**COVID-19 PANDEMIC / INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGY / SOCIAL LIFE INTERACTION and URBAN PUBLIC SPACES IN THE NEW NORMALIZATION PROCESS**

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**Objective:** The C ovid-19 pandemic, which comes with great risks, has not only changed many things in our lives, but also created psychological reactions in individuals along with physiological problems.

Three basic predictions are mentioned in this process. All dimensions of life will be affected and then nothing will be the same as before, and we will continue to live with new normals The new normalization will be on economic, cultural, social, health and education systems, lifestyle, digital life, and if it is possible for us to return to the old normal, this will necessarily require a new normalization process. In this period when individuals will have the most difficulty, new behaviors, attitudes, forms of interaction and new spaces to realize this will emerge in cities. In such spaces, the social spatial distances that individuals use in the context of their cultural identities, in their social relations and defined by Holl have undergone a great change with the pandemic. Based on the necessity of public spaces that will reduce and prevent the contagiousness of the Covid-19 virus in cities, the study emphasizes the need to approach these spaces with different urban design principles in the new normalization process, they will adapt to the changes in social life, rehabilitate their psychological problems, healing, aiming to maintain social distance solution suggestions are offered.

**Method:** In the first part of the study, psychological problems emerging in the individual and society, which become stronger within the scope of the changes brought by the pandemic to social life, are determined. Later, it is revealed that it is not possible to solve these problems in urban public spaces in the current situation and that these spaces are urban spaces that are declared unusable and inconvenient to enter because they increase the contamination during the pandemic process. As a result, it is mentioned that these spaces should be places that can protect the users against the epidemic in this extraordinary process, should be considered as a whole with their size, form, texture, color, functions and equipment, and treat injuries in social life and individual psychology, and should be sustainable and rehabilitated.

**Findings:**  Uncertainty and insecurity during the pandemic process triggered anxiety disorder in individuals, which led to depression. Closing home, being unable to do activities in which she feels happy and peaceful, lack of socialization, and obsessive compulsive disorder by making depression heavily revealed. Pandemic is a global trauma that undermines the sense of trust in institutions, questions values, is dominated by uncertainty, fear of death, desperation, and where everyone is at risk. The prevailing opinion is that the pandemic will affect not only the health system, but all aspects of life, and then nothing will be the same as before and life will continue with new normals. The discipline of social isolation and physical distance rules can trigger mental tensions in individuals and marginalize risk groups that are desired to be avoided. Domestic violence, Loneliness, emptiness and imbalances in social life, and selfishness can spread rapidly in society. For all individuals in the community, crisis and stress management, awareness, compassion, coping and support are very important for the psychological health of the community. Another important issue is the reorganization and design of living spaces in cities in a way that will eliminate these problems and respond to the needs.

**Conclusion:** The need for public spaces in cities to be flexible, multi-functional, open to change in all conditions and every age group, has been felt much more under pandemic conditions. The width of the pedestrian axes in the cities and the re-scaling of the distance left against contamination while sitting for resting, the size of the sitting element, the material and color characteristics of the garbage bin where the masks are disposed of, the floor covering, the color of the ultraviolet light given by the lighting elements and the green which has the ability to treat psychologically. landscape features; It is necessary to make the design decisions of the space in such a way that the risk of contamination is minimized and by considering it in a versatile way. Elements such as sub-units, water, sound, color, aesthetic objects, which will be placed in the space against the virus, shaped and positioned to protect the social distance, should be supported with hobby functions that affect the psychologically positively and ensure the continuity of social life, and the functionality of such spaces should be ensured.