

Capacity and Bottlenecks of Application of Privacy Principles in Contemporary Architecture in Iran

¹Abbas Alipour Nakhi and ²Mohammad Ali Rasti

¹Department of Economic, Social and Extension Research,
Mazandaran Agricultural and Natural Resources Research and Education Center, AREEO, Sari, Iran

²Department of Architectural Eng, Sarian University, Sari, Iran

Abstract: Although humans have embraced social life, they're not willing to give up what is relevant to their individual issues; the foremost of which is preserving their privacy. The most obvious example for that is home. Passing through the history of home, we are witnessing a loss of values which were responsive to the needs of their time. Now a days, these values not only have not evolved to suit the needs of the time but are totally absent in contemporary architecture. The present study takes a review on cases in contemporary architecture that undermine privacy. This descriptive-analytical article is done based on applied research principles. The instrument used in this research is a questionnaire designed by the researcher based on privacy principles. The target statistical population is Iran. In observance to Kergsy-Morgan Table, 384 people were randomly selected and tested. Binomial test is the statistical method used. The test results provided some major factors and parameters which were responsible for weakening the indicators of privacy. Finally, suggestions are given in order to better implement the privacy principles in architecture. This study prepares a ground for taking into consideration the existent and potential role of personal privacy in contemporary architecture.

Key words: Privacy, housing policy, contemporary architecture, community life, embraced social life

INTRODUCTION

Man is always looks for his identity to find out who and what we are; and this identity embedded inert and architecture. Now we should see how successful we have been in achieving this goal. It is worth mentioning move in this way, requires looking into various aspects continuously. People despite the acceptance of community life style, Refuse to share their private issues. One of the issues is preservation of each individual privacy. Privacy is one of the most important aspects of developed societies. The right to privacy is one of the most important rights which are closely related to the human dignity. Its purpose is to enhance human personality and In other words, a tribute to the physical and psychological integrity of human beings. Privacy With Independence and human freedom And The right to self-determination, have Deep ties; Because it provides space for personal growth and development and prevent humans from becoming tools. Now should understanding how the different communities interpreted and defined the concept of privacy. Boundaries and content of what is considered private differ among cultures and individuals but they have the key element in common. Privacy can be considered the territory of one's life that he or she expects

others not in without consent, Homes and Private places, Body of persons, Personal Information And private communication are of the most important aspects of privacy. Today, the protection of individual privacy The serious concerns of communities and developments born last century That occurred in all communities Or will occur. Communities will soon be found to the principle that the way to optimal living and social welfare, respect and consideration for the group and individual rights of people, Respect the rights of citizens needs more comprehensive understanding of the concepts. Sentence; Support of individuals and the rights of citizens, Needy protection of privacy (Vaez and Alipor, 2010). Community (contained Architecture) Today, unlike yesterday continuous homogeneous society is experiencing disruption, interruption in the two realms of time and space; interruption of the people from his past (generation gap) and from each other. So it is necessary The architects of this era By identifying, refining and proper utilization of the benefits of other architectural styles and combined them with our own culture (not parodistic), Iranian architecture that always of significant notice has revived And at this juncture of time, architecture of after the second Pahlavi era (era of revolution Islamic Republic of) its manifestation of that is, the goals engineering act

and building control. It is hopeful that this issue creates an incentive to other architects to continue discussion and logical continuation and evolution of very valuable architectural history of our past and the appropriate Architecture of today.

Theoretical basis and research record: Privacy as a fundamental principle and moral has a special important position. Privacy territory in connection with other principles that govern the relations between family members should be considered (Naghibi, 2010). The concept of privacy with special significance in our country, Iran from antiquity has been considered, following the arrival of Islam and its impact on the Iranian architecture the concept of privacy in accordance with the customs and religion provisions of Islam has been changed, so that the privacy of the first values in Islamic thought is (Shahryari, 2007). The traditions and narrations has been emphasized repeatedly about the consideration of others privacy among these cases are ban of searching, ban on entry into homes without permission the ban eavesdropping and such as much more. Imam Ali as The Pattern Of Worthy ruler For politicians, During his time of rule and other times, to the protection of privacy and The greatest harbingers of human rights.

The definition of privacy in the culture of different communities and its impact on human life is a question that preoccupied one's mind. Culture is the result of the type of a worldview that determines the accepted values of the society in various fields including architecture reflected life. This phenomenon in the field of architecture, from on one hand order to the lifestyle and activities of the people and on the other hand to influence the architecture theoretical foundations of society is Yazdanfar. One of The most obvious examples of privacy is home; home plays a key role in the interaction, privacy and the effectiveness of different boundaries (all) concept as a social problem found and creates ideas such as separating the private space from the public space creates (Shapiro, 1998). Home is where the immediate experience of space it can be done in isolation and with others Arzhmand and Khani. We spend more than 50% of our time at home and studies have shown that the built environment can affect human health. Shape of house is influenced by several factors, all of which are not at the same level in terms of the importance and influence.

The traditional and indigenous architecture of each place, in a historical continuity and in line with a policy based on continuity Gradually, over the years has been shaped by nature and it's environment. This formation is often in accordance with the innate wishes of the people and in order to achieve better welfare, comfort and

security, Now, we can achieve beneficial results in this regard studying historic architectures. In the process of transition from historic houses to modern houses, we need to know what values historic homes lost and what forces other than indigenous knowledge, naturalism and energy saving, is the formation of affected contemporary homes. The indiscriminate intermingling of cultures, destroyed many socially useful traditions. What are the features of traditional home traditional houses enriched of the social and cultural issues and the Nature and made by environmental concerns that new projects presented does not reflect in any way the traditional home design. (Gunce *et al.*, 2008). One of the most important parameters in architecture, Is the construction technique of it. Every architecture fits their personality or identity has a value, technique or specific procedures but now with the advancement of technology and identical detail and manufacturing techniques as well as standard many of equipment, these differences disappeared and the face of different areas alike. This theme can be easily seen in the architecture of Iran's past that all the elements of traditional Iranian architecture from the moment of enter the building to present moment in every spaces have established a very strong relationship with the community identity (Bemanian *et al.*, 2010). According to Economical dimension and away from the quality of housing, today is one of the causes of human mental problems That Takes Away from the intrinsic needs And alienated from self. In the present era neglect of qualitative and psychological needs of users and focus on economic issues And emphasizing the features of shelter in the house, Diminishing home's role in giving identity to huan. Previous societies, frame works, used in the space of a traditional house Was given (Hanan, 2012) that, intentionally or unintentionally in contemporary architecture Have been problems. Housing today is the result of gradual loss of identity and function of traditional houses which failed to find a replacement for its physical elements and unstable pattern and single Functional for dwelling and the hostel is to say. Architectural space and culture acculturation ability to manifest into physical space. With the arrival of cultural elements from other countries, especially Western countries, culture and in the wake of it Iranian society identity have undergone some changes. One reason that Isfahani style to the late Qajar dynasty didnot continue was because of becoming under influenced by architecture of West and Iranian homes have changed from the Introversion mode to extroversion and was the cause of loss of one of the main features of Iranian architecture. The orientation to the West can be considered one of the main reasons for the backwardness

But before this phenomenon is the result of external conditions is the result of internal factors. In Islamic thought the principle of the divine perfection that exists in the human entity, traditional housing to respond to this innate entity is compatible with human, Therefore traditional house cannot be described, only in terms of physical, geometrical and shape but also more important is the meaning behind them. Urbanization and the need for urban consolidation is a global issue that generates considerable economic, political, social and environmental challenges (Easthope and Randolph, 2009). Life according to the laws of urbanization is forcing people today to live in high rise buildings and apartments. Apartments provide a residential environment that provides clean and comfortable life with municipal services to residents (Erman, 1997). With respect to irregular migration from villages and small towns to provincial capital, living in apartments booming and at the same time the issues were added (Mohammadpour *et al.*, 2012). While policymakers have emphasized the need for density if the current priorities are checked, residential development patterns will lead to increased scattering (Howley, 2009). Compact urban policy is designed to achieve the sustainable goals, including reducing automobile dependency and thereby to minimize pollution of open spaces and habitat of countryside for development. The argument that the current focus on development along high-density is vulnerable, the challenge regulations is representative and the end of the strata transformation (Easthope and Randolph, 2009). Collection of these arguments we put forward a program that is formulated to achieve a specific purpose, so that it becomes a program for living. A life plan will result increase of the resident satisfaction and a sustainable society (Cho and Lee, 2011). Not much time has passed the process of rapid changes and urbanization in the country and consequently changes the spatial organization of contemporary homes, for responding and keeps up with these changes. Changes that would transform the spatial patterns and then change the role of small spaces where for centuries they meet the needs of people, culturally and socially. Our rich architecture

achievements and valuable experience has the need to be recognized and to be introduced the architecture of Iran and the world community. Iranian architecture during earlier times has always had a clear trend and continuous. Often with reasonable relationship with period before and after theirs. This trend has not continued in modern times and by looking at the today architecture effects of these events are very visible and to search for its roots we should go back early years of this century or even before it. When we are looking for background the relations of use of privacy to study traditional architecture and contemporary sources we are unfortunately faced with a great deal of lack of information. This lack of information may have social and cultural roots (Table 1).

Background research

Problem statement: For years, there have been talks about preservation, restoration and revitalization of old values and all experts invariably declared preserving social and cultural values, causes national identity. But on the other hand, recognition and refining past values and adopt best of them and their adaptation to the conditions of time and space so that is consistent with the needs of society today is also an issue that must be considered. Of this range, architecture as one of the most important and valuable elements of every nation’s identity, falls into the hands of this Era’s architects to contemplate and deliberate this essential role. Although humans have embraced social life, not willing to give up what is relevant to their individual issues the foremost of which privacy of every individual and above all is home in the passage of time from the historic homes to today’s homes we are witnessing a loss of cultural values which were responsive to the needs of their time. And these cultural values not only in recent times have not evolved to suit the need of the day but also have been removed from contemporary architecture. Now in this context what factors have a greater impact on fading privacy principles in contemporary architecture to continue identifying and evaluating the effectiveness of each factor will be discussed in fading privacy of contemporary architecture.

Table 1: “History of research and literature review”

Researcher and year	Subject	Results
Ghaffari and Tajari (2009)	Interactions of “enjoining good” and “forbidding the evil” with “privacy”	At reviews of privacy and freedom concluded that the right to choice, thought and faith is a kind of internal affairs and has no compulsion in it
Langari zadeh	Enjoining good, forbidding the evil and privacy	Privacy belong to the fields that are necessary for a healthy and normal life and if someone with his act and behavior, break his privacy, as a result, public privacy becomes harrow and the belief that people are free to put privacy boundaries in social arena with their taste and by incorrect utilizing of privacy which is a kind of abusing this right, cannot be true
Naghbi (2010)	Privacy in family relations	Private privacy, physical privacy, information privacy, sexual privacy, communications privacy, personality privacy are examples of privacy in relations between family members
Shahriari (2007)	Privacy and the intelligence community	

Table 1: continue

Researcher and year	Subject	Results
Ameri and Ameri	Privacy in the Word and Life of Imam Ali (AS)	Examples of privacy in today's world are more than examples of privacy in the time of Imam Ali (AS) but this development, is the nature of human society which is developing and evolving and cause enhancement of privacy indicators in present era
Vaezi and Alipour	Review legal norms governing the privacy and protection of it in Iranian law	Existence of different methods that violate privacy in society is a clear (2010) evidence on this fact that appropriate legal and judicial protection of individual privacy in the society does not implemented. In such a situation, in addition to that legislation of supporting privacy to resolve the legal vacuum on this issue is necessary, awareness and Informing about the concepts and examples of privacy and experiences of other countries in supporting the right to privacy can also play an important role in determining the position of this right in individual and social relationships.
Yazdanfar	Culture and the shape of house (Case Study: Tonekabon and Ramsar traditional houses)	The way the shape of the house influenced from the culture depends on knowing different aspects and content elements of culture and their relationships together. These elements, from the innermost to the outermost level, linked together hierarchically and eventually formed the architecture of the house and In overview cause strengthening, modification or guidance of qualitative indicators of residential architecture in the right direction
Abdolhosseini	Adaption of Tabriz and Baku residential home design with local culture and climate	In the process of transition from historical houses to contemporary houses, we should see that what values does historical houses lost and what forces other than indigenous knowledge, naturalism and energy saving, has affected the formation of contemporary houses. Indiscriminate mixing of cultures has destroyed many useful social traditions
Sarayi	Variety of urban Residence from Family complexes (neighborhoods) to apartment blocks (the main differences between home and housing in Yazd)	Factors such as segregation and modern constructions led to neglect of social, demographic, environmental and physical aspects of housing. Modern housing is the result of gradual loss of identity and function of traditional houses which has been unable to find an alternative for its physical elements and an unstable and single performance model for living and in other words has been a dormitory
Okhovat	Recognition of the spiritual concept of "residence" in the desert climate traditional housing	In Islamic thought, the principle is reaching the divine perfection that exists in the human entity. Traditional housing because of responding to this innate entity has an affinity with human. Therefore, Islamic traditional housing can not only described in terms of physical, geometrical and shape aspects, but the meaning behind them is more important
Khalili	Weststruckness and identity, Jalal Al-e Ahmad and answering to retardation question	He considered weststruckness, corruption, inefficiency and indifference of the internal forces as the main cause of backwardness
Rahmdel	The human right on privacy	In Iranian law Whether in constitution or ordinary laws, do not refer to the concept of privacy explicitly and it can be concluded that some examples of what is known in terms of privacy has been considered In some legal laws
Memarian	Effects of religious culture on the formation of the house: A Comparative Study of house in the Muslims, Jews and Zoroastrians sectors of Kerman	Architectural is acculturative and culture also affects architecture, The first layer of unifying architecture of Kerman houses due to Islamic culture, as a dominant culture and in principles such as privacy was Neighbor rights and hospitality that according to its acceptance by all religions, this capability exist to be accepted and considered in the present moment
Chao and Lee (2011)	A study on building sustainable communities in high-rise and high-density apartments-Focused on living program	According to the correlation analysis between living programs and residential satisfaction, when residents are satisfied it community spaces, programs, and participation in the community, overall residential satisfaction rises. Accordingly, the living program of the conceptual model plays a meaningful role in developing sustainable communities in Korean apartment complexes.
Howley (2009)	Attitudes towards compact city living: Towards a greater understanding of residential behavior	Overall satisfaction with dwelling unit and aspects of the neighborhood such as neighborly interaction (proxy for social features of the neighborhood) and perceptions on the level of pollution (proxy for overall environmental quality) in the area were further features to emerge as significant influences on residential mobility. This would suggest a significant role for urban planners and designers as improvements in the design of the dwelling unit and the neighborhood as well as providing residential environments that are suitable throughout all stages of an individuals' life cycle can improve the stability and quality of life experienced in these areas
Easthope and Randolph (2009)	Governing the Compact City: The Challenges of apartment living in Sydney, Australia	If the drive for urban consolidation in Sydney and elsewhere is to be Bill successful, then the governance of strata title developments needs to be viable, cost-effective and inclusive. In order for this to happen there is a need for greater systematic understanding of the problems facing the governance of strata schemes in order to quantify and clarify the situation? The high density city cannot be governed successfully until the implications of regulation, representation and termination in strata schemes are properly understood. Nonetheless, we are pushing ahead with urban policies that are based on a highly vulnerable form of residential property ownership,

Table 1: continue

Researcher and year	Subject	Results
Hanan (2012)	Modernization and cultural transformation: The expansion of traditional batak toba house in Huta Siallagan	with little information on which to base future decisions and actions aimed at resolving these fundamental issues over the longer term and effectively managing our increasingly complex forms of residential development. Addressing these issues should be the priority of planners, developers and politicians in all countries promoting the consolidation of their urban areas. The traditional pattern of personal favors and privileges between landowners and laborers, and of kinship and ritual duties are disappearing or being seriously modified. The cash system and wage labor provides money to purchase desired items, in the rising tide of manufactured goods offered by urban merchants, and to maintain a standard of living that carries prestige. The understanding of those needs and goals may lead to a new conceptual model of preserving traditional houses that is outward-looking and accommodating inhabitant's contemporary needs

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study comes from research that was conducted during a university project and by its nature, subject and purpose for which it is predicted to be descriptive analytical and considered a functional research. Since, in this study, questionnaires were used to gather the required information, so on the other hand, this study can be considered a survey research (field) can also be. Statistical population in this research was Iranian people and according to Morgan Table 384 persons randomly selected as the sample and by using researcher made questionnaire privacy principles have directly questioned.

This research variables: "Housing governing policy in the past half century, extension of communication means such as (TV, satellite, internet, magazines, books), change of policies towards mass housing, changes in business practices and livelihoods in society, change the social and cultural relations because of generations change, family shrinkage the size wise (One child), orientation toward of construction and standards of the master plans to the vertical density and ultimately the impossibility of applying the principles of privacy in the new design, blind imitation of other nation's architecture, lack sufficient knowledge of the architecture of the past by contemporary architectural graduates, inability to educate architects with a deep understanding of the traditional architecture by the education systems, Iranian contemporary architecture tends to West with the hordes of imported architectural designs and patterns, fading topic of architectural studies in the field of architectural theory, desire of All for proximity to downtown and the subsequent restriction of space for living, People tendency to live in safer areas, discontinuity and interruption of the fundamentals of traditional architecture in academic centers in the country, increasing population and the need to produce mass housing "is that of discussed through the software of SPSS-20 and test binomial.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- In this study, the largest number 64.8% men and 35.2% were women. The results, of the respondent's age of indicate that more than 51.6% of respondents were between the ages of 20-30 year old
- The survey results show that most of the respondents have associate degree and bachelor's degree at 46.9% And by the lowest, percentage of respondents were with secondary school education level 3.1. 38.8% of respondents were high school graduates and 11.2% have education at the postgraduate level and PhD
- According to the findings of the study the highest percentage of respondents are freelance employed by 32.1% after the largest number with 30.6% of students and housewives and retirees with 23.3% and employees were 14%
- Type of resident, of more than half of the respondents 53.9% villa and the apartment was 46.1%
- 75% of the respondents were owners of their residents and 25% were tenants of rental residents
- The results show that out of 384 respondents, 8.6% of two-person households, 44% of three to four and 44.8% five to seven-seater and 2.6% had >7 people
- Results showed that now much of the privacy principles were implemented according to respondent's opinion (44.3%) or low, 34.4% average, 16.7% too low, Very high 2.6 and 2.00% was high Fig. 1

According to data from questionnaires the most important factor in weakening the applying the principles of privacy in architecture can be "The government's housing policies in the last half century" and other factors as: blind imitation of other nations architecture, changing the housing policies towards mass housing, Iranian contemporary architecture tends to West with the hordes of imported architectural designs and patterns, population growth and the need for mass housing production requirements Table 2.

Hypothesis testing and analyze the findings

Check normality of variables: As the results Table 1 shows the Kolmogorov-Smirnov for variables related to main hypothesis of research, significant levels of permissible error (05/0) was lower and it cannot be assumed normal distribution of data. For this reason can be used to test main hypothesis of research from the binomial nonparametric test Fig. 2.

Research hypothesis:

- H_1 : It seems that the privacy principles are not used in contemporary architecture
- H_0 : It seems that the privacy principles are used in contemporary architecture

Based on Z approximation: Since the data distribution is not normal in this hypothesis therefore to test this hypothesis the ratios of non-parametric distribution were used. Table 3 shows the response rate is < average, 360

cases (94%) and response rate by more than the average 24 cases or (6%). Given that the significant level is less than (0/05), so the Amount difference between the two groups of responses was significant at 99%. Therefore, the null hypothesis that the “use of the principles of privacy in contemporary architecture”, rejected and the opposite hypothesis (researcher assumption) will be accepted.

The fundamental thing in this research was the respondents’ priorities. Analysis and comparison of the reasons and factors influencing the fading the principles of privacy in contemporary architecture countries that data is given in Table 4 shows that among the 16 factors considered by the highest number of respondents “Housing policy governance in the last half century” with an average 10.98 And the least important reason “the increasing population and the need to produce housing” The lowest ratings were 6.23.

Table 2: “Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results to check normality of data distribution
The main hypothesis: lack of applying the principles of privacy in contemporary architecture

Variables	N	Normal Mean	Parameters SD	Most extreme absolute	Differences Positive	Negative	Kolmogoro v-Smirnov z	Asymp sig. (2-tailed)
Housing policy governance in the last half century	384	3.4661	1.5495	0.252	0.173	-0.252	4.937	0.000
Extend communication means	384	3.3672	0.91009	0.231	0.183	-0.231	4.518	0.000
Change of policies towards mass housing	384	3.6849	0.88926	0.248	0.187	-0.248	4.857	0.000
Changes in business practices and livelihoods in society	384	3.2057	1.07517	0.188	0.188	-0.164	3.681	0.000
Change the social and cultural relations through a change of generations	384	3.0651	1.06373	0.224	0.154	-0.224	4.396	0.000
Family shrink the size (One child)	384	2.8125	1.23747	0.208	0.208	-0.126	4.072	0.000
Orientation of construction standards of the master plans to the vertical density	384	3.4922	1.16742	0.231	0.134	-0.231	4.521	0.000
Blind imitation of Architecture of other nations	384	3.625	1.22421	0.218	0.164	-0.218	4.277	0.000
Lack sufficient knowledge of the architecture of the past with contemporary architecture graduates	384	3.2292	1.05938	0.256	0.187	-0.256	5.02	0.000
Inability to educate architects with a deep understanding of the traditional architecture of the higher education centers	384	2.8203	1.03035	0.236	0.126	-0.236	4.622	0.000
Iranian contemporary architecture tends to West against the hordes of imported architectural designs and patterns	384	3.513	1.14706	0.315	0.185	-0.315	6.182	0.000
Fading topic Architectural Studies in the field of architectural theory	384	2.9089	1.3165	0.229	0.161	-0.229	4.481	0.000
All the desire for proximity to downtown and the subsequent restriction of space for living	384	3.8464	1.06931	0.276	0.143	-0.276	5.406	0.000
The tendency of people to live in safer areas	384	3.3203	0.97166	0.285	0.285	-0.178	5.593	0.000
Discontinuity and interruption teaching the fundamentals of traditional architecture academic centers in the country	384	3.0521	1.09468	0.247	0.141	-0.247	4.833	0.000
Increasing population and the need to produce mass housing	384	3.2943	1.03685	0.27	0.222	-0.27	5.294	0.000

Table 3: “Results of binomial test to compare response rates of below average and above average, regarding the use of privacy principles in contemporary architecture”

Variables	Group	Category	N	Observed Prop.	Test Prop.	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)
Amount application of privacy principles in contemporary architecture	Group 1	≤3	360	0.94	0.50	0.000a
	Group 2	>3	24	0.06		
Total			384	1.00		

Table 4: “Friedman ranking comparison test results factors influencing in the fading privacy principles in contemporary architecture”

Factors influencing in the fading privacy principles in contemporary architecture	Average				
	Average	Friedman rating	Chi-square	df	Significance level
Housing policy governance in the last half century	10.98	1	523.735	15	0.000
blind imitation of Architecture of other nations	9.94	2			
change of policies towards mass housing	9.74	3			
Orientation of construction standards of the master plans to the vertical density	9.53	4			
Iranian contemporary architecture tends to West against the hordes of imported architectural designs and patterns	9.39	5			
The tendency of people to live in safer areas	8.74	6			
Changes in business practices and livelihoods in society	8.54	7			
family shrink the size (One child)	8.5	8			
Fading topic Architectural Studies in the field of architectural theory	8.14	9			
Inability to educate architects with a deep understanding of the traditional architecture of the higher education centers	7.55	10			
change the social and cultural relations through a change of generations	7.54	11			
Lack sufficient knowledge of the architecture of the past with contemporary architecture graduates	7.35	12			
All the desire for proximity to downtown and the subsequent restriction of space for living	7.10	13			
Extend communication means	6.54	14			
discontinuity and interruption teaching the fundamentals of traditional architecture academic centers in the country	6.45	15			
increasing population and the need to produce mass housing	6.23	16			

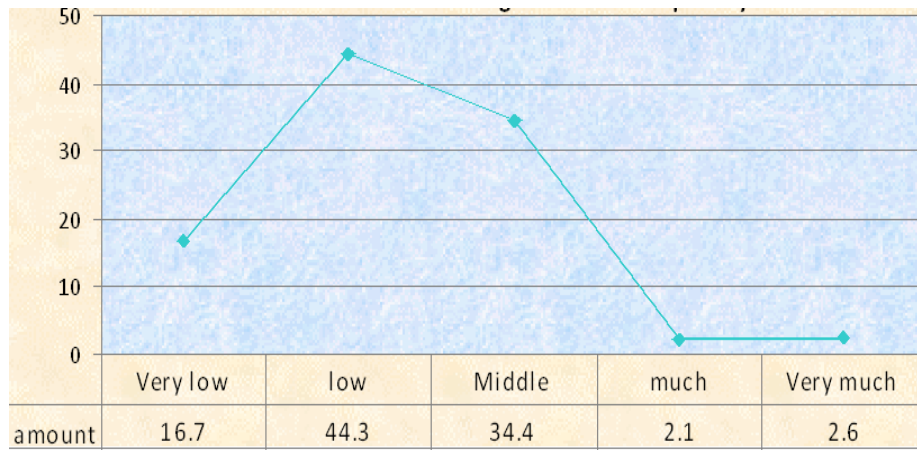


Fig. 1: Amount of applying the principles of privacy in the construction of new housing units contemporary

Necessity of attention to the preservation and protection of privacy in Iran was one of the most important issues which in terms of architecture can be named housing. However due to the fading of privacy principles in contemporary architecture, we tried to find Factors that cause this phenomenon with the use of descriptive-analytic research field. Among these

factors, the most influential are as follows: Government policies in the last half century, blind imitation of architecture of other nations, change the housing pattern policies towards massing and cultural inferiority and orientation to the West contemporary architectural, against many of imported architectural designs and patterns.

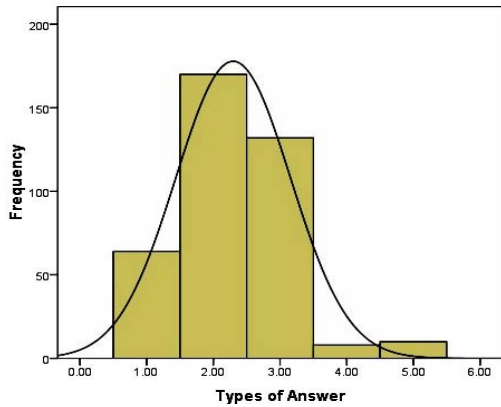


Fig. 2: Frequency distribution of responses to the application of privacy principles in contemporary architecture

Discussion and commentary: Although human lives in the community and establish social interaction with people, Private issues to him are concerned does not refuse. Most notably the protection of privacy of an individual. One of the serious concerns of modern societies is the protection of individual's privacy, that without the support of personality of people and rights of the citizens it would not be possible. According to extensive studies in the scientific literature and resources about the subject of the study was, unfortunately, a similar study in this case has not been found, So have tried research that aligns with part of the research are to be used and in conclusion and final conclusions have been trying to public research results. The results obtained in this study to be addressed. Overall, about privacy As Naghibi (2010) has reported in his study, privacy of solitude, bodily privacy, privacy of information, sexual privacy, privacy of communications and privacy of characters are examples of privacy in the relations between family members. According to the findings of, Privacy belong to areas that require a natural and healthy life And if people With their Action and behave, break their privacy as a result, public policy becomes harrow And the belief that people are free to consider with their taste privacy boundaries in the social field or improper utilization of privacy which itself is a kind of abuse of this right, Cannot be a correct belief. On the other hand. In his study entitled "Privacy in the Word and Life of Imam Ali" reports, Examples of privacy in today's world are more examples than of the era of Imam Ali but this development is the nature of human society that is towards evolution and progress and has enhanced privacy indicators in the present era has been. As in the process of this study is to investigate cases of weakening contemporary

architecture, findings With Rahmdel finding (2005) is aligned; that is outlined in an study is such, In Iranian law, in the constitution and the ordinary laws, Explicitly is not mentioned and The concept of privacy And it is inferred that some instances of what is known in terms of privacy, Only in number of laws Is taken into consideration. Also Vaezi and Alipur (2010) in this regard in his article stated; In such a situation It is necessary to fix a law of protection of privacy development in order to fill the absence such legislation, Informing and education on the concepts and examples of privacy And the experiences of other countries in the field of privacy protection Can also be an important influence in determining the position of the right of individual and social relations. In his study (interaction "enjoining the good" and "forbidding the evil" With "privacy") about privacy and freedom has concluded the right of choice, thought and faith are matter of personal affairs and there are no prohibition or Coercion in that way.

Now, by saying this we can considered one of the clearest examples of privacy in home stated as such: In Islamic thought, the principle of achieving divine perfection exists in human foundation and traditional housing does respond to this inherent entity and having familiarity with humans. Therefore, Islamic traditional housing cannot be explained only in terms of physical, geometrical and shape aspects but also more important is the meaning behind them. In this regard in his study thought in the process of transition from historic houses to contemporary houses, we should see What values lost in historic homes and what forces other than the indigenous knowledge, naturalism and energy saving has influenced the formation of contemporary homes. Also in his study mentioned the factors of this change are separations and inattention to social aspects, demographic, environmental and physical aspects of housing and also in his study has considered other factors of this transformation such as the indiscriminate mixing of cultures which destroyed many of the socially useful traditions. And even in his study (orientation to the West and identity; Jalal Al-e Ahmad and the answer to fall behind) had said the main cause of backwardness is tendency towards West, corruption, inefficiency and indifference of the internal forces and each of these findings are aligned with a portion of the research. Culture is an important and effective subject as in his study sees and indicates how to the shape of the house can be influenced depending on culture and knowledge of their various aspects and content elements of culture and their relationship together these elements, from the innermost to the outermost surface level as hierarchical communicate with each other and it finally gives meaning to homes

architecture and its overall view causes strengthening, modification or conduct qualitative indicators of residential architecture in the right direction. Overall housing today is the result of a gradual reduction of identity and function of traditional houses which has failed to replace key elements and has become unsustainable pattern for settlement. And with new needs over time and lack of attention to their basic design, created basis ground for dramatic changes in Iranian Contemporary architecture which has nothing to do with Iranian culture and tradition and has become a sense of alienation for the people of this country. According to the findings in this study solutions that can strengthen privacy principles in architecture as follows:

Keep a close watch to construction of apartment complexes of how they are being built by housing and urban development and the municipality by considering the construction model with the cultural houses in Iran, separating the private space from the public space, strengthening the principles of traditional architecture in academic centers in the country, using traditional elements of traditional architecture in Iran which people feel intimate and closer to it than to alien designs that are present.

CONCLUSION

If these requirements and enforcement of laws and standards of housing design and construction are done properly we can achieve the true meaning of the concept of unity and popularity in architecture which in the past it really existed and this is separate from the issue of architecture can have a significant impact on strengthening social relations.

REFERENCES

- Cho, S.H. and T.K. Lee, 2011. A study on building sustainable communities in high-rise and high-density apartments-focused on living program. *Build. Environ.*, 46: 1428-1435.
- Easthope, H. and B. Randolph, 2009. Governing the compact city: The challenges of apartment living in Sydney, Australia. *Hous. Stud.*, 24: 243-259.
- Erman, T., 1997. Squatter housing versus apartment housing: Turkish rural-to-urban migrant residents perspectives. *Habitat Int.*, 21: 91-106.
- Gunce, K., Z. Erturk and S. Erturk, 2008. Questioning the prototype dwellings in the framework of Cyprus traditional architecture. *Build. Environ.*, 43: 823-833.
- Hanan, H., 2012. Modernization and cultural transformation: The expansion of traditional Batak Toba House in Huta Siallagan. *Procedia Soc. Behav. Sci.*, 50: 800-811.
- Howley, P., 2009. Attitudes towards compact city living: Towards a greater understanding of residential behaviour. *Land Use Policy*, 26: 792-798.
- Mohammad, P.A., J. Karimi and Z.S.H. Vali, 2012. Qualitative study of culture of living in apartments in the city of Hamedan. *J. Soc. Dev. Welfare Plann.*, 4: 75-114.
- Naghibi, A., 2010. Privacy in family relations. *J. Fiqh Family Law*, 15: 5-28.
- Shahryari, H., 2007. Privacy and Information Society. University of Qom, Qom, Iran.
- Shapiro, S., 1998. Places and spaces: The historical interaction of technology, home and privacy. *Inf. Soc.*, 14: 275-284.
- Vaezi, M. and P.A. Ali, 2010. Legal norms governing the privacy and support of the rights of Iran. *Law Private*, 11: 113-133.