

Annotated Bibliography of M Sc. Dissertations on
Housing submitted to the Department of Architecture
University of Moratuwa upto 1987.

Dayaratne Ranjith-1987

01. A study of Co-operative housing in Sri Lanka.
GOPALLAWA RANJAN 1980
02. An evaluation of the Design aspect of the aided self help (A.S.H.) housing Schemes Constructed during the last five years. (1977-1982)
SENANAYAKE M. A. S. 1983
03. An evaluation of the Design aspect of large scale housing schemes in the periphery of Colombo.
DASANAYAKE D. G. A. L. 1983
04. An analytical study of the Design aspect of the electoral housing schemes in Sri Lanka implemented between 1977-1980 with special reference to Gampaha District.
GANEPOLA G. A. P. 1983
05. A study of the traditional Domestic Architecture of Jaffna upto "Colonial influenced House".
KALEISWARAN G. 1983
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LOKUKETAGODA SAROJA 1984
07. An evaluation of the design aspect of the housing complex at Digana
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08. A study of the "Dutch influence on the Social and Cultural Status of the Tamil Community as reflected by the residential buildings in Jaffna."
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09. An analytical study of the Co-relations between the Design of a Cooking space and the "status" of the housewife in Sri Lanka.
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10. An analytical study of the Co-relation between house design and the dwellers attitude towards the community, with special reference to houses designed by architects themselves.
RANASINGHE ATULA 1986

A study of Co-operative housing in Sri Lanka.

Gopallawa Ranjan—1980

The dissertation focuses on the concept of Co-operative approach to house building. Having established the Causes for the acute shortage of housing in South-East region, the author emphasises the problem of finance, as the major obstacle towards any Solution.

The study discusses the concept of Co-operative movement in its historical perspective of 68 years of its establishment. In this, it describes the birth of co-operative housing Societies and its growth.

The study also discusses in detail the workings of many Co-operative housing Societies in the developed world, and thereby draws upon appropriate types of housing societies suitable for Sri Lanka, Such as permanent Co-op housing society. (individual ownership and Co-ownership), Terminating Co-operative housing societies, Housing and development Co-operative Societies, multi-functional Co-op Societies, and Co-op. House construction societies.

In Sri Lanka. It says, the most popular and that was in existance was the terminating Co-op Housing Society. The Co-operative ceases to exist the moment the houses are built and ownership transferred.

The study points out that the co-op. societies in Sri Lanka have not made any remarkable contribution, due to lack of public awareness of, the system, Sociological and economic advantages, organisational practices etc. As a result, most Co-operations have existed only till the loan is obtained.

The real objective of co-op Housing, it points out, is "Housing is more than shelter, it is also an environment and should be one where people Can feel a sense of belonging to the Community.

An analytical study of the design aspect of the self-help housing schemes in Sri Lanka implemented between 1977-1982 with special reference to Gampaha District

Senanayake M. A. S. - 1983

An evaluation of the design aspect of the aided-self-help (A.S.H.) housing schemes during the last 5 years (1977-1982)

Senanayake M. A. S. - 1983

This dissertation attempts to assess the appropriateness of the A.S.H. housing programme. Launched as a way of achieving the 100,000 houses declared by the government in 1977. The assessment is primarily on the design aspect of the house unit and not on the Concept of A.S.H. housing.

The Study highlights that the Success of these programmes were measured by the number of units built each year and claims that the major Concern therefore has been overlooked.

The writers argument is that the analysis of the actual environmental problem itself has failed due to the lack of a design process. Lack of Social analysis of the user, would have been the primary reason for the failures. In the A.S.H programme Design un-related to any individual user were handed down to the prospective occupant and the user participation in the design has been minimal.

The study analyses the users of the housing Schemes and argues that a fundamental need of these occupants were to uphold dignity and self-esteem in their households.

This it claims would have been the primary objective and therefore the Concept of the design of the houses of this programme.

The study evaluates the pathaliawatte housing scheme in Gampaha District which was built under the A.S.H. housing programmes and shows that the house unit does not relate to the concept established in the study.

In conclusion, the study points out that its assessments are subjective and that a number of such studies are needed to pass an objective judgement.

An analytical Study of the Design aspect of the electoral housing schemes in Sri Lanka implemented between 1977-1980 with special reference to Gampaha District.

Ganepola G, A. P. - 1983

The study is aimed at testing a hypothesis formed by the author, namely, that the electoral housing provided during 1977-1980 may not be appropriate for the inhabitants.

Firstly it gives an overall view on the evolution of the housing problem in Sri Lanka and various Solutions effected by governments at different times.

However, the study is focussed on analysing the approach adopted in the electoral housing schemes, where the government provided the architectural services and some financial support while the system of aided self help has been employed for the Construction purpose.

The authors main Concern in this study is to analyse the designers Contributions, his approach and his conception of the problem solution, and then to asses the success of the programme in terms of the user needs.

The author in dealing with the designers contribution discusses design as a problem Solving exercise, the three tiered design process, namely; analysis, Synthesis and evaluation. He employs the Concept arrived by means of analysing the housing problem in the light of the user category to asses the Success of a selected case study. As he has analysed the concept should have been to create an appropriate physical environment responsive to fostering persons relationships within the new community as well as between the new Community and the existing village setting.

Under the electoral housing programme, the author says, people from different living patterns are Settled in a new physical environment quite alien to them.

The study employs the concept established thereby, in assesting the validity of the design decisions taken in the Ganemulla housing scheme Constructed under the ASH programme. The concept is applied to major decisions, location, in relation to Surrounding, lay-out, access, individual house unit etc.

The study Concludes that the hypothesis that led to the study have been proved correct and argues that, as depicted in the case study, most of the electoral housing Schemes seems to have failed in the Social function of Architecture.

A study of the traditional domestic Architecture of Jaffna up to
"Colonial influenced House"

Kaleiswaran G. - 1983

This study is among a number of studies discussing the obviously different housing types of the northern Peninsula.

The author establishes that these particular types have pre-dominantly responded to the distinctly different culture, climate, and close relation to South India.

Having discussed the various technological and architectural details associated with different types of Jaffna-based houses, the author places the emphasis on the development of design of the house, drawing comparison between the Round house and the rectangular house. It also captures the traditional Courtyard house the three compartment unit and "Colonial influenced" houses.

In conclusion, it attempts to identify the predominant factor that has shaped the Jaffna house, throughout the periods of traditional cultural and Colonial influence to present day. That, is undoubtedly the life-style and aspirations of people of Jaffna.

An evaluation of the Design aspect of a suburban large scale Housing scheme in Sri Lanka.

Lokuketagoda Saroja—1984

The provision of large scale Housing schemes has been one of the solutions, offered by the state to the acute Shortage of housing among the middle income group in the suburbs. A number of such schemes have been completed and have been in use now for sometime claims the author of this dissertation, and selects one to evaluate.

She discusses the importance of evaluations being that of avoidance of costly mistakes and innovation of successful design solutions. Among the many methods, She selects the Concept-based method of evaluation which employs an analysis to establish a desired concept as a measure of evaluation.

The author then discusses the problem of housing in terms of government participation, Housing by sectors, etc. She briefly discusses the large scale housing Schemes namely Rukmalgama, Jayawadanagama, and Mattegoda.

The evaluation focusses on the Raddolugama the largest of the large scale housing schemes in the country.

The authors analysis of the housing needs of the user category the recipients of these houses. identifies two basic variations of families 'nuclear' and 'extended'. She also 'identifies' that the lack of choice in relation to privacy and Teritoriality being the major Architecturur problem. the design of these housing had to solve, and thereby arrives at a concept of providing freedom of choice in relation to privacy and Teritoriality" as the measure of evaluation.

In conclusion and having assessed all major architectural decisions in the design of the Raddolugama Housing, it point out drawbacks and weaknesses in terms of territorial and privacy needs and Suggests some improvement to the Raddoluwa housing scheme.

An evaluation of the design of the housing complex at Digana

U. G. D. Weerasinghe — 1985

Digana housing scheme was designed and built to house a workforce consisting of persons with different Values and attitudes working to achieve a Common objective.

The study sees the housing Complex at Digana being unique in its housing needs among the housing in Sri Lanka namely, one hundred thousand housing programme and one million housing programme. It discusses the housing in the historical perspective primitive and vernacular dwellings, post-industrial and mass-Scale housing, in trying to understand the housing requirements and government policy towards housing in Sri Lanka.

This is primarily an evaluation of the design of the Digana housing Complex and employs the Concept based method of evaluation as a basis. However, it discusses the other modes of evaluation available before selecting its basis.

In its' analysis it identifies the major problem of the Digana housing being to provide for the need to bring together, the workforce having varying values and attitudes.

The Concept of the Digana housing should therefore, have been to create a sense of Community among the dwellers. This, the study chooses to make the basis of evaluation.

The major decisions those have been taken in the design have been identified and assessed in terms of the above concept.

It concludes that the overall design has been primarily a failure in terms of the Concept employed, although there are some areas which have been done successfully.

A study of the "Dutch influence" on the social and cultural status of the tamil Community as reflected by the residential buildings in Jaffna,

Kunasingham S. — 1986

"The Socio-Cultural Situation, and status of a Community, is registered in the Architecture of a community" establishes the author in this dissertation.

The early traditional Courtyard houses of Jaffna had much in Common with the Architecture of Kerala and South India, as there had been a very close socio-Cultural affinity between the two Communities.

The study disusses the Tamil Community from Pre-Colonial period to that of dutch dominance. The dutch invasion had much more impact both socially as well as Culturally, for the dutch were not merely traders but also "propagandanists" of their religion. The dutch rewarded the Converted Tamil, by means of social Status, education, and westernised life style, that the Tamil Community looked to these socio-cultural influences aptly.

The Author discusses in detail the values and attitudes of the traditional Tamil Community and Continues to discuss the changes that took place during Colonial and dutch rule. He discusses how various architectural spaces and elements were related to traditional community in terms of Social needs. e.g. Thinnai, weedu, Nadai etc., and then how these elements disappeared from Jaffna house, After dutch influence, the presence of 'Dutch style' decorative gable ends, mortifs and various other details could be easily related to the changes that took place in the society.

An analytical study of the co-relation between the design of a cooking space and the "status" of the Housewife in Sri Lanka.

Jayasooriya Kamanie Cynthia — 1986

This study seeks to establish the Co-relations that exist between the cooking space and the social status of its user, the housewife.

To begin with, it discusses the evolution of the Cooking space from the primitive to the modern, and analyses the changes taken place in the course of its evolution.

It's analysis is then focussed on the concept of status, where it discusses how status is derived from profession, employment etc, and identifies its relationships with the class system and the income group.

It concludes with two case studies of cooking areas, and identification of social status of housewives using those areas, which indicate the existence of close and strong co-relations between the design of the cooking space and the status of the housewife.

An analytical study of the co.relation between house design and the dwellers attitude towards the community, with special referance to houses designed by architects for themselves.

Ranasinghe Atula — 1986

This study attempts to establish the Co-relation that exist between the form of the house and it's user, by analysing selected houses designed by users' themselves.

It discusses culture in the background of two major Social Structures, namely, in the collectivistic Society and in the individualistic Society,. The primary Characteristics of the Collectivistic Society are the existence of Kinship, Shared Stable Value system, sharing of material surplus, ideology of the incorporated and the Sub-ordination of the individual to the groups while the primary Characteristics of the individualistic Society are quite the opposite.

The Status of the Male and the Female in these societies, resulting from these differances have been carefully investigatcd, in terms of nature and orientation.

The House in the individualistic. Society is expressive of its primary Characteristics, ie, open social grouping, impersonal, non-institutional social organisation, ideology of free and Unique individual and high Spatial and social mobility.

The Design of the House, the study points out, is the resultant of climate, materials construction technology, site conditions, economy and primarily Social factors. Hence, it analyses interaction-attraction and avoidance of contact with people as an attitude that affects the House design.

Finally, the study employs two case studies of Architect-designed houses to establish that the culture of the dweller is well expressed in the design of the house.