



The full text of this article is entitled:
Historic fabric of urban public spaces and
active role in social relationships
(Case masque old Market Branch)

Published in the same issue.

Historic fabric of urban public spaces and active role in social relationships(Case masque old Market Branch)

Ali mardani Department of architecture, Abadan Branch, Islamic Azad University,
Abadan, Iran

Introduction

The degradation of quality characteristics in urban spaces of worn-out textures is one of the many problems that these urban areas face, and since urban spaces show the peak of spatial manifestation of urban life and the presence of citizens, the interaction Decreasing the quality of urban spaces on degrading the quality of urban life makes the depth and dimensions of this problem in worn-out tissues clearer. The simplest element of human coexistence is social relationships. Social relationships are a series of obvious movements that human beings make to achieve a goal towards another human being. People need an intrinsic social relationship and therefore provide opportunities to have a relationship. Experience a social relationship with a variety of goals, whether it's emotional, friendship, kinship, or neighborly relationships, or a rationale for maximizing one's chances of achieving a goal, or based on value, which is a goal. Regardless of other possible goals and costs, it is a tradition that is based on traditions and beliefs, and the reason for its permanence and continuity is its traditional and doctrinal aspect. The historical contexts of cities, which often contain a treasure trove of valuable architectural and urban elements, are a mirror image of culture, history and collective identity, and therefore potential and hidden assets for cultural productivity and value representation. The more or less forgotten ones are considered indigenous. Therefore, it is obvious that the old texture of Dezful has the ability to attract local people and residents by having criteria of valuable old spaces with suitable and preferably local uses such as bazaar, mosque, residential neighborhoods, school. On the other hand, although each of these buildings and spaces has a special value and importance, but their location and special position in their context and relationship with each other, form a network of passages and turning points. Which has a much more prominent role in active and dynamic social interactions. From the perspective of the old urban spaces, this article will explain the role of improving the quality of social relations in the process of worn-out textures. Therefore, first, while summarizing the theories related to environmental characteristics and social relations in several assessment models, such as bazaar and mosque, these models are used to measure urban spaces and improve the quality of their social relations in a case study (old texture of Dezful).

Methodology

Characteristics and social conditions in old cities and relations between citizens have always been one of the most important factors in the formation of old contexts. These textures have the components of elements and spaces that, both individually and collectively, display the calculated and logical characteristics and relations of any principle. Any construction and change within this context followed rules that were not

codified, but codified. It has been governed by implicit agreements between citizens. These laws and implicit agreements between citizens, not in writing, have been passed from one person to another, and with public, religious and political support from the people, the ulema and rulers have maintained their enforceability. "In Islamic cities and neighborhoods, mosques and related spaces, along with other pilgrimage and educational centers, create the spiritual and intellectual dimension of cities. In Islamic cities, residential neighborhoods, bazaars and other economic and social centers follow a special order centered around Mosques are located. In fact, the mosque, like a spring with clear springs, flows its spiritual streams to the neighborhoods and places and promotes a kind of dynamic religious culture (Bamat, 1996). On the other hand, there are separate elements in the old cities of Iran. In interaction with each other, they have had a unified and interconnected spatial relationship. Regarding the hierarchy of connecting spaces, it is possible to have private, semi-private, semi-public and public spaces in the integrated and interconnected complex of houses, corridors, dead ends, alleys. The sub-streets, the order of the alleys and the public roads and the markets and the last roads outside the city were observed. Thus, the elements of the urban complex - whether houses or service centers, religious, etc., all form a single complex in order to create a spatial connection with each other in the direction of social relations between people. Based on these principles, we can find the relationship between the formation of the old texture of any Iranian city such as Dezful and social-demographic and cultural-religious factors. They establish order with the neighborhood centers and higher levels. In the main routes or intersections, there are religious, cultural, service and open space elements that have formed the centers of the neighborhoods and while meeting the needs of the residents, they have been performing special religious ceremonies. Holding mourning ceremonies, especially in the days of Tasawwuf, is a way for mourners to connect small and large centers. By connecting the neighborhoods to each other, they end up in the bazaar, Shahr Square or the Grand Mosque, all of which are in the same direction. It can be seen that an important feature that distinguishes Iranian cities from European cities is the influence of the texture of the cultural and social factors among the people, which is also very visible in the city of Dezful.

Results and Discussion

The elements of the urban complex - whether houses or service centers, religious centers, etc. - all form a single complex in a spatial connection with each other in the direction of social relations between people. Based on these principles, the relationship between the formation of the old fabric of any Iranian city such as Dezful and social-demographic and cultural-religious factors can be understood. Arrange with the centers of the neighborhood and higher levels. In the main paths or intersections of passages, there are religious, cultural, service and open space elements that formed the centers of neighborhoods and while meeting the needs of residents, were the place of special religious ceremonies. Mourning ceremonies are held especially on the days of Tasawwuf and Ashura. The mourners' movement paths are such that they connect the centers of small and large neighborhoods. Which connect the centers of the neighborhoods to each other, to the bazaar, city square or the Grand Mosque, which are all in the same direction.

It can be seen that an important feature that distinguishes Iranian cities from European cities is the influence of the shape of the texture of cultural and social factors among the people, which is also strongly seen in the city of Dezful.

Conclusion

According to theoretical and field studies, the factors affecting social relations active in urban spaces in historical contexts such as Dezful can be divided into two groups: external factors and internal factors: in the case of external factors, the physical structure of the market and mosque and type Communicates that are formed in these spaces. The physical structure of these spaces at different levels, including planning, facade, and details of their elements and spaces, provides the ground for social communication. In addition, if these spaces are in the right position and in harmony with the cultural structure and social relations existing in the urban space, it guarantees the overall goals of active social relations. Currently, some new theories in the social sciences in general and In urban planning, in particular, they emphasize that with voluntary and conscious intervention, the breakdown of social relations in urban spaces can be prevented. Regarding internal factors, we can mention various factors such as family size, literacy level, space area, type of commercial spaces, religious culture of families, etc. The combination of internal and external factors, if it is consistent with the prevailing values and the construction of social relations in society, responds well to the desired goals

Keyword: historical context - Market - Mosque - social relations - Dezful

* Email: Ali_mardani4563@yahoo.com



How to refer to this article:

Mardani, Ali. (2022). Historic fabric of urban public spaces and active role in social relationships(Case masque old Market Branch), Iranian Urbanism, 5 (8), 33 -47.

COPYRIGHTS

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with publication rights granted to the Iranian Urbanism Journal. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

URL: <https://www.shahrsaziiran.com/1401-5-7-article3/>

DOR: <https://dorl.net/dor/20.1001.1.27170918.1401.5.8.3.1>