

Nomadic Housing Flexibility, a Factor in the Stability of Nomadic Architecture (Case Study of Qashqai Tribe)

Abstract

Nomadic way of life based on housing migration is flexible in accordance with the living conditions and lifestyle arising from the standard of living that is the reason for the adaptation of nomads to the climatic conditions of the environment around them, housing that has survived from the past to the present and with sustainable environmental, physical, economic and social conditions that have successfully achieved the effects of maintainable housing. The aim of this study is to identify the components of the formation of sustainable nomadic housing. In fact, the black tent has all the definitions and meanings of a house, which is at a low cost and with a simple appearance but high in efficiency, which despite the flexibility in the dimensions of nomadic life and housing, can be found in justifiable housing factors, housing that meets the conditions of the natural environment and its inhabitants. The method of this research is data collection within a documentary framework based on local interviews with the tribes of the Qashqai community; moreover, the research method is classification and content analysis. This study introduces the spatial dimension of physical and functional elements of nomadic housing in various types of flexibility and the dimension of environmental sustainability introduces functional and structural elements and their adaptation to diversity and adaptability. In the field of social sustainability, it examines the concepts of nomadic life structure in each of the three types of flexibility. Findings indicate that the use and integration of these principles with modern technology and expertise can be a step towards the richness of the design and implementation of mobile and sustainable housing.

Research aims:

1. Achieving flexibility indicators in environmentally achievable lifestyle.
2. Recognition and re-reading of nomadic housing in order to design a suitable model for mobile housing

Research questions:

1. What are the dimensions of nomadic housing sustainability?
2. How does the flexibility feature in this housing model create stability in nomadic housing?

Keywords: sustainable architecture, black tent, nomadic tribes, flexibility.

Introduction

The nomads' livelihood is based on pastoralism and therefore their way of living also depends on this issue. This way of life, which is one of the oldest forms of human life, is based on annual migration; In this way, the nomads have to relocate and find suitable pastures for them in order to graze their livelihood. In this way of life, nature is known as the main bed of their lives and adaptation to it is the most important principle in this way. This is also reflected in their pattern of habitation; In this way, the components of nomadic housing, which are themselves made of natural elements, are in full compliance with this way of life and allow seasonal movements for their inhabitants. Such a compatibility between man, nature and architecture in this particular way of life, although itself based on displacement and spatial instability, but functionally, bestows a sense of balance and stability that is influenced by man and his needs on the one hand and characteristics on the other hand; furthermore, the elements of natural and artificial elements consist his environment. This means that nomadic people, due to their livelihood dependence on livestock, are forced to move in order to graze their livestock. Accordingly, all components of his life, including housing and components must follow this pattern of life, consequently the flexibility of nomadic housing and its adaptation to diverse environmental and contextual conditions, is one of the most vital principles and is considered a residential method. This principle also affects other aspects of their lives, including social, cultural and economic aspects. With this explanation, the aim of the present study is to investigate the dimensions of the sustainability of nomadic housing according to its characteristics and flexibility in natural circumstances and lifestyle. Accordingly, by referring to the residence of several populations of the Qashqai tribe and examining the dimensions of their residence, including the characteristics of housing and its components, the various dimensions of flexibility within it, along with aspects of stability in this residential method, the concern is scrutinized. Has set. In this regard, the study of nomadic lifestyles, current activity and behavioral patterns in their settlement, in addition to their customs in the face of various issues, are notable points in this study.

Numerous figures have researched the concepts of sustainability architecture, including Charles J. Kibert (1994) and Edward & Turret (2000). Who have studied this concept in housing. However, this study intends to examine how to interact and the type of measures considered for sustainable architecture and to examine the housing of nomads who have continued to live in a regular pattern from the past to the present. In relation to nomad people studies have been conducted that can be referred to achievements such as Javad Safinejad (Safinejad, 1996) and Arsalan Barkhordar (Barkhordar, 2005). However, research has been done in the field of social sciences, anthropology and culture, however, this issue has been looked less from an architectural point of view. Research has also been done on the architecture of nomads including people such as Mohsen Afshari and Shahram Purdihimi (Afshari and Purdihimi, 2015). However, the need for research in the field of sustainable architecture and nomadic housing is palpable.

The process of this research can be examined in three stages; In the first step, the structural, functional and spatial dimensions of the black nomadic tent and its associated spaces in the Qashqai tribe are analyzed as a case study; In the second step, the flexibility aspects of this residential model are discussed based on the results of the first step. In other words, in this step, the structural, functional and spatial flexibility of the nomadic black tent is examined based on their residential pattern and current lifestyle; Finally, in the third step, the dimensions of nomadic housing sustainability are examined based on the results of the previous two steps. In other words, in this stage, four dimensions of sustainability in nomadic housing, including environmental, physical, social and economic sustainability, will be analyzed based on the flexibility characteristics of this residential model. This research is of qualitative type and is based on documentary and field studies. Gathering information in this research is accomplished by library method as well as field

observations including documenting the native housing pattern of Qashqai tribes in the south of Fars province and also their way of living. During the visit of several tribes of this tribe, the residents were interviewed, especially the tribal women, as well as a sketch of the housing patterns and the type of arrangement of its internal elements in various conditions.

Conclusion

Housing is an element that responds to both human needs and a social phenomenon whose order and type of spaces are influenced by cultural, social, economic factors that aim to adapt to human lifestyle and the environment around it. Housing depends on the context and background of the user, and flexibility is a tool to adapt to the needs of users over time and one of the factors of housing stability that is manifested in the body, environment and community of the residential space. In this study, by examining the aspects of flexibility in the pattern of nomadic housing, we have achieved the effects of sustainability in this habitat, and in Table 6, we have summarized these concepts in nomadic housing. In fact, this way of life is how the architecture of Koch confronts with two main factors, namely motor life and climatic conditions, which has caused the housing of nomadic nomads to survive. The types of flexibility that are the elements of housing sustainability and the components of sustainability in housing that are created in environmental, physical, social and economic sustainability that can be considered as a stable housing for nomadic housing. Housing that its spatial organization and method of building reflects the quality of the use of the environment, the impact of the economy, traditions and norms governing the nomadic community. Nomadic housing construction plan, dimensions of scale proportions and adaptation to the external conditions of the housing unit indicate the extent of impact and strengthening of human relations with the facilities and conditions of the natural environment and requirements. Hence, it creates housing that meets the needs of residents over time. The fact that the home space can be multi-functional by combining its various functions in one space, creates maximum flexibility and compatibility with the environment.

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