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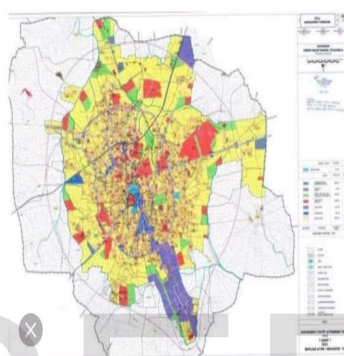
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Title of the paper:- sustainability and traditional wisdom

- **Abstract** :sustainable and traditional architecture minimize the negative environmental impact of buildings by efficiency and in the use of materials, energy and development space. Traditional culture is closely linked with life. Culture is made up of traditions, beliefs, way of life, from the most spiritual to the most material. A fundamental element of tradition is the issue of religious belief and its symbolic expressions. The framework of Indian tradition places human beings within a conception of the universe as a divine creation. Vernacular architecture is used to categorize methods of construction which use locally available resources and traditions to address local needs. Vernacular architecture tends to evolve over time to reflect the environment tradition and historical context in which it exists. Culture dominates specific living style, activity pattern, customs and traditions. Vernacular architecture consists of buildings or landscapes that affirm a distinctive material, affinity for place and holds the promise of achieving a compatible and sustainable relationship between people, nature, the human built environment.
- Tradition has accumulated over the ages wisdom and knowledge and it is our duty to focus the essence of this genius tradition and use it in today's environment culture also has a great influence on the appearance of vernacular buildings, as occupants often decorate buildings in accordance with local customs and beliefs. Vernacular architecture talks about the style, form, shape, glory of the buildings. The elements of traditional architecture design are airy verandas, terraces, courtyards, tulsi katta, padasale, jalhaj or jagali katta, Khanna (wooden pillars), private well attached to kitchen and common outside. wooden ceiling, dabhi in local language. Beautiful carved pooja room and small temple of Hanuman and Ganesh. Houses of Deshmukh 's that is wada with higher post and strong financial power. The high post occupy during Nizam period. In this paper I am going to give description of Deshmukh wada. It is situated in kalaburagi district karnataka state.
- **KEY WORDS**:sustainable, culture, tradition, padasale, environment, khamba, comfort.

- **INTRODUCTION:**Traditional architecture is that way of building which makes serious use of the familiar symbolic forms of a particular cul of a particular people in a particular place.The vernacular architecture describes a spectrum. ture The more recent book encyclopedia of vernacular architecture of the world published in 1997 by Paul Oliver of the oxford Institute for sustainable development, argued that “ vernacular architecture, given the insights it gives into issues of environment adaptation, will be necessary in the future to ensure sustainability in both cultural and economic terms beyond the short term”. Traditional buildings made by common builders in an informal way, rather than by architects using design methodologies. According to R.W.Brunskill,“ A building designed by amateur,without any training in design, the individual will have been guided by a series of conventions built up in his locality, paying little attention to what may be fashionable. The function of the building would be the dominant factor, aesthetic considerations, through present to some small degree being quite minimal. This particular study has proved that traditional architecture is sustainable and energy efficient in nature. The ultimate utilization of wind ,sun, topography etc.with the issues like climatic variation ,comfort, protection makes building more sustainable. Today ‘s scenario, from region level to global level, concept of sustainability have become necessity. Instead of searching here and there for the inspiration and lessons. It is better to look back to our roots and learn.It will be more sensible and reasonable.
- **Historical profile of wade:** The Wade’s trace their origin to the period of Bijapur Adilshahis.The Adilshahis administration divided their kingdom into 12 divisions called as prananya or subha.“Deshmukh “ was a historical title given to a person who was granted a territory of land in the Nizam’s territory .As he was entitled to a portion of the collected taxes.It was also his duty to maintain the basic services in the territory such as the police and judicial system.The Deshmukh system was abolished after independence in 1947 when the government confiscated most of their land.
- It was similar in many respects to Zamindar and Jagir systems else where in India.The title Deshmukh should not be associated with a particular religion or caste .Deshmukhis were granted to Deshmukhtha Brahmins, chitpavan,Brahmins,marathas,Lingahats,Reddys, Jains and muslims too.
- Despite changes in the political system, this hereditary institution survived, since no ruler wished to risk disturbing the local administration, headed by village officials. Under the Nizams ,Deshmukhs, Desai ,Nadagoudas ,police patils and zahagirdars built palatial buildings known as Wade’s.
- As they led no less than princely lives writing in the 19 th century, major W.H Skyres, the statistical reporter to the government of Bombay,said that the Deshmukhs were for a dusty what a patil was to a village

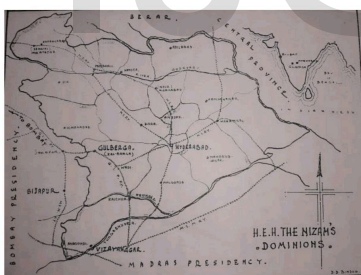
- The Wade's are also known as sirimane, Mahal, Gadhdhe in different areas. There are many Wade's, especially in districts of Hyderabad karnataka region. Many of them, more than 100 years old, are now neglected and slowly turning into ruins all because of an apathetic administration which had hardly card to turn an eye to the glorious heritage of a bygone age.



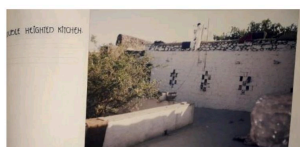
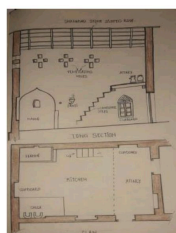
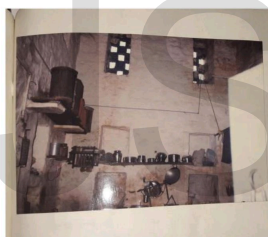
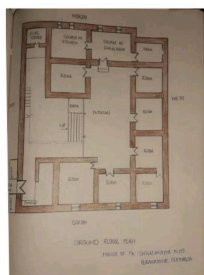
Present kalaburagi map

**Typology of Houses :**

Buildings categorized according to the hierarchy of status. The houses of the poor people, the houses of the middle class people and the houses of the wealthy people. The poor people requirement are more functional and consists only fundamental elements of a building floor, four walls and a roof. The houses of a slightly better type belong to petty shopkeepers, poor craftsmen and others.



- **EXAMPLES::1.**In KUDI'S house the treatment of the entrance porch is exposed black stone with arch. On both the sides katta and Jahalaji. The stranger is not suddenly admitted to the inner chowk. Kitchen details: small One stone width openings in the wall, at higher level to light and ventilation. Mezzanine floor called antta.

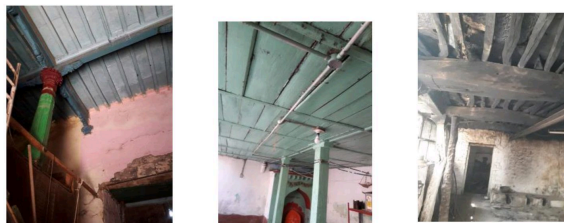


- 2. Mahagaonkar house is situated almost in the heart of Brahmapur very close to sharanbasaveshwr temple .The main entrance of the house is from the west .The entrance had two katta on both the sides. The interior of the house consists of big long cheeks 22' 6"x8'0" and 18'3 x10'8",13'0"x10'0"..All rooms are having different door heights.,especially pooja room called Devarmane' door height is very small. Idea behind this is bend in front of God .Give respect and honour to the elders.

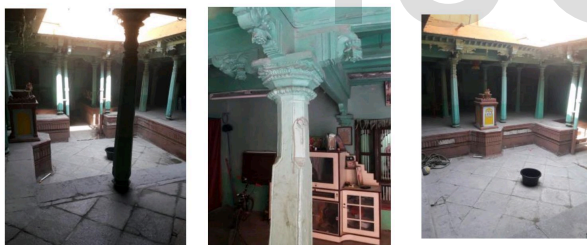


- 3. Kishna Rao Deshmukh house, its main entrance is east facing and north facing. Sadarakatte, the main area of WADA where political deliberation of the region were held. Balconies for women in the family to have a glimpse of all the religious and cultural proceedings. Baitakha khana some call Rajangana where head of the wade conducts his Darbar. This leads towards different doors leading to karakoon's room, store room, guest room, record room, padasale or padasali. Padasale has doors connecting the bedroom, record room, bellies tortilla kone (room for women after giving birth to babies). Padasale usually free standing wooden columns were usually of flower, leaf, round shapes and supported on stone base. The ceiling had intricate carving, ceiling were of wooden planks which were then covered with intricate floral and geometric black like pattern, chandeliers and hanging lamps were provided in the ceiling.

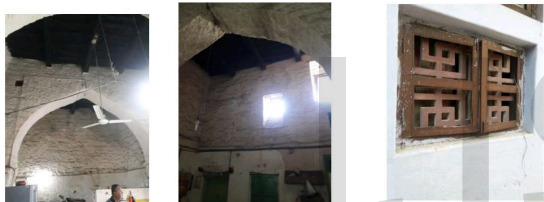
Ceilings for different rooms



Pooja room, door towards the backyard. In between a small temple, bathroom, waterwell, a door leading to underground secret room.

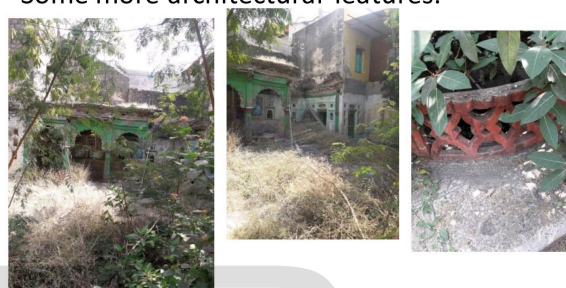


- In wade, double height spacious kitchen huge arch opening, small ventilators and in roof bhelkindi is provided. Every house provided with hage ,an underground room to store the food grains for years.



In Wade's, staircase usually dark and sandwiched between the two walls. This may be one of the way of maintaining privacy so that women wouldn't be seen from the outside when moved around the house.

#### Some more architectural features:



- **Conclusion:** Trends to evolve overtime to reflect the environmental cultural and historical context in which it exists. Provides desired comfort. Being energy efficient withstands the climatic variations transported by local traditions.
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