

*Perspective***A note on sustainability and housing development****Daniel Chan***

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DESCRIPTION

Buildings consume more than a quarter of all global energy. Residential and commercial buildings are expected to need a lot more energy from fossil fuels in the future, according to forecasts. With a growing population and a corresponding increase in the number of individuals living in less-than-ideal housing circumstances, it is critical to provide cheap and long-term housing options. Even if earnest attempts are made to give communal or social housing to individuals in India through government-sponsored programmes, it does not provide an economically feasible alternative for those on the bottom rungs of society. futures in housing development by utilizing 'future studies' methodologies to create two exploratory scenarios that depict various options for attaining sustainable and fair housing development. The primary purpose is to create scenarios that can fulfill a certain normative goal: a future housing construction that is both ecologically and socially sustainable. Ecological modernization and degrowth are two scenarios that indicate distinct levels of social change.

The challenges identified include poor maintenance of infrastructure, bribery and corruption, lack of product-driven research, preference to foreign goods and services over local ones, poor policy formulation and implementation, high cost of building materials, poor compliance to regulations and standards, poor budgeting and budget implementation, lack of commercialization of research findings, poor funding mechanism and lack of skilled manpower. Collaboration between government, industry, and research organizations is essential. Research and innovation may be utilized to develop excellent policies, generate new materials, increase the efficiency of local construction materials, create jobs, analyze population dynamics, evolve an integrated approach to housing infrastructure, and develop new functional housing infrastructure designs. In order to accomplish the required improvements in the housing and urban development industry, product-driven research is strongly encouraged. The viewpoints of professional's suppliers of housing facilities

and services and households users of such facilities and services must be considered concurrently for successful policy creation and implementation for sustainable housing. However, policymakers are hampered by a lack of research that looks at both the supply and demand sides of sustainable housing construction at the same time. As a result, it is impossible to establish diversified and particular policies for execution. A house is the center of socioeconomic activities for the resident family. It is also an element of the community's physical layout, reflecting the culture of the society, and has a considerable impact on people's behavior. In both developed and developing nations, Public Housing (PH) programmes or low-income and affordable housing make up a substantial component of the housing stock. Thus, Sustainable Public Housing (SPH) will improve such societies' quality of life. From the early Vedic period to the present, rural India's house construction has used traditional building materials and designs. The use of brick and mud in the walls, as well as thatch as a roof covering, reflects the use of environmentally friendly materials. Agricultural waste products are used to make brick, mud, and thatch, which are all locally accessible. Energy-free, structurally acceptable, and stable materials are readily available in the area. In rural housing, the use of recyclable natural construction materials results in lower energy usage and lower CO₂ emissions. The inside is kept cool in the summer and warm in the winter thanks to the strong brick and mud walls.

By blocking out the intense sunrays and pounding rain, the long-sloped thatch roof overhang protects the wall from heating and rain water. Rural dwelling is based on low risk and high maintenance. The financial transactions are minimal. This support work establishes a baseline for all future effort. This is one of the most important aspects of the network's monetary sustainability. In India, house-building is a highly socially charged and ritualised activity. It's a gathering with a lot of historical significance that brings together the relationships between surrounding rural zones and communities. Food, drink, and shared aid reward the support of relatives, companions, and neighbours. This is one of the most important aspects of

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improving social relationships. How people perceive rural character based on their dwelling. Local building materials and traditional style are particularly essential for perceptions of rural dwelling, according to studies. To retain rural character and sustainability in rural housing, design criteria should be

aligned with tradition, local building materials should be used, and community participation in rural home construction should be encouraged. This approach may be used to simulate data for future rural house design recommendations for sustainability.