Architecture and Culture: the inseparable elements in creating spaces

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Abstract: In any building development, culture and environment play major role. Architect needs to understand the environment and culture of people which they want to create a new building. Hence it is important to make an association between surrounding environment and building as well as culture of the people. Considering these association as a major factor to make a newl building. The environment and local cultural context are both equally important to provide a comfortable and quality space to the customers. Hence it is clear that the environment and culture has its needs, style of living and its way of thinking would affect on architecture. Based on the above importance, the researcher attempts to explore architecture and culture as inseparable elements in creating spaces and also identifies the importance of the relationships to create sustainable living for the future.

Index Terms - **architecture, culture, space, building, living.**

I. INTRODUCTION

In any building development, culture and environment play major role. Architect needs to understand the environment and culture of people which they want to create a new building. Hence it is important to make an association between surrounding environment and building as well as culture of the people. Considering these association as major factor to make a new building. The environment and local cultural context are both equally important to provide a comfortable and quality space to the customers. That's why it is compulsory for designers to do the site analysis & compile all the surrounding info. A designer needs to know who are the targeted groups & the movement of the specific area. The initial research & hard work are important to support the design development. Further, culture and environment mainly affect people's attitude and thinking, as this context is considered to be a mirror for the people who live in it. Whenever culture or environment differ, people's attitudes and thinking also differ. For example, people in Africa behave and think differently than people in Europe concerning design, art etc. Hence it is clear that the environment and culture has its needs, style of living and its way of thinking would affect on architecture. Based on the above importance, the researcher attempts to explore architecture and culture as inseparable elements in creating spaces.

II. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS: CULTURE

This section discusses the different concepts and definitions of culture prevailing in worldwide. There are lot of definitions involved to describe the culture, one of the older definition of Kroeber and Kluckhohn (1952) defined culture covers the cultivation of progress towards the enlightenment. The concept of culture is associated with the individual improvement and the social progress. Further it is defined as the set of facts and the collection of practices which are like changing, multiple and transmitted based on the society (Levy, 2007). Leung and van de Vijver (2008) offers two distinct approaches towards culture such as casual and holistic. According to the definition of cultural approaches, the casual approach was followed by the ones who wish to look at culture as a phenomenon that cannot affect one another. The Holistic approach would have the opinion that one cultural trait would lead to another one. If such methods are believed, then an explanation by the cultural researchers would be required to know about their perceptions about culture: either holistically or casually.

Similarly, Spencer-Oatey (2012) defined as in the social groups that people has possessed quality towards the development of civilization. Culture is related to the knowledge, belief, morals and art, law and custom and habits which are acquired by an individual as the member of society. Likewise, culture is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, defined by everything from language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts (Zimmermann, 2015). Another latest definition of culture refers to the cumulative deposit of knowledge, experience, beliefs, values, attitudes, meanings, hierarchies, religion, notions of time, roles, spatial relations, concepts of the universe, and material objects and possessions acquired by a group of people in the course of generations through individual and group striving (Tamu, 2016). Artistic and cultural inventories allow a community to begin to understand the historic, cultural, economic, and social context of a community an essential foundation for developing and building sense of place (American Planning Association, 2015). Few methodologists dealing with the arena of cross-cultural psychology consider culture as a variable that resembles a type of noise which has to be eliminated or reduced. This leads to the question about which variables would explain the differences prevailing in the groups of people that are not in their culture.

III. ARCHITECTURAL SPACE IN GENERAL AND CONTEXT OF CULTURE

In modern usage, architecture is the art of creating an actual, implied or apparent plan of any complex object or system (Sanskrit, 2016). Later, architecture is the art and science of building design or style of building(s). Gbotosho (1996) declares that design is fundamentally alert and steady in line with human evolution. It implies that architecture design is regularly associated with the global socio-cultural and technological upgrading (Ahianba, 2009). In addition to this, space played an major role. On first glance, relations of "culture" and "space" seem to be quite obvious: spatial relations are a central variable influencing human behavior and cognition, while major methodological strategies in anthropology have been closely related to spatial boundaries of "the field" (Kokot, 2006). Built environment or spaces incorporate distinct material components, particularly a base, that permit one to see its limits and is seen overall, serves human elements of residence, haven or dissemination and is purposefully assembled or appropriated by man to serve such functions.

Architecture as a profession has its root in culture (Rapoport, 1979). Since society is a product of culture, there exists a relationship between them. No culture remains static, but certain aspects of culture remain as it is for some considerable period of time. Rapoport (1979) noticed that the starting points of architecture are best comprehended if one takes a more extensive view and considers socio-cultural elements in the broadest sense to be more imperative than the atmosphere, innovation, materials, and economy. According to Torabi and Brahman (2013), space identity of culture in the architecture is the collection of signs which is differentiating the cultural space and the functional terms. Many types of human intervention in nature have created the architectural space variety which also has changed during the history. Each architectural space creates the ideas which are special in nature. Mira and Dumitru (2014) studied the urban sustainability, innovative spaces, vulnerabilities and opportunities. According to Keshtkar and Faizi (2015), experiencing the architectural space is the one of the popular trends at the current time. It helps the observer to visualize the space and make to move the action. It is good to provide the architecture work which should exist in different forms based on the observer, so that the observer would imagine the space in the mind as it is. Moreover, Kistova and Tamarovskaya (2015) studied the architectural space as a factor of regional cultural identity. Architectural space creates the positive cultural identity at the regional level. It has the tendency to fit harmoniously in to the general and the all-Russian cultural level. Hence both the concepts of culture and architectural space

IV. OVERVIEW OF ARCHITECTURE AND CULTURE IN GLOBAL AND INDIAN CONTEXT

Global perspective

- Indigenous housing is viewed study as architectural responses to a set of cultural and physical forces intrinsic to their respective environments
- Environmental determinism includes not only the effects of physical and human geography but also those determinants that derive from the relationships between man and his culture, the latter being the product of physical, social, economic, religious and political forces (Schoenauer, 1973).

Indian perspective

- To create a place in and survive against the odds, in a hostile environment has been the major preoccupation of the people of the inhospitable regions.
- In the process, they do succeed in building very habitable places.
- Primitive and vernacular architecture, in addition to its intrinsic value, offers the most visible and relevant material for the study of the relative importance of different forces on the development and character of built form (Jain & Jain, 2000).

V. ARCHITECTURE INFLUENCED BY CULTURE

Previous concepts also described that culture has greatly shaped the architecture in different countries. Architecture is a manifestation and expression of culture. As such it must acknowledge and respond to the cultural needs and values of the society with which it interacts (Kenney, 1994). Through architecture it's possible to gauge many things about a culture, such as lifestyle, artistic sensibilities and social structure. Damen (2007).

Global context

Buildings are particularly important since most are constructed of durable materials and tend to last for a long time, providing invaluable information about the past. Through architecture it's possible to gauge many things about a culture, such as lifestyle, artistic sensibilities and social structure. For instance, early Western religious structures exhibit a general evolution toward more intricate and meaningful interiors, reflecting not only improvements in technical skills but also a growing interest in "inner spaces," the spirit over the body. This tendency can be seen in several of the most famous holy monuments of Western Civilization: The Great Pyramid of Egypt, the Greek Parthenon, the Pantheon in Rome and the Church of Hagia Sophia in Constantinople (Istanbul). This inclination toward interiority culminates in the cathedrals of Medieval Europe. Thus, buildings are not just brick and marble but windows into the soul (Damen, 2015).

Countries like Egyptians are another amazing example, their environment and culture produced the great pyramids. Likewise, Slovenia, which gained independence from Yugoslavia in 1991, is now economically the most progressive country that gained independence from Europe. This country is now helping to modernize the factories and by doing so have actually helped lower poverty rates. Although their world around them is modernizing, the center of their town is ironically the older parts of the city. Everyday life focuses in the squares, churches and the marketplace. These Slovenian towns have many well-preserved buildings that have styles of architecture dating back from the 1100's. Many churches such as Sticna Abbey and Podsreda Castle are magnificent examples of the Roman architecture. Much of the oldest sections of Slovenia are influenced from Italian Baroque styles, which are treasured. Egypt, like the rest of the world is going modern, and newer homes are being built out of brick, which although more expensive, they can build higher which is proving to save land. Culture has brought about the country socially with tradition. Each village contains at least one mosque, although only men are allowed. Churches and guest homes are churches and guest homes are a large part of celebration and social life but they are generally a very large hall that is noticeable in a difference. Cairo, one of the larger cities, when it was added onto in the nineteenth century was modeled after Paris, France. The older parts of Cairo are still the heart of Egypt although built with Islamic and Coptic monuments.

Cultural impact of architecture was also reflecting in China. Traditionally buildings were designed for its width, not its height. Every important building is guarded around a large wall to protect their assets. While ordinarily dwellings are grey and dull, palaces and places of importance are quite colorful. Imperial buildings have golden yellow roofs, red columns and doors, and walls of red, pink, or purple. Tradition and religion are the largest pieces to the Chinese culture and architecture. Each home has their entrance at the front and facing the east with a screen because it is believed that spirits travel straight and cannot go through screen. The main building faces the courtyard and children's rooms would be on the side of the home. The purpose of a south-facing entrance is to avoid north winds, gain more possible sunshine during the winter, and the overhanging eaves help to keep the building cool in the summer, as well as help with the heavy rain. Irish towns generally symbolize, as far as monuments, statues, landscaping, or museums are concerned, those who fought for Irish freedom. Everyday buildings such as residential or business greatly resemble buildings from the British Isle and Northern Europe. Through research it seems as though many countries including Ireland traditionally are narrow and are intending to keep family and friends very close. Every culture can inspire a type of architecture that

can inspire a type of architecture that can range from landmarks to everyday homes. Religion and family seem to be the most common influences overall. Each culture is unique and the more we learn about them, the more we appreciate our surroundings and understand why certain things appeal to us (Hubpages, 2009).

Indian context

Culture plays an important role in the development of any nation. It represents a set of shared attitudes, values, goals and practices. Culture and creativity manifest themselves in almost all economic, social and other activities. A country as diverse as India is symbolized by the plurality of its culture. Thus, culture and its impact on architecture needs briefing in context to this study (National Portal of India, 2015).

Architecture traditionally, i.e., before the arrival of British on the Indian soil, was from the social point of view, a creation of spectacular sculptural forms hewn out of stone. Architectural material was stone; tools, chisel and hammer, and the aim was glorification. In contrast, the every-day needs of a common man were ruthlessly neglected. Then the British arrived on the scene, it was through them that the first introduction to elementary modern building construction and planning was introduced into India. Their aim, however, was to house their organizations, and their people and whatever was necessary to control an empire as big as India. Apart from self-serving military cantonments and civil lines, they also left the basic problems well alone. It was no intention of the British to educate Indians in the art and science of architecture. Consequently, Indian minds, during the British reign, were completely out of touch with the progressive thinking taking place in the rest of the world. The most significant architectural phenomenon that took place during the first half of this century in this country was building of Imperial Delhi. This was an anachronism of the highest order, because, while at that time contemporary Europeans were engaged in most progressive thinking in architecture, Sir Edward Lutyen's was a masterpiece in high renaissance architecture, the result of a way of thinking typical of the early nineteenth century in Europe.

When it comes to Indian architecture, it comprises of Indus civilization, Buddhist architecture, Temple architecture, Indo-Islamic architecture, and modern architecture. For instance consider the case of temple architecture. In this regard. Mauryas were famous for their art and architecture Evidence of the earliest known structural temples has been recovered through excavations. A circular brick and timber shrine of the Mauryan period of 3rd century B.C., was excavated at Bairat District of Jaipur, Rajasthan. The shrine measures 23 meters in diameter and was made of lime-plastered brick work, alternating with 26 octagonal pillars, of wood. It was entered from the east through a small portico, supported by two wooden pillars and was surrounded by seven feet wide ambulatory. A second example of a Maurya temple uncovered by excavations, Temple 40' at Sanchi, has a similar plan, it was a stone temple on an apsidal plan enclosed by an ambulatory, and raised on a high, rectangular scale, approached by two flights of steps from diagonally opposite sides. The super-structure was possibly built of wood, and has disappeared. In the following centuries the temple underwent a series of changes making it difficult to recognize from the original plan (Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, 2016). Similarly, the earliest remains of Indian architecture are to be found in Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Ropar, Kalibangan, Lothal and Rangpur, belonging to a civilization known as the Indus valley culture or the Harappan culture. Thus, it reflects that architecture and culture are knitted. For example, the best example for architecture reflects in best monument is Taj Mahal covers the culture of Islam.

VI. PREVIOUS STUDIES

This section talks about the earlier studies on the cultural impact on the architecture of rural housing and how cultural practices and behavior associated with it. Several previous studies focused on the effects of culture and architecture in different countries. To our knowledge, these studies are conducted in earlier days to explain the significance to the architecture of rural housing in India (Acharya, 1927; Mukerji, 1962; Singh, 1957; Sinha, 1969; Mukerji, 1976; Mitra, 1966) and outside India (Kniffen, 1936; Jordan, 1978; Robert, 1974; Winberry, 1977; Stone, 1965; Kniffen, 1965; Jordan, 1966). These studies have focused on how culture has influenced the built environment with specific to size, shape and detailing including climate sensitivity. Some latest studies also focused on cultural effects are discussed here. For instance, the study of Delpazir et al. (2011) made a survey in analyzing the cultural impact of architecture and landscape design patterns in India and Iran. Their study observed that the principal duty of culture in each and every society is representing different thoughts and also provide an imaginal idea of architecture. From this, it is clearly evident that architecture has a fundamental role. Each and every building acts as a piece of culture that makes visible of imaginal thoughts of society.

VII. CULTURAL PRACTICES AND ARCHITECTURE IN BOTH DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

This section specifically focuses on the cultural practices that impact architecture in developed countries. For instance, study of Ozdemir and Gencosmanoglu (2007) portrayed that social, and mental segments in traditional Turkish houses are held under the heading of the advancement of typical Turkish house. Likewise, study of Dincyurek and Turker (2007) explored the traditional built environment in Cyprus. Researchers have focused on the modern way of living; however, the traditional environment is counted as the base for the common architectural heritage of the Island. In addition, the study emphasized in developing innovative architectural solutions from the perspective of culture and natural elements attached in this regard. As far as the housing tradition of the island is concerned, the need is learning from tried and evolved architectural solutions. Therefore, the need is to assess these values so as to attain sustainable identity in the locality. Thus, it reflects about understanding the design principles of the contemporary housing developments accurately and the means for sustaining unique traditional pattern.

Karandikar (2010) conducted a study to analyze the construction of chawl in Mumbai. Moreover, the purpose of the study was to assess how the chawls are the social support of occupants. Research routines incorporate a writing audit of books, diaries, daily paper articles and pictographic record and meetings with residents living in the two contextual investigation chawls. The study demonstrates that a thick informal community among the residents is one of the principle purposes behind them to live in the chawls. In a dense city like Mumbai, with an absence of cheap housing, chawls give a viable model to working class housing that ought to be kept up and can serve as a model for future housing projects.

Nguyen (2013) conducted the study on social behavior and nature of conventional housing in Vietnam Northern marsh region. The study discusses about the accompanying issues: (a) Characteristic of atmosphere in Vietnam Northern swamp zone, (b) Approaches to ecological supportability and atmosphere adjustment through the investigation of customary housing in Vietnam Northern marsh zone and (c) Status and architecture patterns of provincial housing advancement in Northern marsh territory today

The study by Rajović and Bulatović (2013) analyzed the fundamental attributes of housing in rural zones of northeastern Montenegro, taking into account illustrations from Berane, Andrejevica, and Play. Individuals in provincial ranges northeastern of

Montenegro are as per their humble way of life, constructed with the straightforward however utilitarian living quarters. The order of the kind of housing offices is separated into morphological sorts of changeless living arrangement: primitive types of human natural surroundings (holes - hollow abodes, semi-burrows); a more immaculate types of living spaces (cabin) and contemporary private offices

Mihaila (2014) conducted a study to present architectural planning as social fixing and to examine the present status of the consecrated or of the as of late settled legacy (patrimony) and additionally to make inquiries about the commitment that the examinations of professionals may have in the space of the city. On the off chance that the structural engineering instructs, advances, dispatches inquiries and debates, it persistently supplements the in-situ picture of the spot, city, or, at the global level, of the calculated, mechanical and inventive improvements. Whether it addresses the town-occupant, the client, the vacationer or the inquisitive, architectural planning persistently composes new expressions in city space, arranging with custom, contending and recreating sections of urban life. What amount is it acknowledged, wonderful/cherished or tested - or the amount it satisfies the starting or subsequent requests, are touchy exchanges in the committed space.

VIII. SET OF TANGIBLE AND CONCRETE ARCHITECTURAL ATTRIBUTES BASED ON THE CULTURAL PERCEPTIONS THAT SATISFY MOTIVATIONAL NEEDS

This section focuses on cultural perceptions which satisfy the motivations of customers. For instance, study of Kniffen (1965) on rural settlements to identify that how folk houses are an integral part of the cultural landscape of a region, where this material trait is an essential attribute to distinguish one culture region from another. Later the recent studies revealed the same as study of Mosha (2011) conducted a study on implementing the concepts of architecture and planning in the culture of local dwelling units. The study was carried out in rural villages of Missungwi District in Tanzania. Research methodologies applied in this study were both qualitative and quantitative. As per the study, the imposition of human settlement policies and designs from outside the country are not preferred for its application in the local dwelling culture, knowledge and skills in specific to a society. The study findings reveal that the local people have adequate knowledge and skills for attaining coherent spatial planning and design of a domestic dwelling.

Embaby (2014) proposed an instructive strategy for managing legacy protection ventures: "versatile reuse of notable structures" in outline studios of construction modeling and inside configuration programs, by advancing an outline logic which underpins the coordinated methodologies of reviving legacy estimations of the customary groups and makes new exercises appropriated with: preservation standards, feeling of noteworthy structures and its social setting, and nonstop with need of neighborhood group. The principle issue of the paper is to detail configuration forms that can help and add to understudies' capacities to remake and speak to the legacy architecture's inside of the unusual setting of delicate conditions to its structurally and actually massive components embraced with the new exercises. The paper presents two illustrations of understudy's senior venture titled with "versatile reuse of Jeddah historic houses as an apparatus for adding to the social tourism" (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia).

IX. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The Paper elaborately discusses on culture as one of the important phenomena in the field of architecture. A review of previous research studies and journals on the importance and relation between architecture and culture which will help in providing a theory on the design. This paper also can become an indicator towards enhancing the sustainability of the living environment. On assessing the outline procedures, ideas, and results, the paper presumed that the design instruction programs that concentrated on renewal and preservation of groups' legacy values – all through architecture up understudy's inventive and investigative aptitudes – can be considered as a viable methodology in social legacy protection ventures. The review will help, the considerations to be taken care in designing futuristic sustainable spaces, in coordination with various cultural factors to be part and parcel of futuristic spaces. Architectural design can be a picturesque background either for the entire city or a piece in the set or a particular point on a course - a milestone of familiar ways, or just an unraveled surface that obliges exercises. From level of the region of exchange, architectural planning is additionally another space, the one of verbal confrontations - from the standards by the issues of the world for which it endeavors to discover a response to the philosophical, the nearby and the ones identified with the assembled application. Cultural studies have wider scope in research by attempting studies at macro level settlement level to micro level or unit level house. The results would always help the humans in creating suitable, rationale, comfortable and sustainable spaces, which are lacking in the modern way of living and designing spaces.

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