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Investigating the quality and identity of the urban landscape of the old bazaar of Kabul city

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Abstract: Currently, in many cities of Afghanistan, including Kabul city, there is no good connection between the facade of the buildings and the cultural and social background as well as the identity of the city. Due to these widespread visual disturbances, many psychological blows are inflicted on the citizens and users of such buildings. In this research, based on the descriptive, analytical and survey research method, it will be discussed in order to explain and prioritize the solutions in order to improve the adaptability of the facade of commercial buildings in the old bazaar of Kabul.

Today, the need to know the factors affecting the identity of urban spaces in order to respond to the needs of citizens in order to improve presence and level of their interactions is becoming more and more important, familiarity with the market place is created in a process of experience and education, and the difference in sense of place among people in cities is the result of the difference. Experiences are the result of activities and spaces. Identity is one of the most important expectations for a good life in urban spaces, and one of the most important factors in understanding vitality is the feeling of enjoying urban public spaces by people.

Materials that are used in urban spaces, such as street flooring, sidewalks, bicycle crossings, facades of buildings on both sides of the street or walls, etc., with properties and specifications that should be used in accordance with identity, climate, compatibility and consistency, rather than overshadowing identity. Urban spaces should be added. In this research, by measuring the identity of urban spaces and examining the old bazaar of Kabul in terms of the use of appropriate materials and materials in terms of continuity, climate, identity and quality, we will reach a lively urban space. that the sense of belonging to the place, culture is on the quality of perception, mental image and vitality of the citizens, so that managers, planners, urban designers can help in formulating visions of future developments through participation of space users, and also solutions to improve the identity of the market. Old cable provided.

Keywords: Kabul, market, development, urban identity

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Introduction: The city of Kabul, which is the capital of Afghanistan, is politically, culturally and economically important. With the chaos and civil wars, infrastructure, urban facilities, buildings, roads, etc. were destroyed in a large way. In the last 20 years, the construction of Kabul has been progressing in an excellent manner, with the growth of the private sector and the progress in the field of residential buildings. But the old bazaar of Kabul had its own history and identity, it has been transformed and has not followed a specific order.

With the beginning of the new era and the increase in the population in Kabul city, it caused problems, including the influx of people to Kabul city and settling in non-planned areas, problems in providing municipal services such as: lack of proper access to non-planned areas, lack of water supply system for these areas, not having the facilities to use electric energy in the early years, the placement and settlement of people on the slopes of Mount Asmaei and Shir Darvaze, which have faced very serious problems in the cold season of winter.

Diversity and ethnic diversity in the city of Kabul has caused the historical identity and past of the city of Kabul to be distinguished in terms of urban planning, and one of the components in the physical change and urban space is the use of new building materials that have come into the market, of course, because this growth was very early and The relevant government departments could not take sufficient measures to prevent the occurrence of problems. The primary center of the city is located on the foothills of Mount Asmai and Shir Darwaza, which is located on both sides of the Kabul River, and one of the characteristics of the city of Kabul is the fencing of the Tost mountains around the city of Kabul, and it has four main gates that provide access to Kabul from the provinces of the country.

One of the challenges in cities is the lack of identity of its spaces; In this research, in search of the identity of the urban space of the old bazaar of Kabul, by studying the materials, sizes and shapes of the openings, flooring and the exterior of the buildings in the old bazaar of Kabul city. The purpose of this research is to improve urban spaces by using identity in the sensory richness of urban spaces and to improve the sense of belonging in the old bazaar of Kabul city.

Currently, most parts of the old bazaar of Kabul, including the seeds on both sides of Miwand Street, are facing a lack of identity and lack of attention to urban cultural indicators. The facade of the commercial passages is made of new materials and is not in harmony with the cultural and social characteristics of that area and other indicators related to it. In general, in the urban planning of Kabul city, in order to realize the identity in the urban facades, modern civilization has benefited as a development-oriented civilization, which shows a kind of contradiction. The owners and builders did not see the cultural and social attitudes as well as the identity components of the city of Kabul with its modernity and development, and the one-dimensional view of modern technologies by architects and city planners and its application in the facades of the city of Kabul, especially the old market of Kabul, except for disorder, heterogeneity, lack of

communication. He has left nothing else between each other and identity lessness. The main problem of this research is the problem of the identity of the commercial passages of the old bazaar of Kabul city. Visual disturbances in the facade of commercial passages due to reasons such as the advancement of technology and the use of new materials in the succession of traditional and modern materials and the loss of the original identity of buildings, infrastructures, the weakness of identifying one's own culture, the use of space by different people, the lack of integration of urban facades with The platform, social issues and in general pay attention to the compliance with the cultural characteristics of the platform to be designed. In this way, he summarized the necessity of writing this research to the following points:

1. Identity crisis and visual disorder in the old bazaar of Kabul
2. The need to pay attention to and use cultural and social indicators and similar old physical patterns in the old bazaar of Kabul

In this way, the final goal of the research is to identify the scope in terms of identity and prioritize solutions to improve the identity and spatial quality of the old market of Kabul by aligning with the culture of Kabul city.

1. What are the components of strengthening the urban identity in the physical objects of the old bazaar of Kabul?
2. What are the internal and external factors influencing the adaptation of the facade of commercial buildings in the old bazaar with culturalism?

Materials & Methods: This article uses different methods, methods, tools and techniques in its research process. The method part of this research is based on quantitative and qualitative (mixed) methods. In terms of the purpose of this research, it is developmental and practical. In the strategy part, a case study or case sample has been used, which is necessary according to the title "Investigation of the quality and identity of the urban landscape of the old bazaar of Kabul".

In this research, which was conducted from library studies and documents, the theoretical foundations of the research were collected, then based on it, the effective criteria on the identity of the city and the use of appropriate materials in the urban space were extracted, and also based on the criteria and opinions of architects and urban planners. Used. In the next stage, the recognition and analysis of the site, especially the area under intervention, is done, and the area will be redesigned by clarifying the strengths and weaknesses.

Discussion of Results & Conclusions: The city of Kabul has a deep historical background, in historical periods from the times of the Western Greek civilization to the Buddhist era, of which there are many monuments from that era in Kabul, historical monuments from the time of the Seder of Islam and the emergence of the religion of Islam in the country of Afghanistan, which the city of Kabul represents. An obvious example of that is the mausoleum of Laith Ibn Qays Ibn Abbas, the son of Prophet Muhammad's uncle. In the research conducted in the form of this thesis, it has been found that identity is one of the most influential components in the city, Kabul city also has a huge historical past that has the identity of architecture and urban planning of Islamic cities. With the

disturbances that Kabul suffered in recent years, it caused the destruction of a large part of Kabul, the streets were destroyed, the population of the city decreased, and many citizens began to migrate far and near.

In the last two decades, the city of Kabul experienced a period of almost rapid growth, the population density in recent years was higher than the plan of the city of Kabul, the control of excessive growth was not satisfactory to a certain extent, the suburbs of the city were filled with inhabitants, and the citizens were deprived of services. They did not have good access to the city. The water supply system of Kabul city was very limited and most parts of the city used underground water. Fast constructions using building materials that revealed more heterogeneity and lack of identity to city streets.

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