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INADAPTABILITY OF VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

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ABSTRACT

India is rich in social legacy and culture is vital part of architecture and it assumes an essential part in characterizing design. Vernacular is said to be the dialect of neighborhood individuals. "Vernacular architecture can be said to be 'the architectural language of the people' with its ethnic, regional and local 'dialects,'"". Unfortunately, there has been a growing disregard for traditional architectural dialect around the world due to modern building technology quickly spreading a "loss of identity and cultural vibrancy. The objective of this paper is to learn about the architectural features & reason behind inadaptability of vernacular architecture in present era.

KEYWORDS: culture, vernacular architecture, traditional architecture, materials

INTRODUCTION

India is diverse in culture, architecture, region, climate, etc. Madhya Pradesh is one of the state in India and also known as heart of India because of its location. It touches five other States those are: Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh is well known for its customary artworks like bamboo, wood, stoneware, painting, metal throwing, earthenware and materials. Vernacular architecture is built by those people who are influenced by their tradition, culture, and religion. Essentially vernacular architecture alludes to outlines which locate their essential impact in neighborhood conditions: in atmosphere, in materials, and in convention.

OBJECTIVE

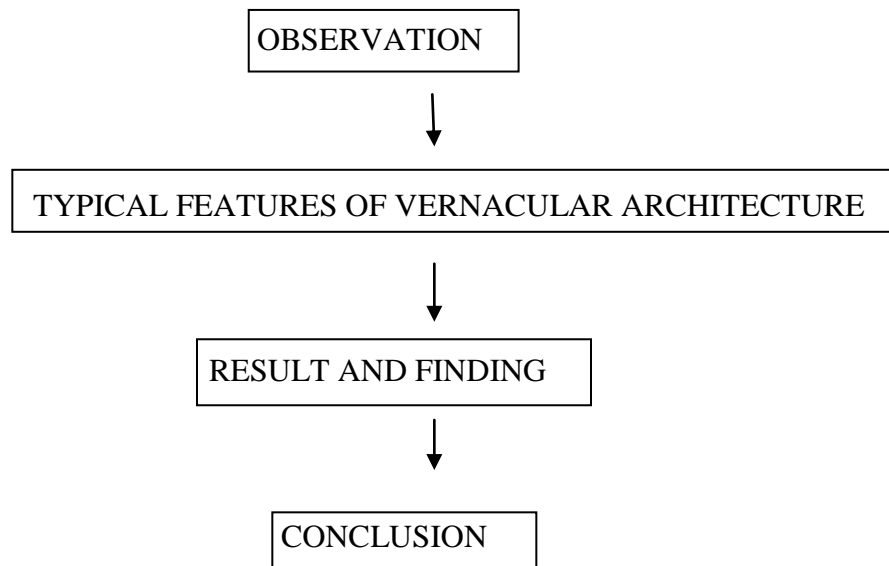
The objective of this research is to study:

- The sustainable practice of vernacular architecture of Madhya Pradesh and finding the reasons of inadaptability of vernacular architecture.
- Materials sustainability
- Planning
- Response to the climatic condition
- Settlement and dwelling pattern
- Reason behind the inadaptability of vernacular architecture
- Climatic conditions
- Social-economical conditions
- Geographical condition

METHODOLOGY

The vernacular and urban homes are documented on various parameters of culture and design. The residences of Potters and Bamboo specialists are chosen from vernacular and urban settlements. The parameters of changes in culture are

attributes, style, arranging and group living. The parameters of changes in engineering are site arranging, reaction to atmosphere, material, development strategy and strategies and cost adequacy.



OBSERVATION

1. Location and occupation

The geographical condition of the region has been a main reason on the distribution of tribal communities. They prefer to live near water bodies which help them to maintain their culture and custom safe and continue till today. They evolve in many activities to earn their income, forest are assumes critical part in their life they are completely rely upon the forest for their needs. Forest is home to them. Previously they were migrating but now most of them are settled down and chosen their work.

2. Climatic condition

The weather depends on place to place. In Madhya Pradesh the uneven zones are excessively frosty where as the open territories are similarly hot. The base temperature goes up to 8-10 degree C and most extreme 30 degree C, however in open region the base temperature goes up to 20 degree C and greatest 40 degree C.

3. Settlement pattern and habitat

This assorted variety and autonomy of tribes has supported the improvement of interesting and differed ethnic culture and natural surroundings.

Generally speaking, the spatial example compares to the land character of the regions they have decided for settlement. The settlement design shifts from tribe to tribe as it is dictated by area, sociological conditions, occupation and ethnicity. The measure of settlement is impressively little, group estimate is three to four houses and most extreme number of houses in a settlement is 100-150. Tribes take after all together unique example inside the same land area and tribes regularly blend among themselves. This variety is for the most part because of geography, microclimatic condition and their occupation

3.1 Typology of Settlements

The morphological study says that the settlements are classifies in three typologies:-

- Village perdomainly of farmers
- Nucleolus village
- Tribes inhabitant in the hilly areas

All of the above are the different typologies. The villages are located on plains and they are associated with agriculture and consist of 1000-1500 houses. The nucleolus village are comparatively smaller than the number of dwelling goes up to 150.these are row houses and their planning is done in such a way that

street became part of their houses. The houses located in hilly areas are fully depends upon the forest for their need and they generally do terrace farming. Music, art, painting and crafts are source of their income. The group of tribal play very important role in conservation of biodiversity, their knowledge about herbs and other product of forest is wonderful.

3.2 Typology of habitat

According to the study of tribal group the lifestyle of tribe is depend upon the climate, location, occupation and community. As location and community changes their need as well there is difference in houses too a house of a potter is different from a house of a bamboo worker.

Typical features of Madhya Pradesh vernacular architecture

Vernacular architecture is very different in terms of their design and appearance, but all of them have some common features which they share with traditional buildings. The following are the architectural components:-

- Wall these are basically used for partition.
- Platform these are the lowest part of any buildings, and used to give a certain height to the building.
- Roof is used to protect the wall from both run and rain water.

All of the above are the basic components and features which control the overall performance.

RESULT AND FINDING

The vernacular houses have a main feature that the area is multifunctional and each technique require a different arrangement area. The houses are designed by remembering the future expansion. The structure of the building is evolved from the utility. Architectural styles are characterized by their work and culture. The tradition transfer from one generation to another, so it is continuously growing as per their need changes. Pottery and bamboo work are traditional

craft but the people migrate to city for employment. Thus migration is a major issue of urban settlement. The planning of the housing is done according to their economic status. The materials are changing with Morden techniques. In vernacular architecture there is slight change in materials and character but acceptability of new materials and techniques are less. The progressions are effortlessly perceptible in urban settlement and the agreeableness of new materials and methods are high. As per an investigation there is no space gave in urban wanting to customary artworks like stoneware, bamboo work, weavers and so forth which are an imperative piece of society. This study can give a view to organizers, engineers, approach producer to investigate the conventional specialties and exchanges, understanding the vernacular customs and joining them in the contemporary design.

CONCLUSION

The change plays an important role. The change in architectural and culture are mutual. They both reflect each another. India is rich in cultural heritage and it is vanishing due to effect of globalization and urbanization. In order to look after our cultural heritage the factor and element of vernacular should be blend in contemporary architecture. The arrangement should be made to blend the vernacular architecture and traditional knowledge in the policies. The designers, planners and the architects should consult this in their projects.

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