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Importance of the Environment Psychology in the Recognition of Human - architectural Societies

Neda Ardestani Samani*, Fateh Kabiri Koupaei, S. Ali Mirahmadi, Khashayar Emadi

Department of Architectural, Semirom Branch, Islamic Azad University, Semirom, Iran.

A B S T R A C T

Perception is a mental process through which sensory experiences are meaningful and the human way of affairs finds objects in things. Urban architecture and urban designers today have special attention to the cognitive perception of human behaviors because such behaviors are closely related to the physical environment. Human interaction is based on the work of the designer of the environment. In such a way that designers always seek to design a physical environment in such a way that it is capable of having adequate interaction with humans, so to understand the necessary behavior, both the environment and the interaction between the two are considered. Nowadays, the design of various forms of the built environment relies on their knowledge and consciousness before they rely on the emotions of individual designers. The introduction of designers to knowledge that is directly or indirectly contributes to the design profession makes it possible for designers to adapt their proposals more than ever, and thus environments designed by them provide the necessary conditions for a human life. Understanding the environmental psychology along with other behavioral sciences can play an important role in this regard.

Keywords: Environment Psychology, Architecture, Perception, Architecture and Urban, Human.

INTRODUCTION

The architects and urban designers today have special attention to the cognitive insight of human behaviors because these behaviors are closely related to the physical environment (Andreani, Kalchschmidt, Pinto, & Sayegh, 2018; Rapoport, 2016). What makes environmental psychology separate from other branches of psychology is the study of the relation between human psyche and the physical body (Carmi, Arnon, & Orion, 2015; Wells, Evans, & Cheek, 2016). Therefore, the attention of the designers has developed the psychological evaluation of the designed spaces between their environmental psychologists and their environment. Environmental psychologists also require the study of human behavior in the everyday environment so that they can examine the effects of the physical environment in a direct or indirect way on human behavior (Wickens, Hollands, Banbury, & Parasuraman, 2015).

In fact, environmental psychology is a branch of psychology that studies human relationships (Bonnes, 2017). The knowledge of environmental psychology, discovery, and

* . Corresponding Author: Ardestani Samani, N.

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outline is one of the dimensions of the behavioral environment that had been forgotten in general psychology, but now as a science of knowledge and knowledge, psychologists, designers, and environment designers, especially architects, designers, and urban planners contribute to advancing it. Due to the rapid development of technology that has also accelerated the impact and impact of human resources, the ecological system in the ecological system (ecological), human - environment, and every day environmental - behavioral issues are created for the contemporary human, where the knowledge of environmental psychology lies in its way (Goodwin & Goodwin, 2016; Hutchison, 2018; Koger & Winter, 2011).

Environmental psychology is the study of the reciprocal effects of human beings on each other. Gifford (2007) says: the environmental psychology is an investigation of the reciprocal effects between the individual and his physical camp. According to the belief in such a mutual influence the individual changes the environment and his behavior and experiences are changed by the environment. In a more precise definition of the knowledge of environmental psychology, others present it to the study of human behavior in relation to the physical environment and the social environment. Altman (1975) writes, "My look is a socio - psychological perspective".

Environmental Psychology in Architecture and urbanity

As a result, modern architectural style was pervasive in different parts of the world and thus, many problems were found in human communication with the environment. These problems, especially behavioral disorders, were somewhat affected by the modern environment of life, which John Lang describes: "The architecture was not a rationalist until modern architects claimed it."

One example of the inefficiency of modern architecture against the psychological needs of modern architecture in the history of the world's architectural history is the destruction of the building of the residential complex of Peroied Igo (Figure 1) because of the increase in crime and crime.



Figure 1. Destruction the building of the residential complex of Peroied igo.

Therefore, the environmental psychology in architecture and urbanization coincided with the pathology of modern architecture into a post - modern pattern. In the post - modern era, a group of theorists focus on meeting the issue of interaction between the fabric surrounding it with humans on visual senses, touch, smell, auditory as an instinctive organ of understanding and architecture. Whereas, how to perceive the environment in the mind is, in its environment, the objective function of perception in behavior is one of the main issues of the psychology of the environment.

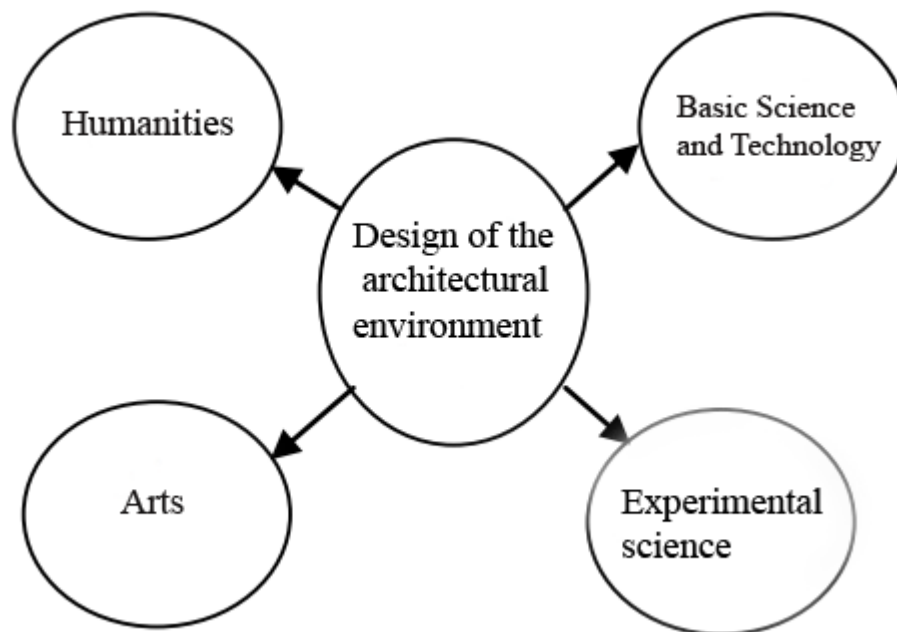


Figure 2. The setting of environmental psychology as the common domain of human sciences and environment (surrounded in surrounding page 26)

According to this, the attitude towards human beings is the fundamental building of the common work between environmental psychologists and the environment.

The Environment and its Concept:

The environment has the surrounding property (Porteous, 1982). In the 90s, a new definition of the term was introduced, which means "a collection of natural things" that defines the status of human life, especially all living organisms. Today the expression of the human environment is not only applied to the traits that man is created, but the relation between the people and the social organization that affects both the physical health and psychological health of human psychology is included in this definition.

In knowledge psychology, divides the environment in three spheres of natural, social and cultural environment (Mahmoud, 2015).

The literature and behavior in the wide definitions of the environment, between different terms, 1- physical environment, 2- social environment, 3- psychological environment and 4- distinct behavioral environments.

The main point of these sorts and categories of distinction between the real, real or objective world around humans is the cognitive emergence that affects the conscious or unconscious patterns of behavioral patterns or emotional responses of people. (Lang, 1380-14).

It should be noted that the concept is different from researchers. Levine considers the environment a part of the individual's biological space and speaks of the environment in which a person experienced (personal environment), but Barker's aim of the environment is an environment that is objective (Lombardo, 2017).

Table 1. The Nature of the Environment

The nature of the environment from the perspective of some researchers		
The natural environment, social and cultural	Hellpach	9111
Geographic environment, behavioral environment	Koffka	9181
Ground or geographical environment, dynamic environment, cultural environment	Gibson	9191
The personal environment, Phenomenon Environment	Kraik	9198
The physical environment, the social environment,	Altman	9191
Skeletal environment, social environment, psychological environment, behavioral environment.	Llang	9193

Human:

In general, we can recognize the attitudes towards humans about the human - environment relationship in environmental psychology at 9 distinct eyes.

- 1- The epistemology of epistemology: is the result of organism connection with the environment. Cognition is the process in which a human thinks, decides, and learns.
- 2- A neurological attitude: our actions are related to the neural and genetic strands. It is necessary to reduce environmental stressors in the environment of their lives.
- 3- Psychological attitude: reactions, perception, cognition, human motivation in the environment can be explored. It considers this attitude a creature that has an internal processor more and more concerned with mental and mental processes.
- 4- The attitude of cognitive behavior: human behavior is directly related to what has passed. A human being is a creature of behavior that is being studied rather than studying his emotions.
- 5- Visible cognitive attitude: Each man has a different understanding of being in this world. So they will behave differently. It's very important to understand people's personal experiences in this attitude.
- 6- Sociological attitude: the relation between environment and man is examined within the ecological system framework. Social situations, such as gender norms, have a fundamental role in cultural attributes.

Human and the Environment:

In general, the basic theory of human relation with the environment can be incorporated into three parts. Some theories are assumed to dominate the environment. In others, the default is the dominance of the environment on humans, and the third category of interactive theories seeks to balance human relationships. (table2)

Human and environment interaction:

The basis of the work of the designers is the environment. In such a way that designers always seek to design a physical environment in such a way that it is capable of affording appropriate adaptations to humans, so to understand the necessary behavior, both the environment and the interaction between the two are considered.

Human collection and the environment: exchange theory

According to the theory, Altman expressed it, it would be an identifiable unit if a proper interaction between human beings is formed.

Simultaneous human and environment development: organism theory

Factors such as personality, social, cognitive, and environmental factors are associated with environmental factors and interact with each other a complex and unitary organism. In the case of both interdependent and interdependent, both are changing as well. Organism’s theory emphasizes that several factors such as human experience of physical health or confrontation modes with others are intertwined with environmental factors that are characterized by certain behavioral patterns of human behavior.

Structural both the environment and human behavior: behavioral post theory.

Based on this theory, human behavior is shaped by the environment with emphasis on the formation of specific behavioral patterns in public places. Roger Barker (first proposed by him) should study and study human behavior in the environment in which it is based, and not outside it.

Table 2. Human and Environment Relationship

relation Human and the environment				
The attitudes of the human relation and environment	theories of human and environment	The resulting and index Concepts		Indicator theorist
joleen rutherford. Abraham Maslow - 1954 Seligman1975 Zamer 1971	Observation and learning from the social environment Model The Pyramid Human Needs a learned breakdown The Concept of Environment and the Environment torpidity	Social learning theory the response environment to human needs Control theories consistency level theory	1 2 3 4	a theory focus on humans
a number of researchers from Bell et al. , 2001	The concept of social traps	Environmental Protection Theories	5	Focus - Intensive attitude
Altman 1987 Barker 1968&veyker1979 Sholtz 1971 Palasma1996 Alecsander 2003	human interaction human and environment unit Human growth and environment The coexistence of human and environment behavior atmosphere, thermal delight, nameless quality, sensory perception atmosphere, thermal delight, nameless quality, sensory perception	Interaction theory Exchange theory organism theory the idea of base camp Philosophical psychological theories	6 7 8 9 10	interactive human and environment attitude

Depends human senses and human perception

There is a correlation between the senses and the human being. The vision is more important for the spatial understanding of the universe than all the senses, allowing us to see what is above. Hearing is a great deal with the concept of time. The sound can even wake up the sense of touch. With the loss of hearing, the frozen life of the time lost its time. The sense of touch has a direct effect. When we touch something we understand that fantasy isn’t fantasy.

The auditory and auditory senses are correlated with one another (Lang & Moleski, 2016).

The sense of taste is dependent and associated with the associated association. With a sense of smell in the environment, we recall a memory. It may even stimulate our sense of taste. The more you focus on a certain experience, the more accurate and fulfilling experience will be. The brightest parts of experience are those who engage all the senses at a time.

Environment perception

Abstract perception is a mental process through which sensory experiences are meaningful and this way of man finds the relation of things and the meanings of things.

Human perception of the environment is one of the categories of categories in the psychology of the environment. Therefore, perception is a purposeful process and it depends on culture, attitude and dominant value on the perceiver's thought. Thus, the process of perception is always accompanied by human cognition of the environment. In fact, environmental perception occurs in the interaction of sensory perception that is experienced in the human psyche.

Perception is so quick in the human mind that it feels at the same time. The sense of function is the sensory stimulus function. The perception of prior learning function is the cognitive or cognitive motivational expectation and the individual's decision and will. The perception of the stage is between feeling and the environment. The sense of the external mechanism is the recognition of the inner mechanism. Perception as a step between these two external and external mechanisms.

Various schools have tried to explain how people perceive their behavior in the environment or the environment. The most important of these schools, which have been based on environmental theories and design, a Gestalt psychology school, psychological or interactive psychology perspective and the ecological psychology of James Gibson. Where Gestalt psychology mutual understanding of the human experience of human experience is based on the interaction of human beings as a compromise process between observation and environment. Gibson's optical psychology regards the environment and the canvas as the basis for all the data. He believed that environmental data were directly received without the need for the processing force of the human brain through the ambient light and by the sensory senses of a man acting as a system. Until now, the first two perspectives have been given more attention by environmental psychologists and architects. The Gestalt school, taught for years at the bahos School by people like Kandinsky, was influenced by the architects of modern school art. today, the new vision of the ecological or ecological vision of Gibson is expected to achieve its proper position in the studies and environmental research. For example, when moving and changing the point of view, the observer is not only visible to the revealed patches, but those that the surfaces that are not noticed also are altered in fact relative to the observer's view. So, when moving in the environment, different aspects will be observed. For instance, when travelling from a street to the street, or crossing a steep ascent, this experience will come continually to the viewer. In architecture and urban design, this theory has had many effects on the explanation of the environment and its design.

CONCLUSION

What was discussed in this paper was an overview of how the science of environmental psychology and its relationship with humans was studied. In this paper, after reviewing definitions and models about the nature of the environment and its components as well as the

relation of the environment with human behavior can be presented in the context of human relation with the environment. The surrounding environment describes a man with a set of relations between objects and objects, objects, human, human, and human beings. The environment consists of three components of a fabric. Natural environment, human built, human beings. The natural environment consists of two components. The fluctuations elements that are the environment without human intervention have changed without human intervention that humans have been either conscious or negative, positive or negative, some changes such as the design of a landscape in a natural environment. Man - made environment is known for every physical thing that humans have produced or designed. Gibson is considered as changing the terrestrial environment through the species in response to the cultural environment. The environment of human interaction refers to human and non - materialism and include personal, social and non - materialism. It creates a behavioral environment that is derived from the justification of the needs. Nowadays, the design of various forms of the built environment relies on their knowledge and knowledge before they rely on the emotions of individual designers. The introduction of designers to designers who are directly or indirectly contributes to the design profession makes it possible for designers to adapt their proposals more than ever, and thus environments designed by them provide the necessary conditions for a human life. Familiarity with environmental psychology next to other behavioral sciences can play an important role in this regard.

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