

MODEL VILLAGE

MUNTHIR KHATIB

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" Lord, Thou hast given me a cell  
Wherein to dwell;  
A little house, whose humble roof  
Is weather proof;  
Under the spars of which I lie  
Both soft and dry.  
Lord, I confess, too, when I dine  
The pulse is Thine,  
And all those other bits that be  
There placed by Thee."

R. Herrick.

Engineering 525 - 526

T h e s i s

by

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B.S.C.E



INTRODUCTION.

"Show us not the aim without the way.

For ends and means on earth are so entangled

That changing one, you change the other too;

Each different path brings other ends in view."

Ferdinand Lassalle:

Franz von Sickingen.

The day has come when every man in this world knows that it is his right to live, and live as a human being in freedom and peace; and it is but too well known that: he who will not find them will fight for them; yes it is quiet sure that he should either live as such or else he prefers to die as a man.

The Leaders of the country should decide what is to be done, for the aim is known but the way is hard in this our country; the leaders should sacrifice most, for there are two main things against the ~~country's~~ life:

1. Foreign rule and interest.
2. Our selfishness.

As for the first, it is better to leave it to the Political leaders to decide; but it is the duty of every learned man to contribute and sacrifice for the common good, and who can do that better than the educated youth of a University, every one in his own field. The young engineer, as one of them, should do his best to help in the accomodation of his country men; and it is his duty to see and study the conditions around and do his best to help his country men.

It is on this assumption that the writer of <sup>this</sup> ~~thesis~~ had studied this subject, and had done his best (though much less than what he expected), to give a real good study on a model village to be built in Gaza District - Palestine.

During the summer of 1945 the Palestine Government in Gaza District thought of making a Model Village House, and as it happened that the Author's Father is the A.S.M.C. of

*Is this a  
Political & Technical  
Discussion or a  
Technical engineering  
thesis?*

*no abbreviations*



the district, and that they had the same aim, so they started together on the subject, and it was only by the Father's help that the real necessities of the villagers got to be known, after visiting more than ten villages in the District, and a real study of the housing conditions of every one was done with all sorts of possibilities of raising the standard of living and introducing the modern way of living to make the most healthy housing scheme available to them, in such a way that they will really like and use; a Plan was done.

Then as the Author had his summer practise in the P.W.D. where the District Engineer was also interested in the scheme, (he was also on the board) this same plan was submitted to the Planing Committee and was accepted as Middle Class (villager) house. This pain is produced in the theses as village house number II Plan number 4.

Then it so happened that the Tutor of the Author, Prof. N.Manassah was nearly interested in the subject; and as a matter of fact was one of those who helped in raising the standard of living for the I.P.C. workers; then with his help the six plans were done in such a way that if a villager would use them consecutively <sup>one</sup> after the other he can live in a totaly modern house as shown in Plan number 10.

So it is clear that these houses are the stages for the villager to pass in, so that at the end of which his standard of living would be raised to that of the educated citizens.

Sentence too long & loosely connected after.

The housing scheme was not the only thing studied and planned; but a village Yasur, (the Governement is planing to build it anew as a model village) was also planned by the author and places were left for the Public Utilities; the village schools and the community centre with a large ground left around to serve as playing ground, parks and<sup>a</sup> forest. Then around the Municipal Building and the Mosque gardens and greens were left, in such a way that they confront the business centre to make it healthier and more beautiful. The significant buildings were planned, but the design was not done for the lack of time, and so the cost can not be estimated; (the cost of the village house number II plan 4 was estimated in 1946 for P.£. 1000) and so this is just the plan of the village.

And it is the authors mind that he has done his best on the subject, and made a rough plan or showd the sckelton of how the village should be done, hoping that the day would come when this plan will be real and not only a dream. And hoping that other dreamers will start working; for it is only then that this country would come to life;

"If you can dream and not make dreams your master;  
If you can think and not make thoughts your aim;  
Yours is the Earth and every thing thats in it,  
And which is more - you'll be a man my son."

R.Kipling.



CONDITION OF LIVING

Happy the man, whose will and care  
A few paternal acres bound,  
Content to breathe his native air  
In his own ground.

Whose herds with milk, whose fields with bread,  
Whose flocks supply him with attire;  
Whose trees in summer yield him shade,  
In winter fire.

Blest who can unconcer'dly find  
Hours, days, and years slide soft away  
In health of body, peace of mind  
Quiet by day,

Sound sleep by night; study and ease  
Together mix'd; sweet recreation,  
And innocence, which most does please  
With meditation.

Thus let me live, unseen, unknown;  
Thus unlamented let me die;  
Steal from the world, and not a stone  
Tell where I lie.

A. Pope.



The hope of every villager is to live in a quiet, small house where he can enjoy the beauty of nature in his free time, and an easy place to refer to when tired, and back from a hard harvest day. He will really be satisfied if he can have food and shelter and a quiet life.

It is the custom of the villagers here to store their food for at least the whole year. This would mean, the wheat for him and his family, the barely and hay for the animals, and the maize, beans and grains (on) general for his own use and for planting the next season. This thing though so simple is the real cause of the faillure of any house planning for the villagers; for the planner thinks usually of the ideal and not the practical. Therefore the first plan of the houses seies that you want the villager to pass through should have a store room of around 36 square meters for the average family of 8 persons.

Then the other custom~~s~~ or heritages of the country here should be taken care of, for instance the woman veiling, (I do not mean the black veil on face but idea behind it), caused the old planners to have the rooms of the house around an open yard; and then there is a second point for this idea of the yard which is, too much heat. This fact was taken care of in the planning of the Trigards Police Building in Palestine the windows area is about 10% of the room. For these two main reasons the start should have a yard.

The unsafety reason had forced the peasants to have the barn and the stables, the Poultry and stores around the yard, and as a custom one of the male members of the family had to sleep in the animals room. This difficulty rises and is rea-llly

touched when the planner will try to put the animals far from the house, so care should be taken to do so bit by bit, till in the final plan the house would be totally free from the animals, and each built alone, at a good distance from each other.

Then as for the sanitation of the house, there is the main difficulty of the insufficient amount of water, which means that the lavatories are to be far from the house to keep the latter clean and away from the smell, and so it is a hard job to convince them to have the lavatory in the same house, and what does help them, is the shortage of the rainy season.

Taking the previous ideas into consideration the village house was planned as IV groups which if the villager passed through he will have an actual modern house at the end. Every house will be discussed alone under its item.

As for the general condition of the village, the country lacks the trees, it is a great plane of dark gray soil, that would give a heavy dust with the wind currents which are plenty there. The weather is dry and ~~really~~ hot during summer, the water is scarce though the Artesian wells are not so expensive, and would give a sufficient amount for home use, and plantation too at a reasonable cost; but it is all due to the lack of education and the carelessness of the educated, that these peasants are living as such, and if the Governemnt claims that it tries to help them, well it is just a claim for it never did.

The peasants cultivate their land still by hand tools, and if they can afford the mechanical tractor (by renting it from some capitalist) the harvest will just cover the expenses, and as ~~really as~~ nobody cares for what happens to them, (fortunately lately the Arab leaders are thinking about the problem and are starting to do something about it); they going on the same old state without any improvement, and that



was exactly the idea behind the cooperative, it is supposed to be a sort of company owned by the villagers, and whose interest goes to them as well. If they need a tractor or a truck for their transport, well they will find it at a ~~real~~ reasonable price at their company, it is their's and is not supposed to gain but to serve them.

The Palestine Governemnt should really be thanked for one thing and that is the Department of Health . Well, as a matter of fact the District Dr. is supposed to visit every village twice a month, and now they are starting to give a weekly clinic ~~building~~ for every three or four neighbouring villages, and in the clinic building an officer is always there to do the <sup>ophthalmic & the</sup> wound dressings; and a nurse to ~~look~~ look after the child welfare part, and help the mothers who need her help. The wages of these officers are paid by the Governemnt, while the place should be given by the municipality of the community.

As concerns the schools it was supposed to be the same but nobody knows <sup>the mistake,</sup> ~~we~~ there is always something wrong; and that is why, there are teachers without a school or a school without teachers. So in this village, that is supposed to be a model, the schools (both girls and boys elementary school) and the community centre are to be built by the community but the wages are supposed to be paid by the Department of Education.

As for the Police it is the concern of the Police Force and usually they pay for the rent of the place.

The municipal council should take care of the wa//ter supply and as it is indicated in the plan of the village plan No. 1

the place is near the village park and is the highest place in town, where a reservoir is to be built at columns or above a nice building surrounded by a good public garden; the capacity of this reservoir<sup>is</sup> to be about 50 cubic meters, that is sufficient for more than a day's usage of the 200 families of the village, and an under ground reservoir of about 100 to 150 cubic meters capacity is to be built for usage at any time, reparations are necessary in the well, and for any farming irrigation if the water would be sufficient for that.

The water should be distributed to every house by a pipe line which should be checked to give a constant amount of water and not by cubic meters as the measuring instrument would not yet do for the villagers, but it should be in mind for future usage as it is much easier and better when they ~~get to know~~ <sup>learn</sup> how to use it.

As for the sewage the perculating trench is sufficient for every house, and at the same time it will irrigate the back garden in such a way that the water is not wasted but full usage of it is taken by planting trees or vegetables above the trench; in that way the municipality would not have to care about the general sewage system but should check every house when built ~~xxx~~ for their sanitary fittings.

As for the drainage it is not a big problem as a nearby valley forms the natural drain of the village, but care should be taken in the maintenance of the roads and small drains, because the land is of very fine earth that would just slip and be carried away by the water (it is the Cotton Earth), which means the des-



truction of any road, if any lack or carelessness in the maintenance takes part; and which forms a real danger if the drain is near any house's foundation. Then this earth expands ~~with~~ when wet and shrinks when dry, leaving deep cracks about one meter and a half to two meters deep with a width till ten centimeters; so the foundation should not be very deep as it is no use but about three quarters of a meter is sufficient, and it is really easy to do because the soil is uniform and there are no rocks of any kind.

The municipality should see to it that the electrical company supplies the village with the necessary lines and light the streets; and should cooperate with Public Works Department <sup>to</sup> asphalt the roads and streets, and do the maintenance part of them. (The municipality had to pay half the cost of maintaining of asphaltting a street and the P.W.D. will do it and pay the rest.)

## VILLAGE PLANING

What constitutes a state?

Not high-raized battlement, or labored mound,  
Thick wall or moated Gate;  
Nor cities Fair, with spires and turrets crown'd;  
NO:- Men, high-minded men,  
With powers as far above dull butes endued  
In forest, brake or den,  
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude:-  
Men who their duties Know,  
But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain;  
Prevent the long-aimed blow,  
And crush the tyrant, while they rend the chain.

- Alcaus "The State"(600 B.C.)  
as adapted by  
Sir W.Jones.



The village Yasur as mentioned before, is to be rebuilt near the old village, the site was chosen by the Village Reconstruction and Development Committee and a town planning scheme of the said village was to be made on Block number 489 of Gaza District, Palestine, and as a start a small part was planned and the roads and plots shown on in plan number 1 by the ~~dated~~ lines. The dotted lines show the survey of the place with the traverse points marked on the plan at the intersection of every line with the other; but as <sup>to</sup> the planned part of it, which is to the North West of the map, the survey was not done as still the plan ~~x~~ was not put to action, and that explains the absence of the traverse points.

The new planning which was done by the author was based on the actual plan, taking into consideration that fact that the valley is not far from the western side, and the ground is rising, though at a very low grade, as you go east; and the fact that ~~the~~ near the middle part of the Eastern side is supposed to be a hill (that is, it is the highest point around) which was the reason for leaving the place there for the water supply reservoirs.

The total area of the village that was planned by the author is 504 donums <sup>where a donum is 1000 m<sup>2</sup>; out of this area 36 donums where</sup> ~~where~~ taken to the Schools Building and a forested park around, the school being on the next high place with a sufficient area for the playing grounds and the fields, and is nearly in the middle of the Eastern side of the village, the case that help its being the best place for the school.

~~The total area of the village that was planned by the author~~

In front of the school and just across the street, the Mosque is to be built just behind the Municipal Building which is supposed to be the centre of the village, with sufficient greens and parking places around to give the required amount of place for such needs.

The business centre which lies on the main street that goes South North has the required area for the shops that <sup>would</sup> ~~would~~ be found in the village with the spare lands around that can be changed and used later on, after <sup>the</sup> development of the village. Having now about 200 meters frontage with the probability of doubling it when ever necessity is found. Then there is a green, (a real small hill), in between it and the municipal building. ‡

This group altogether which forms the village centre is in the middle of it, just in between the two main roads that cut the village from the East to the West of <sup>and which are</sup> ~~the~~ ten <sup>meters</sup> wide, while the main perpendicular street that joins both these streets, <sup>which has</sup> ~~is~~ a width of ten meters too, just passes in between the business centre and the Municipal Building.

As the village is a farming one with <sup>the</sup> idea that (well) irrigation may be used, the plots are supposed to be about two donumes each where a farmer cannot build more than one house for one family on any of the plots (the plans of the houses are <sup>attached in the drum</sup> ~~actual~~) <sup>actual</sup> which means less than one fourth of the plot is to be built only; and the rest <sup>ses</sup> should be five meters from every boundary including the streets; except in the business part where the shops are to be built after leaving a side walk of 5 meters on each side that is a rescess of two meters from the ten meters street.



When the Plots where planned, all sorts of shapes were designed to leave to the owner the right to choose any kind he wishes, to; there are the squares and rectangles with the ratio of the two sides really different. ~~The~~ the streets are not to cross each other but would make a **T** as a branch joins the main, this is to make the probability of accidents much less, and the curves of the outer side of the streets joining each other should have a radius of at least three meters.

~~The~~ secondary streets are to be eight meters wide, with one and a half meters side walks on every side leaving the actual secondary street five meters wide, and the main at seven meters width. The alleys are of the same size as the secondary street with a turning circle at the end, with an outer radius of 10 meters.

The foot path of the Northern Third of the Plan was done only as foot path, and is not supposed to be paved or being used by the animals, and that is why it is supposed to be two to three meters wide only, and it was put in there just to facilitate the connection of the Northern plots to the Business Centre.





MODEL VILLAGE1. Model Village Houses.

The average house should have:-

1.-- 2 Bedrooms -----4x5 ----- = 40 m<sup>2</sup>

2.-- Kitchen -----3 x 3.5 ----- = 10.5 m<sup>2</sup>

3.-- Shower and washing room )  
4.-- Closet -----) 3x3 = 9 m<sup>2</sup>

5.-- Open Verandah

6.-- Stables for;

1. Donky

1. Camel

4. Cows and Oxen

-----  
6 animals allowing 1.5 m/ one  
9 x 4 = 36 m<sup>2</sup>

7.-- Stores (Hay, grain and seeds)

8.-- Sheep pen for 20 heads ----- = 20 m<sup>2</sup>

9.-- Implement shed ----- = 24 m<sup>2</sup>

10.-- Poultry house for 15 - 20 birds

11.-- Bee hives 5 in No.

12.-- Manure pit.

II. The Municipal Building

Ground Floor.

1. Police Offices.

a. Hall and information office

b. Lock-up room.

c. 2 Offices

d. Wireless office

e. Lavatorys.

f. Store.

## 2. Medical and ophthalmic clinic

- a. Waiting room.
- b. Rest room for the doctor and nurses.
- c. Examination Room.
- d. Eye treatment and ophthalmic clinic.
- e. Lavatories.
- f. Dispensary and vaccination room.

## 3. Stair case for the First floor.

Stable and garage for the Police.

## First Floor.

## 1. The Municipality

- a. Waiting room.
- b. Committee or council room.
- c. Mayor's office.
- d. Clerks office ( and store).
- e. Inspectors office.
- f. Lavatories.
- g. Kitchen.

## 2. Hostel for police and the medical mail attendant.

- a. Dining room and lounge.
- b. Bed room and Dormitory.
- c. Lavatories.
- d. Bath room.
- e. Kitchen.

III. Village Cooperative:

1. Store.
2. Cold storage.
3. Shop.
4. Small dairy.
5. Office,
  - a. Director.
  - b. Clerk.



6. Garage for one truck.

IV. The Mosque.

1. Yard.
2. Prayers Hall.
3. Metwada'.
4. Menaret.

V. The Elementary schools and the community centre.

A. Boys School.

1. 7 class rooms.
2. Store.
3. Master's room.
4. Principles office.
5. Lavatorys.
6. Work shop.
7. Laboratory.
8. Dining room.
9. Hall and clock room.
10. Geniters room.

B. Girls School.

The same as the boys school, but, instead of the work shop, a netting room, and a kitchen.

C. Infant welfare centre to be attached to the Girl's school.

1. Children examination and weighing room.
2. Maternity (exam. of pregnants.)
3. Waiting room.
4. Lavatorys.

D. Community centre.

1. Auditorium and a stage.
2. Make up room.

3. Stores.
4. Lavatorys.
5. Hall.
6. Quiet room.
7. Lounge and refreshment bar.
8. Office.
9. Library.

E. Grounds and Yards.

1. Fields (football, track, basketball etc.).
2. Garden.
3. Park and forest.



The plan of the house is shown in the accompanying drawing in the form of a perspective, and this is very clear. The dimensions are 20 ft. by 28 ft. by 12 ft. The house is built on a slight rise, and the front of the house is on the level of the ground. The back of the house is on the level of the ground. The house is built on a slight rise, and the front of the house is on the level of the ground. The back of the house is on the level of the ground. The house is built on a slight rise, and the front of the house is on the level of the ground. The back of the house is on the level of the ground.

D E S I G N O F T H E P L A N S

A living room is shown and a kitchen is shown.

Fig. 11

This house is an independent one and is situated on a small plot of ground. The house is built on a slight rise, and the front of the house is on the level of the ground. The back of the house is on the level of the ground. The house is built on a slight rise, and the front of the house is on the level of the ground. The back of the house is on the level of the ground.

It is composed of two parts and the smaller part is on the level of the ground. The larger part is on the level of the ground. The house is built on a slight rise, and the front of the house is on the level of the ground. The back of the house is on the level of the ground.

The house is built on a slight rise, and the front of the house is on the level of the ground. The back of the house is on the level of the ground.

VILLAGE HOUSENo. I

Plan No.2 is the plan of the first stage house on the ladder of progression, and that is why it is the simplest of all, it has two bedrooms, part of one to be used as a store; in front of the rooms a verandah is there, this can be either roofed or without a roof but most probably it has a roof, and that is why it can be used as a sitting and dining room. The kitchen is just near, the bath and lavatorys are on the opposite side of the yard giving a sufficient amount of area for the usage of the animals and any other sections that can be cut and left aside as special poultry or barn or any such thing to meet the requirement of the family.

This house is the least expensive as the owner shares the two side walls of his house with his neighbours, and it can be easily modified by adding a room or two as in House No.1a, Plan No.3 where a living room is added and a poultry house is shown.

No. II

This house is an independent one and is supposed to be made for a middle class villagers, it has nothing to do with the neighbours, and as a matter of fact it is five meters away from every boundary, it is shown with a T cross Road in front, and a tree-fence around.

It is composed of two rooms and the sanitation. Every room is divided, as seen in Plan No.4, into two parts, the one beside the outer door being the lower part and it is done so because the upper part is used as the sleeping room while the lower one is the living room of the house.

By the covered verandah you can pass to the kitchen and to the bath and W.C. which though in the same building yet they are as if separated.



The implement shed is the place where the visitors would sit or the owner will have his afternoon naps. This is raised about thirty centimeters; above this implement there is a cover roof which may be used during the summer days and as a sleeping room during the nights.

21 a

To be added to page 21 as paragraph 3 of Village House No III.

Plan No. 6 shows the Facades and the Section of the House with some details like the ventilation pipe to be used in the store and the stable, and a section of the stable with gully trap, and the percolating trenches are shown.

The W.C. which is just above the septic tank is a self cleaning one without the usage of any kind of trap, and is the accepted standard by the Government; and the self cleaning iron gate is sufficient to keep the room from any smell, taking into consideration the fact that the ventilation pipe or shaft is of the proper size, in the proper place.

The percolating trench is sufficient to take care of the sewage and has the great advantage of irrigating the land without

producing any smell and the absence of the flies and all insects.

No. IV.

Plan No. 8 is actually the most developed plan that villagers would live in, and after which they are supposed to have actual houses without any distinction from the town houses. ~~Here~~ the stables are totally separated and far from the house and ~~where~~ the central yard <sup>is</sup> ~~will be~~ missing and the doors are from the inside: in this house the living room is supposed to be the central part of the house, it is the dining room the saloon and a living room with a cozy small verandah attached to it which makes it really lovely.

House No. IVa. is just an enlargement of No. IV. by the addition of a store room which can be changed to any other use when necessary, and by the addition of a wall closet.

60 Animals Housing Details.

Paultry: This Paultry Plan No. 12 is very near the standard as it has the mesh floor, the birds are supposed to get in and out from the assigned door only, and so above the mesh, and would jump to the sticks that are about 25cm. higher and would sleep there. There is the cleaning door that opens to under the mesh, and sand should be spread over the floor so as to make easier for cleaning, as no dirt will stick to the floor but to the sand.

The big window is of mesh only (as it is not cold it does not need any glass) and the paultry is divided into two parts, one of which is left to the sick birds as an isolation part.



Fig 1



Fig 2



As for the food it can be given outside the poultry in a special dish or bowl as shown in Fig.1. where they can not misuse or waste the food; and for the water, <sup>The vessel shown in Fig 2 is the best, where</sup> it will never get dirty and it is sure there is always plenty of it. For the laying place special laying boxes should be prepared with a trap door for each, to know the bird how much is laying, if it is well recorded and if every one is properly marked by a special tag on the leg.

#### The Barn.

Plan No.13 and its detailed section plan No.14, are standards; but this special design is not advisable to be used for the country cows or native ones; as these will give the most efficient product if left free and is taken as a cattle every day to the outside; but the foreign ones specially those imported from the Netherlands will give tripple the quantity of the natives, and should be kept <sup>in</sup> standard stall.

The sheep are to be in a pen with the native cattle near the stall as shown in the barn plan or in a separate pen which is preferable.

The pigeons should have special holes that are built with the wall of the yard or by special pigeon holes that any carpenter can do, and either put on a post or the roof; and the same applies to the bee hives that can be bought from the Agriculture Department as a complete box with all its parts and its bees on a reasonable price.

The dogs and cats have no special place or care, yet they are very important in the house and are usually there.

The Mosque.

Plan No.15. There is nothing special about it; it is supposed to be built by the Wakf, with a garden around, while the yard should be stonepaved, and the sewage of the Mutawada' is taken by a perculating trench to the out side garden.

The Village Cooperative.

The company and the capital are those of the villagers and should be kept under the supervision of the municipal council, so that it would really serve its purpose; it is supposed to be the centre of the village trade, to fixe the prices and products of the cultivated materials; and to have the necessary machinery and any other material that the farmer may need, like chemical's medicine, seeds, etc.. to be able to lend or sell at a reasonable price.

The Municipal Building.The Medical Clinick:

The Doctor is supposed to do the medical exam once a week, and the mail attendant is to be found always there, to do the eye treatments to change the dressings and to do any necessary first aid.

The sick people have to wait in the waiting verandah and called from there one by one in turn to the exam room, where the Doctor will do his exam and give the perscription, that the patient will take and go by the other verandah to the despencery office and have his medicine from the window (the exam and the medicine are free but the villagers should get his bottle or cup to take the medicine in).

The same thing happens daily in the dressing room; the patients enter from the waiting verandah and ~~depart~~ from the other.

The rest room is supposed to be private to the usage of the Doctor and his attendants only, like wise the lavatorys. As for the sick a public lavatorys had to be built a bit far from the buildings for public use.



### The Police Office.

The hall is the largest room in the section, and it has a high desk with the duty police behind it and the public bulletin board to one side, then behind it there is the police bulletin board and the pigeon holes of the members.

The offices are one for the inspector or officer, and the other for the clerks, having the **wireless** office in between. The weapon or armour store is just behind the desk with the lock-up-room and its private lavatory is just near (the window is a very narrow one wide and is high enough that the prisoner can not use).

The hostels stairs are from inside and it consists of a dormitory for the police members and the medical attendant, a lounge and a dining room, a kitchen and the lavatorys, and a private <sup>bed</sup> room for the officer in charge.

### The Municipality.

The wide stairs do lead to a waiting hall with the offices around, the clerk that opens to the Mayor's office as well, then the committee room and the inspectors office.

The ventilation shaft of sufficient capacity is built beside the lavatorys, and the kitchenet (which is used mainly for making lemonade and coffee) to ventilate them.

### The Schools and the Community Centre.

#### The Boys School:

For any elementary school according to the Palestine Educational regulation is composed of seven classes starting from the first to the seventh. The pupils are not to do any lab work, but it is for the teacher to do it for them so the lab is not very necessary and the instruments can be kept some where in the store to be used by the teacher in any of the classes; on the other hand the drawing

is preferable to be in a special class so one of the classes (as it has eight classes) can be changed into a drawing and a laboratory class.

The Girls School:

It is just the same thing as the boys one, but on the other wing, with the addition of a kitchen instead of the laboratory, while the drawing room should still be there and instead of the work's shop, a knitting room is to be used.

In addition to that the infant welfare centre is attached to the school, giving full opportunity to the girl pupils to see and practice the best ways of keeping their future children, under the supervision of a qualified nurse.

The Community Centre:

Is supposed to be used by the schools during the mornings, the girls may have their drill in the games room, or may use the Auditorium; the library may be used by both schools <sup>at</sup> and scheduled time; and can be also used or should be used by the village community, specially the youths.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, it is well to speak about the Municipal Council, and that unless they really look after their village, no body else will, so they should try to rebuild ~~there~~ a village, and then do the required maintainance, and see that the regulations are obsereved; and that the cooperative is really working.



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REMARKS

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