

ABSTRACT

CHANGE IN TRADITIONAL BADU HOME LAYOUT AS A FUNCTION OF LIFESTYLE: FROM BAYT ESH-SHA'R TO VILLA

By

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Home is a social, cultural, and physical package that reflects residents' user changes in way of living by directly transforming layout at the external and internal levels to fit the new needs. Based on the relation between lifestyle and home, it is hypothesized that the shift in Badu lifestyle from nomadic to settled affects their traditional home layout towards modern ones as a response to urbanization. This hypothesis is tested through two research methods: quantitative (field survey) and qualitative (field interviews and field visits). In the field survey, a structured questionnaire is administered by the interviewer to collect the data from 317 respondents in November of the year 2000. Those are sampled from 34 villages of the Jordan Bâdiyah Research and Development Program (JBRDP) area using a proportional systematic random sampling technique. Meanwhile, in the field interviews, semi-structured questionnaire is administered by the interviewer to elicit data from (16) key figures from Northern Bâdiyah, in addition to (4) subjects who live only in Bayt Esh-Sha'r. SPSS is used for the data analysis that included descriptive analysis and hypotheses testing. Analysis of Variance and Chi-Square Tests are used accordingly to test the difference and association of the hypothesized relationship at the different variable levels. Results pointed out that there is a relationship between lifestyle and home layout. Where these results explained the characters of modern home layouts, in addition to the availability of the traditional one, Bayt Esh-Sha'r. It is concluded that people who live in different home layouts have different lifestyles that ranged from traditional to urban ones. The Badu traditional lifestyle is mainly characterized by locomotion because livestock ownership is

the main householders occupation, which produced an unstable household income. Thus, Bayt Esh-Sha'r is the best fit for household mobility style that requires lightness and easy construction to suit the nomadic pastoral lifestyle. Further, Badu have a collectivistic identity that has strong codes, which accordingly required the division of the internal space to two main quarters: one for men and the other for women, in order to satisfy gender needs and family private services. Bayt Esh-Sha'r symbolizes and facilitates a perfect social way of living in its traditional internal layout. Whenever Badu started to settle in villages and held new and permanent jobs, they lived in permanent fixed homes that are limited to a small number of rooms in adjacent to Bayt Esh-Sha'r in order to adapt to the new way of living, which is based on seeking education and attending schools. Basically, rooms are used for the private family activities and Bayt El-Sha'r for guest receiving and hosting. Therefore, the internal layout in this stage is of both traditional and specialized character. Further and after settlement, Badu invested in education that enabled them to have a permanent and better jobs and enhanced their income. This required the emergence of homes built of multi-floors and large number of spaces, in order to satisfy more privacy for the family and to express status. Although modern homes met the new Badu lifestyle needs, Bayt Esh-Sha'r stayed basic to their living as an essential core of heritage. This appeared clearly through the similarities in the use of spaces between Bayt Esh-Sha'r and modern home of the internal layout, and in the relationship with neighbors in terms of distance. The suggestion here is to provide conscious understanding to the architectural and urban complexities that will help architects, urban designers, and planners to produce comprehensive solutions for future planning that will contribute to the housing market in Jordan Bâdiyah.