The Continuous Process and Purposes of the Transformation of Rural Settlements in Bangladesh

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Abstract: Transformation is a continuous process for any settlement. The rural housing in Bangladesh is traditionally affected by many natural and socio-economic controllers. They act as background forces for a settlement and also contribute to the transformation of the settlement over time. As time goes on, its permanence increases and continuous changes occur. To investigate the process and background of the transformation of settlements, twelve selected homesteads have been taken for the study. Selected homesteads have been reviewed based on their type and extent of transformation and reasons behind the changes. Due to rapid changes in the social and economic situation, rural settlements are heading towards this transformation. Economic growth, technological advancement and impact of urbanization have directly impacted the structure of rural housing. Through the transformation of the homesteads, the transformation of a whole settlement takes place. The transformation of homesteads along with the changes in all the natural and socio-economic aspects work behind the establishment of settlements. This article discusses a series of changes in the rural settlements of Bangladesh which can help to understand the purposes and background of this continuous transformation process.

Keywords: Rural settlement, rural homestead, housing transformation, urbanization, rural housing

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1 INTRODUCTION

Various natural, socio-economic and cultural regulators work to develop any settlement. When these regulators/controllers do not come with each other, the settlement could not be established at that time, rather settled in the favorable interaction of different controllers in the changed circumstances (Baqee 2011). These controllers of settlements are generated from two types of backgrounds. Some of them are generated from Natural background such as, location of the water, location of cultivable land, location of dry land, characteristics of the topography, angle of sunlight, climate and availability of construction materials. Others are generated from Socio-economic background such as safe and secure location, technology, religious and common beliefs, personal choice and financial solvency.

These controllers, act as background forces for a settlement and also contribute to the transformation of the settlement over time. This transformation of settlement starts from homestead level (Baqee 2011). A homestead is a socio-regional expression of people living in rural settlements (Hasan 1985).

From the theoretical review of the rural settlement, it is found that there are some conceptions related to the spatial organization of rural settlement of Bangladesh (Figure 1). Traditional rural homesteads in the rural areas of Bangladesh consist of functionally separated huts clustered around a central courtyard “uthan” (Rashid 2016; Haq 1992; Hasan 1985). The basic layout of a traditional Bengali house has basically two zones without considering the changes of locations, materials, climates etc. and their impact on the house forms. All the activities of a house are arranged by following these zones (Hasan 1985). The zones are specified as, formal zone (male, outer part of the house) and family zone (female, inner part of the house). These zones have been organized on the basis of social, cultural, religious and climatic considerations, which are representing the “Bengali” society. It is found in the history that this use of the “uthan” is derived from the process of cultivating rice in the region and preparing food from rice. This “uthan” has got certain characteristics (Sultana 1993).

The traditional house in its basic form is a cluster of small “shelters” or “huts” around a central court-yard called the “Uthan”. Different huts are constructed for different functions, such as, the outer house (Baithak Ghar), the inner house (Dwelling unit or Ghar), the kitchen and the cattle-shed. For larger houses there appear two more huts- the store house (fuel storage, granary etc.) and the rice husking shed or the “Dheki Ghar” (Ahmed and Iftekhar 1999). In the exterior of the outer courtyard, toilets are usually set up for the living room and the non-relative guests. The houses are usually Ekchala, Dochala or Chauchala.

Another important element is the location of the pond. Because of the need to raise the house to stay free of flood, the soil is collected from the pond. This pond is considered as the
source of water for household chores such as, duck keeping, fisheries, bathing and even water for drinking etc. More than one ponds are also noticed in many homesteads. Along with various uses of the ponds in the Muslim families, gender division is also observed. Separate ponds are arranged for men and women by many well-to-do families (Baqee 2011).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Objectives of the Study

This study reports the post-graduate research of twelve students of Architecture Department of Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology of Dhaka, Bangladesh took place in the year 2017. The research has got following objectives:

1. To find the trend of transformations in rural settlements and homesteads of Bangladesh;
2. To find the role of various controllers in the continuous spatial changes of homesteads;
3. To find out the relation of the overall transformation of settlement with the spatial and environmental changes.

2.2 Organization of the Study

The study is organized in the following steps:

1. The students initially reviewed the literature about the rural settlements of Bangladesh. Relevant class-lectures, various research articles and books were used in this regards;
2. Each student selected a homestead for her/his study usually his/her ancestral home or a settlement where he/she has easy access to information. As a result, twelve rural settlements of ten districts of Bangladesh are selected;
3. Students observed their selected homesteads, took photographs, drew sketches of the spatial layout and conducted interviews of the residents;
4. The idea of living at least twenty years in the residence was ensured. For this, the students interviewed the senior residents of the homesteads and in many cases their memory is also to be laid;
5. Determining the process of transformation of homestead from the information gathered and the parameters that work behind such transformations.

2.3 Selected Homesteads

Total twelve homesteads are selected from ten administrative districts of Bangladesh (Figure 2). Table 1 explains the geographical and administrative locations of the selected homesteads.

Figure 2. Location of selected homesteads shown in map

The images used in this article have been submitted by twelve students of Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology, Dhaka, Bangladesh at the post-graduate level as a part of their academic activities.

3 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

It is seen from the information obtained by the field survey that transformation of homestead is organized in different ways. In most settlements, new houses have been established in 20-25 years. Open space has decreased and radical changes have come to the use of construction materials. In some cases, it is even found the re-distribution of overall homestead. This section describes such findings of the field survey.
Table 1. Location of the selected homesteads for study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and location of the village</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong> Khan – Para, an area of Baigacha village under Shugdanga union under Bagmara upazila of Rajshahi district, located 24.59 degrees North, 88.80 degrees East of the northern part of Bangladesh.</td>
<td>Rajshahi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2</strong> VillageTaltala, Dayarampur union, Bagatipara upazila, Natore It is located 24.17 degree North, 89.0 degrees East of Bangladesh.</td>
<td>Natore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3</strong> VillageTilahari, Keshoraha municipality, Mohanpur upazila, Rajshahi district. It is located at,degrees 24.35 North, 88.38 degrees East of the northern part of Bangladesh.</td>
<td>Rajshahi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4</strong> Hatikumru, Ullapara upazila, Sirajganj district. It is located 24.12 degrees North, 89.24 degrees East of the northern part of Bangladesh.</td>
<td>Sirajganj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5</strong> Shaktolavillage, Debidwar upazila, Comilla district. It is located 23.60 degree North, 90.99 degrees East of the northern part of Bangladesh.</td>
<td>Comilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6</strong> Naltavillage, Kaliganj upazila, Satkhira district. It is located 22.27 degrees North, 89.02 degrees East part of Bangladesh..</td>
<td>Satkhira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7</strong> Boistompara, Distric. It is located 24.91 degree North, 89.95 degrees east of the northern part of Bangladesh.</td>
<td>Jamalpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8</strong> Gobindapur, village, Chandina upazila, Comilla district. It is situated at 23.48 degree North, 91.00 degrees East of the northern part of Bangladesh.</td>
<td>Comilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9</strong> Vojmoholvillage, Bakerganj upazila, Barisal district It is located 22.29 degrees north,90.12 degrees east of the northern part of Bangladesh.</td>
<td>Barisal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10</strong> VillageNikaril, Bhuapur Upazila, Tangail District.It is situated at 24.45 degrees North, 89.86 degrees East in the northern part of Bangladesh.</td>
<td>Tangail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11</strong> DCRoad, Pabna Sadar Upazila, Pabna. It is located at 23.48 degrees North, 89.02 East in the northern part of Bangladesh.</td>
<td>Pabna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12</strong> Shaheberhowla, Barguna. It is located 22.15 degrees north, 90.12 degrees east of the northern part of Bangladesh.</td>
<td>Barguna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1 Construction of New House Forms

The example of the Khan-Para of Rajshahi district shows that this settlement took place around a pond. The amount of open space and courtyard (uthan) that existed in this settlement 50 years ago has been reduced greatly in the course. Because of the expansion of the family, new houses have been established around the pond. As a result, the density of settlements has increased greatly (Figure 3).

This matter becomes more clear when a specific homestead is observed (Figure 4).

Figure 3. Layout of the settlement of Khan-para in the year 1965 and 2017

Not only the increasing number of families is responsible for establishment of new houses, there are other important reasons behind it. For example, animal husbandry has earned popularity for sale during the Eid-ul-Azha and that is why new cattle sheds were built.

Both the establishment of the new house and relocation of old houses are found in the earlier and present spatial organization of the selected homestead of the Taltola village in Natore district (Figure 5).
The earlier and present spatial arrangement of the village of Taltala was developed with a number of houses surrounded by a courtyard (uthan). In the twenty-fifth year, according to the information received, a new house and a new toilet were built around the yard (Figure 6).

The selected homestead of the village of Nikaril in Tangail district was developed with a number of houses surrounded by a courtyard (uthan). In the twenty-fifth year, according to the information received, a new house and a new toilet were built around the yard (Figure 6).

Multiple houses surrounded by a courtyard in the homestead of the village Nikaril

The continuous evolution of nearly forty years of the selected homestead of Govindapur village in Comilla district has been analyzed. It is found that some new houses have been established later while the homestead was established with only one house, kitchen, toilet and courtyard earlier (Figure 7).

Continuous changes of the selected homestead of the Gobindapur village

The selected homestead of the village of Vojmohol in Barisal district has been surveyed and it is known that it has been almost the same for the last 40 years. The style of settlement of coastal region of the greater Barisal region is also observed in this settlement. These homesteads are usually a single house. This large square house built on a high plinth is divided into several parts internally. The verandah, sitting room, multiple bedrooms, storeroom and kitchen etc. are integrated into a large house. Many times this house is two-storied. However, the kitchen and the toilet are set separately (Figure 8).

General picture of the residence of Barisal region (Plan and Photograph)

The same type of trend is observed in the selected homestead of Saheber Howla village in Barguna district. In both residences, the original changes took place in construction materials and building of new houses. Such a house is usually set for a single family use. Over time family grew and new houses were built for each new family. This new house was built around the courtyard (Figure 9). Generally, an extension is attached to a new house, which is used as a kitchen and a storehouse.

Houses of multiple family surrounded by a courtyard

3.2 Re-distribution of Land

It is found from the study that, during the transformation process of last few decades not only new house forms were introduced but also the overall land use has been changed along with the re-distribution of homestead premise in some cases. The specific homestead of Tilahari, another village in Rajshahi, the researchers found, the distribution of the total land and the new construction of homestead accordingly (not only the new house) (Figure 10). Conversion of the family into single structure from joint structure is responsible for such transformation.

In Boistompara village of Jamalpur district, some parts of the pond are filled to make more sizeable land for the transformation of the old house. A new pond was excavated behind the house to meet the requirement of soil. The evolution of time creates new needs and accordingly, transformation becomes visible in the housing structure. In this homestead, a new house is built as a mosque in the exterior of the homestead (Figure 11).

Along with the re-distribution of land use, some features of housing activities also get involved in the transformation process. The following table shows some comparative features of the selected homestead of Boistompara in two different eras.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 1975</th>
<th>Year 1985</th>
<th>Year 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Plan" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Plan" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Plan" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Comparative features of the selected homestead of Boistompara in two different eras

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation at 2017</th>
<th>Situation at 1980</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The room for living has been divided internally. The main reason of increasing the number of family members.</td>
<td>multi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The mosque is the new construction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both ponds are now used for fishing, washing, and bathing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now there is two tube well one is for internal use and other is for external use.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The store is also a new construction. At present it is used as paddy store. Kachari ghor is now used as dinning and boithok khana.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3 Changes in Materials

There have been significant changes in the construction materials of rural settlements. In the recent decades, bamboo fencing or wall of CI sheet has gradually been replaced by a permanent material, such as, cemented brick wall. Changes in construction materials is found in every case of this study. In the case of Khan-Para of Rajshahi district, changes in the use of construction materials as well as setting up new rooms is also notable. Bricks are now being used instead of earth/mud. In other words, brick is considered as the main construction material for any kind of settlement.

Beside establishment of new house and relocation of old houses, changes in construction equipment are seen in the selected homestead of the village of Taltola in Natore district. Instead of using the earlier materials, such as bamboo, fence and CI sheet, brick is now being used as the main construction material for building new houses. However, CI sheet is still being used for roof. Figure 12 shows the present situation of material used in the homestead.

Figure 10. Spatial settings of the settlement of Tilahari village in the year 1997 and 2017

Figure 11. Spatial settings of the selected homestead of Boistompara village at past and at present

Figure 12. The brick and cement wall is being used as the construction material for wall

A comparative list of used construction materials in the specific homestead of Tilahari, of Rajshahi district shows that Mud as a wall material has been replaced by bricks and mud made tiles has been replaced by CI sheet as roofing materials. Due to the demand for brick as a construction material, two brick kilns have already been set up near this village. Again, due to availability, the demand for bricks has increased greatly. A comparative analysis has been shown in Table 3.

In the selected case of Boistompara village of Jamalpur district, changes in the use of construction materials are noteworthy. Instead of bamboo fencing, plastered brick walls have been used. The earth floor has been shifted to a cement-plastered floor. However, the construction of the roof is being done with CI sheet.

It is found from the investigation of the selected homestead of Govindapur village in Comilla district that, in 1985, durable house was built with cemented brick and CI sheet roof. And no new house was established after that. However, the previous house has been expanded and restored to the newly replaced material at the same place. In order to build walls of other rooms without the main house, CI sheet and bamboo jalee have been used as surface material and CI sheet and terracotta tiles have been used to build roof.

Like other homesteads, in the selected homestead of the village of Nilaril in Tangail in the last 25 years, there has been a transformation in construction materials. Earth made plinth has been transformed into cemented (Pucca) plinth. CI sheet made house has been transformed into a house of cemented brick.
Table 3. Comparative use of construction materials at specific homestead of Tilahari village

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Wall materials</th>
<th>Roofing materials</th>
<th>False ceiling</th>
<th>Floor materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baithak Ghor</td>
<td>Mud</td>
<td>Mud made tiles</td>
<td>Wood/Bamboo</td>
<td>Mud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Living</td>
<td>Mud</td>
<td>CI sheet and mud made tiles</td>
<td>Bamboo</td>
<td>Mud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dining Space</td>
<td>Mud</td>
<td>CI sheet</td>
<td>Bamboo</td>
<td>Mud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen</td>
<td>Mud</td>
<td>Mud made tiles</td>
<td>Bamboo</td>
<td>Mud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gola Ghor</td>
<td>Mud</td>
<td>Mud made tiles</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Mud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varendra</td>
<td>Mud</td>
<td>Mud made tiles</td>
<td>Bamboo</td>
<td>Mud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet</td>
<td>Bamboo</td>
<td>CI sheet</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Net cement finish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhaki Ghor</td>
<td>Mud</td>
<td>Mud made tiles</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Mud</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Homestead Year: 1997

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Wall materials</th>
<th>Roofing materials</th>
<th>False ceiling</th>
<th>Floor materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baithak Ghor</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>CI sheet</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Net cement finish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Living</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>CI sheet</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Net cement finish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dining Space</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>CI sheet</td>
<td>Bamboo</td>
<td>Mud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Mud made tiles</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Mud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gola Ghor</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varendra</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>CI sheet</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Net cement finish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet</td>
<td>Brick&amp;Tiles</td>
<td>CI sheet</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Floor tiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhaki Ghor</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>CI sheet</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Mud</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Homestead Year: 2017

3.4 Transformation in Courtyard

As courtyard or “uthan” is a significant feature of the Bengali rural housing, it receives wide range of transformation. Observations in the specific homestead of Tilahari, of Rajshahi district shows the split of interior courtyard. Changes in the family structure resulted in the creation of new families and the need to divide the former homestead as well. As a result, internal courtyard may also be divided (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Spatial settings of the homestead of Tilahari village in the year 1997 and 2017

Changes in use is also found in the internal structures and layout of homestead (Figure 14). Changes in the importance of use over time is the reason behind such transformation of functional spaces (Figure 15). That means, efforts to keep the basic form of housing may be present in rural areas.

Figure 14. Sections of the past and present homestead

Beside changing the shape and size of courtyard, it is found that they also get some influences of changes of materials. In some cases, the courtyard is also covered by cement-plaster to make it clay free during rain and make the maintenance easy (Figure 16).

Figure 16. The inner courtyard is covered by cement-plaster to make it clay free during rain

The main transformation of the homestead of the Hatikumrul village of Sirajganj district can be seen in the courtyard. With the establishment of a new house in the outer premises of the residence, the existence of the courtyard (uthan) has almost been extinct (Figure 17).

Figure 15. Existing and present basic layouts of selected homestead in Tilahari village
Due to increase in land prices and decrease of the direct involvement with agriculture, the requirements of the courtyard (uthan) were reduced. Another type of transformation in the courtyard was observed in the selected homestead of Shaktola village of Comilla district. Because of the need to build new houses, the internal courtyard has been constrained. So, many dwellers collectively decide to keep an outer courtyard. They also removed some small houses to increase the size of the outer courtyard (Figure 18 and 19).

3.5 Reflection of Urban Influence

Due to the continuous urbanization and economic prosperity of rural residents, the whole settlement of the Hatikumrul village of Sirajganj district almost has been transformed into a town. The standard of living has been changed due to the availability of urban like facilities in the village. All these facilities have a direct impact on the homestead (Figure 20).

The direct impact of urbanization is seen in the selected homestead of DC Road in Pabna district. In the last thirty years, this settlement has been transformed into a house usually found in a town. The transformation also happened in terms of the construction materials. Not only that, changes in the lifestyle and its impact is seen on the homesteads too.

In the case of the homestead of the village of Nalta in Satkhira district, the impact of urbanization is apparent. In the last 20 years, this homestead has not changed much in the domestic form, but many of the construction materials and structural changes took place. The former one storey house has been changed into a multi-storey building. However, the tendency to use locally available materials (such as Golpata and Sundari trees) has been noticed as well.

In the selected homestead of Shaktola village of Comilla district it is found that, rather than making different houses for different purposes, single house has been expanded to accommodate all of the members. Multiple uses have been arranged under one roof (Figure 21). This type of organization is found in urban housing settings.

In the selected homestead of Govindapur village in Comilla district, bedroom, living room, dining room, kitchen and toilets have been incorporated inside the main house (Figure 22). Influence of urban life style is found easily by the interior decoration.
4 PURPOSES OF THE TRANSFORMATION

The researchers found some interesting purposes through the investigation behind the transformation of settlement of the selected cases. They are listed as follows:

1. Land distribution among relatives is one of the reasons behind transformation of homestead pattern;
2. Status and financial development is helping to improvise plinth structure of a house even with private sanitation system;
3. Nowadays, people require all facilities of a homestead in a single zone. As a result, separate house concepts are losing its form and turning it into a wider house than previous one with all the facilities under a single shade;
4. Growing brick field close to village helps to improve structural development from earth (Cucha) house to brick concrete (Pucca) house;
5. Availability of electricity helps to run these equipment which are responsible for mobilizing construction in a village;
6. Roads and transportation development is a major issue that helps to transform the total scenario the structural development of a village.

Not only on the homestead, transformations are observed all over the settlement and this occurs due to some influences. Every settlement receives some certain influences. For example, the following influences are observed in the transformation of Khan-para of Rajshahi district:

1. Expansion of families from generation to generation;
2. Extension of education and consequently improvement of economic conditions, migration of urban areas, changes in human interest and attitude etc;
3. Changes in the agriculture system, such as the dependency on machine and the process of rice processing;
4. Death of river, improvement of road system and introduction of motorized vehicles;
5. Dependence on electricity and telecommunication system and for the same reason the promotion of entertainment and other facilities;
6. Production and marketing of commercial mangoes and betel leaves, through easy highway connectivity with capital city through Jamuna bridge and for the same reason, keeping the fish, chicken and livestock;
7. Improvement of economic conditions.

Development of economic condition is the main reason for the huge transformation of this area. The reasons behind the overall economic condition are discussed above. Due to this improvements, new buildings are now being constructed with durable materials like bricks. Having a brick house has now become a symbol of prestige in the society. It is considered by the local people that only the poor live in mud houses. This is one of the major reasons behind the reduction of construction of mud houses.

5 CONCLUSION

The transformation of selected homestead is reviewed and it is found that, the changes in the controllers that work behind establishing a settlement also work behind the continuous transformation of the homesteads. Various natural features, such as, the properties of the landscape, the condition of the climate, the availability of cultivable land, or the easy availability of the construction materials affect the nature of transformation of rural settlement.

In the above review, it is proved that, there has been significant changes in the construction materials of rural settlements in Bangladesh. In past years, bamboo fencing or wall of CI sheet has gradually been replaced by a permanent materials, such as, cemented brick wall. Due to the walls of cemented brick, use of color has also been introduced in the houses. Bricks have become available in many villages. In other words, demand of brick creates many entrepreneurs to produce bricks. However, most of the roofs are still made by CI sheet. With the change in the type of agriculture, the changes in the domestic activities have changed and the outer courtyard is shrunk to some extent and has been extinct somewhere.

However, the socio-economic factors of the society influence transformation of homesteads the most. With the general rules of housing, the stability of settlement increases with time and as the durability increases, its transformation also takes place simultaneously. Due to the increase in family members or the creation of a new families, the need to build new houses also arises in the homestead. The overall economic development of the country can also be perceived in the houses mentioned in this article. Increase of wealth, economic assurance and technical excellence encourages people to build sustainable and protected homes. Direct involvement with the city and city dependency are affecting the taste of the residents which often influence conventional beliefs, and all these work as influencers in the transformation of the homestead. Since a huge increase in the value of land is due to the influence of urbanization, many people consider that building is more profitable than the open courtyard. Village residents often follow the style of functional organization and construction of the city. Observations show that rural people are taking their stand towards urban development to improve their living standards and most of them are imitating the importance of regional circumstances. Their imitation is often not vernacular. Whereas our thousand years of rural settlement is vernacular and environment friendly. In urban imitation, we can think of how logical it is to turn away from the settlement of our own vernacular way.
6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT


REFERENCES


