Unstable Condition of Housing in Tehran: Disruption or Dynamism

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Abstract:

Review:
Using Non-Islamic patterns in residential architecture in Iran, any logic, has led to disruption in the belt form of residential architecture of Iran. Such disrupted conditions have been also found in social relations. Change in composition and method of distribution of residential texture in the form of evacuation of downtown and old regions and growth of suburbanism without development of citizenship are some aspects of crisis in social condition of housing and social behavior in the City of Tehran. The above effects will result in abnormal behaviors which are automatically extended to social disturbances.

Statistical studies on the modern forms of residential buildings in Tehran which are designed as high rises are followed and frequency of the antisocial events in this type of housing has been appraised. The present study comprises the residential areas that have been included in the urban design of Iran influenced by western societies and the related norms and contradictions have been compared in the behavior of the residents of single unit houses, multiunit houses and residential complexes.

Analyzing the spatial perception in the assessment and evaluation regarding to the environmental satisfaction based on the visual perception of the districts pattern evolution is the subject under discussion in this article. “Visual satisfaction of the surrounding environment” has been formed by analyzing of the data that may be used as a tool for achieving visual perception and conception in urban spaces as well as introducing the effective factors contributing with the satisfaction and/or dissatisfaction of the citizens.

Introduction:
Furthermore, this study presents an analysis on evaluation of urban structure environmental perception. Assessment of phenomena such as: Abundance of antisocial events, decrease in the dependence and interest of the citizens regarding their environment, disorganization and disturbances in the environment appearance, have been performed in the residential districts texture. Evaluation of the extent of the environmental dissatisfaction includes a wide range of factors which totally reflect the value of environmental quality. The next step is to study the visual perception and conception “mental arrangement of surrounding environment visual structure” with the method of structural factors analysis of assessment of the space. Structural factor analysis and its comparison with the identification and evaluation of the qualitative mode of factors contributing on dissatisfaction in residential environments under study will also discuss the priority of undesirable residential environment visual factors. Finally, the research conducted on details of the crisis of social disorders that have already been analyzed and indicates that evaluation of the extent of visual-environmental dissatisfaction include a wide range of factors and that the district textures and builtform do not follow any framework without identification of cultural index such that in case of any failure in prevention of such a condition, it may lead to social identity crisis.

Literature:
Environment appearance structure is the most important element influencing on urban communities which may increase or decrease interaction among individuals with the environment surrounding them. The importance of each element contributing in appearance components in urban spaces, causes to form documentary theories such as (CPTED).

In inclination towards foreseeing and equalizing the objectives, methods and solutions, responding to the various demands and needs in different cities and communities has already been failed. Reaction to
this situation analyzed a large number of theories and approaches for urban planning and design with qualified, small and certain human scales within the scope of local community and the findings make them far away from their own positive traditions and their appropriate native cultural identification.

A historic survey on global experiences in policy making for neighborhood exceptional pattern indicate the common problem of destroying self-oriented social relations and concept of collective life in such neighborhoods which undeniably cause to destroy the feeling of social cohesion and continually losing of social capital in neighborhood pattern. Also the existence of high population which makes congested neighborhoods may lay suitable backgrounds for committing social crimes and damages which in turn directly influence the perception of the dwellers’ security and safety.

Studies conducted include two different textures of a neighborhood and the research process is based on recognizing coherence between anti-social behavior and design variables in the pattern of residential neighborhood.

In summary, the article studies two different textures in the selected neighborhood and compare them to find the relation between the abnormal behaviour and the type and pattern of the residential places in there.

Conclusion:
Assessment of the neighbourhood dwellers about their living places influences the level or extent of the achieving objectives and success in urban projects. Also by recognizing factors contributing on inhabitants’ degree of satisfaction and dissatisfaction, and understanding available conditions regarding residence quality, the future approaches have been sugested for promoting the environment qualitative level and prevention from repetition of some inappropriate actions in other places.

In the literature, satisfaction from environmental appearance has been considered as a key criterion for the evaluation of the degree of environment quality. This is due to the important fact that the a high quality environment is defined as an environment which brings high level of satisfaction feelings to its population through socio-cultural and physical means.

Keywords: Islamic housing, Islamic city, Satisfaction and citizenship,