

**Investigating the Relationship between Islamic Cities Related to Urban Identity and
Citizens' Sense of Belonging (Case Study of Palestine Square, Tehran)**

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ABSTRACT

the approaches that try to define the unit identity for the design of view and landscape of the city actually create the identity of the city which arises from the treatment of multiple identity , taste , value and ... by defining a single identity which is defined in entities that have power . this coincides with city dynamism that does not create sense of belonging to space and consequently the emergence of urban vandalism . therefore , to recognize this problem , first we must study space and its production policies . in this research , we have shown the necessity of knowing the factors that can produce space and try to study the role of institutions and discourses dominating the production of space . the main purpose of this project is to show the relationship between sense of belonging and social factors and relations between islamic cities that form space and study the nature of these social relations . from this point of view , it is the base of information on the basis of popular perception . the sample size in this study was determined by cronbach 's alpha formula . because only one quarter of the study was selected and more than two sub - criteria were selected for the assessment , there were two options for the analysis of this research which included analysis of variance , variance with repeated measurements , multivariate regression and factor analysis using smart pls software . the studied manuscripts are divided by individual and social factors and cognitive and visual factors . by analyzing and analyzing the obtained results , it can be said that the relationship between the sense of belonging of resident in the area is low and with individual and social factors such as participation in the planning of the neighborhood is high.

KEYWORDS: urban identity , sense of belonging , sense of belonging , place sense , islamic urbanism.

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1. INTRODUCTION

One of the reasons for not creating a sense of belonging in urban space is trying to control urban space and define norms regardless of citizens and their plurality of views, which gives special privilege to the views and norms of a group of citizens compared to others. This uniformity and homogeneity hinders the dynamism of the city, the multiplicity of cultures, as well as prevents the creation of sufficient facilities for the formation of space by citizens, which causes a lack of sense of belonging to space as a result of urban vandalism and other negative consequences. To understand this problem, one must first study the space and policies of its production because "every mode of social organization produces an environment that is a consequence of the social relations that this mode of social organization has" (Gatadiner, 1993: 15).

In general, each group or social class has its own ideology according to the position it occupies in each social formation. Ideology means "a picture of the imaginary relationship of individuals with the real conditions of their existence" (Althusser, 1962: 352), which is structurally and historically determined and shapes aesthetics, tastes, desires and identities. Hence, urban identity is basically a decentralized concept with multiple identities, in which each identity and ideology imposes its identity on other identities according to the power that its bearers have in the structure of society. Hence, one can never speak of "national identity" or "Iranian-Islamic identity" without ignoring all the contradictions and differences within the concept of "nation" or different tendencies regarding the concept of "religion" and removing their identity from space.

One of the identities that has been proposed in recent years as the identity of Iranian cities is the identity of the Islamic Iranian city or Islamic city. "The Islamic city should be considered an ideology and not a body, but the result of that ideology is the body." (Sarvar, Rahim. 1394: 13). Therefore, the Islamic city has been selected as an example of the overall research plan.

Palestine Square located in Tehran has been used as a case study of this research, because one of the elements mentioned above physically has a mosque with religious, political and social functions, and has symbols, paintings and the general identity of the city criteria. Tawhid and the city have guidance, so this example is an acceptable example for this project.

The importance of this research is due to several aspects. First, it is necessary to address the factors that prevent the creation of a sense of belonging in all citizens by guiding the urban space towards the assimilation of identities. The next importance is the need to critique power control, which seeks to limit urban facilities that hinder the creation of human-centered, democratic urbanization and the shaping of the city by all citizens. Hence, space is essentially political, and it is not possible to critique urban space without criticizing power.

This study shows how a specific strategy in the city tries to assimilate the urban space and eliminate norms and other cultures within the city and isolate the urban space from different cultures and different forms of life. The overall goal of this project is to show the relationship between the sense of belonging and the social factors and relationships that shape space, as well as to examine the nature of these social relationships and the power that shapes them. Also, more detailed goals are considered during this research, including first to obtain the relationship and the extent and importance of the sense of belonging in relation to the Islamic identity and components of space, and finally solutions to increase the sense of belonging without using identity designs Determine and explain the unit city.

Therefore, in relation to the issue of this research, which intends to analyze the relationship between Islamic urban planning and the sense of belonging, the question that this study should clarify is whether the policies of a single urban identity, such as Islamic identity, cause a dull cause. It becomes a sense of belonging of the citizens and how does this appear in practice?

Previous research has generally looked at problems arising from the mismanagement of urban identity policies, but the identity of the urban unit itself has not been criticized and its relationship to power has not been addressed. However, in some studies, the relationship between sense of belonging and social factors had been investigated. However, the relationship between urban unit identification and loss of sense of belonging was not examined. This research can be useful for the urban planning profession by examining and recognizing one of the factors that prevents the creation of a sense of belonging in citizens in urban design. As a result, another fundamental question that this study seeks to answer is how to find an alternative and a solution to eliminate homogenization and produce space without the use of macro-designs such as Islamic identity by the actors themselves? At the end of this research, it will be discussed in detail and ways to increase the sense of belonging will be found.

2. Research background

Table 1: Research background

| Researcher name | Year of publication | Title | Type of approach and result |
|--|---------------------|---|--|
| Ali Young Forouzandeh Qasim Matlabi | 1390 | The concept of a sense of belonging to a place and its constituent factors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigating the relationship between the sense of belonging and the social environment of individuals, whose shaping factors are summarized in social, individual perceptual and physical environmental dimensions. Who believes in the dominance of the social dimension over other dimensions. (Motalebi, 1393) |
| Meysam Sabz Alizadeh Islam Karami Mahmoud Eini | 1396 | Analysis of the sense of belonging to a place and its relationship to urban identity in new and old areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measuring and analyzing the relationship between indicators. Identities and situations related to residents and examining the elements of identification and examining the relationship between sense of belonging and identity. Recognize the inadequacy of the mere existence of modern buildings in forming a sense of belonging of citizens. Need to return to historical identity. |

| | | | |
|--|-------|--|--|
| Tom Inglis | ----- | Local identity, identity and sense of place in Ireland now | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigating the role of identity with living in the city Investigating the role of globalization on regional identities Stronger local identities than global identities (Inglis, 2010) |
| Mohammad Taghi Razavian Abdul Hamid Mohammadi Mojtaba Barghmadi Mohammad Kazem Shamspooya | 1393 | Assessing the identity of urban neighborhoods by measuring their sense of belonging | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examining the sense of belonging and symbols and identities in the neighborhood Examining the meaningful elements of the neighborhood and the sense of belonging The positive role of creating entertainment and cultural programs in increasing the sense of belonging in the neighborhood (Razavian, 2014) |
| Noghrekar, Ablohmid&, Manan Raeisi Mohamad | 2012 | Realization Of Islamic Identity In Architectural Works | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this article, while adopting a historical-interpretive approach and sharing the logical method of reasoning and based on religious documentary texts, this claim will be proven. |
| Siti Norlizaiha Harun, Zuraini Md Ali, Rodiah Zawawi | 2011 | The Changing Image and Identity Of KOTA BHARU, KELANTAN, MALAYSIA: From Cultural City To Islamic City | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This article introduces the basic principle that Islam as a school of thought and ideology has presented certain conceptual realities in the field of art that are reflected in the ideas and ideals of artists and architects. |
| Rahnama & et al | 2015 | Expression of Islamic identity in the design of new neighborhoods on the basis of Islamic components Case Study: West Emamieh neighborhood of Mashhad | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The research method was descriptive-analytical in nature with a practical purpose. Since Islamic identity in the neighborhoods of Islamic cities is related to religious use (mosque), the design of new neighborhoods based on this use should be given more attention. |
| Pourjafar & et al | 2012 | The proposed model neighborhoods, and public spaces required by the central mosque in the city of Iranian-Islamic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determining the role and position of the mosque as one of the important factors in determining the physical dimensions as well as meeting many social, political and cultural needs of residential areas |
| Sabz Alizade | 2016 | The analysis of sense of belonging to place and its relation within urban identity in new districts and old | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The research method is descriptive-analytical and the data collected by the question is described by SPSS software. Rare areas are very rare and |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | districts (sample case: naderi district of Ardabil, uchdockan district of Ardabil) | abundant in Ochdukan. This is due to the presence of specific elements such as the mosque and the place of public gatherings. |
|--|--|--|---|

Source: listed in the table

3.Theoretical Foundations

3.1.Sense of place

Space, as a concept and a phenomenon related to experience, has a great ability to create a connection between itself, society and the earth, and it can also connect what is local and special and what is regional and global. Location is an intimate and special basis for each of us to connect with the world and the world with us. (Mahdavi, 12: 1391). This feature distinguishes "place" from "space", while we see space as an open and orientable space, place is a part of space that is occupied by a person or something and has a load of meaning and value. Place has more than one origin or location. Places are intertwined with human meaning and emotion, and this concept defines the difference between space and place. Space is rooted in real situations and can be described by mathematical tools, but from Ralph's point of view, it is an emotional event that changes space into place, and this shows that our perceptions and feelings of space have a place in the mind that In the face of the real external place, they play the role of associators and cause familiarity and this identity with the place. Human action and will regulate meaning in space and turn empty space into an experienced "place", and thus place can interact with man. (Farjouzadeh, Noushin, 11: 1394)

In many place-related literatures, the concept of place often emphasizes a sense of belonging or emotional dependence on place. (Knox and Pinch, 2009)

Man has different images of different places in his mind. His emotions can influence his perceptions of the environment and the formation of a mental image of the place. It is these mental images of human beings that give identity to a place. In addition to the physical structure of the place, people's memories are effective in identifying the place. (Partovi, 42: 1382)

David Kanter names three components for location, which include the following:

1- Physical characteristics and body (the most important and tangible component of the place)

2- Activity

3- Imaginations (meaning) (Farjouzadeh, Noushin, 10: 1394)

| philosophers | | Defining a place |
|--------------|-------------------|--|
| World | Nuremberg Schultz | Places are essentially what they are, and this is due to the inherent qualities of the physical environment, and therefore human intervention in space will be more successful than ever when it is able to identify the main character of the place in the first place and, consequently, the environment. Create human rights. |
| | David Counter | It considers place as a unit for the environment that people experience in their daily lives. The convergence of cognitions affects the behavior of people who experience the environment. |
| | rousy | Place itself is more than a mere physical reality, because it contains both physical and historical reality. |

| | | |
|-------------|---------------|---|
| Iran | davoodi | A place is a place where we have a full understanding of our being. |
| | habibi | Location is the main element of the identity of its inhabitants, human beings can achieve their knowledge by knowing the place. |
| | mirmoghtadaei | Place is not an abstract and mental concept, but it is the first base of direct connection with the world and the place of human life, therefore it is full of meaning, physical facts and human experiences and establishes deep emotional relations with human beings. A place is a place of events, having a common place means having a common identity, that is, belonging to a group. |

Table 2: Definition of location

Source: Farajzadeh, Noushin, 1394: 11

3.2.Identity

In a given culture, "identity" is defined as that which identifies a person and distinguishes one person from another. (Nofel et al., 2009: 58). Amid culture considers "identity" as the truth of an object or person that contains its essential attributes. (Nofel et al., 2009: 58). Usually identity is the feeling of belonging to a material and spiritual set whose elements are already formed. (Nofel et al., 2009: 58)

According to Giddens, identity is what one is aware of. In other words, a person's identity is not something that has been changed as a result of the continuity of one's social actions, but something that one must create continuously and daily. (Imanian, Mehdi, 9: 1390).

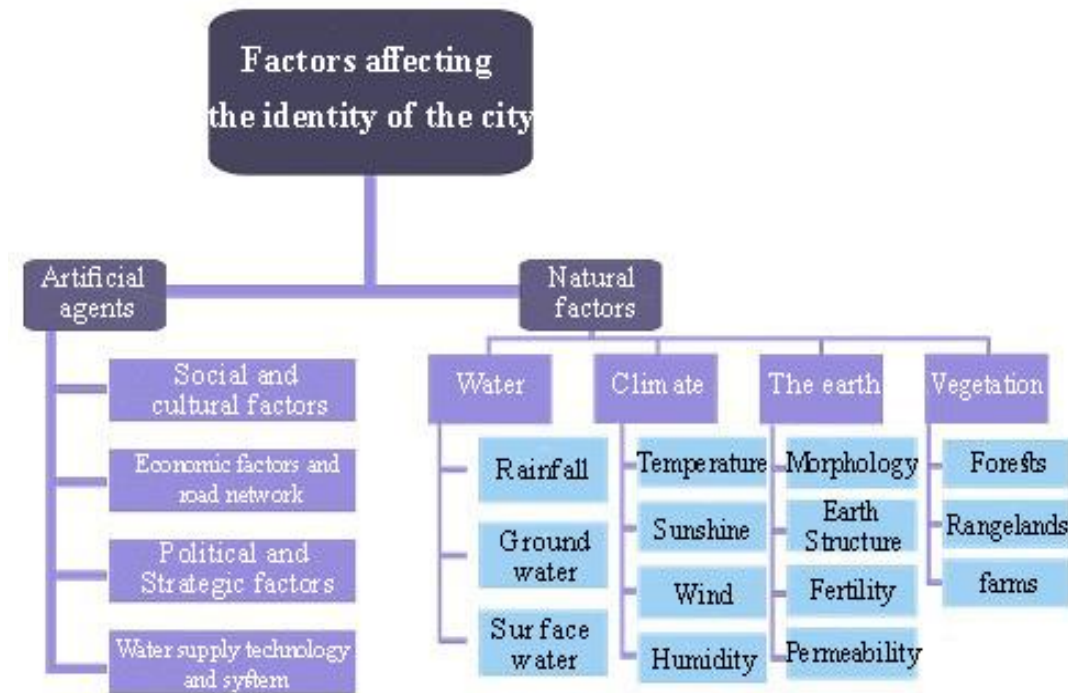
3.2.1. Urban identity

According to the pre-identity definition, urban identity includes a sense of belonging to the body and elements of the city. To "which leads to more active areas than mere settlement. (Nofel et al., 2009: 58). On the other hand, place as a whole has the potential to contribute to a process in which people develop and maintain a sense of place, belonging and identity. The place is at the center of the world or the social world. Places are formed or made of spaces when they are concerned with human interactions with their environment. (Farjouzadeh, Noushin, 12: 1394)

3.2.2. Urban Identity Factors

"To know the identity of a city, one must know the components of its personality. The personality components of a city, like the human personality components, have two objective or physical and mental or spiritual dimensions that can be through three natural environments (including variables such as mountains, plains, rivers, hills, etc.), artifacts (including "Variables such as single buildings, urban blocks, neighborhoods, roads, streets, squares, etc.) and human (religion, language, customs, etc.) should be separated from each other." (Behzadfar, 54: 1387). According to the above definitions, the identity of a place distinguishes the city from others on the one hand, and on the other hand, it creates this distinction in a whole organ that results from the interaction of different material and cultural factors. Recognition of the identity of the city should be identified based on the components of the personality of that space, which include three groups: natural, artificial and human. (Nofel et al., 2009: 59)

Figure 1, effective factors in the appearance and identity of the city



Source: Farjami, 53: 1383

3.3. Definition and factors that shape the sense of belonging

3.3.1. Sense of belonging

In the lexicography of Dehkhoda dictionary, belonging means attachment, love for something and desire for someone, and according to Ibn Khaldun (1359-72), defining belonging is equivalent to prejudice. The sense of belonging, which plays an important role in order to benefit and maintain the human presence in the place, somehow leads to the connection of the individual with the tissue, in which case the human being considers himself a part of the tissue and based on his experiences of signs, Meanings, functions and personality, he imagines a role for the texture in his mind, this role is unique to him and as a result, the place becomes important and respectable for him. It is in this state that it can be used to breathe new spirit into the texture and improve the quality of the space and understand its beauty. In general, it should be borne in mind that the highest stage of the relationship between man and space is the sense of commitment and belonging to space. This sense is made up of two effective factors of space and man, and changes in each are effective in the degree of belonging. In the field of psychology and based on Gestalt theory, we like to see close-up visual units on the surface of the image. For this reason, the recollection of memories and the creation of attachment evoke a sense of closeness, which is one of the dimensions of Gestalt theory, in the beauty of a texture. In this regard, our native view in the field of urban planning is with the same approach and in the words of Pakzad: We want to live by preserving the memories of the past and think of measures for our future. We want originality, security and want to live in environments that, while being comfortable and humane, also have beautiful elements and components (Pakzad, 1375, 45) from the point of view of

phenomenologists in behavioral sciences, loss of sense of belonging, separation of people from a The other and the lack of social interactions are the result of a modern view of space; According to Schultz, many people feel that their lives are "meaningless" and have become "alienated" from themselves. The reduction of man's belonging to space leads to a change in the foundations of human relations, and if this trend continues, man will lose his civic form (Schultz, 1381, 25) and it is perceived that the power to recognize signs and The symbols of a place are often the smallest and least necessary prerequisites for cultivating a sense of belonging and belonging in a community that can create a beautiful environment in a context. But today, in the view of contemporary urban planning, the relationship between man and space has been reduced to a material idea, and public spaces have been degraded only as a space for traffic and transportation, and with this definition, some believe that man has his own perception. It has been lost from the past spaces, so it should lead to accuracy and review in human relations, which in itself adds to the beauty of the spaces as much as possible. (Tavassoli and Bonyadi, 2007)

3.3.2. Individual perceptual-cognitive factors

A sense of belonging is a complex combination of meanings, symbols, and environmental qualities that a person or group consciously or unconsciously perceives from a particular place. This meaning, which is mainly based on the emotional connection of the person with the environment, manifests itself in the design as a physical manifestation. Knowing and perceiving a person from a place is one of the basic conditions to create a sense of belonging to the place. Physical factors such as defining boundaries, boundaries of ownership, and neighborhoods are the most important factors in the proper human perception of the environment that a person explores and experiences the environment based on his / her competencies and motivations. (Forouzandeh, Motalebi, 33: 1389)

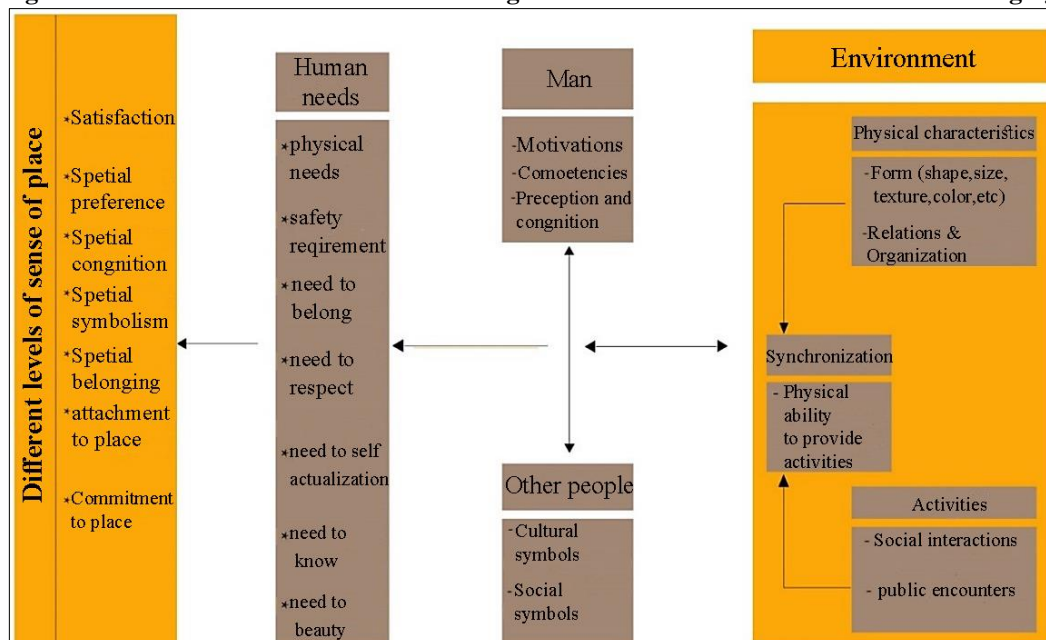
3.3.3. social factors

As much as individual perceptual-cognitive factors in the formation of a sense of belonging as a first step in this direction, the citation of social variables such as culture, symbols and social signs is also of great importance, so that before 1978 major research The role of social factors in the formation of this sense has been studied. Physical variables have no place in research. Researchers such as Rapaport, Proshensky, Rigerio Lavaracas have emphasized the role of physical factors in their research, but have pointed out that what expresses the physical environment as a platform for social interaction, in principle, symbols and symbols of a common social environment on the one hand and on the other. Another environmental capability is in providing and expanding this dimension of human needs. In principle, all human beings have social needs, and in the pyramid of human needs, they seek belonging to relatives and friends. In this stage of sense of belonging, the environment is the context of social and cultural activities in which individuals discover, interpret and interpret physical elements based on their perception and structural system, and in human terms collectively decipher the environment. In this category of factors, key elements such as forms, including shapes, textures and colors emanating from the social layers of the environment play a role of communication with users, each based on cultural data throughout the history of environmental architecture, and has its own meaning. Are. (Forouzandeh, Motalebi, 33: 1389)

3.3.4. Environmental factors - physical

Based on the theory of place-behavior in environmental psychology, these factors categorize the environment into two important factors of activity and body. Defining the activities in an environment based on social factors, actions and public interactions of human beings and evaluates the body along with the variables of form and organization of components, as the most important factors in the formation of a sense of belonging to the environment. Physical elements create a sense of belonging by creating environmental differentiation, internal and external communication in spaces. Shape, size, color, texture and scale as the characteristics of form each play an effective role in the formation of sense and the type of organization and arrangement of key components is another effective factor. On the other hand, physical elements are effective in creating a sense of belonging through harmonization and the ability to meet human needs in space. In design, each of the variables of color, shape, texture, scale and type of organization based on human needs and providing the desired type of activity in the spaces are of special importance, which indicates the environmental capability that flourishes the form of performance. (Forouzandeh, Motalebi, 33: 1389)

Figure 2: Model of environmental influencing factors in the formation of a sense of belonging



Source: Forouzandeh, Matlabi, 34: 1389

3.4. The relationship between a sense of belonging and identity

Space will have an identity for us when, on the one hand, we can consider it as an independent and objective being, and on the other hand, we can act and behave as an objective being in it, and finally we can adapt the mentalities resulting from its perception to our own mentalities. . Spatial identity is part of the infrastructure of human individual identity and the result of his general knowledge of the physical world in which man lives. These cognitions include memories, ideas, feelings, views, values of preferences, concepts and ideals of human behavior and experience in relation to diverse and complex physical

environments that create the human empirical space of perception and behavior. Spatial affiliation is closely related to spatial identity. There are two stages in the formation of spatial identity. In the first step, the person identifies the environment, which is called the identity of the place.

In the second stage, the process of psychological connection with place takes place and continues in the form of spatial identity. A positive assessment of the environment and the quality of the city affects the depth of a person's identification of the environment and his spatial identity. Paying attention to the identity of urban spaces and areas is of great importance in urban design today. Identifying the extent of people's perception of the identity of urban neighborhoods and examining their views on the value of urban identity can be used in the design of urban spaces. Since the identity of a place is often born of its cultural, indigenous, climatic and historical characteristics and is formed over time, the meanings of the environment and its aesthetic values are gradually imprinted in the minds. If some elements of the environment play a positive role in identifying, it helps to increase the sense of belonging of the population. In this way, the identity of an urban area will gradually become tangible to the people and the elements involved in its formation will be traceable. According to Alexander, identity manifests itself in the environment when there is a natural and logical connection between the individual and his environment. He believes that there will be no connection and feeling of belonging between a person and his living environment unless he is able to know the environment deeply and recognize it and is able to understand its difference from other environments and know when and How to give a proper response to the actions performed in that environment (Gharayi et al., 2014: 6). Hence, belonging as a mental state results from the objective adaptation of the identity of the individual / citizen to the identity of the urban environment.

3.5. Urban planning in the Islamic era

The city of the Islamic era is no longer a "city-power" like the city of the Sassanid era and does not represent the central government. "Believers", regardless of their location and only with the characteristic that they believe in the worldview of Islam and strive for it, have special advantages over others. Citizens in Islamic cities such as rural and Illyrian cities believe in the Islamic worldview, only obeying the Islamic rules, the Imam, the Caliph or their representatives, and therefore the difference between the city and the ten was not in valuation or social capital, but in their physical position. Urban planning in the Islamic era is more than anything a fortress of faith and in terms of rules are subject to the rules of Sharia and these rules make the existence of the city. (Habibi, 40: 1396).

Hence, the Islamic city is not only subject to the laws of Sharia, but consequently, with the politicization of Sharia, it is also subject to the political structure with political function. At this stage, religious, political, and social matters are not separate from each other, and understanding and also the performance of each requires recognizing its connection and even its similarity with other cases. For this reason, the Islamic city or "Medina" is the place where "justice" is administered. Medina is the seat of the state or the representatives of the government. Medina is the place where the religious duties and socio-political ideals of the Islamic state are sometimes fulfilled. In this sense, the existence of the city is considered a necessity for the Islamic state. It is in the city that the duties and ideals of the Islamic State are crystallized, it is in the city that it is possible to fulfill the orders and implement the regulations issued by the Islamic State. (Habibi, 41: 1396)

3.5.1. Characteristic factors of the city in the Islamic period

The cities of the Islamic period are divided into three factors in terms of main and physical factors: a) mosques b) bazaar c) neighborhood

A) Mosque

Since the mosque is a place where congregational prayers and Friday prayers are performed as expressing the duties and ideals of the Islamic government, it becomes one of the main characteristics of the city of the Islamic period. The first place that was built during the conquest of a city was the Grand Mosque or the temples, fireplaces or churches that were transformed.

B) Market

The establishment of the Islamic State and its domination over countries with extensive trade laws and regulations, causes this government to benefit from all these rules and regulations on the one hand and to harmonize it with the Shari'a standards on the other hand.

C) Neighborhood

Despite the fact that at the beginning of the formation of the Islamic state, the creation of any stratification based on ethnicity, race, tradition, etc. is denied. Although there is no news about the formation of neighborhoods according to the system of shortcomings or special citizenship, but on the contrary, we are faced with the creation of neighborhoods according to ethnicity, religion, language, sect, etc. (Habibi, 41: 1396)

3.5.2. The relationship between Islamic principles and criteria effective in creating a sense of place and belonging (identity) in cities

These principles and criteria are classified into two groups: natural and artificial: in the first encounter with the city, it is a perceptible aspect that can be easily recognized and recognized by the five senses, and the first difference between the two cities is determined by this appearance. The artificial elements of each city are crystallized physically and structurally in different layers of time in the city and have formed the general landscape of a city, and the story of the growth and life of a city can be heard and read by identifying these elements. Kiomars Masoudi, a researcher and urban sociologist, believes that "if we talk about the identity of a city, we actually mean a structural and functional system in the city and an order in the architecture of the buildings of that city." Also, the mental image and memory The remnants of a city can include natural elements and its geographical context, which are often presented to the public as natural heritage. Such a component is a unique opportunity and privilege to identify and sense the place of space. Milad Tower in Tehran, gable roof in the north of the country and roof domes in the desert, etc. are examples of artificial elements that identify our cities.

Achieving Islamic identity If it wants to be formed by law and order and wants to be formed by invoking concepts such as legibility, distinction with others, similarity with itself, continuity at the same time of transformation, unity, etc., perhaps a beautiful model of Islamic cities in accordance with It presents the mentality of tourists or, according to Kashan and Yazd, the Qajar period, but it may make a mistake that the Athens Charter realized. (Architects and urban planners decide how people should live.) Urban planners build and design the physical structure of the city in accordance with the needs of Muslims, symbols and signs, beauty, human activities and social life of Muslims, the Islamic city makes sense. The "Islamic Empire" is essential.

For example, Tehran, Tabriz, Isfahan, etc. can be accepted as Islamic cities and try to give those cities an Islamic face and character as much as possible). Then it was evaluated and examined in the contemporary city. The present results of the mentioned subject are something that will be useful in the realization of Islamic identity in contemporary cities. The following is examined.

- Meeting the needs of Muslims and being satisfied with the place
- Sense of community from an Islamic perspective
- Muslim human activities
- Islamic Aesthetics
- Symbols and symbols of the Islamic city
- Identifying Islamic places

3.6. Palestine Square

The name of Palestine Square used to be "Palace Square". Then, after the victory of the Islamic Revolution, it was renamed Palestine Square. One of the urban elements in this square is Imam Sadegh Mosque, whose decorations and plastering are in accordance with the religious monuments of the past centuries of Isfahan. Imam Sadegh Mosque, with its proper parking and open space in front of the mosque, is an environment for holding religious ceremonies and funeral services. Imam Sadegh Mosque, which was opened in 2007, is located on the southwest side of this square. This square is located in Tehran, in the south of District 6, which is located in the center of the city and near Laleh Park.

According to the latest official census in 2016, the population of the region is 250,753 people in the form of 84,896 households, which is 2.9% of the population of Tehran.

According to the studied indicators and also the questions listed in accordance with it in the questionnaire to identify the current situation regarding the willingness to participate in the city council elections, 44.1% of respondents to this question had a very low willingness.

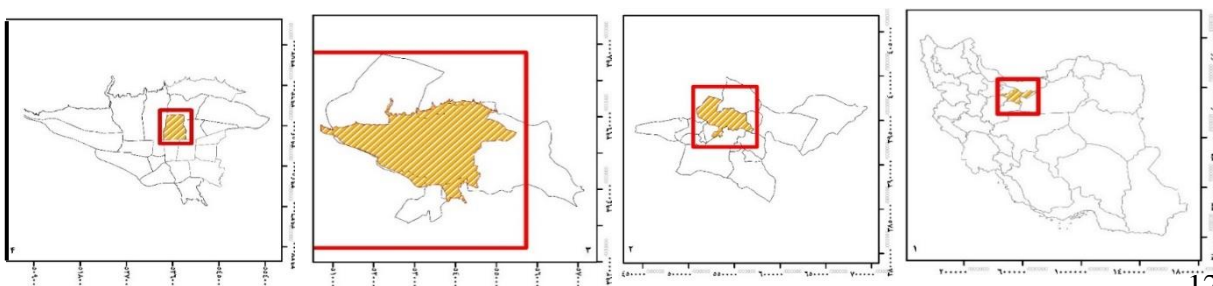
Regarding the impact of your election on the formation of urban and urban settlements, 38.7% of the respondents had chosen very little. Regarding the amount of information about the approved and implemented policies in their neighborhood, 45.2% had very little knowledge. Check whether you want to continue living in this neighborhood or not with 30.1% have a moderate inclination.

In surveying the level of interest in participating in neighborhood planning, residents with 29% and 25.8% had a very low tendency. Also, in the study of the level of interest of the residents in the appearance of Palestine Square with 29% and 28.5%, respectively, they had less and very little compared to the appearance.

This area is generally used as a residential form, most of which are over 30 years old. These numbers mean that most residents feel more stable and trustworthy than their relationship with their work environment because they are always

There is more knowledge and connection among citizens about where they live. This will have a positive result both in the answers to the questionnaire and by enabling public participation in the neighborhood in the quality of future strategies for the neighborhood.

Range location map



4- research methodology

This study focuses more on the relationship between citizens and urban space and their relationship with urban space management. In this regard, data collection is based on popular questionnaires. Because only one neighborhood was surveyed and more than two variables were selected for measurement, there were four options for this study, including covariance analysis, repeated measures variance, multivariate regression, and factor analysis. Analysis of covariance is to

4.research methodology

eliminate interfering variables in the research process. According to the questions of the questionnaire and the subject of the research, there was no need to define and eliminate interfering variables and their intervention was necessary in the result. There are two different times and the study of its changes that this method was not in line with the subject and purpose of the research. Between the two remaining methods, namely multivariate regression and factor analysis, factor analysis was chosen as the research method because in terms of analysis and conclusion process for this research was a simpler and more efficient method than multivariate regression.

Factor analysis itself includes two types, heuristic and confirmatory factor analysis, exploratory factor analysis is for when the relationship of variables is already unknown and try to determine their relationship using this method and confirmatory factor analysis is for when the relationship of variables is It has already been presented in a previous judgment in the form of a hypothesis or a question, and in this way an attempt is made to reach a refutation, confirmation or answer. Since in this research, there are previous questions and hypotheses, the result of the research should be accompanied by the rejection or confirmation of the hypotheses, therefore, the method of confirmatory factor analysis was used. In this study, 93 questionnaires (sample size) were prepared from the residents of Palestine Square neighborhood and these questionnaires were prepared from people aged 18 and over.

Structural equation modeling has so far been introduced with two generations of data analysis methods. The first generation of structural equation modeling methods are covariance-based methods, the main purpose of which is to validate the model and require high-volume samples to work. LISREL, AMOS, EQS and MPLUS software are four of the most widely used software of this generation. A few years after the introduction of the covariance-based method, due to the weaknesses of this method, the second generation of structural equation methods that were component-oriented were introduced. The component-based methods, which were later renamed the partial least squares method, provided different methods for data analysis than the first generation. After the introduction of the partial least squares method, this method gained a lot of enthusiasts and several researchers became interested in using this method. The most important software for this method is Smart PLS. The most important reason is the superiority of this method for small samples. The next reason is the abnormal data that researchers and scholars are dealing with in some studies. Finally, the last reason for using the PLS method is to confront constructive measurement models. Because the number of questionnaires was less than 200 (according to Cochran's formula, 93

questionnaires are required), instead of lisrel software, SmartPLS software was used for analysis. In general, 9 direct questions were asked in the questionnaire, five questions related to individual and social factors, two questions related to perceptual and visual factors and two questions directly related to individuals' opinions about their sense of belonging to the Palestinian Square. Since perceptual and visual factors and individual and social factors were considered as factors affecting the sense of belonging, they were connected to the sense of belonging with two arrows.

Table 3: Factors and indicators in the questionnaire

| Factors | indicators |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Individual and social factors | The degree of willingness of individuals to participate in city council elections and the degree of satisfaction with it |
| | Measuring the willingness to participate in activities in your city or neighborhood |
| | Measuring the impact of citizens 'opinions on the decision-making process in urban planning from the citizens' point of view |
| Perceptual and visual factors | Measuring the level of interest in the appearance of Palestine Square and the desire to change or not to change it |

Source: Author, 1400

According to the theoretical foundations, a total of 9 main questions were asked in the questionnaire, which are generally in two groups of individual and social factors and the group of perceptual and visual factors. In this questionnaire, in general, certain indicators have been considered for each group, which were presented in the table above.

5. Analysis

Considering that the study sample population was 2740 people, according to Cochran's formula, 93 questionnaires were needed. For the 9 main questions that constitute the main axis of the analysis, 5 options are very high, high, medium, low and very low, and for other questions such as age, gender, length of residence, etc., appropriate options are placed according to each question. In this questionnaire, 55% of the respondents were female and 45% of the respondents were male.

According to the studied indicators as well as the questions inserted in accordance with it in the questionnaire to identify the current situation

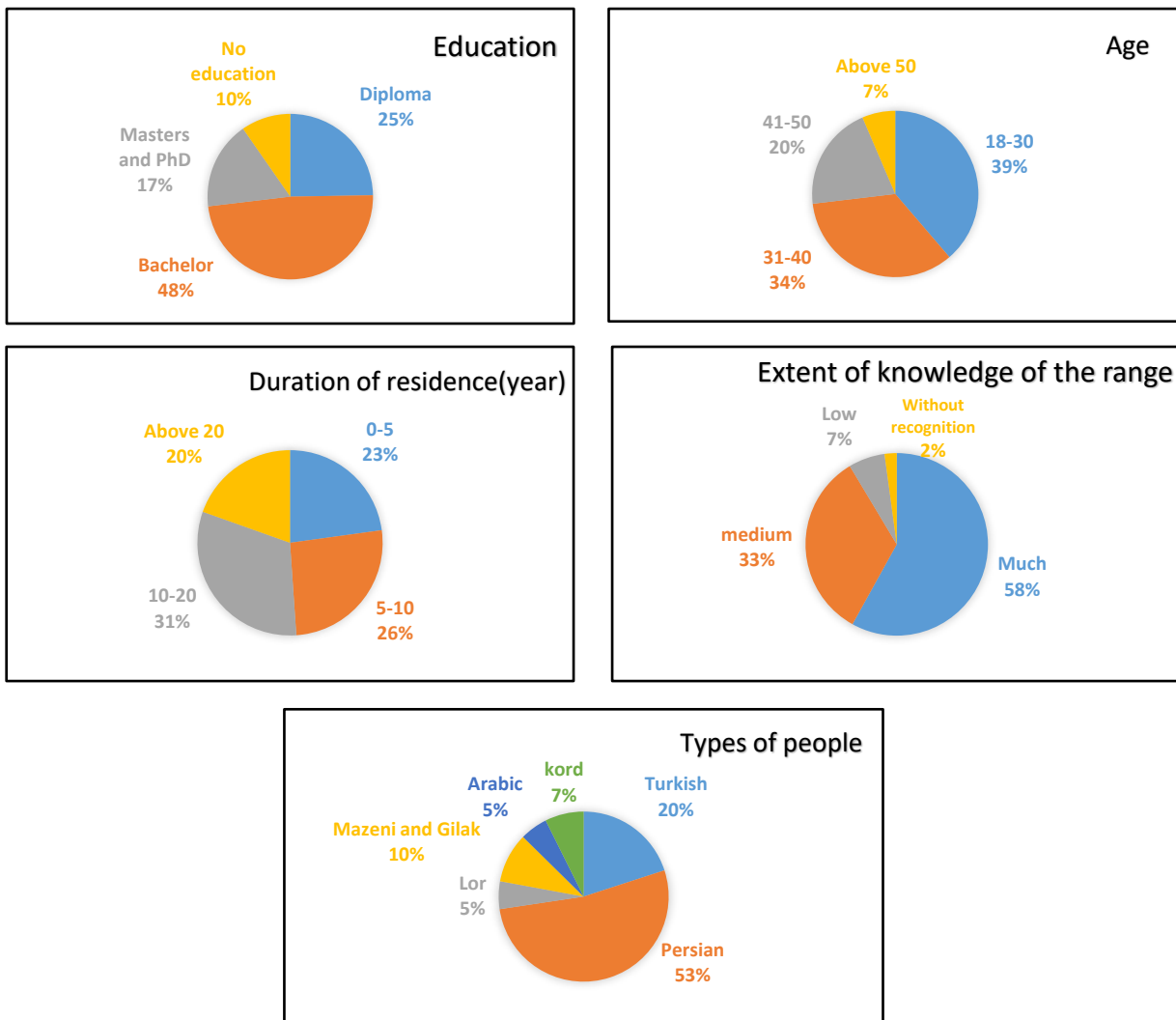
Regarding the willingness to participate in the city council elections, 44.1% of the respondents to this question had a very low willingness. Regarding the impact of your election on the formation of urban and neighborhood policies, 38.7% of the respondents chose very little. Regarding the amount of information about the approved and implemented policies in their neighborhood, 45.2% had very little knowledge. Check whether you want to continue living in this neighborhood or not with 30.1% have a moderate desire.

In the study of the level of interest in participating in neighborhood planning, the residents with 29% and 25.8% had a very low and little tendency, and also in the study of the level of

interest of the residents in the appearance of Palestine Square with 29% and 28.5%, respectively. And they had very little in appearance.

Below are the diagrams related to the questionnaire to get more familiar with the statistical community.

5.1.Statistical community profile charts



Source: (Research Findings, 1400)

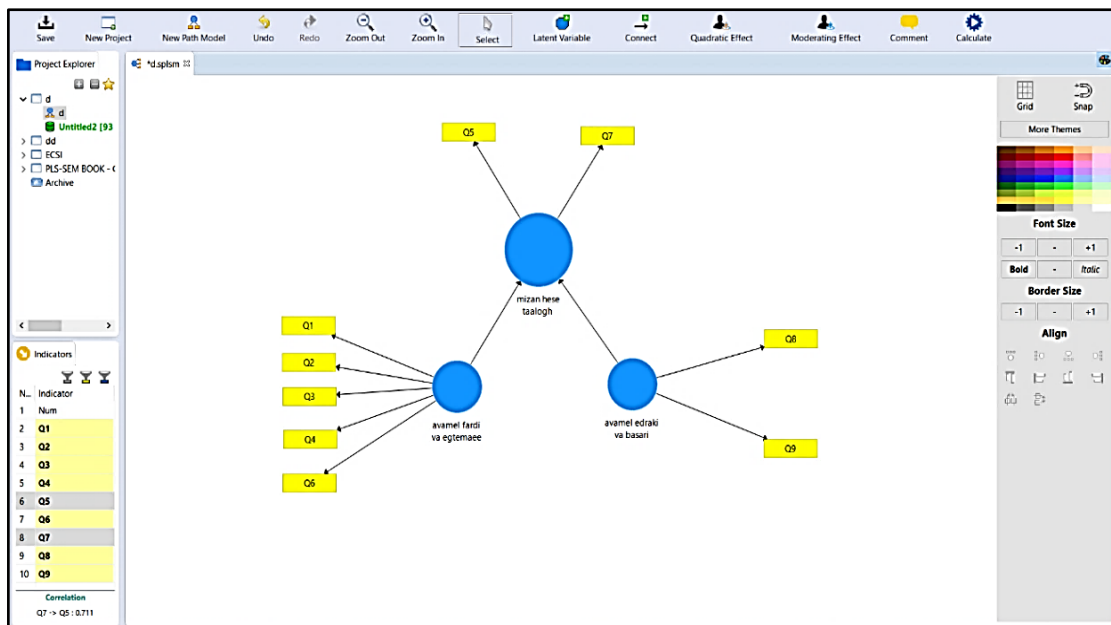
After reviewing the general questions and their results, we move on to the central questions. The first question was about the willingness to run in the city council elections. Question 2: How much do you think your choices affect the policies of your neighborhood or area of residence? Question 3: How much do you know about the policies implemented or approved by the authorities regarding your place of residence? Question 4: If you are a resident of Palestine Square or the surrounding area, to what extent do you want to continue living in this

neighborhood? Question 5, how much do you feel belonging to this place? Question 6: How willing are you to participate in planning your neighborhood or area? Question 7: To what extent do you see the identity of Palestine Square as consistent with your identity? Question 8: How much do you like the appearance of Palestine Square? Question 9: How much do you want the elements and symbols of Palestine Square to change?

5.2. Analysis with Smart PLS software

After entering the data (the results obtained from the residents' answers in the 93 questionnaires, which were divided into five categories separately) to the SmartPLS software, the data diagram is as follows, in which each question is marked with a Q symbol. Has been named.

Figure 1, preliminary data results in smartPLS environment



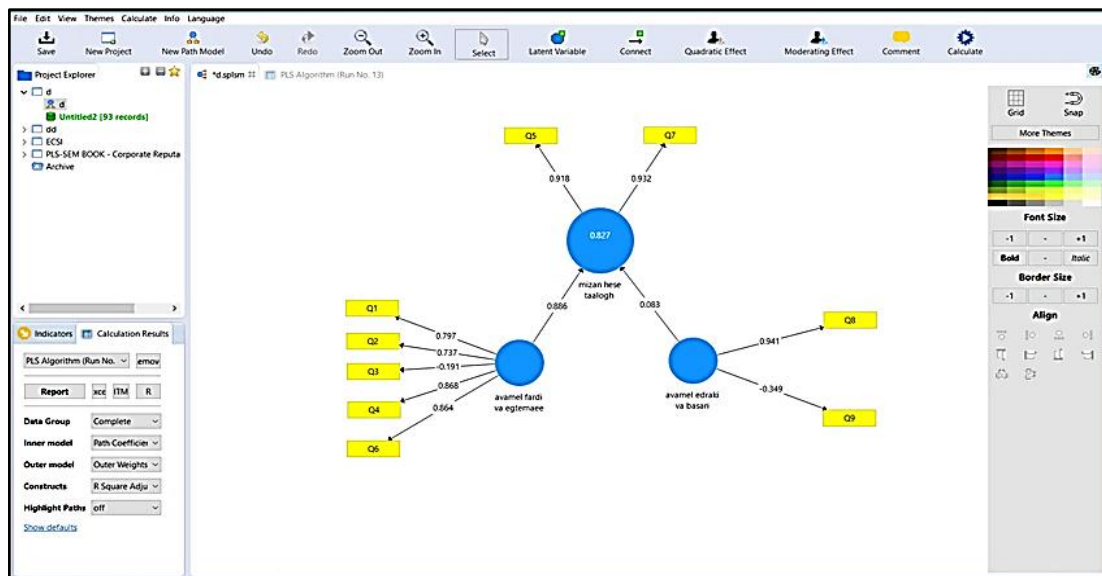
Source: Author, 1400

After analyzing the initial raw form, the output displayed was as follows, in which the regression coefficients were displayed as two numbers 0.083 for the relationship between perceptual and visual factors and 0.886 for the degree of sense of belonging. These numbers show the effect of each factor on determining the sense of belonging, according to the answers to the questionnaire. The closer these numbers are to one, the greater and stronger the effect, and the closer they are to zero, the less significant the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. According to this analysis, the tendency to continue living in Palestine Square has a significant relationship and strong correlation with the sense of belonging of individuals and perceptual and visual factors (which included interest in the appearance of Palestine Square and the tendency to change its shape) have a weak relationship with factor. The sense belonged.

The next step is to analyze the numbers displayed between the blue circles and the rectangles, which is called the factor load. Factor load is a numerical value that determines the

intensity of the relationship between a hidden variable and the corresponding explicit variable during the path analysis process. The higher the factor load of an index in relation to a given structure, the more that index plays a role in explaining that structure. Also, if the factor load is a negative indicator, it indicates its negative impact in explaining the relevant structure. In other words, the question about that indicator is designed to be inverted. The number within the circle means that the variables of perceptual and visual factors and individual and social factors can explain 82.4% of the variance of the variable of the degree of sense of belonging. The closer this number is to one, the more accurate it is to measure.

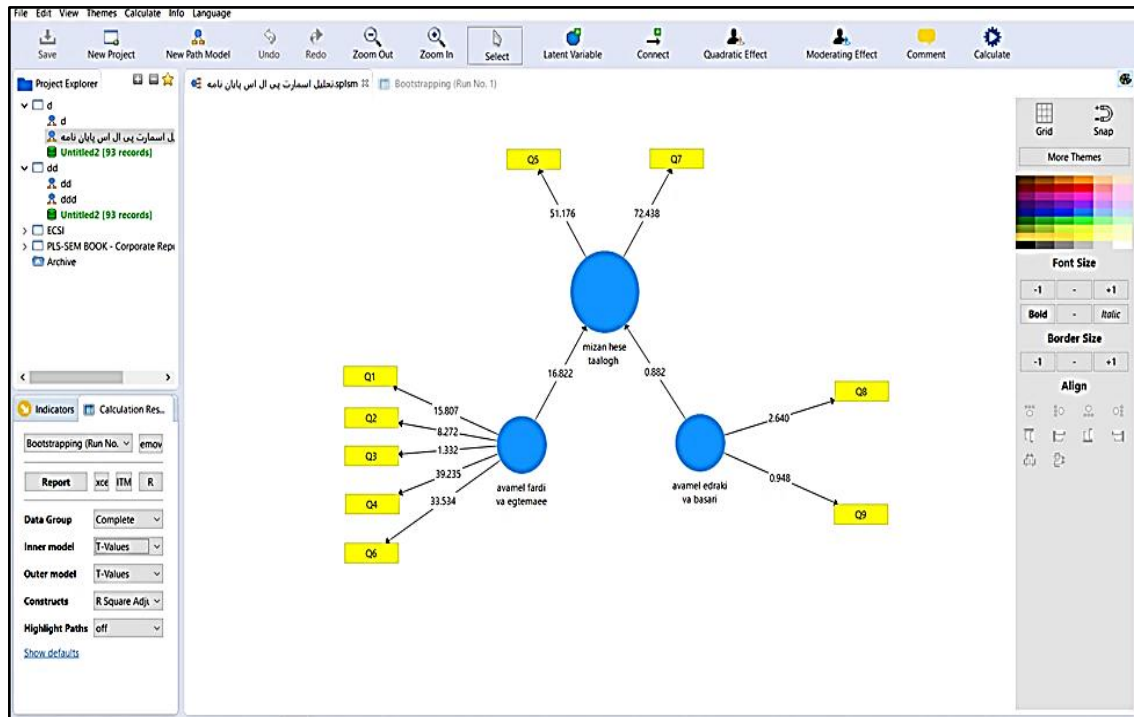
Figure 2, data analysis in smartPLS



Source: Author, 1400

The relationship of the variables in terms of T values is shown below. If the numbers between each circle are above 1.96, it indicates that a relationship is significant at the five percent error level. According to this result, the influence of individual and social factors on the sense of belonging is confirmed and the perceptual and visual factors that examined the relationship between people's perception of the visual issues of Palestine Square and the sense of belonging to the place of residence are rejected. That is, there is no significant relationship between aesthetic judgment of Palestine Square and the sense of belonging to the place of residence, but there is a significant relationship between the willingness to participate in neighborhood and city decision-making and citizens' opinions about city and neighborhood policies and the sense of belonging. There is a neighborhood.

Figure 3, calculation of the coefficient T



Source: Author, 1400

6. Conclusion

There will be no connection and feeling of belonging between a person and his living environment unless he is able to know the environment deeply and recognize it and is able to understand its difference from other environments and know when and how to respond. Give appropriate to the actions performed in that environment. As David Harvey points out in *The Right to the City*, "The right to the city is the right to change ourselves by changing the city" (Hawry, David, 2008: 14). Removes from the focus of man, that is, it is not only man who shapes the environment, but also the environment itself plays a role in shaping man.

Achieving Islamic identity If it wants to be formed by law and order and wants to be formed by invoking concepts such as legibility, distinction with others, similarity with itself, continuity at the same time of transformation, unity, etc., perhaps a beautiful model of Islamic cities in accordance with It presents the mentality of tourists or, according to Kashan and Yazd, the Qajar period, but it may make a mistake that the Athens Charter realized. (Architects and urban planners should decide how people should live.) Urban planners build and design the physical structure of the city in accordance with the needs of Muslims, symbols and signs, beauty, human activities and social life of Muslims, the Islamic city finds meaning.

Comparing this study with other studies in this field, it can be acknowledged that others have focused on the physical aspects of the impact of Islamic identity on urban space and neighborhoods, and people like Noghrekar on the effects of Islamic government on art and Impression refers to it. However, this study proves the meaningful relationship between

individual and social factors in the sense of belonging in Palestine Square, and presents other hidden aspects of this effect in the Islamic city.

The research was based on the assumption that the identity of citizens varies depending on their social status and no single urban identity can play the role of a complete representation of all citizens, so single identities both theoretically and in practice with the lack of urban democracy and urban planning. They are undemocratic and viable from above. On the other hand, it was tried to show that the lack of space to represent the different identities of citizens will cause them to lose their sense of belonging and in the future will cause problems such as vandalism in the city. From this set of preliminaries, which were briefly asked, two questions were asked:

A) Do policies of a single urban identity, such as Islamic identity, diminish citizens' sense of belonging?

B) How can an alternative and a solution be found by the actors themselves to eliminate assimilation and production of space away from grand projects such as Islamic identity?

These questions were raised in the form of a goal. At the macro level, this goal was to show the relationship between the sense of belonging and the social relationships and factors that shape space, and to examine the nature of these social relationships and the power that shapes them. Also, the specific objectives of this study included the following two objectives:

- Determining the relationship between the politics of Islamic identity in the city and the degree of sense of belonging to space

- Determining a solution to increase the sense of belonging without using single urban identity schemes

The special goal was achieved in two ways, first by completing the theoretical aspect and second by completing the practical and research aspect, the result of which was done in the form of analysis.

This study showed that in order to create a sense of belonging among the residents of Palestine Square neighborhood of Tehran, more than perceptual and visual factors rooted in its historical and Islamic identity, individual and social factors, such as participation at different levels for planning and decision making. They influence people's sense of place in their neighborhood. In the following, the research questions will be answered in depth and radically and solutions will be provided.

6.1. Answers to research questions

The first question posed in this study was "Do the policies of a single urban identity diminish the sense of belonging of citizens?", This question has two dimensions in mind:

A) The aesthetic design dimension, which considers the decrease in the sense of belonging to be related to the distance of citizens' aesthetic perception of the urban space, which according to the research questionnaire in the desired area, does not exist.

B) Planning dimension: which is included in the word "policies" and considers the increase or decrease of sense of belonging to be related to the distance of citizens from the planning and decision-making process, which according to the output, there is a significant relationship between the two.

Therefore, due to the lack of a significant relationship in the first dimension, focus and attention is focused on the planning dimension. But in the second dimension, considering the relationship between people's distance from the planning process and its undemocratic and the degree of their sense of belonging, it can be acknowledged that if the tastes, opinions and interests of individuals and classes of society are not the same, It takes a group away from the

planning process and diminishes the sense of belonging of the citizens. Assuming that the community and the city are made up of different tastes, opinions and interests, the answer to the first question is yes.

But in answer to the second question, in relation to the elimination of unification and the production of unipolar space to increase the sense of belonging, which is also significantly and directly related to it, referring to the planning experience and management structure of the Atlanta metropolitan area, action must be taken. Urban practices and practices that are applied from within the public (local) or official institutions that are applied from top to bottom, in order to pay attention to the satisfaction of residents and maintain their interaction and participation in decision-making about the location. It should be their own residence and not the completion of projects that in most cases have no effect on the quality of life of the people other than political ostentation and plundering the budget of the country and the people. In fact, it can be concluded that individual and social factors that are directly related to the degree of sense, as a policy, consider their existence in interfering and interacting with higher decision-making currents and to moderate the differences that arise from There are different tastes and opinions in the society, participation should be comprehensive. It should be noted that this participation does not mean solving all or most of the problems and difficulties of the residents, but this entry into the planning process, although without the desired result, creates or increases the sense of belonging among the residents. The following are some of the strategies that lead to greater participation of people in the decision-making and planning process in the neighborhood:

- 1) Creating interactive groups in cyberspace and group management by the residents themselves and obtaining the opinions of others through polls.
- 2) Holding public face-to-face meetings between stakeholders with the coordination made in cyberspace in order to become more familiar with interactive practices and to maintain concerns among residents about everyday urban issues.
- 3) Selecting issues with higher priority through polls and voting among residents, as well as selecting several officials from among themselves to raise opinions with higher institutions, as well as arranging formal meetings with them.
- 4) Maintaining and increasing communication between residents and officials on an ongoing basis by delegating the various roles and responsibilities of each neighborhood to qualified residents.
- 5) Creating another group of residents to refine new needs and problems and control the level of compliance with the goals and desires of residents. Another important role of this group is as a command and leadership center for other members and citizens.

As a good conclusion of this research, all these strategies, which are to increase the level of participation and ultimately the sense of belonging, require the residents themselves to become aware that with their motivation and will, to form and organize an alliance so that they can To create the seeds of future partnerships in themselves and in the community. Residents should also be aware that this initial motivation will not be achieved unless they see the result of this consensus and participation in action. As a result, residents must first have no eyes, keep their hope in order to achieve ideal results in the future.

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