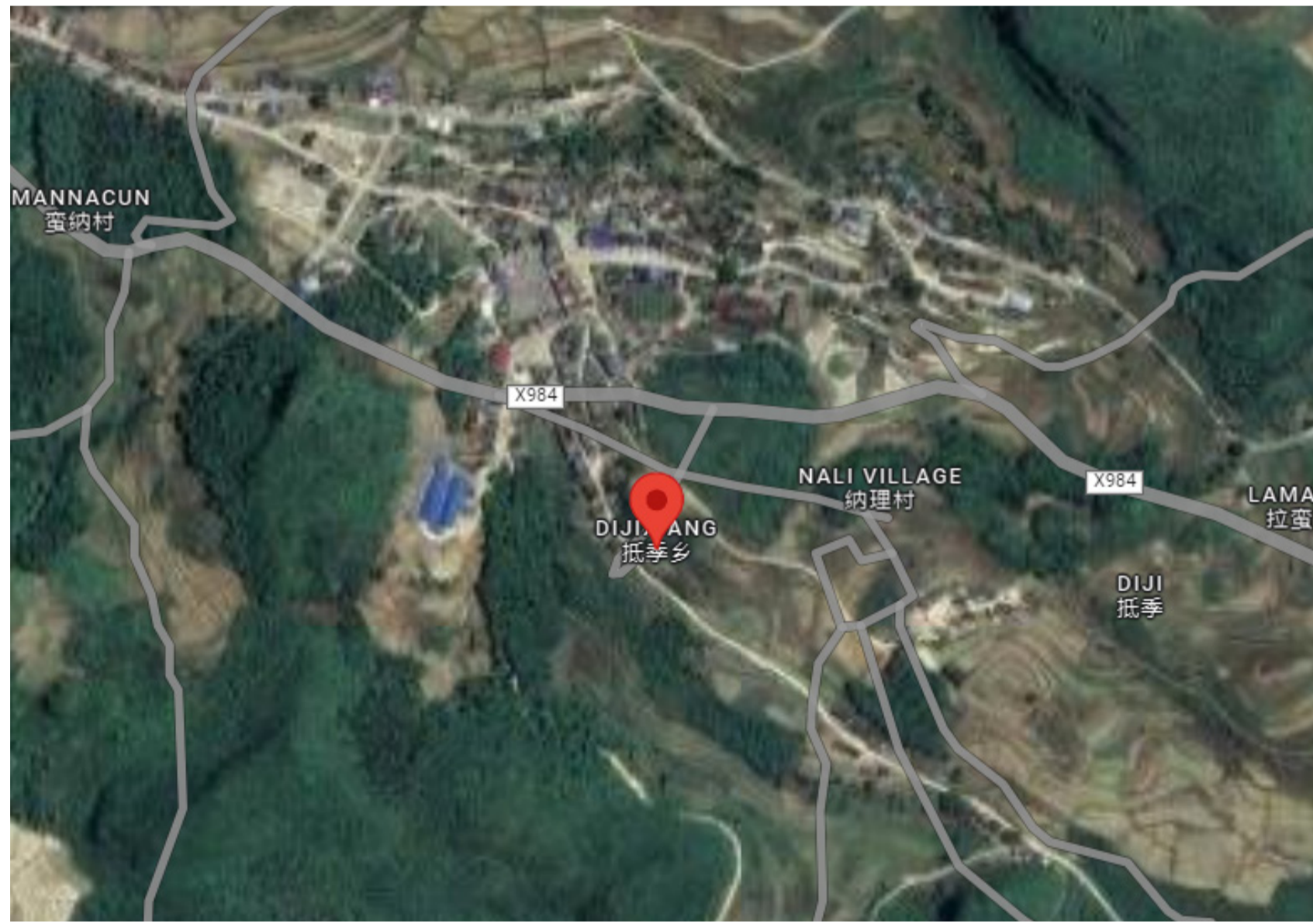


DIJI VILLAGE RESEARCH



(Guizhou Province, China)

Location



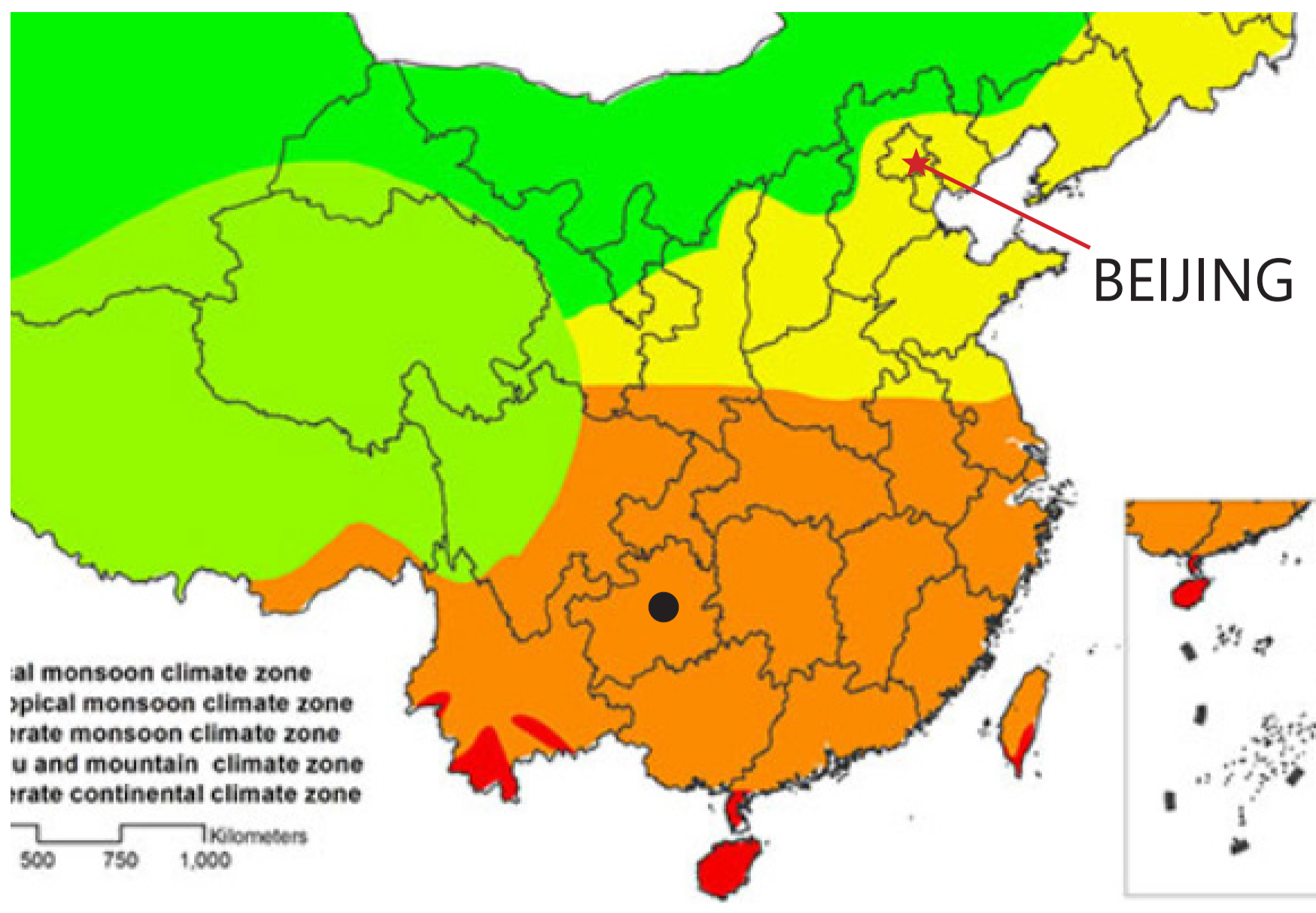
Diji Village, under the Guizhou Province Qiannan Buyi Miao Autonomous Prefecture Huishui County.

Education

People Education:
 Junior high school education: 42.5%
 senior high school education: 1.9%

Educational facilities:
 No cultural station, primary and middle school together, no high school

Climate



● GUIZHOU PROVINCE

- Subtropical monsoon:**
1. Climate warm in both summer and winter,
 2. Summer: 22 C ; Winter: 1-15 C ;
 3. Rainfall is abundant, accounting for 70% in summer

Labor Force



1. Primary industry (Agriculture): 44%
 2. Secondary industry (Industry): 0%
 3. Tertiary industry (Service Industry): 9%
 4. Migrant workers (Go to big city): 25.2%
- According to 2003 statistics, the per capita annual income is 1123RMB.

Conclusion

1. Education and economy level is low.
2. High forest coverage, plenty of nature material.
3. The climate is comfortable, the rainfall is mainly in summer.
4. People in a self-sufficient life.

FIELD VISIT IN DIJI VILLAGE



FEEDBACK OF FIELD VISIT

These photos are taken in 2018, when I was a volunteer teacher in Diji village for one month. I was shocked by the environment at that time. The situation of the children's families was very bad. Many children's families were struggling with money and could not afford three meals a day, not to mention the learning environment. Children have no decent chairs and tables at home. They study on dirty beds. Some children live alone and study only in short periods' time while herding cows. Some even have no electricity in their house.

Headmaster



The problems of the village:

1. Rural infrastructure is in a low level.
2. The situation of left-behind children is serious. Parents forget to pay attention to their psychological problems.
3. Lack of educational facilities.
4. The family is poor and there is no basic learning environment at home.

TARGET USER



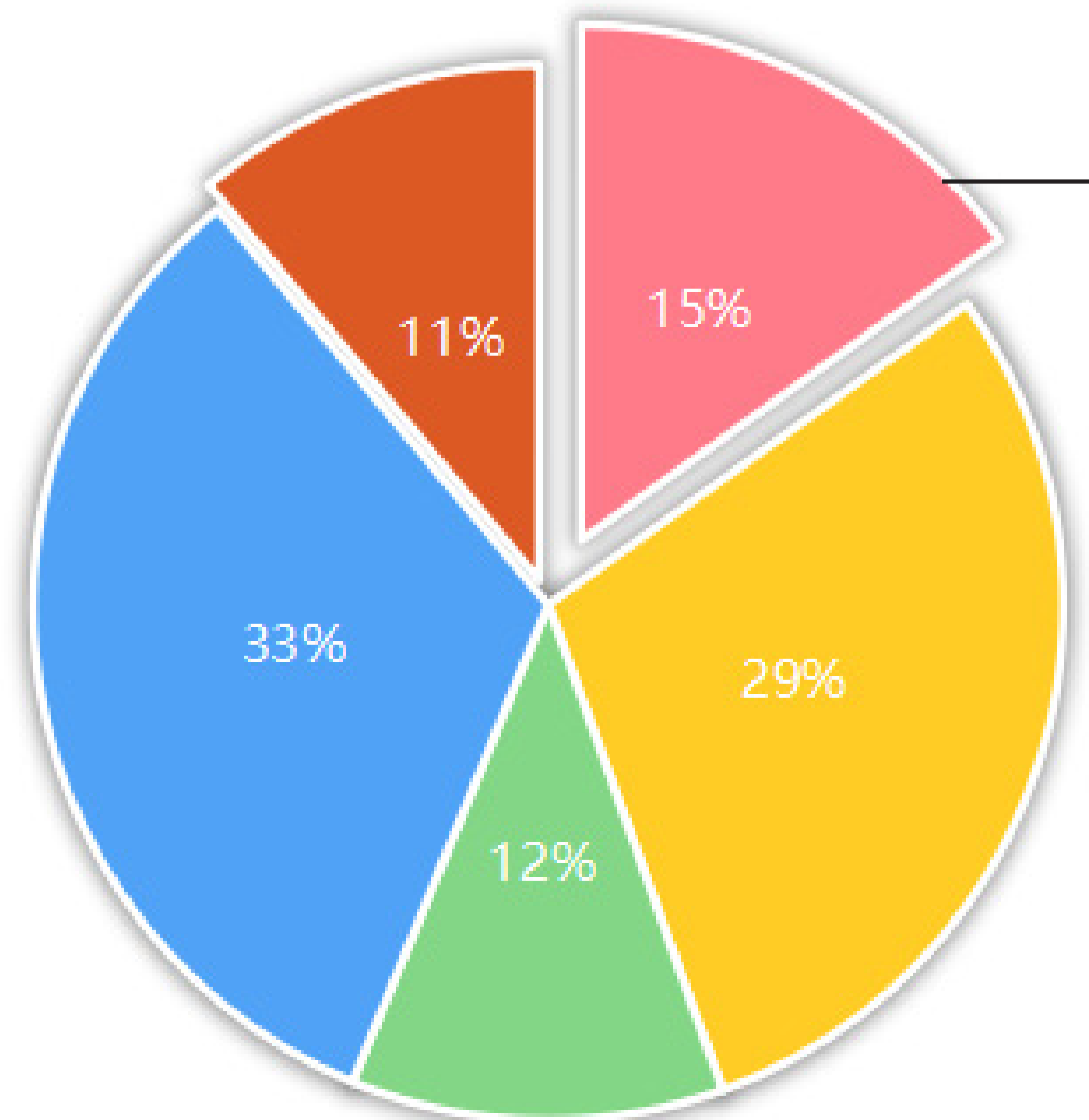
Target Group: Left-behind children

Defination: Left-behind children refer to minors under the age of 16 whose parents are both migrant workers or one of them is migrant workers and the other has no guardianship ability.

Cause

- 1. Parents leave their children and go out to work to increase family income.
- 2. Family: the poverty of the family makes the children's parents have to leave the countryside to work in the city.
- 3. Society: unfair social treatment of "migrant workers" make the majority of farmers unable to bring their children to the city together.

The frequency of meeting parents



The amount is about 10.02 million.

- 69.2% of the children did not know their parents' occupation.
- There are about 66.83 million left-behind children in China.

- less than once a year
- 1-2 times a year
- 3-4 times a year
- 5 times a year
- 3 times a month

MATERIAL ANALYSIS

Moso bamboo



- Guizhou has a subtropical humid monsoon climate with a warm and humid climate.

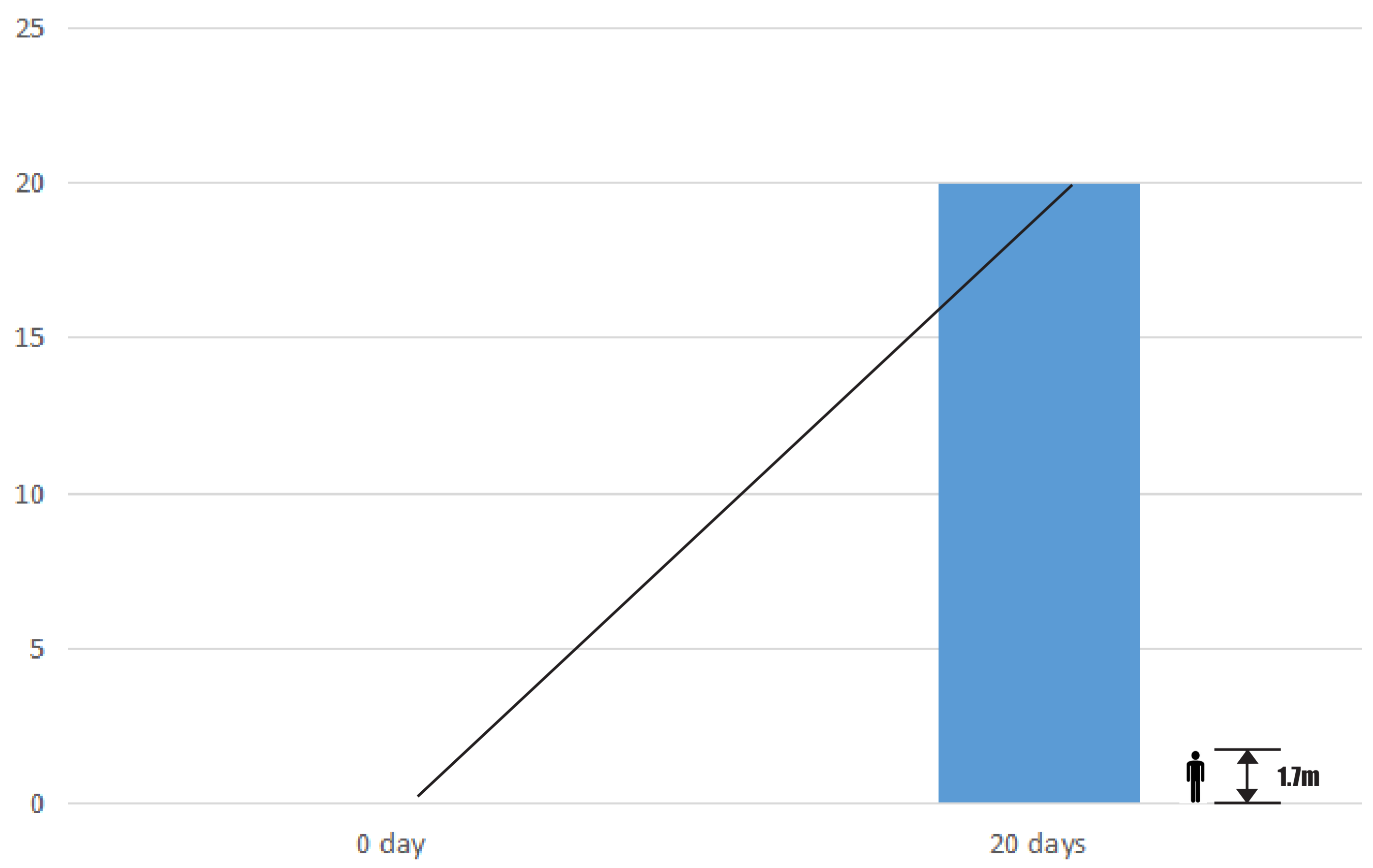
Bamboo furniture

- 1. No chemical pollution.
- 2. Unique natural grain, texture clearly visible.
- 3. A renewable resource and has a short timber time.
- 4. Natural and environmentally friendly.

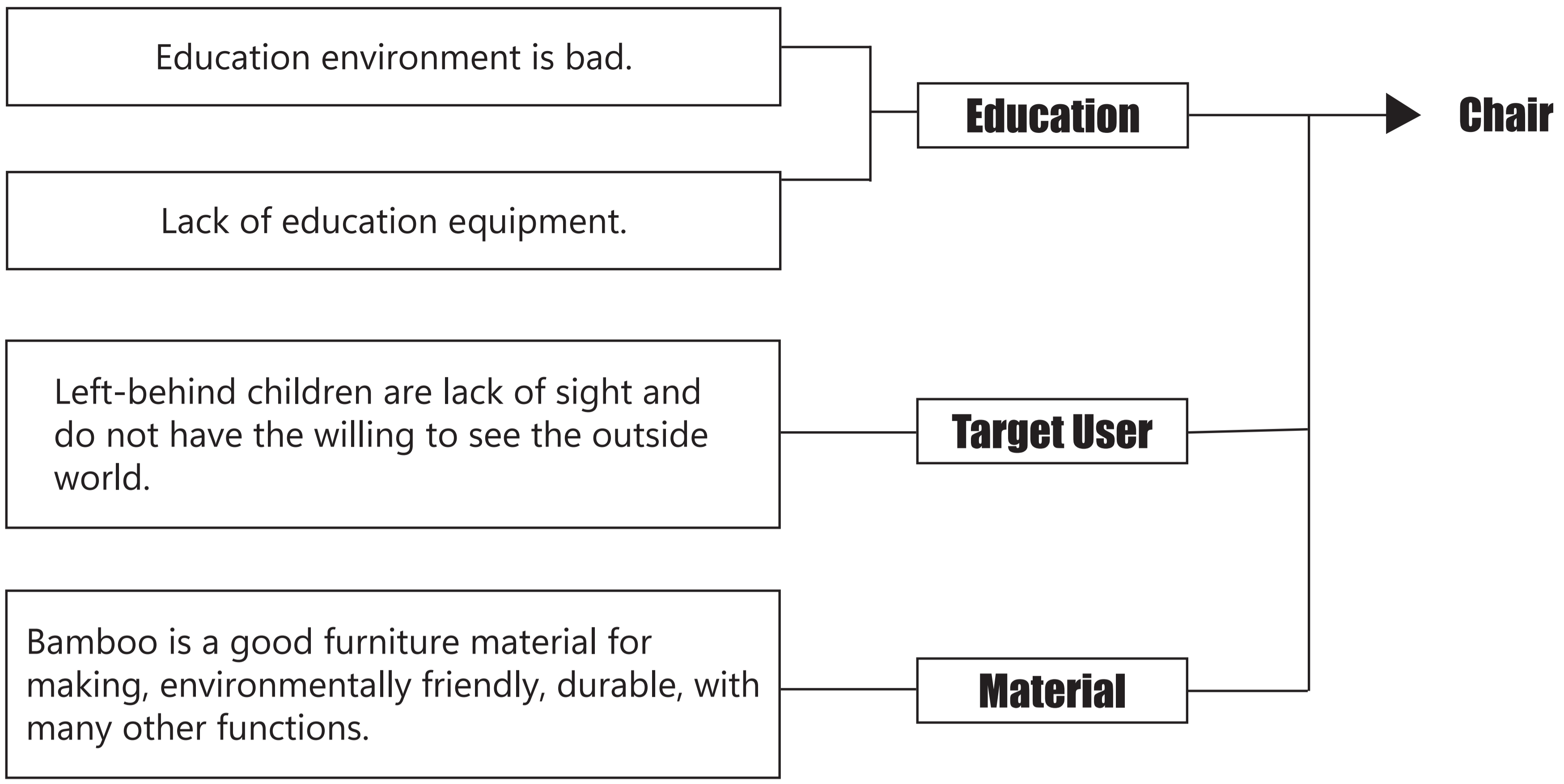
The reason to choose Moso bamboo

- 1. Cheap
- 2. Sustainable
- 3. Easy to use
- 4. Grow to more than 20 meters in 45 days.
- 5. The thick bamboo poles are widely used in buildings.

Length of Bamboo



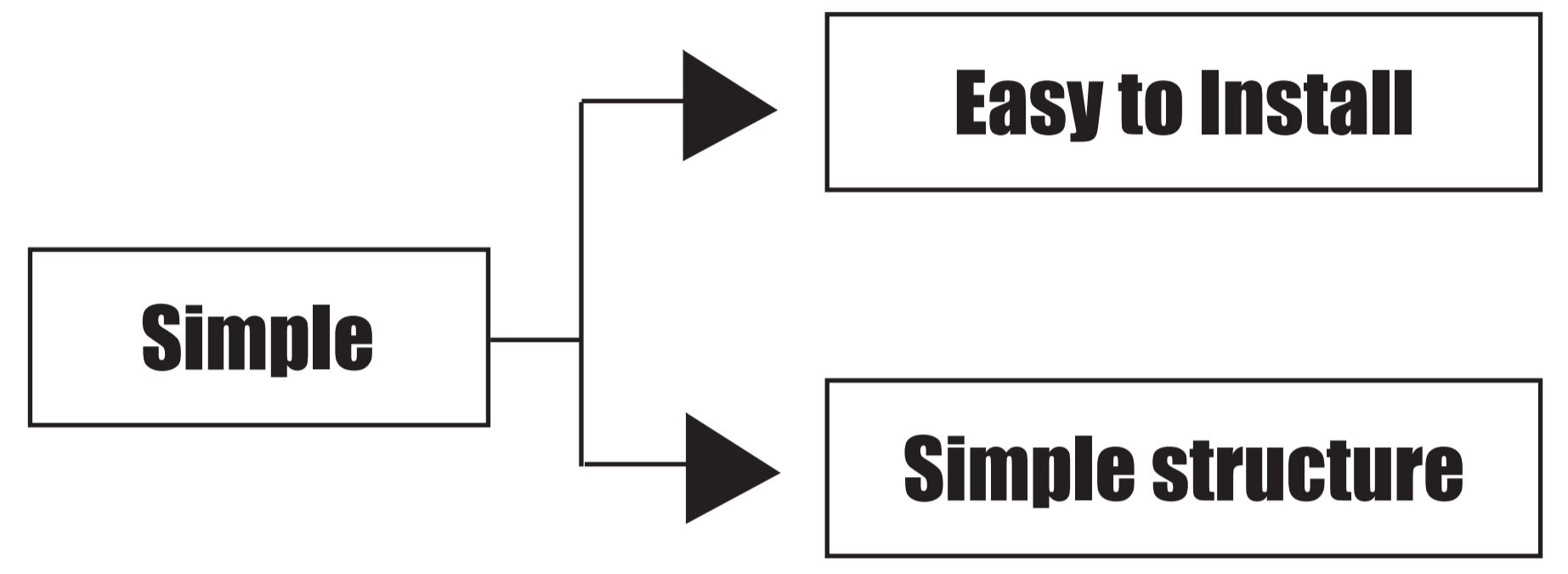
PRODUCT IDEA



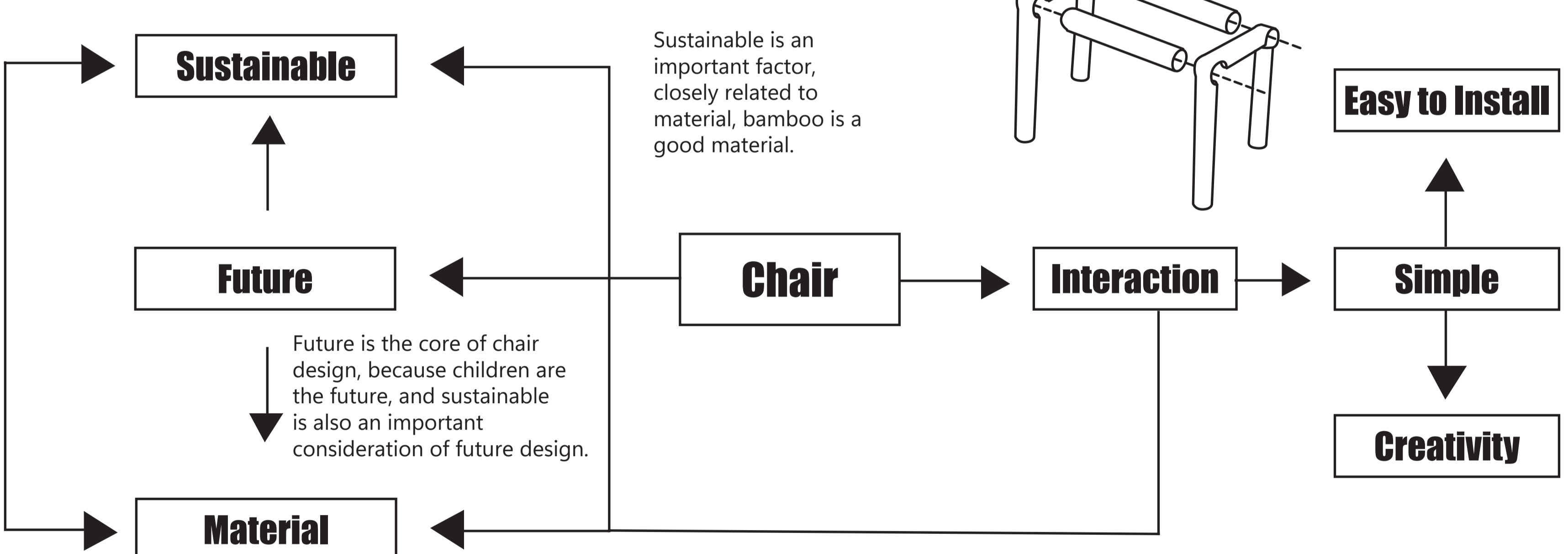
Why the Chair

1. Chair is one of the most important furniture which can improve the education environment (Both in the classroom and house).
2. Bamboo is the great material for chair.
3. The good design of chair will open the view of the left-behind children and let them know the importance of knowledge.
4. The chair will be a symbol of the village and encourage children to become better.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE

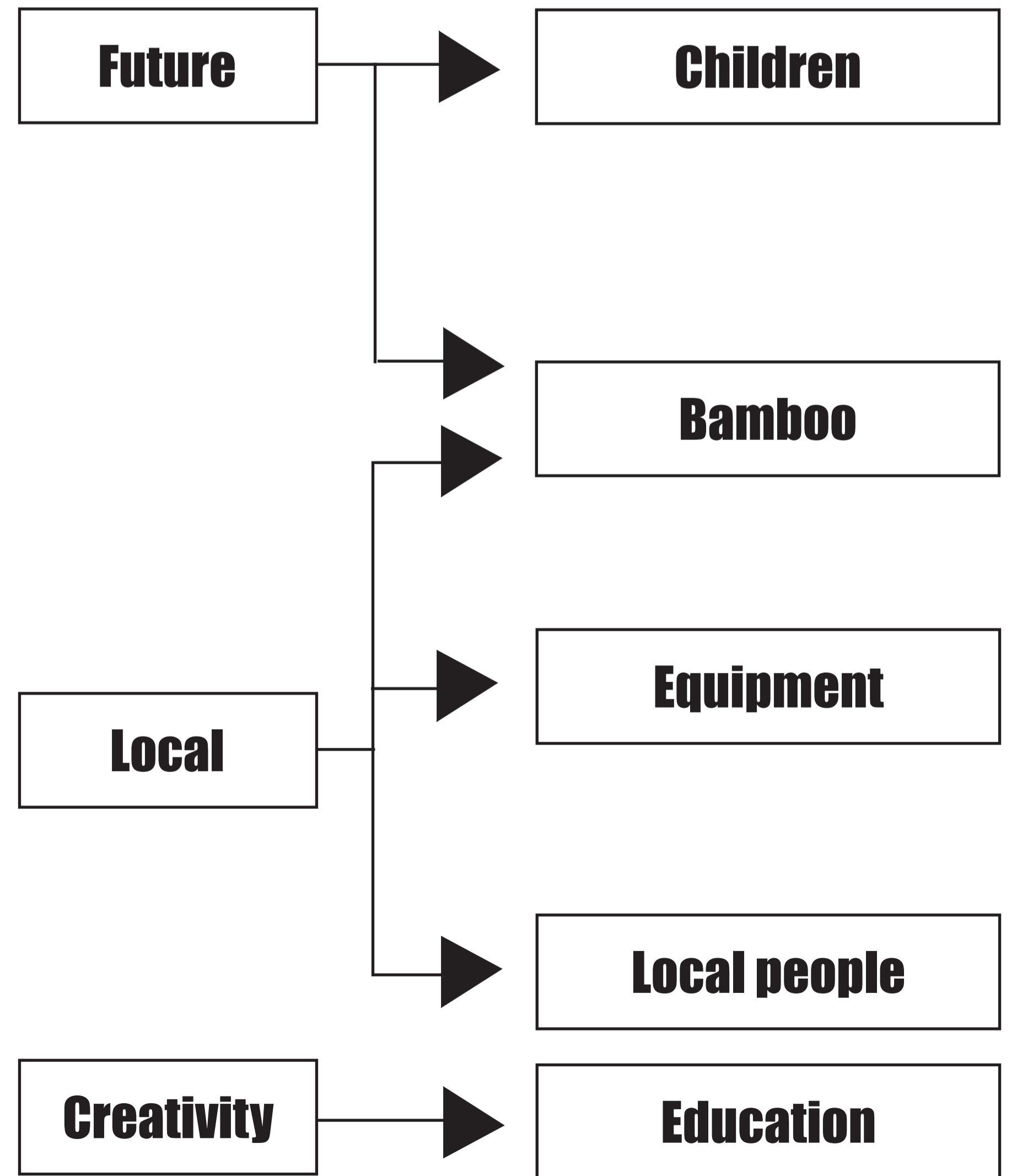


PRODUCT DESIGN CONCEPT



Moso Bamboo

1. Bamboo board can automatically adjust the humidity and moisture-proof performance in the home environment, low thermal conductivity, with the characteristics of warm in winter and cool in summer.
2. Bamboo has the function of absorbing ultraviolet rays, which makes people's eyes feel comfortable when living indoors.



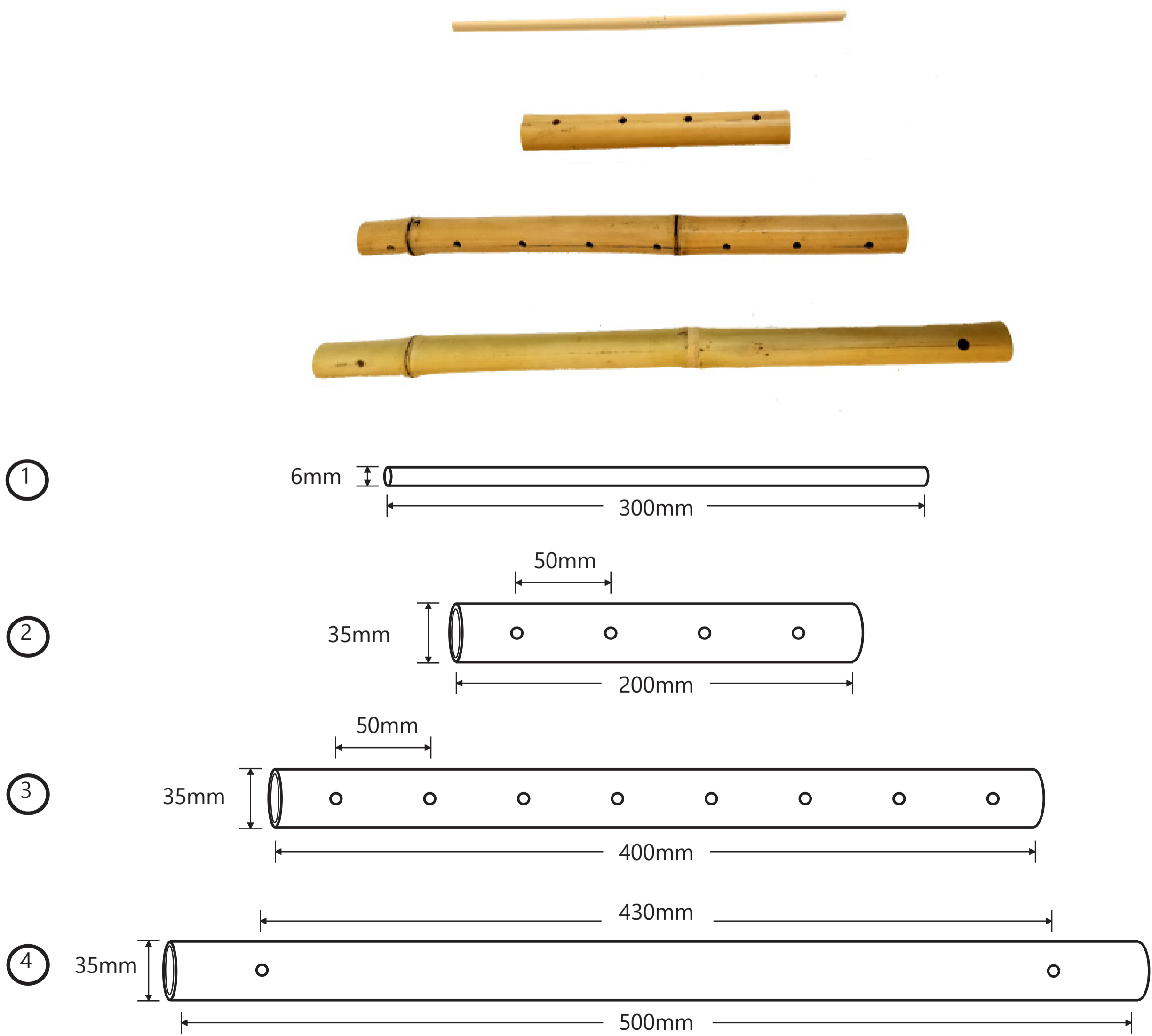
EQUIPMENT



- 1. Saw
- 2. Scissor
- 3. Hammer
- 4. Saw
- 5. Woolen yarn
- 6. File
- 7. Sand paper
- 8. Electric drill

All the tools are locally available and commonly used. Since there was no semi-automatic grinding and cutting equipment available locally, I used only local tools to complete the test.

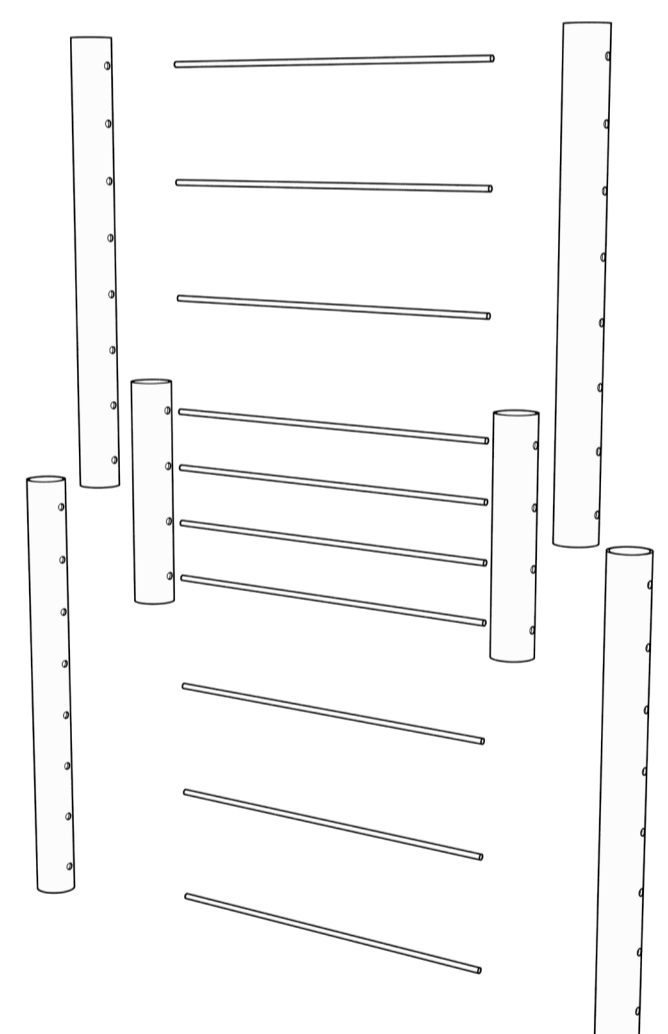
MATERIAL USED IN EXPERIMENTS



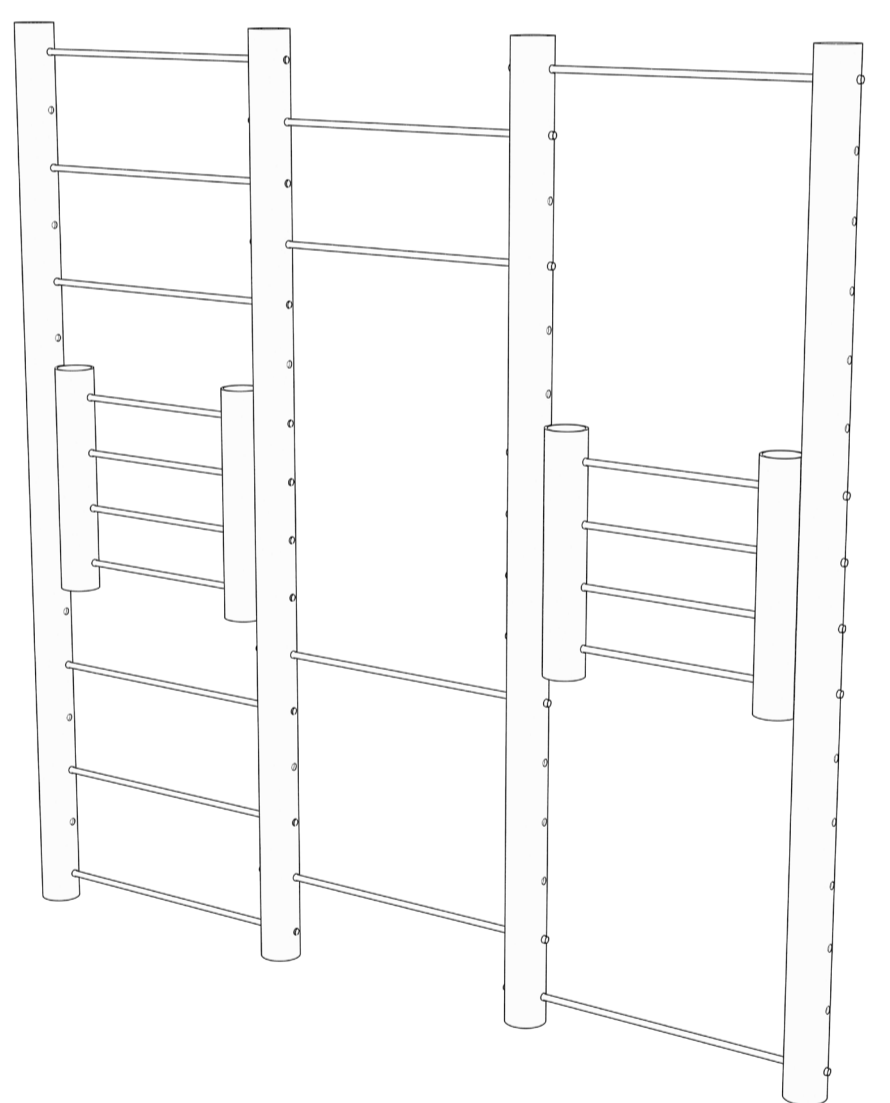
BAMBOO SHELF



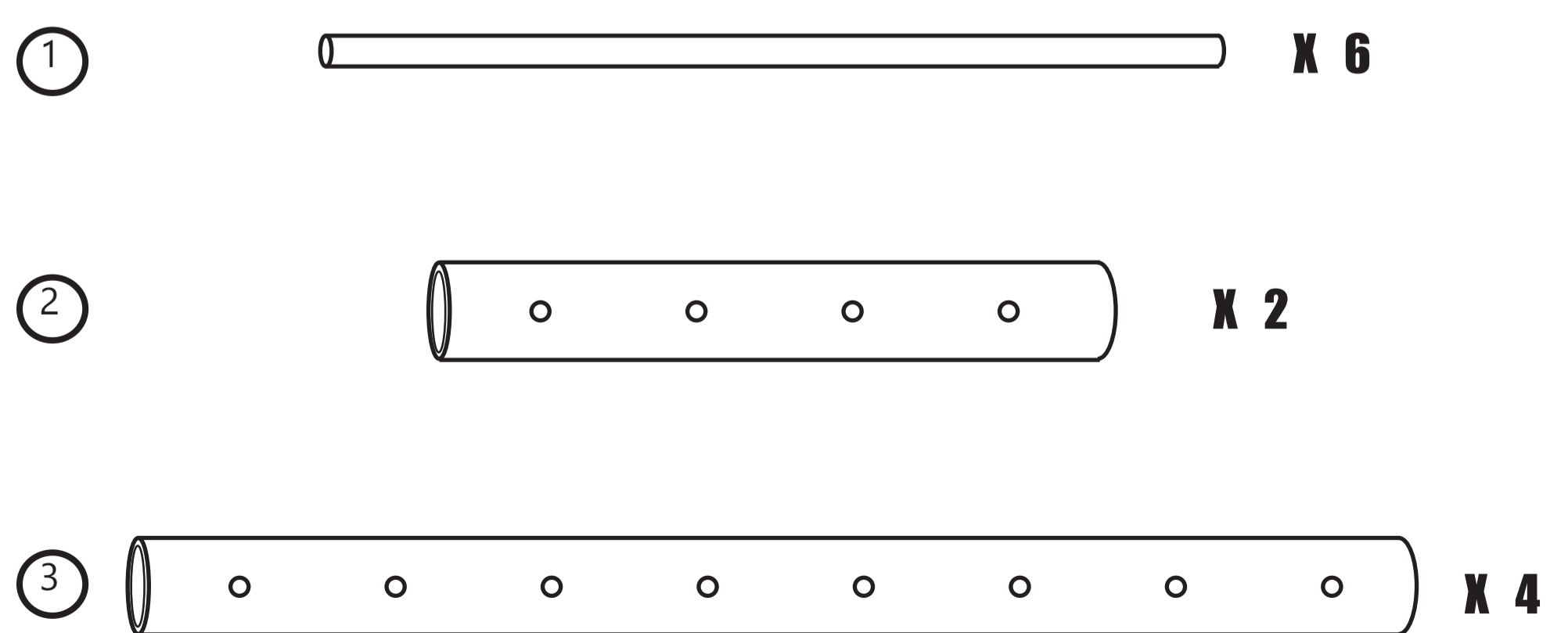
INSTALL PROCESS



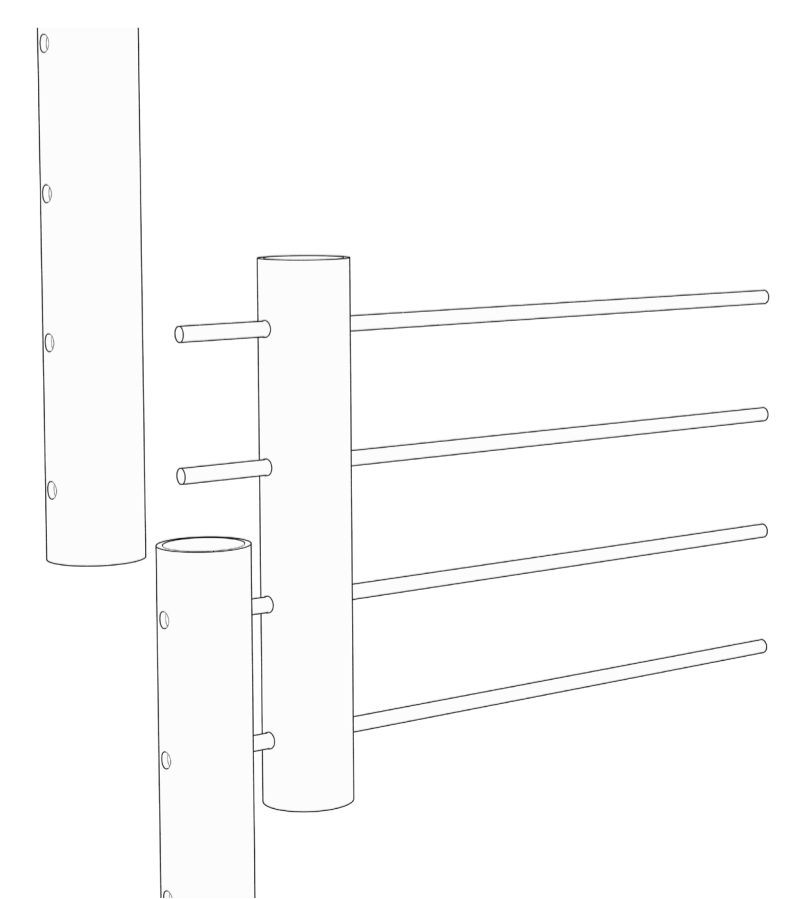
IMPROVEMENT



MATERIAL(MIN)



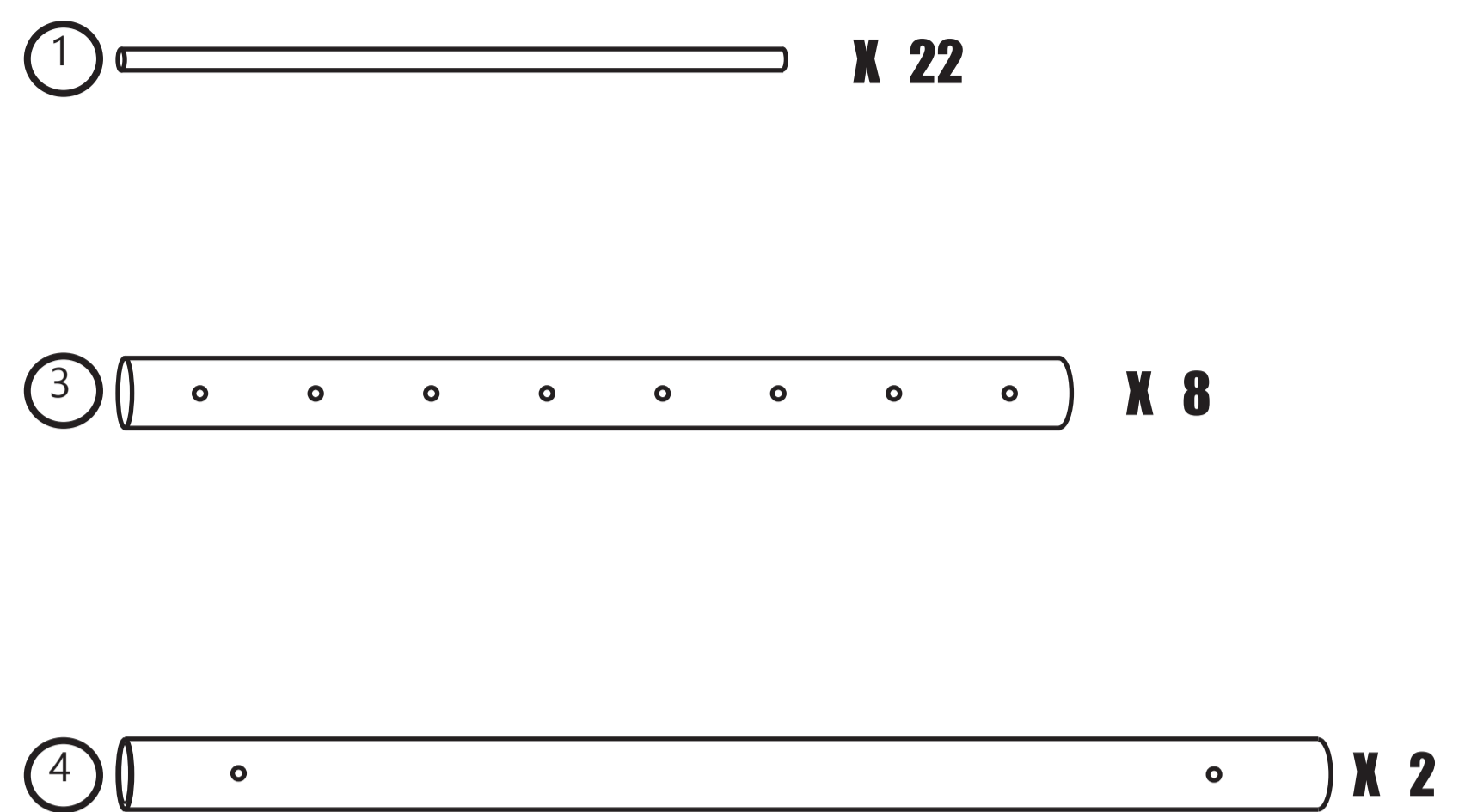
LENGTHEN



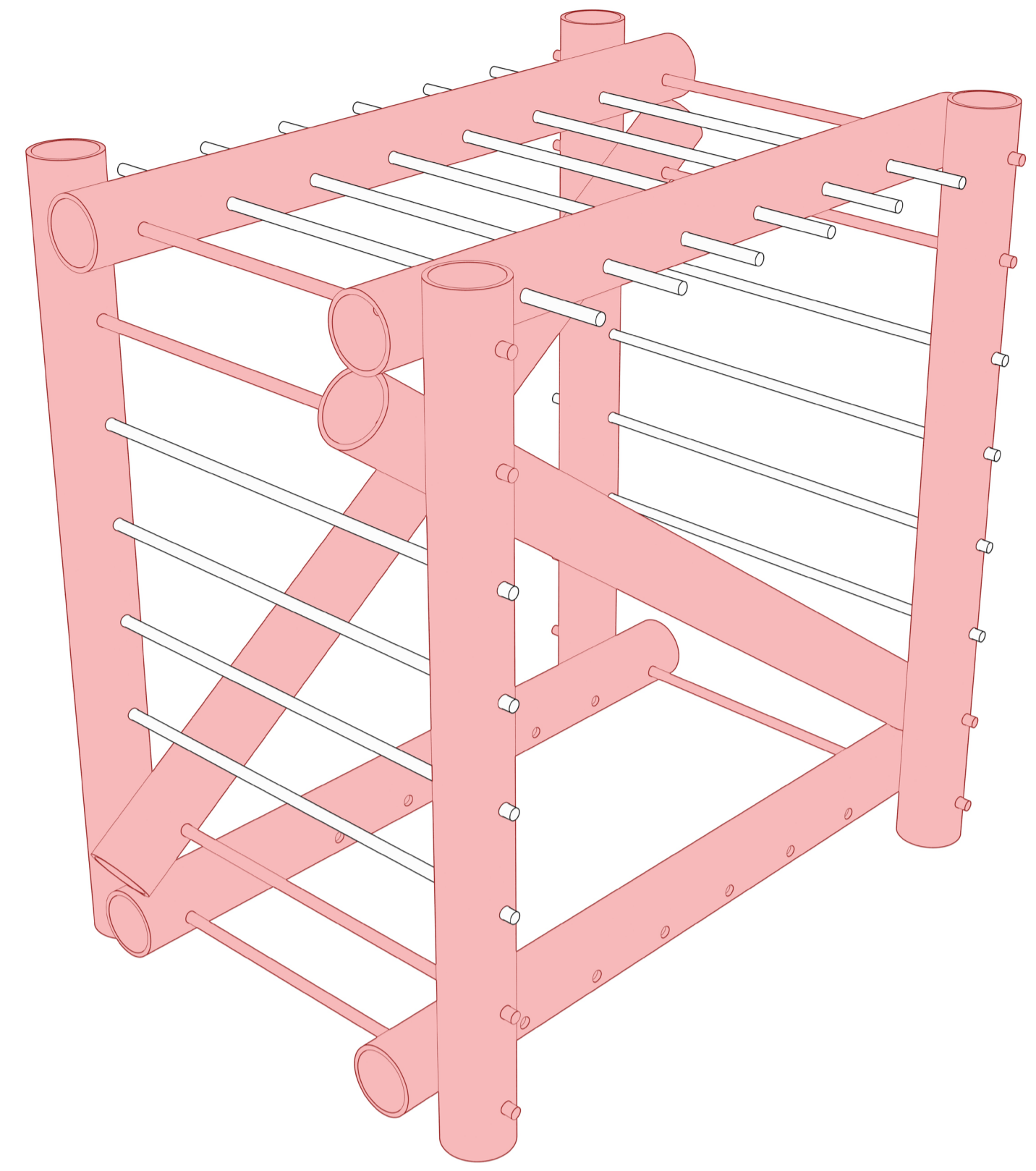
BAMBOO CHAIR



MATERIAL

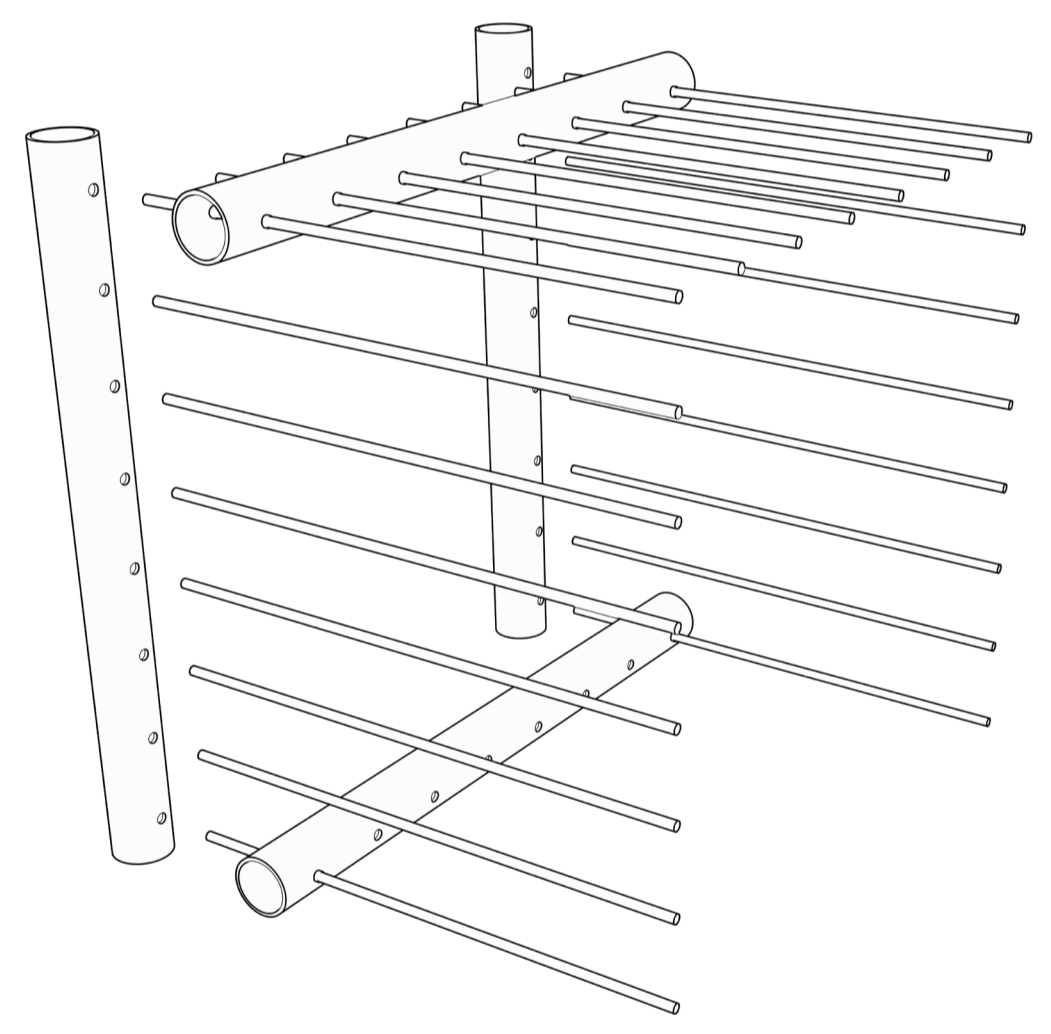


STRUCTURE

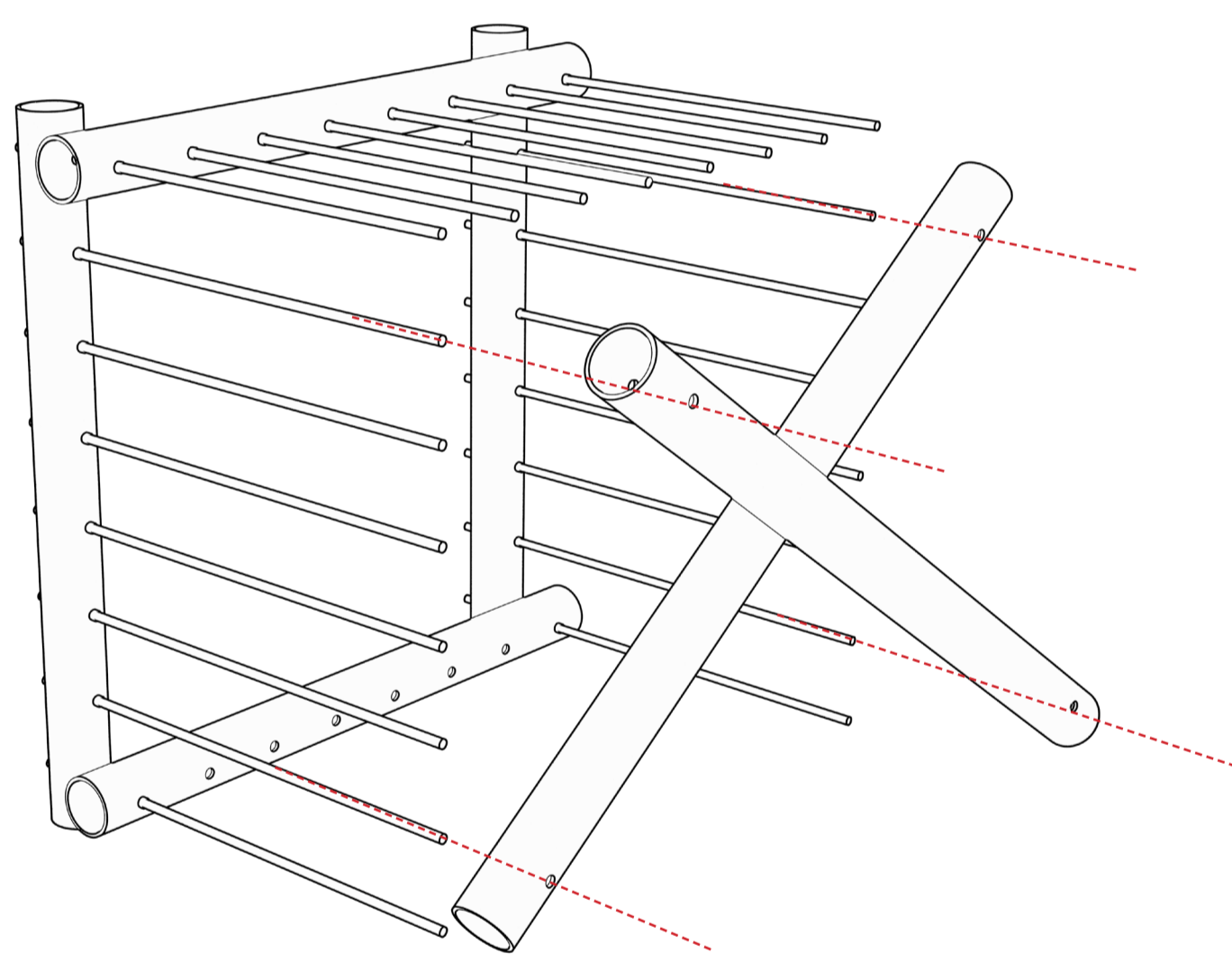


INSTALL PROCESS

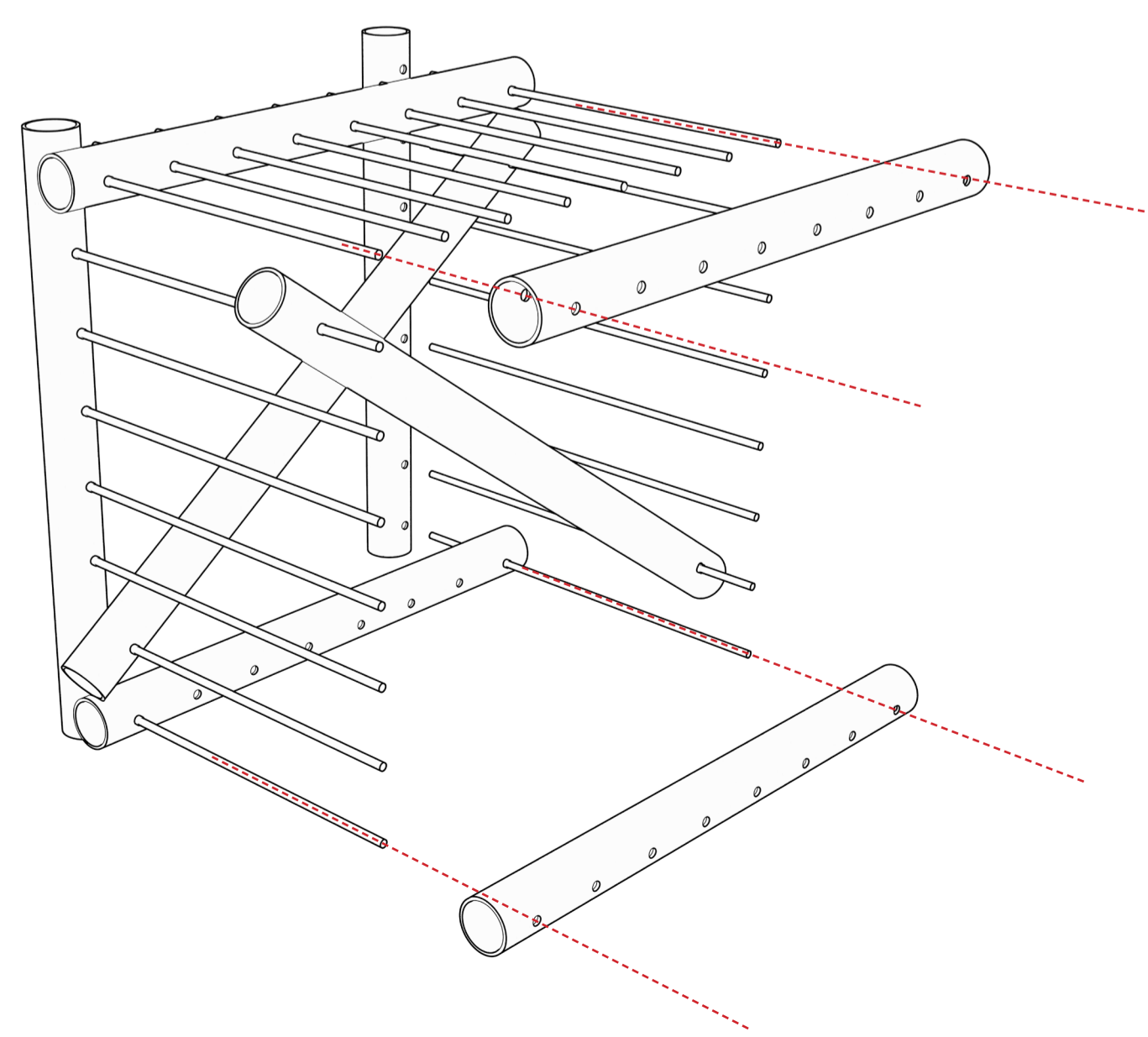
STEP 1



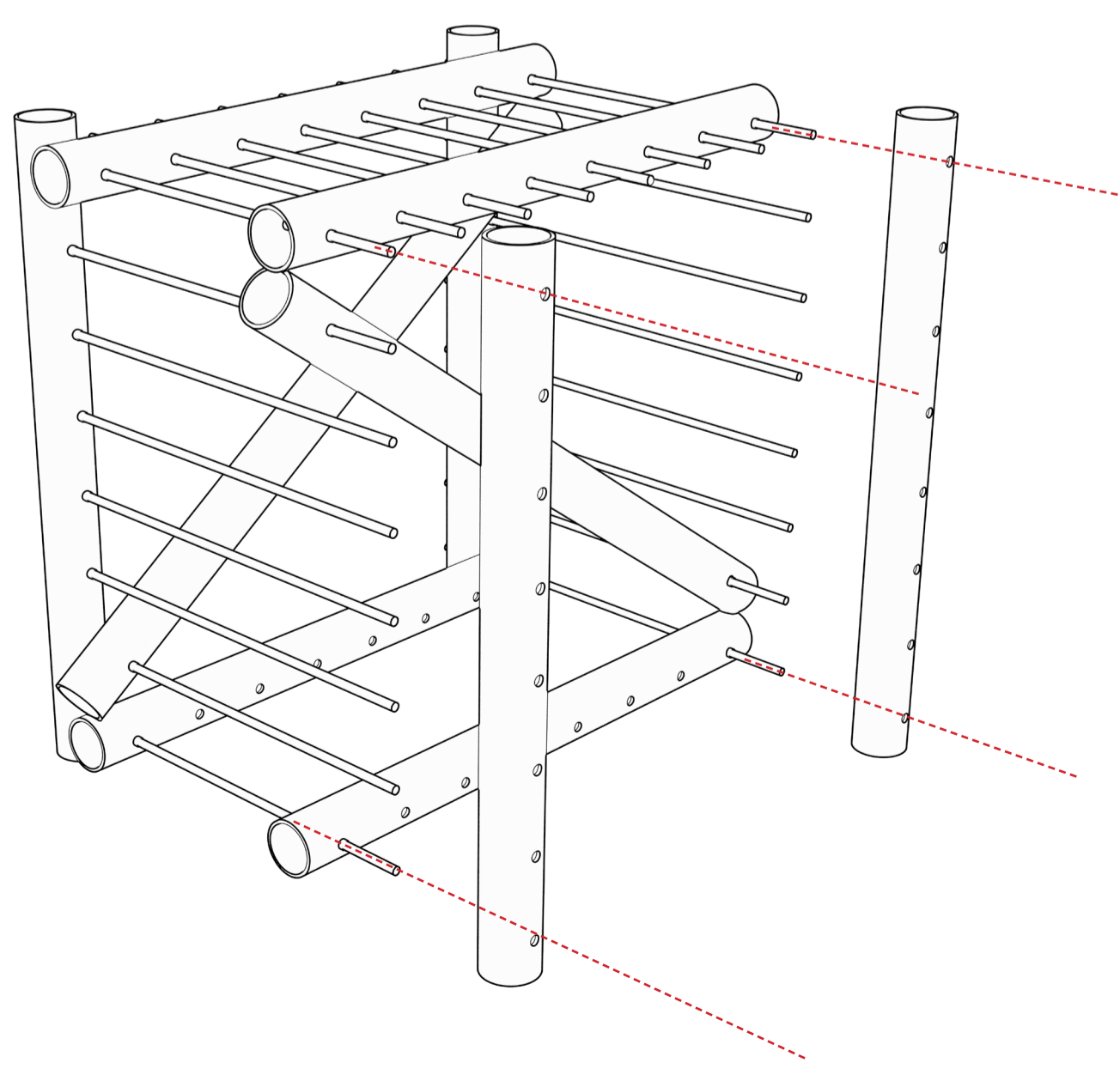
STEP 2



STEP 3



STEP 4



Red line is the main structure of the bamboo chair

Maximum bearing capacity of the chair: 80kg
 Materials: Bamboo, wood
 Additional features: book hanging, items storage

SEAT

