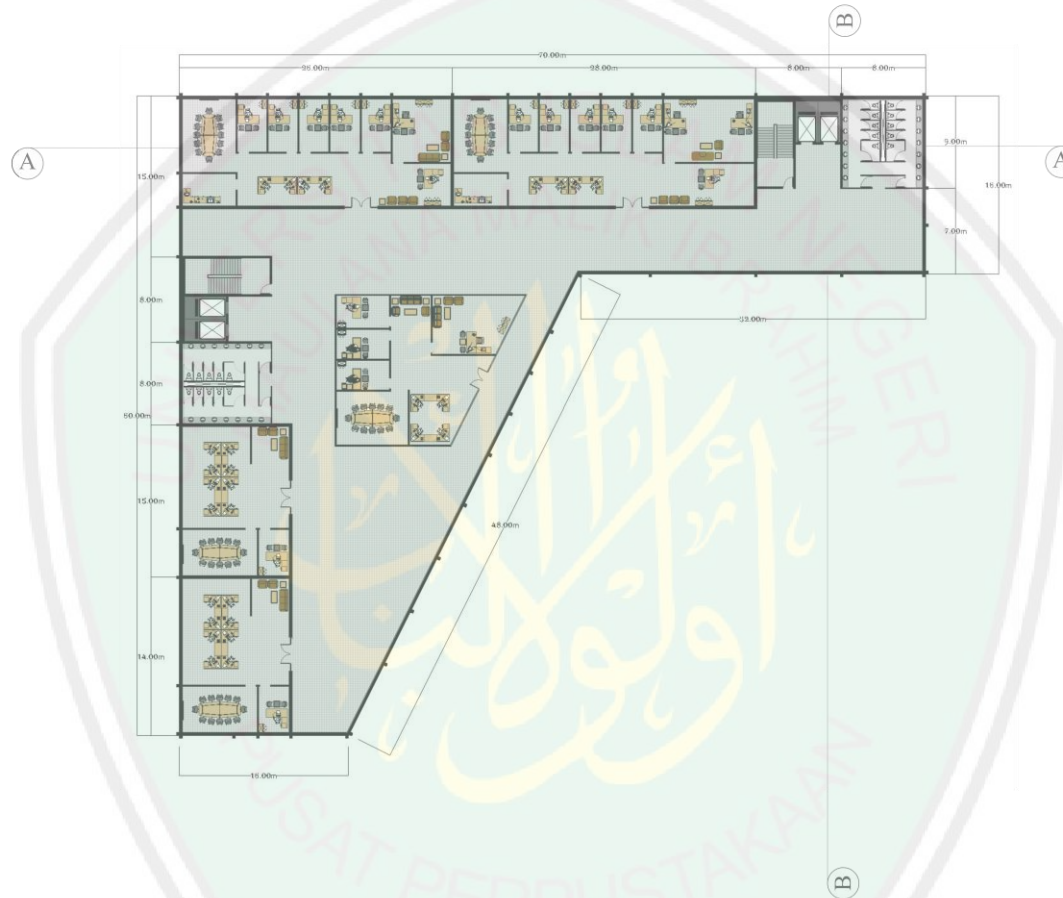


UPPER HOUSE BUILDING

FIRST FLOOR

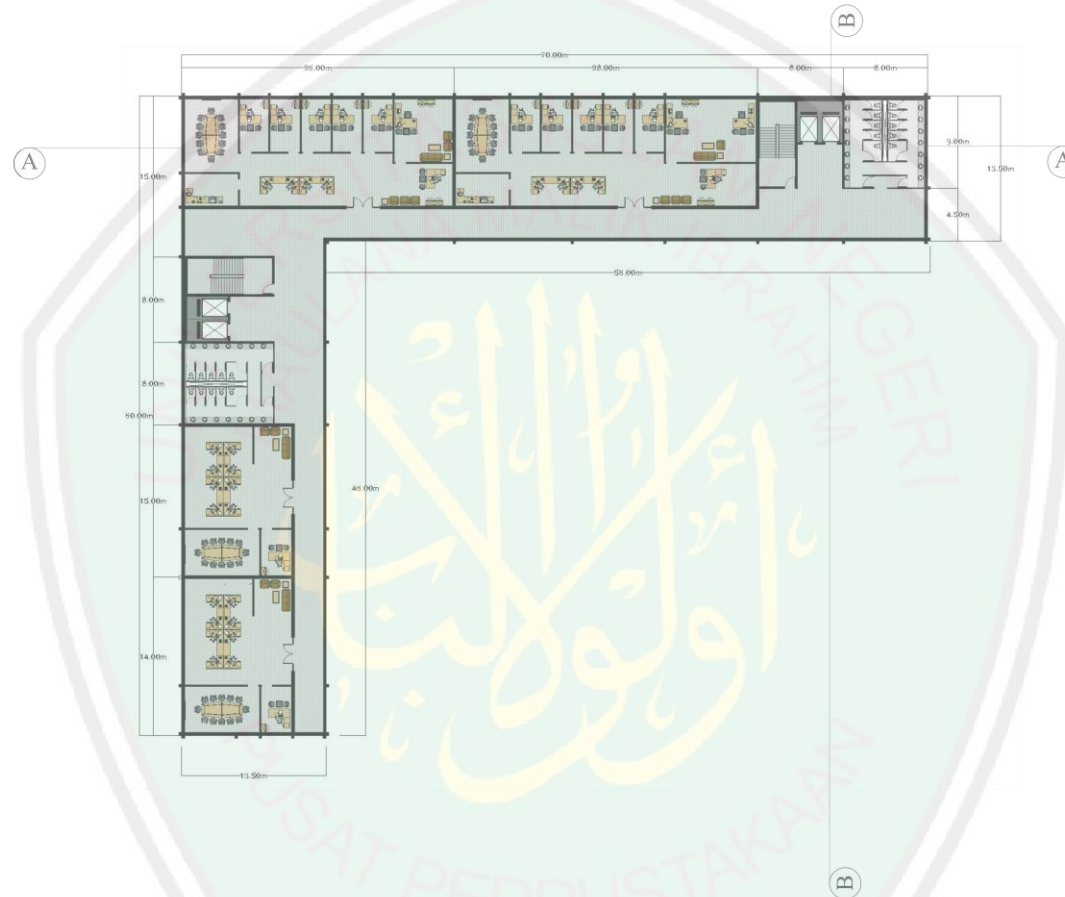
UPPER HOUSE BUILDING

SECOND FLOOR



UPPER HOUSE BUILDING

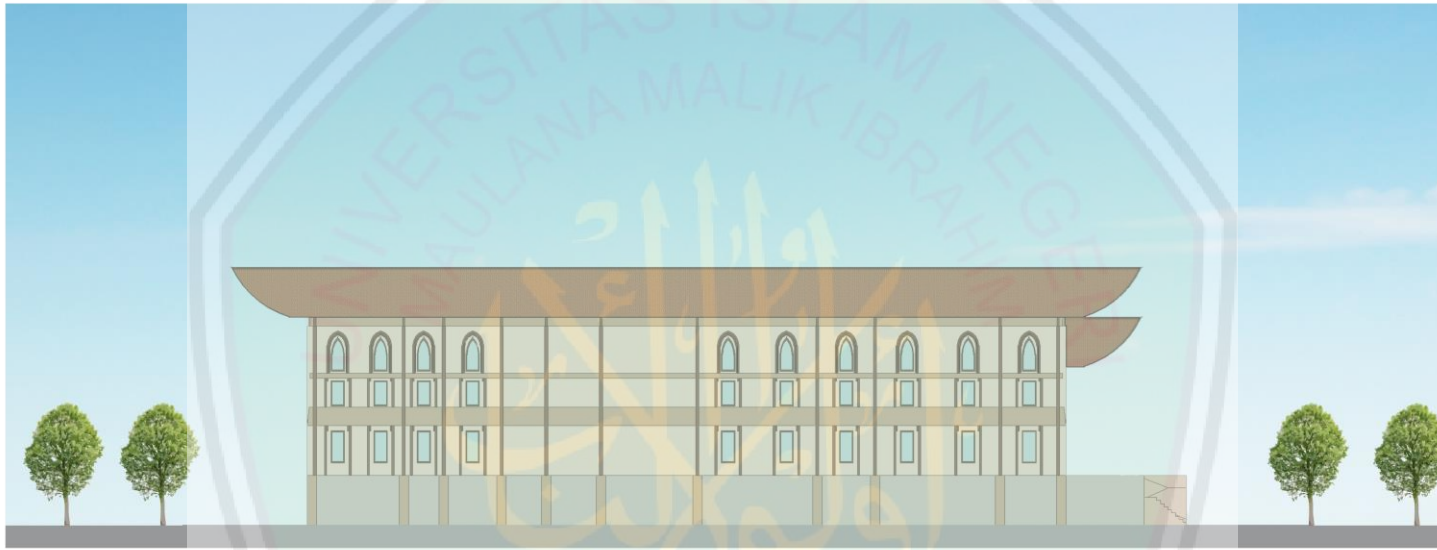
THIRD FLOOR





BUILDING FRONT VIEW

UPPER HOUSE BUILDING



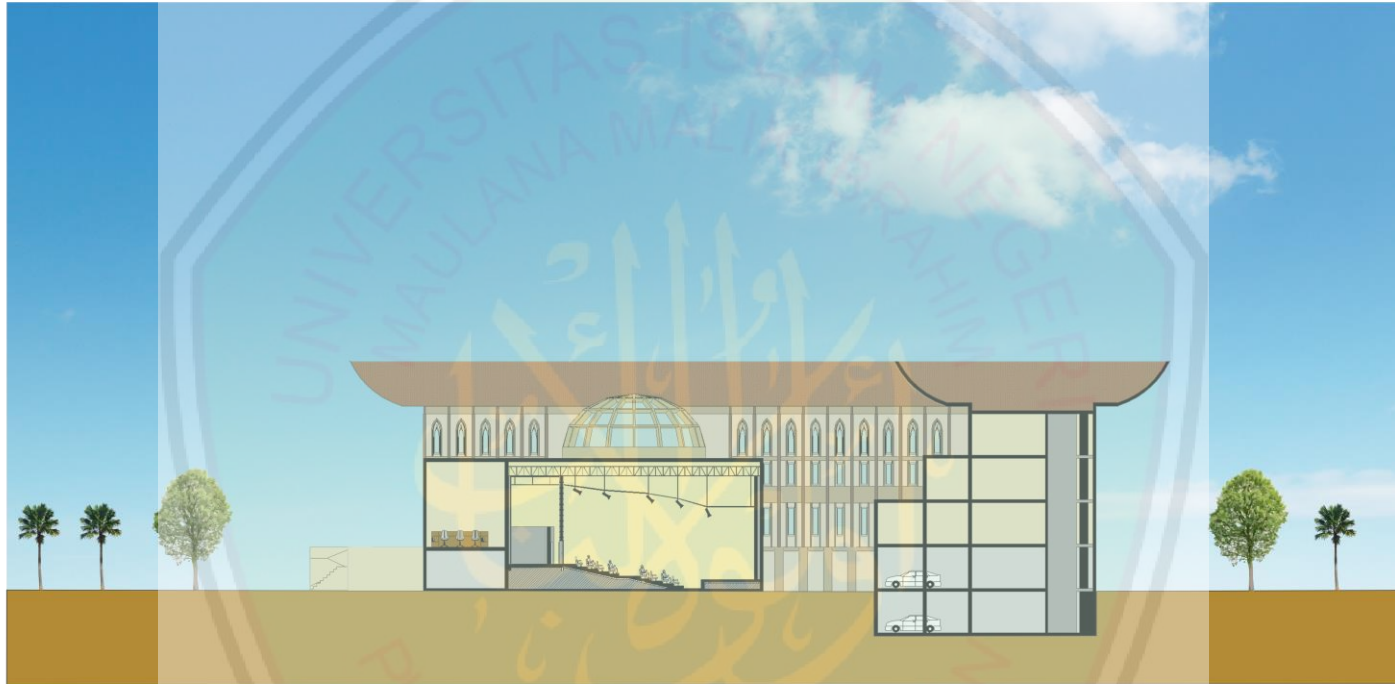
BUILDING SIDE VIEW

UPPER HOUSE BUILDING



BUILDING SECTION A

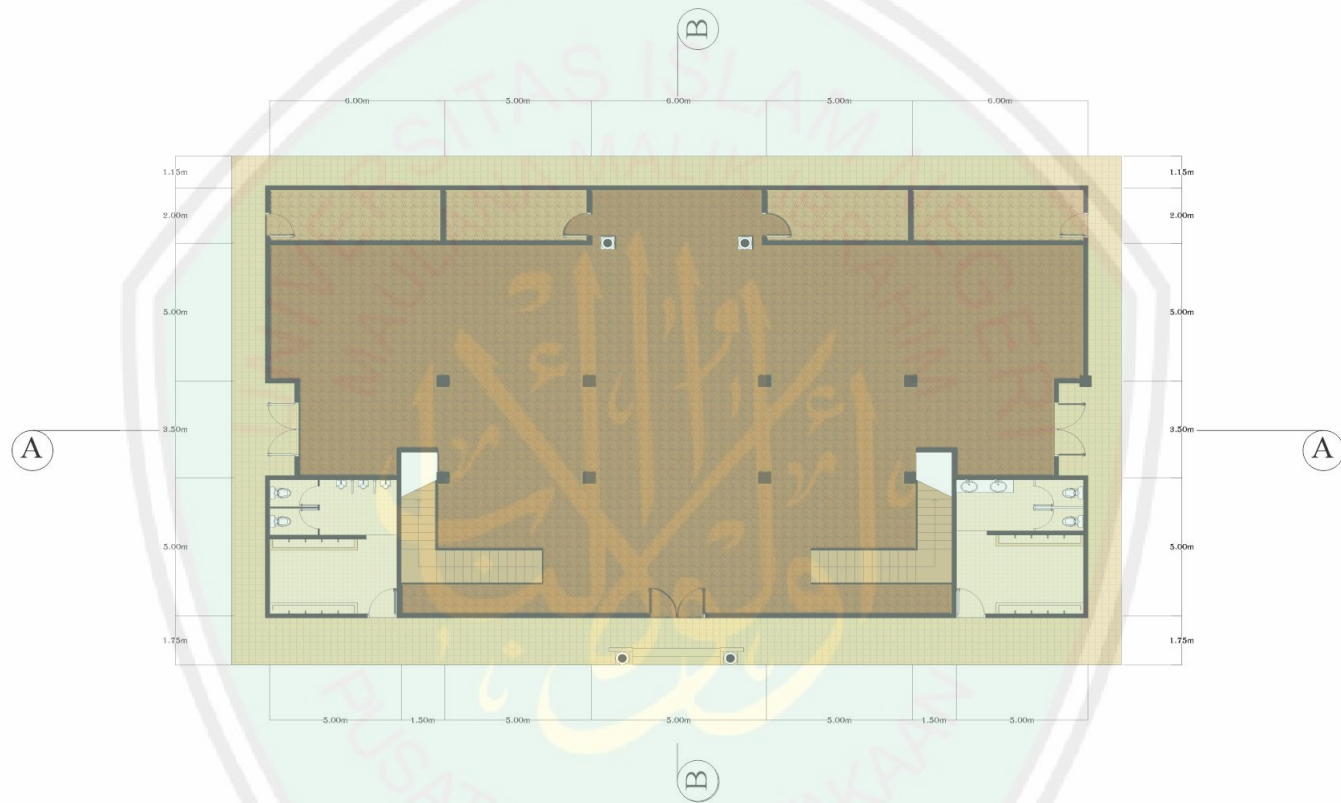
UPPER HOUSE BUILDING



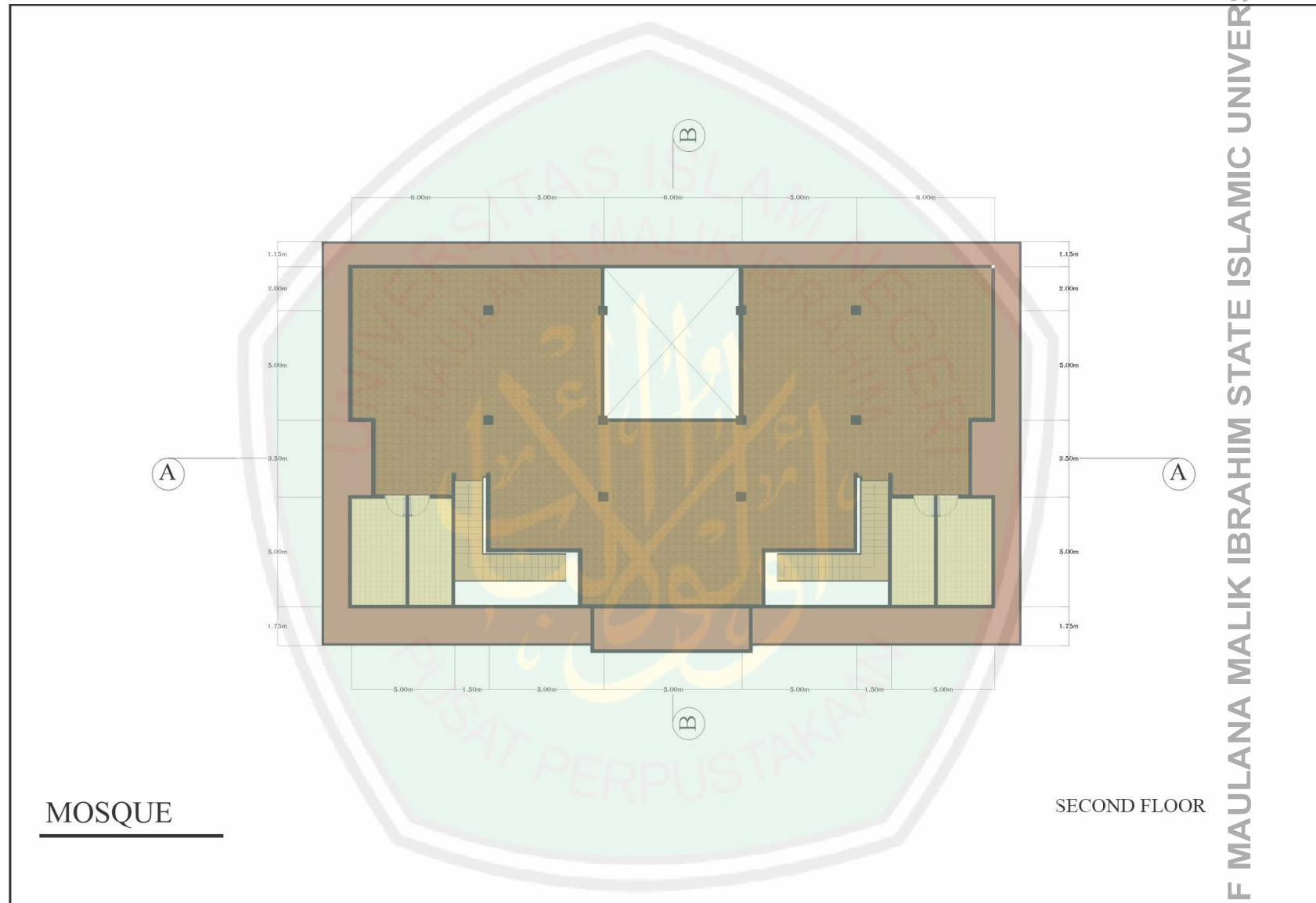
BUILDING SECTION B

UPPER HOUSE BUILDING

MOSQUE



FIRST FLOOR





BUILDINGFRONT VIEW

MOSQUE



BUILDING SIDE VIEW

MOSQUE



BUILDING SECTION A

MOSQUE

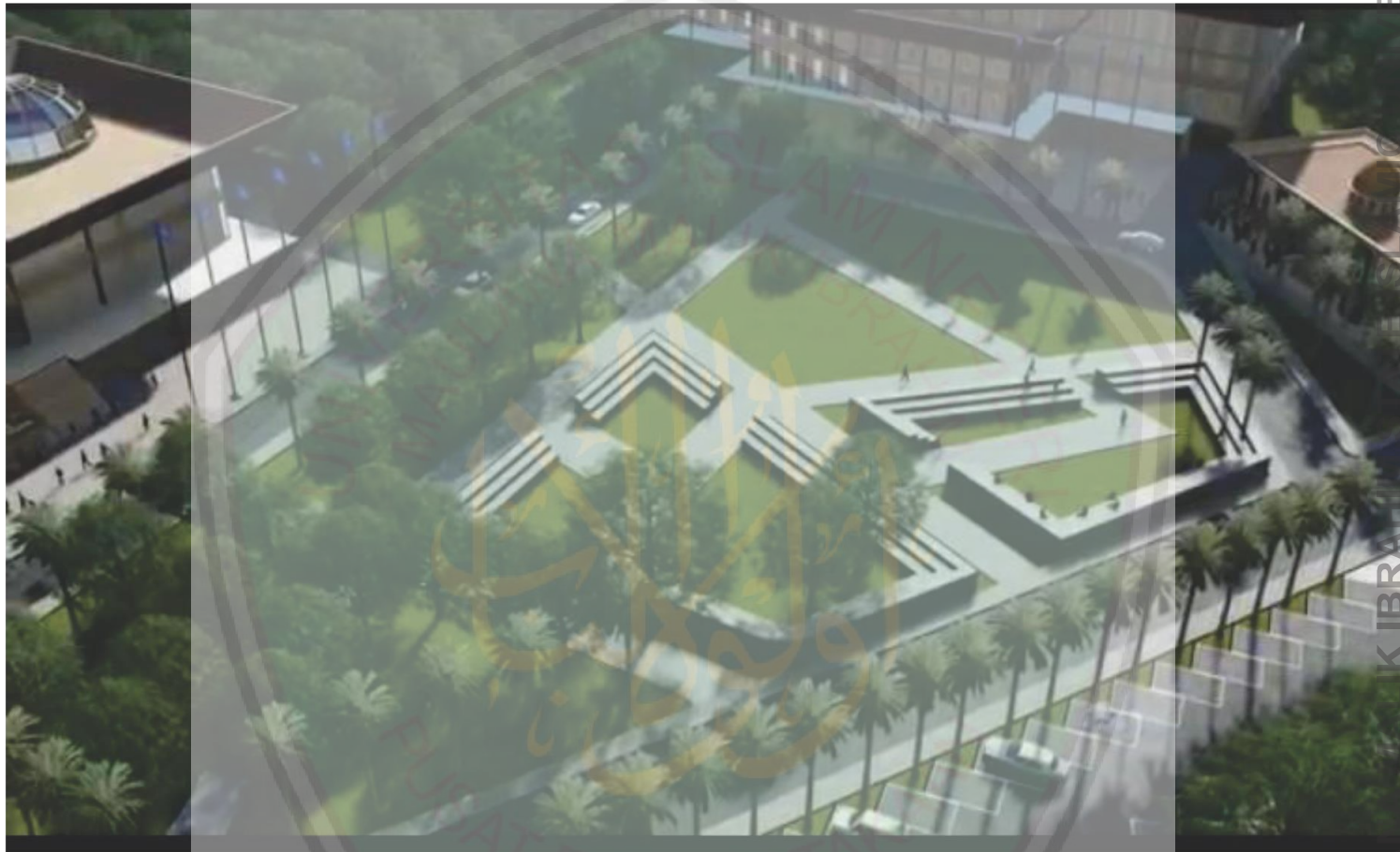


BUILDING SECTION B

MOSQUE



SITE PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR



SITE PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR



PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR

LOWER HOUSE BUILDING



PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR

LOWER HOUSE BUILDING



PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR

UPPER HOUSE BUILDING



PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR

UPPER HOUSE BUILDING



PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR

MOSQUE



PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR

MOSQUE



PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR

PUBLIC PARKING



PERSPECTIVE EXTERIOR

PUBLIC SPACE



PERSPECTIVE INTERIOR

LOWER HOUSE CHAMBER



PERSPECTIVE INTERIOR

LOWER HOUSE CHAMBER



PERSPECTIVE INTERIOR

UPPER HOUSE BUILDING (COMMITTEE OFFICE)



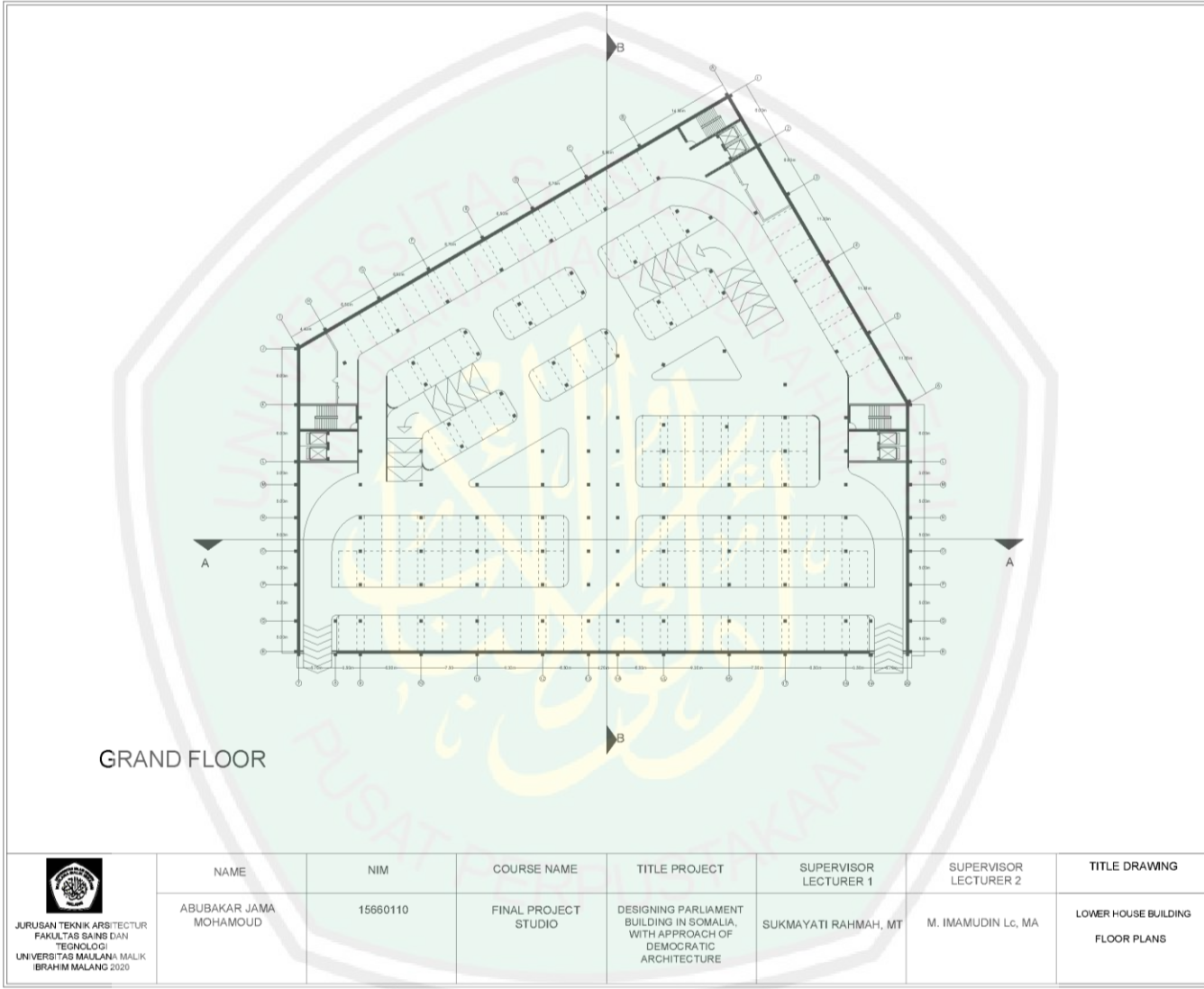
PERSPECTIVE INTERIOR

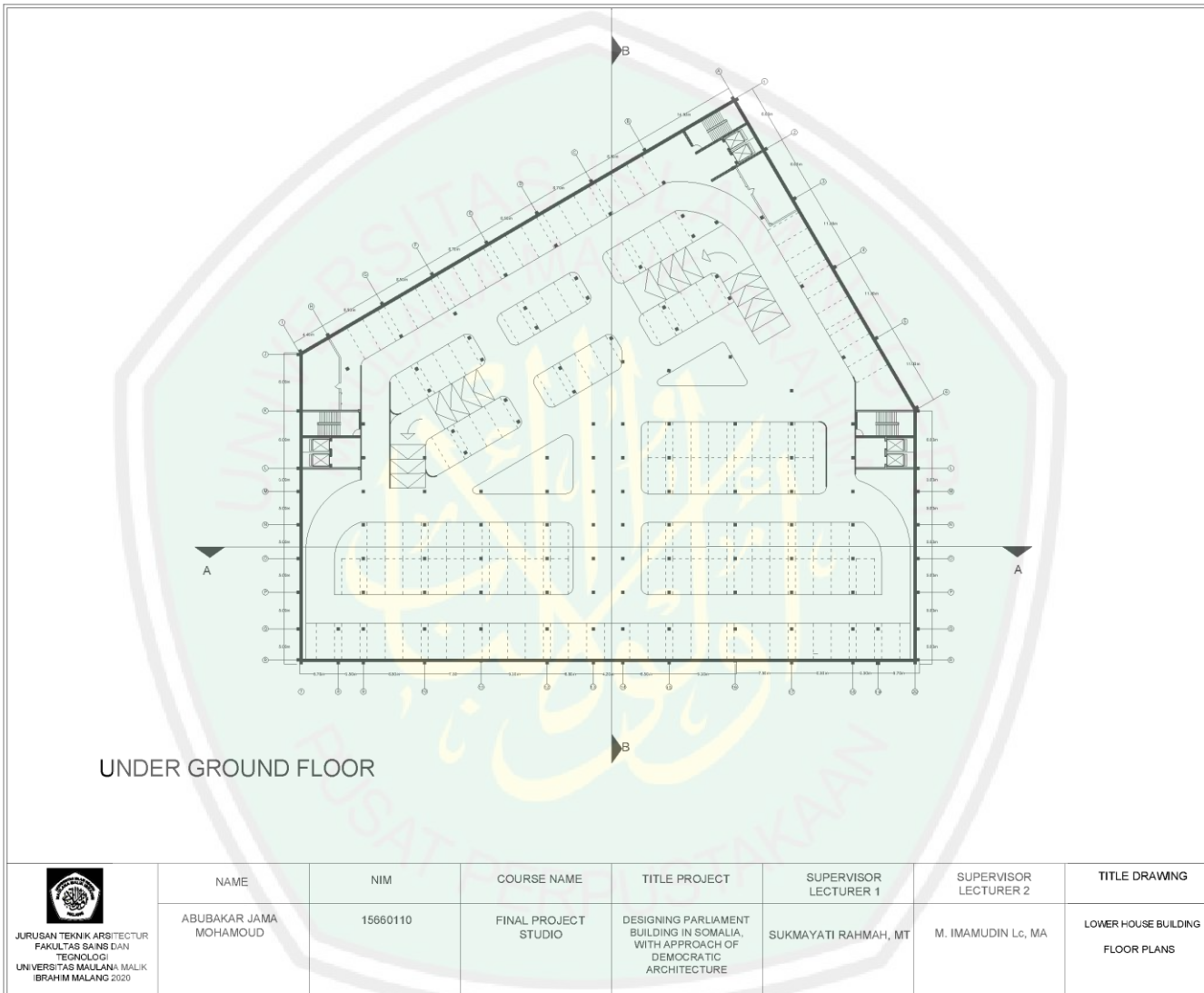
PRESS MEDIA CONFERENCE ROOM

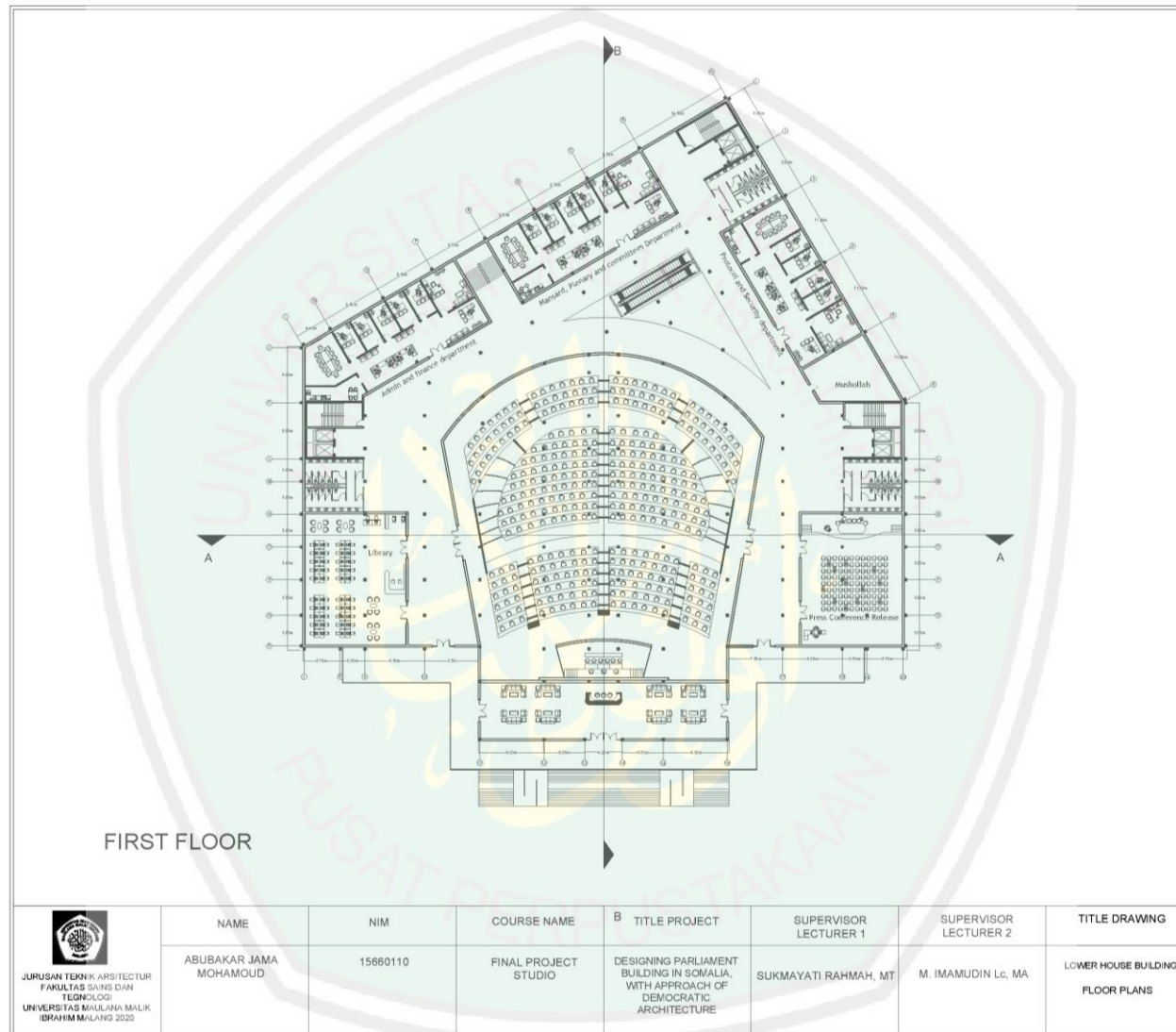


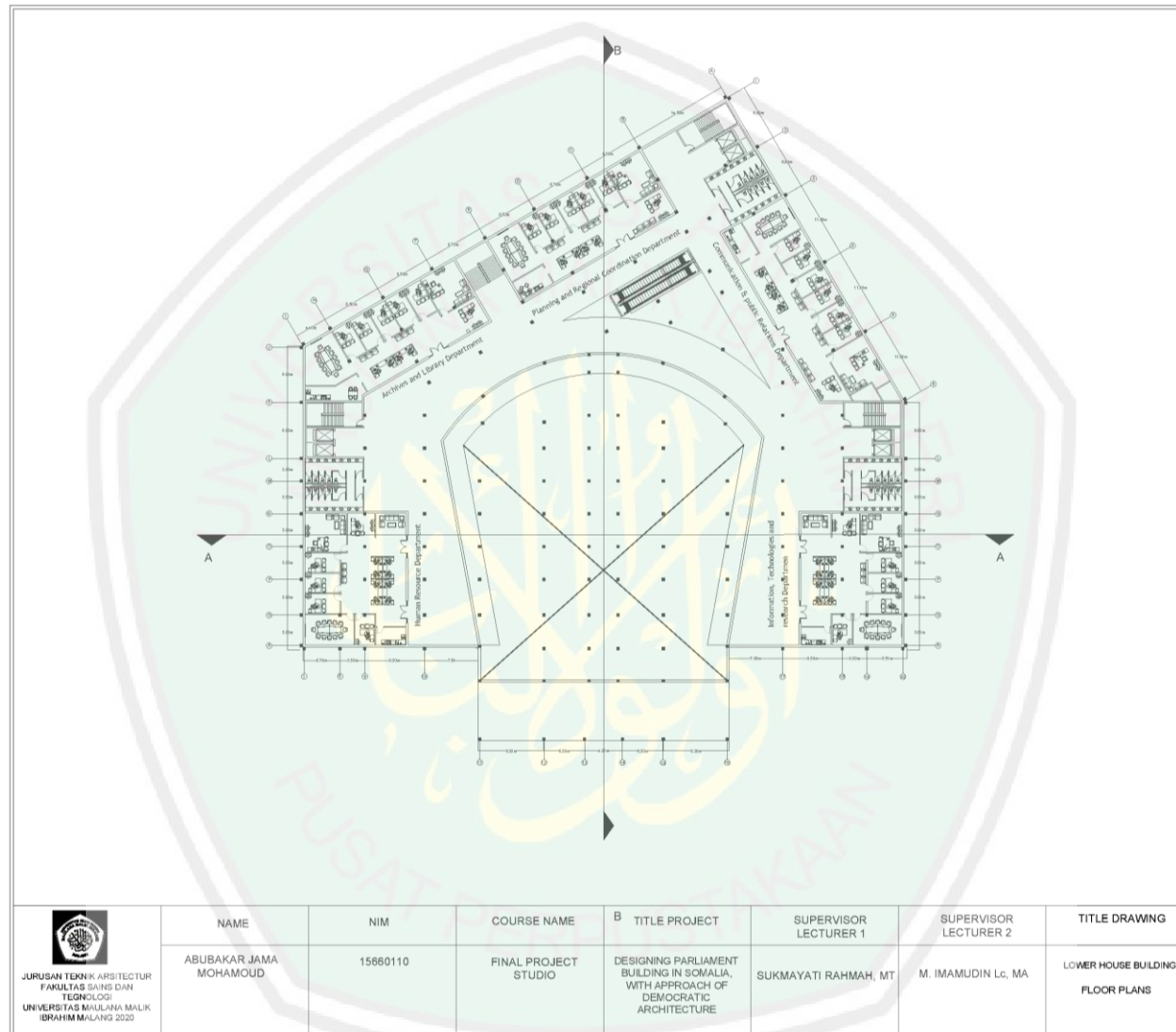
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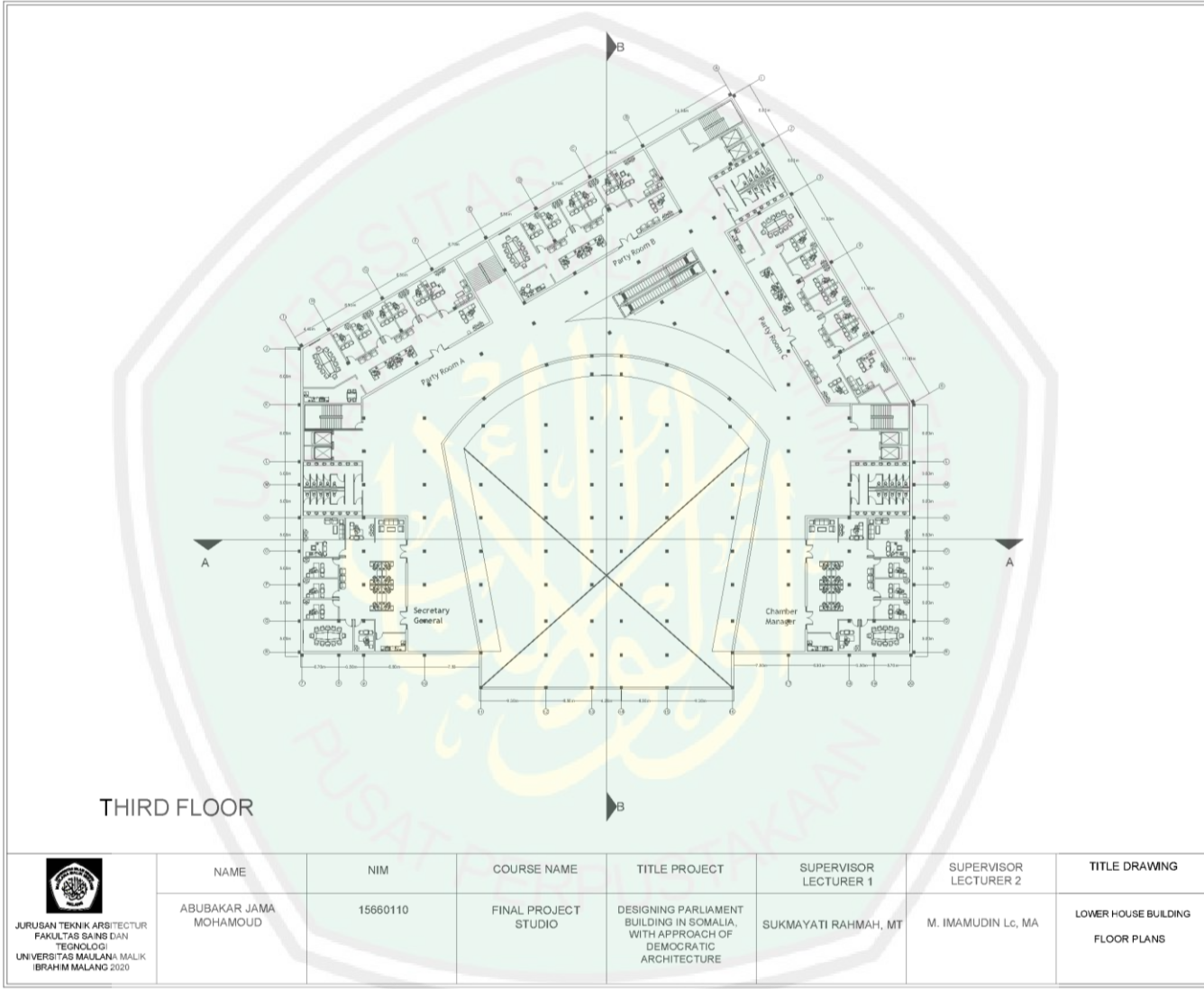
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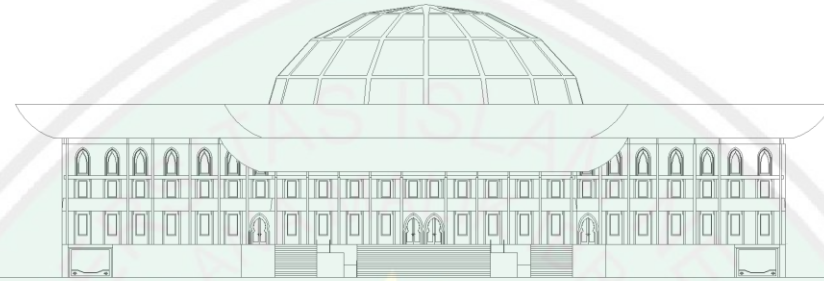








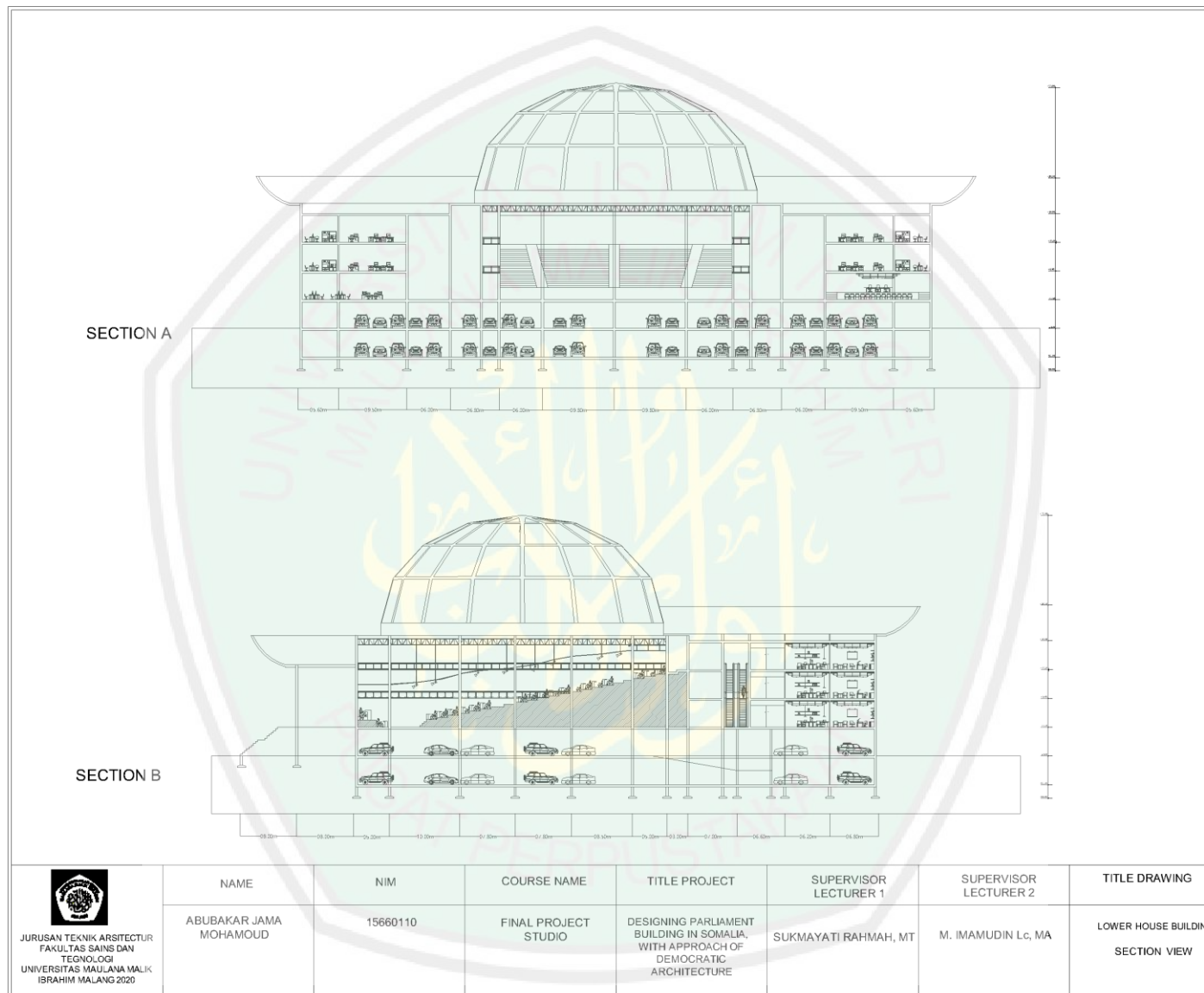
FRONT ELEVATION

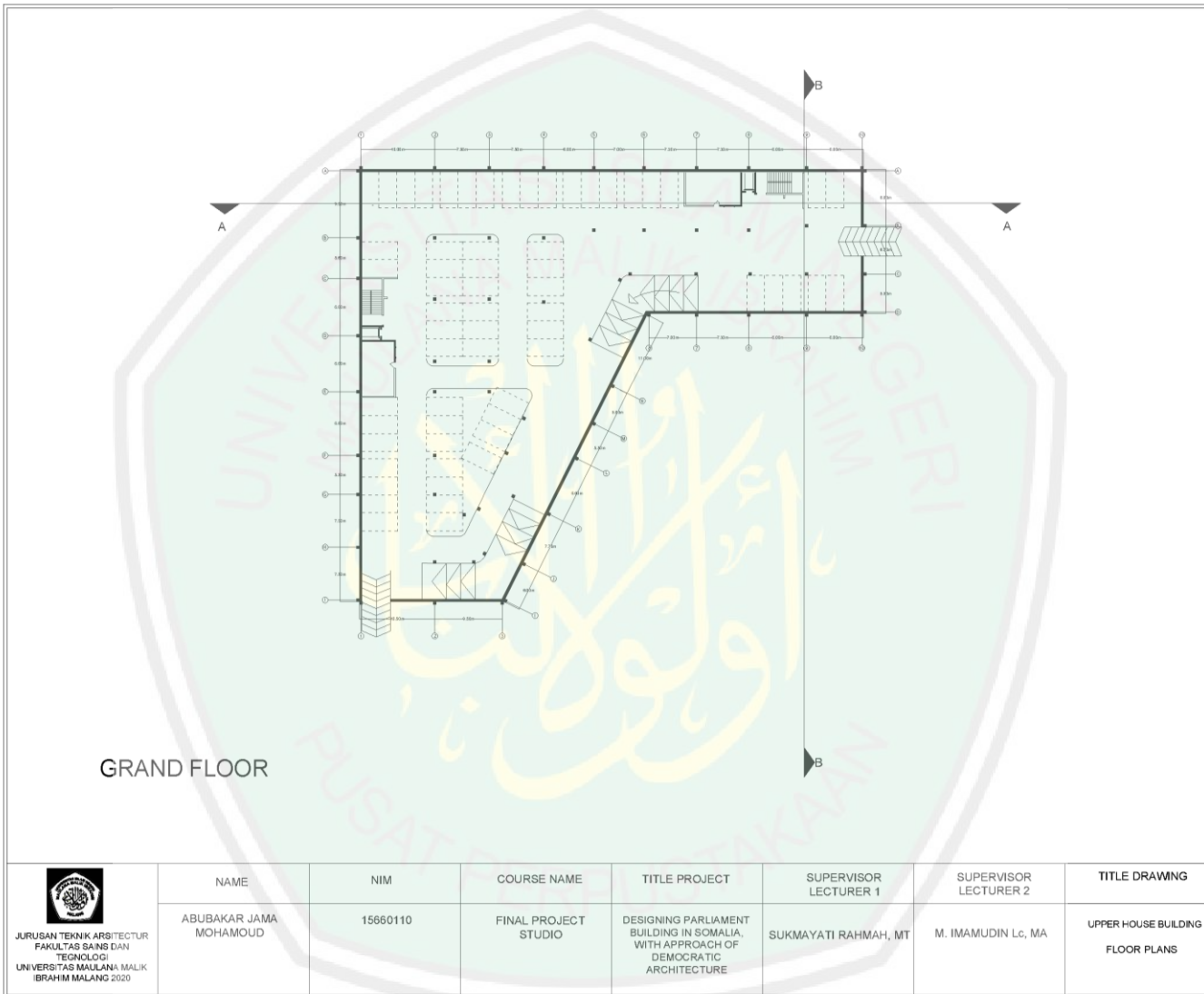


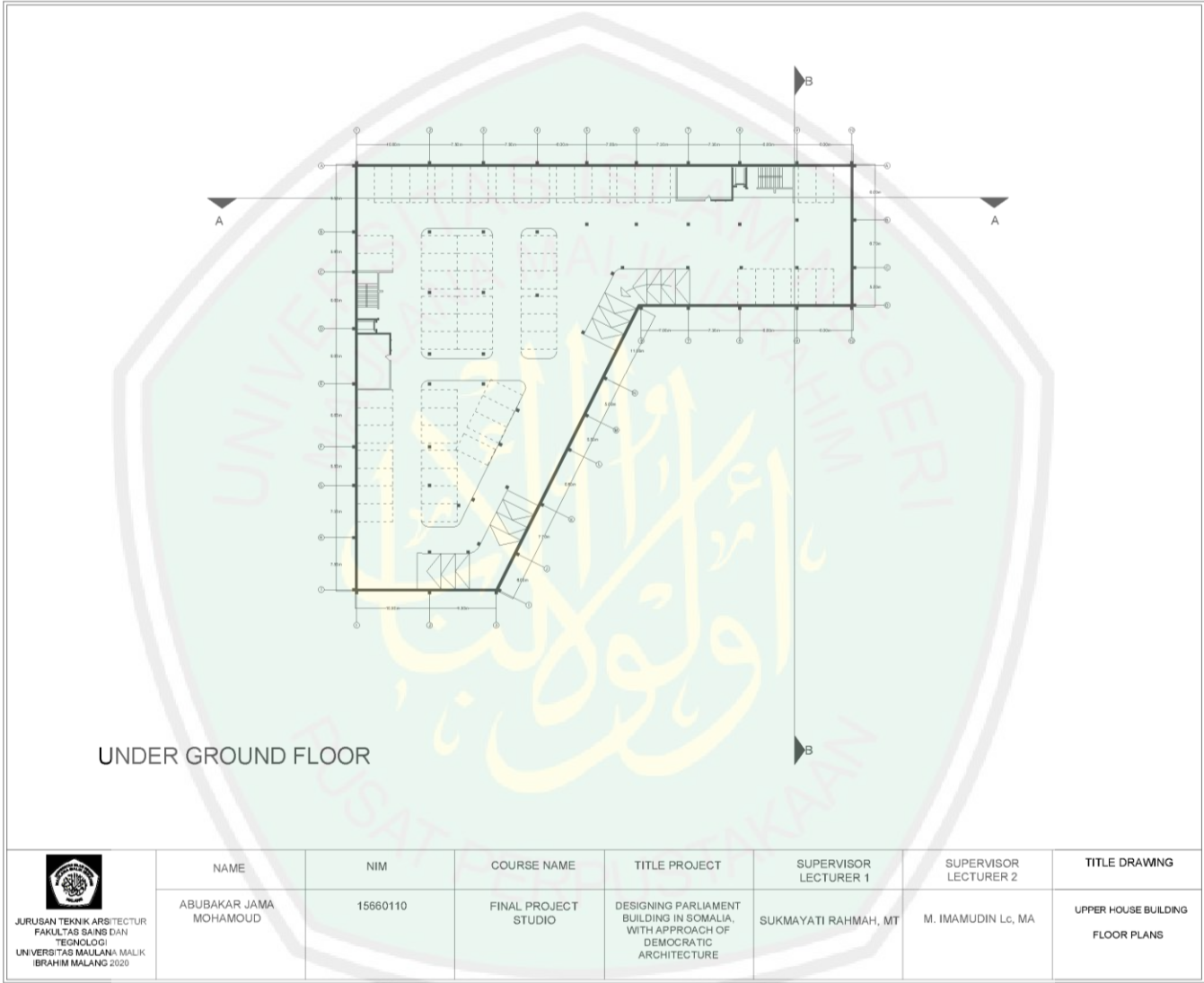
SIDE ELEVATION

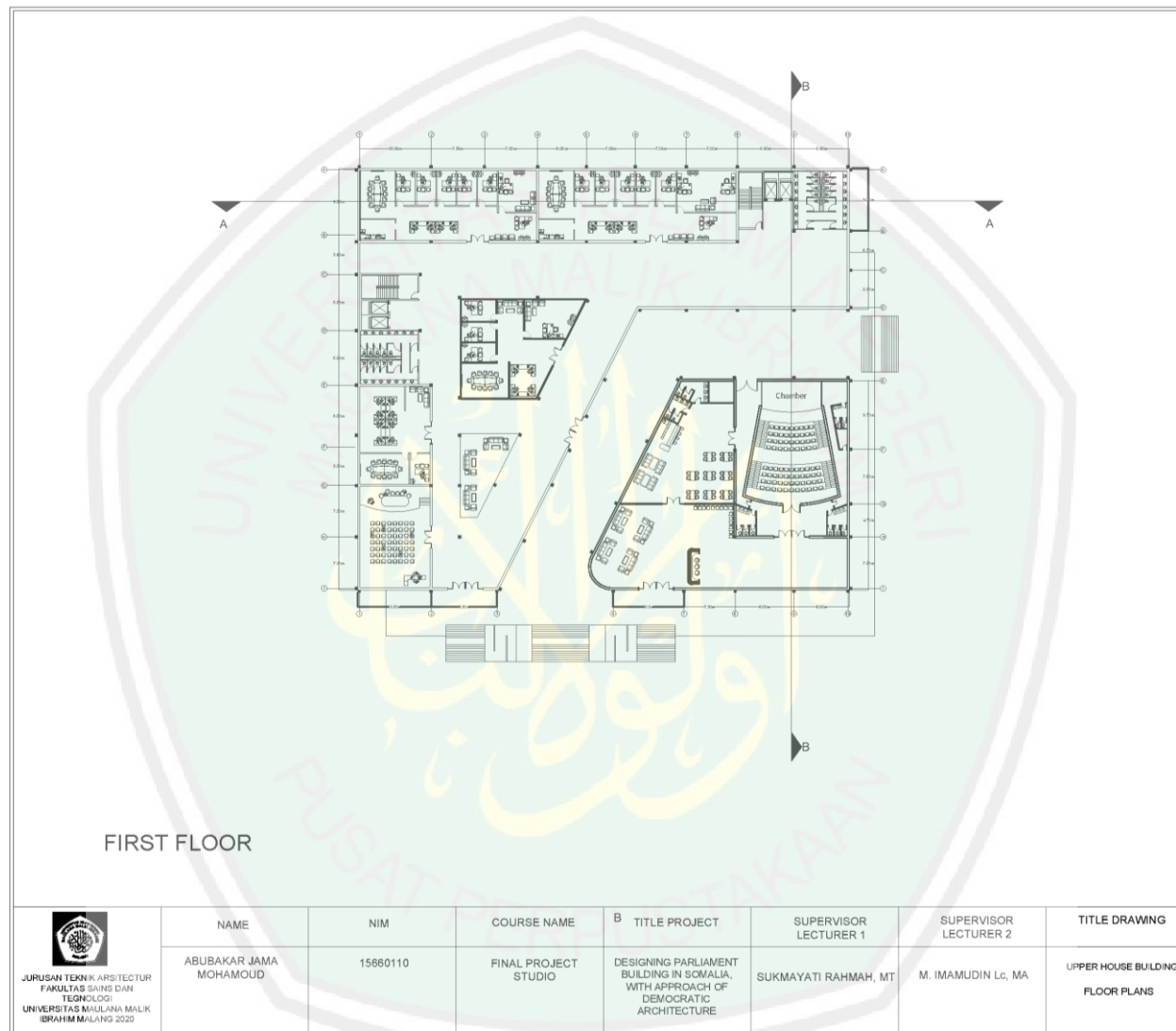


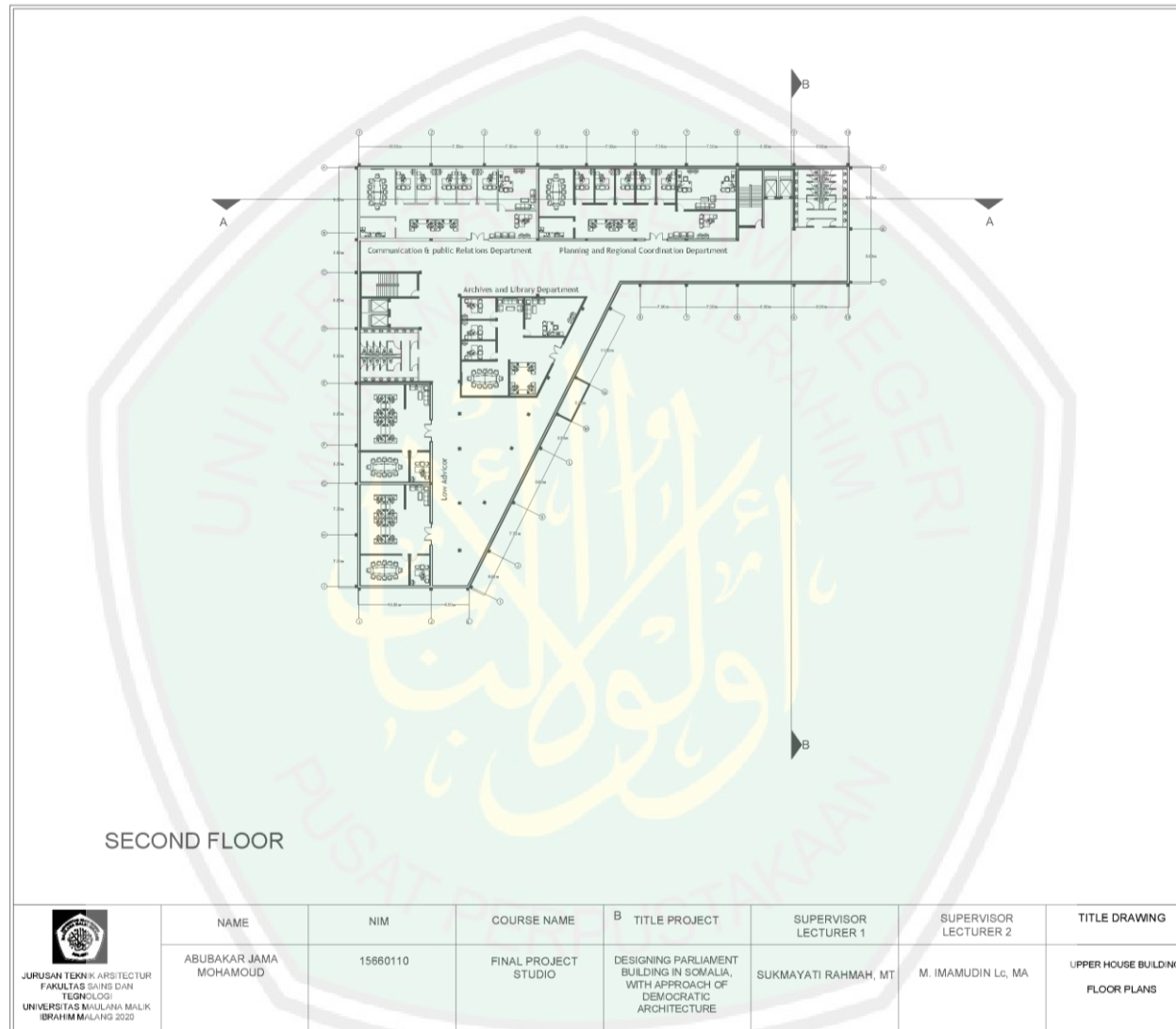
 <p>JURUSAN TEKNIK ARSITEKTUR FAKULTAS SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI UNIVERSITAS MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG 2020</p>	NAME	NIM	COURSE NAME	TITLE PROJECT	SUPERVISOR LECTURER 1	SUPERVISOR LECTURER 2	TITLE DRAWING
	ABUBAKAR JAMA MOHAMOUD	15660110	FINAL PROJECT STUDIO	DESIGNING PARLIAMENT BUILDING IN SOMALIA, WITH APPROACH OF DEMOCRATIC ARCHITECTURE	SUKMAYATI RAHMAH, MT	M. IMAMUDIN Lc, MA	LOWER HOUSE BUILDING ELEVATION VIEW

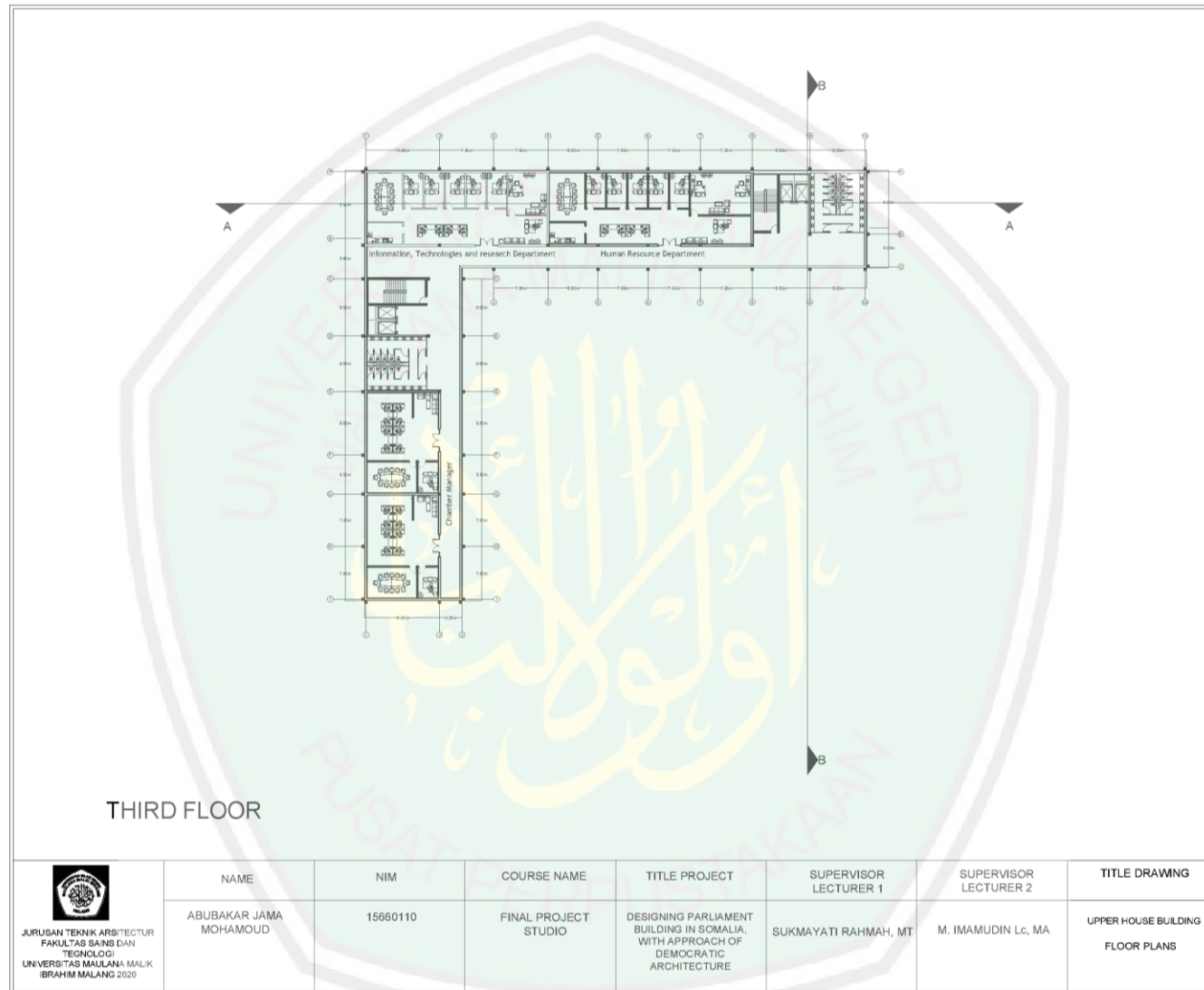












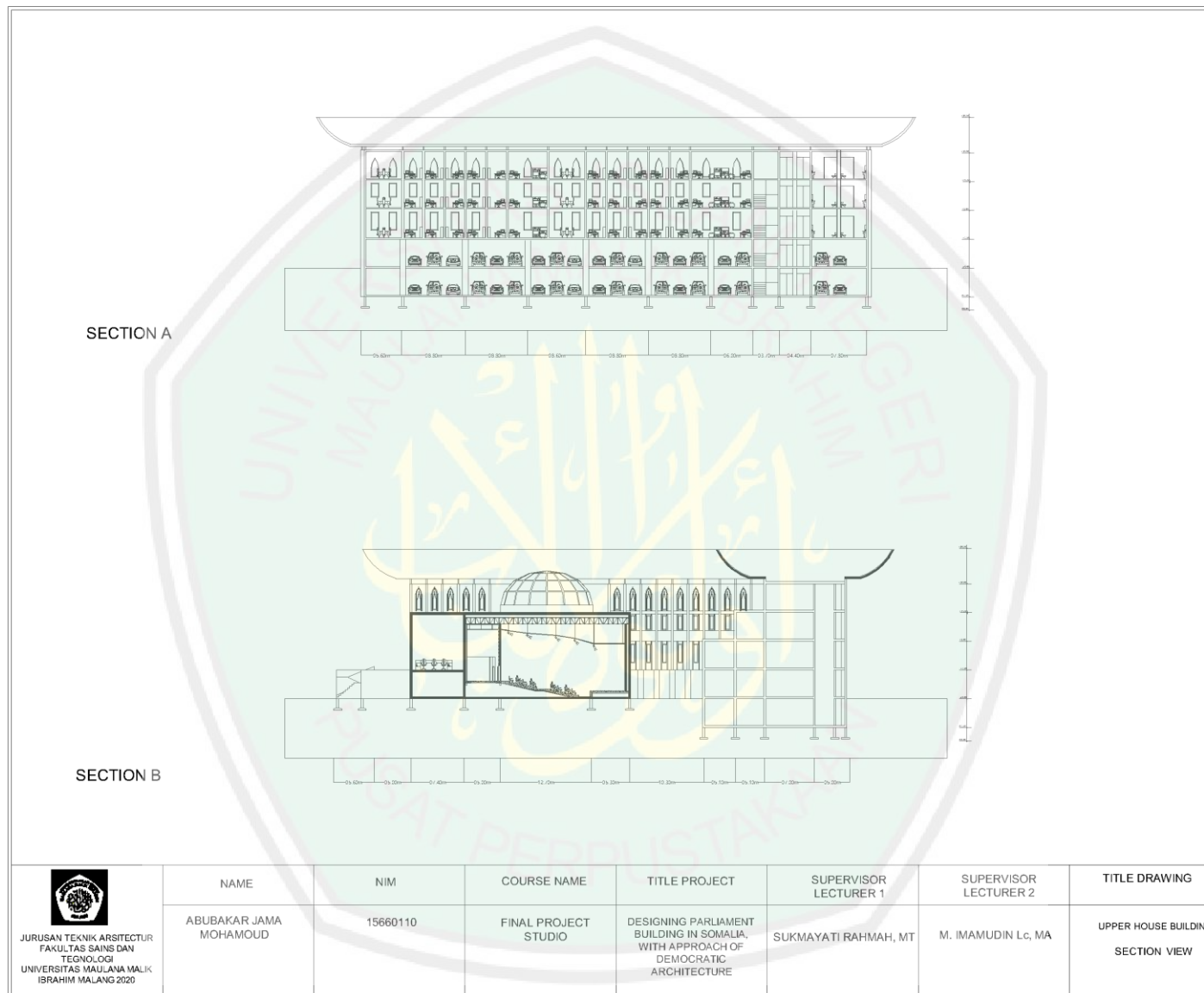
FRONT ELEVATION

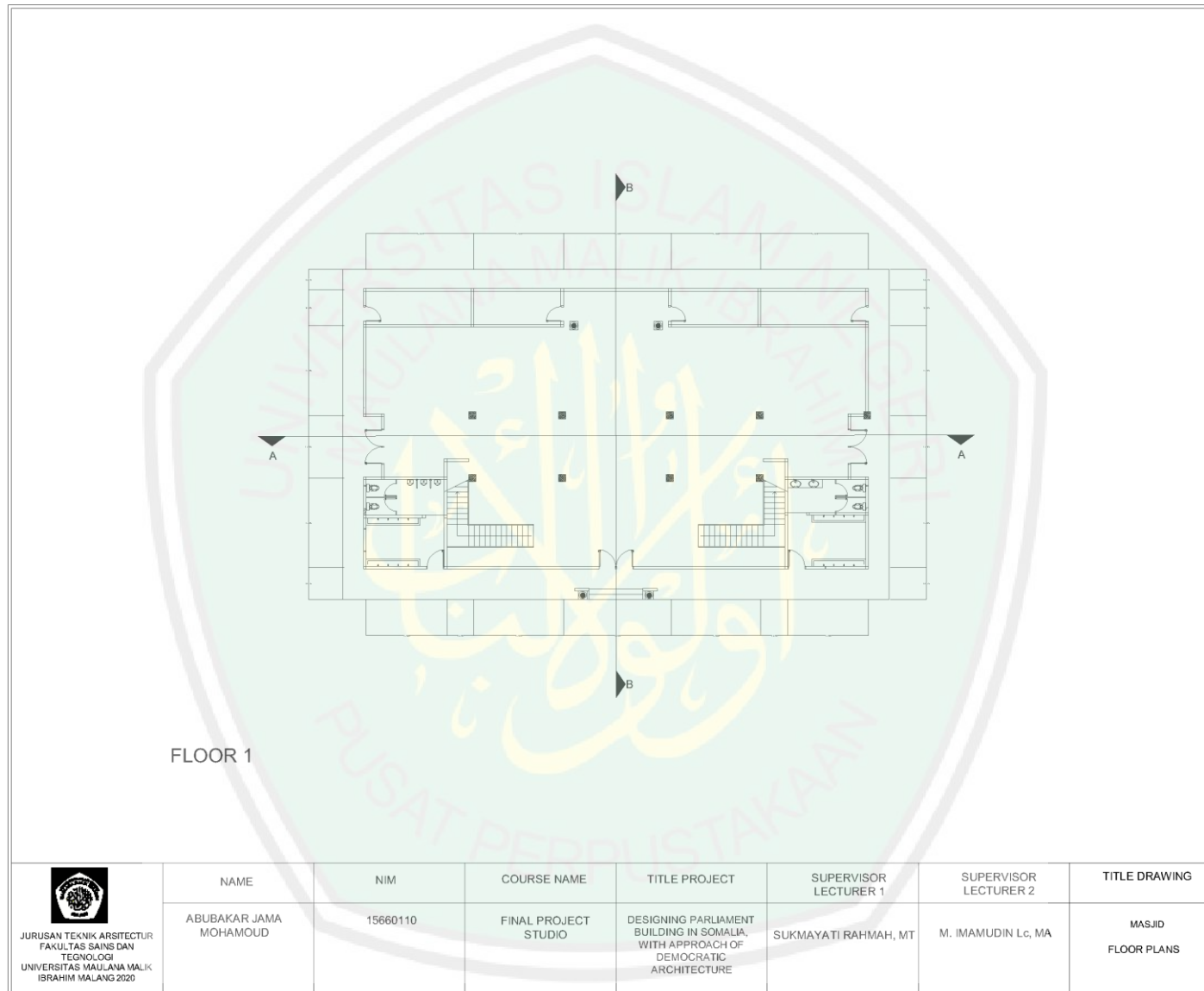


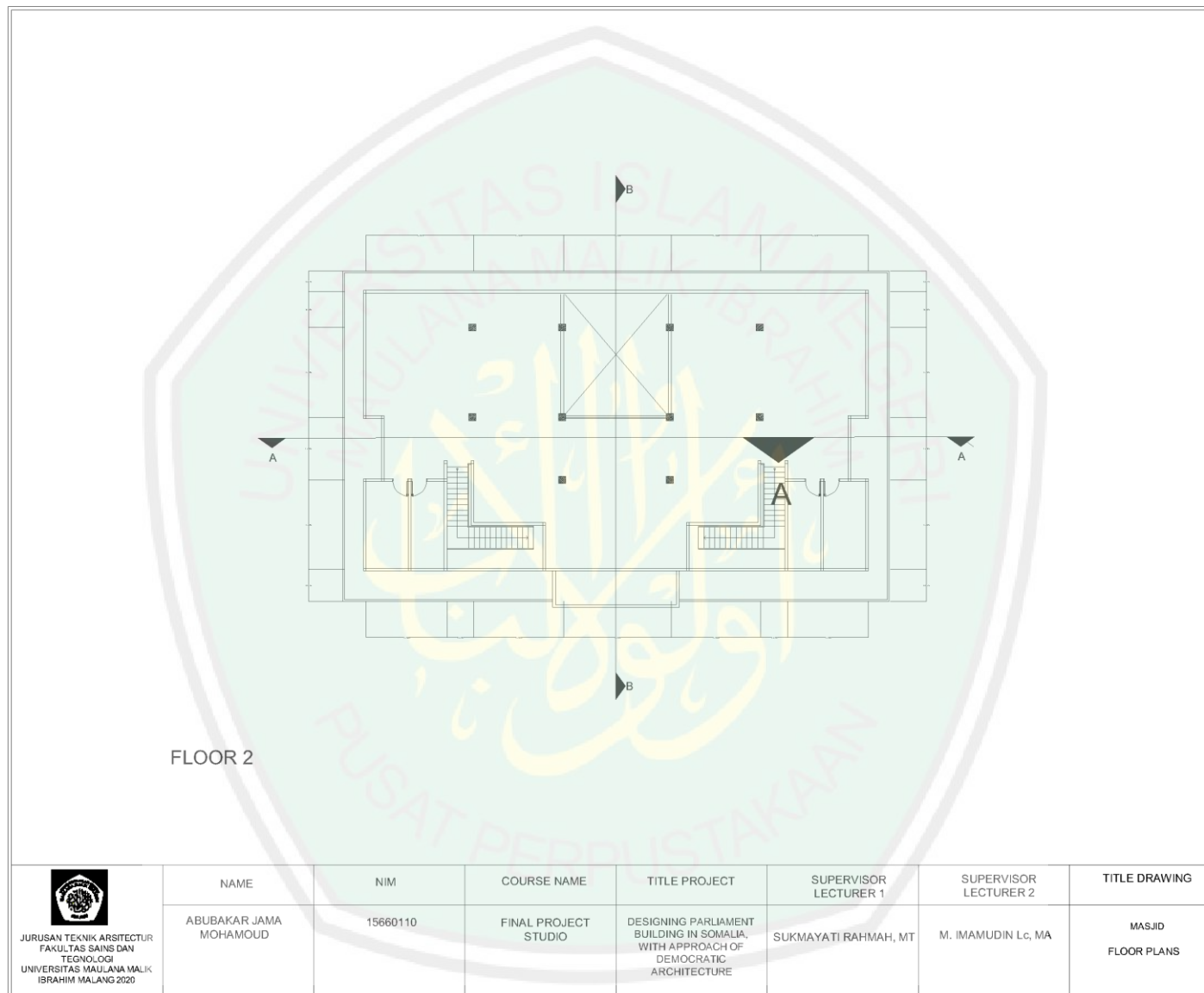
SIDE ELEVATION



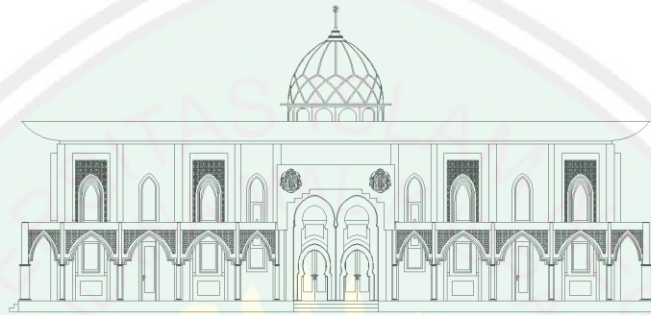
 <p>JURUSAN TEKNIK ARSITEKTUR FAKULTAS SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI UNIVERSITAS MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG 2020</p>	NAME	NIM	COURSE NAME	TITLE PROJECT	SUPERVISOR LECTURER 1	SUPERVISOR LECTURER 2	TITLE DRAWING
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FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



 <p>JURUSAN TEKNIK ARSITEKTUR FAKULTAS SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI UNIVERSITAS MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG 2020</p>	NAME	NIM	COURSE NAME	TITLE PROJECT	SUPERVISOR LECTURER 1	SUPERVISOR LECTURER 2	TITLE DRAWING
	ABUBAKAR JAMA MOHAMOUD	15660110	FINAL PROJECT STUDIO	DESIGNING PARLIAMENT BUILDING IN SOMALIA, WITH APPROACH OF DEMOCRATIC ARCHITECTURE	SUKMAYATI RAHMAH, MT	M. IMAMUDIN Lc, MA	MASJID ELEVATION VIEW

