

Evaluating the Structural of the Mosque Position in Islamic Cities (Using Software GIS) Region 5 Tehran Sample Case

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ABSTRACT

Principles and structure of city can be known as output and thought production, opinion and the worldview of its inhabitants and because of the cities structure have importance and impact of the great cities. Today the planners for planning any kind with respect to the dominant ideology on communication the physical structure of the design and creation of them. In recent years, due to the dominant ideology in the cities of the Islamic world, the most important element were not significant like the city's mosques. Mosques, during these decades were not designed for social activities, and therefore could hardly that it can be Social needs answering and often faced with a lack of space and confusion and the relationship between space and activities do not have a sense of order and harmony and logical hierarchy.

In this paper we considering the powerful Muslim the majority of people in Tehran using software by analysis and GIS to analyze and identify the location of the mosque as the most important element of society and the introduction of the actual position being obsolete and its expression in the physical disappearance of Tehran (as sample case, zone 5) deal with at the end of the priority measures such as the application of Islamic schools logistics, the centrality of faith, to improve the problem of the physical, social, too.

KEYWORDS: Islamic city, Tehran, structure, Region 5, Logistics.

1- INTRODUCTION

At all times, owners and creators of wonderful thoughts like "Hippodamus of Miletus" to "Le Corbusier", in city pattern stable Ideal, limited and regular humans living in that sense as happiness does depicted and described. Most of them have small-scale, bring your wishes come true and others have not had any success (Bastiyeh and Dazr, 2003, 55) most of these schools have the physical origins of religions that have so far not been distorted and they were meet all human needs.

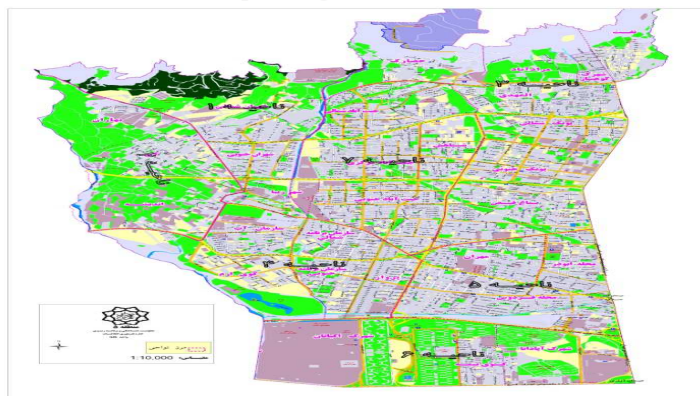
We Muslims believe that Islam is the last religion of divine will be response to all humanitarian needs in the past, present and future, but as it should be especially in recent decades, urban planning is not as the most prominent example of this can be the definition of the city after the revolution in Iran cited as it is often called user-defined space mosque, not designed and always has since developed a comprehensive plan, without any calculation of land use, cultural, religious, the mosque is dedicated while the stories are based on the reference number of the mosque, area mosques found in every city.

Every place has the characteristics of natural and cultural characteristics which distinguishes it from other places in the area and a specific space will be and separates it from the adjoining room (Behfroz, 1995; 13) in this research, we are investigating the structural position of the mosque Islamic cities as part of the metropolis of Tehran in 5 individual samples. Given that the majority of Muslims in our country, Islamic mosque as the main element of the structure where it is seen, due to the formation of the urban area 5 after the Islamic revolution, where in this context can be seen in the mosque.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2-1- position of the study area:

Area 5 of Tehran with an area of 1,5287 hectares located in in the north West Tehran is from the south limited to special Karaj road to the north slopes of the Alborz mountains, Kan river from the west and 22 region and from the east to highway of the Mohammad Ali Jinnah and Ashrafi Esfahani.

Map 1: Region 5 of Tehran

Source: website of the Municipality of Tehran

According to internal divisions of operation municipal criteria in the status quo, established region 5 from 7 regions and 29 districts. Primary occupancy substrates can reside in district 5 the human population of the village is now found. In addition the kan village, can be referred to region five like Feyz garden, ten Hisarak, Moradabad,. Hasan Abad Vasak. Two other bound of hassan abad and vask has been solved within the urban area and their effect is not significant, but three other areas are still traces of their past. Zone 5 is famous to zone of Tehran city.

The region after Islamic the revolution, for various reasons, including the marginal position area and the population of the central and southern regions, have been faced with increasing population and development .rapid population growth in the years after the revolution has been reflects the desire of people living in this young area and now has a population of nearly 800,000. the spatial organization of the two main elements formed residential and communication networks the residential structure in large parts by the network is divided into several segments and has alienated the residents of a neighborhood of each other (according to the classification of neighborhoods current)...

2-2-research method

The present study was descriptive, analytical and statistical deal with to using GIS software and localization radius and public access the mosque. And also with survey mosques the structure has been given attention to the urban area.

3- Theoretical research

3-1- Islamic city

what and how "city" and "Islamic city" in the teachings of Islam, origin and cause extensive discussions and follow that require reflection and extensive research on given the sources of this doctrine. Holy Quran is the authentic sources of Islam's approach is fundamental the city desirable characteristics. What qualities of Islamic city , does a city with numerous domes and minarets, having diverse religious places, having an ancient and historical figures such as the early Islamic cities and urban with unitary human. Still not perfect, the Islamic city and its properties and need to be thinkers, interested and qualified professionals in strengthening the framework and provide attention comprehensive definition and avoid obstacles in this subject. Doubtless the most noble and most comprehensive The Holy Quran is the source of Islamic teachings (Farjam, 2011).

3-2- Elements of Islamic city

Islamic city has been following elements:

- Mosque is in the heart of the city and usually leads (market) that surrounds it.
- Market was located outside the main mosque and, where supply activities the city's economic.
- The Citadel, the town has been known tower that it have been governance symbol.
- Residential (Bavandiyan, 2008).

3-3- mosque and Islamic teachings

In many verses of the Quran at the mosque of life mentioned Muslim centers in the holy Quran the word mosque for Muslims not only for worship, but worship before Islam are same as above for the religions; as stated in surah kahf is referred to the companions of the cave events that occurred before Islam, this subject (Kahf: 21). As a result, where the wisdom and purity, the mention of his creator and places of worship the location is the mosque (Naghizadeh, 2013).

3-4- Location mosque

Location, and the location and chosen mosque location and its relation to other elements of the urban of the main themes in the history of the Muslim cities.

Sometimes was determined the construction of neighborhoods or towns, the location of the mosque and then found, towards the establishment of urban spaces. The first example, where the mosque of the prophet in medina is that its location was determined by divine inspiration. It is noteworthy the prophet (s) when entering and passing through the tribes of medina, so stop and sleep most of the prophet(while the harness was abandoned) location mosque of the Prophet (PBUH) in Medina (Naghizadeh, 2013).

3-5- Privacy and Access mosque radius

In many traditions, states that "La Slah Ljar Almsjd Ella Fe Almsjd""Neighboring mosque prayers at the mosque, but not completely true."(majlese, 1984) and in another narration defined neighboring mosque to forty houses on each side, Defined as: About forty section Mosque (on each side) and up to forty houses, from the neighboring mosque. (majlese, 1984).

According to this narrative, we conclude that for every 160 homes (for each of the 40 houses) have built a mosque in proportion to its population of 160 homes if the average is 5 per family for every hundred people could be built in a mosque in the center of the 160 homes.it has been designed as a multi-purpose:

- 1.simplification access around the mosque to mosque, and consequently, no excuses for access to the mosque.
 2. Basic checks possible of our lives at the center of the mosque, thus allowing abnormalities control on the one hand and handle situations behaviors of the neighborhood
 3. convergence and empathy, thus creating a spirit of community involvement
- And neighborhood to neighborhood problems.

Today one of the problems of metropolitan, urban alienation from other people because of lack of social centers like mosque and no focal abnormalities are the cause of many social, security, politics, morality is. God says in the Quran.

(repentance, verse 105) prophet, tell people, do whatever you want(to do know that)

God's messenger and the believers will see your work "in the interpretation of" human action by visiting believers "this is a quote that means, general supervision over the work of other believers is necessary for the fulfillment of this monitoring, the mosque is designed with the coordinates of the point (shokrani, 2008).

Table 1: Statistics of Region 5 of Tehran

Area Mosques	Nigbor hood Mosques	Area Extent	Nigbor hood Extent	Total Population	Population	Nigborhood	Areas
2	1	6.4	4.63	51147	24932	North Shehran	Area 1
	1		0.94		21801	South Shehran	
	0		0.83		4414	Zyba shahr	
11	0	6.14	2	37211	18172	Baharan	Area 2
	11		1.36		4555	Can	
	0		2.78		14484	Andisheh	
13	1	13.38	0.28	160000	5396	Shahrak kohsar	Area 3
	0		1.57		12283	Shahrak naft	
	1		1.67		4143	Morad abad	
	2		1.87		6073	Hesarak	
	3		2.25		37485	Almahdi	
	2		1.48		21049	Nourth pounak	
	0		1.67		26551	South pounak	
	5		2.59		47098	Bagh feyz	
4	2	8.05	1.31	113795	23266	Sazman ab	Area 4
	1		1.04		25258	Nourth barnameh	
	0		1.04		22434	South barnameh	
	1		2.73		20835	Koye Eram	
	0		0.93		22002	Parvaz	
7	2	5.72	1.3	97285	25732	Mehran	Area 5
	1		1.23		20372	Abozar	
	4		3.19		51181	Ferdows	
5	1	7.55	2.27	72090	17507	Apadana	Area 6
	1		0.69		9604	Bomeh	
	3		4.59		44981	Ekbatan	
6	2	7.53	2.1	151666	42500	Nourth janat abad	Area 7
	1		2.53		53324	South janat abad	
	1		1.77		36242	Central janat abad	
	2		1.13		19598	shahin	

Source: website of the Municipality of Tehran

4- DISCUSSION

4-1-summery of current situation

Today identity element and physical many cities are skyscrapers and banking, economic, and physical and recreational functions which generally refers to the strength of the material and economic and technological world even the periphery of urban areas, which in turn is that these elements are reflected in the index and thumb; in contrast, mosques (except for special cases and exceptions) are generally compact and enclosed spaces are heterogeneous structures and functions.

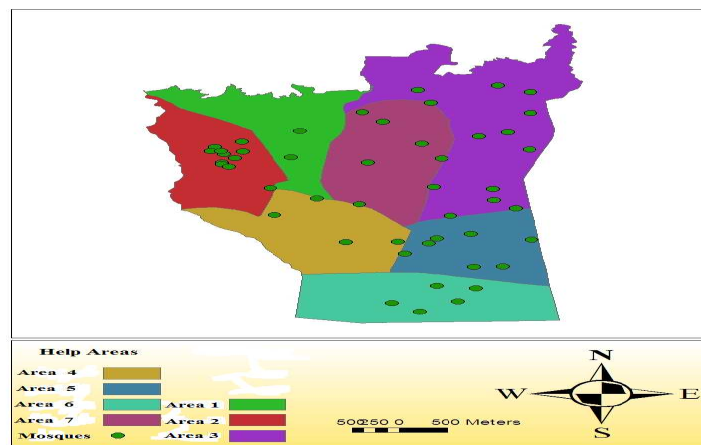
Thus, today, more than ever, the situation is changing situations.

Mosques are usually isolated from other urban functions are located near the ferry and to other activities, such as centrality and domination do not induce dominant mosque, especially mosques have been built over the past decades, do not designed for social activities, rarely can meet social needs, and often a lack of space and confusion faced and related space activities do not have a logical order and harmony and hierarchy (naghizadeh, 2013).

4-2- The mosques situation of 5 zone

The following map displayed Distribution mosques wigs on the map using GIS the Software .

Map 2: Location of mosques Region 5



Source: author

(2) analysis cases of the plan is as follows:

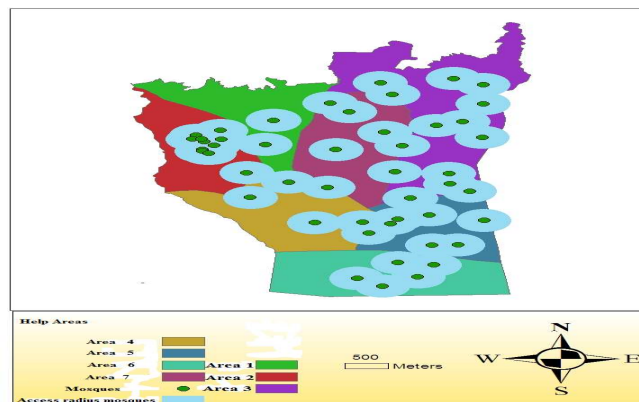
Mosques scattered throughout the area of moderation is not appropriate so can be seen that the specific density of the mosques in the area 2. The specific density of mosques in the area 2 is desired (now) old neighborhood 2 so that the neighborhood area formed after the revolution almost mosque is not built. For 7 quarters, the foundation has not been any mosque.

only the old neighborhood area (now, the garden of grace, etc.) in good condition enjoy the mosques.

3-3 -Access radius to area mosques

The map below display to mosques radius using GIS the software

Map 3: Access radius region mosques 5



Source: author

Since not found any the radius source suitable for mosques access.

According to the hadith of Ali (AS) was mentioned in the previous pages radius of 500 meters and using GIS software to display the map (4). (How to calculate the radius: 40 mosque neighbors house from all sides * average width of 12.5 meters per house = 500 m) analysis cases of the map (4) is as follows:

Citizens' access to mosques in the neighborhood like a lot less than the radius calculated and in fact can be seen as interfering too.

Much of the citizens if they wish to attend the mosque area would have even greater access to 2 times the radius of the radius is calculated to achieve access during the first mosque. Due to the predominant formation of the Islamic revolution, unfortunately, the location of mosques is accepted virtually any application form.

5- Data analysis:

District 1

The region is located With a 3 neighborhoods and population of 51147 people and an area of 6.5 km in the North according to the map (2) is located only 2 mosques in the area. The district was formed after the revolution, and indeed accepted as Tehran is growing steadily in the past 3 decades unfortunately, the existing population was confined only to build a mosque 2 considering maps 1 and 3 vacuum mosque and how to access it can be seen fully in this area.

District 2

With a 3 quarters and population of 37 211 people and an area of and 8 km northwest It is the oldest part based on Table 1, 11 mosques have been built and in fact the most affluent areas of the religious structure.

of course, much of the mosques in the old quarter is now established that's just part of the urban fabric in Tehran and in 2 other neighborhoods that cannot be viewed have little history of this issue.

District 3

With a 8 neighborhood and population of 154 078 people in an area of approximately 14 km and in Northeast fayze garden is an old neighborhood in the according to table 1, the number of mosques in the area is 13 mosques in the region is home to about 1.3

District 4

With 5 neighborhoods and population of 113 795 people and an area of approximately 8 km in East accepted after the Islamic Revolution according to table 1 of 4 mosque according to the population of the weakest culture is part of the structure. With regard to the formation of the structure after the Islamic revolution, once the neglect of religious elements by urban managers. Flight and southern neighborhoods so that the program can be no mosque.

District 5

With 3 neighborhood of 97,285 people, an area of approximately 6 km in the western part of the region located that 5 mosque was constructed the in it.

District 6

With 3 neighborhood of 72 , 090 people, an area of approximately 7.5 km located in the southern region. More than 90 percent of the population and were setting 2 ekbatan and apadana town according to table 1, only 5 mosque is located in this area. With regard to (2) map the mosque in the center of the map located access to the radius of 500 meters in the area have established good overlap but in the western and eastern areas of the mosque has substantial vacuum.

District 7 with 4 quarters and the population of 151 666 people, an area is located approximately 7.5 km and 6 central part of the mosque. The area of tissue formed after Islamic revolution.

6- Conclusions and Recommendations:

According to maps 2 and 3 can be seen mosques in the area of distribution is not appropriate it shows the lack of program for urban planners in the previous period in particular, it is constructed. mosques are usually separated on the other urban functions are located near the ferry and to other activities, do not induce central and mastery because most of the mosques, especially mosques have been built over the past decades, do not designed for social activities and could hardly social needs, and are often faced with a lack of space and confusion and the relationship between space and activities do not have a sense of order and harmony and hierarchy. on this basis, the following recommendations are offered:

- school-based efforts to Islam and its application, as long as we do not have school, then we can expect more of the urban planners and managers are now the towns of the country.

- Steer budgets the major cultural in Tehran that institutions and done in parallel.and the result is nothing less than the present social and cultural situation, the construction of new mosques.

- with regard to the determination of the average radius of worship for residents (per 800 people in a mosque) with respect to the population of 800 thousand we need a mosque in 1000, of which only 48 are held in the mosque. (However, it should also be considered high population density)

-in the context of the region through the purchase of property or land suitable . Mosque again to restore the focus areas of their city if the correct location of the mosque because body and context of current social problems of our cities will not be able to manifest

- Define a new social functions with regard to the circumstances of time and place and now for mosques.
- underlying regarding to manipulate space, the construction of new mosques, for the good distribution of mosques in the area.

- The construction based of a mosque in every neighborhood and town based on at least accept. It is recommended that the first mosque to be built and be done the building and construction permit must.

-At the construction of new mosques, which has a central focus for use the selection of appropriate land be considered. for residents of urban neighborhoods.

-determining appropriate size for mosques (see the proper perspective) instead, as a member of the Bank (the symbol of capitalism) mosque (the symbol of the city) will be visual in the streets and neighborhoods.

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