

TYPICAL INDIAN RURAL HOUSES

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Abstract:

Constructing a house or a dwelling in the rural areas is a socially everyone's close to heart, emotional, cultural values and profoundly a ritualized measured in our country. Rural houses should be different from urban housing, nature friendly /eco-friendly, simple, cost effective, giving opportunities of employment for local people, labour, craftsmen, etc. It needs different approach at local options, local materials. To maintain rural characters and sustainable design guidelines to be followed with tradition and culture of the region. Thick brick /local stones for walls with mud plaster and country clay tiles or thatch roofing materials reflects the sustainable construction methods. The locally available materials are energy free, structurally suitable depending upon method used and strong enough for type of low cost construction.

This study also examines Concept, Planning, Climatic condition, Aesthetical and functional approach, Easy maintenance, Passive light and Ventilation incorporated in construction of traditional Indian rural houses.



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Key words: Sustainability, global warming, eco-friendly, carbon foot prints, traditional, aesthetical, light and ventilation.

Objectives:

1. To analysed the use of local traditional construction methods.
2. To identify natural locally available sustainable materials to reduce carbon emission into the environment.

Research Methodology:

The present article deals with rural vernacular house architecture through the lens of architecture and interior designing perspective

Therefore in this context Descriptive research methodology adopted to analyse the various components of traditional rural houses in India.

Through empirical research strategy various aspects of architectural designs collated through the desk research, documents, articles from newspapers, discussion with architects, photos, and monographs from published and unpublished sources.

Results and Discussion:

1. Basic Factors of vernacular rural houses

- i) Site: It is the location where people decide to build a house for their family.
- ii) Climate: It plays important role before actual construction of houses. Different types of houses for continental climate must be able to cope with significant variations in temperature according to the seasons.
- iii) Materials: Traditional architecture is using locally available materials like bricks, stone, timber, thatch roofs etc.

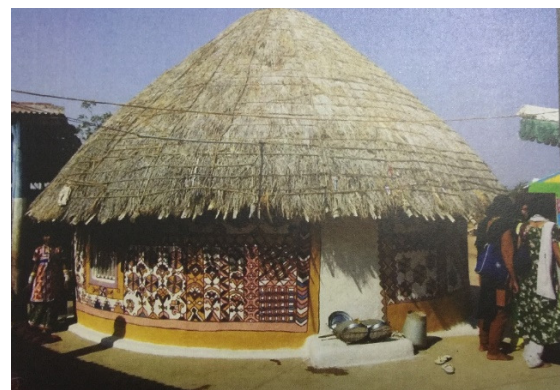
2. Characteristics of vernacular rural houses

- i) Orientation: Different orientations of building produce favourable thermal conditions.
- ii) Shading: External walls and its openings get exposed to Sun and Water.
- iii) Ventilation: Gets natural Passive Ventilation.

3. Primary Architectural components in rural houses

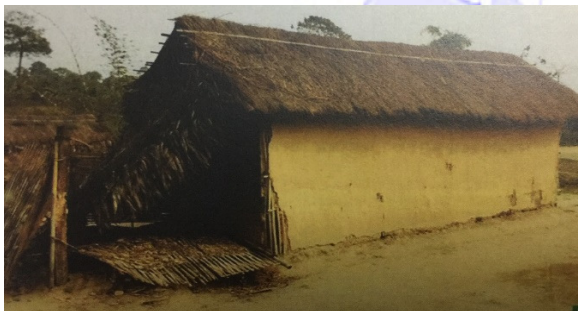
- i) House walls
- ii) Openings
- iii) Roofs
- iv) Central Courtyard
- v) Verandah

3. Various Types of Traditional styles of Rural Houses in India:



A) Warli Houses:(Source-Internet)

The Warli is an indigenous tribe of warli people living in the mountainous and Coastal region of Dahanu and Palghar district of Maharashtra, India. It is the traditional house of Maharashtra which is built by local materials like mud plastered wall and supple Bamboo. The floor are plastered with cow dung. The roofs are of thatched with palm leaves And paddy straw keep it cool even during hot Summer. Artistic Warli painting is done on exterior walls of house and looks very beautiful artwork.



B) Bhunga Houses:(Source-Internet)

Bhunga are traditional houses unique to the Kutch region in Gujrat. The houses are circular walled with thatched roof. It also protect against sandstorms and cyclonic winds.



C) Mud Houses:(Source-Internet)

Mud is a mixture of water and some combination of soil, silt and clay. House plan is of rectangular shape and it has 1 to 2 floors in height.

D) Bamboo Houses:(Source-Internet)

In bamboo system, for main structural member bamboo is used. Brick wall is used for modelling. The roof is built of local grass and after some years it can be replaced again. The stilted part of the house is for protection against gentle floods.

Conclusion:

I would like to conclude that through this study I have tried to analyse the importance of vital connection between human dwellings and the surrounding environment.

Thus the study reveals that structures present a climate responsive approach to houses, natural resources conscious solution to the regional housing need.

So it is the foremost duty of all the people to save maximum energy, propagate different techniques which help us to promote renewable energy sources. It will help us in saving our environment and there by mother earth for future generation.

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