

FAQ's

1. Explain the relation between human needs and architecture?

Architecture has a purpose and the purpose is to cater certain needs of human beings. Architecture primarily provides shelter for human being which is the basic functional need. Also it caters to some other needs like protection against nature etc. however it has to be understood that architecture is not a mere functional entity. It has more tasks to perform. It has to cater to more subtle needs of human beings, which can be categorized as:

- Functional needs
- Psychological needs
- Aesthetic needs

Without catering to the psychological needs architecture cannot perform to its fullest. And more importantly without the aesthetical performance architecture will be called a mere structure.

2. Explain the relation between functional need and architecture?

Architecture in its origin, in its rudimentary form was only to perform the basic act of sheltering human beings. Human also was in a need to be protected against rain, wind and protection against wild animals, insects and the threat from other human beings. So accordingly architecture was evolved to cater all these basic needs. To exemplify the above aspect we can refer to the form of tribal architecture which is primarily meant for these basic functions and eventually has a very simple form and detailing in correspondence with those needs.

Only when the complexity of the human needs grew the complexity of architecture grew along. The architecture of a developed civilized society had more functional needs other than those basic needs discussed earlier. Various typologies of buildings evolved like temples, palaces etc

3. Explain the relation between psychological needs and architecture?

Other than solving the functional needs architecture has to perform certain psychological tasks. For example in the design of a residence the person living inside has to feel psychologically comfortable, in spite of actual physical comfort. For example, a house in spite of being properly secured has to have a sense of security and safety. A large window opening to exterior space, in spite of its security provisions may not feel secure due to its size.

There are many psychological requirements based on the typologies of buildings. A hospital space design has to have a visually soothing effect. And club house design should have a energetic visual effect. Design of a library should have a tranquil contemplative effect. If architecture stops at providing just the spatial requirements in term of the area and facilities the users inside may not be able to perform the activities with the fullest comfort.

4. Explain the relation between aesthetic needs and architecture?

In spite of catering to the functional and the psychological needs of human beings, architecture has to go the next level of catering to the aesthetic need of humans or the artistic expressive needs.

Every human being has various levels of artistic or expressive needs based on the context of his life. Every art creations in history are seen as an expression of the life and beliefs of the humans. Similarly architecture is also an expression of life, activity, belief and culture of a person or the society he is living in.

Even the simple house of a tribal man or an example of vernacular architecture of a village will have artistic expressions in terms of surface treatments and detailing.

The Bunga houses in desert regions of India and also the Haveli of urban settlements, both has artistic expression of the aesthetic senses of the person living in it.

Aesthetics not only means beauty it also refers to the expression of meaning through architecture. Aesthetics plays a major role in typologies of building like temples, where the religious beliefs can be expressed through architecture, through it overall form, planning, color, material and details.