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Approach on Kamran Diba's Designs
(Case Studies: Shafaq Park, Shooshtar
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The Effect of Existentialism Approach on Kamran Diba's Designs (Case Studies: Shafaq Park, Shooshtar City and Museum of Contemporary Art)

Zahra Yarmahmoodi, PhD Student of Architecture
Shaghayegh Sistanikarampour, PhD Student of Architecture
Alireza Ghayoorfar, Assistant Professor of Architecture

Aims:

Although epistemology is one of the tenets of thinking about the educational system among philosophical discourses, its impact on the design process of architects has been less pronounced. In addition, today the process section, theories and design methods have been taken into consideration in the design course of the architecture students as well as in the design of the architects. Familiarity of architects with a variety of perspectives, theories and design principles can be very helpful in increasing intellectual power and thus achieving creative and innovative designs. Projects resulting from this type of thought process are meaningful, inspiring, and lasting over time. Because in different periods, it takes on a different meaning in accordance with the culture and attitude of the people. This kind of flexibility and diversity freely gives people the right to choose and understand the works in any way they want, which in itself creates a sense of belonging to the users of the design. Because in the created space, they have a sense of security, peace and freedom in deciding to do various activities. This can make the space dynamic and vibrant in different historical periods. For this reason, the present article examines the epistemology of existentialism in the works of Kamran Diba, who have had extensive studies on existentialism and used it in his works. In addition, Diba is one of the most prominent contemporary Iranian architects who has made valuable artifacts. Studying the philosophy of existentialism in Diba's works can be a great source of inspiration for other architects in their designs.

Methods:

The research method is descriptive-analytical and library data collection. The results show that Kamran Diba has used existentialism in designing Shafaq Park more than any of his other Designs.

Findings:

In designing selected samples for research, ontology has become psychology. Along with ontology, phenomenology and anthropology, the architect has also been considered in the creation of his works of art. An examination of the works shows that epistemology is more important to the architect than the ontology as the principles of design. Ultimately, the architect's overall goal is to design a human-friendly design in every way, so that even if the person is not in space, there is a sense of being in space.



Conclusion:

The patterns defined by the architect in the design of her works can be easily changed by the user of the design due to the choice of the existentialism approach. For this reason, it seems that the architect has turned his patterns into a biological language that can be changed according to her usage and period. This type of design is, in fact, an eternal architecture and reflects the mystery of the architect's enduring works.

Keywords: Philosophy of Existentialism, Kamran Diba, Shafaq Park, Shooshtar City, Museum of Contemporary Art



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