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Conclusion

CONCLUSION

Any work of art including architecture, to become 'significant' it should be, meaningful relevant and correct for its purpose, than merely being beautiful object. This meaningful product should have the ability to convey the message it was intended and thereby evoke emotions in the observer, which are similar to emotions of the creator. The ability to make the phenomenon take place determined the success of a significant building. According to the study it is understood that 'meaning' is generated in response to a specific generator. It is observed that some buildings that have responded primarily to one major generator.

Generators are the forces which evoke particular architecture, and there are four main generators; namely 'the user' 'the context' 'the activity' and 'the purpose'. In creating a significant product according to these generators it should be identify and observe deeply. For an example when we consider the user; his mind set, needs and aspirations, culture, behavior pattern etc. should be identify. And also when creating a design, an architect does it according to a 'design process', and their own bias. This differ from one individual to another. Individual bias is the best most dominant factor in creating a significant architecture.

Each of the selected examples of the case studies clearly clarify above statement. Further these examples attempted to highlight that there is a positive relationship between generators and the problems; and one specific problem arise due to a specific 'need' and how that need becomes the significant product. Through analysis done, it is attempted to show how architect's problems could be derived through analyzing users problem. To solve this problem, it become clear that attempt / task of the architect is not provide the clients / users exactly what he asks for But rather to understand the deeply felt needs of the user and than fulfill that need through architecture.

Through analyzing examples, it is shown, how significant products could vary in architecture, depending on the 'generator' or the problem, even though the primary need at the user / owner is more or less similar. For example the primary need of the user in the two examples discussed in case studies namely 'Falling water' and the 'Tewatte Basilica' is same as 'relaxation in mind'. But depending on the actual needs required quality of environment of the Falling water is not the Tewatte Basilica. Therefore Falling water is responds to the 'context' and Tewatta Basilica is responding to the 'higher purpose'. Thus the end product have become different in one another.

This shows clearly that, the 'primary need' is not the 'actual need' of the user. Actual need is something that is deeply felt and need deeper understanding to be correctly identified. Because actual need, define the 'actual purpose of the building and it directly influence the generators of architecture to become the significant product.

And also we can clearly understand, as said before not only generating forces are involved to create a significant product, some other relevant factors are also involved to create this product.

For an example we can consider the St. Anthony's pre school 'user' is not only factor to create a product but also his (use's) culture, needs and aspirations, mind set, behavior pattern etc. are involved. As same as when we considering the Falling water 'context' is not only involve to create a final product rather creating other factors such as climate, topography, and characters of natural environment etc. effect on the creating a building.

Therefore in summing this study revealed that, what are the generators and how they are involved to create a significant building. In other words it revealed the correlation between generators of architecture and significant building.



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