

Relevance of Traditional Architecture in the Modern Context

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Abstract –

The traditional built environment in a contemporary setting. In an effort to comprehend the important concerns significance of on, a study of current architecture and traditional environment may be helpful. It makes use of knowledge of the built environment, examination of the interaction between mass voids, organizational patterns, and sensitivity to human requirements. The generalization of this study's inferences will be aided by the integrated method to analysis.

Key Words: :- Traditional architecture, Modern architecture, Sustainability indicators.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Traditional architecture: what is it? Traditional architecture is that kind of construction that makes significant use of the well-known symbolic forms of a specific culture of a specific people in a specific region. Architecture typically meets urgent, regional demands, is limited by the resources available there, and reflects regional customs and cultural practices. "Modern architecture" refers to building created and constructed in accordance with the social, aesthetic, and cultural mindset known as Modernism. It highlighted exploration, rejecting established "rules," and artistic freedom of expression, music, literature, and architecture. The early twentieth century saw the emergence of modern architecture as a response to societal and technological shifts on a large scale. In the current situation, it is important to take into account how architecture influences the social dimension through effective design, ultimately resulting in a higher quality of life.

II. LITRETURE STUDY

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III. CASE STUDY

3.1 AGBAHARAM HOUSING IN TRIPPLICANE, CHENNAI

Triplicane, a collection of residences arranged along a private alley, is situated along Payalwar Street. According to a Brahman agdaram settlement, the land belongs to the Ayodhya temple. This graham housing has distinct new houses for each cat family, with a total of 52 tests, in contrast to the previnos zase study. The housing is a significant component of the settlement and contains a temple at its entrance

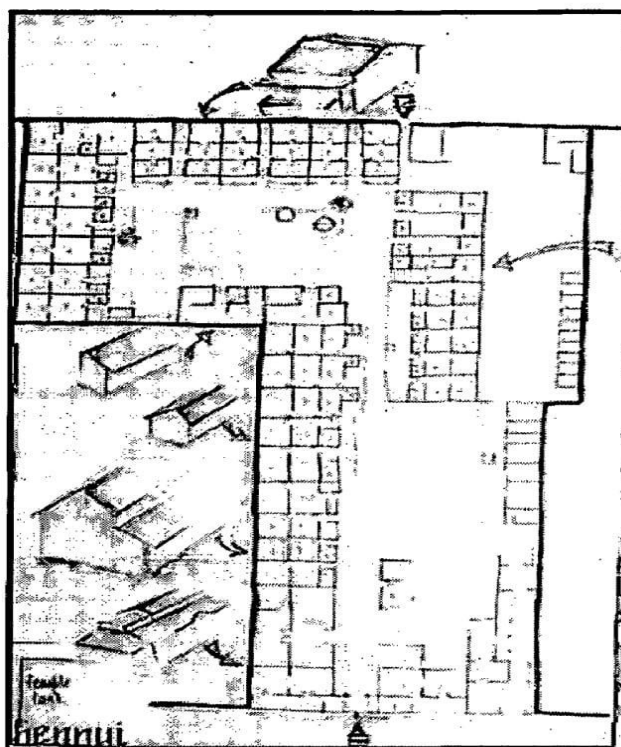


Fig.1 plan of Agraharam housing

FORM

Similar to the liner housing, dwellings have a linear form there is a strong axis established through the sequential dereways from main entry door to the rear most room.

SPATIAL PLANNING

The two to three rooms of each house, together with the bathrooms, are a reflection of the Brahmin community's straightforward way of life. Every home has a thinnal at the door. The housing offers some innovative planning at every level, with open spaces and places for interaction, despite having a straightforward layout with rooms lined up back-to-back. A late addition to the housing that is primarily a ground floor structure with a small number of first floor residences that resemble linear housing due to spatial layout.

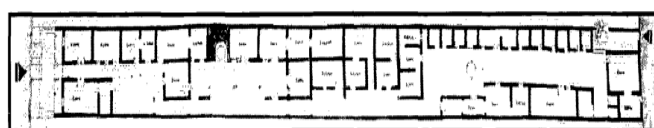
SENSE OF PLACE

comparable to the earlier case study. The planning of the colony gave consideration to the interaction spaces, which fosters positive relationships among the reside.

3.2 LINEAR HOUSINGS

The house chosen for the research is a single linear home that is 150 years old, situated between the street in front and a lane in the back, in Peyalwar Street, which is bordered by the high Temple wall on one side. Seven families are residing in the home, each in a room or two with shared amenities. The Parthasarathy Temple owns the land, and Triplicane front view, linear housing, accommodates the temple's staff. The people who live in this linear housing are low-income and rely on the temple's varied services for their daily needs.

SPATIAL PLANNING



GROUND FLOOR PLAN fig.2

The house's straightforward layout is determined by the linear form. The home has a straightforward layout that is determined by the linear form, and the front street entrance is guarded by a thinnai. A thinnai stands watch at the front door of the house. Rooms face the longitudinal courtyard and are placed in a linear pattern in accordance with the form. On the back side of the rooms are common amenities like toilets and a well. The two entrances, one in the front and one in the back, maintain the house in close contact with its surroundings.

CIRCULATION

The placement of the courtyards, corridors, and pathways is such that they are fully utilized with no wasted space. The circulation spaces serve a variety of purposes in different locations, including resting and socializing areas.

SENSE OF PLACE

Residents of all ages enjoy this dwelling despite having the option to go elsewhere with superior amenities because the house fosters a strong feeling of place. The residents develop a sense of community as a result of the engagement opportunities.

QUALITY OF ARCHITECTURE

The treatment of different rooms in terms of scale, light and shade, etc. provides the house an enduring architectural quality even if it is simple in form, plan, and catering to a low-income population. The house offers a range of views as one walk from the front street entrance to the back, making the circulation more fascinating. The transition spaces between them serve to accentuate the many open spaces encountered during the linear passage through the house form.



Fig.3 front view, linear housing, triplicane

IV. ANALYSIS OF CASE STUDY

Despite the fact that the two case studies (sim, form) differ greatly, their study reveals significant similarities. The relevance of interaction spaces is obvious in both scenarios, despite the various limits of arms.

SENSE OF SECURITY

The various characteristics that promote community life among the inhabitants also give the residents a sense of security and safety; the gaps between homes and the street and the residents' positive relationships offer an efficient kind of natural surveillance.

SENSE OF PLACE

Making people form a good relationship with the locals and surroundings helps to build a feeling of place.

QUALITY OF ARCHITECTURE

Despite having a straightforward concept, both case studies introduce a certain element of interest. The treatment of the courtyards and the serial vision in the linear housing provides the architecture an enduring aspect. Agrabaram housing has a distinctive roof form that merges with the overall housing while still providing a uniqueness.

In order to get the most out of each case study, which will be helpful in establishing the guidelines in the following chapter, the analysis of the case studies under consideration concentrates on the advantages of both cases.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Though we have greater growth in terms of technology which makes people "connected to the rest of the world there is always the underlying psychological disorientation generated by modern architecture. There are two main difficulties that underlie all of the problems with contemporary housing development. The majority of today's architectural innovation searches result in copying western models. There is little variation and richness in contemporary architecture and urban planning. The alienation of people from their environment is a big problem with current developments. People become reclusive due to a lack of social interaction places in the built environment. The uniform and homogenous architectural environment removes individuals' identities. People become disengaged from their surroundings as a result of their lack of a feeling of place. Such an environment will have a detrimental effect on society's overall wellbeing. Modern city planning and architecture are entirely unsuited for the setting. physical, social and cultural. Only a thorough study of regional architecture and an understanding of its language may offer remedies to the monotonous growth of today's architecture.

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