For A Better World

SUNDURMA
ART CULTURE SPORT

An education, art, culture and sports project as the meeting point of the local and the global in our post-modern* world.

Lifelong learning, learning by doing.

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As an Independent Student of Architecture and as an Independent Researcher I would like to humbly contribute to Lifelong Learning and Adult Learning Education researches with an idea. In this project, I am focused on the Education of our working people around the world while concerning about the paradox between the global and the local, the rural and the city cultures. Could it be possible for the Reinforcement of the Indigenous Cultures, creating Awareness about the environmental problems, Global Economic advancement, Adult Learning, Lifelong Learning and Healthier societies can coexist and continue to endure while reinforcing each other ? While our cities are expanding, in some meeting points where the city meets the rural life, in the mean time, another meeti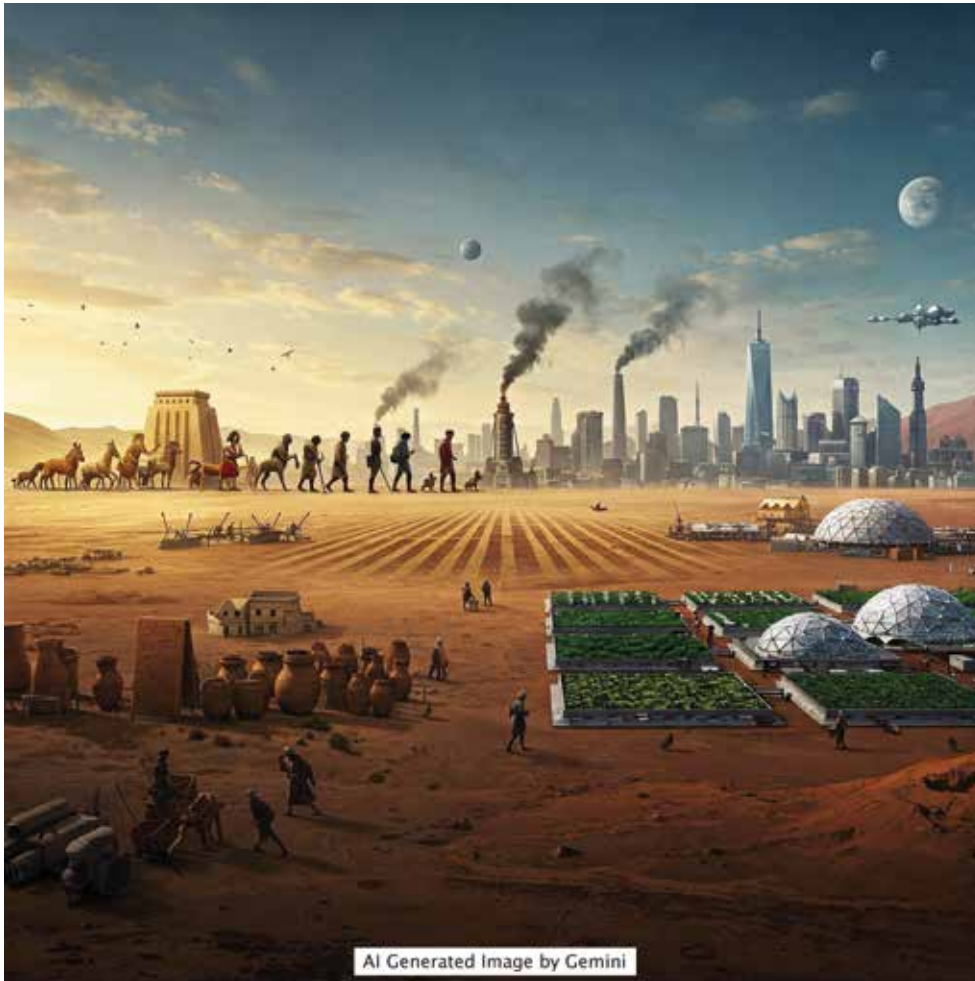ng of the global with the regional/local occurs. Both culturally and economically. Eg: Supermarket retail chains shops etc. If we can turn these meeting points in centers of education and sharing in sport,

culture and art as exchange points in labour, craftsmanships, arts and culture, would it be possible to create both the reinforcement of the indigenous rural life with the indigenous culture and economic continuity. I am talking about adding some facilities in these meeting points for the possibility to use them as opening windows to the world for the local cultures as we are using them as windows of the global to the locals. And also education facilities for the working people to be able to continue their lifelong learning even for their own physical and mental health and individual progress. Also wouldn't be possible to create the environmental and health awareness we need for our uneducated people meeting on these exchange corners ?

Since the paradox of our times is between the global and the local, is it possible for both to reinforce and enrich each other ? Could it be possible for both the indigenous cultures and globally thinking minds to be aware that both their knowledge could help each other to create a better life on earth ?

*If we accept that some ideas, with a claim to be an exemplary solution for the whole humanity, has been put forward over the ages, one after the other. And finally with the assumption that the idea of modernism has failed in this claim. In this research, the terms "post-modern" and "post-modernism" have been used to point out the new nameless era after the modernism, where it is valid to produce different solutions in each and every different context.

DESIGN 2011

Today we have decided to settle on Mars and we will establish a new world. Would it make sense to take with us all the books written throughout the ages or all the money in the world? In this sense, according to which should we organize our minds and our affairs? What is civilization? What is its purpose? Where does it come from? Where should it go?

AI Generated Image by Gemini

The humankind, with the skills of using hands, speaking, socialization, has become alienated from its own natural reality thanks to the accumulation and transfer of the knowledge over generations. (Işık 2016) Or, with the most optimistic point of view, has reached a life fiction far from its own natural reality. Aiming to advance in science and technology, the human beings have removed technology from being a tool, broke away from the goal of designing a more comfortable and beautiful life in its natural reality, and entered a process that may make the planet uninhabitable. Today, the social life of human beings, which has come to the point of establishing a new life on the other planets, is now converted on a fiction where technology is the goal, and all of its forms of accommodation, subsistence and education are been turned to be organized in this way.

"Nowadays, the development level of countries is measured by their capita per electrical energy consumption." (Karakoç 2011) The "Cities" first begun to be established to live together and cooperate, has now been converted to a settlement style; a form of society, a culture and a lifestyle. (Korkut&Kiper 2016)

When we look at the historical process;
"Around 3500 BC", for the purpose of 'solidarity' *"people developed what we call 'cities' today. Mesopotamia, India, Egypt and China."* Later, *"In the 1500s BC with the help of animals such as camels and the advances in trade, commercial cities that produced nothing has began to be established."* (Ching, Jarzombek, Prakash 2017)

A trade oriented centralization (urbanization) created a culture of competition.This culture of competition led to the emergence of social classes over time. In centuries, the domination that these commercial cities and their elected administrators tried to establish over the labor, has turned into an effort to dominate on each other and the trade routes.
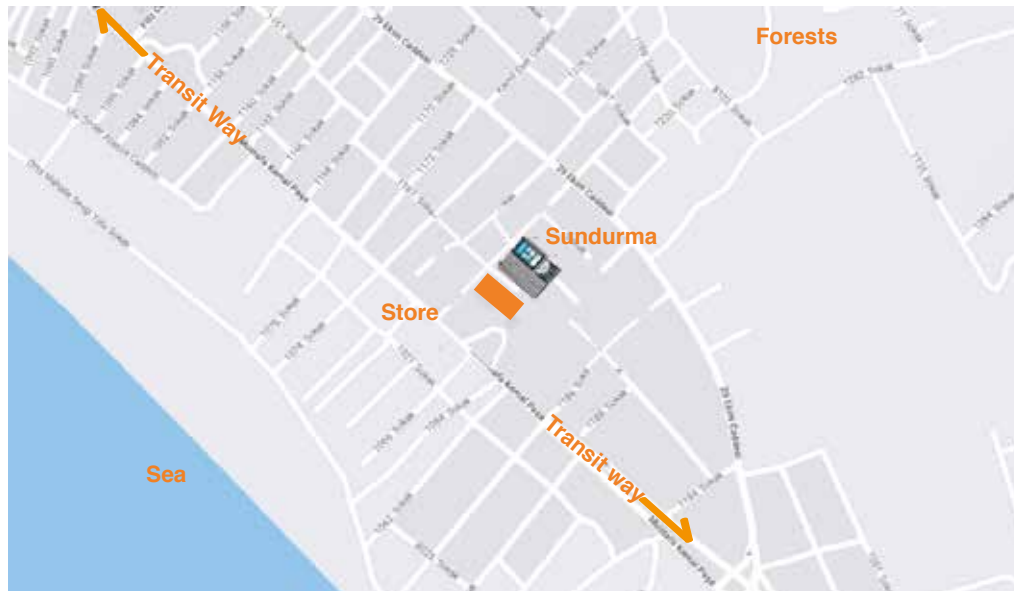
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And today, it has turned into an universal commercial competition. Thanks to the strong, educated, and healthy working conditions in some countries over the world, the labor has begun to search for a wider market for its strong and surplus production, and it has attempted to standardize the life in many cities around the world, from household goods to the architectural scale, through advertising and marketing. Replacing the same products with the new ones before they get old, has turned into a lifestyle. "Consumption society" (Bilgin 2011) The city, which was invented for the solidarity of labor, eventually with the industrial revolution has turned into a "machine" (Le Corbusier 1923) that produces services for this competition. The citizens became the servants of this machine (as a producer and consumer).

Although the modernist thought has failed in the idea of producing a single common solution for the whole world, which made the technology as a goal with the Industrial Revolution, as an heritage discourse from the past, its conformity with the "humanity's dream of salvation" continues to be valid. The Internet, the Artificial Intelligence, the IOT (Internet Of Things) and the Augmented Reality technologies continue to feed this dream. In this mechanized cities, the mechanized dwelling and the mechanized workplace, the man who has become a part of a machine has created a holiday concept and time to live in, determined with some unreal needs and even created a "holiday" industry in line with these needs. And strengthens the ,consumption society with this holiday culture.

Today, in the cities, people "work" with a "living one day" dream and continue to serve modernist dreams as a consumption society with their unrealistic needs during their holidays and their retirement times. Although attention was drawn to this trend in the early 1900s, it was predicted that there would be no transformation without encountering it's harmful consequences. Today, it may be possible for everyone to work not only to earn more money but also to improve themselves. Work can be seen as an opportunity, a way to improve themselves, to maturate Lifelong learning. The workplace can be like a school. The purpose should be people. Then money can once again become a tool and the work done can be a process in which people try to make the most of every moment. One day, people can become the people who do not work only to live, but who live even the time they are working.

When cities are considered as immutable realities (immovable "things") in realistic philosophy, life lived in cities becomes open to examination and innovation as "moving phenomena" that contemporary science deals with. If cities are examined in the historical process, for what purpose they were established and their development, they can be saved from being today's realities and "facts" in realistic philosophy that cannot be changed but can be advanced with joints, and life in cities can be brought to a more livable life movement (fiction) for the purpose of "solidarity", and beyond that, it may be possible to build new cities that offer a completely new life opportunity.

In this context, at the point where global city life and traditional, local rural life, the global and the national meet, the connection point that transforms the traditional rural into a consumer society can be transformed into an opportunity for the local to meet universal cultures in order to find and extract the universal of humanely elements in their own culture, and also into an opportunity for the rural and traditional to be strengthened, to sustain their existence and to contribute to the universal. At this point, the differences that stand out become evident in the way that the space is used, the production and the life habits; In the urban life, the spaces that are mechanized, closed to the outside and in search of comfort inside, are open to the outside or semi-closed in rural areas originating from a work-oriented lifestyle. In rural areas, using closed spaces during the day is not preferred and it is preferred to keep them in a minimum. Again, unlike in the cities, since working is also living, the concept of vacation can be ignored. Even individuals and families that are not involved in agricultural production prefer to grow their own foods such as fruits and vegetables within their own means and turn them into foods that they can consume throughout the winter, such as pickles and tomato paste. Socialization, which is experienced in urban culture as evaluating the time left over from the work within the weekends and with the spaces and services provided by tradesmen, is again realized in rural areas on special days and occasions such as individual sharing, visiting and weddings, associations and holiday celebrations. Bringing together these differences in life, which we define as culture, at a meeting point where they can strengthen each other, gains importance not only as a strengthening of tradition, but also as a rise in global human values and a direction towards a more livable world, and at the same time, it also emerges as a need in terms of creating awareness and producing solutions to our universal problems in the traditional rural area; Today, in the whole world, there are many lifestyles and habits that have become social realities in our traditional rural areas, due to the problem of 'distancing from human values' created by technology.

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In addition, for the environmental problems of our world that we owe to future generations, our need to create awareness in rural areas on issues such as energy consumption, carbon footprint, water consumption, protection of our forests and trees, nature, environmental cleaning and recycling of our garbage, and even to make changes in our life habits, is becoming more and more apparent.

Although our people in rural areas are aware of the value of nature and benefit from all its opportunities, they are far from the necessary awareness and protective approach due to the increase in the world population. At the same time, although they are in a healthier environment compared to urban life, they are also deprived of the awareness arising from the developments and advancements in health. Ultimately, it is our human duty to produce solutions that enable awareness and taking steps towards the future on all these issues.

An application sample design was made based on the idea: The store in question is on a transit road, on a very busy traffic due to its proximity to the main road and its location in a residential area, and has a mountain view covered with forests. This place where educated young people work, which brings the universal consumption culture to the traditional countryside, is closed to the outside, has a standard design, and tries to meet the needs of both the local and the 'holiday- makers' who are in the region periodically, who have city culture and life habits, in a wide range from freshfood to white goods.

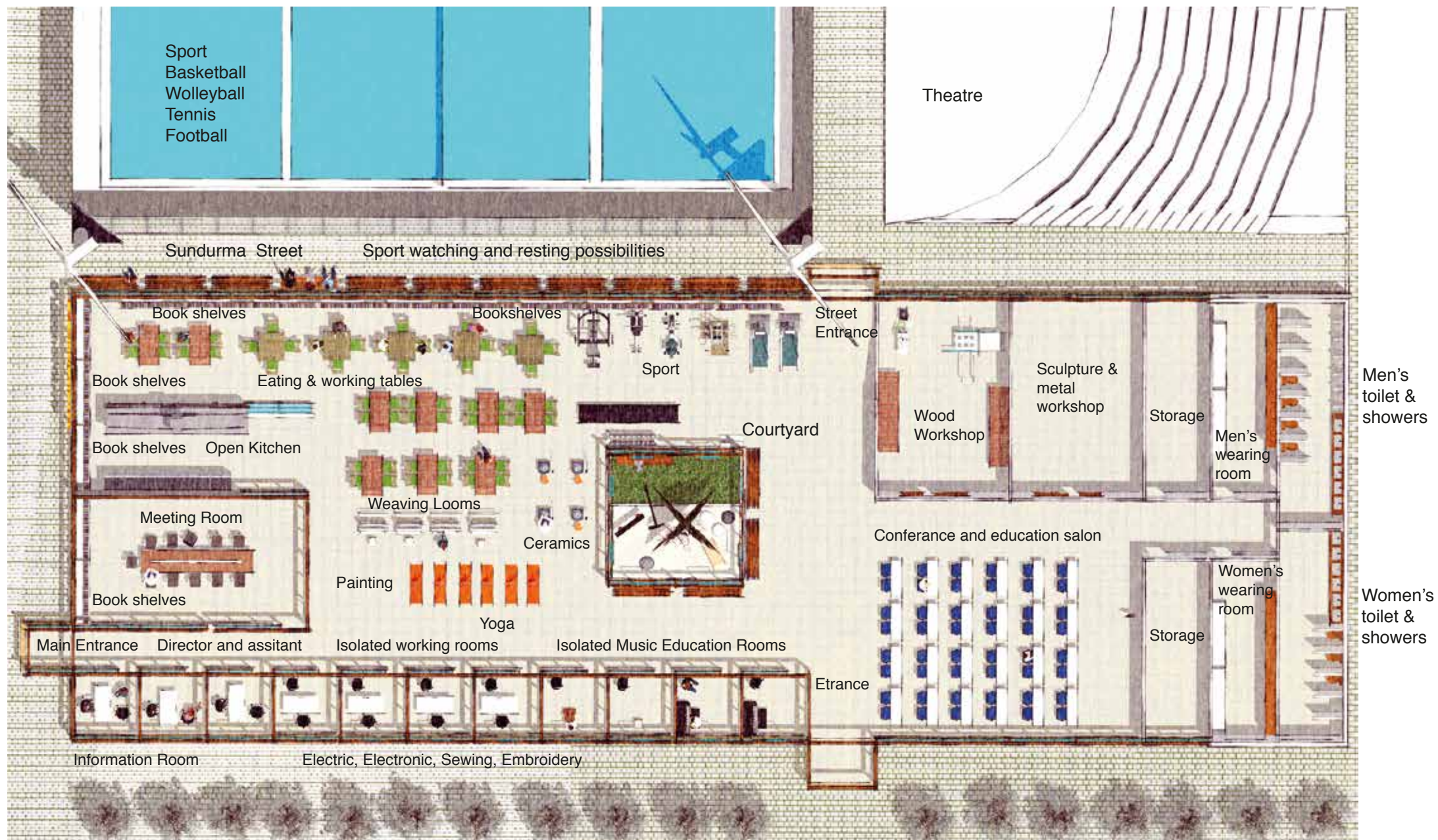It is a priority among the employment opportunities preferred by the educated population in the local.

Although its institutional reliability and working conditions are attractive for educated young people in the local area, it is like a machine isolated from the local area and closed to the outside world with its standardized architecture throughout the country. It cannot benefit from the opportunities and features of traditional rural life that are preferred as a working environment and are in line with human nature, and unfortunately, it develops our educated young people only through the concept of consumption in the universal culture, turning working life into a way of economic earning.

The idea of education is to add an education and sports school to the store. This additional facility can be summarized as both turning the work life of the store employee into an education process, thus continuing to improve themselves, and providing the local public with a conscious education opportunity.
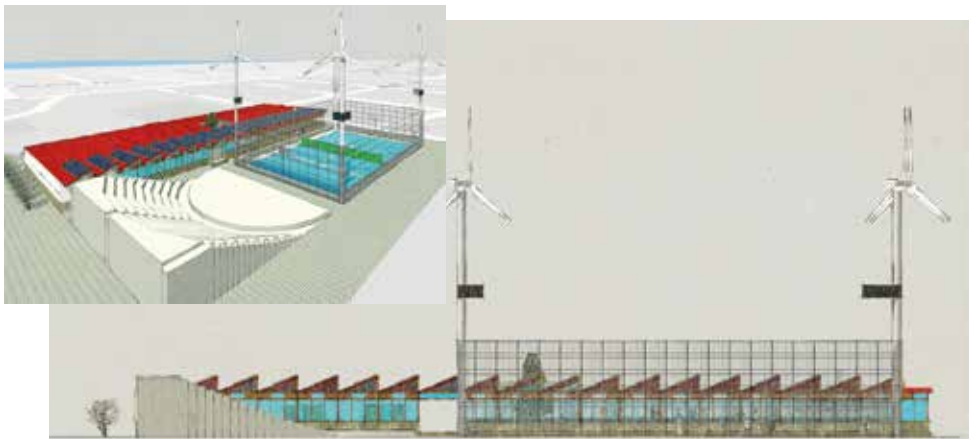
In this way, the store employee will have the opportunity for a lifelong education, and will be able to socialize with all other local people, participate in sports activities that will benefit their health, and have a healthier social life with the art and culture education and activities provided. Healthier individuals, both physically and socially, mean more successful individuals and society in every respect.

On the other hand, in this environment, it will be possible to raise awareness with the local people about many elements of local culture that are meaningful and valuable on a global scale. This can also be a remedy for cultural erosion.

Sport
Basketball
Wolleyball
Tennis
Football

Theatre

Sundurma Street   Sport watching and resting possibilities

Book shelves   Bookshelves   Street Entrance

Book shelves   Eating & working tables   Sport   Men's toilet & showers

Wood Workshop   Sculpture & metal workshop   Storage   Men's wearing room

Book shelves   Open Kitchen   Courtyard

Weaving Looms   Conferance and education salon

Meeting Room   Ceramics   Women's wearing room

Book shelves   Painting   Women's toilet & showers

Yoga   Storage

Main Entrance   Director and assitant   Isolated working rooms   Isolated Music Education Rooms   Etrance

Information Room   Electric, Electronic, Sewing, Embroidery

Except for silence or other special requirements, it has been preferred that all sports, culture, art education and activities are carried out together in the same venue as much as possible, as it is both encouraging as an example and socially inclusive and integrative.

Eastern Facade

Since the Eastern Facade faces the mountains with a view of the forest,
it was thought that almost all training would face this direction.
On this facade, as a stage before the refreshing forest view,
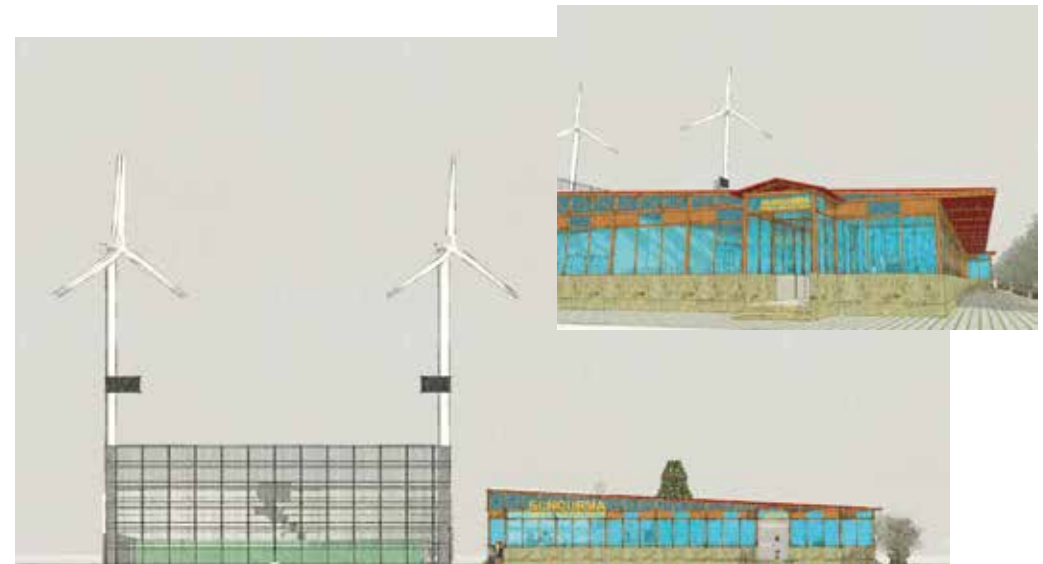we see the sports field and the theater.

Western Facade

Although the west facade is adjacent to the store and does not have a view,
it is completely glass like the other east and north facades, and as a psychological
result of the life in nature in the region, closed spaces are not preferred in
the winter months in order to benefit from sunlight, thus creating a sense of open space.

Southern Facade

The southern facade is preferably closed to use, in the areas that is generally
exposed to hot climates. The rear wall of the toilets and theatre turrets faces
this blind facade.

Northern Facade

The north, entrance facade from the busy traffic, both as the first entrance and the
entrance of the local people, and between the education building and the sports +
theater departments, it is likely to be a lively place. It is also the entrance to the inner
courtyard of Sundurma Street. It is among the probabilities to be a preferred social place.

Open kitchen for cooking and other trainings that can be held a kitchen. Also, an environment where individuals can cook for themselves and their friends. At the same time, the store can offer products that will meet the constant need for food and beverages.

The tables extending from the kitchen to the living room can be used for both dining and working.

The library is filled from end to end with books chosen to provide an introduction to all cultures, both our own and those of the world, on subjects such as philosophy, science and literature.

One way to find and uncover the universal values in our own culture that concern all of humanity, to embrace these values and to present and share them as a contribution to humanity is to read books that have content in this sense.
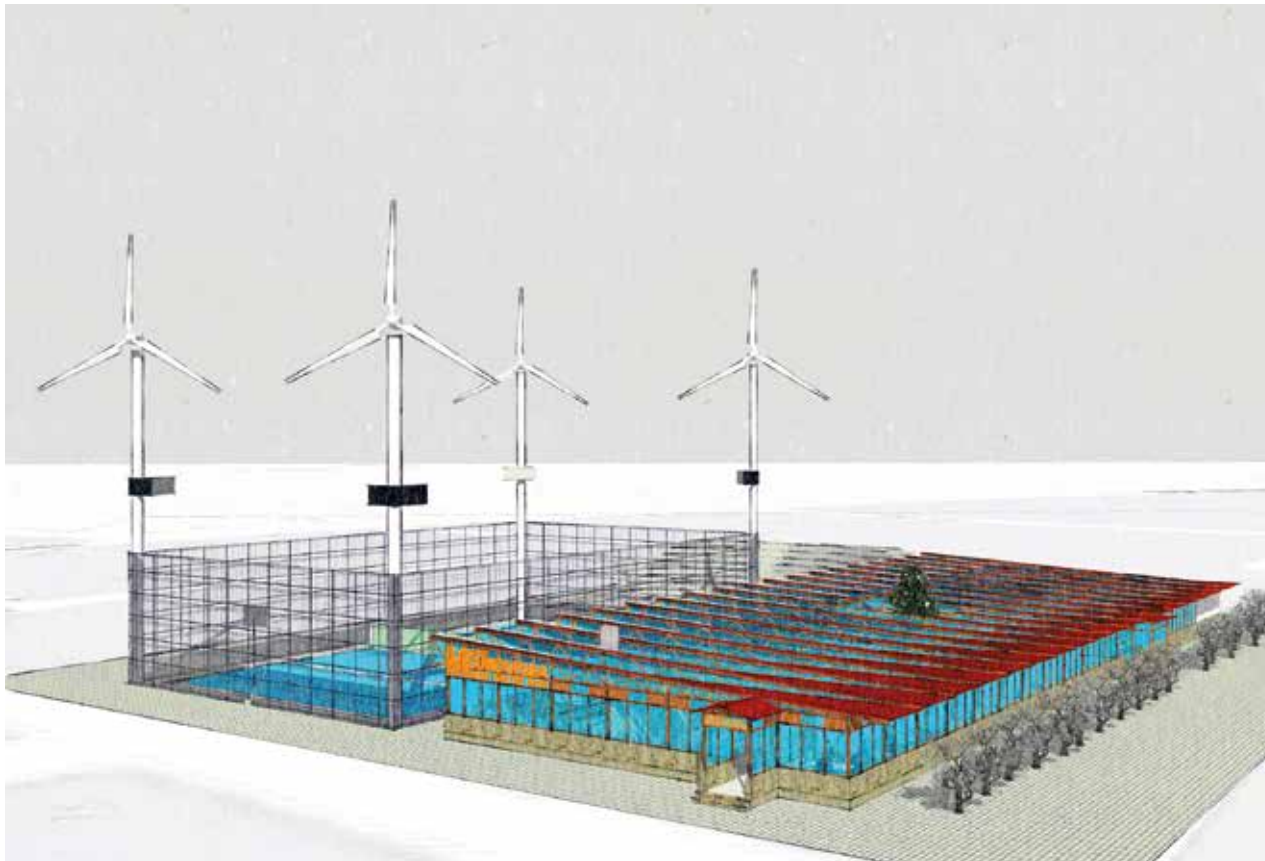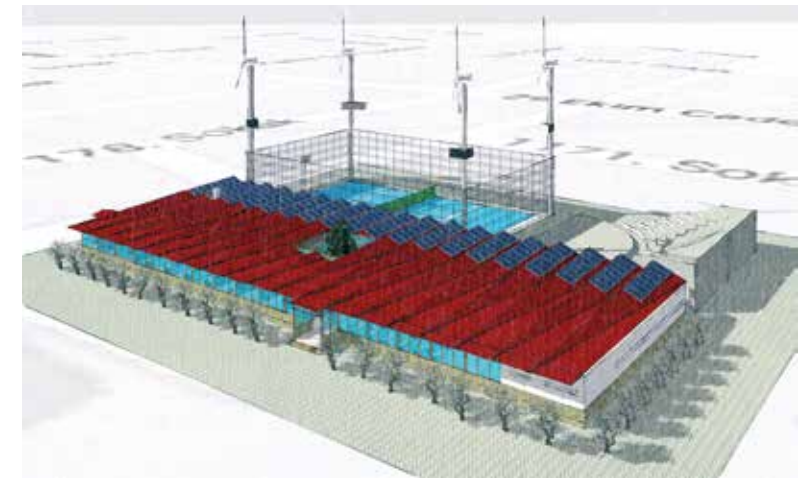

Open Kitchen

Another, in the corner open to the large hall, is a training hall where both corporate and public, invited trainers and online training are possible.

In this training hall, the resource and communication opportunities of the internet can be used for training at the level needed locally.

Again, in this section, although it is insulated with double glass, a spacious design that gives the feeling of an open space.

Conference and study room

Designed to benefit from sunlight throughout the day, the roof panels can also be adjusted in terms of both the angle of view of the sun and the slope to accommodate solar panels. Olive trees to be planted all around and, if there is space, other fruit and vegetable cultivation can be used for education, for kitchen use and as a local source of income. Taking this sample design as a principle, each of the single-type stores can be customized according to its locality. In addition to this customization, the store can also initiate a sample application in terms of evaluating locally produced products, and in addition to locally produced fresh fruit and vegetables, canned olives, tarhana and even carpets, rugs, ceramics and other usable items can be evaluated. It can play a role in bringing works of art to the masses.
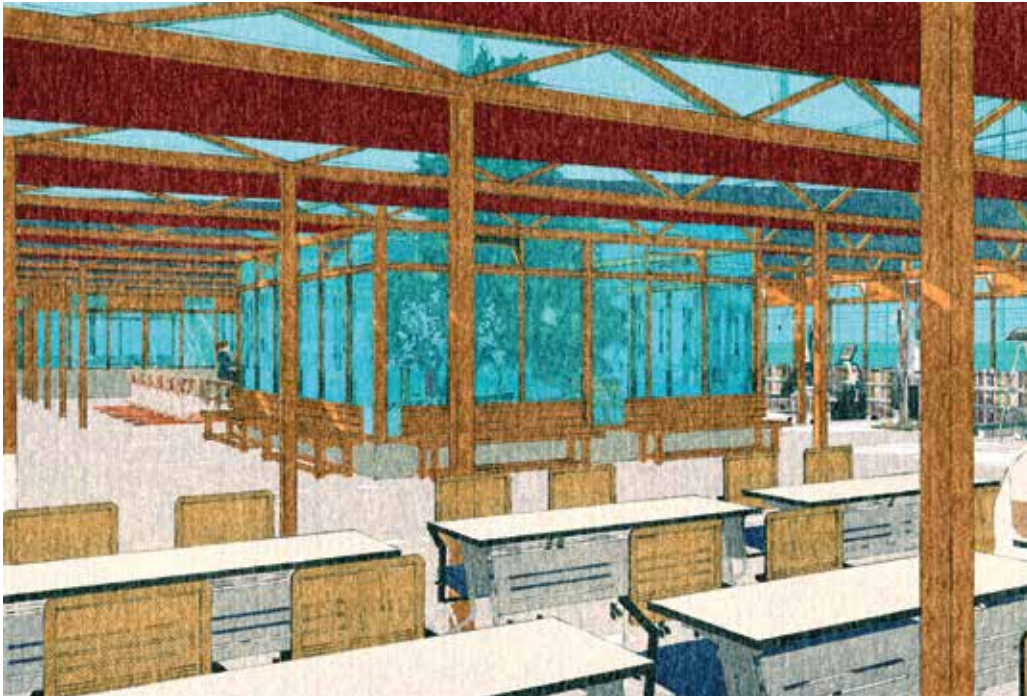

Ultimately, by establishing such a system, the store can benefit more economically from local opportunities, and by making significant contributions to the local area, it can also create the opportunity to take a big step in terms of contributing to universal social awareness.

Indoor; people doing yoga, people working on rugs and fabric looms, and ceramic workers are seen together.

An inside view of Sundurma Street, which is expected to be popular as a social space. A common corner where indoor work areas, carpentry and metal workshops, theater and sports fields can see each other.

The inner courtyard includes a magnolia tree that will add scent to the space, and a Zen garden that symbolizes peace and tranquility, allowing the daylight to enter inside, allowing the indoor space to reconnect with the light and nature that were taken away from as soon as you entered from the door. A small pool can be added with freshwater fish swimming in it.

View of the inner courtyard and roof panels from the classroom. The north-facing breaks in the roof panels were designed to provide the opportunity to benefit from sunlight throughout the day, indirectly from the north.

In this presentation, drawings were made without scale, without much technical detail, in terms of idea. In addition, many necessary details such as water purification systems, energy recovery systems from garbage and recycling, and rainwater collection for irrigation should be considered while working on the idea in detail, and such a project should not be deprived of sustainability details, which have become a necessity in today's environmental pollution, carbon footprint, and energy issues. In addition to the self-sufficiency of these spaces and the re-evaluation of their waste within themselves, it is also important to benefit from local resources in terms of the materials to be used in the construction of the building, in terms of carbon emissions in the production of the space and mastering other environmental issues.

In this presentation, a research titled "Architecture Despite the Stream" on Architecture and Design education was used.

The detailed research text can be accessed at https://independentresearcher.academia.edu/OguzCoskun.

Sources used in this presentation and which you will also find in the research text:

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Yunus Emre Enstitüsü Amin Maalouf Söyleşisi

Internet links to sources are available in the research text..

With my respects and gratitudes,
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