

Orphanage Welfare and Care Centre as Integration with Community

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Abstract

Islam glorifies the orphans and the evidence in the Qur'an was mentioned by 23 times with a word which refers to the orphans of poverty and destitution. This means, the orphans need care and defense of the community to enable them to live comfortably and perfectly the same as children who have a family or guardian. In Al-Quran and Hadith of the Holy Prophet clearly has insisted that tells us to do good to the orphans. Similarly, the majority of homes for orphans in the state, particularly in Mukim Batu, Gombak, mainly provides social services on a voluntary basis and not generates profits. Therefore, it is trying to give a good and comfortable life by giving protection to the poor orphans and the less fortunate. However, there are some home management orphans poor due to lack of assistance from the government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other assistance from individuals. Addition of complexity of the problem is that most of existing homes for orphans is not registered with the Social Welfare Department of Malaysia (JKMM) and indirectly complicate their getting help from the government. Therefore, the establishment of a Welfare and Care Centre Orphanage will try to meet all the requirements in terms of technical and legal aspects of building design. This will enable the center to register with the Social Welfare Department of Malaysia (JKMM) and indirectly to meet the needs and wants of the target group.

Keywords: Orphans, Welfare and Care Center, Integration, Community

1. Introduction

Based on an online dictionary - Oxfordictionaries.com, Orphan means a child whose parents are dead. An English orphan called 'orphanage'. Meaning of orphan in Islamic jurisprudence is a child or a parent's death during one of whom it small or age, or a child who lost his father before they reach puberty. For people who have grown up and subsequently lost their parents is not known as an orphan anymore because they are already able to support and care for themselves. It is only suitable for children only because they cannot afford care and supports themselves and still need help and assistance from others. Orphans are children in the range from infants to 18 years. Definition of the child in accordance with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child is everyone under the age of 18 has all the rights in the Convention. While the child is defined as a person under the age of 18 years as stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Children Act 200. Islam bequeathed humankind to do a good relationship with the orphans, provide shelter and education and give them rights.

Love and attention of parents and siblings is very important to give education to their children to grow. Children may be disturbed emotional problems and conflicts within the absence of love, which will finally lead to decreased self-confidence or stuck with the most disturbing social problems. However, the story of all the children who still have their parents and families where their actions to get attention. Contrast, an orphan with no place to express their love and share their problems which presumably stuck with social problems (such as truancy, fighting, etc.) and economic problems (such as begging and beggars) are more critical so can result in criminal behavior because there is no place for them to rely hope and support.

Recently, many issues affecting orphans who have been used by certain parties to become beggars in the newspaper. They are seen by the public is begging at the public place which is spots area such as banks, supermarkets, highway rest stops and others. Orphans were the supposed protected and accordingly help and not being forced to do work that should not be and is used for the purpose of profit. Thus, love and orphans protection is the social duty of every Muslim. And it is one of the rare efforts to Islamic committed people.

According to Islam, it is emphasized that we protect the rights of orphans so that they are protected. This matter has been described in many verses of the Quran and Hadith.

Orphanage management of choice for the study design is Orphanage Charitable organization Al-sincere located in Taman Gombak Permai housing. Management of poor orphanage with a capacity of 64 children (39 boys and 25 girls) was occupying the 2 units of 2-storey terrace. With a narrow space conditions with the number of children that people had created an uncomfortable situation and conducive to residents and could pose a nuisance to the surrounding neighborhood. Therefore, the establishment of a Welfare and Care Centre Orphanage newly hopefully tries to meet all the requirements in terms of technical and legal aspects of building design. This will enable the center to register with the Social Welfare Department of Malaysia (JKMM) and indirectly to meet the needs and wants of the target group.

A piece of land was selected to be a study area was situated in Batu 9, Jalan Sungai Tua, Mukim Batu on the way to Batu Dam. The site has been selected because of waqf land belonging to the Selangor Islamic Religious Council (MAIS) is still in the application process by the management of an-Orphanage sincere proposal to build a complex of a new orphanage.

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 Site Planning

2.1.1 Legibility of Location

To facilitate the public to know the location and accessibility to the site, suggestions, Bentley et al (1985) are used to explain the way the 'reinforcing paths' in the legibility of which there are 2 objectives to be achieved in reinforcing path legibility are to give each path a strong character, easily distinguished by users and to bring out the relative Importance of each path. In this way, the public will easily reach the area of the proposed site to lend a hand as well as feel the hardship faced by the people to create a sense of self-awareness.

2.1.2 Permeability

Bentley et al (1985) states only places which are accessible to people can offer the choice. The extent to which an environment allows people a choice of access through it, from place to place, is therefore a key measure of its responsiveness. We have called this quality permeability.

2.1.2.1 Site Permeability

He had expressed the site permeability is important with 2 ways such connections to the main street system and connections to immediate local surrounding. Thus the proposed site should have an easy communication with the main road.

2.1.2.2 Public and Private

He had explained, if everywhere were accessible to everybody, physically or visually, there would be no privacy and public and private places cannot work independently. They are complimentary and people need access to across the interface between them. This interplay between public and private gives people another major source of richness and choice.

2.1.3 Building Orientation and Interaction

To produce an effective design in terms of building relationships between private and public, Bentley et al (1985) gives recommendations in respect of the following:

2.1.3.1 The Need for Fronts and Backs

This means that all buildings needs to faces; a front onto public space, for entrances and the most public activities, and a back where the most private activities can go. This gives user the chance to do whatever they like in their private space without compromising the publicness of public space. Because private activities out of

doors are particularly vulnerable to overlooking, they have to be screened by solid barriers. If they are at the front, adjoining public space, these barriers have a negative, deadening effect, destroying the public character. Most of the private outdoor space must therefore be at the back. Amsterdam Orphanage building complex located in downtown Amsterdam designed by Aldo van Eyck Architect may be the best example. Orphanage complex-shaped module with a height of 1 storey which façade has the same design in all directions, which was created for public visual and indirectly Tengah inside space into private space.

2.1.3.2 The Interface: Effects on Private Spaces

For the public / private interface to make private life richer, instead of destroying privacy altogether, it is vital that its degree of permeability is under the control of the private users. Do not worry about this; it is not difficult to achieve at a later stage design, by using normal building elements like level changes, windows, porches, curtains, sound-reducing glazing and venetian blinds and etc. A suitable example is the building of New Jerusalem Orphanage in South Africa and in the design by 4D and A Architects. A two-storey building designed by using this container uses height container doors and windows of the impact of private space on the 2nd floor of the hostel.

2.1.3.3 The Block Structure

The tentative street positions now decided will start to define blocks. These must now be checked for size: make them as small as possible. The minimum practicable size: make them as small as possible. The minimum practicable size depends on the form of their perimeter buildings and the usage of the private outdoor spaces within the block themselves. Examples of suitable Amsterdam Orphanage is a building located on the outskirts of Amsterdam, designed by Architect Aldo van Eyck. Orphanage complex-shaped module with a height of 1 storey buildings with courtyard in the middle of the building which creates an atmosphere of privacy to its occupants.

2.2 Programs

Programs or activities proposed will relate with space and building design. This will determine whether a proposed space successful or not in terms of functions and can solve the problem or meet the needs and wants of consumers. Mohammad Tajuddin (2011) have stated "It is not just running activities or giving activities to the individuals of a community but in essence, the community centre is reinterpreting the roles to the individuals so that once more he or she will be part of a larger human group entity". To plan a program or activity, it is necessary to understand the psychology of orphans ranging from various ages in the range from infants to 18 years. Jas Laile (2008) states the psychological development of children are 4 levels of biological development, cognitive development, emotional development and social development.

2.3 Compliance with the Technical and Legal Aspects

In designing an Orphanage Welfare and Care Centre, the first thing should address is that the main users of the targeted building, the orphan. Orphans are children in the range from infants to 18 years. Therefore it is necessary to know the space to be provided for the relevant age groups. Based on the Akta Pusat Jagaan (1993) and Peraturan-Peraturan Pusat Jagaan (1994), the area must be sufficient for welfare facilities in accordance with established standards. For children under the age of 12 years, the personal space should be provided for each person is 3.5 sqm. While for the ages between 13 years to 18 years, the space must be provided is 3.0 sqm. Kitchen space, store room, toilets, staff room and circulation are not included in the personal space should be provided. Site planning and building design should also consider the safety of children and taking the appropriate site to accommodate for future growth and development as well as the layout plan approved by the authority. Adherence to these guidelines is essential to enable the center to register with the Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Malaysia (JKMM) and thus can receive continuous assistance from the government.

3.0 Data Collection

To support data collection, literature reviews should be given more attention. The data is collected from reading materials such as books, journals, guidelines and act as well as the electronic media to identify the problems

faced by orphans and proposed solutions to problems through design. Books written by Bentley et al (Ian Bentley, Alan Alcock, Sue McGlynn, Paul Murain and Graham Smith) *Responsive Environments* which has become a reference for the proposed site plan effectively responsive to the environment and consumers. In addition, the book written by Professor Mohammad Tajuddin of *Architecture and National Building - Community, Religion, Politics and Education* is very important to develop a program or activity before the design of any space in the building to meet the requirements and needs of the target group of orphans. In addition, there are a number of journals produced by researchers associated with the study of orphans as listed in the reference section. For compliance with technical requirements such as legal requirements, there are guidelines and acts being used as a reference such as *Garis Panduan Penubuhan Tadika dan Taska 2007*, *Akta Pusat Jagaan 1993*, *Peraturan-peraturan Pusat Jagaan 1994*, *Manual Garis Panduan Piawai Perancangan Negeri Selangor dan Rancangan Tempatan Majlis Perbandaran Selayang 2020*.

In addition to, the observations and interviews were also used for the data collection process which involves the management of the orphanage, landowners and officials involved in the process of approval of a development plan.

4.0 Finding and Discussion

4.1 Site Planning

4.1.1 Legibility of Location

The proposed location is close to Batu Dam and the Sungai Tua along the main road which is located within the planning control. Surrounding area is also proposed to bushes forest area and has yet to be developed. Therefore, the proposed site very suitable for development as Orphanage Welfare and Care Centre due to distance from populated areas and can provide a tranquil and peaceful environment for the protection and care to the people concerned. To facilitate the public to know the location and accessibility to the proposed site, access road routes should be easily recognizable and easier reading. To create the effects, design layout and landscaping suitable types of trees used to create the effect of the direction indicator. In this way, the public will easily reach the area of the proposed site to lend a hand as well as feel the difficulty faced by the people to create a sense of self-awareness.

4.1.2 Permeability

4.1.1.1 Site Permeability

Because the location of the proposed site is quite isolated, it is necessary site planning and building design to attract the public to come to the site, as well as for helping to feel difficulty without sacrificing the comfort and needs of orphans. Thus the proposed site planning should have an easy contact with the main street of Jalan Sungai Tua for easy reach to the site, as well as relations with local surrounding such as Batu Dam and residential areas near such as Taman Jasa Utama.

4.1.1.2 Public and Private

In order for planning site creates the effect of public and private, Orphanage welfare and care center accessible by the public to feel difficulty and indirectly to raise awareness. However, to protect the privacy and security by the management and the orphans themselves, not all of the space accessible by the public. As such spaces can be shared to create integration between the public and private relationships can be created such as prayer, the gathering and sports and recreation area.

4.1.3 Building Orientation and Interaction

Proposed Welfare and Care Centre will try to implement building design that takes into account the orientation of the building to create interaction between users either through public and private space.

4.2 Programs

Programs or activities proposed will relate with space and building design. This will determine whether a

proposed space successful or not in terms of functions and can be solve the problem or meet the needs and requirements of users. Programs or activities that will be planned in accordance with the schedule as daily, weekly and monthly activities made by the orphans under Pertubuhan Kebajikan Anak Yatim Al-Nasuha. The information obtained will be analyzed and proposed programs and activities will be planned and adapted to the proposed design spaces for a building of a new orphanage. This is important to produce a design that meets the wants and needs of users.

4.3 Compliance with the Technical and Legal Aspects

Proposed Orphanage Welfare and Care Centre will try to implement building design that takes into account the needs of users, namely orphans based on individual space requirements according to age. Based on case studies, a total of 64 orphans from Pertubuhan Kebajikan Anak Yatim Al-Nasuha consisted of 39 males and 25 females. While the number of children under the age of 12 years a total of 47 and between 13 years to 18 years of 17. Therefore, the amount of individual space that should have been available is minimum of 164.5 sqm for under the age of 12 and 51 sqm for 13 years – 18 years. From the data obtained can determine how large dormitory space and child care centers to be provided. In addition, other items must be available to meet the registration requirements of the Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Malaysia (JKMM) is the reading room / library, rest / recreation room, multipurpose room, office and store room, prayer room, kitchen and dining hall, Toilets, playground and parking space ratio based on the specified space. Site planning and building design should also consider the safety of children and consider sites with sufficient area to accommodate for future growth and development as well as the layout plan approved by the authority. Adherence to these guidelines is essential to enable the center to register with the Social Welfare Department of Malaysia (JKMM) and thus can receive continuous assistance from the government.

4.4 Design Generator

4.4.1 Form, Scale and Proportions

Design of Orphanage Welfare and Care Centre in full accordance with the needs of the target group to comply with the regulations and guidelines set by the Department of Social Welfare Malaysia (JKMM) and Authority, building design and planning must took into consideration for future expansion development growth. This is important so that there is an unnecessary waste of space. In addition, communal spaces are also available to create interaction and communication between the occupants and the public in accordance to a human scale. This is important so that the public can easily reach the proposed site to lend a hand as well as feel the difficulty faced by the orphans to create a sense of self-awareness.

5.0 Conclusion

The conclusion of the study, it was concluded that the site planning, programs, compliance with the technical and legal aspects, space planning and design generator are important factor in producing successful designs Orphanage Welfare & Care Centre and meet the needs of target groups. Good site planning can be contacted by the public to feel the distress and anguish faced by orphans and indirectly to raise awareness. However, not all of the space can be contacted by the public in order to protect the privacy and security by the management and the orphans themselves. As such spaces can be shared in order to create integration between the public and private relationships such as prayer, the communal area and sports and recreation area. Space design flexibility that can help provide flexibility to maximize the use of space and space as needed. Future expansion must be allowed to support possibility of increasing the number of orphans in the future. Generator design such as shape, scale and parts as well as environmental images can help in bringing good atmosphere. Eco-friendly user for Orphanage Welfare and Care Centre of the target group and the management as well as create and provide a sense of welcoming to the public. In addition, the responsibility of caring for orphans is not only under the management but also the surrounding communities and the general public to help them to survive. Therefore, adherence to guidelines is essential to enable these centers registered with the Social Welfare Department of Malaysia (JKMM) and thus can receive continuous assistance from the government and society. It is hoped that new ideas in design and innovation will make an example and benchmarks to design Orphanage Welfare and Care Centre in the future.

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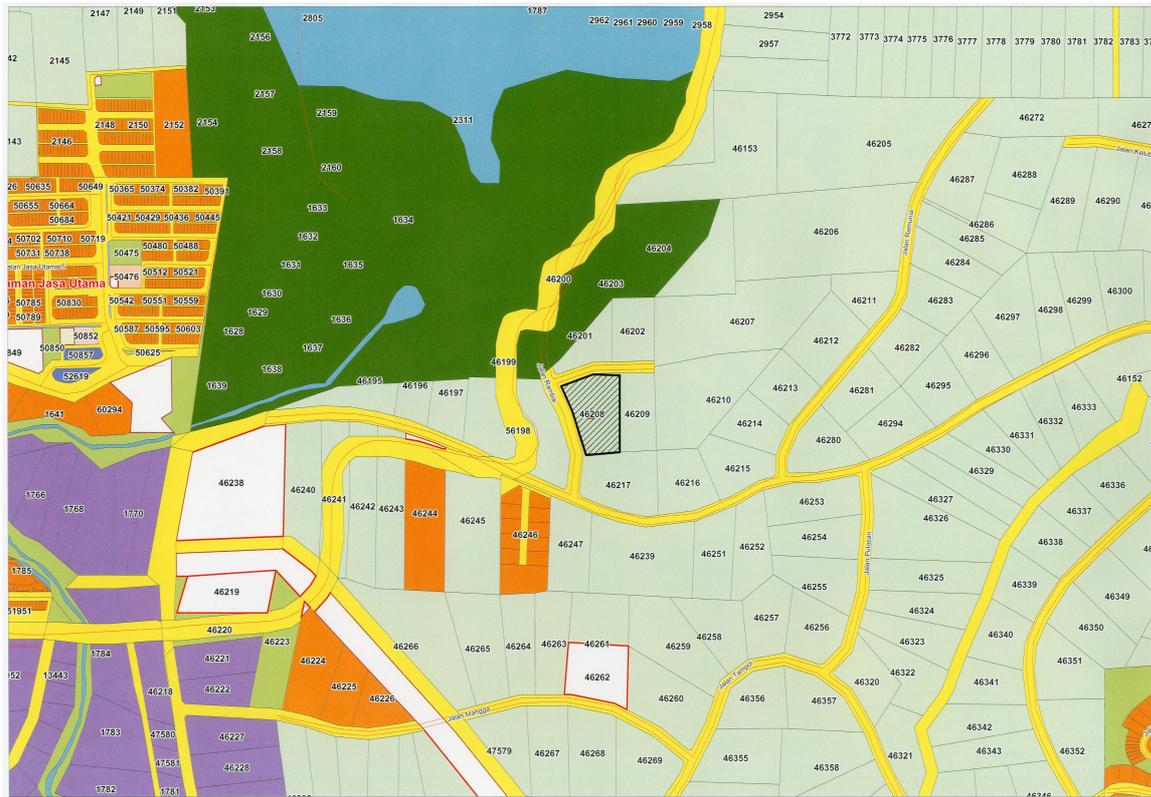


Figure 1. The Site Location at Jalan Sungai Tua, Mukim Batu, Selayang near Batu Dam.

The figure 1 shows the location of proposed site marked in sloping line. The site area approximately 2.784 acre and surrounding with bushes forest.

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