NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY AND STRATEGIC STUDIES JOS

(SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF POWER)

BY

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DECLARATION

I, Rufai Shehu Othman hereby declare that the entire work in this thesis is a manifestation of my research efforts under supervision of my mentor Arc Musa L. Sagada and has not been presented wholly or partially for the award of any such degree elsewhere. All Quotations are distinguished by quotation marks and the sources of information have been acknowledged by means of references.



SIGNATURE

28/05/2020

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CERTIFICATION

This Thesis Titled National institute for policy and strategic studies Jos. a symbolic expression of power by Rufai Shehu Othman meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of master of science degree in architecture of the Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

I wish to Dedicate this thesis to my parents Alhaji Ahmed Rufai Shehu with particular and special gratitude to my mother Hajiya Hadiza Rufai Shehu and to all who participated in making it possible.

ABSTRACT

Whether or not contemporary criticisms have accepted that the subject "symbolic expression of power" is an aphorism or a metaphor of the new pluralist vocabulary, an evaluation of its subjective constituents is what this thesis intends to highlight. The design of the national institute for policy and strategic studies is intended to depict the symbolic power expression searching for an appropriate philosophical and evocative concept in context and character to which such an abstract analogy can be deduced in form and function when addressing the issue with adequate and sufficient architectural justification, the institute as a national think - tant of the nation deserves the appearance of a powerful building. The contemplation of a symbolic codification for a facility especially where the aim is sending a powerful message of monumental expressionism, hierarchy and grandeur constitute the composition of which elements and style principally form the components of power in symbolic delight.

The Task to find the appropriate means of symbolism in cultural, technical, material or historic concept about power constitute the necessary keynotes to which the design of the national institute base its architectural proposition. Here as with so many architecture of celebrating symbols and values lies the architect's ability for eclectic abstract imagination to distinguish extensively the proponents and components of signolism from symbolism.

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CHAPTER 1

1.00 INTRODUCTION

The National institute for policy and strategic studies was enacted under decree 20 of the 1979 constitution which formally and legally initiated its establishment. It came as an idea due to the country's prevailing circumstances including by - product and consequences of the civil war which lasted for thirty months and ended in 1970, often which Nigeria witnessed a phenomenal growth in its socio- political and economic life. The lessons learnt from the civil war interpreted in content and context of its evolution soon formed the basis of a fundamental peacefully entity and the promotion of a mono-ethical Nigeria regardless of tribal and cultural values and inconsiderate of religious differences was thus set in motion. Following these happenstances, the federal government in 1976 set up a committee to examine the predeterminats of the war and furnish a solution that will enhance peacefully co-existence of its citizenry.

This high - pawered committee identified within the Nigerian society three elite groups namely the intellectual, the public service and the commercial, all of which are and disjointed in their approach to national issues. The contribution of intellectual elite to our society lies not only in the teaching and training of manpower and research but also in deeper involvement in nation - building, their contributions have not been of much practical value in solving the problems of development facing our nation. The public service elite are those individual who seem to monopolise power and knowledge, they tend also to enjoy the advantages of the good things in the which accrue from holding public service positions and are looked upon with respect not only because they

have some mystique of power but also because they are involved in the decision - making process of government and of course they are instrumental to execution of such decisions. Unlike these two groups whose power derive from their educational attainment and the subsequent positions and opportunities which education confers, the commercial elite is varied in its composition and cuts across both education and age barriers. However all the groups are not related enough to one another in their concern about national problems, neither do they share the same concern about the fate of our entire society. Not surprisingly therefore, these groups have been working individual in a vacuem and have become unnecessarily critical about each other's role. Thus, the past performances tends to be lost. In such an atmosphere decisions are often arrived at without all the relevant inputs and consequently the nation rather than any of these groups or individuals tends to suffer the most. It thence becomes important for the progress and development of this nation that the three broad groups should continue to draw their strength from the same national source and aspiration.

It is against this background the necessity of a permanent forum in which all our elite groups can meet in an atmosphere of mutual understanding to consider the problems which continuously face our society in its march for progress. In order to integrate the economy and harmonise our development, there must exist certain institutions whereby people of different shades of ideas, individuals from different elite groups can meet and interact with each other to deliberate mainly on national issue. Such institutions should not await crisis situation or natural calamity before leadership group can interact to apply their minds to issues which continuously face our country, our continent and the world

at large. The institute is neither a university nor a military institution, its interest and field is not narrowly defined as in these other institutions, rather its scope span large national interests which have not been adequately represented in the university, the military institution or any management training institution in the commercial sector. In 1978, the head of state, General Olusegun Obasanjo conceived the idea of such an institution and no sooner than its objective were identified it became signified by decree 20 of the 1979 constitution which immediately set its implementation. Its purpose however is not only to integrate the economy but also to inculcate and incorporate the promotion of harmony, communication and peaceful understanding among the participating organisations. The institute shall be a "Think - Tank" of the country or could be referred to as the nations black box. Following these precedences and considering the formula for its formation, the next question becomes the criteria for its management, this is where questions arise as to qualification for admission into this prestigious institute. However it is approached, the fact still remains that nomination by the presidency remains the most suitable rational criteria for the selection of participants although a clear margin has been drawn and established categorically emphasizing the status for qualification which includes the rank of Director - General or permanent secretary as the case may be or their equivalent and beyond from the public service, Assistant inspector General (A.I.G) and beyond from the police, colonels and their equivalent and beyond from the military and para- military service Doctors and professors from the academic, chief executives of individual or private enterperneurs and commercial establishments.

The curriculum for study is a 9 - month programme which involves extensive research and dialogue including wisdom of expertise acquired through experience in the various fields of study. Participants in this regards are there by exposed to various problems not only related to their profession but as an overall issue to be opproached rationally by representatives of all sectors of our national life. The curriculum in extension exposes these participants to Global problems and prepares their minds as to how best regional and international issues could be tackled in terms of administration, economy, defence, security, evolving crisis e.t.c. This is the central reason why during the course of study participants embark on three familiarisation tours which include.

1. Local tour: Tour within Nigeria and envirous
2. African tour: continental tour of selected African countries
3. World tour: Touring selected countries outside Africa.

This central forum for dialogue of eminent personalities of mature experience is expected at the end of the day to inculcate a rational way of thinking amongst participants such that a basic objective and realistic policy can be adopted cognisant of prevailing circumstances of its evolution and propagation together with a workable strategy for its execution.

1.10 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The basic aim of the N.I.P.S.S main office complex is

- To serve as a Centre for presentation, reflection and promotion of unity amongst variety of nation builders for both present and future generations.
- To serve as a high level platform for research and dialogue where seasoned

initiators and executors of government policies converge and deliberate on pressing issues affecting private and public service in our society.

- To design a Landmark of prominence that will enhance recognition and positively project the corporate image and ideals of the national institute.
- To prepare senior officers for planning at operational level to cut across civilian, military and para-military orientations for best options in national development.

The overall objective of this thesis is:

- To provide adequate office accommodation for both the academic and administrative staff. including convenient academic facilities properly integrated and expressing a symbolic status for which the institute is set to achieve.

1.20 MOTIVATION

The national institute for policy and strategic studies otherwise known as the national institute have since its inception assumed a prominent and symbolic role in reshaping our environment towards a better society. Hence the name N.I.P.S.S. have been dignified in purpose and function by leading members of our society because its a name everyone would be proud to be part of. One would expect to see in the national institute, architecture of excellence, prominence, grandeur and power unfortunately one is faced with an accidental composition of distorted structures such that it will never cross the minds of individuals that they are in an environment which stires decisions of policies used in the administration of Nigeria together with strategies for their implementation. This is probably why the Nigerian president in 1982, Alhaji shehu Shagari said "This institute lacks inspiring working and living environment". Therefore

it is in the search of this architectural inspiration that this research is motivated to take challenge of the new main complex.

1.30 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

It is evident that the national institute for policy and strategic studies is rapidly growing in function and work strength. Technology and recent evolving crisis and development around Nigeria, Africa and most of the world have introduced new sensitive areas for research and dialogue. Thus, the new main complex shall encompass the academic and administrative purposes including teaching / research aids and all other paraphanalia for resourceful crisis management.

This complex shall further enhance the corporate image and evocative outlook for which the institute is made to serve and will interpreted a vocabulary of power symbolism in a regional and Nigerianised concept cognisant of all religious, cultural and traditional motifs in a diversified but mono-ethical context. However this is a unique and pioneering attempt at defining concepts of a Nigerian architecture.

1.40 SCOPE AND LIMITATION

The brief of the proposed national institute for policy and strategic studies is a campus type institute for 50 participants who feed centrally in a restaurant. A research administrative senior staff accommodation for 70 persons and 80 Junior / intermediate staff . Provision of offices and facilities for studies including a conference hall or auditorium, a library complex, printing press, medical Centre and club / recreation house is required.

However, this thesis intends to deeply itemize the academic area otherwise referred to as the main complex, Intensive study including detailed research into functional details including use of materials shall be classified and analysed in the main complex of the institute. Nevertheless an overall zoning and planning of the site shall encompass all specifications of the brief provided.

1.50 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology of this research shall comprise 2 distinct areas.

1. Primary sources
2. Secondary sources

1. Primary sources shall include:

- A critique of the existing temporary site with a view to analysing and identifying the particular areas of interest which failed due to some reasons to be actualized and also to discover specific zones of conflict which have continuously defaced and affected the institute.
- A detailed case study of some existing institutes or establishments with similar motives and functional relationships.

2. Secondary sources shall include

- Use of library materials, official documents and publications with the background knowledge of the building type including architectural character to examplily and communicate the vocabulary of such an edifice.

1.60 CONSTRAINTS

- Being a pioneer institute among the west African states, availability of similar institutes with identical motives became difficult for a proper case study.
- The sensitivity of governments policy documents and affairs made the institute reluctant to release all the necessary data and information required for a comprehensive research.
- Financial and time constraint unabled contact with relevant authorities around Africa and the rest of the world that would have been of relevant assistance.

In view of the above, proper use and articulation of available materials was being best explored in the course of the research for uptimum results as far as the research area is concerned.

CHAPTER 2

2.00 LITERATURE REVIEW

The basic responsibility of every architect while facing a design task is the recognition of a problematic condition and the decision to find a solution to it, while perfectly understanding and recognizing specific areas in architectural development that need for the purpose of use, history or monumental inclination for one reason or another depict a style of symbolism purely based on principles of power significance. Care must be taken while addressing this abstract term. No matter how relative it may seem or how individuals and groups may intend to conceptualise, interprete and exercise power in architecture consequent of their reasons to do that, justification must be made to certain architectural character that cannot be compromised as far as symbolism of power is concerned. These character as would be symbolically expressed must not necessarily exist in component units but their collective use in terms of articulation of individual elements and composition in ratio with the scale and proportion of their function will attract a manifestation of a singular vocabulary that could be interpreted as a vivid symbolism of power.

Primary elements and systems that constitute a symbolic work of architecture can be apparently perceived or experienced, some impose and dominate as a means of expression while others convey images and meaning in vernacular interpretations. In general cases however symbolic elements and systems should be interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing to form an integrated expression. Power in architecture is expressed when these systems and elements, as constituent parts make

deterministic in the conquer of environment. The symbolic and ultimate expression of creative force documented on earth materials to ensure order against chaios, power against weakness is the establishment of Certain historic or cultural expressions whose overall impression on the society becomes a constant reminder of the intent of the architecture. One of the most powerful figures in world history attempted to interprete architecture in the limelight of nationalistic political ideology. The late German leader Adolf Hitler (1933) in vienna defined architecture as "stone documents the expression of power and utility of a nation".

2.20 SYMBOLIC POWER EXPRESSIONISM

Where as the ideals of modernism draws to a climax in the early 70's, post modernism ushers in a new context of meaning in the architecture of society. Contended by a world of fragmented objectives and heightened tension of modernist boredome, post modern eclecticism seeks expressions elsewhere in space, function ornament and even abstract representation of symbols which may include cannotative meanings of power, places, metaphysics and metaphorism. The aphorism inherent in its vocabulary made post modernism to challenge the notions of meanings with abstractions.

The concept of power architecture particularly as it relates to symbolizing authority may have a very complex and philosophical expressive function most especially that power symbolism in the political sense of it has a rooted cultural psychology. The grandeur of seats of power and the ultimate display of their elegance and grandiloquent hierarchy in an inspiring scale is in essence a sociological necessity and often attains big statement of power of aristocracy, for example the Greek collumns may as well be

associated with the dawn of democracy as a political power. In this regard however, the triumph of the international style has made the translations of architectural power a by - product of the free market capitalism due to the mass production and application of clean glass, the dominance of concrete, abstract geometry of spaces find applications ultimate in absolute acceptance in the global market of commercial followership, but in the text of mega-development, aristocracy and nationalism power architecture set in ambitious programmes that many nations found themselves at the receiving end in which environmental potentials are exploited to the fullest to embody the wealth and prosperity of a nation.

2.30 SYMBOLISM AND MONUMENTAL EXPRESSIONISM

Power in architecture manifest upon symbols where symbolism is an analogy of the language, the actual realisation is a metaphorical intent, a sort of expressive statement of power that can be revealed by technological and material means to explain social ideology. Symbolism exploits architectural theory, from bold rhythms, perfect symmetry pure platonic shapes, massive volumes, dense and solid towering objects including uncompromising elements that are outrageous to mere conventions. The main essence of symbolism is the codification of architecture to Certain historic revelations.

Generally monuments are always reffered to in architecture as symbols or elements categorically stated to preserve values, architectural monuments hence become human landmarks intended to outlive the period which originated them. It should be visible and have in human scale for observers in the immediate environment and must be contemporary in expression while complementing the surrounding landscape. They

are works of architecture symbolizing the aspirations and achievements of our society while giving testimony to the high standard of culture. In attempting to create a monumental expression, the architect picks up the superficial characteristic of traditional monuments i.e stability and hovering massiveness and applying them to modern abstract geometrics. Modernism and post modernism have changed the dimension in interpretation of monumental buildings. Against palaces, temples and triumphant Arches for emperors, modernism introduced schools, hospitals and corporate outfits its as monumental entities. C.S. John (1983) stated that "It is more important to understand the events embodied in an architecture other than a countless number of monumental expressionism they sought never to symbolize". It has reached a substantial climax that architecture should not only seek to symbolise instances or values of traditional or historic relevance but a clear understanding of the content and context of purpose of utility. Monumentality is simply a matter of scale and proportion, the addition of emotional qualities to the functional ones and a factor of the hierarchy of types and uses of buildings and of ability to use the vocabulary of modern architecture to achieve a significant and emotionally convincing result.

2.40 FORM SYMBOLISM AND FUNCTIONAL VALUE.

One of the many areas that generated serious controversy in ideological beliefs and statements of architects in pursuing design programmes is whether or not form should follow function. Louis sullivan (1956) believes that "form follow function" and in a later publication stated "Just as every form contains a function and exist by virtue of it, so also is every function engaged in finding its form". While interpreting visual

impact as an integral whole it becomes relatively difficult to characterize the functional values that exist within the building for example a building may look like a ship but the entire system of internal arrangement may completely be irrelevant to the concept of the design. This is where the form must follow or suite the function the building is set to achieve. Ogunrobi .O. (1992) stated that "The form a designed space takes should be a manifestation of the identity of its users". This further reveals that form and function should relate pari - passu with one another. In the same light. Qurix. W.B. (1987) stated " The physiognomy of a building is an indicator of its function". The use of these modern abstractions and analogies is helping or aiding a reinterpretation of concepts of architectural vocabulary, this attempt at signifying the philosophy, physiognomy and functional anatomy of architecture is a direct resolution of a collective symbolic value. While the building expresses same meanings and messages, it must be able to directly interprete the same in its functional and structural meaning.

2.50 METAPHORICAL ABSTRACTION OF POWER

It cannot be denied that a perpetual relationship exists between architecture and power even though it seems to be one of the areas vocabulary is reluctant to itemize. This very area is open to a variety of interpretations, architects are reknown for expressing their power over the building site and government leaders have been known to use their architects to exert power over the population. The meaning communicated by an architectural language can change dramatically, for example, the classical dialect adopted by Adolf Hitler and Albert speer in the 1930s had been used since the time of the ancient Greeks to indicate the power of democracy. The events of the second world

war caused these buildings to become associated to the beliefs of a distinctly unpleasant fascist regime. Hence this reveals that any client patronising a particular style needs to be aware of its connotations such is the strength of architectural interpretation. It is interesting therefore to examine the way architecture conveys political ideals world wide and also to understand what government are saying to their electorates.

Appropriate architectural language can therefore communicate whatever type of government to its people, however the language is equally exploited by the corporate prerogative as it is by government bodies. Architecture helps establish a cultural identity and therefore announces to the world the desired company image. This notion is often linked with another expression of power which accompanies the commissioning of architecture. Winston Church ill (1939) stated "We shape our buildings and our buildings shape us". This corporate and governmental status controls both the architects and the building.

A considerable number of architects desire the power of an ideology, the powers held by an architect whose ideas are discussed internationally and whose designs are imitated frequently is of a very seductive nature. Very few buildings attain a worldwide reputation and even fewer are canonised into architectural history. Many architects crave to be recognised as posessing the skill and Talent necessary to create one of the buildings which not only satisfies the client, an a practical level but also has the ability to touch a deeper intellectual interpretation and become a model for others to emulate.

CHAPTER 3

SYMBOLISM OF POWER IN ARCHITECTURE

3.00 PREAMBLE

Architectural vocabulary over time have been expressed in so many vernacular interpretations normally depending on certain variables characterised by prevailing circumstances of a particular age or civilization. From the beginning of architectural history which is as old as man himself there have been various attempts and approaches to types, styles and application of symbolism in architecture.

Symbolism as far as power expression is concerned is an analogy of its perceptions applied in different areas of our lifestyles which may be traditional, modern, religious, technological etc. However the peculiar architectural features and elements that collectively characterize the symbolic expression f power in architecture is the major area of concern in this thesis.

3.10 POWER AND SYMBOLISM

A general understanding and definition of power is a dominating feeling of strength and imposition or may be revealed as an overall supremacy expressed in content and context of an architectural masterpiece. Power may have many interpretations and derivations as far as architecture is concerned largely depending on he architect and school of thought for its classification.

Symbolism on the other hand is a permanent descriptive element/variable in architectural revelation, it does not have a definite characteristic appearance on architecture therefore the collective synthesis and resolution of a design task should at

the end of thee day portray a product of symbolism for which the building is made to represent.

3.20 CLASSIFICATION OF POWER EXPRESSIONS

The approach to modern classification of relative symbols in architecture that will give us the required expressionism as far as power is concerned cannot be directly centralized on a particular and singular imagery, therefore in present day analysis and representation, power should encompass political, military, religious, social and technological motives in order to assume supremacy and impact of its disposition. In achieving that therefore we must study the application of power in these relevant areas.

3.21 POWER EXPRESSION BASED ON POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR

Architecture is most cases appears to be a testimony of not only the way of life of a people which could be characterised on their buildings but it goes beyond to visibly explain political instances and behaviour of a society on its architecture - power in political terms may be assessed as an interpretation of activities which consequently led to the evolution of certain expressions. For example political power exemplified on the capitol building in Washington D.C. with elevated platform, exaggerated volume, massive orders, monumental dome and a heavy massing of symetry and balance explains an evidence of parliamentary power as the basic fist of administrative control in the united states. Another example of political power is found in Oscar Neimeyer's presidential villa in Brazillia where he explained a conceptual approach of a sculptural implant dominating a fragile and sensitive body beautifully adorned with curtain walling with anodized steel frames. Another example of such an edifice is found on the Julius Berger (nig) Ltd. headquarters in Abuja. Administrative power could also be seen on

the architecture of ruling Arab Monarchs e.g. in the Crown room of the sultan of Brunei is the largest chandeliers in the world suspending from a gold finished dame.

3.22 POWER EXPRESSION BASED ON MILITARY IMPRESSION

Military power as it were explains an architectural attraction in terms of relative activities associated to the profession itself. Ultimately known for defence of life and property, the military use power in the execution of such duties. Therefore all military affairs including their architecture must successfully achieve this powerful expression. Power in military is usually arrogant which suggests the idea of regimentational planning in terms of grid and definition of axis on plan which forms the general concept of sensitive settlement pattern used in the planning of modern day barracks e.g. of such planning could directly be interpreted in the Sani Abacha barracks Abuja and Barracks of Tel al armana in Egypt.

3.23 POWER EXPRESSION BASED ON RELIGION AND CULTURE

Power expressed in religious beliefs is generally an attestation of divine and supreme submission to the cause of worship. Religious institutions express architecture basically in place of worship. Belief in this notation vary from one religion to another but architecture always has similar concept of their development considering various objectives. For example in the design of contemporary mosques and churches the general concept of exaggeration of space and volume, height of building for variation of scale and proportion of user and purpose, elevation above natural ground level, use of Domes as an imposition of height altitude denotes some kind of supreme power on the user e.g.

i. The Bascillica of our lady of Peace in yamassoukro has about 500 meters walk from the gate before approaching the doors on straight fenestration, so as one move closer the size increases and translates domination of the entire environment.

ii. The Kaaba which is the focal point of Islamic worship while praying at the centre of Mecca also has a similar concept of imposition, surviving in a central countryard surrounded by arches defining its boundaries with a radius of about half a kilometer from the Ka'abah.

The pyramid of Giza in Egypt is an expression of a ceremonial symbolism of burial for powerful kings. Subteranian symbolism is also defined in the Vietnam Memorial Washington where the powerful heroes of the Vietnam war were buried so as you go down into the V-shaped terrain you find beautifully adorned names of the heroes inscribed on their graves.

3.24 POWER EXPRESSION BASED ON TECHNOLOGY

With the advent of new technological methods of construction it has grossly developed the achievement of expressions in some areas that could not be structurally and aesthetically resolved. Technology has brought about precision in construction including advanced use of building materials. It has also gone beyond classification of material use into composition of a symbolism of power expressions in modern architecture. The international style paved way for the evolution of these technologies. For example the technological advent of steel reinforcement is the fundamental principle enhancing high rise design. This technological achievement of steel reinforcement gave birth to

buildings such as the twin complex of the world trade centre in Manhattan. High rise sky-scrappers, glazed curtain walling and an aggressive use of materials such as marbles and tiles express a symbolism of power as far as technology is concerned.

Henny Labrouste in 1864 designed the Bibliotheque national in Paris which was one of the earliest attempt to feature visible iron construction in the interior as a demonstration of monumentality, it has archades of slender columns supporting a delicately ornamented vault as an appraisal of renaissance power revival.

3.30 TYPES OF ARCHITECTURAL POWER SYMBOLISM

Technical analysis and resolutions must be derived since we are researching purely on architectural relevance. Thence power should now be symbolized and categorized within the context of architectural vocabulary and see how their impact is being felt on individual buildings and at societal level.

3.31 HEIRACHICAL SYMBOLISM OF POWER

The principles of heirachy implies that in most, if not all architectural compositions, real difference tend to exist between individual elements that constitutes a composition. These differences reflect in various degrees of importance and power expressionism. The value system by which these relative importance are measured will depend on the specific situation, needs and desires of the users together with the decision of the designer. Heirachical symbolism of power on an architecture could either be by size, shape or placement, the most important issue is that it must be outstandingly noticeable that there is some degree of seniority. An example of such could be found in Hyatt regency Ottare Hotel Chicago Illinois by Kenzo tange which represents a

successive composition of heirachical order combined with a symmetrical balance on the glazed cylindrical base of the hotel. It should however be noted that all heirachical compositions symbolise power but the text of their appearance in relation to surrounding forms might give an impression of heirachy and supremacy as far as power is concerned. Another example is the new Federal Ministry of Finance in Abuja.

3.32 COMPOSITIONAL SYMBOLISM OF POWER

Composition of general architectural planning in terms of design and settlement structure pattern has a lot to say and/or explain on the behavioural nature of power institution. architecture today dose not only involve design of inter-looking spaces. It now includes harmonious relationship coherently blending the interior to the exterior environment. Certain composition of forms or elements organised in a structural architectural manner exhibit apparent tendencies that power could be symbolised with a good composition. Sir Norman Foster in his design of the Shanghai National Bank succeeded in achieving his powerful expression of architecture on banking systems by designing as if it were two cylindrical elements in between a conical shape slightly ahead of the two such that seeing the national bank from a distance gives an impression that something is really happening among those heavy massing composition of architectural elements may be viewed both through generic and human scale interpretations because exaggerated architectural forms including a composition of an excellent use of materials denote symbolism in the sense that it constantly gives a powerful reminder when approached. Example of a powerful composition is found in the world trade centre twin complex in Manhattan and the lower units sky scrappers with a central intercementry

high rise car parking of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation Abuja.

3.33 CONCEPTUAL SYMBOLISM OF POWER

Conceptual interpretations vary from person to person but the perception of ideas and development of architectural concepts while solving an architectural problem is a distinct phenomenon that must to a considerable extent relate the overall meaning of what is symbolized either by shape, texture, colour, size etc. Pie, 1978 described power symbolism while he designed national gallery of art in Washington as an exaggeration of scale and finish on the precisionism that has turned rough concrete into a steel-like material and on the hovering massiveness that gives one the same feeling of pleasant terror as are obtained by standing under a mountain of Cantilever stone. Edienne Boulee and Claud Nicholas Ledoux turn their geometric forms into acts of nature or wonders of the world in order to conceptionlize a communal memory.

Kisho Kurokawa in his Sony tower, Osaka Japan expressed power in terms of leading marketers and interpreneurs in recent electronic technology by combining a mix use of glass and coloured aluminum flashing on the concrete panels of the sky screen. The national arts theatre in Lagos Nigeria whose concept was from the military cap as a symbol of power is an excellent example because the concept transforms to the form and could be generally appealing as a powerful work of architecture.

3.34 MATERIAL SYMBOLISM OF POWER

In recent technology, right from the discovery of the international style architects for some reasons impose the use of materials in achieving or expressing certain styles and symbols, because of its relevance, it constitutes one of the five cardinal principles

of modern architecture therefore as far as this text is concerned material symbolism of power is usually not exercised by simple and light panels and fabrics of construction but endowed by heavy massing and aggressive use of concrete as an expression of solid, physical power and strength. Consequently because of its weight, there is an extent to which it could be used especially when it involves multi-story situations, in which case the use of glass and steel as lighter materials came into play which if beautifully finished gives a continuous walling of glass which is a more fragile and sensitive material especially when it comes to use. This now gives some feeling of superiority in the material use and also give some description of symbolism.

CHAPTER 4

4.00 PREAMBLE

This chapter shall constitute a major review of functions of existing situations and/ or similar circumstances where training and research is done of the top - most and senior levels within our society, hence the analysis reviewed in these case studies will project images of such institutions if any on their architecture particularly where clear goals and objectives are categonically identified. Alongside such aphorisms in search of vocabulary interpretation this study sought how functional institutional components integrate in their workability together with a collective input in actualizing the overall goals of the establishment.

However, in selecting suitable and relevant areas of case studies, certain points were greatly considered which include:

- Type of institution especially in purpose and function
- Methodology of training and execution of research
- Location with specific references to effect and impact of weather, people and culture on the institutions as they exist.

4.10 LIMITATIONS

This research work has experienced the worst of beaurvaracy in getting adequate information related to these studies and this is primarily because of the fact that there is a lot of security attached to such sensitive institutions because of nature of their operation. It would be recalled that the national institute for policy and strategic studies is the first of its type along the west African sub-region, therefore talking about a similar

establishment in Nigeria is impossible and thereby necessitating the research to fall back and study only similar camposes with lesser or equivalent responsibility hence narrowing the challenge for optimum solution.

4.20 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In the selection of areas of relevant study emphasis has always been laid an functionality and relationship of administrative, teaching and learning spaces and facilities. This thesis furthermore intensify analysis based an programming and physical planning aspects of such institutional set - ups and a more critical and in-depth report will be centred upon attempts to integrate administrative and teaching function including facilities and services as available in similar environments to this thesis proposal.

4.30 CASE STUDY ONE

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY AND STRATEGIC STUDIES

KURO JOS (TEMPORARY SITE)

ARCHITECT:	ARC (CHIEF) FOLA ALADE
CLIENT:	National institute for policy and strategic studies
DATE OF PROJECT:	July 1979
SPONSOR:	Federal Government and Allumni association of the national institute.

4.31 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The National institute for policy and strategic studies was enacted under Decree 20 of 1st January 1979 constitution which legally and formally constituted its establishment under the regime of the then head of state General Olusegun Obasanjo

whose primary function was to serve as a resource centre for high level research and dialogue and other academics of excellence where top policy makers and executers of public and private organisations meet and rub minds on pressing issues of our society.

4.32 SITE AND LOCATION

The national institute is located in a village called koro which is barely 24 kilometers south of Jos central metropolis. The area is endowed with natural features including rocks, beautiful natural landscape and a Lake (lake koro) which is about 300 x 500 meters sloping towards the lake. The site is amidst Bukuru to Vom road, while the residential gate is on the way from Bukuru the main gate is on the way from Vom.

4.33 SCOPE OF STUDY

This case study emphasizes on the general layout of the campus type institute in search of harmony and functional integration of component parts involved in the administration and teaching areas of the institute which could be characterized under the following:

Layout

The general layout have been distinguished between the residential area and the academic area which was perfectly done by segregation of entrances. The entrance into the residential area could equally be assessd by both staff and participants after work while the main gate operates only during official hours. Facilities such as the auditorium. Library and club / restaurant have been zoned together because of their relationship. The residential layout has been geographically separated by natural landform such as rocks and they complement guest chalets which are linearly arranged along the curve on the shores of the lake.

4.34 ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK

This serves as the central nerve organ of the institute, solely responsible for the day to day administration of activities including the academic and the research as operational functions of the institute. The administrative block comprise of the old and new buildings. The old which is a typical court yard design with heiracly of function is basically a formation of grid net pattern, hence this provide for adequate lighting and proper ventilation of the office spaces. The new extension complex which is known as the Director - General's office is painted Green and white as a symbol of national patriotism it has curved end comers and small window openings. The entrance is partially celebrated with a spacious entrance lobby. The boadroom which is strategically located above the D.G.s parking space supported on pilots gives a symbolic significance of its function compared to others around it.

4.35 ELEVATIONS

One would expect the elevation of a national institute to be comparatively evocative depicting very strong architectural character, surprisingly the elevations are simply plain with fin-like collumns with cut upper ends positioned at the entrances as forms of strategic celebrations.

4.36 MATERIALS

The use of materials in the construction of NIPSS have greatly improved world view on the use of indegineous building materials. The administrative and even residential units were built with earth material. The overall finish plastering the walls is cement / sand screed which gives a complete impression of an all round cement work.

The new extension of the Director - General's office was built with sanderete blocks and finished with Terrazo. The entire exterior was sprayed with texcote while galvanized iron roofing sheets was used in the complex. Louvre glass frames and wooden flush door were used for the openings respectively.

4.37 DESIGN APPRAISAL

The concept of the NIPSS design by FOLA ALADE was to conceptualize a regionalist tendency in the exercise of architectore both in planning and form, together with promotion of indigenous building materials. Attempt has also been made to unity in diversity in component parts of the institutional functions such that while they collectively work together they can still function as integral units.

MERITS

- General layout is simple without complexity in planning creating conducive operative environment for its function.
- There's good circulation layout linking all functions within the institute.
- The courtyard plan of the offices makes expansion easier without interuption of organization.
- Size of openings compliment the weather of environment
- The institute responds to the culture and tradition of the locality thereby attempting to promote a Nigerian architecture.

DEMERITS

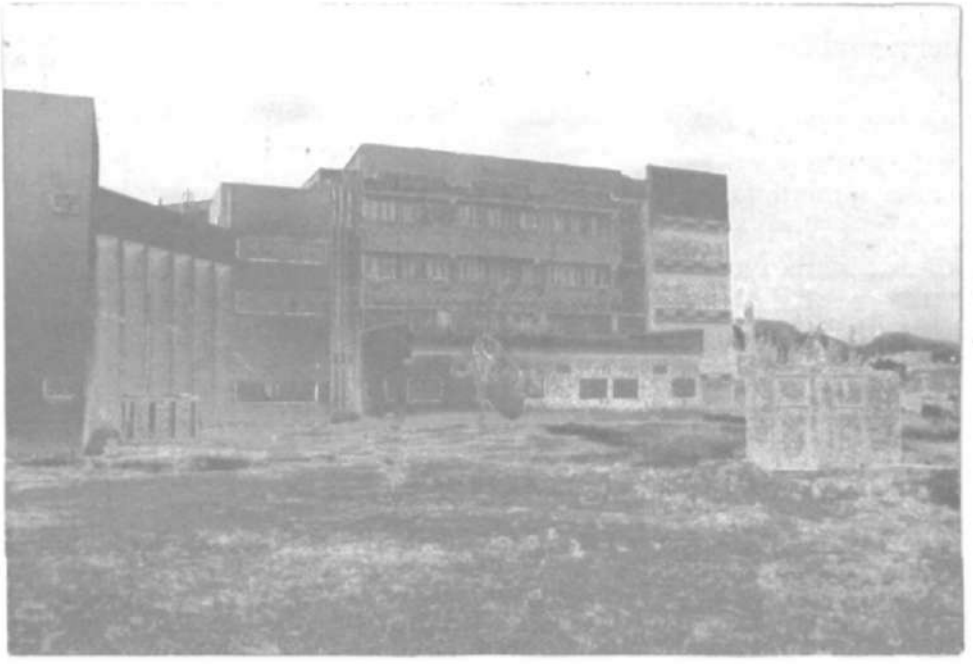
- The institute lacks structures of inspiration suitable to functions and intent of its organization.

- There's absence of an organized planning, hence individual structures have different forms, shapes and concept which portrays an architecture of chaios and afterthought.
- The design fails to portray a symbolic expression of institute's functions as an established centre of excellence.

4.38 CONCLUSION:

The architecture and planning of the national institute have taken an accidental and unplanned approach primarily because the site is temporay otherwise a more coordinated framework would have been resolved to respond to the activities of the institute and portray in its architecture some seniority of purpose. However the designer has succeeded in promoting regionalist tendencies on our approach towards architectural solution.













4.42 SITE AND LOCATION

The site which currently accommodates functions and activities of the National war college is on Herbert macaulay way Abuja. Though not specifically designed to suite the purpose of the war college, its location in Abuja and cancellation of the democratization exercise which developed the property come handy and made it possible for the war college to temporarily operate from because of the vacancy. The college which strictly operates pure administrative and academic activities is faced with a lot of constraints because other physical training required for the course cannot be implemented for now. Fortunately, the former party office has offices, reception for the war college. There is a perfect network of traffic from entrance gate complimented with parking spaces on both sides after entrance.

4.43 SCOPE OF STUDY

The scope of this case study is intended to cover the administration and academic areas, looking at how the architecture promotes efficiency of activities involved in the management of a war college. It will also study how the organization in planning solved some problems relate to such colleges.

4.44 THE DESIGN

It is very difficult for a college of such nature to perfectly fit into a political party office, however one of the criteries for a good design comprise of offices, conference rooms, canteen, auditorium and a heirathy of coutyards for ventilation, lighting and circulation. The design is symmetrical in planning and gives a pure modernist expression. The use of shading devices along he east and west elevations is however commended for aestheties and solar control.

4.45 ELEVATIONS

Evident as portrayed, the party office is a typical modern building because the definition of functions could even be determined from outside. The classification of window types and sizes collectively with the shading devices and an overall articulation of component parts with differentiation in height gives an apprehensive outlook of a corporate establishment.

4.46 MATERIALS

The use of materials is basically concrete with coloured aluminum panels used as shading devices. Use of hollow steel pipes as collumns along walkways and mild concrete decked car porch / entrance canopy. Corrogated aluminum roofing sheets have been used although not visible because of parapet walling.

4.47 DESIGN APPRAISAL

The temporary site of the national war college actually meant to be a party secretariat combines both qualities of a corporate existence in terms of elemental composition used in characterization of modern institutional buildings and also a campus type setting for dialogue and exchange of knowledge. The building's ability to adapt to the functional change really gives credit to its designers.

MERITS

- Building Befits the environment because of its beauty
- Good orientation with a perfect use of shading devices
- Functionality is cognisant of multipurpose use.
- Easy flow of functions from reception

KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY

DEMERITS

- The complex is insufficient to staff strength demand of the college.
- Dual reception reduces security within the complex
- Building does not symbolise any affair of a military environment.

4.48 CONCLUSION

Most temporary sites including this as being studied end up being abused because they would constantly be responding to changes of various organizations who would at one time or another occupy the facility. However the building in its totality satisfies a function and outlook for which it was meant to serve and also incorporate new functional changes.



PLATE IV

VIEW OF NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE AUDITORIUM

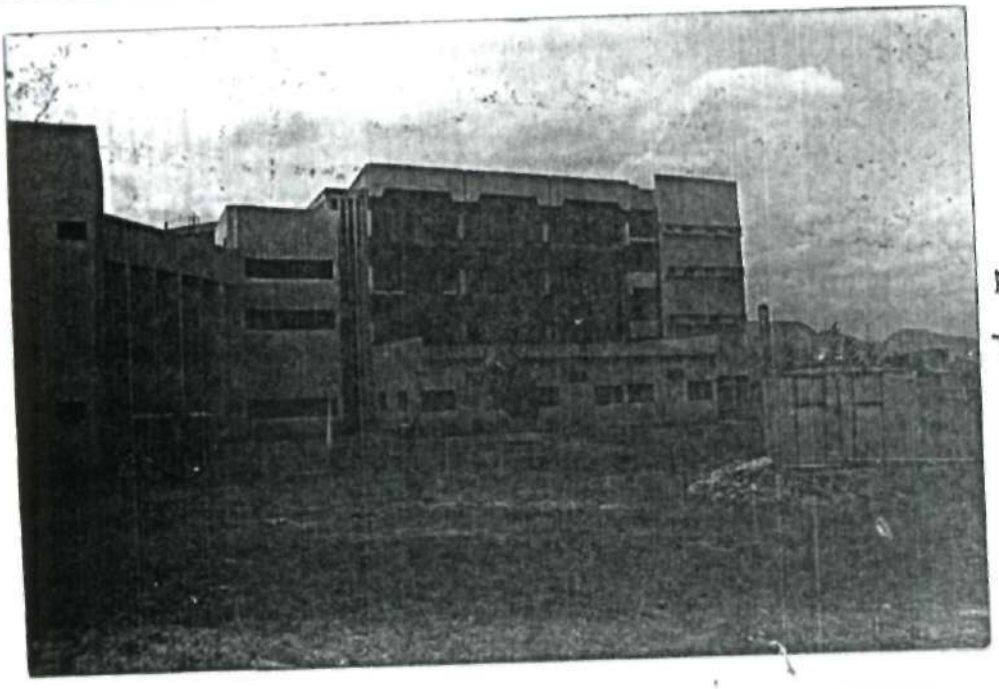


PLATE V

REAR VIEW OF THE WAR COLLEGE

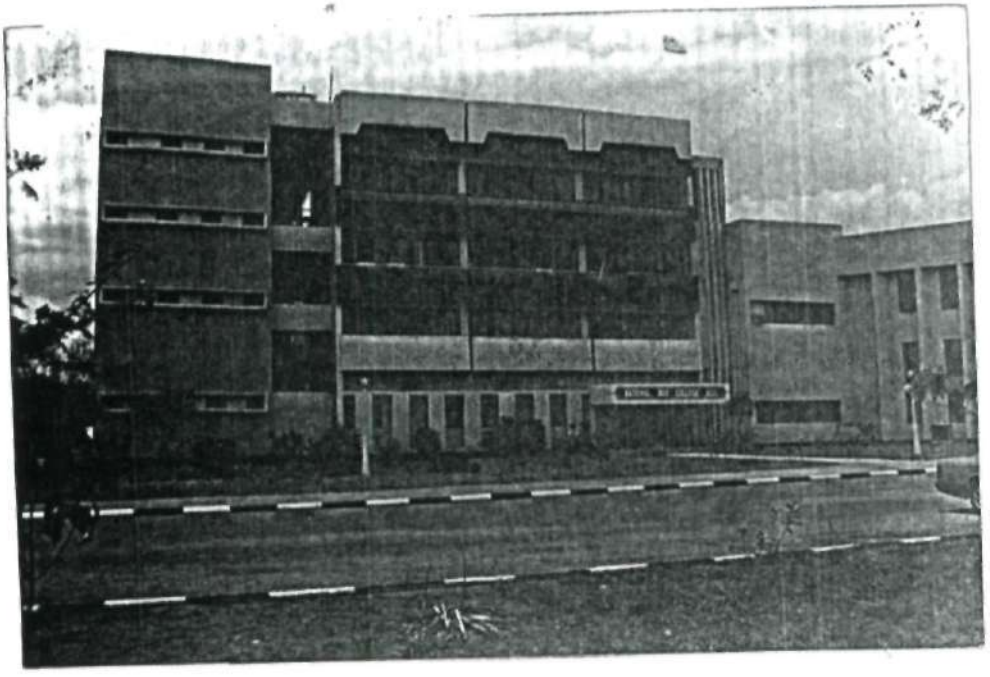


PLATE VI

VIEW OF WAR COLLEGE MAIN ENTRANCE

KASIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY

4.50 CASE STUDY THREE

NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS LAGOS.

ARCHITECTS: IKIMI AND PARTNERS

CLIENT: FEDERAL MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DATE OF PROJECT: 1985

SPONSOR: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

4.51 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Nigerian institute of international affairs (N.I.I.A) was established there years after independence in order to facilitate understanding of international affairs, policies, economics and public relations as they affect Nigeria. The institute serves as a media of information which promotes the study and investigation of Nigerian and foreign issues by means of seminar. Conference, lectures and discussions. This is further achieved by preparation and publication of books, journals and reponts so as to develop a body of informed opinion on Nigeria and world affairs.

4.52 SITE AND LOCATION

The Nigeria institute of international affairs is located in victoria Island Lagos along Kofo Aboyomi street opposite the Eko court housing complex. The site which is accessed through a secondary road over looks the banks to the ocean giving the complex a very good macroclimatic effect through sea breeze cyclonic effects or huricause. The institute is an affiliate to the federal ministry of foreign affairs.

4.53 SCOPE OF STUDY

This study intends to analyse how the institute carries out its functions in terms of relationship of activities as far as architecture is concerned. Since the institute engages in adhoc short term and long term action oriented plans through conferences, seminar and workshops, it is thus in essence in the interest of this case study to identify how the architecture of the institute enhances its activities through the duration of their execution.

4.54 DESIGN AND PLANNING

The entire complex comprise of two wings which were built in phases. The first phase is a four storey complex consisting of the administrative offices, Research and conference rooms a library with a main reading room, stack area, press section and an adjuining workshop. There is also provision for a lecture theatre that accommodates 400 persons and a conference hall fully equipped with simultaneous language translation equipments. The second wing is the new extension of three stories with the directorate affairs an the ground floor, reception Lobby, committee rooms e.t.c. The first floor houses offices including the chairman's and the Director General's. The second floor comprise nine bedrooms residential suites for accommodation while the third floor consist of a large canteen and kitchen including staff common room.

4.55 ELEVATIONS

The elevations of the institute is in conformation to its aims and objectives, this is because of its involvement in international affairs and issues that is seeks to examplify features related to architecture of the international style. It is basically a simple approach

with a fairly celebrated entrance. The floors are distinguished and characterized by concrete panels with openings for windows. The incorporation of an artistic style of engraving on the ground floor linking the two structures is a pure amalgamation of Arts and architecture enhancing decoration as part of an architectural language depicting the African heritage.

4.56 MATERIALS

The construction of the institute using solid sandirete blocks gives it a feeling of strength and stability, finished with Texcote on the exterior and defined with polished Laminated wooden partitions in the interior. The doors are aluminum framed sliding doors on the lecture theatre, aluminum framed swing glass doors on the conference, library and main entrance while wooden flush doors in the interior partitions.

4.57 DESIGN APPRAISAL

The entire design responds adequately to the commitment of the institute. It does not encourage redondancy or laxity in execution of function. The architecture combines the accommodation, research and dialogue of participants in the same environment such that proeficieny in deliberation is enhanced and maximum results are achieved.

MERITS

- Conference is well designed with perfect acoustic treatment and fully equipped with simultaneous language interpreters.
- Site utilization is very good because of land constraint, zoning, circulation have been duely considered,
- Amalgamation of African art and architecture translates an attempt to indigenous regionalism on the elevational motives.



PLATE VII VIEW OF M.E.I.A. OLD WING



4.60 CASE STUDY FOUR

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE OF NIGERIA (A.S.C.O.N)Badagry, Lagos.

ARCHITECTS: **Lodigian Nig. Ltd.**

CLIENT: Administrative staff college of Nigeria

DATE OF PROJECT: **1983**

SPONSOR: Federal Government of Nigeria

4.61. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The administive staff college of Nigeria come into existence following the wole's report of 1968 recommendations on advanced college for the training of improved skills, technique and promotion of human resources management in public service for a better productivity. Amongst other things the college shall be responsible for all high level administrative training for the federal government. Thereafter the college was specifically designed to serve as the major organ for the training of senior managers and executives both within the private and public service.

4.62 SITE AND LOCATION

The college which is located in Topo bodagry on the outskirts of Lagos very close to the Nigerian - Benin border is sited strategically on a partially flat piece of land sloping gently into the sea. The embankment of the college to the ocean (Atlantic) makes the site and its features unique and on a very natural setting good enough for concentration and learning at a senior category.

4.63 SCOPE OF STUDY

The study project an analysis of a comprehensive planning of environment, especially the articulation of the major functions in the administrative and teaching areas and soughts to resolve whether architecture has enhanced productivity as efficiency of service in terms of administrative professionalism. The study will also look at planning and zoning of related ancillary functions and how they affect the overall output of the course study.

4.64 DESIGN AND PLANNING

The entire complex consist of administrative and teaching areas functionally related together by use of covered walkways defined by proper landscaping features and elements, a kitchen and dining hall, clud and swimming pool, supermarket, water treatment plant, petrol station and staff and participants residential houses and chalets respectively. The design reflects simple planning of the grid pattern with regimentation of component units from a common exit. The interrelation ship of the administrative building with the interlocked library amidst a beautiful landscape with lecture theatres and conference rooms adjoining them gives an indication of good relationship for execution of duties within the course framework. The site is accessed from a secondary road from badagry leading to Topo village.

4.65 ELEVATIONS

The elevations of the administrative staff college depict a simple and continuous singular element which has a parapet with a corrugated base used to achieve aesthetics, but the monotonous flow of the same element without any form of distortion or

complimentation gives it a dull outlook however the first floor have been distinguished form the ground floor with punctuation of an overhang of about 500mm cantilever. The windows and doors have been fixed at regular intervals which gives a modernist approach to standarzation and repetitiveness.

4.66 MATERIALS

Materials used in the construction of the college is the usual cement/sand blocks on most building components but a great deal of prefabrication and reinforcement seem to be used on parapets and decked surfaces especially the lecture halls, auditorium and boat house. The entire complex is defined with walkways of concrete slabs and tiles, and beautifully punctuated by concrete kens defining traffic routes. Some of the area such as the clubhouse were adorned with stone- pitching because of definition of slope and stabilization of retaining walls.

4.67 DESIGN APPRAISAL

The entire design of the college and its planning responds totally to the purpose which it is expected to serve and achieve which is however the intimate aim of any architecture. The design has addressed all the areas and conveniences a college would require for executive training of administrative officers charged with the responsibility of human resource management in our society on a bedrock of managerial expertise for tommowow's leaders.

MERITS:

- There's good attempt at site utilization in circulation and layout with uptimum adaptation and incorporation of natural features into design

- Library and conference halls are well designed with acoustic treatment and language translation gadgets.

DEMERITS

- Administrative block lacks elevational motives in enhancing its beauty through the use of elements of aesthetics.
- Site can only be accessed through one major entrance whether during or after working hours.
- Site does not anticipate growth hence future expansion was not considered.



PLATE IX VIEW OF ASCON ADMIN BLOCK



PLATE X MODEL OF ASCON ENTIRE SITE

4.70 CASE STUDY FIVE

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY AND STRATEGIC STUDIES

JOS (PROPOSED)

ARCHITECTS: **OLAJIDE ADEBANJO AND ASSOCIATES**

CLIENT: National institute for policy and strategic studies

Date of Proposal: 1984

SPONSOR: Federal government of Nigeria.

4.71 DESIGN APPRAISAL

The new national institute as proposed by Olajide Adebanjo and associates is a typical office design who's philosophy is to individualize functional departments in their arechitecture to enable them exercise autonomy of duties generally towards efficiency in service and effective results. This has resolved in individualizing the administrative complex, the research department, studies department and Library, all disjointed in their architecture. However the space allocation and appropriation is insignificant to the present scope of the national institute and the construction, use of material, composition and concept does not symbolize any feature or purpose of such an institute.

MERITS

- Use of courtyards in order to facilitate lighting and enhance ventilation.
- Building properly oriented with all windows in north, south direction and proper use of horizantal and vertical sunshading devices for angular solar control and aesthetics.

DEMERITS

- Design can not accommodate the staff strength of the present institute.
- Design does not reflect any traditional Nigerian value
- Design does not integrate teaching and research facilities which is most vital to the institute.

CHAPTER 5

5.00 THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE: FUNCTIONAL INTERPRETATION

When in 1979 the Obasanjo administration decided to establish a centre of administrative, professional and managerial excellence, not many Nigerians appreciated the wisdom and rationale behind such a project. Today, the institutes name in our march towards greater national heights. It is infact no exaggeration say that in Nigeria today, attending the national institute amount to the indication of leadership potential of the person involved. a cross - section of past and present participants will confirm that it is a combination of the stiring brains in the leadership of our dear nation. It has thus become necessary to identify why the institute was established in the first instance, and whether it has succeeded in attaining its goals and objectives. In so far as the findings and analysis of this research is concerned cognisant of the fact that the institute was established to harmonise socio - political policy issues through top level discussions by public sector, policy makers along with their counterparts in the various professions including the armed forces, Labour unions e.t.c it can be presumed that the institute is 100% successful. This could also be ascertained in the high quality seminars and thesis on Nigerian problems and their solutions on real and practical grounds as they exist within our society.

One important aspect of the institute is that participants come out freshly groomed in the art and concept of modern /practical management and policy making. No matter the Rank, informed and well equipped to provide a new sense of direction to his organisation. The interaction with colleagues of different professions and backgrounds

including the educational tours within and outside the country go a long way in providing new styles and techniques of leadership.

5.10 OBJECTIVES OF THE INSTITUTE

On a wide spectrum, the institute serves as a high level centre for reflection research and dialogue where academics of excellence, seasoned policy initiators/executors and other citizens of mature experience and wisdom drawn from various sectors of our national life in Nigeria meet, reflect and exchange ideas on great issues of society, particularly as they relate to Nigeria and Africa in the context of a constantly changing world. Hence the key objective are summarised as thus:-

a. Conduct courses for top level policy makers and executors drawn from different sectors of our society with a view to widening their outlook and perspective hence improving their conceptual capacity, quality of analysis and decision making.

b. Conducts research into the social, economical, security, scientific, technological, cultural and other problems that face Nigeria with a view to contributing to their solutions.

c. Conduct seminars, workshops and other action-oriented programmes for leaders in the public service and allied professionals in various industries with a view to promoting, defining and enhancing their appreciation for long-term national plans and objectives. Disseminates through published books, records, reports and articles of any of its activates.

5.20 BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

The administration in terms of management of affairs of the entire organs of the institute.

It has the board of governors with a chairman at the helms of its affairs with other members of the board.

It include the Director General and 12 other prominent Nigerians from various fields of professionalism with the director of administration of the Institute doubling as the secretary to the board. The board of governors amongst its duties ensures smooth running of affairs of the organization, approves annual budget expenditure and ensure quality of research and presentation amongst others.

5.30 THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

This is the chief executive and administrative head of the Institute who is appointed by the president and Commander in chief of the Nigerian armed forces and is responsible to the board of governors for the day to day administration of the Institute. The Institute has since its inception had the following Director - Generals.

1.	Major-General	T. B. OGUNDEKO	1979 - 1981
2.	Professor	JUSTIN TSEAYO	1981 - 1984
3.	Major-General	CHARLES B. NDIOMU	1984 - 1991
4.	Major-General	PAUL U. OMO	1991 - 1995
5.	Professor	MOHAMMED NUR ALKALI	1995 - 1999
6.	Major-General[Rtd]	JOESEPH GARBA	1999 - date

5.40 RESEARCH IN THE INSTITUTE

The primary function of the research department, is to carry out short term policy oriented research into the social, cultural, economic, political, security scientific and technological problems facing the country and to present available options for their solutions to the government in a usable form. The research activities which started simultaneously with the kick off of the institute in 1979, straddle virtually all the fields of research covered by other research institutions including the Universities but with the distinctive focus on the national well-being, self - reliance and security of the nation as an entity. The department also organizes conferences, workshops and seminars on the result of research projects and on themes deemed to be critically important for policy formulation. Fellows also present in-house seminar papers weekly or monthly as the case may be. The department also holds brain-storming sessions on issues of current policy interest organised as policy options and presented to the government. In addition the Research department organises distinguished fellowship scheme under which distinguished Nigerians are invited to the Institute for a short period to reflect, interact and as they may so wish, use the Institute facilities and staff to write their memoirs and present a distinguished annual lecture to graduants by the winner of that year's national merit award recommended to the president by the national institute, some of the recipients of this award and their distinguished annual lectures include:

1985 - Justice Timothy Akinola Aguda - "A new perspective in law and Justice in Nigeria."

1986 - DR Pius Okigbo - "Sorcerers, Astrologers and Nigeria's economic recovery".

1987 - Professor Osuntokun - "The health of the public servant and the nation's destiny".

1988 - Professor Ben. Nwabueze - Expansion and government direct participation on business enterprises, privatization and the question of economic ideology in Nigeria.

5.50 COURSE IMPLEMENTATION

5.51 THE STUDIES DEPARTMENT

In accordance with decree 20 of 1979 Constitution the national institute conducts courses for top level policy makers and executors drawn from different sectors of the national polity aimed at expanding their outlook and perspectives and stretching their conceptual capacity and qualities of discernment and analysis thereby enhancing their overall performance in different fields. The studies department carries out these functions through what is known as the senior executive course (SEC) which takes place between February and October each year. Some of the course programmes include:-

i) Basic tools for policy making

ii) Goals for the Nigerian society

iii) Political process

iv) Problems and social policy

v) Science and technology

vi) Defence and Security

vii) International relations and foreign policy

viii) Regional/Environmental studies

ix) Crisis management

x) Conflict and intervention.

However the lecture series and topics are chosen to reflect the broad areas of policy and strategy under each of the mentioned sub-topics. The lecturers/guest speakers are eminent and distinguished scholars and experienced practitioners in their various fields of speciality most of whom are Ambassadors of various countries including socio-political and economic experts from within and outside Nigeria. The lectures operate an atmosphere for objective expression of views by both participants and guest speakers. However no lecture is to be recorded for security reasons

5.60 ROUTINE COURSEWORK

The institute operates from Monday to Friday every week and conducts research and discussion on virtually all sectors of our national life with special details and emphasis as it directly or indirectly affects the lives of Nigerians. To enhance a more thorough and close look at various areas of the coursework, divisions or sub-committees are formed otherwise known or reffered to as "syndicates". These Syndicates which number into six groupings digress more on affairs relating to particular areas of crisis under their syndicate group

5.6.1 DAILY ROUTINE

The daily routine is a consistent period of study, dialogue and research which takes the following format.

Syndicate Orientation	0800	-	0845 hours
First period	0900	-	1115 hours

Coffee break	1115	-	1145 hours
Second period	1145	-	1345 hours
Lunch break	1345	-	1545 hours
Third period [when necessary]	1730	-	1830 hours
Library opens	0800	-	2200 hours daily

5.70 CRISIS SIMULATION EXERCISE

The institute engages in annual crisis exercise popularly referred to as the N.I.P.S.S. crisis game. It is in essence to respond to crucial issues arising in our society with a view to preventing or solving them based an forcast of experience or analysis of a consistent research. The motive of thinking behind the crisis game is that the top policy initiators and executors trained in the institute are likely to be involved in critical crisis situations as they arise or occur in our society and in very complex nature in the course of their career. Exposing them while in the national institute to the practical problems of crisis management could help them imbibe new and advanced techniques in handling and managing complex crisis situations.

Crisis game is a vital practical component of a properly structured programme of policy and strategic studies, In essence it could be said or concluded that what crisis game is to strategic studies is what clinical work is to the study of medicine, especially those areas touching on communication techniques, the entire working of the socio-political system, international diplomacy, defence and internal security and management of international peace and security. Apart from its inherent training value and the practical essence of vitality it adds to NIPSS programme, the game as conceived in the

Institute represent one singular activity that brings the members of the national institute [Both staff and participants] together as a family. In other words, unlike the other activities of the institute, the crisis game is not regarded as a departmental affair but a whole institute affair in which staff and participants are free to participate and share in the experience and excitement since crisis are normal occurrences in human relations both at the macroscopic family level and at the wider level of society.

5.71 OBJECTIVES OF THE CRISIS GAME

a. To serve as a teaching and training technique in order to familiarise participants with the practical problems of crisis management and decision taking most especially under stress.

b. To familiarise participants with the working of both the domestic and external political systems especially the overwhelming pressures under which statesmen take policy decisions.

c. To give participants a better understanding of the region or issue area on which the particular crisis is based.

d. To identify the various, especially domestic constraints that are likely to inhibit policy decisions in particular areas if action were to be taken on them in real life

e. The crowning objective of the game is to focus government attention on particular problem areas from time to time with analysis of pros and cons of their impact and implication as they affect out society.

5.80 THE INSTITUTE LIBRARY

Section (4) of Decree 20 of 1979 which established the institute states that "The institute shall establish and maintain a library comprising books, records, reports and other records as may be directed by the board for advancement of knowledge in the area of work undertaken by it for research purposes and for other purposes connected with the functions conferred on the institute or pursuant to this decree". The library shall comprise books in various fields including the British parliamentary papers and area studies, original thesis essay submitted by the participants, hour reports both locally and internationally as well as reports presented during plenary sessions, lectures delivered by guest speakers on various topics and papers presented by research fellows of the in-house seminar series. The Library is handed by a librarian who is also a management staff of the council.



PLATE Xi : PARTICIPANTS DURING GRADUATION

CHAPTER 6

THESIS SITE / CLIMATIC ANALYSIS

6.00 THE SITE:

The site is by definition "the physical point of departures for any building project. For most thoughtfully designed buildings and communities it has always been the conceptual point of departure as well". Layne Ridley. The site is a primary area of focus for any project and is also a major determinist factor for consideration of orientation, ingress, engress, altitude, landscape and other specifications that must be related to all advantages and disadvantages of the chosen site.

6.10 SITE SELECTION

The selection of the site chosen for this thesis is in conformation with the existing or present site for the institutes permanent site which is already fenced all round. However it will not present an analysis of its probable priority over other areas in even other states.

1. Certainly the weather and microclimate contribute to preference of choice.
2. The serenity and land form attracts the establishment of such a policy amended project.
3. The accessibility and availability of services and infrastructure ture around the site including the golf club on the opposite could be determining factors for its choice and location.

6.20 SITE LOCATION

The location of the site for the proposed new institute is about 4km away from Jos metropolis, along Jos - Fobur road which also leads to terminate at the shere hills. The Jos Plateau from which the state derived its name extends from south to north between latitude 9° 00 and 10° 30 north and longitude 8° 30 and 9° 30 east covering an area of about 8,600 square kilometers of central Nigeria. A strategic location with its average elevation of about 1200 meters above sea level with the highest peak occurring at the shere hills at about 2.500 meters above sea level. The Jos city which measures about 105 Kilometers from north to south and 80 kilometers from east to west rises steep from the riverivne plains of the Benue area.

6.30 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

The town can be described as a haven of scenic and predominantly uninterrupted natural landscapes. It exhibits a variety of mountains, hills, rocks and water bodies such as lakes, streams and water falls. Radiating woodlands of a variety of trees and shrubs and mainlands, roads and paths up and down the highlands are also some of the features that combine with the others to give the region its appeal. The specific site in itself is beside the fobur mountains and also close to the Berger dam overlooking the Jos sheraton hotel.

6.40 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Two main factors are responsible for the unique climactic conditions of the Jos plateau. Its altitude and its location across the path of the seasonal migration of the inter - tropical convergence zone (ITCZ). Its altitude is a major influence on the temperature

while its position in relation to the ITCZ determines the sequence of the seasons. The dry season is dominated by the north easterly tropical continental air masses porpularly known as harmattan (October to April), while the wet season is dominated by the south westerly moist tropical maritime air masses (May to September). The amount and distribution of rainfall temperature, relative humidity and wind speed follow these two seasons.

6.41 TEMPERATURE

Compared to other parts of the country, the temperature on the Jos Plateau is low, mainly due to its high elevation above sea level. It experiences its lowest temperatures during the months of December, January and February which sometime fall as low as 8°C while it is warmest in the months of March and April with temperatures sometimes rising about 32°C.

6.42 RAINFALL

The Jos Plateau like other parts of the country experiences two seasons, the wet and the dry. The wet or rainy season stretches from April to October while the dry season is from November to March.

The annual average rainfall stands at about 1,400mm while the months of July and August experience the most rainfall sometimes for up to 48 hours.

6.43 HUMIDITY

Records of humidity acquired from the university of Jos meteorological station, Vom Veterinary research institute, Heipang and Barkin-Ladi meteorological stations indicate that relative humidity is on the average highest during the rainy season and is

in most cases as high as 90%, during the peal of the dry season if falls as low as 10%.

6.44 SUNSHINE

Following the records consistent with solar radiation over the years in Jos, it would closely be noticed or experienced that there are longer days than nights during the dry season. The Plateau experiences highest sunshine hours between the months of November and February and this is sometimes as long as 10 - 11 hours per day. The least amount of solar radiation is received in August with an average of about 4 hours per day because of the constant downpour.

6.5 MICROCLIMATIC VARIATIONS

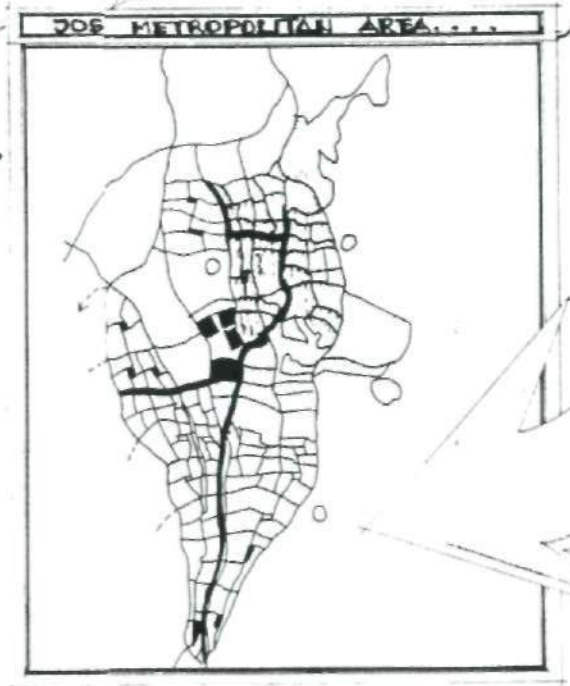
Though the prevailing climatic conditions are the same far the entire Jos Plateau, slight weather variations occur due to certain features and characteristics peculiar to the specific site. This could be effects of atmospheric cyclonic activities, hurricanes or the effect of other microclimatic elements such as trees, water bodies e.t.c. The thesis site microclimate is a complex interaction of many factors which include orientation shape, topography, vegetation, wind flow, pressure and proximity to water bodies and level of development of the surrounding.

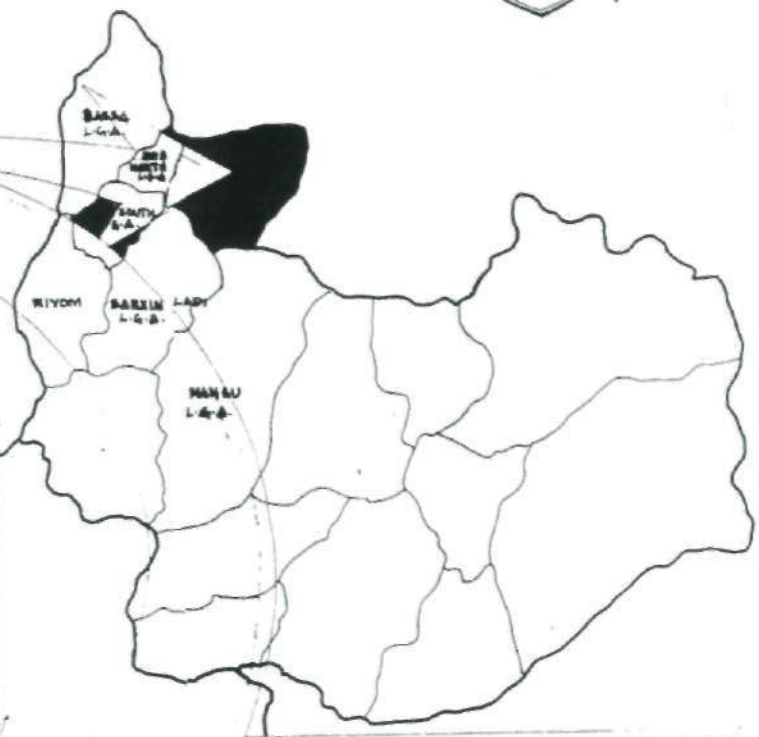
COUNTRY OF LOCATION : NIGERIA, A WEST AFRICAN STATE BORDERED ON THE EAST BY CAMEROUM, AND ON THE NORTH BY NIGER AND CHAD, AND ON THE WEST BY REPUBLIC OF BENIN.

STATE : PLATEAU STATE IS LOCATED IN THE MIDDLE BELT OF NIGERIA, ON A HIGH PLATEAU (WHICH IS NAMED AFTER). THE PLATEAU RISES UP TO 1777 METERS ABOVE SEA LEVEL AND IS AMONG SOME OF THE HIGHEST POINT IN THE COUNTRY.





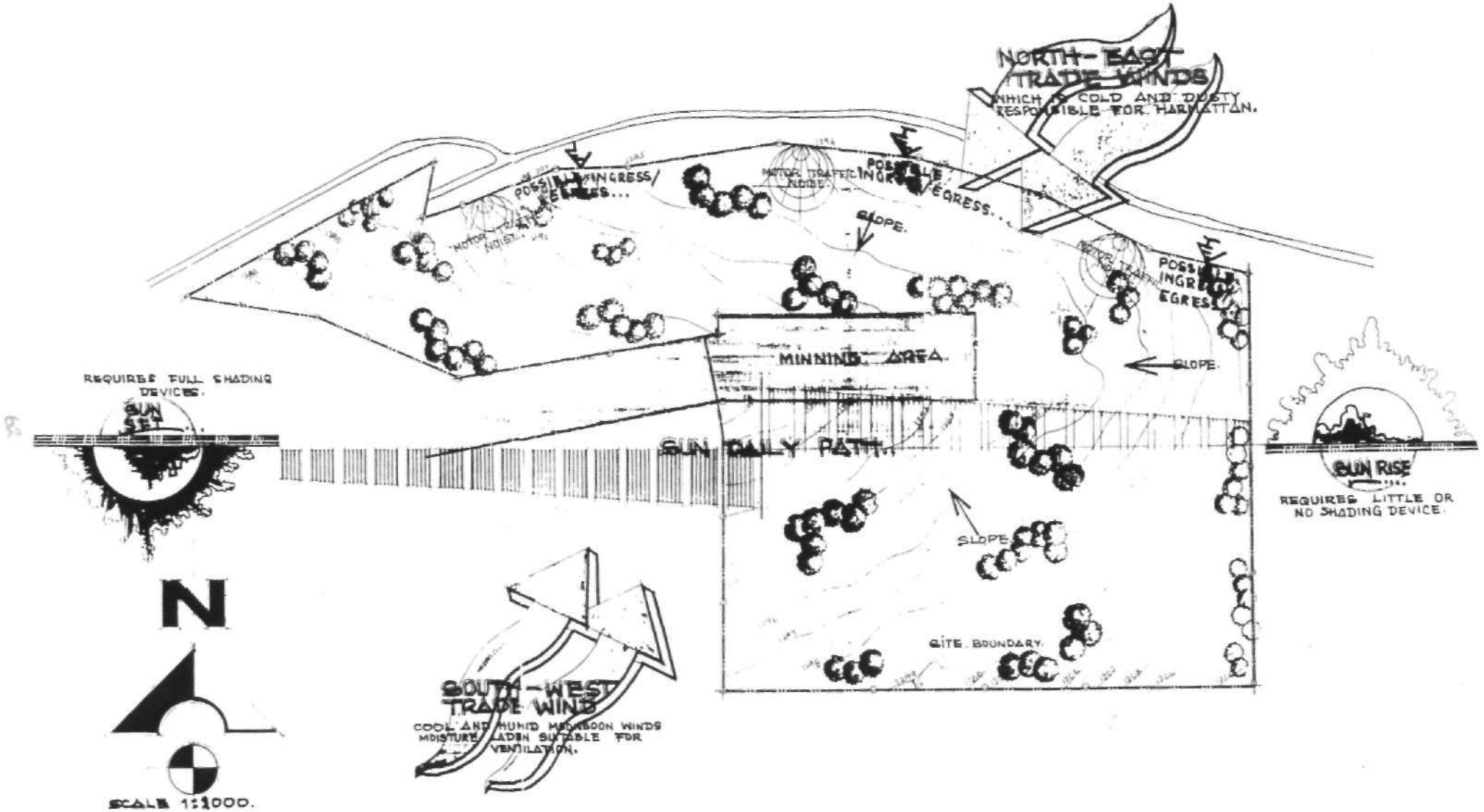




CITY : JOS SETTLEMENT LOCATED IN JOS LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, IS THE CAPITAL OF PLATEAU STATE, AND IS THE MAJOR TOWN IN PLATEAU STATE.

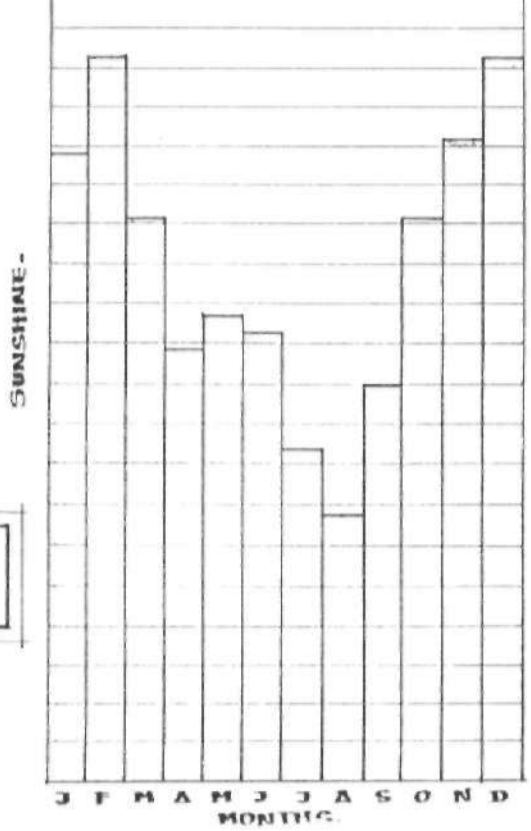
SITE : THE AREA WHICH IS THE PROPOSED SITE IS LOCATED IN A RAPIDLY DEVELOPING HIGH-BROW SUB-URBAN SETTLEMENT MIDWAY BETWEEN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE MODERN TOWNSHIP CITY OF JOS AND FOBUR MINNING SETTMENT.

KASHIM IBRAHIM LI


NORTH-EAST TRADE WINDS
WHICH IS COLD AND DUSTY RESPONSIBLE FOR HARMATTAN.
POSSIBLE INGRESS/ EGRESS...
MOTOR TRAFFIC NOISE
SLOPE.
MINNING AREA.
REQUIRES FULL SHADING DEVICES.
SUN SET
SUN DAILY PATH.
SUN RISE
REQUIRES LITTLE OR NO SHADING DEVICE.
SLOPE
SITE BOUNDARY.
N
SOUTH-WEST TRADE WIND
COOL AND HUMID MONSOON WINDS MOISTURE LADEN SUITABLE FOR VENTILATION.
SCALE 1:1000.

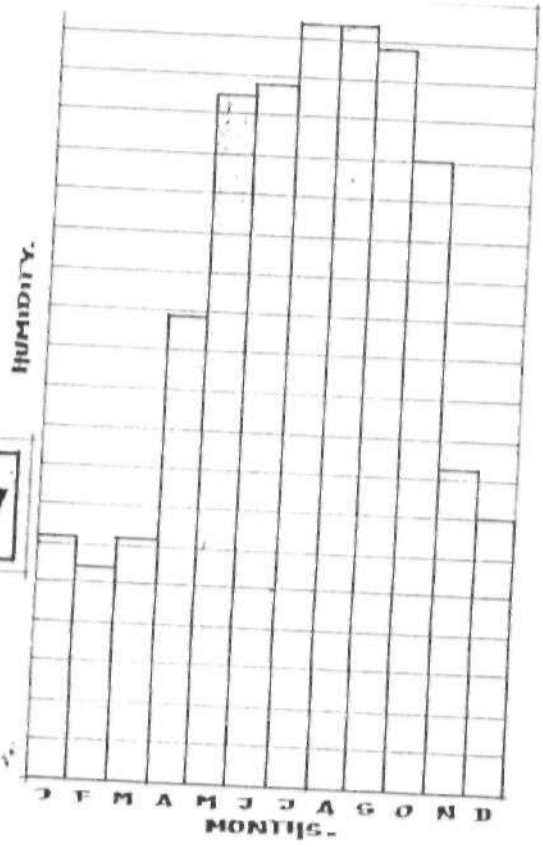


Sunshine



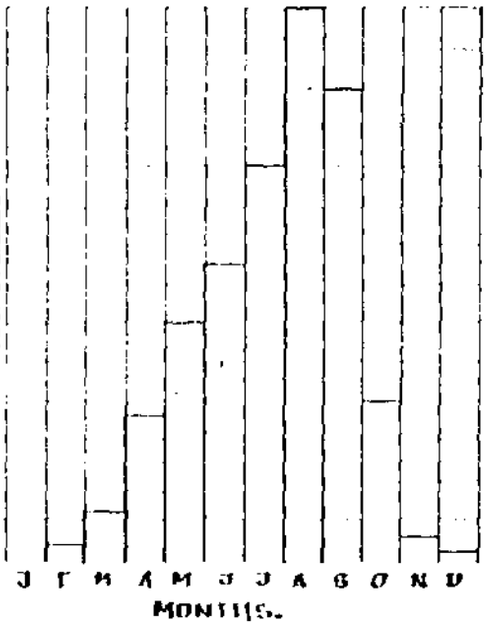


Humidity



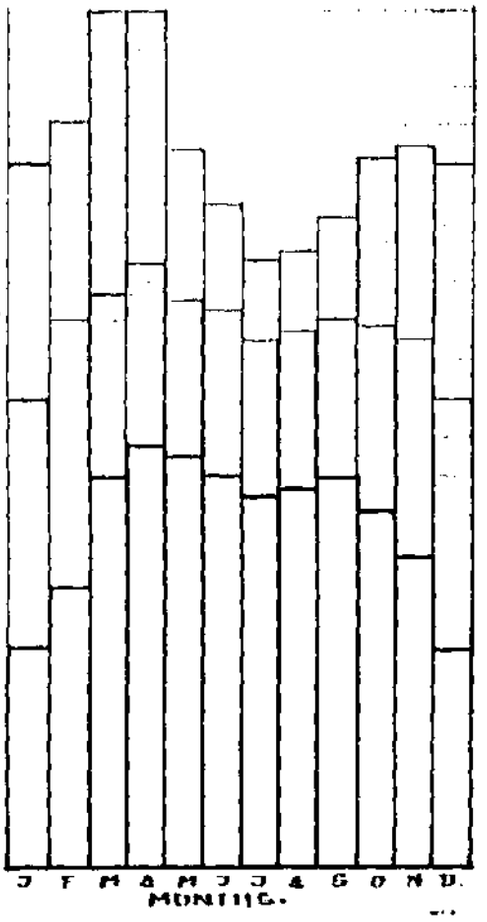


Rainpall





Temp.



CHAPTER 7

PROPOSAL CONCEPT AND SPACE ANALYSIS

7.00 DESIGN PROPOSAL

This design proposal of the new rational institute for policy and strategic studies came as a result of the awkward nature and sitting of the temporary site from where the institute operates. This come as a necessity because very little or close to impossible could be done to harmonize the temporary site to function articulately in order to confortably and conveniently execute its duties. However the decision to construct a new institute is the idea of the federal government, in which case various types, styles and variety of design shall be considered. This becomes necessary because of expansion of the institute in new areas of research, curriculum reorientation and course study expansion to respond to the current occurances and even the unforseen. This is probably the reason why the adopted proposal by Olajide adebanjo and associates (refer to case study 4) has to be abandoned and called for review in order to suite present strength and activities of the institute. This thesis proposal have considered a lot of things most predominantly having conceived ideas peculiar to prevailing problems obtained from a critique of the temporary site and information obtained from similar case studies. Having said and done, the proposal seeks to address basic accommodation problems as for as office space is concerned most particularly related to a perfect understanding of daily routines and duties of the institute including provision for certain changes in the office arrangements. The proposal having considering an objective response to the brief intends to architecturally harmonize functions by relating all arms involved and engaged in the

administrative and teaching facilities. These include the various departments in the research and teaching aids such as the research and studies department linked to the auditorium, Library and press for publication.

7.10 THE BRIEF

The brief for the new design is no different from that which will promote the aims and objectives of the institute. The Federal government of Nigeria under the presidency or office of the president as the case may be is responsible for the entire funds for the execution of the project. The Allumni shall herein contribute their own quota in the execution of this idea. Hence the main complex being proposed is to serve as the principal machinery in discharging the duties of the institute. It shall amongst other things incorporate all administrative offices including, library, press and auidtorium, most significantly it must be able to generate enough attention which will make it the focus of the complex.

7.11 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENT

The basic activities required within the Institute is attendance of lectures by the participants usually in the auditorium and/or syndicate discussions normally depending on the time table. Other activities include daily routine of office work by supporting staff and extracurricular activities such as game and relaxation during evening hours.

7.20 CONCEPT EVOLUTION & DEVELOPMENT

Concept are ideas that integrates various elements into a whole. In the context of this thesis these element could be referred to as ideas notions, thoughts observation and imagination. In architecture a concept suggests a specific way that programme

requirement, context and beliefs can be brought together. Architectural ideas are concepts that have been reduced to a formal elemental concern e.g sequences of space, integration of structure and form including sitting of landscape. Each of these can influence the general design of a building. However the basis far a conceptual definition and characterization in architectural forms takes full major steps in conceptual formation and they include.

i Analogies [Looking at other things]

ii Metaphors [Looking at abstractions]

iii Essence [Looking beyond pragmatic needs]

iv Pragmatic concept [Looking at the state requirement]

v Use of Architectural Ideas and values.

i. **Analogies:** They Identify possible, literal relationship between things. One thing is Identified as having all the desired characteristic. Hence, it becomes a model for the project at hand. For example Gothic architecture is said to be a model for churches, colleges and universities.

ii. Metaphors: These identify relationship between things. However the relationships here are abstract rather than literal, they identify possible patterns of parallel relationship while analogies identify literal relationships.

iii. Essence: Here it distill and concentrate more on complex issues and explicit statements. Essences connotes insights into the most critical and intrinsic aspects of the things being analysed. It could be as a result of discovering and identifying the roots of an issue.

iv. **Use of Architectural Ideas and Values:** Contrary to the other categories of concepts which suggest that the architect look inside the problem or of a similar problem to discover appropriate concepts. Ideal concepts are those that architects bring to the problem, this happens when the architect brings series of ideals and concept into the building on how to conserve energy in buildings which might include compartmentalizing zoning according to the need of heat and designing for self sufficiency of the whole system.

7.30 FORMULATION OF CONCEPT

Since this very topic is subjecting its discussions on abstract vocabulary otherwise referred to as symbolism, the concept formation should be in such a way that the successive and periodic stages of the subject matter is being categorically transformed into a final work with an interpretation of the massage that is being expected to pass through. The argument as far as the entire design concept is concerned has been narrowed down into traditional power and legislative power, looking at the leadership roles or arms within our community. These two arms of leadership in their conceptual development or formation are being brought together by the logo or crest of the national institute whose motto is "Towards a better society".

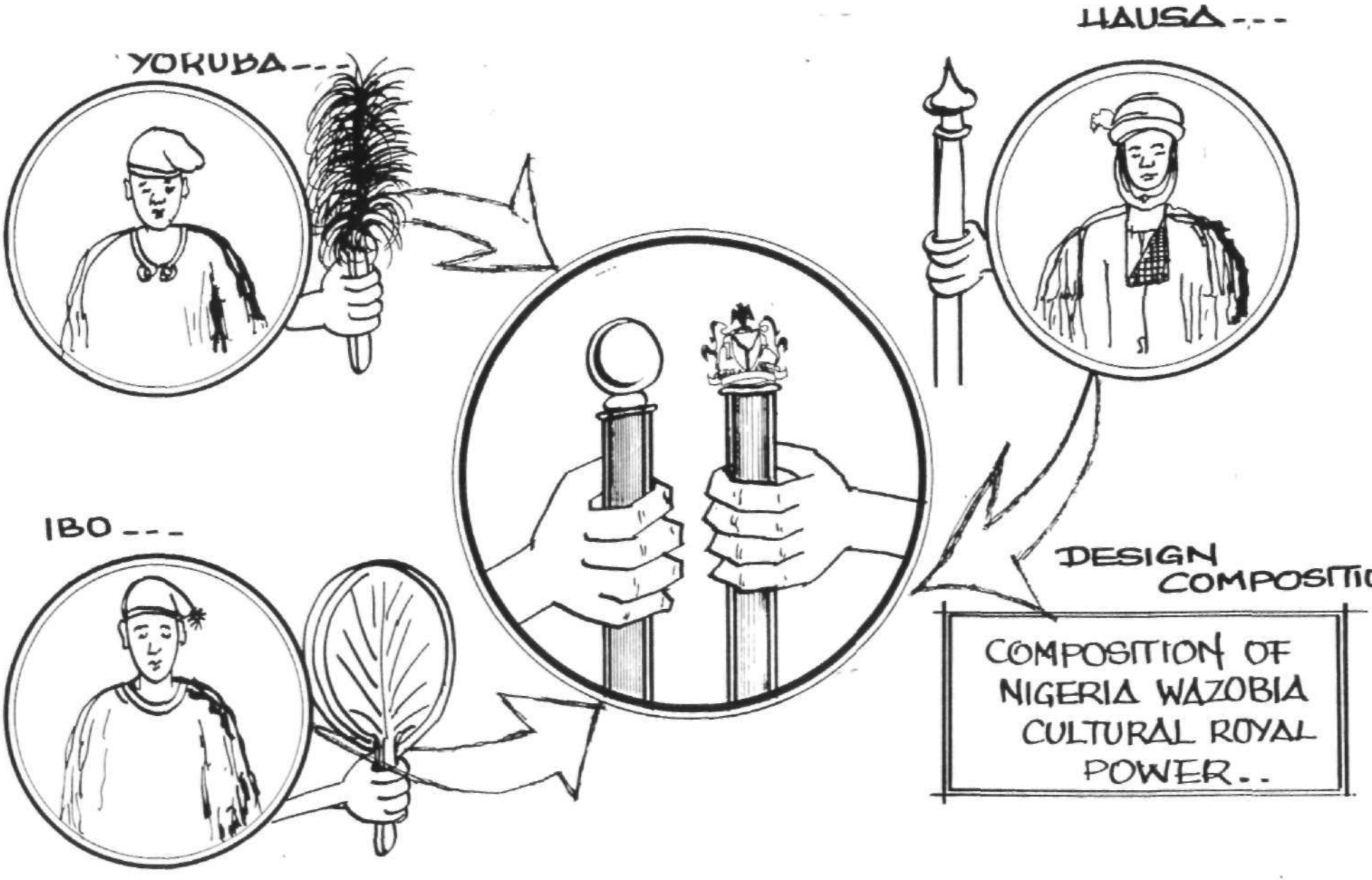
TRADITIONAL POWER: Power in our traditional societies is generally affiliated to traditional rulers and this is because they form the core of the community leadership. Looking of their instruments of classification, distinction or definition, it would be noticed or realized that all chieftians have peculiar ways of demonstrating the strength bestowed on them for the leadership by means of act or symbol. In a contemporary

Nigerian society the Emirs, obas or chiefs as the case may be generally have a staff of office whether first class, second class or district head depending on clan, position or government classification. It would also be noticed that all these categories of rulers have a staff of office usually a shaft as a symbol of power. It is the derivative of this that the conceptual design takes the form of the fist holding the shaft.

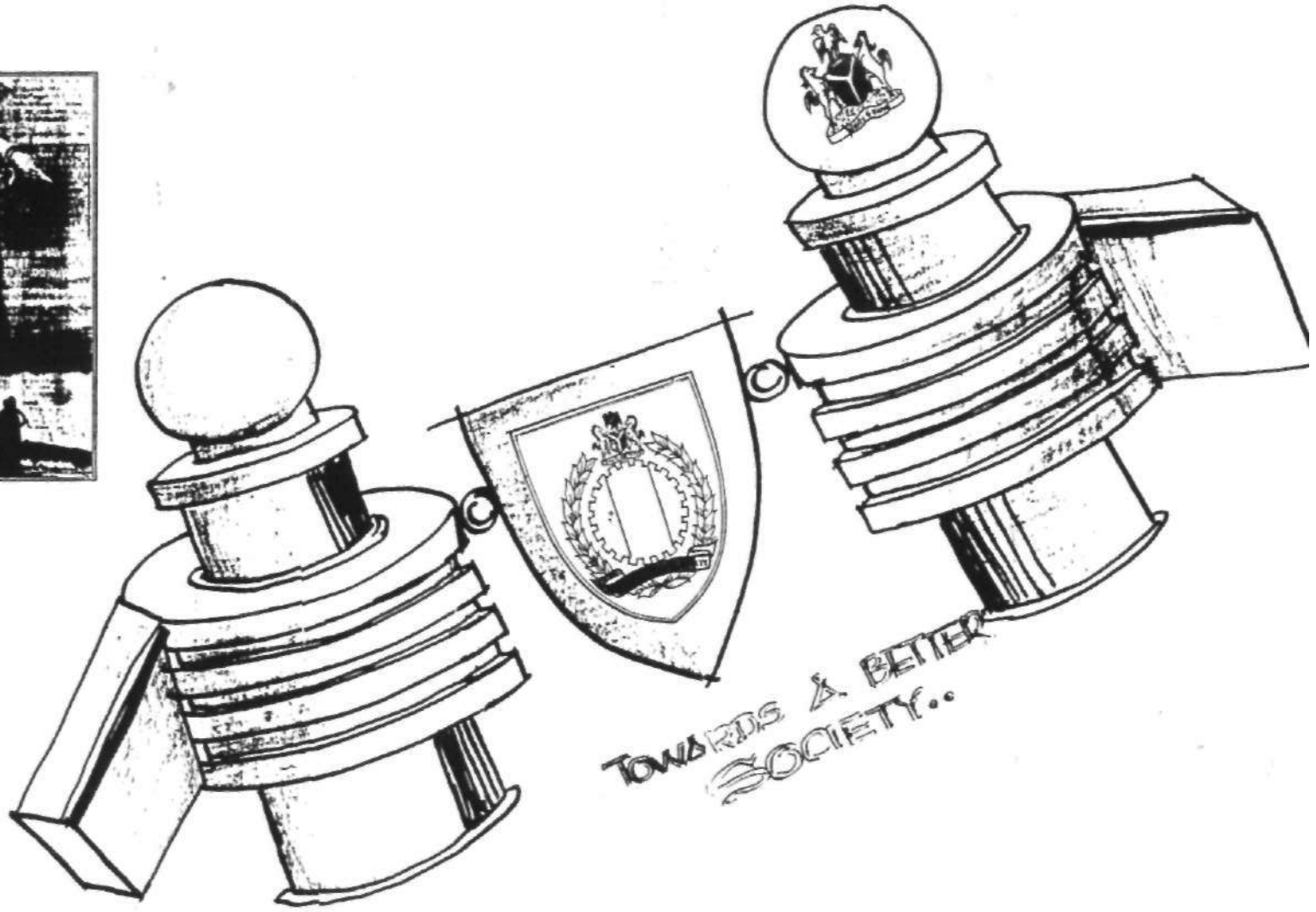
LEGISLATIVE POWER : Recognizing the leadership role on the other hand is the sign of administrative or legislative power within the National Assembly. It is obvious that the decision makers within our Legislative have the power to take decisions on issues of the state. Hence there is a single entity that commends the respect of intellectual sittings both of the house of representatives and the senate which is this mace. It serves as the Insignia of the assembly and exemplifies the powerfully role in decision taking. The mace becomes another sign of power within our society, thereby it forms the bilateral arm of the conceptual.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE CREST: The crest of the national institute otherwise referred to as the Logo is a shield - like form with a wheel of thirty six cogs, surmounted by the Nigerian coat of arms and surrounded by Lawrels. At the bottom is a scroll in red palchment bearing the motto, the wheel is set against the background of the National colours i.e green white green. The wheel symbolises the thirty six states integrated for progress under the umbrella of the Federal republic of Nigeria working together towards a better society. In essence the major objective of the crest as far as this concept is concerned is bringing traditional power [emirs, obas, chiefs] and legislative power [members and senators] working together towards a better society and since the national

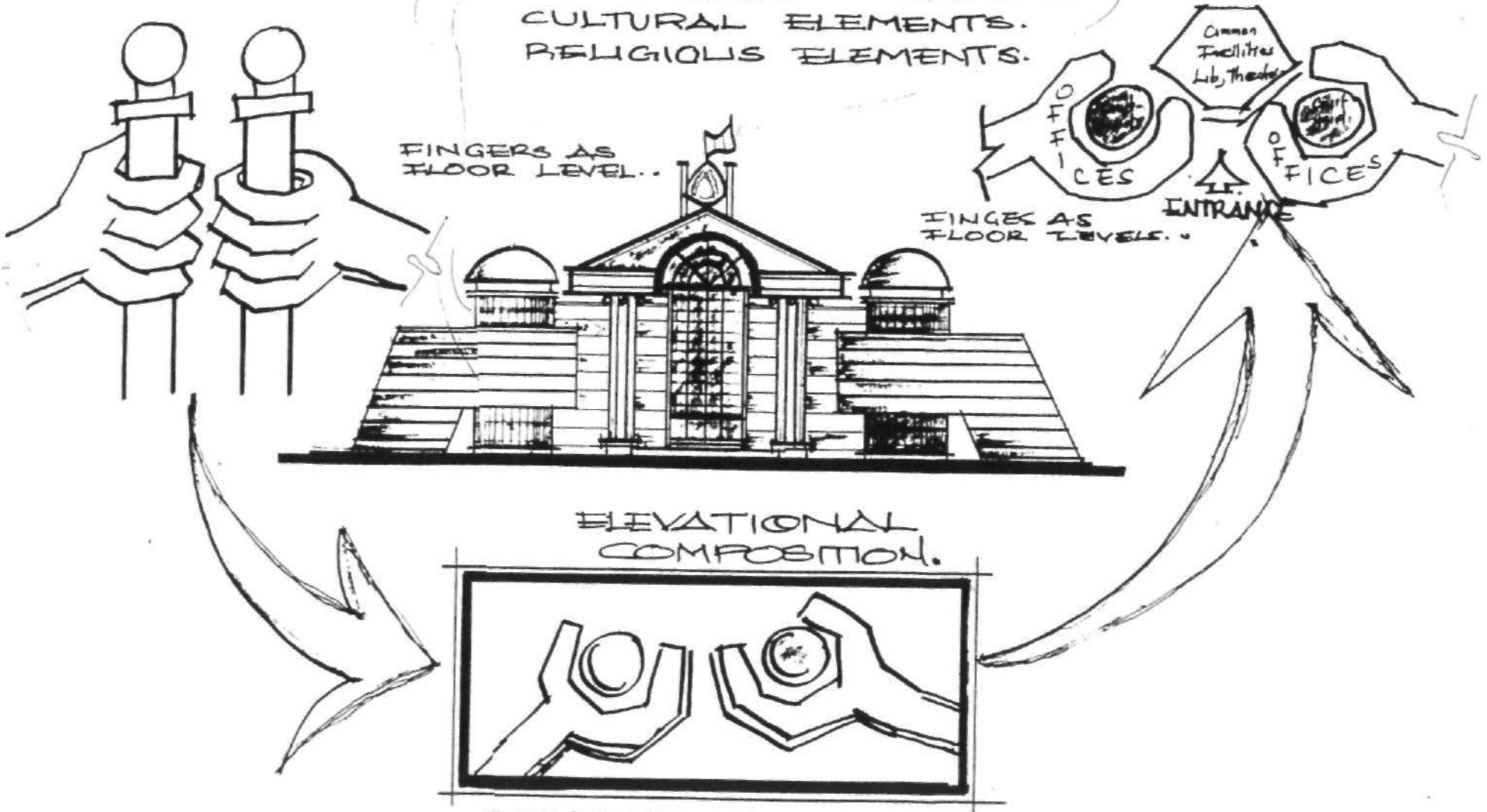
think tank provides solutions to societal problems for final endorsement and implementation by our leadership, it is only logical that the concept of this thesis amalgamate these functions to form an integrated whole.


YORUBA---
HAUSA---
IBO---
DESIGN
COMPOSITIO
COMPOSITION OF
NIGERIA WAZOBIA
CULTURAL ROYAL
POWER..


Symbol
democra
...the
of the Nati
Assembly i
Abuja


TOWARDS A BETTER
SOCIETY..

TECHNOLOGICAL ELEMENTS.
CULTURAL ELEMENTS.
RELIGIOUS ELEMENTS.



ELEVATIONAL COMPOSITION.

CONVENTIONAL PLAN. FORMS...

7.40 SPACE ANALYSIS

Space appropriation and allocation in the proposed design was done so much so that it would ease departmental and administrative functions and duties therefore a breakdown of the departments shall take a sequential order as they ascend and could be seen in the table below:

FLOOR	FUNCTIONS
Ground floor	**Establishment Unit, Bursary Department Library, press, Auditorium.**
First Floor	Department of Studies
Second Floor	Department of Studies
Third Floor	Department of Research
Fourth Floor	Department of Research
Fifth Floor	*Department of Administration*
Sixth Floor	Director Generals Office
Seventh Floor	Council Chambers.

GROUND FLOOR

Entrance Lobby / Exhibition	120m^2
Reception	9m^2
Secretary	24m^2
Records officer	36m^2
Secretary	24m^2
Establishment secretary	36m^2
Secretary	24m^2
Deputy Establishment Secretary	36m^2
Principal secretary	36m^2
Archives	60m^2
Mail Officer	48m^2
Staff Lange	64m^2
Pension Office	54m^2
Pension Office	54m^2
Stationeries Store	40m^2
Office	36m^2
Office	36m^2
Store	30m^2
Toilets	3m^2

Information Officer	$12m^2$
Secretary	$24m^2$
Bursar	$36m^2$
Secretary	$24m^2$
P.E.O Accounts	$36m^2$
Secretary	$24m^2$
P.E.O Audit	$36m^2$
Cashiers Office	$36m^2$
Cash Office	$54m^2$
Accounts Office	$54m^2$
Salary pay Office	$42m^2$
Classified Registry	$63m^2$
Documents / Files Office	$63m^2$
Conference room	$72m^2$
Central Store	$118m^2$
Maintenance Office	$24m^2$

FIRST FLOOR

Reception	$12m^2$
Secretary	$24m^2$
Director Studies	$36m^2$
Secretary	$24m^2$
Deputy Director	$36m^2$
Studies Coordination	$36m^2$
Secretary	$24m^2$
Directing Staff	$36m^2$
Secretary	$24m^2$
Directing Staff	$36m^2$
Secretary	$24m^2$
Registrar	$36m^2$
Secretary	$27m^2$
Monitor - General	$36m^2$
Computer Room	$63m^2$
Crisis Coordinator	$36m^2$
Crisis News Room	$49m^2$
Tours Officer	$36m^2$
Passport Officer	$36m^2$
Institute Photographer	$36m^2$
Conference Room	$72m^2$
Office	$54m^2$
Office	$36m^2$
Office	$36m^2$
Store	$12m^2$

SECOND FLOOR

Secretary	24m²
Directing Staff	36m²
Secretary	24m²
Directing Staff	36m²
Waiting Staff	30m²
Foreign Affairs Officer	36m²
Internal Affairs Officer	36m²
Officer	36m²
Office	36m²
Syndicate 1	120m²
Syndicate 2	96m²
Syndicate 3	96m²
Syndicate 4	120m²
Syndicate 5	96m²
Syndicate 6	96m²
Documents Office	9m²
Store	9m²
Office Space	36m²
Office Space	36m²
Office Space	54m²
Office Space	54m²

THIRD FLOOR

Secretary	24m²
Conference Secretary	36m²
Senior Fellow	36m²
Senior Fellow	36m²
Senior Fellow	36m²
Senior Fellow	36m²
Defence & Security	
International Economics	102m²
Human Resavrce Management	96m²
Political Economy	120m²
Social Psychology	96m²
Conflict and Intervention	120m²
Science and Technology	96m²
Industrial Relations	120m²
Archives	90m²
Documents	9m²
Store	9m²

KASHIP

FOURTH FLOOR

Reception	12m²
Secretary / Waiting	24m²
Director of Research	36m²
Audio Visuals	60m²
Senior Fellow	36m²
Senior Fellow	36m²
Senior Fellow	36m²
Senior Fellow	36m²
Archives	54m²
Maintenance Store	48m²
Stationeries Store	65m²
International Affairs & Diplomacy	102m²
Environmental Ecology	120m²
Religion and Social Studies	102m²
Culture and Historical Studies	96m²
Seminar Hall	96m²
Seminar Hall	96m²
Crisis Management	90m²
Crisis Management	90m²
Library	72m²

FIFTH FLOOR

Waiting	30m²
Reception	9m²
Secretary	30m²
Institute Editor	36m²
Secretary	30m²
Director of Administration	36m²
Secretary	18m²
Legal Adviser	36m²
Principal Personal Secretary	36m²
Conference Room	54m²
Principal Editorial Officers	72m²
Editorial Board	72m²
Archives	108m²
Allumni Office	54m²
Office	30m²
Office	30m²
Secretary	30m²
Deputy Secretary	36m²
Senior Executive Officer	36m²
Senior Executive Officer	36m²

Senior Executive Officer	$36m^2$
Toilets	$3m^2$

SIXTH FLOOR

Reception	$12m^2$
Secretary / Waiting	$24m^2$
Chief Security Officer	$36m^2$
Secretary	$24m^2$
Protocol Officer	$36m^2$
Secretary	$24m^2$
Public relations Officer	$36m^2$
D.G.S Loonge	$72m^2$
Conference hall	$108m^2$
Data Room	$72m^2$
Personal Assistant	$36m^2$
Documents Room	$72m^2$
Store	$30m^2$
Computer Office	$72m^2$
Office	$36m^2$
Office	$36m^2$
Office	$36m^2$
Office	$36m^2$
Office	$36m^2$

SEVENTH FLOOR

Coffee Room	$16m^2$
Kitchenette	$12m^2$
Store	$6m^2$
Waiting	$24m^2$
Secretary	$24m^2$
Chairman of Council	$36m^2$
Conference	$72m^2$

CHAPTER 8

DESIGN REPORT

8.10 PREAMBLE

A final design was conceived and proposed taking into consideration all the design parameters derived from the analysis. These include a perfect understanding of functional operations of the institute, the symbolic expression of its content and context, its aesthetic appeal and derivative style, climatic considerations, predominant vernacular and regional interpretation and consequently the design brief requirements as required by the national institut for policy and strategic studies.

8.20 DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Special elements and features of the design as provided and used in the functional units are listed and briefly discussed below:

1. Audio visual equipment
2. Simultaneous interpretation systems (S.I.S.)
3. Room accoustics
4. Spatial organisation
5. **Services:-**
    a. An conditioning
    b. Fire protection and control
    c. Power supply
    d. Ventilation
    e. Thermal insulation of roofs

f. Water supply

g. Site drainage

h. Sewage disposal

i. Solid and refuse disposal

6. Orientation

7. Circulation

8. Landscaping

9. Accessibility

10. Maintenance

11. Security

12. Interior environment

8.21 SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION SYSTEMS (S.I.S)

Due to strategic studies and analysis in crisis management and resolutions, it has become necessary to study issues and cases of existing conditions of crisis happening in some countries around the world, because of this, guest speakers, experts and visiting conferees come from all over the world. The achievements of the objectives of such an institute is a perfect understanding of its Local situations after which we would sought to understand our neigbours who coincidentally happen to be french speaking countries. It thus becomes necessary that conferences and meetings be conducted in the language of the guest lecturer and the proceedings could be translated using these devices into various language of all attendants as participants other than the English speaking Nigerians. The S.I.S. enables speeches to be interpreted and relayed to and from the

conferees through interpretation booths. They are to be installed in the auditorium and conference halls.

8.22 AUDIO VISUAL EQUIPMENT

These are used for recording announcements, public addresses etc. They are usually securely installed in control rooms, however they are normally damaged by mishandling, dust and moisture. Some of the equipment in use include microphones, tape recorders, loud speakers, head phones, television and video cassette recorders, slides and film projectors.

8.23 ROOM ACCOUSTICS

Many accoustical problems in buildings can be avoided by considering the broad requirements early in the design process as rectification done later or any treatment is rarely satisfactory non economical facts that guide a good accoustics solution in a design include the shape and interior treatment, accoustic treatment in this design would be generally treated in virtually all spaces by post training sound absorbing materials of interior intervals but emphasis would be concentrated in the auditorium, library, conference and seminar rooms and the council chambers - in this design the use of vegetation in form of trees would be used as buffers and abstractions to external acoustic sources.

8.24 SPATIAL ORGANISATION

Space organisation, allocation and arrangement as contained in this design is typical of an office use type but the physiognomy and characteristic of the functions in collaboration with the collective aims of the institute necessitates a spacious, free flow

and regimented allocation of offices leading or ending at another curvilinear arrangement complimented with a central atrium. The spaces are deliberately specified to be large not in contradiction to the principles of modern architecture but as a re-interpretation of psychological use of space on the behavioural pattern of its users.

8.25 SERVICES

a. Air Conditioning

Air - conditioning or artificial ventilation as may be referred to depending on purpose of use is desirable for an institute of such a nature. The vapour and compression is the most suitable for office blocks, however the central airconditioning system as the long term benefits will compensate for the high cost of purchase, installation and duct work. Distributions done through suspended ceilings using ventilators to disperse into individual offices. In the case of an institute of excellence like N.I.P.S.S. the design shall include a fully operational individual floor climate control air conditioning system.

b. Fire protection and control:

Outbreak of fire in building is due to errors made by human beings mostly unconsciously. The objectives of good fire control precautions include reduction of possibilities of fire outbreaks, provision of escape facilities and adequate provision of fire fighting devices. However a properly installed automatic sprinkler fire fighting devices is used in the design.

c. Power Supply:

Electricity will be supplied to the institute from the Jos township supply grid,

using two phases of electric supply sources including the National electric Power authority (N.E.P.A) and the national electric supply company (N.E.S.C.O.). In any case provision has also been considered for a standby by generator to take care of supply shortages. The two phase system and the standby generator will allow for an uninterrupted power supply.

d. Ventilation

The purpose of ventilation is to exterminate used and polluted air from within the building with replacement of fresh and clean air from the outside. Local Ventilation as used in the design is intended to remove polluted air at source in order to prevent the dispersal of impurities through the building, that is why specifications for use of extractors in all toilets was recommended. On the other hand use of natural ventilation as much as possible is enhanced through cross ventilation in opening but in areas where this is inadequate artificial ventilating systems are also available to supplement the natural air. The atrium in which case promotes ventilation and light sources.

e. Thermal Insulation of Roofs

Due to variation in climatic condition throughout the year as shown on the climatic analysis, thermal insulations requested to keep heat when needed and to reduce or prevent its penetration when not required. There are various methods and materials that could best be used for this purpose but because of the longer low temperate climate of Jos insulation of sheet roof coverings will be done using insulating plaster board.

f. Water supply

Water supply which happens to be the prime necessity of life needs to be enhanced both in quality and quantity to be sufficient enough for activities of both official and domestic use. At the moment water could be tapped from the major industrial water supplies which passes right in front of site to the LIMCA soft drink processing industry. Alternatively this design have proposed a self reliant water treatment plant in the opposite side of the complex using the abandoned but well functional Berger dam to recycle, treat and supply water to the institute. Provision of tanks and sub-tertian reservoirs have also been proposed

g. Site Drainage:

Drainage is primarily along trenches and streets taking advantage of the topography using stone - pitched V - shaped storm drains on secondary access and double - reinforced U - shaped drains with slabs where load bearing and use is high. The storm and rain water from roof is collected through gutters using ducts and drain pipes silently transferring it to the ground drainage.

h. Sewage Disposal

Sewage disposal from the entire complex will be collected through a properly designed network of sewage pipelines and discharged into the central sewage treatment plant from where it would be recircled, treated and serviced by the Jos metropolitan development board (J.M.D.B)

i. Solid and Refuse Disposal

Solid and refuse disposal as would be generated by the institute shall be collected

by provision of dust - bins at very strategic locations within the institute. This shall from time to time be packed to the central incenerator for burning.

8.26 ORIENTATION

Orientation as far as design is concerned deals with positioning of the building so as to achieve maximum results in terms of comfort, ventilalation, view, e.t.c. This design is oriented along the east - west axis slightly tilted along the north east and southwest angles to respond to Givoni's angle of tilt for effective solar radiation and maximum ventilation. The complex has its narrow ends on the east and west directions and the longer sides with more glazed surfaces and openings facing the north and south directions. This arrangement will expose minimum area of the building to the sun, it will also ensure adequate air circulation because it now faces direction of the north - east and southwest trade winds.

8.27 CIRCULATION

Circulation on site refers to the movement of people and vehicles through properly designed and located pedestrian walkways, terraces and vehicular Linkages. Separation of vehicular and pedestrian ways is categorically distinguished on the site. The design is being characterized by vertical movement of people and material through staircases, steps and use of a dual panoramic lift service. Provision of staircases have also been decentralized at all angles of the 7 - story complex including the central one as means of escape during emergency. Horizontal movement in the institute is being complimented through use of corridors, lobbies, foyers in the interior and walkways and paved Terraces on the exterior.

8.28 LANDSCAPE

Landscape elements and features as apprehended in the design of the national institute comprise integration of beautiful existing features such as lawns, trees and incorporating new plants, shrubs and antificial landscaping elements such as sculptures and fountains. This is significant in the conservation of already existing landscape features on the site which is an integral part of architecture as it serves as link between the building and the immediate environment.

8.29 ACCESSIBILITY AND PARKING

Accessibility into the site is from two basic entrances. One major and the other minor. The major as main entrance gate operate only during official working hours and it links directly on a defined straight fenestration to the main complex where it disintegrates into various parking lots. The minor or residential gate is that accessed into he site from along the eastern axis, it passes through the staff residential area and subsequently into he medical centre, club house, participants quatres and supermarket.

8.30 MAINTENANCE

The choice of materials used in the design reflects the need for easy maintenance of component in order to ensure maximum durability of the materials applied. Minor maintenance work could be excited without necessarily obstructing the activities of the institute. The positioning of machine and electric rooms in areas of good and easy access is in essence to ease maintenance.

8.31 SECURITY

Security is one of the major areas where the institute is most conscious of, because of its classified nature of operations and activities, security consideration must never be porous. The institute will control by means of design trespassing, filtering, burglary and spying primarily because secret national documents are being under constant review. However, to a great extent the design soughts to asses any such happenstance by means of surveillance system such as close circuit television systems, provision of effective communication systems, good and reliable locking devices and fencing of the entire site which has already been done.

8.32 INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT

The arrangement and treatment of the institute's interior is not left out in the pronounciation of power symbolism which is principally the reason why certain variables in translating beauty and attractiveness are specified. These include surface finishes and interior finishes. Not only that they be attractive, but their abilities to resist wear and capabilities of being maintained and replaced when necessary without being aestheically unappealing is also considered.

8.40 CONCEPTUAL/DESIGN INTERPRETATION

8.41 THE FORM

The shape or form of the institute as interpreted in the conceptual formation of the design reveals a cellular protection of a fragile member by differentiation of a mixed feeling of panelled concrete slabs embracing a shaft of glazed silicon curtian walling.

On the other hand it relates the traditional representation of power within our society interpreted in the staff of office as a means of power and respect. Complimenting its symmetry on the other side is a replica of its existence but this time emphasizing democratic unity examplifying power within the local context of a Nigerian Legislature representing the hand of the clerk holding the mace before a legislative procession. Holding or bringing them together is the crest and logo of the institute which symbolizes or professes efforts towards a better society. Hierarchy of function has also been considered in the design because as the functions ascend they become more functionally authoritative in terms of administrative hierarchy. This explains why the council chambers is situated on the seventh floor including the chairman's office. The Director - General's office follows in that order occupying the sixth floor and subsequent departments decend in order of function.

8.42 THE ENTIRE COMPLEX

Collectively the main complex is said to consist of administrative and teaching provisions of the institute, hence efforts have been made in the design to relate them together with their ancillaries including the library, press and auditorium such that collectively they would operate pari-passu in achieving maximum and desired goals. The main complex has a total of seven stores. The ground floor consisting reception and exhibition areas along the entrance foyer operates two departments, on the left is the bursary while on the right the establishment division. Also on the Ground floor from behind are the ancillary facilities properly linked with covered walkways. The first and second floors manage the affairs of the studies department which is the major organ of programme implementation for the participants course, it involves seminar rooms,

syndicate offices and directing staff offices alongside other officers. The Research department consumes the third and fourth floors because of a daily increase in areas of research and promotion of its expertise, the department includes offices for senior research fellows, research into various areas of national development. The fifth floor is principally the administration department, the sixth floor contains the Director Generals office and his supporting staff, while the seventh floors is the council chambers and chairman of board's office.

8.43 SUPPORTING FACILITIES

The seven storey symbolic tower stands evocatively clear and categorically distinguished from ground level by height, balance and composition but on the rear and side elevations could be seen some supporting elements rising just a storey and they include.

a. THE AUDITORIUM

The auditorium is located right behind the main complex and its primary function is for lectures and discussions during plenary sessions. The auditorium is a double volume space which has a gradient of about 2m, it is treated with sound absorbing surface finishes for accousties treatment, it is mainly designed for lecture series and could serve a dual purpose of a theater supported by backstage changing rooms on the ground floors and above, the guest speaker's office. From the north side of the auditorium/theater, the floors have been individualized into ground and upper floor plans with the toilets on the ground floor and the projector and machine room on the upper floor.

b. **THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS**

This special chamber located strategically at the topmost floor is to be used for steering major decisions of the institute by its board of governors headed by a chairman. The main access into the chambers is only through service lifts and the central staircase which terminates in the chambers. Apart from heirachical reasons the location of the chambers of the topmost floor also restricts traffic to the area, since it is not constantly in use then it needs to be properly zoned such that it would not obstruct other functions when not in use.

c. **THE INSTITUTE LIBRARY**

The design of modern libraries have greatly contradicted the old methods, styles and relationship of function. This is in response to tremendous technological advancement in the computerization of systems, periodicals and even information required in current occurances around the world can now be accessed and downloaded using computer networks within a library. This radical transformation in information technology affects the former design of large stack and reading spaces. To this effect, the design of the institute's library responds to these changes and takes a circular form with two floors of studying and stack areas including an audiovisual section with offices for the librarian and other staff of the library section.

d. **THE INSTITUTE PRESS**

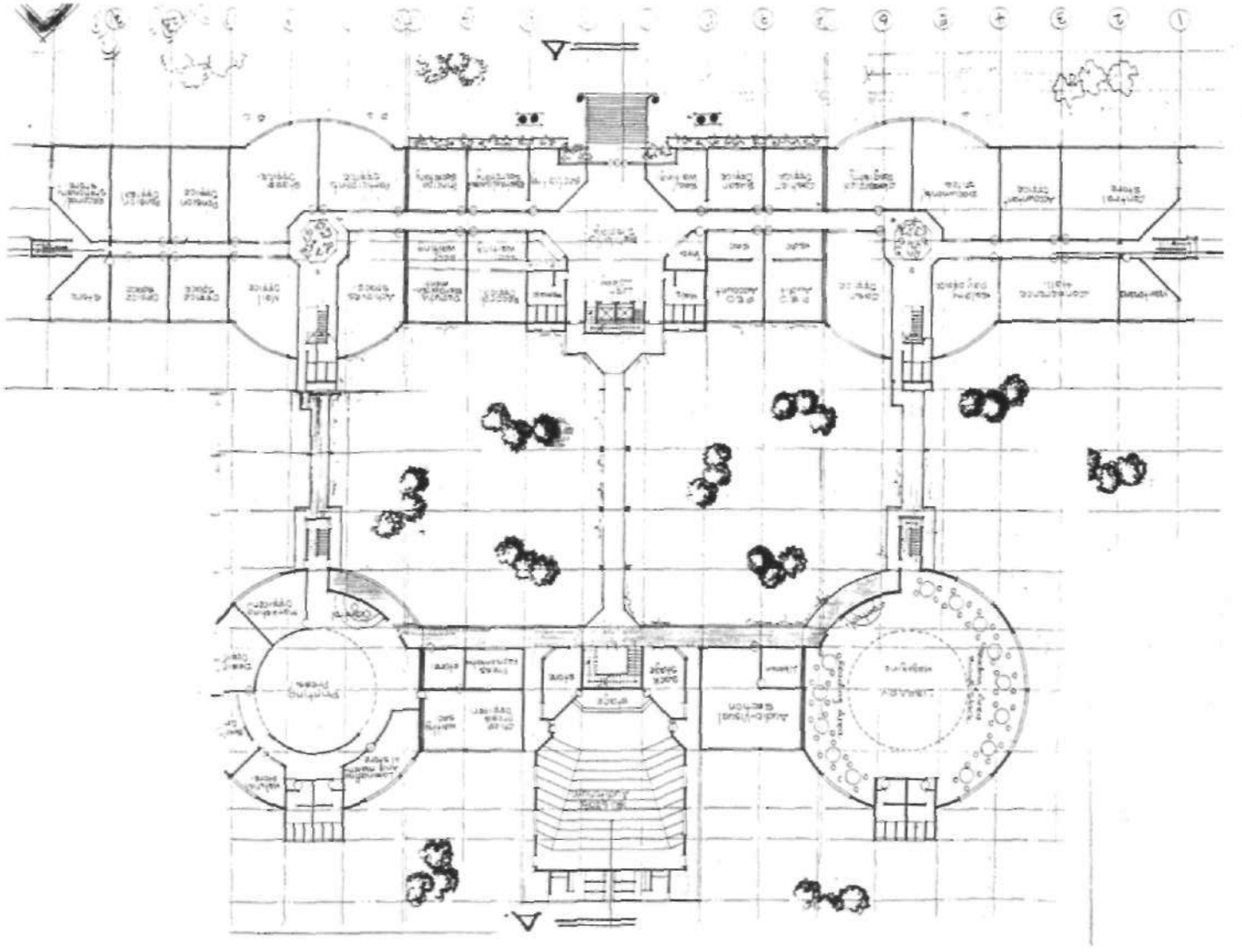
While the participants and research fellows brainstorm in finding solutions to our nationhood, the publications, printing and processing of various policies and their strategies is being done in the press. Security is intensified in this unit because of the sensitivity of documents published for the federal government. The press also takes a round form with a double volume spacing.

CHAPTER 9

9.00 CONCLUSION

Having clearly understood the intent objectivity of the national institute philosophy interpreted in context of crossbreeding most senior personnel in public and private service with in - depth paraphanalia for provision of solutions to our national problems and charting a future polity towards a better society for our great nation, the architecture of the proposed national think tank seeks to symbolically indicate a powerful purpose of its existence. This forms the basis for a metabolic language interpretation and architectural communication from building to man conscious and cognisant of variety of apetite in exomplification of this aphorism. This collective masterpiece have identified two basic areas of administration that play a significant role in our lives, however a revisitation to our traditional power and a re-evaluation of legislative power shall emphasize a proclamation of our national strength. In doing this one of the greatest achievements of this thesis shall be a contribution towards defining a concept that might help in the celebration of democracy in a prosperous and developing nation. The vocabulary of metamorphosis in this architectural proposition have indicated flexibility of use as far as an office complex especially related to specialised institutes with similar functions is concerned.

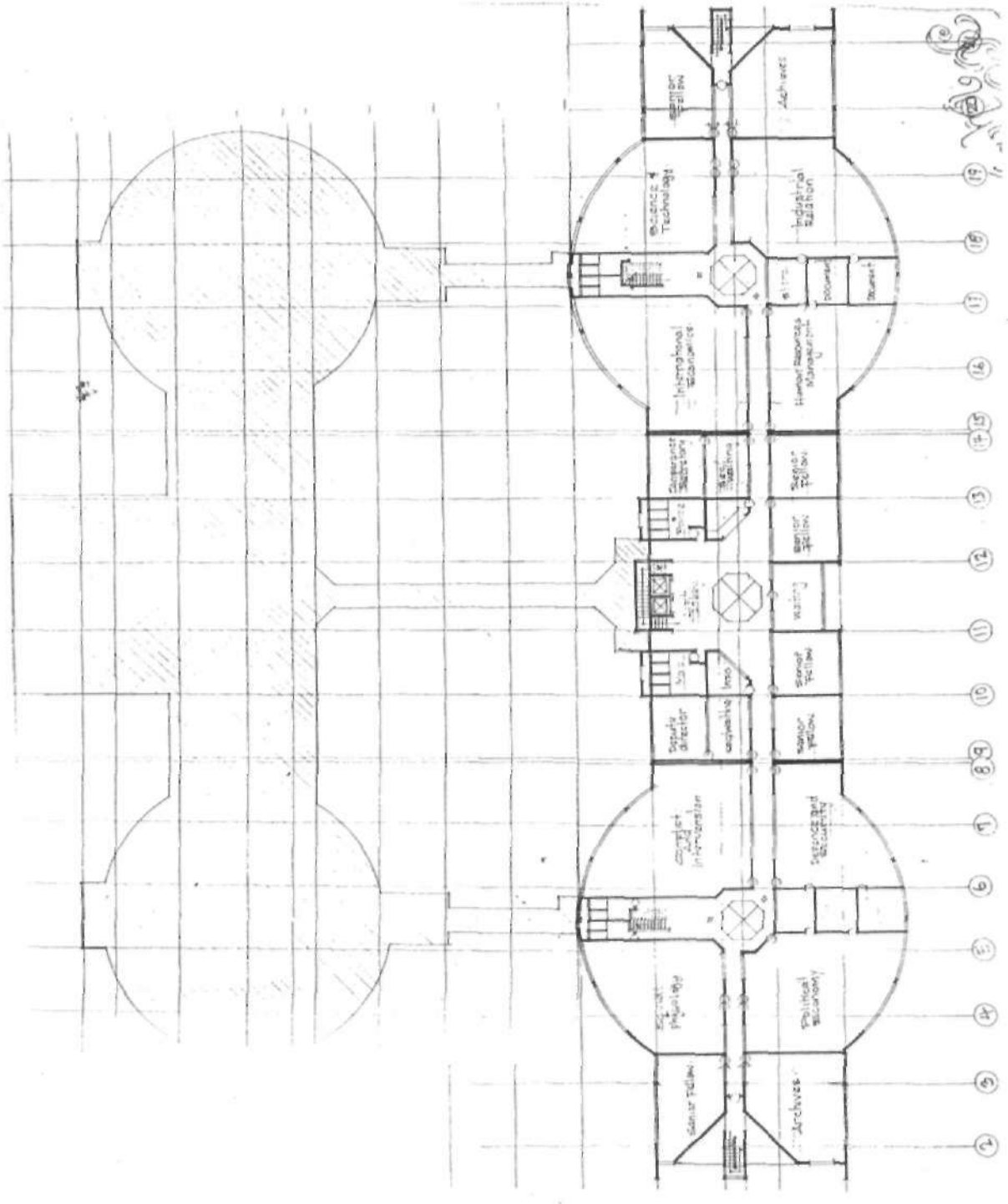
One bold indispensable character in the execution or examplification of policy and power in architectural symbolism is related such that architecture as a policy enhances in harmoniously solving the functional requirements for a particular purpose, thereby providing alternatives and contingencies for aclimatization and adoption of evolving



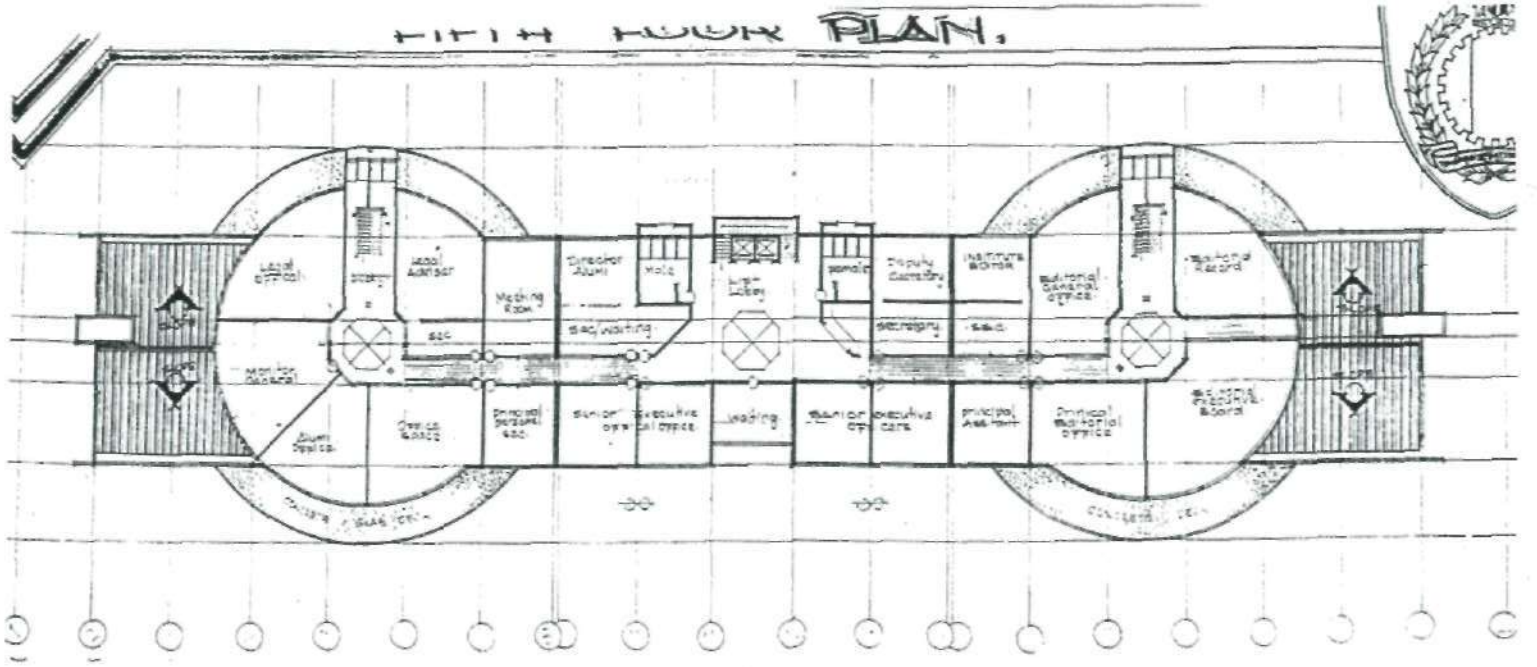
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

KASHIM IBR.

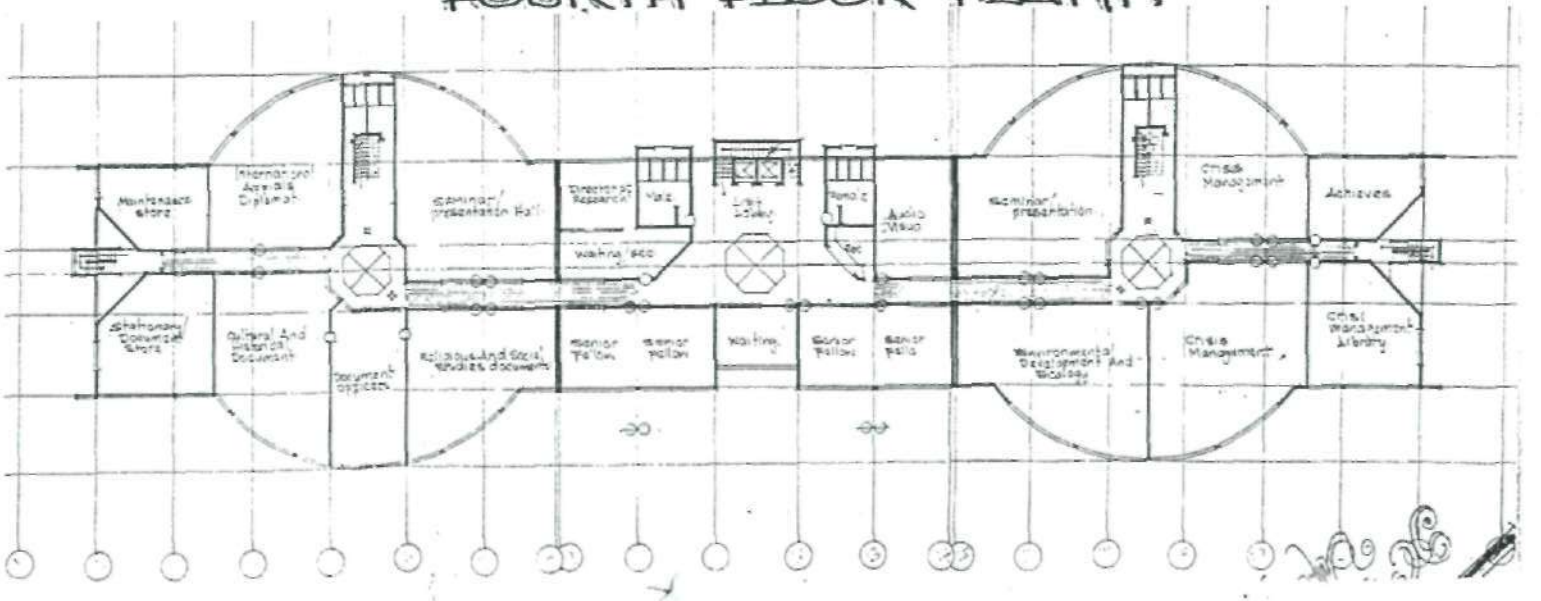
SECOND FLOOR PLAN . . .


Archives
Industrial Relation
Human Resources Management
Senior Fellow
Senior Fellow
Senior Fellow
Senior Fellow
Political Economy
Archives

FIFTH FLOOR PLAN.



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN.



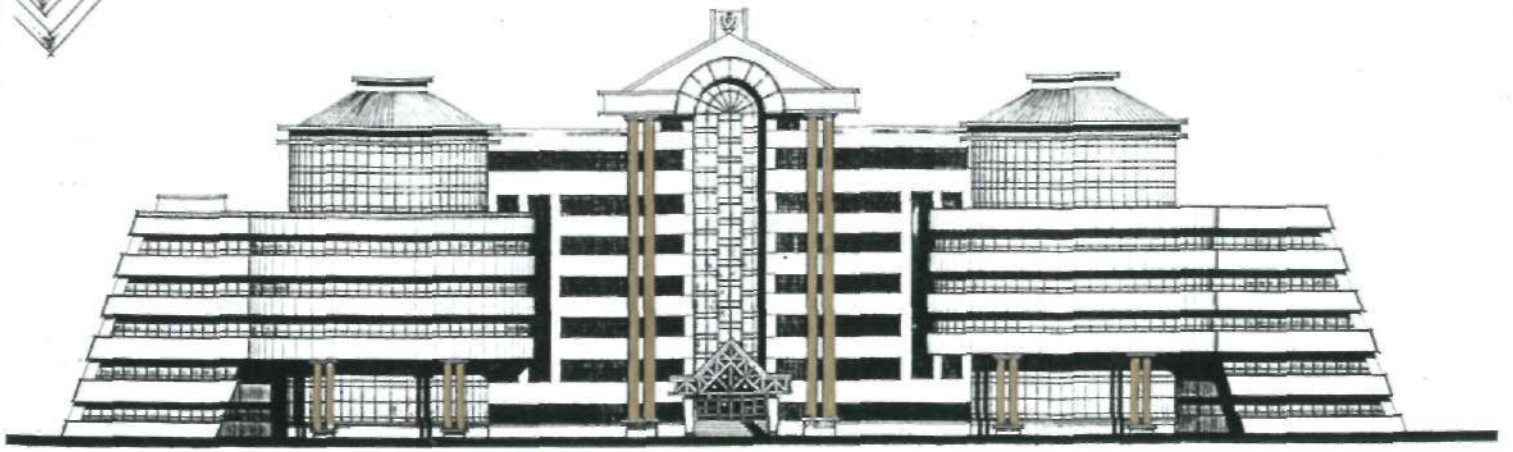
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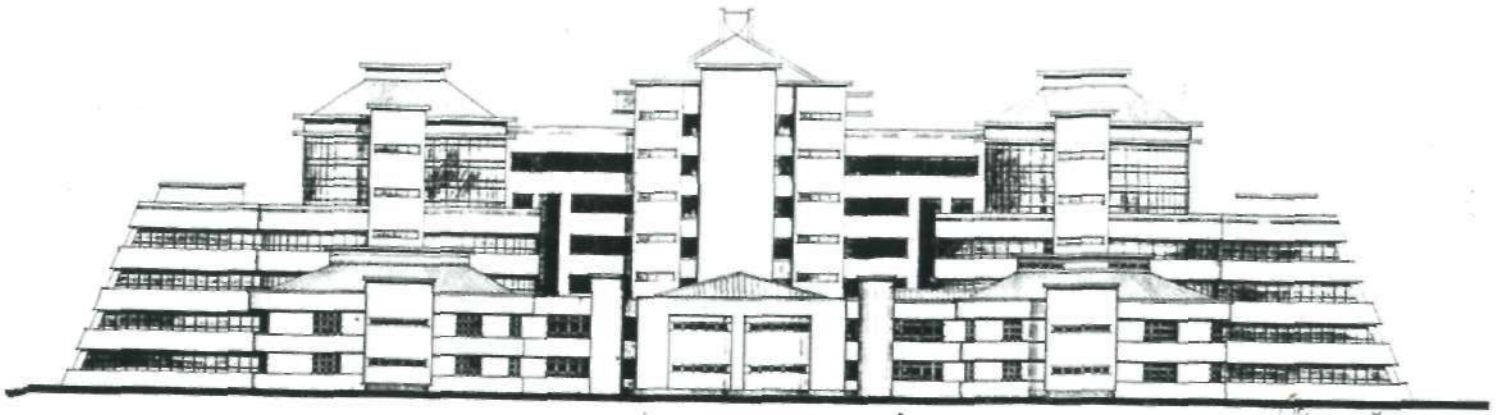
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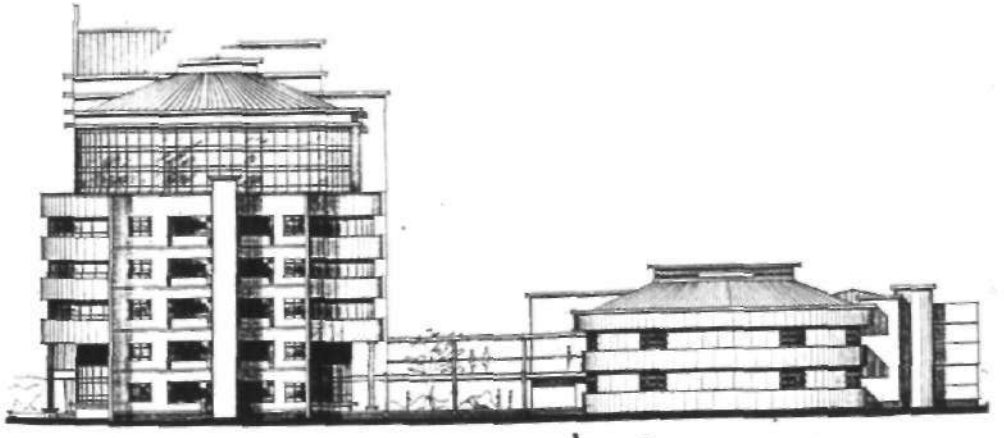
SIXTH FLOOR PLAN



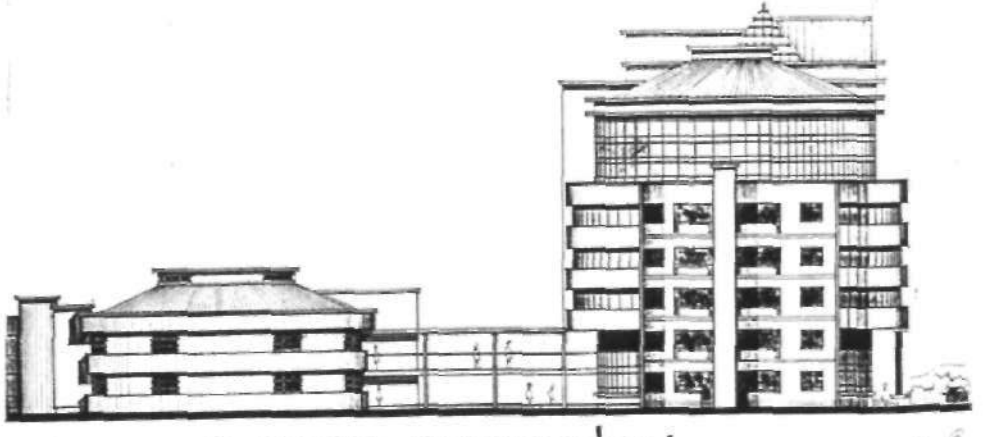
APPROACH ELEVATION...



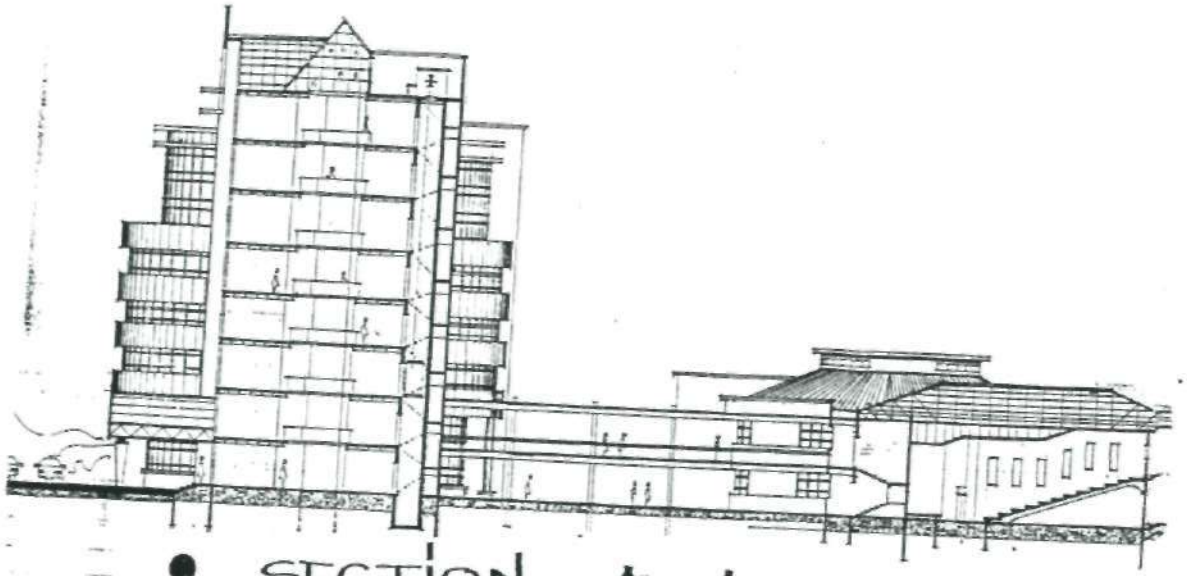
SOUTH ELEVATION...



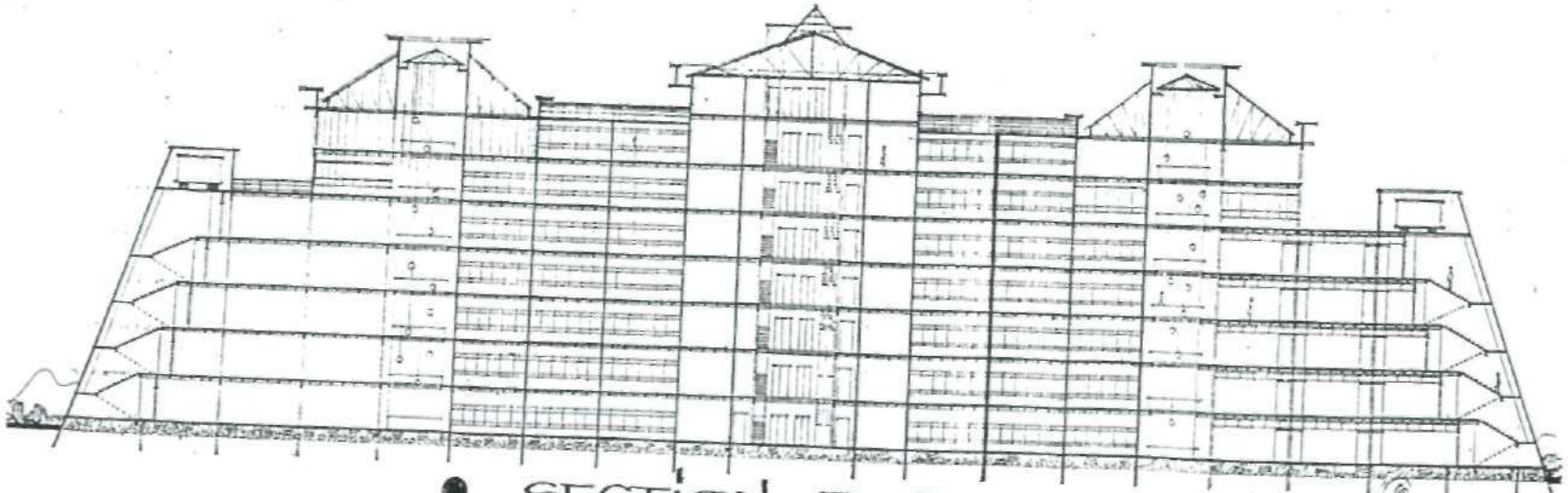
• WEST ELEVATION...



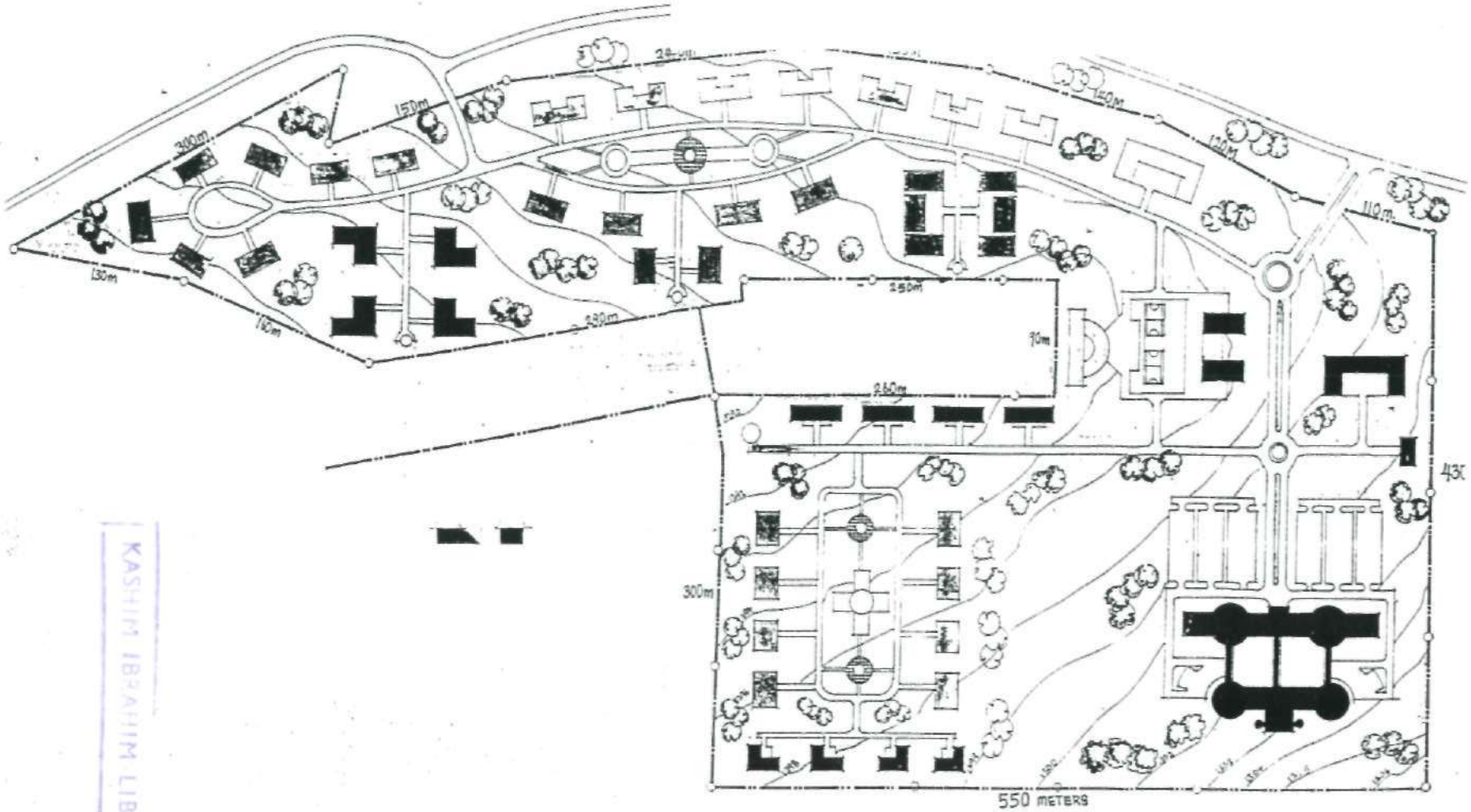
• EAST ELEVATION...



• SECTION A-A.



• SECTION B-B..



KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY