6 CONCLUSION

In India, the dwelling needs and habits of every state and zones are different. It varies widely depending upon availability of low-cost building materials locally. So we have to think to make a system wherein people can afford to build a house. As the growth rate of villages is much faster in India, these housing units like Unit house under IAY, Health Centre under Anganwadi, Meeting Hall, School Building etc are required to constructed rapidly. The idea of steel intensive buildings can be introduced in all villages in India. The options developed by INSDAG for different modules are mainly steel intensive and it is possible to achieve a drastic reduction in construction time.

Structural steel has been considered as one of most sustainable **green** material, which is user-friendly, eco- friendly and recyclable. Use of properly optimized mix with steel and other conventional and modern low cost materials can result in a very good sustainable long-term solution for rural sector. However, knowledge and awareness about the new building technologies and materials like steel has to be disseminated among the people and constructional agencies in rural sector so that they become inclined to this new eco-friendly sustainable steel based construction of their own.

Overall this specific construction methodology (steel framing with FC panels cladding) offers a cost effective, safe and durable solution for dwelling needs in all weather conditions. Special emphasis shall be given to promote this methodology through rural panchayats across the country.

References

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3. Relevant Indian Standard Codes