

The Application of Islamic Worldview in the Reproduction of Neighborhood Centers of the Contemporary City

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Abstract

With the arrival of Islam in the land of Iran, with the slogan of equality and brotherhood, a new worldview cast a shadow on the principles of urban planning and architecture of this border and landscape, which took a position not in opposition, but in the evolution and increase of the richness of Iran's urban planning. In this period, by relying on the teachings of Islam derived from the Qur'an, Sunnah, Fiqh, Ijtihad and Ijma, in the first place, the worldview of people and accordingly the structure and texture of cities underwent transformation. In the meantime, the neighborhood, as the smallest constituent unit of the city, which, after the family, has played an essential role in this transformation, has been a unifying and identity-giving factor in urban life. The mastery and generalization of modern urban planning ideas, which is accompanied by the general definition of man and his material requirements, as well as the negation of the context and time (past), has created the anonymity of the built environment and thereby caused the meaninglessness of the environment. In order to answer the above questions, developing a conceptual model of communication between two fundamental concepts in Islamic teachings (theoretical and practical wisdom) was presented to the researchers as the main goal of this research. The current research is qualitative in terms of type and based on library studies and descriptive-analytical in terms of method. The results of the research indicate that the urban areas in the Islamic era are not just physical, but a reflection of the spiritual life of its inhabitants. Therefore, by applying the Islamic worldview and its values (Islamic wisdom) in creating specific expectations of neighborhood centers, it is possible to reproduce and revive the neighborhoods and thus the Iranian-Islamic city.

Key words: Islamic Worldview, Iranian-Islamic City, Neighborhood Center.

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