

Evaluation on the Sociology-Architectural Relationship in the Individual-Space Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Sociology and Architecture, which find a place to work in a self-centered manner, should not be regarded as independent disciplines. Sociology and Architecture can not survive unless they are human beings. For this reason, it should be said that Sociology of Architecture and the life of man during their existence. Relationship between Sociology and Architecture is very important for the creation and development of people-oriented spaces (Şensoy ve Yamaçlı, 2015: 334). In contrast to a scholarly sharp specialization, the fact that scientific studies based on holistic and reciprocal interactions will be more functional in the name of the regulation and development of social life must be taken into consideration. In general, when looking at the literature, it is seen that architects are more physical and sociologists are more socially oriented when they are focal point or city studies. In its general sense, space is a three-dimensional arrangement, bounded by horizontal vertical elements, which surrounds it, creates a feeling of belonging, which human actions do. As understood from this definition, the space has to meet the physiological, psychological and social needs of the inhabitants as it gains meaning by the existence of the human dimension (Günel, 2006). Herre (1979) draws attention to the need to examine human actions and behavior in terms of physical environment and meaning, as expressed in the definition of environmental and social actions in the form of "quality of the periphery of subject = physical environment + social meaning". **Objective:** In this study, it was aimed to draw attention to the necessity of thinking together with Sociology and Architecture on the basis of individual-spacerelation. **Method:** The study was conducted in the form of literature review. Based on the data obtained as a result of the literature review and some research data on the subject, the subject was evaluated theoretically. **Conclusion:** The necessity of shaping the most functional solutions that should be mentioned in this issue with a holistic view, not polarized arrangements. Because the individual's living space is related to both social and physical realities. For this reason, an error such as giving weight to the physical aspect of the present situation or just evaluating social direction will always bring us incomplete and permanent solutions. Urban areas; it is expressed as places where population density is high, heterogeneous, rational, increased crime and insecurity, convergence by the term of Marx, alienation, and places where Durkheim says that the businessunion has turned into a business section. So it should be said that in the urban areas there is an increase in the solution within the framework of social relations. For this reason, when designing urban areas, it is necessary to combine elements / spaces in the places where the profits are maximized and the social values are lost. For this reason, in cities that are growing industrialized, it is necessary to benefit from the unifying / disposing power of different places / areas in order to be able to attach people who are left alone to the social structure. The main share at this point falls to the architects. As mentioned earlier, the new spatial areas created should be in a form that reduces the alienation, bringing the individuals closer together. As a matter of fact, the security sites created to protect people from various social problems with a individualistic structure, in fact, function as constructions of "ironcage" in place of the idiom. An independent sociality independent of sociality and physicality should therefore not be considered. To increase the quality of life in more livable cities or cities; there is a need for an opinion that is both human and space oriented. This is possible by considering Sociology and Architecture together.

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