

**CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION AND HOUSE  
AN EXAMINATION OF CHANGING FORM OF HOUSE  
AND ITS LIVING ENVIRONMENT DUE TO IMPACT OF  
GLOBALIZATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SRI  
LANKA CULTURE**

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(Architecture)

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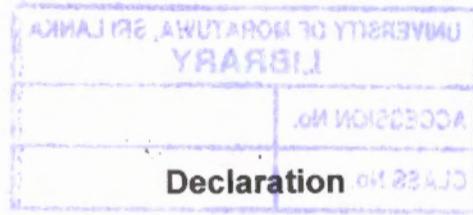
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## **ABSTRACT**

For the very fact that the home being the perfect expression of the self, home became the most profound initiation of human existence. Home is the perfect place where man's physical and psychic being is nurtured in its tangible formation. Being receptive to the social behavior man seeks a counter action for the communal domain. Hence unfolds a point of departure for the cultural meaning as a whole. Belonging to a particular culture demands different psychological aspirations. Architecture in this context has a bearing on the cultural meaning dictates a profound discipline to convey this meaning with the house itself, as house mirrors the self and subsequently man's psychic and physical needs are the consequences of the culture. Hence the contemporary performance of the cultural meaning provides a greater flexibility with the concept of globalization.

As Glenn Morcott delineates,

**"Culturally, the world is getting closer, and this may eventually determine what makes architectural change. But for now cultures are still quite different".**



I declare that this dissertation represents my own work, except where due acknowledgement made, and that it has not been previously included in a thesis, dissertation or report submitted to the University or any other institution for a degree, diploma or other qualification.

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<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	01
Observation	02
Identified courses	03
Remedies	03
Topic explanation	03
Need of the study	05
Aims and objectives	05
Scope and limitation	06
Methodology	06

## **CHAPTER ONE**

<b>1. Sri Lankan culture and house with living environment</b>	07
1.1. Introduction to Sri Lankan culture	07
1.1.1. Culture of a society	10
Indigenous culture	12
Popular culture	13
1.2. Sri Lankan socio-cultural system	14
1.2.1. Indigenous socio-cultural system	14
The social order	14
The family	14
Kingship and marriage	15
Cast system	16
Religion	17
1.2.2. Popular socio cultural system	17
1.3. Evolution of the Sri Lankan society.	18
1.4. Evolution of Sri Lankan House form	19
1.4.1. Form of the house	20
1.5. Concluding remarks	23

**CHAPTER TWO** 25

<b>2. Impact of globalization to Sri Lankan culture.</b>	25
2.1. Definition of globalization	25
2.2. Globalization and its characteristics.	26
2.3. Globalization and its effect on culture.	28
2.3.1. Attitudes values and beliefs in globalization	29
2.3.2. Post modern as a style of globalization	30
2.4. Sri Lankan culture and globalization	31
2.4.1. Changing phase of the Sri Lankan culture due to globalization	31
2.4.2. Identified changes with in the Sri Lankan culture	32
2.5. Impact of globalization to architecture	33
2.6. Concluding remarks	34

**CHAPTER THREE** 35

<b>3. Case Studies</b>	35
3.1. Introduction to case studies	35
3.2. Case study one	35
3.2.1. Background of the case study	35
3.2.2. Form of the house	36
3.2.3. Spatial arrangement	39
3.2.4. Living environment	42
3.2.5. Finding of the case study	43
3.3. Case study two	45
3.3.1. Background of the case study	45
3.3.2. Form of house	45
3.3.3. Spatial arrangement	46
3.3.4. Living environment	48
3.3.5. Finding of the case study	49
3.4. Case study three	51
3.4.1. Background of the house	51
3.4.2. Form of the house	52

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3.4.3. Spatial arrangement	53
3.4.4. Living environment and finding	55

<b>CONCLUSION</b>	<b>56</b>
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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**



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## LIST OF ILLUSTRATION

Plate 01- Out door interaction	07
Plate 02- Village square and activity	08
Plate 03- Bringing up kids	09
Plate 04- Sharing of spaces	10
Plate 05- House form and identity	10
Plate 06- Concept of Home	12
Plate 07- Identity	13
Plate 08- Sri Lankan traditional family	14
Plate 09- Mother and kids	15
Plate 10- Marriage	15
Plate 11- Internal Space of courtyard house	16
Plate 12- Religion	17
Plate 13- Walawwa	17
Plate 14- Sri Lankan indigenous culture	18
Plate 15- Elevation of traditional village house	20
Plate 16- Vernacular outdoor space	20
Plate 17- Arrangement of the house and village square	21
Plate 18- Village square	21
Plate 19- Traditional house plan	22
Plate 20 - "Pila"	22
Plate 21- Traditional living pattern	23
Plate 22- impact of globalization	25
Plate 23- Post modern Architecture	30
Plate 24- Post modern house	30
Plate 25- Post modern condition	31
Plate 26- Post modern culture	32
Plate 27- ground floor plan	36
Plate 28- Upper floor plan	36
Plate 29- Section A-A	37
Plate 30- Lake side view	37
Plate 31- Conceptual Sketch (Capturing view)	37
Plate 32- Reflection pool	38
Plate 33- Conceptual sketch (Section)	38

Plate 34- Rear view from the pool	38
Plate 35- Conceptual sketch (Pool and rear verandah)	39
Plate 36- Stair case leads to TV lounge	39
Plate 37-Conceptuel sketch (Circulation of the living room)	39
Plate 38- Section of main space (Double Height)	40
Plate 39- Rear verandah	40
Plate 40- Conceptual sketch (Visual interconnection)	40
Plate 41- Rear view	40
Plate 42- Library	41
Plate 43- Section of the pool area (Visual interconnection)	41
Plate 44- Mini bar	41
Plate 45- TV lounge	42
Plate 46- Access to master bedroom	42
Plate 47- Pool and rear verandah	43
Plate 48- Section of main staircase (Position of Buddha Statue)	43
Plate 49- Front view	45
Plate 50- Front view at the day and night	46
Plate 51- Dining area	46
Plate 52- Saloon	47
Plate 53- Saloon	47
Plate 54- Living area	48
Plate 55- Dining and pantry	48
Plate 56- Dining area through living	48
Plate 57- Front view	49
Plate 58- Staircase leads to second floor	49
Plate 59- Saloon	49
Plate 60- Walk way to the entrance	50
Plate 61- Front view from the garden	50
Plate 62- Entrance of the Millennium City	51
Plate 63- Housing scheme	51
Plate 64- Front view of the house	52
Plate 65- Ground floor and upper floor plan	52
Plate 66- View of front of balcony	53
Plate 67- Mini library	53
Plate 68- Ornaments of the living area	53



Plate 69- Living area

54

Plate 70- Staircase

54

Plate 71- Front door

54



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## INTRODUCTION

Smallest unit of the society is identified as family and hence this becomes the nest for that smallest unit. As because of it's smaller in scale as well as in function, caught is to the flows of economic social and other forces that clearly visible. One of the key things which represent in the house is its movements with in the time. Because of that the environment with in the house also changes and that caused to the behavior of family members and ultimately to the society also. Considering the changes of social environment it is more evident by studying the changing phase of the family. There are various forms to it as because of it changing family is the key to the society.

Man gets his early education and the inspiration of the depth and breadth of the main society by being with the family. The way to respond each and every matters occurs due to unavoidable circumstances as well as due to other behavioral patterns among the family members, will teach the man to understand the society and its constitutes by the way it makes him to get used to the survival in the life, so mans ultimate hide out or else the family now change due to various reason and because of this; he him self is in great danger and as well as is uneasiness. This uneasiness or the discomfort creates several problems that effect to the society as well as individual.

One of the severe discomfort faces in that by meaning the family not adequate living environment for him and it makes him feel more and more individual rather than being social which his inner psychology urges. Because of that the situations like anomie and loneliness the psychological traumas and phobias creates a mental depression to the individual. This ultimately leads to the dawn brake of the individual as well as the society. On the other hand this may creates the harmful acts like robberies, rapes and killing as because individual doesn't understand the value of a human life and the beauty it has the hazarded life and the panic status of his moods creates negative option to the creativity which man has, and by all means it create a society rejected life pattern which effect the down fall of the society.



Other main effect of the situation is that when approached more forwards the individualism the social communication affects severely. Attitudes values and believes which generated the social behavior which is hand down form generation to generation therefore effected and that coursed to down fall the present culture and tradition in the era. Therefore whole society its methodical function affected and this will reduce the productivity of the country.

Therefore one has to identify the main courses for which change the family environment. By early periods this has studied broadly but there is a new threat will affect mostly and have relationship of other courses also. One of the negative thing is that this is a situation get due to the social behavior and this cannot be stopped therefore this study is to identify the depth and breadth of the problem and its effect to the house.

### **Observation**

On the clear observation which leads to do the study is that the today man has become more individualize and structural. Because of that rather than being social mans moves in to more isolated environment. All the electronic and telecommunication advances in the world make him to be in that mood, as much as possible. The television, internet, computer and the mobile phone, are such examples where he clearly moves away from the social community.

Another significant feature which can be observed with in the society is that the culture we live on helps to develop a spatial environment and a building. As on examples is our traditional home it has "Pila" kind of a space and large verandahs. These are very useful to have people to gather and spend their evening. Because of this the informal communication and the sub-culture with in the individuals strengthen more and more. Another examples will be the social spaces with in the way side. The "Sanhida" or the way side shrine places help the individual to have mental satisfaction while be with in the society. These phenomena can be seen in other way also have the building creates a certain culture's culture with in the society. The special details and the ambience, return it generate with in the build environment create a certain behavior or moods with in the individuals and ultimately generating a sub-culture with in the society.

## Identified courses

There are several reasons can be identified as the courses for the observation. The degree and strength of the social environment and back ground of the individual will be some of them. But most significant course will be the effect of the globalization. According to writer David Harvey globalization will be the interconnection or the inter relationship of social activities with in the different countries and different social context this is a product of dual contra dictation of world market and the technology. According to "Nicholai Gogol" the people who live in our period are the prestigious of their own optimistic and individual souls and their expectations and beliefs don't go beyond the boundary of their house. Because of that questions mans presence in the society physically rather than present is image with in the society by the help of communication. Above two observations are generated due to the change of main behavior with in the society which is needed to be structured further.

## Remedies

Globalization happens in every where, as because it is developed controlled and carries out by the human behavior. Because of that there is no any force to change it to or control it. Hence better way to understand the tern is depth as well as breadth in order to survive life in this cultural syndrome. To study the globalization it is vital to understand the postmodern culture as because on the globalization. This comes in to control the human behavior as well as the relationship of man with the space.

## Topic explanation

According to Gillman (1898) explains "in home we are all born in homes we all die or hope to die. In homes we all live or want to live for homes we all labour is them or out of them. The home is the center and circumference the start and the finish of most human lives. Hence home or the house is the representing the dowelling of small unit in the society. The changes of this small unit which happens due to macro social issues therefore represent in this special entity. Civilization of man generate an evolution of the house forms early stone ages

which represent as cave to the present modern luxuries house. When analyzing this evolution one can identified due to several reasons this happens and because of these reasons there are several new spaces have included which in the house and it is modified with the function and the requirement. On the other hand it represent that it is more by a expand of the form of the house in some instances this happens horizontally and in some instances this happens in vertically. When each expands revealed with the house form it also defiantly change the special environment and rhythm of the house which is common form identifies as the living environment of the house.

Social advance from historic ages, industrialization, and colonization are some of the reasons which can be identified for change of the house in Sri Lankan context. But of these the most inordinate and strong force which help the house to change in the culture. Amos Rapport (1969) in house form and culture explained these phenomena "the house is an institution not just a structure created for a complex set of purposes. Because building a house in a cultural phenomenon its form and organization are greatly influence by the culture to which it belongs. It represent that the underline factor of each explains event will be the change of culture.



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In present condition the strong cultural influence will be identified as the globalization. This is the beginning of the advance of the science and technology as well as the rapid development of the telecommunication. Philosopher Hannah Arndt who is famous for explaining the globalization theories and explanations in her book "the farewell party" explaining that the globalization comes the wave of post modern culture"... due to this cultural wave its changes the human as well as his environment. Hence house which lives is also part of this environment. but when applying to a strong cultural background like in Sri Lanka which captures its identity due to being as an island create a different scenario rather than in other western countries, more or less the western societies with their power and technological advancement has the evolution to up to the post modern culture and also they know the scenario more details manner. But the Asian countries which are more concerned to eastern philosophical theories will accept as it is rather than a detailed study. Therefore the post modern culture penetrated within the Asian culture sometimes having its cultural roots as well as changing it.



This definitely affects the identity of the country as well as the function of its society become culture is a one cultural reason for its form and the environment. The change occurred due to this sometimes unbearable to the society through it physically makes convenient to the society as because breaks the traditional evolution trend.

### **Need of the study**

Study is more critically needed as because there is no any document evidence which represent the impact on globalization to the relationship of architecture, the human space relationship. on the other hand this will be a solid basement for the larger study of globalization and the post modern of its evolution with time . But some is present context with the introduction of open economy and the migration policies has emerge without any clear identification or reason ultimately move away from the evolution trend. In order to find out the reason for such scenarios study like this is needed. Sometimes the social isolation and individually which will be a clear significant feature within the globalization has the influence and guidance from the living environment which the individual lives. In order to find out the situation and how exactly cause and help to it this kind of study is needed.

In present context the society is seeing the traditional identity and image. Hence to support and educate them about the present scenario these kind of study with examples is needed.

### **Aims and objectives**

Main aim in the study is to understand the designers and especially architect students who are keener about the special entity and about the phenomena of globalization and it effect of the houses. This will provide an addition of support for the researchers who are studying about the globalization also.

Finding out the changes happen to the house is its form and living environment due to the globalization is another aim and this will create a positive influence to the individual to take the decision about the apace and its realism in present context. Ultimately generating a favorable out comes towards the Sri Lankan culture and its importance will be highlight through the study.

## Scope and limitation

Study is focus about the globalization which is a vast topic to discuss with in a small dissertation. Hence in here only consider the globalization and its scenario in order to explain what is it scope of the study in to find out its impact to the change the house form and the living environment.

In order to do the study in given time frame study is limit to only to the contemporary examples and there is no deep study about globalization and its social and environmental functional, philosophical impacts. On the other hand study needs to explain the Sri Lankan culture and houses and these were taken from the reasons and observation. In here also there want be any vast study about them. Case study explains will be done by architects and there will be historical evidences also. There will be contemporary examples and historical examples and on the other hand it is limited to changes happen of house form and living environment. Each subject direct focus in to social explanations and historical evolution doesn't consider. Study will exclude all other cultural treats in globalization and only include post modern cultural influences.



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## Methodology

Study is done with the available literature survey and observation justified by photographic surveys. Cultural representation of house and Sri Lankan culture will be discuss in the chapter one and in here sketches will explain how its arrange with in the house and how the culture represent will be present by the photos. Chapter two will be focused on to globalization situation and the post modern culture will be analyzed with examples. Impact of globalization to architecture will be discussed in this chapter also. Chapter three will be carefully selected contemporary examples taken from Sri Lanka. And this also will be an analytical chapter which explains about the visible changes happen due to globalization in house form and living environment of it meaning of this also will be studied here.

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1. Sri Lankan culture and house with living environment

According to *Rasking* (1974) says "man's home is the visible evidence of his lifestyle" that means his house express about his family relationships, his income level as aspiration as well as his feelings. Therefore perfect house should fit in to the particular person, personal desire as well as his social context.



Plate 01- Out door interaction  
Source- Sri Lanka a personal odyssey

According to *Hussan Fathey*

says that "when ever we build a human settlement whether a village of fifty families or a city of the million the inseparable and basic unit in the individual family dwelling"



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#### 1.1 Introduction to Sri Lankan culture

"A simple definition that can be given to the society is order. The essential factor of the society is the sense of organization, and order which is the natural outcome of a situation in which human beings live and work together. The society is formed by organizing as set of individuals and ordered by their culture."

(Barbu. 1971, p: 3, 16)

"Tradition is very essential for the preservation of stability and advancement of a nation, society or even family."

(Richard, J, M... 1976, p: 18)

Each and every society all around the world belong to a particular culture the stability of the society depends on these cultural values so any society is based on its own culture, because culture emerged with human civilization to survive from issues around man. Therefore, culture can be identified as the way of living.

Any society there should have some rules and regulations saying what to do and what not to do if they are to survive.



Plate 02- Village square and activity  
Source- Sri Lanka a personal odyssey

*Rappports says "...the reflection of social and spatial structure is meditated by norms, shared rules and expectations not only about what is to be done but even more frequently on what is not to be done.."*

*(Rappports, A.. 1977, p: 270)*

That is why some cultural values are not valid for another culture. In any case, to maintain the same pattern or way of living within the society, the culture is one of the dominating factors. Culture is very essential to reduce violence and make more.

After the Europeans arrival the western culture influenced the country and was a confliction and particular evolution, and got a new appearance especially in the coastal area. It also was another issue for the social evolution. Even though the British ruled the whole country, they were unable to make a drastic change in the Sri Lankan society, because the majority of local people were not exposed to the outer world or could not get used to the new technologies. They believed and followed the technology what they inherited from their culture.

The professor *Maliowski* has said, *"In Ceylon its culture further undergoes changes in response to the new environment and the deferent social and historical atmosphere. If the Englishman living in Ceylon does not represent genuine English culture"* *Martin Wikkramasinghe* this statement proves that foreigners had to adjust their life to some extent according to the Sri Lankan culture in those days.



After independence the country could face an independent island to the world as Sri Lanka not as a colony of the British. So the society also got exposed to the world because of lack of better communication that exposure was limited only to the Colombo.

Then the explosion of the social structure happened after the introduction of open economy to the country. That caused, industrial development through out the country changing economical pattern, and began to expose the whole community to the world trapping in the 'globalization' vision. Therefore



Plate 03- Bringing up kids  
Source- Sri Lanka a personal odyssey

many urban centers were emerged all around the country and people migrated from various rural areas to these centers finding new job opportunities fed up with their traditional occupations.

*"Due to our interaction with the Westerners, most of our ways of handling money, economic and industrial ways have changed along the last few hundred years. Even the rural societies, which were the ones that held back with out getting caught in this change, are now gradually getting caught to it too. This is causing a massive revolution, and our entire country and its environment are changing drastically today."*

(Wikramasinha M., 1975:43)

### 1.1.1. Culture of a society

The civilized man started to live within communities or in group of several families living together, with time; they inherited a living pattern which could be identical to them in their other societies. This unique living pattern was a result of the settlement of those people within a certain natural, Social and religious environment with the past experience and depending on their physical, emotional and intellectual levels.

*Martin Wikkrasinghe* describes this as a particular behavior pattern of a group of people. And he described its further giving as an example of Buddhist system psychology *"according to anthropologists, even breathing is a form of inherited behavior – hence, it is an inherited trail of culture but the*

*Buddhist monk who practice contemplation will have to acquire particular pattern of breathing according to the instruction laid down Buddhist system of psychology, and his breathing then becomes learn behavior or culture. The Buddhist system whether printed or oral, is the material which art as a stimulus to evoke that particular behavior pattern."*

*(Wikkrasinghe M.,:1952:p3)*

The behavioral pattern of small communities combined together makes a large community society or which may be a country. In this large society or country there are identifiable characters of their behavior pattern which is common to all



Plate 04- Sharing of spaces  
Source- Sri Lanka a personal odyssey

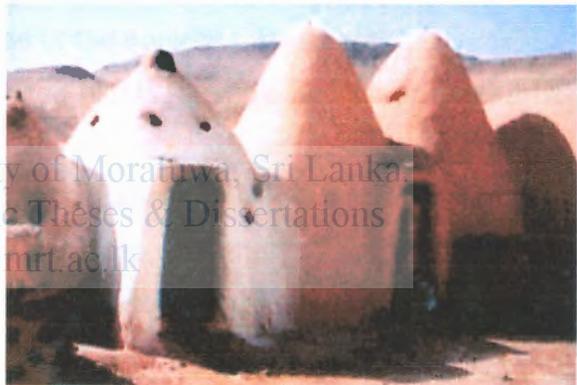


Plate 05- House form and identity  
Source- Iberian villages

communities. This identifiable life pattern or the behavior pattern it's called "culture" of that society or country. The behavior pattern of smaller community which varies a little from the larger society is called sub-culture. As an example different races of people living in small country inherited different cultures, while people of the same race living in different places in the country, inherited sub-culture it is harmonize to their living environment.

The obvious reason that cultures everywhere manifest customs of same kind is that all people are born with similar biological characteristics and in to different natural habitats. And the biology however, varies from place to place and from one group to another according to the components of the ecological system of the corresponding living environment. *Robert Taylor* has identified these eco-systems as,

- 1 culturally alien humans and their custom,
- 2 biological features of the bodies of the societies members,
- 3 domesticated and undomesticated plants, animals and other non human organisms,
- 4 artificial objects and other physical arrangements,
- 5 natural objects, topographical features, whether conditions and other inorganic element of the natural habitat and
- 6 people and custom of the society

(*Taylor*, 1980:p18)

The relationship between this ecological systems and the culture is an interdependent process which could change culture or limit it. A culture or society or a country can be change by changing its ecological systems. When ecological systems of a particular society is exposed to any alien society or gain any alien influence it can be change. Therefore culture may be change. A culture which oppose to any kind of a change is commonly known as an indigenous culture and it is the best identical character of particular society.

## Indigenous culture

The origin of a culture of a society extends up to the formation of that society, to where they began to live in communities. The behavior pattern of this society was originated as the component of the ecological system of their living environment, which could be identified as their culture. A culture which was free from any alien influence or exposure to any other culture is called indigenous culture. But as Martin Wikkramasinghe says,



Plate 06- Concept of Home  
Source- Primitive Home: 15

*"There is nothing completely in any culture".*



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(Wikkramasinghe, M 1952: p164),  
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A culture cannot be totally indigenous. As culture is a result of communally, one community cannot survive without help from other close communities, therefore they have to make relationship with each others for every ones benefits. When cultures are exposing to each other, it may be influenced and cultural elements of one community could be absorbed by the other.

*"Any alien trait can be absorbed and integrated by another culture if it is elastic enough to adjust new element to its basic pattern"*

(Wikkramasinghe.M 1952: p161)

This is barrow and shared elements from other cultures have to be shaped to fit into the existing culture this process would take a passage of long period of time, and while in this process the element which could not be absorbed in to the particular culture were reject and the reset which sustain can be considered still as indigenous to its society



## Popular culture

People like new thing new ideas to make their living pattern more comfortable. When these taken as a community or a country, the mentioned character is a sign of development of particular nation. Because of this nature when their culture opens up to other culture they deliberately barrow habits and element from other cultures, to make their life comfortable but it takes a long period of time, those barrowed elements and ideas to fit into or adopt into the indigenous culture. Within this period of time the borrowed habits and the cultural elements creates a revolution as a "fashion" of the period or the latest style or the "popular style" of the period. When this fashion

or popular style comes in the form of language, music, dress designs, architecture, and other alien habits. It mixes together and forms a new culture which could be easily affected to any sensitive people as latest or popular culture.



Plate 07- Identity  
Source- Shallow and deep: 51

When culture of community is more widely open to other cultures, the rate of borrowing cultural elements or fashions increases. But unlike indigenous cultural elements, these fashions do change and therefore the rate of changing speed also increases.

*"Changes in fashion occur more frequently than changes in behavior; cultural ideas, because they last long, are more resistant to change, and consequently tend to constrain both behavior and decor"*

(Rybynski, 1988:P218)

Because of the popular fashion changes in a very short period of time the absorbed part into the indigenous culture is very less and most of the borrowed elements will be left as new elements comes.

## 1.2. Sri Lankan socio-cultural system

### Indigenous socio-cultural system

Ancient Sri Lankan society was based on the concept of the community living. This community oriented life pattern and its and collective value and attitude were directly manifested in their dwellings. The house design of the ancient settlement, therefore have been more related to the inhabitant's collective living pattern, which was a characteristic of it is prevailing socio-cultural system. Among the various kinds of socio-cultural factors that governed this ancient house design , the social order , the family unit kingship, marriage system , cast system and their religion can be consider an highly influence factors.

### The social order

The ancient Sri Lankan village had a feudal society with identical difference in the statues of the people. The highest in the social order was the king. The hierarchy of the social order was governed the factors such as rank of employment , income levels , property ownership, etc. in this hierarchy next to the king were ministers on the other elites and followed by the villages such as famous, labors, etc. respectively. The high ranking families lived comfortably with several domestic servant to attempt to their needs, while the others had to do every thing by them self to earn their livelihood. The number of servant employed in the house hold dependent entirely on the wealth of the family, and which was a symbol of expressing their social statues.

### The family

The family of the common man or the villager was the smallest unit of their society which consists of man, wife and their children. They had to live in an isolated house surrounded by thickly vegetated Rajadani.



Plate 08- Sri Lankan traditional family

"A Sinhalese village is not a village in the sense of a crowded assemblage of house. Such villages ..., each house, big or small, stands in its own ground, thickly grown an assortment of trees and plants"

(Daey, 1921:P15)

In this family the husband was the highest in the hierarchy. The main internal division of the house was based on the sex the males duty was to supply daily needs and look after the family welfare while the female did the house hold works such as cooing , looking after their children and other utilities. At the same time they helped in harvesting and "Hena" cultivation too.



Plate 09- Mother and kids  
Source- Sri Lanka a personal odyssey

### Kingship and marriage

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When their children yang and got married a new house was build, generally in the mass village.

"Generally, marriage was *patria local*. Beside some vague allusions we find no examples of *materilocal marriages*" (modern Sinhalese Binna Baheema)

(Hettiarachchi, 1988:70)

The marriage was permissible only within the same caste group as the profession of the father and the property were given to his son this patriarchal or indogaman marriage helped to achieve unity and harmony while the



Plate 10- Marriage

alienation of the property was prevented. The daughter's share would be given as the dowry when she got married.

## Cast system

The cast system played a significant role in the socio-cultural formation in Sri Lanka. The origin of the cast system was in India, but developed its own characteristic to a lesser extent and with less effect on the minds of the local people. Most cast had a particular service or occupation although there was not religious sanction from



Plate 11- Internal Space of courtyard house  
Source- Architecture of an Island

Buddhism for the caste system. According to the *Dave John*, four great casts existed within the Sinhalese society viz. 'Ekshastria Wansa' or royal caste, 'Brachmina' Wansa' or caste of Brahman 'Wiessia Wansa' composed of three subdivisions, merchants, cultivators, and 'Kshoodra Wansa' sub divided in to sixty low castes.

The two lower castes were completely out of the regal and 'Brahminical' ones. The main purpose of the two lower castes was providing service to the honorable caste groups and to the country.

## Religion

The universal state religion of the majority Sri Lankan even under most of the Tamil kings was Buddhism as many other cultural elements Buddhism was also introduced to Sri Lanka by Indian influence. Because of the introduction of Buddhism in the third century B.C. the existing social system with *Prakirts*, developed into a more civilized nation according to the discipline and education of Buddhism. There were a lot of technologies specially the construction of secular buildings, behavioral patterns adopted by Sri Lankans due to Buddhism.

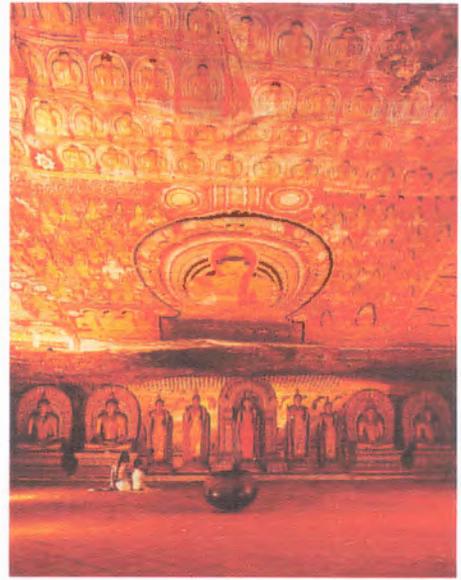


Plate 12- Religion  
Source- Dambulla Cave temple



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The village becomes more disciplined with temples and tanks and all these habits were bounded by myths and beliefs of Buddhist religion and behavior socio cultural pattern.

### 1.2.2. Popular socio cultural system

The colonial influence on Sri Lankan indigenous culture began with the invention of Portuguese in 1505. Nearly 1000 years of Sri Lankan indigenous culture heavily affected by this colonial influence during the whole period of nearly 450 years. Ruled Sri Lanka by respectively Portuguese were concerned more about trade than



Plate 13- Walawwa



in administration, during their term the Sinhalese culture was not considerably affected. The Dutch replaced the Portuguese and established their power in 1602, from then up to the end of the British era Sinhalese socio-cultural system was influenced by the cultural habits and elements of these two nations. In 1948, Sri Lanka becomes an independent nation. Up to the contemporary society, various influences happened to change the Sri Lankan socio-cultural system further more, as a result of economical and political policies existed of Sri Lankan governments.

### 1.3. Evolution of the Sri Lankan society.

After the Europeans arrival the western culture influenced the country and was a confliction and particular evolution, and got a new appearance especially in the coastal area. It also was another issue for the social evolution. Even though the British ruled the whole country, they were unable to make a drastic change in the Sri Lankan society, because the majority of local people were not exposed to the outer world or could not get used to the new technologies. They believed and followed the technology what they inherited from their culture.

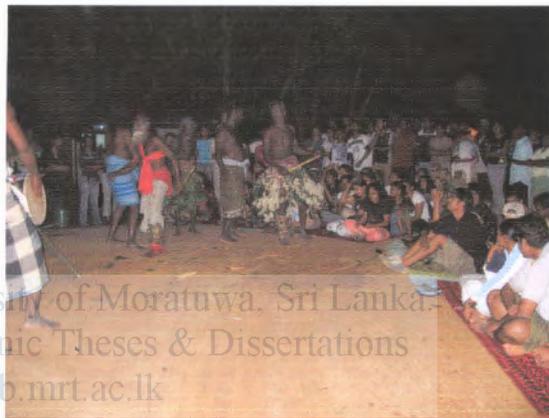


Plate 14- Sri Lankan indigenous culture

The professor Maliowski has said, "In Ceylon his culture further undergoes changes in response to the new environment and the deferent social and historical atmosphere. If the Englishman living in Ceylon does not represent genuine English culture" (Wikramasinhe M.1975:14) this statement proves that foreigners had to adjust their life to some extent according to the Sri Lankan culture in those days. '

After independence the country could face an independent island to the world as Sri Lanka not as a colony of the British. So the society also got exposed to the

world because of lack of better communication that exposure was limited only to the Colombo.

Then the explosion of the social structure happened after the introduction of open economy to the country. That caused, industrial development through out the country changing economical pattern, and began to expose the whole community to the world trapping in the 'globalization' vision. Therefore many urban centers were emerged all around the country and people migrated from various rural areas to these centers finding new job opportunities fed up with their traditional occupations.

*"Due to our interaction with the Westerners, most of our ways of handling money, economic and industrial ways have changed along the last few hundred years. Even the rural societies, which were the ones that held back with out getting caught in this change, are now gradually getting caught to it too. This is causing a massive revolution, and our entire country and its environment are changing drastically today."*



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(Wikramasinha. M., 1975:43)  
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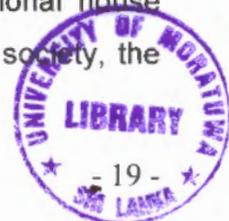
Therefore Sri Lankan urban context got a new appearance with more congestion. This was not evolution but a revolution of the Sri Lankan society, because this drastic change took place within two - three decades. It is a very small period of time considering evolution evolutionary history. Now the urban context is expanding towards existing rural areas by land fragmentation. The majority of population will have to live in urban areas in the near future.

*"Human characteristics and activities them selves comprise constant and variable elements within the future technologies present behavior will not change radial but will be modified in ways similar to current variable expressions."*

(Rapport, A, 1977, p: 23)

#### 1.4. Evolution of Sri Lankan House form

There are few dominant historical stages in evolution of the traditional house form. In early stages, even though house was the basic unit in the society, the



village acted as a one' entity of the social structure. The main elements of the village were the common and centralized village square and individual houses. The houses acted as separate units of the village having similar pattern in form as well as in appearance. Each house consisted of enclosed inner chamber having good security and privacy and a front verandah, which is opened and oriented to the village square. The verandah was the transitional space between inner chamber and Village Square. Therefore it had close relation ship with both communal and private space. In this arrangement the house was not the center of their behavior pattern, but the village square was the center where a lot of communal functions took place. But the front verandah was also a place where part of the *communal space*, located in the deeper end of the communal area of the village and the shallow end of the house. It can be considered as the *communal space* of the house. Examples for these are seen in places like Puranagama - kurunagala , Mulathive etc. in Sri Lanka.

**1.4.1. Form of the house**



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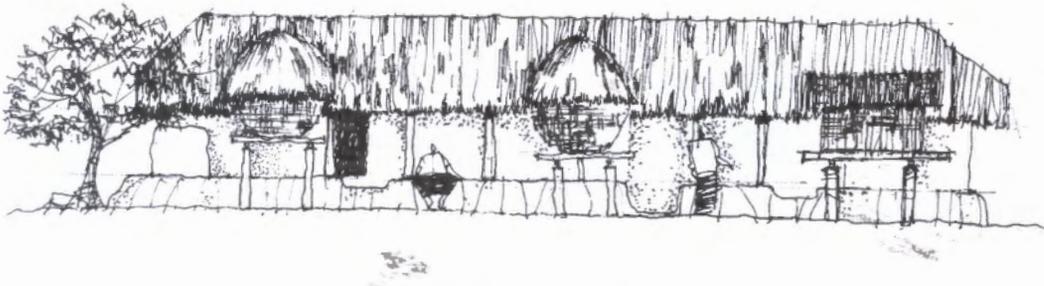


Plate 15- Elevation of traditional village house  
 Source- The Sri Lankan Architect journal, 1988 vol. 100

Plots which were used to build the houses were fairly expensive in context the selection of site, orientation and location of each space has been done according to their costumes and beliefs in the tradition. It also explains the social power which the individual has.

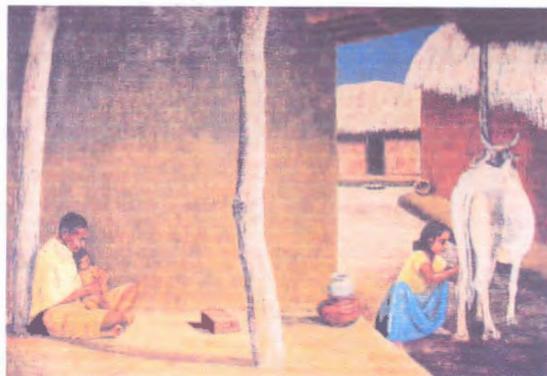


Plate 16- Vernacular outdoor space  
 Source- The Sri Lankan Architect journal, 2004 vol.105

Most of the time these houses were sited on rectangular and square shaped plots which are believed by the owner that they bring fortune. But they are avoided the house being symmetrically balanced square one and also avoided triangular plots when finding the suitable location to locate the house the plot has divided in to four parts and buildings is located on the south-west portion of the land. They prepared to have north-east but avoided to have south-east part for build. Hence due to this village gathers a large area with in the land for cultivation or to use for another purpose.

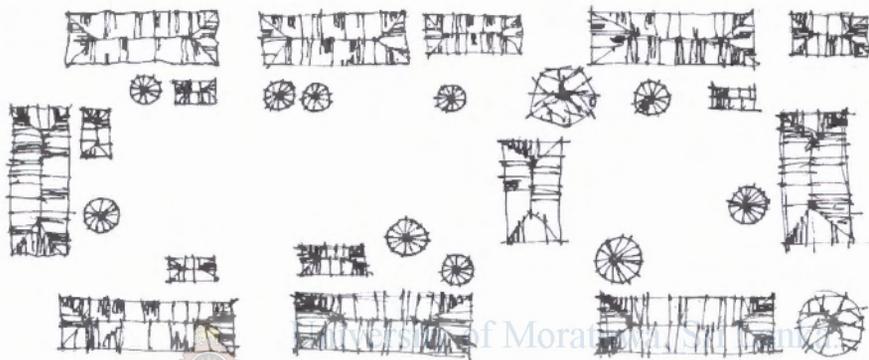


Plate17- Arrangement of the house and village square  
Source- The Sri Lankan Architect journal, 1988 vol.100

These houses are simple geometric forms basically represent as squares and rectangles. When considering the square within the house, each house has a verandah, kitchen, living room, and bedrooms due to the scale and the complexity are some of the characteristics that express the difference between the position of the normal villager's house from the elite's and the king's palaces. The aesthetic was the other factors during this period.

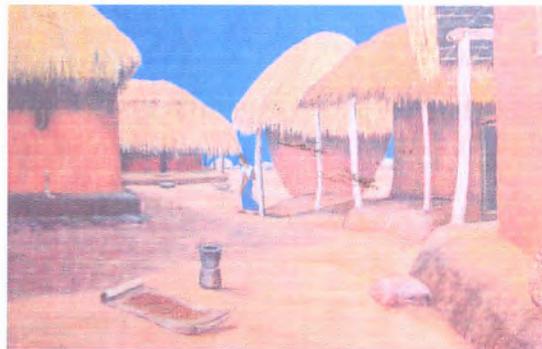


Plate18- Village square  
Source- The Sri Lankan Architect journal, 2004 vol.105

As they were not permitted to build more than one story. The scale of the single story down to earth house was perfectly harmonized with the environment and expressed the message of Buddhist way of life.

The roof was the main element of their houses and it dominated about two third of the elevation the heaviness of the roof emphasized the dignity of the society while the height emphasized the sacredness in relation to the spaces of the building. The human quality is the other factor that enhanced (eye height), raised verandah as a person can sit on it, height and the thickness of the columns which supported the roof, entrance door into the inner room, were well related to the human scale.

The plan of this house was very simple basically consisting of front verandah, and a large room, which was connected by centrally placed door. The verandah was used to public activities during the day time and for the males to sleep in the night. The inner room was especially for the females for their private activities such as living, dining, cooking, sleeping and the care of small children. This house was very flexible to absorb various kinds, of activities within the same structure and it was possible to add further extensions when family expanded.

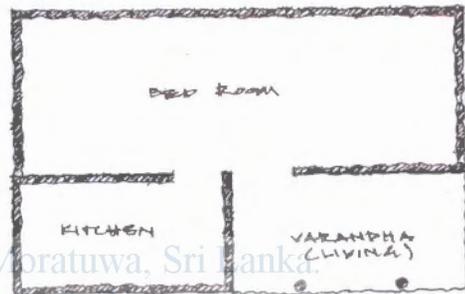


Plate19- Traditional house plan  
Source- The Sri Lankan Architect journal, 1988 vol.100

In some houses there was a rear verandah in addition to the front, which was used for the cooking purpose and private living while some house had separate structure for kitchen which was developed into a courtyard house during latter periods. The bed room was always placed in the main structure, sometimes divided into two to three parts according to the

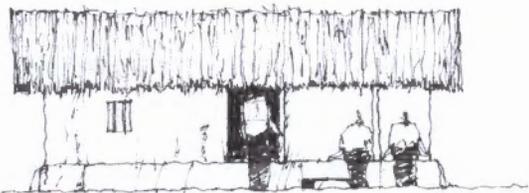


Plate20 - "Pila"  
Source- The Sri Lankan Architect journal, 1988 vol.100

extended family system and the wealth and the owner.

when considering the space with in the house, each house have a verandah, kitchen, living room, and bed room due to the cultural background the 'Bissa' in the storage space, shrine room toilet and well will act as the elements which directly link with the house and locate away from it.

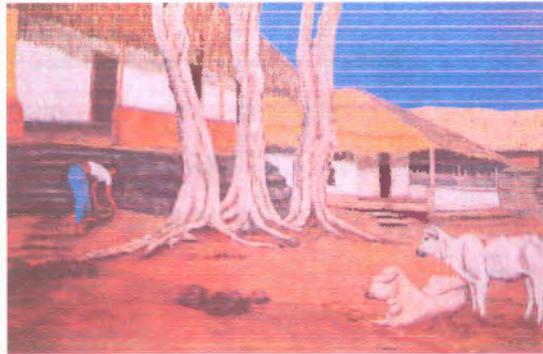


Plate21- Traditional living pattern  
Source- The Sri Lankan Architect journal,  
2004 vol.105

The basic or the paddy store was another separate structure in this period house which was used to express the wealth of the family and also having possibility to expend when it is necessary. Shrine room represents the religious room and beliefs of the pleasant of the house.

The house was build on a raised platform called 'Pila' which gave protection from damp, floods, reptiles and vermin etc., while it was used as a sitting area specially entertaining guests.

### 1.5. Concluding remarks

In order to identify the impact of globalization to house one can to study the situation of indigenous culture has created. Through the civilization process. These set of behavior patterns has act on the house and made a certain image of it. To identify the image of house it is wise to understand the indigenous culture. It is base on the agricultural social life patterns. The introduction of Buddhism to Sri Lanka has been the main element of evolving a kind of social behavior pattern. The culture and the social pattern have basically gathered around the Buddhist philosophy. But considering the beliefs and values one seen that the culture of before Buddhism also create some impact. Studying deeply visual the culture it has two traditions mainly identifies as folk tradition and grand tradition. Folk tradition is the culture around the common man and grand tradition is to the elite

and religious background as this dissertation is focused on houses mainly considered folk tradition more.

Through studying it one can see how the house evolved with the human civilization. The special arrangement and living pattern basically focused and created around the agricultural and religious backgrounds. The male dominant social life patterns also help to arrange the formal spaces.



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## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.0. Impact of globalization to Sri Lankan culture.

Extreme end of the human civilization will be the advancement of human communication through that the interconnection of the individuals is rapidly grown. This help to understand the situation and the each other quickly. Hence through the quick understanding of each of other it helps to reduce the gap between the cultures and difference social categories and the way to move with the each other more freely and easily. This paves the way to emerge the present situation of the globalization plays within the societies in the world. Some have more rapidly gone with the globalization whole other still following it.

### 2.1. Definition of globalization

Globalization is factor, that around due to the advance development of technology and global market. In order to act in its maximum level the behaviour of the modern man is also come in to play. This happen due to the political crisis happens in colonial system. According to Hannah Arndt in her human condition "globalization is the new trend which appears in the later stage of capitalism. It is based on the highly developed communication system and the global market. Hannah further saying that partly states which are more common is the countries to seek their political freedom the society and the cultures to capture the situation and started to restructured according to the requirement. According John Norberg in his 'On defensive of global capitalism' explains that globalization advocate argue that wealth in invigorates culture, and that trade and access to international markets are the best way to create wealth. They point out that



Plate22- impact of globalization  
Source- Internet journal

internet for example; has given developing peoples all over the world a low cost way of bringing creates flexible and art to westerns consumers.

Human societies across the globe have established progressively closer contacts over many centuries, but recently the pace has dramatically increased. Jet airplanes, cheap telephone service, email, computers, huge ocean going vessels, instant capital flows, all these have made the world more interdependent than ever. Multinational corporations manufacture products in many countries and sell to consumers around the world. Money, technology and raw materials move ever more swiftly across national borders. Along with products and finances, ideas and cultures circulate more freely. As a result, laws, economies, and social movements are forming at the international level. Many politicians, academics, and journalists treat these trends as both inevitable and (on the whole) welcome. But for billions of the world's people, business-driven globalization means uprooting old ways of life and threatening livelihoods and cultures. The global social justice movement, itself a product of globalization, proposes an alternative path, more responsive to public needs. Intense political disputes will continue over globalization's meaning and its future direction.



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## **2.2. Globalization and its characteristics.**

Globalization defines our era. It is what happens when the movement of people, goods, or ideas among countries and regions accelerates. In recent years globalization has more into focus generating considerable interest and controversy in the social science, while humans lives continuous to be lived is local realities, these realities are increasingly being challenged and integrated in to larger global networks of relationships. All social system is predicated on the need to import values, morals, skills and competence to the next generations. The lives and experiences of youth grouping up today will be linked to economic realities, social process, technological and media innovations and cultural flows those traverse national boundaries with ever greater . This global transformation hence will require youth to develop new skills that are far ahead of what most educational systems can new deliver. New and broader global visions are needed to prepare children and youth to be informed enjoyed and create in the new millennium.

One of the characteristic of the globalization is that it helps to minimise the difference globalization and, massive migrations are changing the way one experience national identities and cultural belonging. Globalization decisively unmakes the coherence that the modernist project of the ninetieth and twentieth century nation states promised to deliver the neat fit between territories. Language and identity as Clifford Geertz noted "all modern nations even Norway even Japan contradict themselves" they contain multitudes there multitudes challenge the structure and practice of the nation or the state but may invigorate democracy's best promise when difference engenders serious engagement and debate. Managing this difference is becoming one of the greatest challenges to multicultural countries. Children growing up in these and other settings are more likely than in any pervious generation in human history to face a life of working and networking, loving and living with other from different national, linguistic, religious and racial backgrounds. They are challenge to engage and work through competing and contrasting models such as kinship gender language and the complicated relationships between race, ethnicity and inequality is new ways.

Globalization throughout the world is generating more intricate demographic polities, economic realities, political process, technology and media. Due to this many countries are indeed intense demographic from formations.

Another navel feature of globalization is new patterns of large scale immigration. Immigration generates new identifies it is also a powerful metaphor for many of the process that globalization seems to generate such feeling of cultural disorientation, anxiety and confusion about rapidly changing roles, cultural scripts and social practices; identity threats, and multiple identities.

Issue raised by globalization is the impact of these new technologies on local cultures around the world. The new technologies of globalization generates images powerful and seductive of the good life and the good thing that make the good life and circulate them worldwide creating new globalize structures of desire youth from China to Argentina flock to see the same movies, visit the same internet sites and often come to desire the same "cool" brand name clothes, music, and lifestyles one of the dominant discourses in the globalization in the 'cultural homogeneity' hypothesis. It predicts that global process of change

enabled by new information and medic technology will inevitably lead to a more homogeneous world culture.

### **2.3. Globalization and its effect on culture.**

It is evident that, in the latest times, culture, globalization and post modernism constitute a conceptual trinity insistently attracting the attention in the political, economical, diplomatically, cultural, and of course philosophical approaches. The explanation is given by the researchers on the global processes which put in relief the deep and rapid changes in the sphere of the culture, generated by the amplitude and ubiquity of the globalization, whose subsequent phenomenon is terrorism which got now an explosive and frightful level. The retroactively of the globalization on the culture is seen with some hope but especially with a lot of worry engendering several interrogation and few solutions.

In his book reality isn't it used to be published in 1990, Walter Truett Anderson grasps three and characteristic processes shaping the final stage to turn to what he named the postmodern world. From these processes, the third one in which we are interested here is the birth of the global culture with a really global outlook on the world. In this sense, the globalization provides a new arena where all the system of belief can peer for themselves and be aware of the other existence, where people from everywhere fight in an unprecedented manner in order to find who and what are they. If we agree with Anderson's analysis, supported directly or indirectly by other authors also, the third characteristic phenomenon of the contemporary era, the development of the global culture, raises several conceptual and functional but quit complicated problems.

### 2.3.1. Attitudes values and beliefs in globalization

In the approaches dedicated to the global culture, even the concept of culture is used with different meanings, from the restricted to the extensive one misleading the sense of the debate. Philosophy starts with the thesis that, in the ontological sense, the culture universe is not a simple agglomeration of the isolated and vague facts. The facts of culture have a converging point that explains them and in the same time ranks them in a coherent and organic system. Such essential role is performed by the value. That is why culture without value does not exist. It is a truth to legitimate the axiological perspective on the culture and to pass beyond some one-sided and discordant outlooks peculiar to other theoretical approaches.

The axiological point of view in the culture conceiving imposes several underlining in concern with the global culture system. Firstly, the word culture, so solemn and noble but so used also through an improper use, means pre-eminently mind. Because, mind really does confer on culture in-depth and authenticity, even if, in accordance with some contemporary exceptions, it involves to other dimensions, which formerly were alien to it. By its ontological conditions, culture connects a complex and profound reality in which, two elements coexist: the subjective soul and the objective spiritual outcome. This shows a qualitative determination of the culture being, in which the human being is sublimated. Adding yet the predicate global to the term culture brings forth a change in the content that point to a quantitative prevailing totalizes sense.

Culture as being assemble of values and assets made by the human being in the process of his becoming onto mankind. It underlines the distinction between values and assets, because not all the values wear themselves out in assets; in exchange, all the assets are valued things. In this sense, culture is indestructible connected with the whole system of the values, which confer sense on the human life and wholly express it.

In a phenomenological sense, the global culture affirms its propensity towards interdependence and people connection at the planet level, through the mean of some symbols and slogans which belong to the markets sphere and the utilitarian



values. In a such view, even money with their special impact on the cultural changes are considered as culture, inculcating upon them a values and believes system

### 2.3.2. post modern as a style of globalization

Social life is faster and more complex than. It was in modernity. More and more demands are placed on us, more and more possible identities are paraded before us, we have to juggle a rapidly expanding number of roles as society starts to fragment.

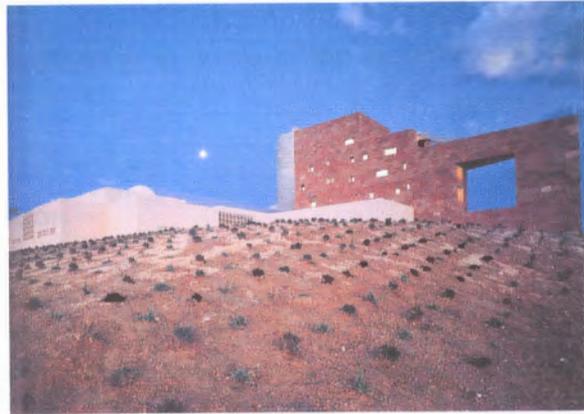


Plate23- Post modern Architecture  
Source- Architecture after Modernism, p.81

Some theorists (for example Jameson, Baudrillard, Debord) start to look at how the selves achieved under modernity have vanished in the wake of consumerism, mass culture, and growing bureaucratization of life. Others, (such as Lacan and Foucault) propose that the stable, unified self has always been an illusion. Although identity remains an issue in



Plate24- Post modern house  
Source- Architecture after Modernism, p.133

day-to-day life, postmodern theorists have binned any notion of the self as substantial, essential or timeless. In place of the earnest modernist search for the deep, authentic self, we have recognition, and sometimes a celebration, of disintegration, fragmented desires, superficiality, and identity as something you shop for. According to some sociologists identity is best understood in terms of

role play or style management. Image is now all that matters. In some earlier twentieth-century philosophy, the self loses its substance and becomes the product of your own search for authenticity (for example the work of Jean-Paul Sartre). In postmodernism the self is still without substance, but fashion statements, shopping and lifestyle choices have pushed authenticity out of the equation. This is an admittedly simplistic history of changing ideas about personal identity, but it does serve to bring some important themes to light. We will now examine these themes in more detail by looking at some of the landmarks in the terrain of postmodern identities.

## 2.4. Sri Lankan culture and globalization

Like wise is other countries Sri Lanka is also include in the globalization trend as because of in an Asian third world country it is more severally effected from the globalization. Therefore it is vital to understand how the Sri Lankan culture has effect from this.

### 2.4.1. Changing phase of the Sri Lankan culture due to globalization

Sri Lankan culture has rapidly changed its appearance and realms due to globalization. The every aspect of the society from rituals to norms as well as behaviors, beliefs therefore change due to this. Some times new behavior and norms, customs accepts and cause by the Sri Lankan societies in most of these incidents TV and films plays vital role as they provide the common access level for every person. Computer and internet will be the other category which affect mostly to the society. The cable TV channels and cyber cafes are some of the new places which develop the community likes with the globalization.



Plate25- Post modern condition

Commercial trends and global market also help the society to feel the warmth of the globalization the internet and tele banking services, are some of the ways which individual use the comfort of globalization. Mobil phone and teleconference facilities are some of the ways that people use the globalization. Shops like pizza hut, MacDonald, KFC and malls like MC, liberty plaza, capital will develop the trends coming with the globalization among the individuals.

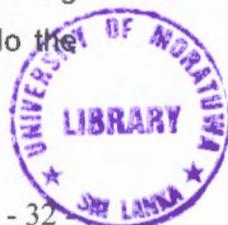


Plate26- Post modern culture

#### 2.4.2. Identified changes with in the Sri Lankan culture

Due to above complain changes Sri Lankan culture is also changed. One of the significant areas it changes is the social relationships. Family, friends, school represent those changes. One of the significant change represent in the culture is the approaching more and more to individualistic life style. In here like individual have all the facilities and technologies to fulfill his desires, therefore no need of having connection with other individuals. Therefore his world become smaller than the original world his ancestors who lived before the globalization.

Due to the globalization every aspect and human being gets a commercial value and through that commercial value tends to develop a communication with others. The commercial value which individuals gets can be increased by absorbing more and more of commercial values. As an example the brand names like, Nike, Sachi and sachi, Adidas represent certain lifestyle to the individual. And through that they represent a image for the society. Tattoos, stickers, body painting and body pierce also highlight the identity of the individual not only the individual but also the ritual and customs also commercialized and performing than has become a style with in the society. Individuals preformed and do the



rituals and customs in order to get the attitudes and beliefs, a power among the other colleges.

Some times individual has give the chance of performing rituals to others for represent him. Today there is a trend of doing the funeral in a funeral parlous rather than doing it is the house. The customs also change due to this and arrange in order to suit them. Likewise most of the social characters which strong than the society and function has change due to the various trends in globalization. One of the common things is that, the individuals. Relationship with the customs and believes become weaker than the early days.

## 2.5. Impact of globalization to architecture

Globalization has dose so many changes to the field of architecture. Firstly by developing the technology the way of construction and material, methods also changed. And because of this some materials become less used while some used is more popularly. The development of construction process and the system also happens and because of that the time get for the construction period become less.



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On the other hand globalization has created new thing patterns and because of that new architectural style emerge which identified as post modern. Theories like deconstruction will strengthen the work of post modernism.

Post modernist culture can be interpreted as an intensified version of the condition described by Simmel and others, rather than a radical departure from them but in his essay 'postmodern eventualities Mark Poster argue that postmodernism involves the emergence of novel forms of individual identity.

From the telephone and radio to video and multimedia the technologies of communication have brought about 'new configuration of individuality': where modernist defined themselves in relation to the city, postmodernists are constructed through central networks of information technology.

One of the significant things is that globalization change the culture. Culture helps to change the need and function of the individual. That means changes the special requirement of the function. Hence some times this leads to omit the spaces which can be seen in early buildings. Sometimes these spaces merge with the new spaces which are constructing with the influence of the globalization. Due to globalization, facilities of the internet and other media of communication people get the awareness of various art forms and styles. This therefore they used to have them within their build environment unintentionally rather than studying about it.

## **2.6. Concluding remarks**

Aim of this chapter is to identify the globalization and its affect to the culture studying the globalization, the ideal definition to it is that situation created by the developed technology and telecommunication as well as the commercial environment. It is about the free market and free capital flows. Finally it represents the society and its culture moving to the international level. When finding the characteristics of globalization technological advancement is the clearly visible situation. The cultural equality or the homogeneity is another characteristic which creates the globalization. When studying the globalization it represents that the individuality and less connection to the psychological and social intentions are common incident. Postmodern style is the product of globalization and it's nearly represented the value of the globalization as well as feeling of the individuals of that era. Creating the image and identity through the commercial value is the most common way of learning postmodern style.

When studying the Sri Lankan context one can find out that the present social behavior clearly represent the globalization. Because of that present society is in the intermediate level of globalization and previous cultural levels. One of the common feature is that the behavior of the individual has more in to more individualistic approach spatial environment have changed and new details and as well as spaces added to the social environments.

## CHAPTER THREE CASE STUDIES

### 3.1. Introduction to case studies

Most of the influences of the globalization is clearly represent by the Sri Lankan houses. As they are the sheltering place for the simple form of society; the family the case studies which were taken to study in here are mostly located in the Colombo Metropolitan area and recently designed by the architects. Each of the case studies are belong to middle class families and there houses represent more than the house retain. In order to identify the impact of globalization represent in the houses, each case study is studying according to the form and spatial arrangement.

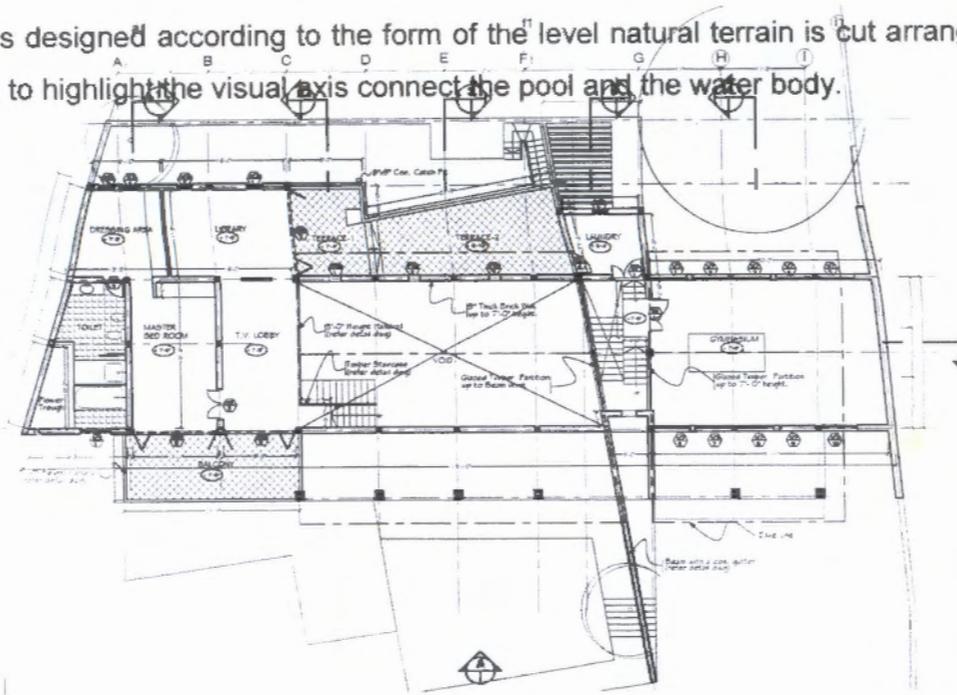
### 3.2. Case study one: Hill house at Pita Kotte

#### 3.2.1. Background of the case study

This is the high middle class house and the owner of the house is a top Leo of reputed company who is a foreign reside Sri Lanka. Owner living tighter with a Sri Lankan modeler and they have a Tamil worker in order to support the day to day works. House is situated closer to the ruins of 'Kotte' Kingdom. It is closer to historical building situated in the 'Kotte' and part of the site is adjoining to the village temple run by the Japanese characters. Site is situated in small hill within the residential area face to 'Diyawanna Oya'. It is close vicinity to jogging and cycling track proposed by the urban development authority.

### 3.2.2. Form of the house

House has designed according to the form of the level natural terrain is cut arrange according to highlight the visual axis connect the pool and the water body.



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Plate 27- ground floor plan  
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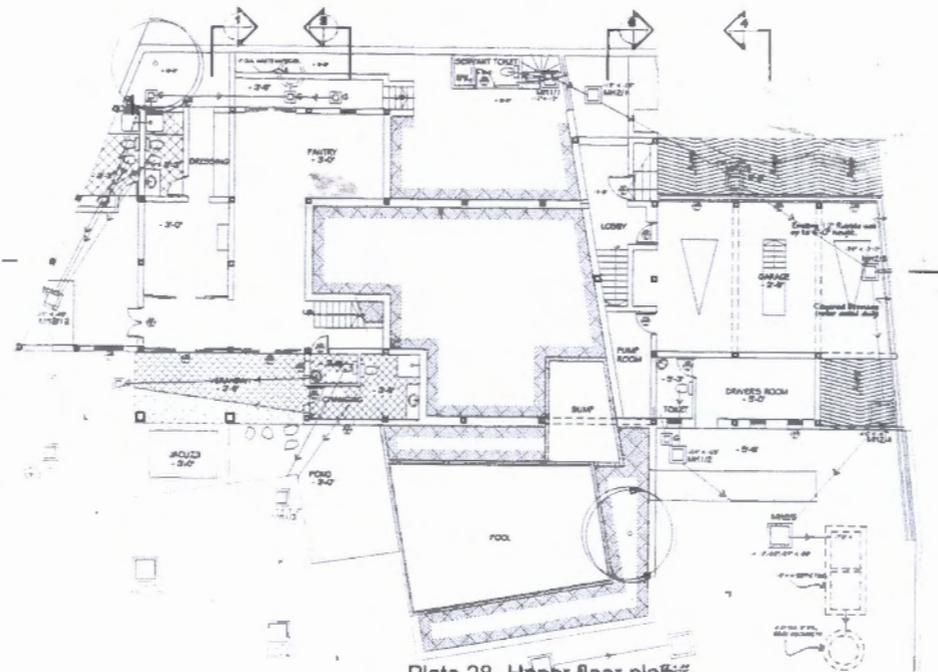


Plate 28- Upper floor plan

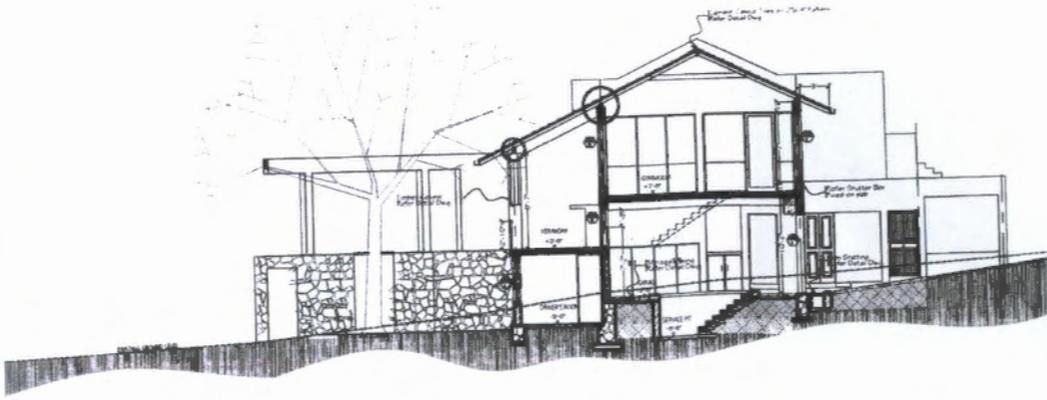


Plate 29- Section A-A

House in the leaner from which ran through the north-south axis of the land. Rather than concerning the 'vastu' or the astrological beliefs in here it is mainly focused to capture the main view of the Diyawaana Oya view.



Plate 30- Lake side view

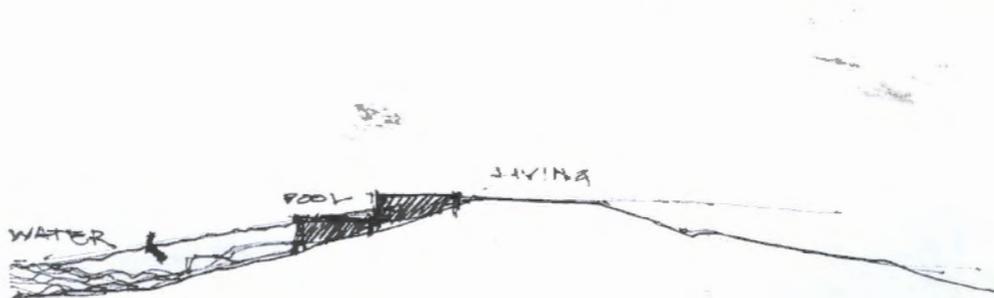


Plate 31- Conceptual Sketch (Capturing view)

As because the designer used the site topography to represent unusual geometrical forms rather than the simple geometrical forms. Separate of axis used in the conceptual idea represent the spatial environments. The roof structure and the form yet have the other angle and form of traditional house hence it gives the appearance of simple traditional quality with in the special complex.



Plate 32- Reflection pool

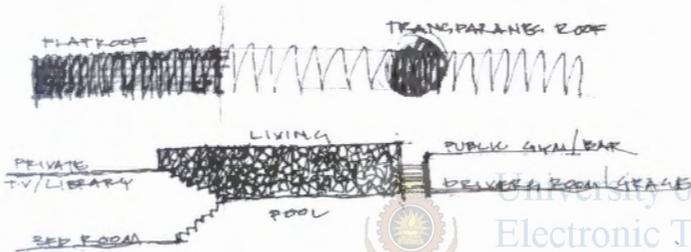


Plate 33- Conceptual sketch (Section)



Plate 34- Rear view from the pool



Though the spatial environment have uneven geometrical spaces yet the spatial quality tries to have the rigid visual angle and retain the spatial volume and appearance acceptable to the human and generating to live within.

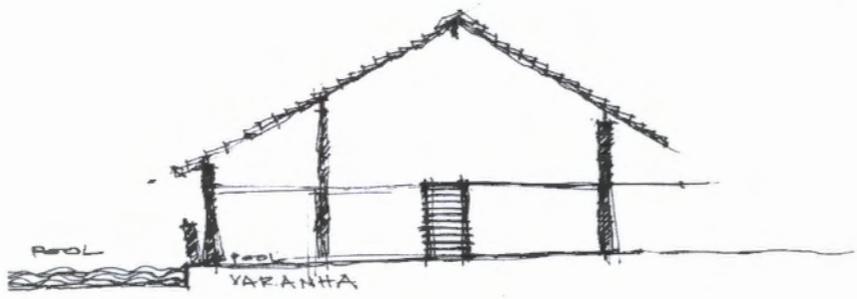


Plate 35- Conceptual sketch (Poll and rear varandah)

**3.2.3. Spatial arrangement**

Due to the globalization house represent more than a usual house has. The common spaces which both the traditional house and this house have yet represent in meaningful and highlighting its function. One of the closer identification is the spatial arrangement is that it represent the deferent areas of the space where the movement and pause. Some areas especially the stair case and direct access of the space represent movement of the special arrangement.



Plate 36- Stair case leads to TV lounge

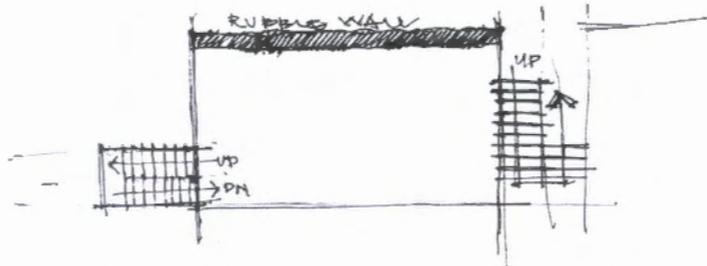


Plate 37-Conceptuel sketch (Circulation of the living room)

While in living area the movement is broken and creates the pause through increasing the spatial volume of the space. In pool area the large wall demarcating the bed room balcony and the pool derive the pause.

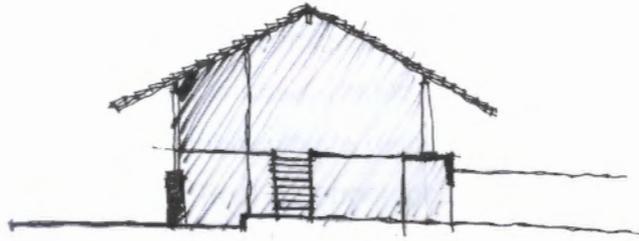


Plate 38- Section of main space (Double Height)



Plate 39- Rear verandah



Designer tries to pour the movement through spatial volume using in horizontal and vertical directions. Other significant arrangement way is using the heights. Sometimes the visual connection retains while physically arranging it is varying the height and derive the required privacy.

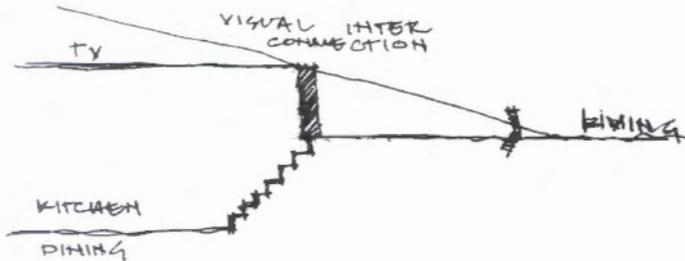


Plate 40- Conceptual sketch (Visual interconnection)



Plate 41- Rear view

Because of the globalization new spaces added to the house layout. One of the spaces is the gymnasium. It is arrange in the some visual directions while capturing the main view of water. Yet to retain the required privacy level it is connect with wall and also semi separated by arranging a stair case. Hence inside of it derive a more private realm with in the space. Pool and pool lobby is another spatial arrangement which is

added due to the global cultural context here. Because of the live ness it is located near the living environment therefore live ness of the living environment more highlighted yet generating less privacy with in the space. Therefore there is a need of secondary spaces which act as living spaces and multifunctional spaces.

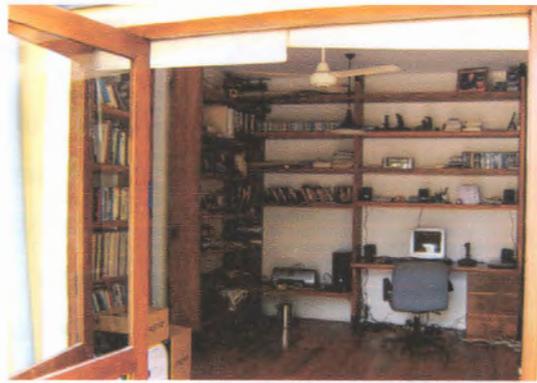


Plate 42- Library



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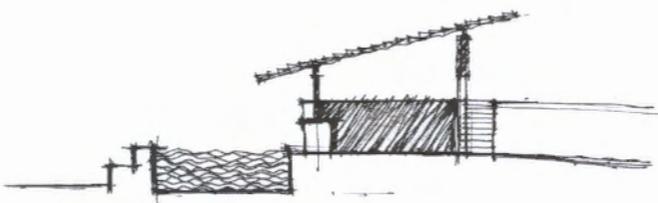


Plate 43- Section of the pool area (Visual interconnection)



Plate 44- Mini bar

House has TV area and library area in act as the secondary living spaces. They are act as transitional spaces for the living to bed transformation. According to the clients behavior this is needed and live ness and privacy retain within the area rather than the living space. Another space which adds in the house is the washing room here it is set back from the visually interesting main areas and focusing areas. That helps the space to be in more private way. Quite significant space in the house is the bar area and it is located closer to living room and pool area. Therefore it also helps to provide live quality to the space and free living environment with in the house. There is no spatial arrangement for verandah in the entrance level or shrine room which is more common in traditional house.



Plate 45- TV lounge

### 3.2.4. Living arrangement

All together the spatial qualities represent an exclusive introverted living environment with in the house. But due to the interesting view of the water body which the architect borrowed it as a main view the introverted quality is reduced by binding strongly the each spaces through the view. The living environmental quality generates from the special details used by the designer. One of the spatial details is located in the entrance area. Here the white flowers with water generate the welcome quality with in the entrance area. The colour of the



Plate 46- Access to master bedroom

house and the door details represent the exclusive quality with in the environment. Other thing which represents the living environment is the finishes, textures and the furniture the details used in the columns and finishes represent the traditional historical quality. While interior and furniture as well as floor finishes represent the modern quality. The grill detail and the details of bar area represent the freeness of the space.



Plate 47- Pool and rear verandah

### 3.2.5. Finding of the case study



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One of the finding of the case study is that the house has extended from close family relationship to face enjoying party environment. The spatial arrangement and the living environment justify it. This may be because of the changing of the two cultures. Client represents the British foreign culture while his fiancé represent the Sri Lankan culture with western taste. Clients intention to the traditional taste represent the arranging the spatial quality with in the house. The behavior of the client with living more and more get together also generates the environment with in the house.

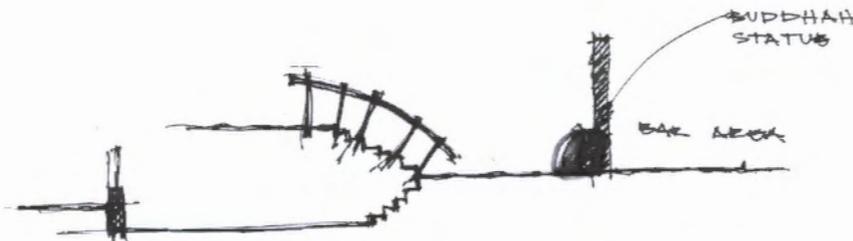


Plate 48- Section of main staircase (Position of Buddha Statue)

Other quite significant thing is house and its living environment doesn't consider the traditional beliefs about the form and other house areas. The landing of the stair case used to keep the stone Buddhist statue. And though client is catholic it generates only a historical value to the space. And it shows the attitude towards the religious space in the clients and as well as the global context. The details of the window as an ornament also depict the quality with in the globalization. Other significant detail is in the detail of the door closer. Here they have used the timber human figures and it represents the taste and beliefs move away from Sri Lankan traditional qualities. Yet the bell and other ornament demand the glimpse of Asian culture with in the house.



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### 3.3. Case study two

#### 3.3.1. Background of the case study

This is a middle -middle class house and the owner is a young lady entrepreneur who recently popular for beauty culture and run a saloon of her own. She has friends from East Asian countries like Taiwan and china etc. and they come to live with her form time to time. On the other hand she originally has a western philosophy here the experience of traveling to most of the western countries and more keen on designing. Site is located facing the Nawala road with in the middle class residential place. Site doesn't have any interesting view to respond and the uneven geometrical shape of the site make it vacant of occupancy for years. Through the experience client is keener on Feng-sui concepts rather than traditional vista concepts. The busy environment of the road also gives the negative approach to site selecting to build a house.

#### 3.3.2. Form of house



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House is located in the far end of the site and because of that; it has a front garden area. Architect has use the shape of the site and builds the house on natural terrain therefore house form is in unusual geometrical shape. House is vertically expanded and facing the Nawala road. It appears as two storied house. Rather than representing a horizontal progression is here it has vertical progression. Yet the architect tries to minimize the unusual form with in the spaces representing the corner having 90 degree visual angle. But areas like bathrooms the unusual realm is more elaborated. Along the road side it is more visualize as the cubic form of the style pilled elemental roof provides the



Plate 49- Front view

quality of the house. But the flat roofs used to cover the uneven quality of space enhance the cubic quality. Because of the cubic quality house appears as a commercial building rather than the house realm. The quality of the house is achieved through carefully detailing the gate and front façade of the house. In a way architect succeed by having a commercial realm as because it is a combination of commercial space and house. The flat landscaping ground and the sudden cubic formed building added the exclusive character to the building. Inhere the interconnection of spaces with visual links is less and individual tries to realm in the same floor.

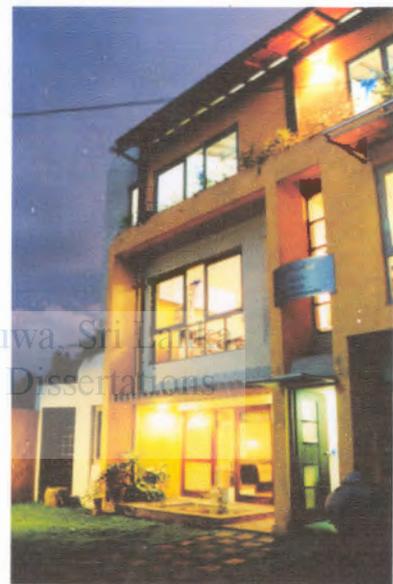


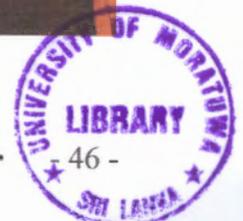
Plate 50- Front view at the day and night

### 3.3.3. Spatial arrangement

This significant house, by the spatial arrangement highlights the importance of the client and her profession by visualizing minimum of her private life. The saloon which is run by the client is taken in to the middle level while ground floor kept



Plate 51- Dining area



entertaining her friends and upper floor to her private life. So therefore her customer and the friends who are the main visitor to the house have entertain without making any problems to each of them. The detailing front door welcomes the friends to the living area in the ground floor. As there is no any interesting view to cater front area of the living room detail to create the living environment. The glass blocks and the linear quality of the space enhances the volume is horizontally with in the space and generate a exclusive living pattern while opening full to the front garden. Secondary entrance of the stair case which is adjoining to the main door will directly connect the front garden with the saloon area. Saloon and the living area are two parallel axes each function will not affect to other. As because of client being is hair designer saloon is directly link with the master bed room. This spatial arrangement increases the functional efficiency. Stair case is directly link with the lounge area where the reception area is located. There is an elemental staircase which connects the second floor with the reception area. Master bedroom is physically link with the ground floor by a staircase. While second floor is visually as well as physically link with the reception area is first floor.



Plate 52- Saloon

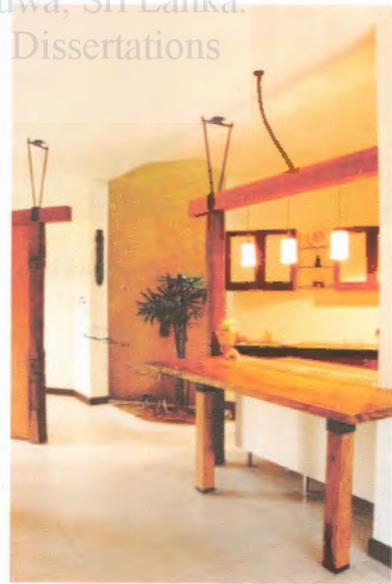


Plate 53- Saloon

### 3.3.4. Living environment

House is coloured with yellow colour and its shades in front it is mixed with ash colour. The smooth finishes of the floor and wall added exclusiveness to the space while the details of the saloon and the lighting conditions used in each space the finishes of the steel; railing and door windows also added postmodern style. Most of the door windows are used by aluminum prefabricated, therefore construction and maintenance easy as well as it generates the commercial character more and more. Most of the toilet finishes are done with hand painting smooth finished glazed tiles. Therefore it generates more sophisticated spatial environment.



Plate 54- Living area



Plate 55- Dining and pantry

Bubble pond is the front garden generates a welcome quality to the living space and according to Feng-sui it is a positive factor which generates wealth and peace with in the house. The outcome of the pond is paved with rustic quality 'mirisgal'



Plate 56- Dining area through living

paving large pots and the rough finished ash coloured pergolas which act as sun shade device homely environment. Hence the balance of homely environment and commercial environment is protected.

### 3.3.5. Finding of the case study

Sri Lankan and the spatial design of the house represent that it has not considered the Vastu or any other cultural beliefs which are performed in the Sri Lankan context. But according to clients represents it is more oriented with according to principles of Feng-sui. This may have been the influence of globalization. On the other hand here the client works place and home is in same building therefore it has given her more closed lifestyle and social background. That makes her to be more individual also. Because of living house space is same building clients interaction with the society is less and her interaction with the Sri Lankan culture is even more linear as because she is living a westernized mind which helps to her works also.



Plate 57- Front view

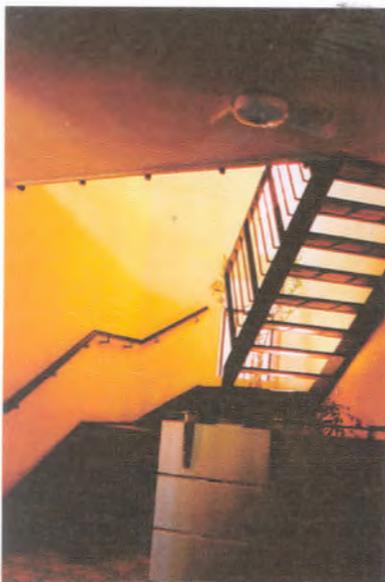


Plate 58- Staircase leads to second floor



Plate 59- Saloon

The appearance of the house and the form also represent the infinity it has move away from the traditional homely environment. Yet rather than omitting the Sri Lankan traditional lonely environment it is used than as the elements to create attraction to the building.



Plate 60- Walk way to the entrance



Plate 61- Front view from the garden



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Using blocks, grey, yellow as the colour to the house also represent unusual quality which highlight the more commercial oriented global influence.

### 3.4. Case study three

#### 3.4.1. Background of the house

This is middle -middle class house which is situated in the middle class housing scheme. With in the scheme all facilities which are necessary to the society have included. High boundary walls and the gate demarcate the separation which explained is the above. Therefore the scheme is function as a separate socio cultural entity.



Plate 62- Entrance of the Millennium City



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The area which is located is close to the Colombo city and newly developed in to residential area. Scheme which taken in to the study is therefore totally separate from the social cultural environment of that residential area. House which is going to study is belongs to a Muslim family and according to the finding about the housing scheme they belongs to the 5% of total social categories. Scheme has variation is cultural and social backgrounds as well as clear separation from the house type for income basic also. Therefore it one can't exactly say that the scheme acts as a one social entity, but due to the variation it has it



Plate 63- Housing scheme

may act as individual houses. As in other case studies that house was also designed by the architect but in here it is not specially designed for the present case of the house.



Plate 64- Front view of the house

### 3.4.2. Form of the house

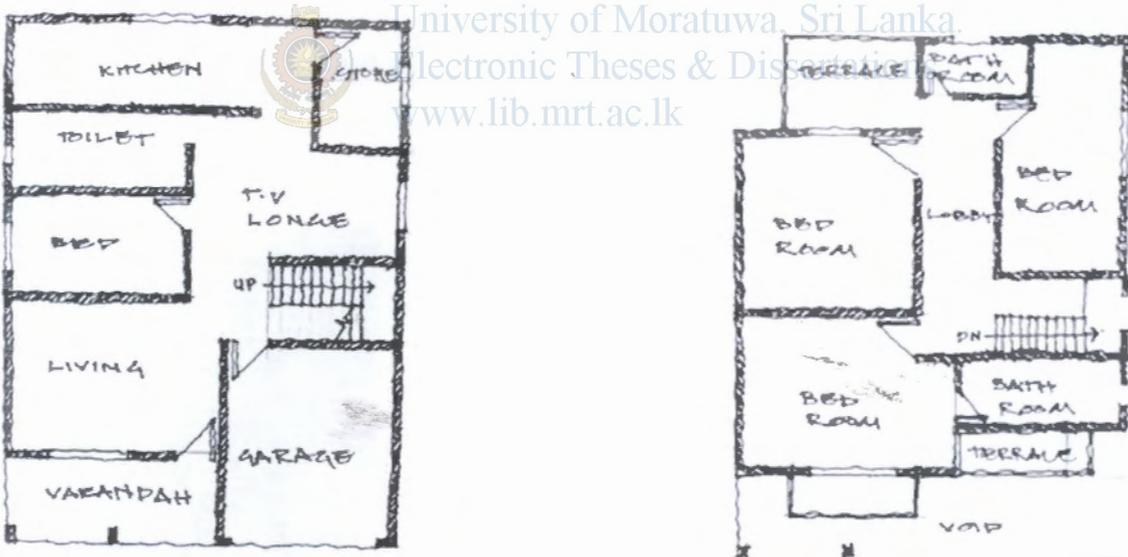


Plate 65- Ground floor and upper floor plan

House is geometrically square shape and like is urban house it has a small front garden and backyard which kept as the reservation. Two stored house has the gable roof structure above which grand verandah and round shape balconies. House represents a simple geometrical form of box type and it is more similar to the traditional single story house in Sri Lanka. There is no any interesting feature or form rather than the spatial entity of the house. One of the significant things is that the house has more balconies and terraces.



Plate 66- View of front of balcony

### 3.4.3. Spatial arrangement



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Plate 67- Mini library



Plate 68- Ornaments of the living area

Like in early Sri Lankan house this case study also has a verandah. Garage is also adjoining to house. Main entrance to the house is from the verandah and it is highlighted from the concrete columns in the front façade. Garage space is also representing a secondary entrance to the house. This used as the service axis for the kitchen verandah is directly link with the living area. In here the living area is also more commonly designed and it is link with a small transitional lobby which helps to bind the horizontal and vertical progression. Stair case and TV lounge and dining area highlight the functional representation of the space. Like in common ordinary house there is bed room and kitchen. One cannot find any new spaces within the living layout rather than the ordinary house spaces.



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Plate 69- Living area



Plate 70- Staircase



Plate 71- Front door



#### 3.4.4. Living environment and finding

In here the living environment is created by having the house more similar to the other ordinary house is differ from the traditional house is the amount of furniture and instruments with in the house. There is lot of objects within the house. And it shows that they are very keen of keeping the objects and decorating it. Finishes of the house is also represent smooth quality. And height columns generate the feeling of monotonous as well as quite similar to the ordinary house.

And studying the findings of the house it represent that spatial quality of the house is very negative and because of that the main quality of the scheme dominated every where. The detail use in the house and the objects they gather with in the house has connection at all with the users. Therefore this does not represent that not living social spaces nor does the functioning verandah keep the individuals in isolated environment.



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## CONCLUSION

Finally is the most important part of the society as because it always produces new members to the society. Hence it is vital to study in order to understand the changes happen with in the society. Finally easily show the reaction to the changes. In order to identify the changes the house which is the living environment of the family is needed to study Sri Lankan culture and its house form has originally started with responding to the agriculture based society and the Buddhism oriented philosophical life style. But the influence which comes to the culture from other countries has change the identity of the society as well as the house form. Sometimes these influences coming as a friendly basis and sometimes from war also. Trade and observation is also another method for this process. Because of the trends house and its cultural environment change with representing an evolution to the house form. Considering this evolution one can find out that it represent the drastic change is every aspect of cultural, social, environment etc. this phenomenon has mainly help the house form to and its environment change without any valid reason for it. On the other hand the changes pave the way to loosen bond between family members and create a disorder in family relationships.



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This change is drastically effect the behaviour as well as the life pattern of each house members and make turn to move away from the social living. Hence it creates individual life approach for the each member and also loosens the tie between the culture and the member. Because of this the early situation of agro based religious from completely changes to commercialized western lifestyle. Therefore the present values of the cultural norms, attitudes and beliefs has replaced with the new ideas which given from the highly developed market worlds. This changes coming with the rapid development of technology, telecommunication etc. because of this developed communicating with each other is more easy hence no need of creating a effect and process to do it on the other hand this advancement of man has taken him from having the understanding the philosophical ideas, understanding the beauty and nature, especially about human life. Therefore lot of uncivilized as well as unlawful acts performed and concept like gathering, group enjoying community interactions has become more wards to the individual. Not only function but also the situation

worsens when the individual doesn't care for the humans, relationships, religion etc. because of this rather than human only computerized mechanical individual comes in to act within the family. The change which derives these kinds of back grounds has named as globalization. According to it creates cultural homogeneity environment where identity uniqueness questioned in unusual way.

Which is the quite significant feature in the globalization is that the individual is controlled by the developed western society and their markets. Therefore commercial brand names like Nike, Rolex, Adidas, Coca cola, and McDonald, KFC is controlled the man and his day to day life and creates lifestyle to them. Each and every function get a commercial value and sensitivity of the man is to the environment brakes due to this context house or the culture cannot stay alone without changing. So they also change according to it. Though the case studies reveal the house has change in several identical ways.

- 1) New spaces were added
- 2) Form and shape has changed
- 3) Sometimes the environmental surrounding the house change.



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To face the globalization, house has to include new spaces. In case study is spaces like gymnasium, library, bar, pool, which is more seen in the public buildings has include in the house. Because of that the entertainment of the house owner gets fun outer world has within his living environment. Therefore it creates a weaker relationship with the society. In second case study the working place of the house owner has added with in the living environment.

Sometimes the house shape is changed and appeared in different ways which is closer to western buildings. The traditional forms are used as the elements in order to highlight the space or the building or to generate a certain identity to it. Sometimes especially is third case study it reveals that people who likes to have such kind of environment rather than creates of their own they finds and gain to the environments. This may due to they doesn't have enough income level.

In order to impact of the globalization one has to study number of case studies but due to the limited time period. This has reduced three and rather than

studying each and every aspect to bring the study is to reality. Study is limited to form of the house, spatial arrangement and living environment.

Finding the impact of the globalization for house form and living environment has not finished from here. One has to further study about the function changed of the spatial details, meaning of the house also. On the other hand globalization is unstoppable matter of fact which affect every niche and corner of the house and therefore when stopping to a cultural homogeneity environment one has to identify which are the essential cultural values. Though that they can retain their identity without learning to it.



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