

spaces demarcated by solid walls rising to the ceiling). This unfavorable influence extends to negatively affect personnel performance and output. Accordingly, the research presents a review and analysis of the architectural perspective on this issue with a view to making recommendations that will help produce a sense of intimacy and closeness between personnel working in administrative buildings in order to positively impact their efficiency and productivity. To support this, the researcher will present a critical and analytical study of the administration building of the Islamic University, which is known as Bahrain Building, since it can be considered as design product of an administrative buildings that is worthy of a profound descriptive, analytical and critical study. Finally, the research presents results and recommendations that provide employees of the administrative buildings with friendly environment that affects positively their efficiency and products.

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[..-18]

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[65-10] "

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[50-16]

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. [8-17] "

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. [565-8] " ").

1883

"1931

1931

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. [565-8] "

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(curtain wall)

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Mies Van Der Rohe :
(Crown Hall)

1962

(1)

(Universal Space)

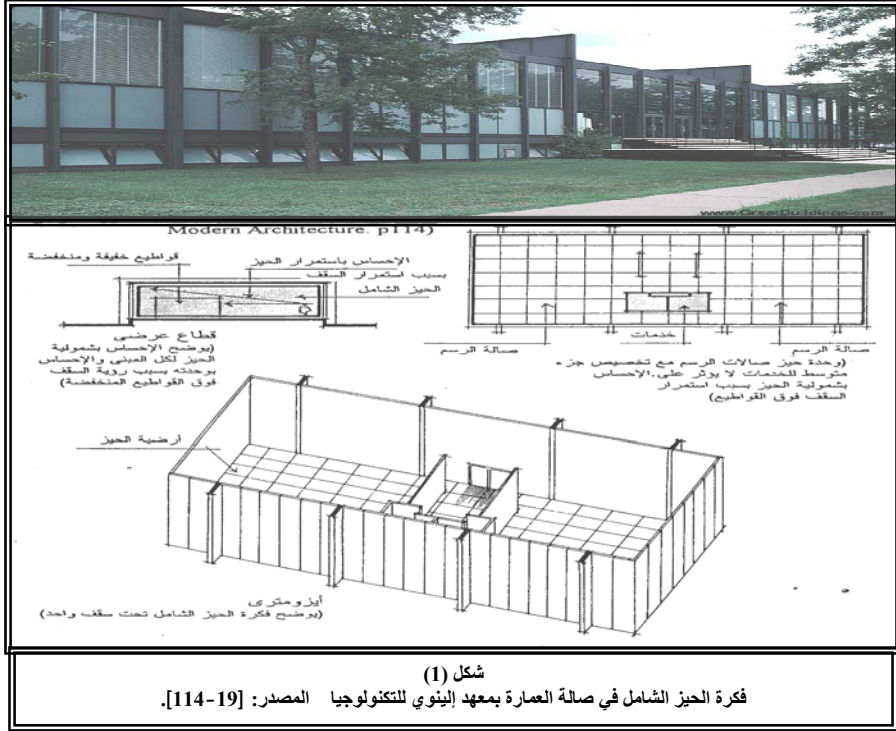
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"One room theory"

.[124-3] "

1929

(2)



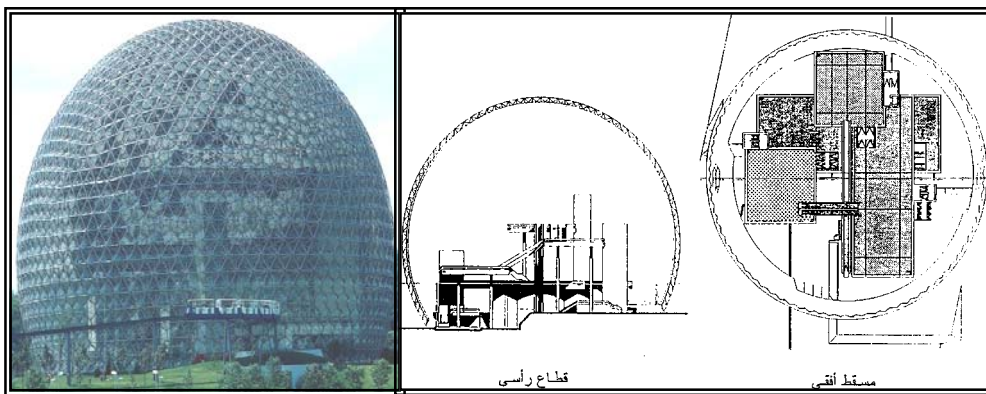
Buckminster Fuller :

1967

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(3)

.[137-



[8-15] :

شكل (3)

Richard Rogers :

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[28-5].(

.[144-3]

(1976-1972)

45

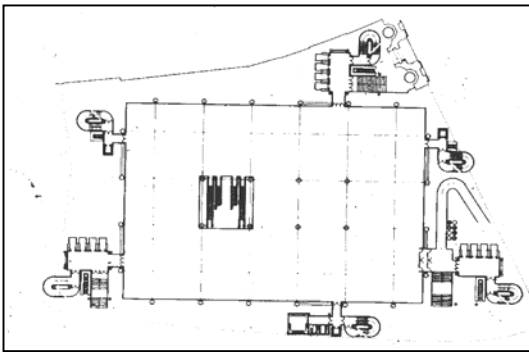
Lloyds Building, at London, (1984-1979) –

(4,5)

England

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(6)



(4)

[281-15]:
المصدر: [17]

شكل (5)

"Land Mark"

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Norman Foster

:

1986-1981 " Hong Kong Bank "

(7)

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(8)

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. [175-10]

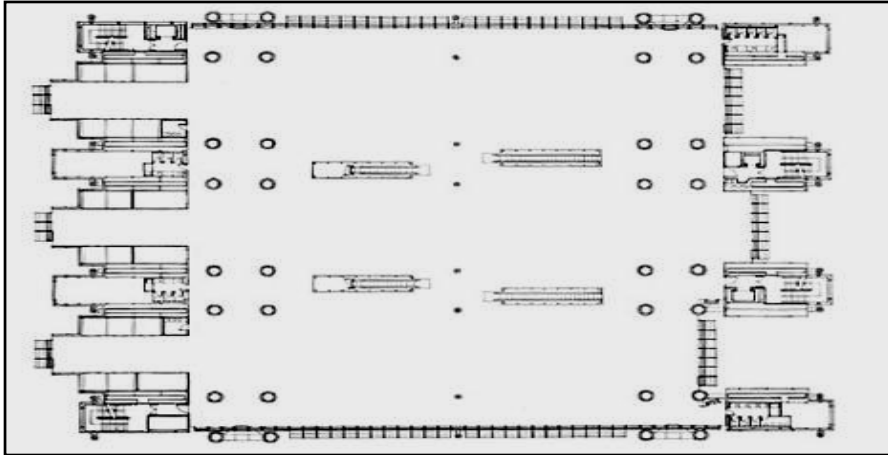
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[23-6]



1986-1981 " Hong Kong Bank "

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1978

[287-15] :

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2-2

Louis Kahn

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[128-3]

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Alvar Aalto :

....Saynatsalo

Rovaniemi 1965

[134-3]

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(9.10)

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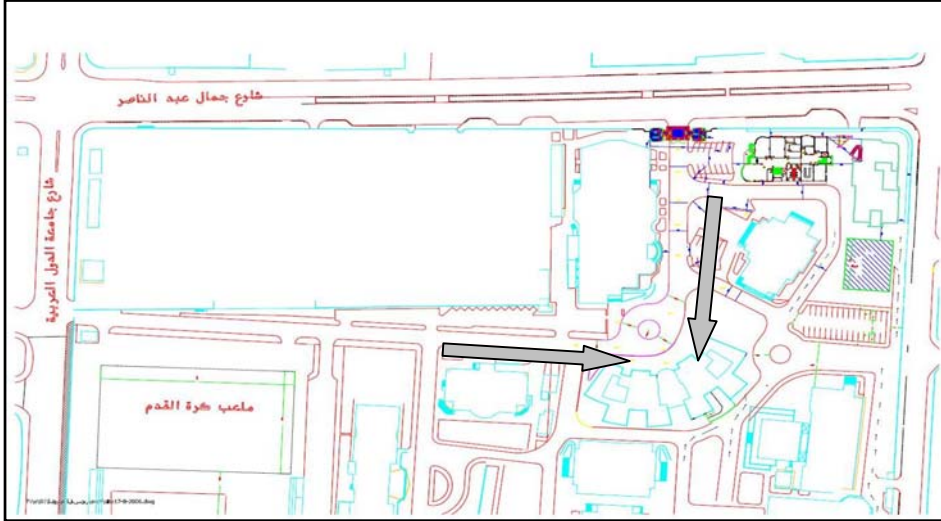
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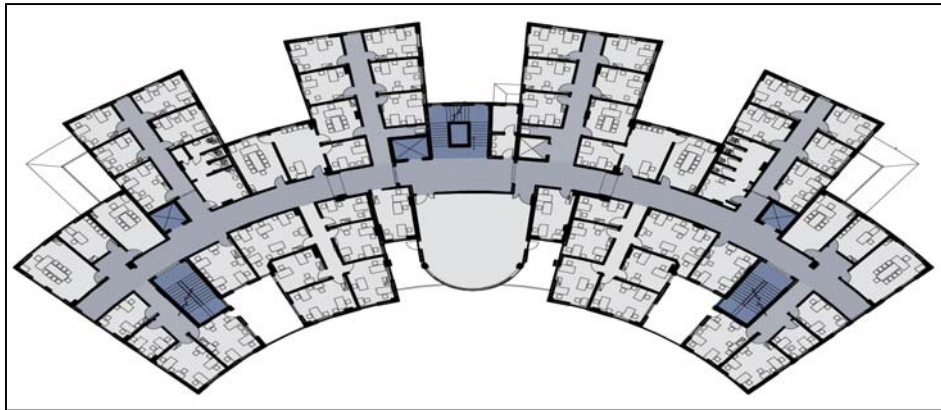
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%62

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%73

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(2)

%73		1
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	-2004		-10
	-2000		-11
		-2000	-12
	-1984		-13

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