

The Influence of Modernistic Lifestyle on Privacy in Extrovert Houses of the First Pahlavi Period: Tehran*

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ABSTRACT

One of the major and important goals of the first Pahlavi era was modernization or change in lifestyle of people based on western models. Many reform programs were formulated in this regard. Among the major changes taking place in various fields, Many of the modernists who had been embraced by the West from the government demanded to change their housing architecture to the west, which later became the model for wider range housing in Tehran. Due to the special architectural value in terms of cultural and social changes in the first Pahlavi era, it is one of the requirements of contemporary architecture. The present study aims to identify and study the privacy quality of the architectural space of Extrovert Homes in Tehran city, built under the influence of modernistic lifestyle changes during the first Pahlavi era. The data collection method was done through library review, and The methodology in this research is a combination of historical-interpretive and descriptive-analytical methods. The data analysis method is deductive reasoning conducted through space syntax. The results of this study show that the concepts of modernist lifestyle can be divided into three main categories: anti-Traditionalism, humanism, nature, architecture, and individualism that each of the modern components of the lifestyle justifies different aspects of the concept of privacy. In these houses, the concept of confidentiality was ranked first: visual and auditory privacy and ownership, second: privacy and supervision of social practices, third: privacy and territory, and fourth: privacy and security. Fifth: privacy and family.

Keywords: Lifestyle, Privacy, Spatial Configuration, Extrovert Homes, First Pahlavi Era.

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1. INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of Reza Shah's reign, the Public Outlook of Iran was very unorganized, and three basic factors, constitutional law, twentieth-century position, and a constructive leadership spirit, played a Fundamental role in bringing Reza Shah to his wish (Rajabi, 1976, p. 41). Reza Shah Knew that the only way to get out of the chaotic situation was reform and modernization in all fields. The presence of educated people in the West alongside the Shah, that Through them Reza Khan had been able to carry out numerous modernization programs, one of the main indicators of this period (Hedayat, 1965, p. 386).

This course is a period of conflict in values, thoughts, theories, architectural ideas, and diversity in trends and styles of architecture and urbanism. The diversity and opposition are influenced by different factors that manifested themselves in architecture. In this regard, the study of different dimensions of living spaces affected by different phenomena of society is considered. Modernization consisted of a fundamental change in society members' way of living. Therefore, it is directly associated with architecture. Tehran experienced the effect of modernization sooner than other cities in Iran since it is the capital and politico-economic forces were concentrated in it. Homes are one of the requirements of contemporary architectural studies because of their everyday relationship with humans and their special values in the era of fundamental changes in the First Pahlavi period. This study aims to identify privacy quality in the evolved architectural spaces of Extrovert Homes built during the First Pahlavi era. The Extrovert Homes were selected as they provide the concept of an independent unit of residence that is not interrupted by spatial uses and social life relationships. The main questions suggest, "What is spatial privacy quality when the evolution of spatial configuration of Extrovert homes built during First Pahlavi era is taken into account?" and "Which privacy aspect of plans of Extrovert homes built during First Pahlavi era is more influential?" The development of behavioral models by emphasizing social relationships creates privacy quality of space in terms of the arrangement of key elements and semantic values. In this study, this hypothesis is reviewed to see if it is supported or not.

2. BACKGROUND OF RESEARCH

In connection with the issue of privacy in residential homes, studies have been conducted that can be used directly and indirectly, including the following: Qiderloo et al. In an article titled Privacy in the Pattern of Indigenous Housing and its application in contemporary Tehran architecture, seeks to examine the meaning of the quality of privacy and how it manifests itself in the traditional native architecture. Finally, architectural strategies have been suggested

to guide contemporary Tehran architecture (Qiderloo, 2013). Mahmodi et al., in another article titled Confidentiality in traditional Iranian architecture, are looking for the roots of the formation of privacy and its impact on the organization of the space-physical architecture of traditional architecture. It is concluded that the formation of spaces is based on an Islamic worldview and roots in architectural ideas (Mahmoudi, 2007). In another article entitled "Comparative Study of the Dimensions of Privacy in Traditional and Contemporary Housing," using the BDSR analytical model, Okhovat, seeks to assess the privacy in two traditional and contemporary housing, which ultimately states that the design of the identity crisis was designed in contemporary housing architecture. This article can be used as a starting point for recreation in contemporary housing (Okhovat, 2013). Hashempour and Noushabadi, in an article entitled Architecture from the perspective of Privacy in contemporary Iranian housing, are seeking to provide a reason for the existence of privacy in the design of past residential buildings and the status of confidentiality in the current housing. Finally, it provides solutions for design (Hashempour & Noushabadi, 2015). Finally, It seems that in this context, the quality of privacy in the residential architecture of the Pahlavi era is a gap study that needs to be studied.

3. METHODOLOGY

In this study, the historical-interpretive and descriptive-analytical methods are adopted combined. The collection of information sources has been based on library studies, And the sampling method has been purposeful. To achieve the purpose of the research, first, the views of lifestyle experts are defined and categorized from the perspective of social behavior. In the next step, by the historical-interpretive method, the conceptual and conceptual components of lifestyle in the first Pahlavi era are studied, and then the descriptive-analytical method is used to examine the samples. By describing extravagant houses based on space syntax theory, they have analyzed social relationships in their architecture. The inferential reasoning method is used for data analysis in the final section.

4. THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES

4.1. Lifestyle and its Definition

The term "lifestyle" was first coined in 1922 by an Austrian psychologist called "Alfred Adler", He used the term "lifestyle" to refer to the main personality of an individual that develops during his childhood and controls his reactions and behavior as he reaches adulthood (Kaviani, 2012, p. 26). Private lifestyle affects all business fields and everything, from

politics to macroeconomics (Tvede, 2015, p. 1). The way of living is an extensive and complicated area of

thinking, and this thinking is the key to the stability of the community (Gallic, 2018, p. 3).

Table 1. Scholar's Viewpoints of Lifestyle in Social Behaviors and Actions and Adopted Conceptual Elements

Row	Scholar	Viewpoint of Lifestyle	Modernistic Elements of Lifestyle in Terms of Social Behavior and Action	Conceptual Elements Adopted from Scholar's Viewpoints
1	Adler	The main personality develops during childhood, and it controls his reactions and behavior in his adulthood (Kaviani, 2012, p. 26).	Social Interactions	
2	Sobel ²	Lifestyle emerges in the interactions between people and the meaning exchanged in the interaction (Sobel, 1981, p. 31).	Interpersonal interaction and interaction between people and environment	
3	Haro and Wenzel ³	Understanding lifestyle means understanding interactions between environment, systems, and individual which affects his development and evolution (Ibrahimi, 2016, p. 31).	Interpersonal interaction and interaction between people and environment	Human Nature, and Architecture
4	Chaney ⁴	Lifestyle is a part of the daily social life of the modern world, and its function changes society members from those who do not belong to modern society (Chaney, 1996, p. 4).	Daily Social Life	
5	Bourdieu ⁵	House represents space for people's behavior, action, and interactions (Bourdieu, 2012, p. 24).	Mutual Actions of People	
6	Segalen ⁶	Lifestyle and house are associated through division of internal space of the house to private and public spaces (Ibrahimi, 2016, p. 31).	Division of Internal Spaces of House	
7	Rappaport ⁷	A method adopted by people for conducting or doing an activity which has the distinctive characteristic (Rappaport, 1969, p. 15).	Selection of Way of Behaving	
8	Evans ⁸ Jackson ⁹	The concept deals with social relations patterns, entertainment, consumption, fashion, and clothes. It also represents the attitudes, values, and worldview of a person and the group he is a member of (Evans & Jackson, 2007, p. 5).	Daily life as a network of different person-based meanings	Individualism Humanism
9	Hejrab ¹⁰	Lifestyle changes the level of income, workplace and working style of a person and requirements and priorities of his house (Ibrahimi, 2016, p. 31).	Change of priorities in a house through the level of income	
10	Giddens ¹¹	Major changes occurred in our daily life experience and identity, and modernity separates our way from our ancestors' way by taking emphasis away from tradition (Giddens, 2009, p. 64).	Separation from Tradition	Anti-traditionalism

4.2. Privacy

In terms of architectural space and urban development, privacy signifies the embodiment of the space to have physical and semantic aspects. Regarding the physical body, privacy is more concerned with principles that provide a space with security. From a semantic aspect, privacy refers to certain characteristics which

provide respect and value for architectural space so that a person achieves calmness in it (Seifian & Mahmoodi, 2007, p. 6). Privacy among people of different cultures could be created due to different reasons. The reasons could be divided into two main groups. According to the following table, the reasons can be broadly categorized into two main categories (Hashempur & Noshabadi, 2015, pp. 4-6).

Table 2. Reasons for the Need for Privacy among Humans

Social Reasons		Cultural Reasons	
privacy and security as defending oneself and others are among critical problems to resolve for creating privacy among people	privacy and security	The house and family in Islam have their limits and considerations which should be respected (e.g., personal rooms).	privacy and family
ownership is a type of personal freedom in a specific area. This type of freedom is limited when it damages the apparent freedom of others	privacy and ownership	This privacy allows us to control the information that others obtain from us.	privacy and monitoring of social actions
concerned with the feeling of security or expectation of space directly and closely associated with calmness and loneliness.	Privacy and territory	it is defined as one of how the environment could directly affect privacy is increasing or decreasing the feelings of seeing and being seen.	Visual privacy
-	-	Auditory privacy does not merely refer to being heard. A major part of auditory privacy hears those sounds we are not inclined to hear.	Auditory privacy

(Hashempour & Noushabadi, 2015, pp. 4-6)

4.3. Space Syntax in Architecture

Space Syntax is an almost new method, and although it has been around for about 20 years, it has only expanded greatly in the last decade. In the early '70s, just when Krier's method was introduced to the world of architecture, some English experts and scientists introduced the method of space syntax (Soheili, Arefian, 2016, p. 476). By definition, Space Syntax is a set of techniques for introducing and describing spatial patterns, and these techniques provide spatial patterns in two-dimensional structures (Orhan, 1995, p. 476). The theory was introduced by Hillier¹² and Hanson¹³ in 1984. It is based on the association between social and spatial forms. The theory suggests that space is the basis of social and cultural events. Space syntax has two analytical tools. These tools include justified graphs and applications, which are used to read the social relations in the space (soheili et al., 2016, p. 49). From Brown's point of view, one of the best advantages of a chart is its visual clarity. This diagram translates the structures and layouts of the building plan simply and legibly (Brown, 1990, p. 94). In this study, justified graphs are used to analyze and study intended instances. In the space syntax approach, five indicators are used to study the social characteristics of instances. One of the indicators is an association defined as several points that directly link a point to other points. Integration is another indicator that means continuation or separation of a point of a general system or underlying system (Soheili et al., 2015, p. 69). pace has high integration if it is highly integrated into other spaces. As another indicator,

control is a parameter that determines the degree of freedom of a point from other points connected to it. In other words, the lower degree of freedom of a point compared to another specific point means that control over it is lower. Another indicator is choice. Space has many choices if many shorter connective pathways pass through the space. Depth is another indicator defined as the number of steps taken to go from one point to another points (Memarian et al., 2012, p. 34).

4.4. Modernistic Elements of Lifestyle in Tehran

Change of lifestyle in Tehran City and inclination to adopt western models are rooted in changes in different cultural, social, economic, physical, and managerial fields of the city. One of the most fundamental policies was the beginning of planning for transforming Tehran's face, which often emphasized zoning, housing, street systems, public buildings, green spaces, transportation facilities, and leisure centers (Zarkesh, 2009, p. 16). On the other hand, a new social middle class was created with the advent of new functions and buildings. The upper social classes (Close to the government, the rich) and the middle classes (except for the clergy and the religious) accepted Reza Khan's cultural shifts more readily because of their Western-style education and connection with the Europeans. They found a great desire for change and innovation in housing and its architecture (Zarkesh, 2009, p. 20). The changes radically modified mental inclinations and viewpoints, which were reflected in behavioral models as they influenced the architecture of houses.

Table 3. Demonstrative and Conceptual Elements of Lifestyle Modernization in First Pahlavi era

Demonstrative Elements of Modernism in Society		Conceptual Elements of Modernism in Society	
Modernism During First Pahlavi Regime	Excluding religious clerics from the educational system (Abrahamian, 2000, p. 74).	Avoidance of Tradition and Irreligion	Human, Nature, Architecture
	Enforcing European traditions and limitation of religious events & mourning (Bani-Massood, 2012, p. 190).		
	Forbidding local and traditional clothes (Sharafi, 1999, p. 71).		
	Weakening the role of religion (Sergent, 1978, p. 21).		
	Demotion of traditional and spiritual thinking (Bani-Massood, 2012, p. 186).		
	Forbidding hijab (Kasravi, 1946, p. 27).	Significance of women’s role in life and business	
	Unification of form of clothes (Sharafi, 1999, p. 71).		
	Working women (Hekmat, 1976, p. 166).		
	Gender equality (Abrahamian, 2000, pp. 179-180).		
	Development of single wife families (Kasravi, 1946, p. 27).	Separation of generations Expansion of bureaucracy Fall of Traditional Classes of Society	
Development of a new social class (Momen, 1999, p. 56)	Development of social class gap Development of new social class Using new architectural elements such as terrace and balcony		
Westernism (Hekmat, 1976, p. 166)	Use of western models in every corner of life		
Type of guest reception (Nari-ghomi & AbbasZade, 2014, p. 100)	Classification of people based on closeness of associations		
Spending leisure time (games, sports, visiting relatives and neighbors) (Maqsoodi et al., 2013, p. 677).	Need for new uses in the house (library, pool, and playroom)		
Doing a part of daily work and activity of men in the house (Rašegar, 2006, p. 42).			
Similar employment of men and women (Babairad & Hatempur, 2010, p. 50).	Social role of people	Individualism	
Spread of education for women (Babairad & Hatempur, 2010, p. 49; Asnafpour, 1967, p. 43).			
Sending academic students abroad (Asnafpour, 1967, p. 43).			
Development of new industries (Mokhtari, 2011, p. 27).			
Division of tasks between men and women (Rašegar Khaled, 2006, p. 43).	Living habits Doing service and logistic affairs by staff		

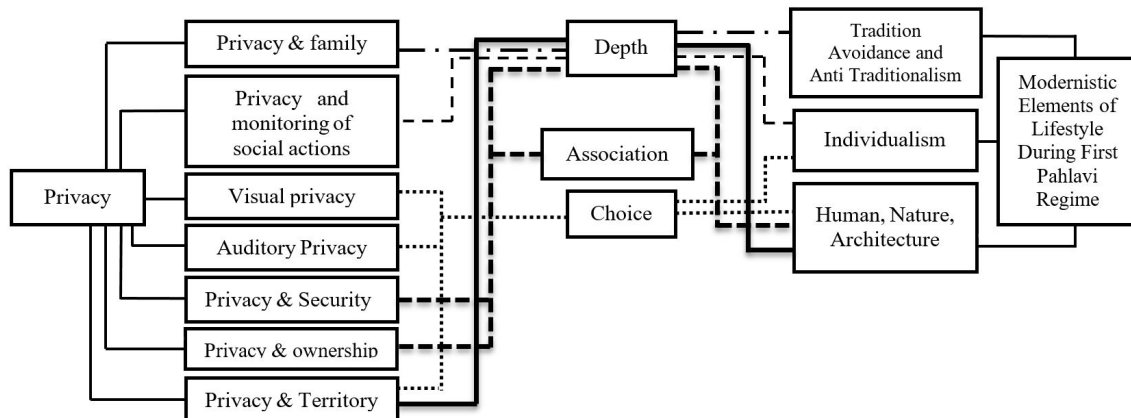


Fig. 1. Conceptual Model of Study

(Shows the Association of each Element of Modernism to Privacy which is Justified by Space Syntax Elements)

5. FINDING OF THE RESEARCH

Peter Avery divides Iran's social classes into three main categories: 1- High and Influential Classes (Close to the government) 2- Middle Classes (Employees and Professionals) 3- Rural and Tribal Workers and Migrants, That Influential Classes, and the middle class by copy from there, wanted to change housing in a new way (Avery, 1997, p. 67). Therefore, this study is on a sample of first and -second-group homes. The houses selected as case studies signified

modernistic notions more vividly, and their maps and relevant documents were complete. Regarding behavioral models of residence in these houses, the cases could be divided into three major groups: residence without staff, residence with residing staff, and residence with daily and non-residing staff. In this section, these cases will be introduced and reviewed. Some of the cases are construction proposals detailed in Architect Magazine, and others are located in the city. In the following map, the locations of these houses are shown.

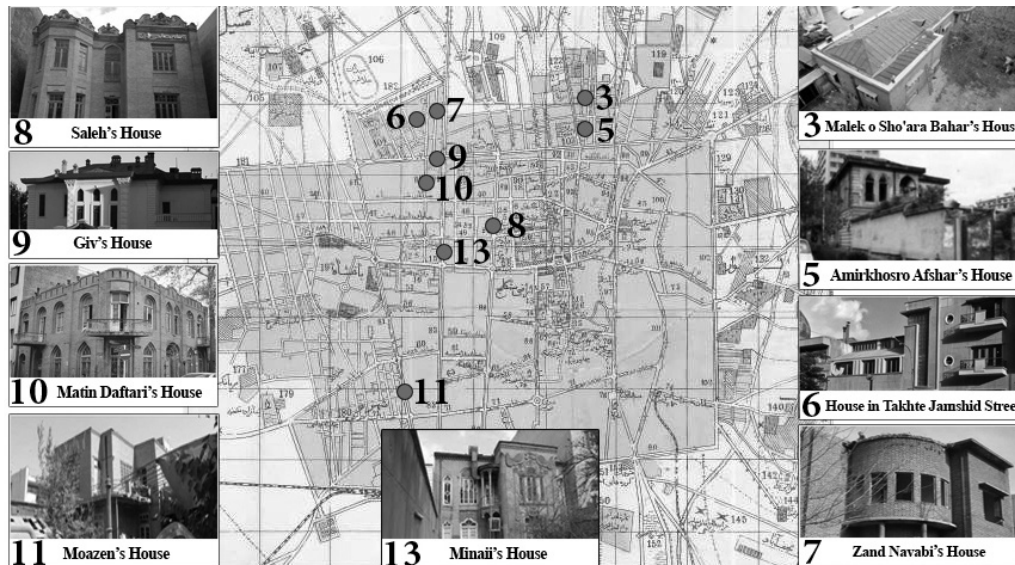


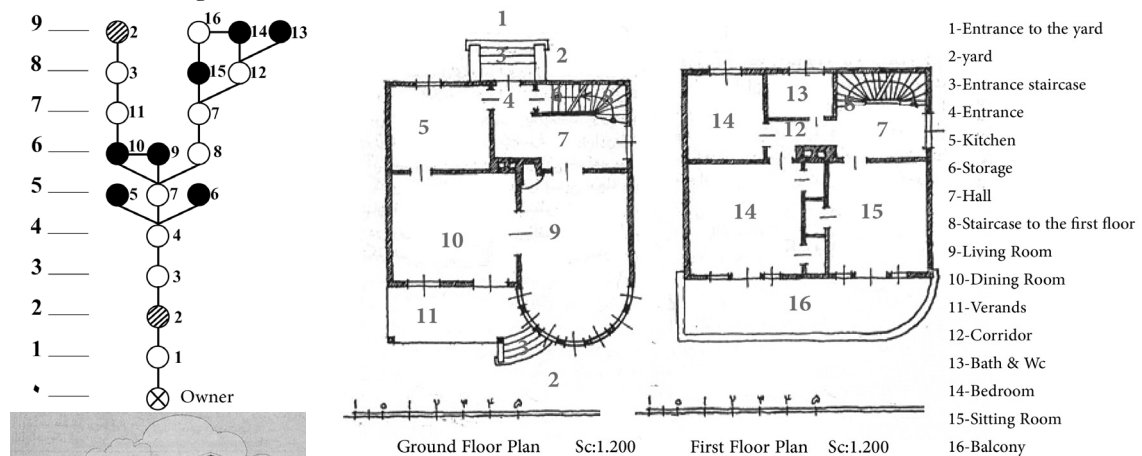
Fig. 2. City Map of Old Tehran and Location of Houses with their Pictures
(Shirazian, 2016. Colonel Ghaffari drew this map in 1944)

5.1. Budaghian's House

The two-floor house was designed by an architect

called "Budaghian." It was designed as a proposal, and it follows the pattern of owners' residence without staff.

Fig. 3. Floor Plans and Justified Graph and Picture of Architect Budaghian's House



(Budaghian, 1946, p. 56)

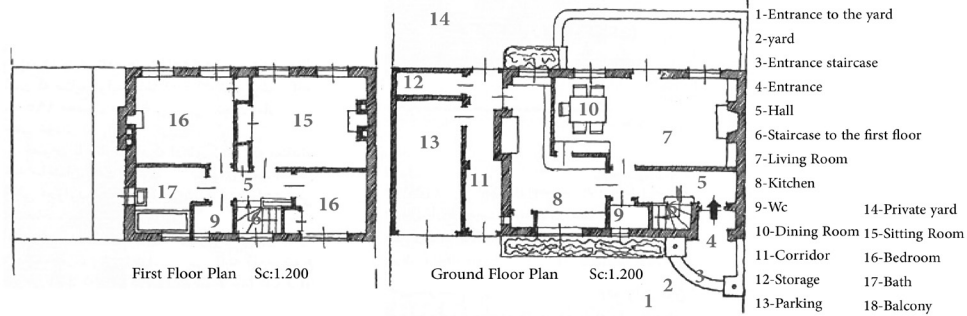
(Budaghian, 1946, p. 56)

5.2. Dr. Akbarifard's House

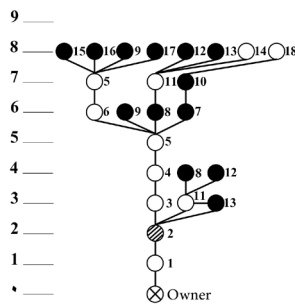
follows the pattern of owners' residence without staff.

Dr. Akbarifard designed the two-floor house. It

Fig. 4. Floor Plans and Justified Graph and Picture of Dr. Akbari Fard's House



(Akbari Fard, 1946, p. 64)



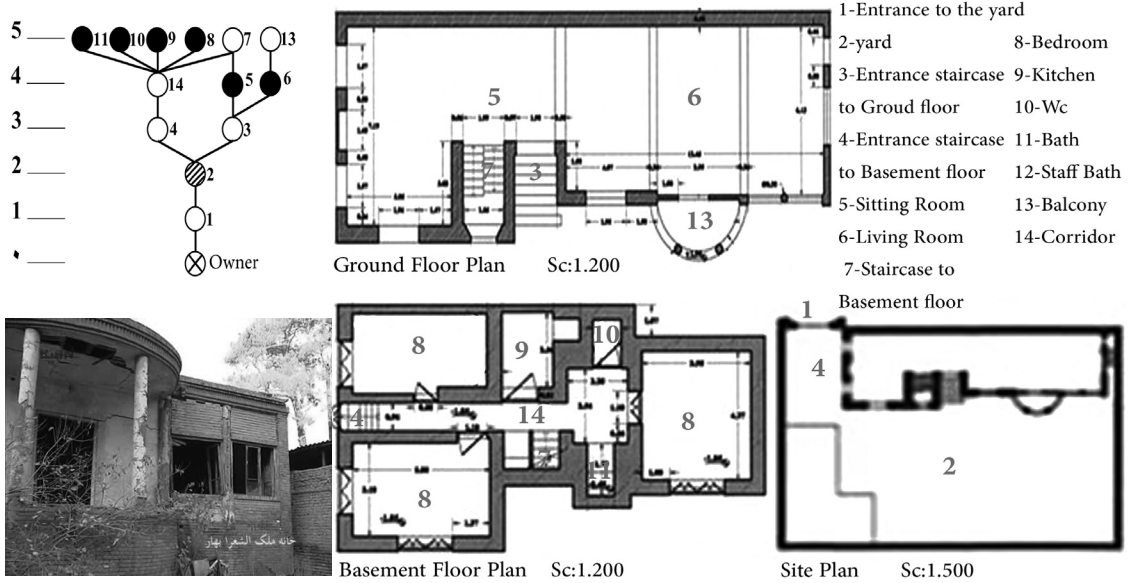
(Akbari Fard, 1946, p. 64)

5.3. Malek o - Sho'arā Bahar's House

The house is currently located on Taleghani Street. The building of the house follows the styles of the

modernization era of Tehran. It dates back to the last years of the First Pahlavi era (Cultural Heritage Organization, 2005). The house follows the pattern of owners' residence without staff.

Fig. 5. Floor Plans and Justified Graph and Picture of Bahar's



(Directorate General of Cultural Heritage, 2005)

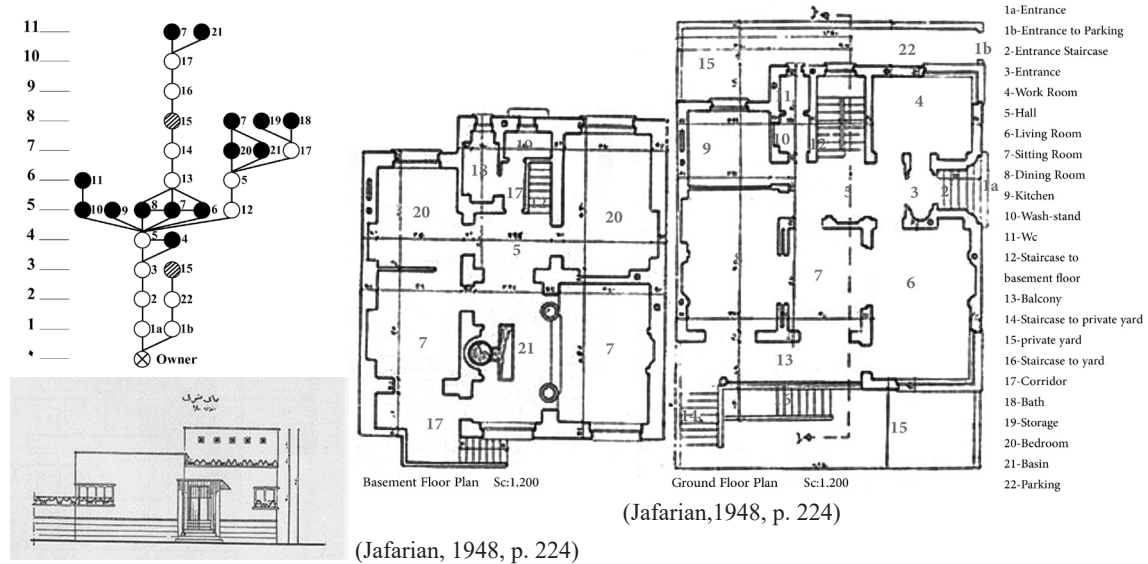


5.4. Mehdi Jafarian's House

The two-floor house was designed by an architect

called "Mehdi Jafarian" as a proposal (Jafarian, 1948, p. 224). It follows the model of owners' residence without staff.

Fig. 6. Floor Plans and Justified Graph and Picture of Mehdi Jafarian's House

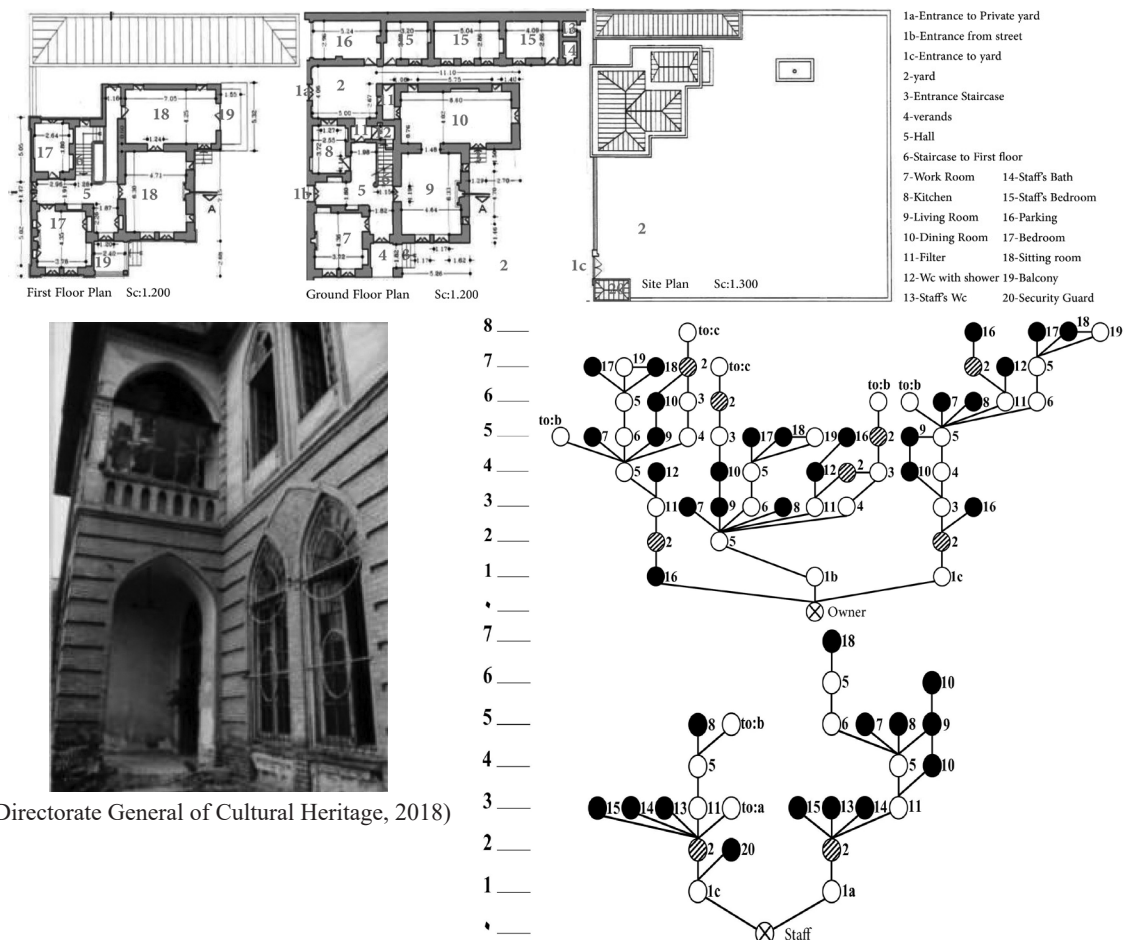


5.5. Amir Khosor Afshar's House

The house is on the western side of Khaghani Street. The building was built outside the Naseri

neighborhood early into the Pahlavi regime (Cultural Heritage Organization, 2018). It follows the model of owners' residence without staff.

Fig. 7. Floor plans and justified graphs and pictures of Afshar's house (Directorate General of Cultural Heritage, 2018)

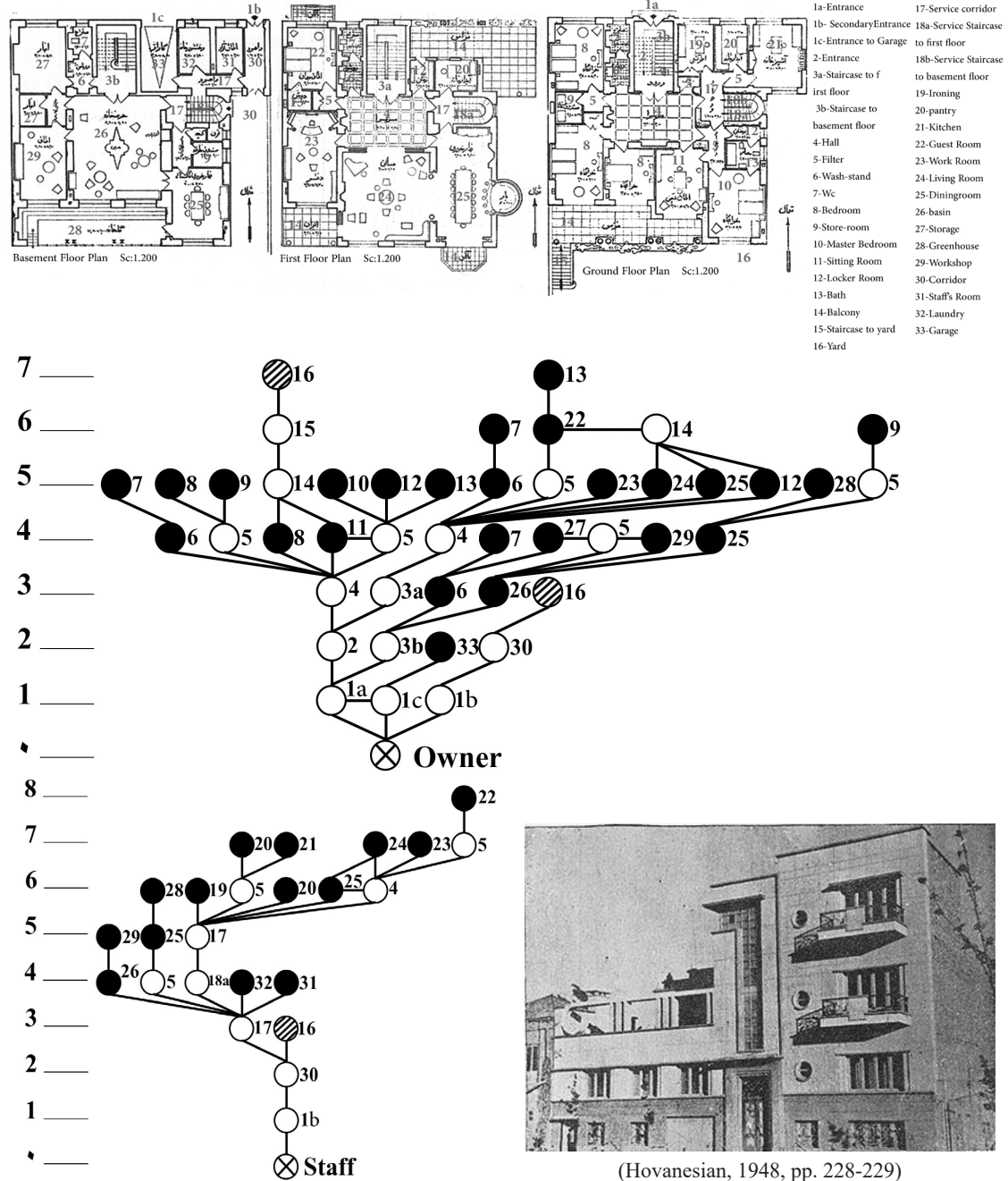


5.6. House in Takhte Jamshid Street

The house is on Takhte Jamshid Street, and its designer

is Vartan Hovanesian. The building has three floors, and it follows the model of owners' residence without staff (Hovanesian, 1948, p. 6).

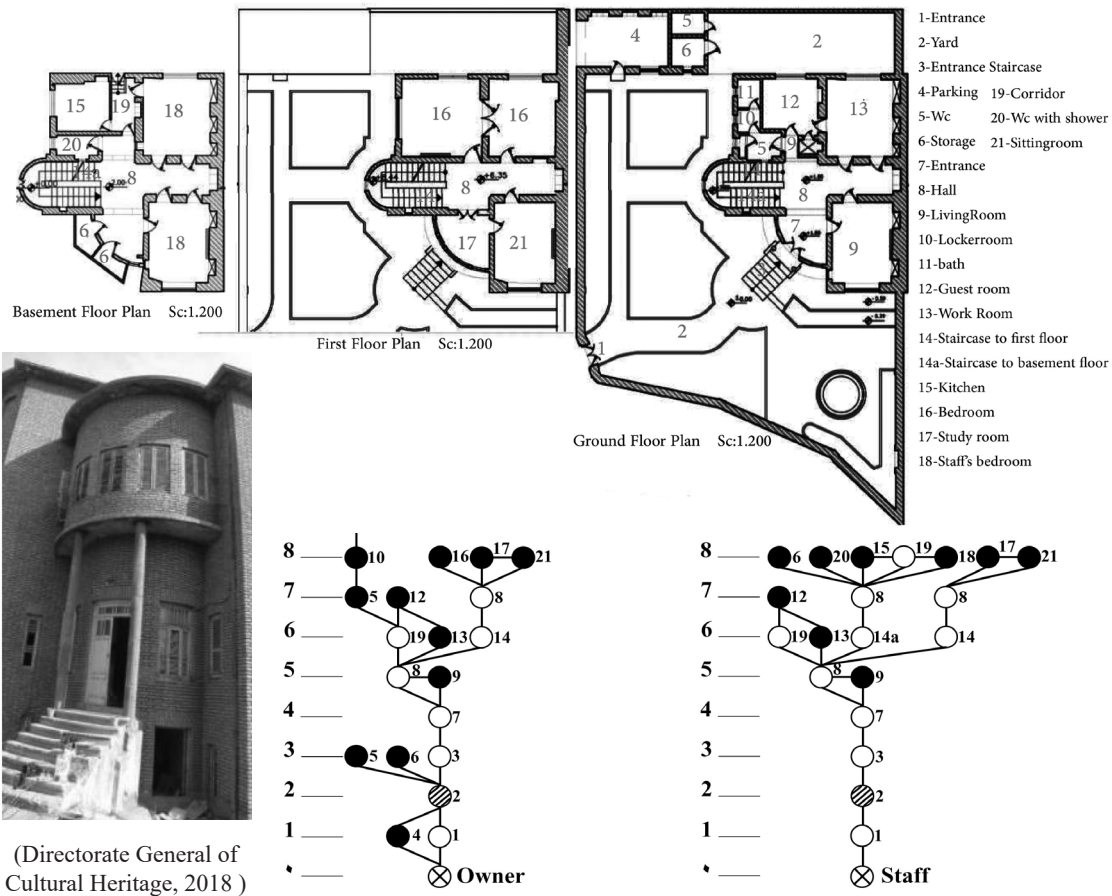
Fig .8. Floor Plans and Justified Graphs and Pictures of the House in Takhte Jamshid Street
(Hovanesian, 1948, pp. 228-229)



5.7. Zand Navabi's House

The three-floor house is located in the northeastern

corner of Palestine Square. The building was constructed about 1941, and it follows the pattern of owners' residence with residing staff.

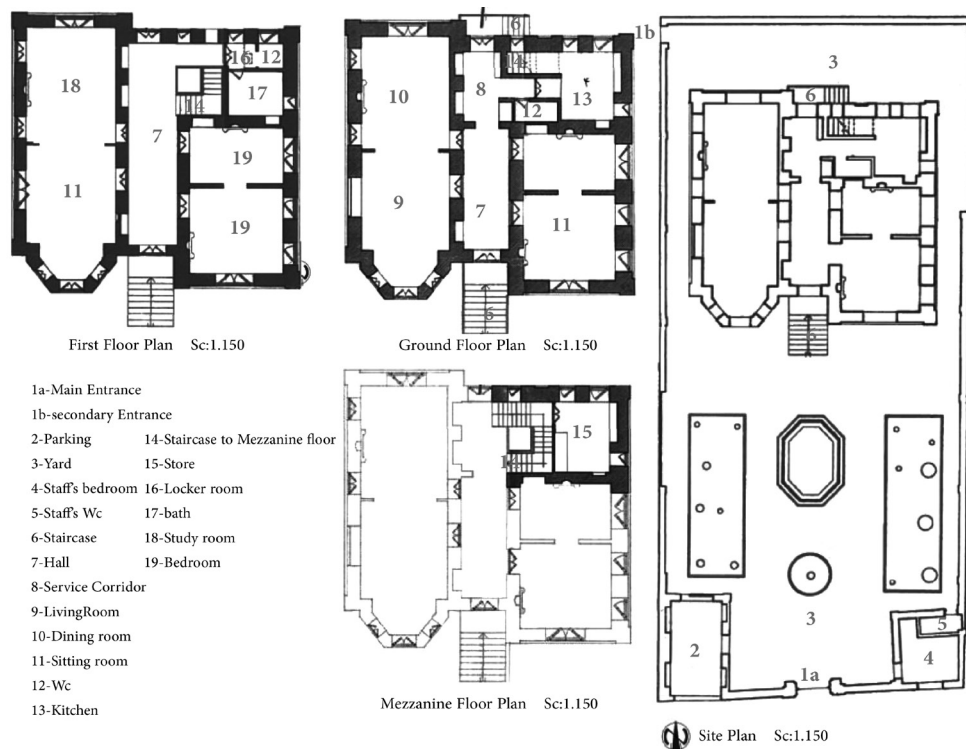
Fig .9. Floor Plans and Justified Graphs and Pictures of Zand Navabi's House (Directorate General of Cultural Heritage,

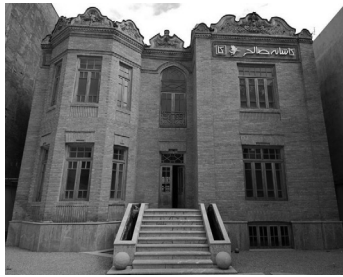
2018)

5.8. Saleh's House

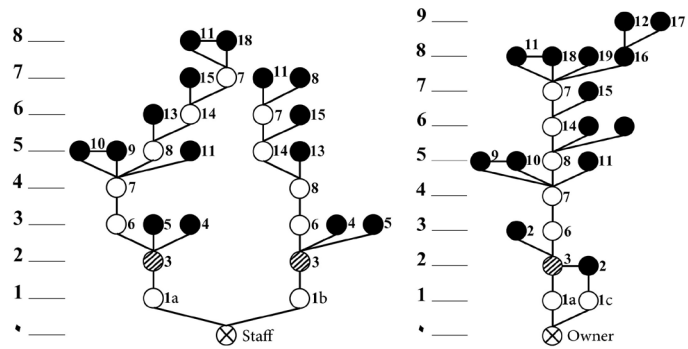
The building was made in the early 1930s. In terms

of the classification mentioned above, it follows the pattern of owners' residence with residing staff.

Fig.10. Floor Plans and Justified Graphs and Pictures of Saleh's House (Directorate General of Cultural Heritage, 2018)



(Directorate General of Cultural Heritage, 2018)

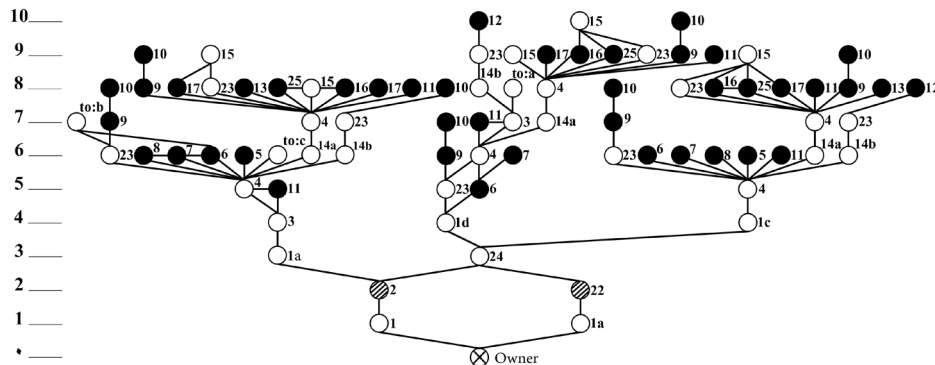
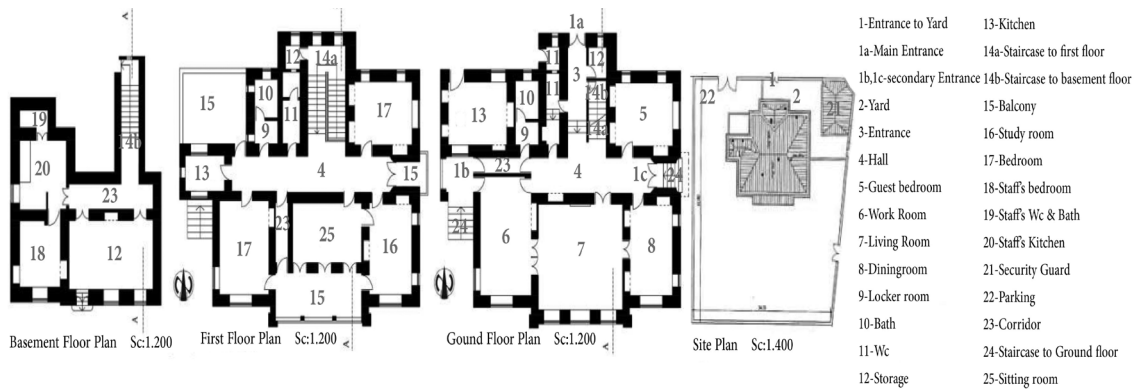


5.9. Giv's House

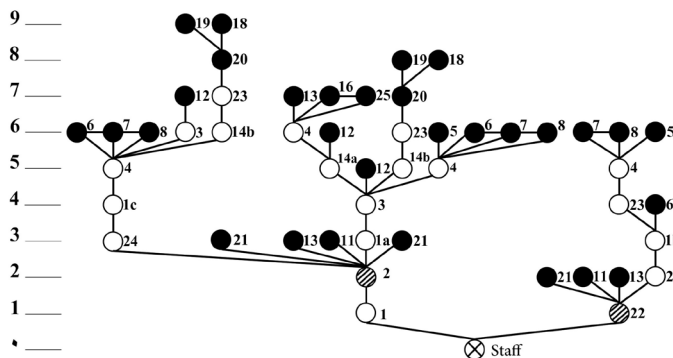
The house is on Enqelab-Eslami Street. It dates back to a period from 1911 to 1928. The building is a

combination of Iranian and European neo-classic architectures. It has three floors, and it follows the pattern of owners' residence with residing staff.

Fig. 11. Floor Plans and Justified Graphs and Pictures of Giv's House (Directorate General of Cultural Heritage, 2018)



(Directorate General of Cultural Heritage, 2018)

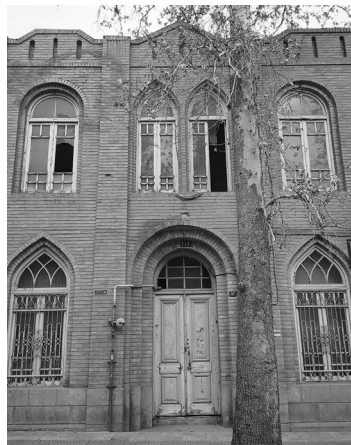
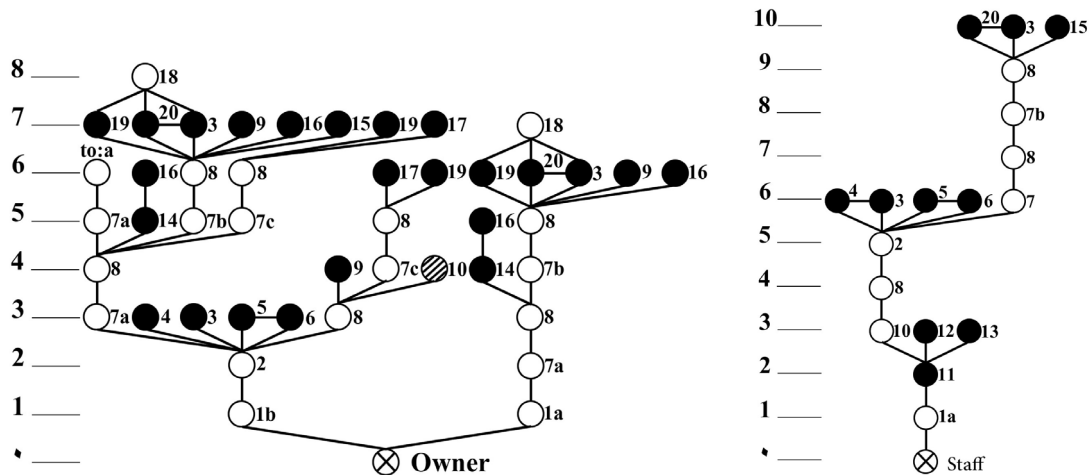
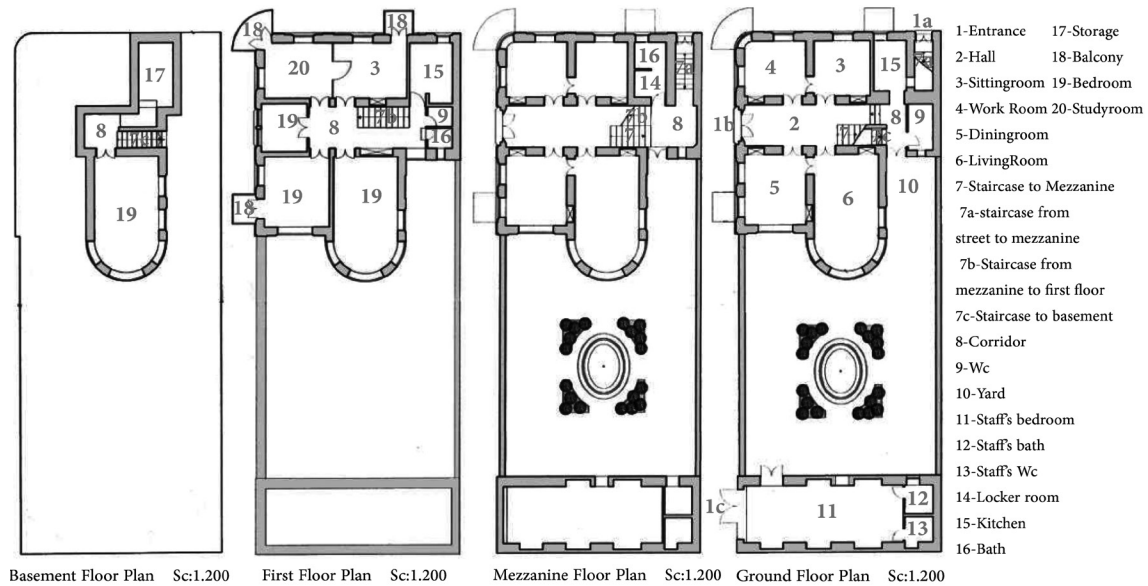


5.10. Matin Daftari's House

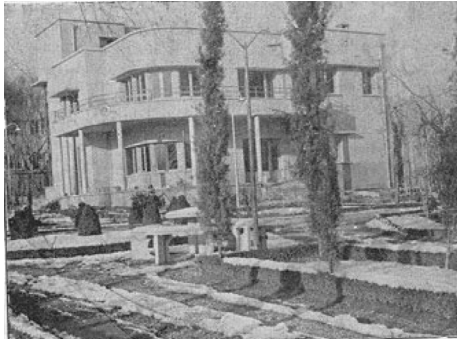
The house reminds one of the era of evolution in the middle of the First Pahlavi era. Originally intended as

a residential house, it was designed and made on Palestine Street. The house has three main floors and one half-floor. It follows the pattern of owners' residence with residing staff.

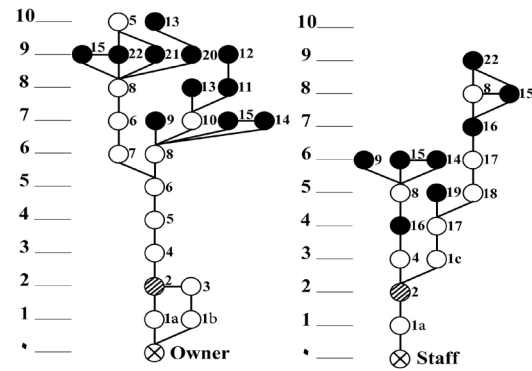
Fig. 12. Floor Plans and Justified Graphs and Pictures of Matin Daftari's House (Directorate General of Cultural Heritage, 2018)



(Directorate General of Cultural Heritage, 2018)



(Hovanessian, 1947, pp. 179-180)

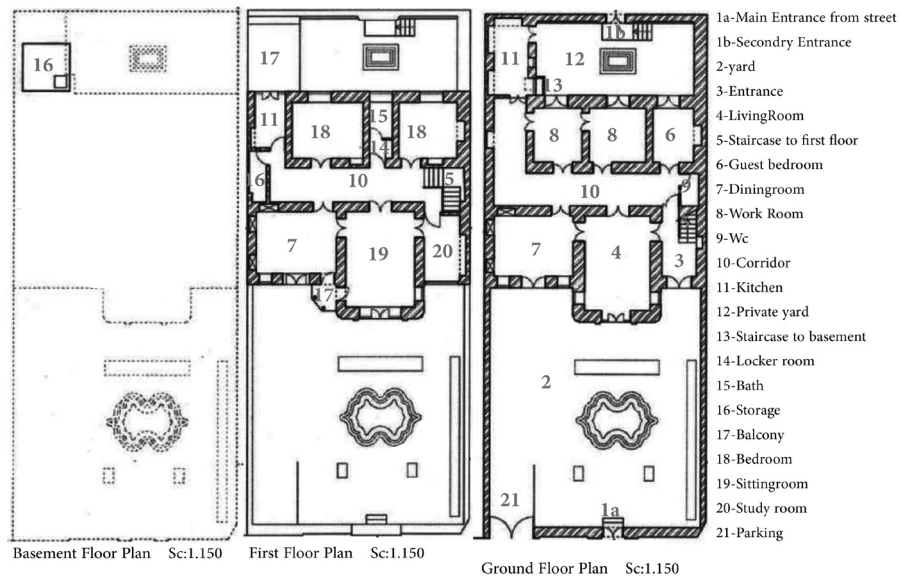


5.13. Minaii's House

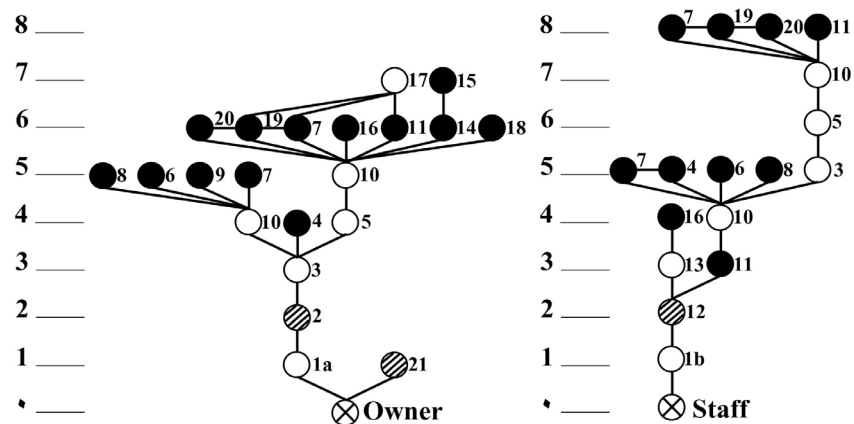
The house is located on Valiasr Street. The house has

two floors, and in terms of residential pattern classification, it follows the pattern of owners' residences with daily or non-residing staff.

Fig. 15. Floor Plans and Justified Graphs and Pictures of Minaii's House
(Directorate General of Cultural Heritage, 2018)



(Directorate General of Cultural Heritage, 2018)



6. ANALYSIS OF THE FINDING

The review of plans of Extrovert homes and justified graph of space syntax shows that daily living in

Extrovert homes follows three living models: owners' residence without staff, owners' residence with residing staff, and owners' residence with daily or daily or non-residing staff.

Table 4. Depth Limit of Highest Density of Internal Spaces based on Spatial Use of House Owners and Staff

Extrovert Homes in Tehran Built during First Pahlavi Regime	Depth Limit of Highest Density of Main Spaces		Number of Main Spaces in Most Practically Usable Area	
	Owner	Staff	Owner	Staff
Boudaghian House	5-9	-	2	-
Dr. Akbarifard's House	8	-	6	-
Malek o-Sho'arā Bahar House	5	-	4	-
Mehdi Jafarian's House	5	-	5	-
Amir Khosro Afshar's House	5	3	6	6
Takht Jamshid's House	5	6-7	12	4
Zand Navai's House	8	8	4	6
Saleh's House	5-8	3-5	4	4
Giv House	8	6	17	11
Matin Daftari House	6-7	6	8	4
Moazen House	8	4	5	8
Tehran Residential House	9	6	4	3
Minai House	6	5-8	7	4

Table 5. Privacy of Main Spaces of House based Staff's Use of Space

Notions of Modernism and Lifestyle	Name of Main Spaces of Extrovert Homes Built during First Pahlavi era	(Notion of Depth) Staff's Use	Privacy						
			Privacy and Family	Privacy and Surveillance of Actions	Visual Privacy	Auditory Privacy	Privacy and Security	Privacy and Ownership	Privacy and Area
Anti-traditionalism	Bedroom	2-6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Wc	3-5	*	*		*	*		
	Bathroom	3-8	*	*	*	*			
	Kitchen	4-10		*	*	*			*
	Pantry	4-7		*	*	*			
	Living Room	4-8		*	*	*			
	Dining Room	4-8		*	*	*			
	Sitting Room	6-9		*	*	*			
	Workroom	5-8		*	*	*			
	Study Room	7-10		*	*	*			
	Guest Room	5-8		*	*	*			
	Workshop	5		*	*	*			
	Greenhouse	3-6			*	*			
Individualism	Laundry	4		*					
	Security	2-3	*			*			
	Storage	4-8						*	

Table 6. Privacy of Main Spaces of House based Owners' Use of Space

options of Modernism and Lifestyle	Name of Main Spaces of Extrovert Homes Built during First Pahlavi era	(Notion of Depth) Owner's Use	Privacy						
			Privacy and Family	Privacy and Surveillance of Actions	Visual Privacy	Auditory Privacy	Privacy and Security	Privacy and Ownership	Privacy and Area
Human, Nature, Architecture	Anti-traditionalism	Bedroom	6-9	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Parents Bedroom	6-9	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Bathroom	7-9	*	*	*	*	*	*
		Locker Room	6-9	*	*	*			
		Terrace-Balcony	6-9					*	
		Living Room	4-6			*	*	*	
	Individualism	Dining Room	5-7			*	*	*	
		Sitting Room	6-9			*	*	*	
		Wc	4-9			*	*	*	
		Stand-wash	5-9			*	*	*	
		Greenhouse	3-9					*	
		Yard	2					*	
		Parking	2				*	*	
		Guest Room	5-7		*	*	*		*
		Kitchen	5-8		*	*	*		*
		Work Room	4-6		*	*	*	*	*
		Study Room	6-8		*	*	*		*
		Workshop	6-8		*	*	*	*	*
		Storage	4-8					*	

For the above cases, the depth range of internal spaces' density for the owners' residence pattern varies from 5 to 9. As to the pattern of staff's residence in the instances, the depth range of internal spaces density varies from 3 to 8. In houses with two styles of living, the spatial depth and association reflected in access and choice graphs suggest that service-based spatial uses are more distant from the main space of house owners' residences. They also have higher depth, and in terms of intrusion of uses, they do not disrupt each other. Each of the spatial uses is adjacent but independent from each other. Therefore, auditory and visual privacy and privacy for monitoring social actions can be justified in these service-based spaces. In the case of staff residence patterns, spaces of service provision to house owners are at a higher depth than main living spaces. This justifies every kind of privacy in main spaces available to house owners. Based on tables 4 and 5, there is a direct association between the concept of depth and different aspects of privacy quality.

In addition, a review of tables 4 and 5 suggests that:

- 1- Privacy and family were emphasized in the house owner's life and staff's life 4 and 3 times, respectively.
 - 2- Privacy and monitoring social activity were emphasized in house owner's life and staff's life 9 and 15 times respectively.
 - 3- Visual privacy was emphasized in the house owner's life and staff's life 14 and 12 times, respectively.
 - 4- Auditory privacy was emphasized in the house owner's life and staff's life 14 and 13 times, respectively.
 - 5- Privacy and security were emphasized in house owner's life and staff's life for 5 and 3 times respectively.
 - 6- Privacy and security were emphasized in the house owner's life and staff's life 14 and 2 times, respectively.
 - 7- Privacy and area were emphasized in house owner's life and staff's life for 7 and 2 times respectively.
- Conclusion

7. CONCLUSION

Among the components of modernism, the socio-cultural components are one of the most important components of evolution and modernism of life in the Pahlavi era, which has been changing rapidly. According to the viewpoints of lifestyle experts from the social perspective, the concepts of lifestyle modernism can be divided into three main categories, which are as follows: A) anti-traditionalism and anti-religiosity. B) Human, nature, architecture. C) Individualism. By analyzing and exploring the justified graphs and above tables, we can mention the following as the results of the surveys: According to Tables 5 and 6, among the concepts of lifestyle modernism, the human-nature-architecture concept, i.e., the human-human and human-environment interactions including nature and architecture, has the greatest impact on creating privacy in a variety of aspects in different spaces, and then individualism and anti-traditionalism are more effective after human-nature-architecture, respectively. Individualism justifies the concept of privacy in terms of supervising social acts, visual and auditory privacy, and territory privacy, in a way

that spaces such as the working room, study room, guest room, which are influenced by the individualism concept, have a higher degree of depth in terms of space syntax techniques and are in a higher depth range. Thus, in these spaces, the concept of privacy can be seen from the aspects mentioned earlier. Human-nature-architecture, which includes the interactions between human-human and human-environment (nature and architecture), justifies the concept of privacy in terms of privacy, ownership, security, listening, and visual privacy. Also, anti-traditionalism justifies the notion of privacy and family and the control over social practices, so private rooms such as bedrooms, bathrooms, and locker rooms are in higher depths in the justified graphs of all spaces. This means that bedrooms, bathrooms, and locker rooms have been at a high level of privacy among main spaces. Finally, it can be said that the components of modernity in the Pahlavi era in the Extrovert Homes of Tehran justify aspects of the concept of privacy. Finally, in the houses of the first Pahlavi era, privacy existed, but this concept differs in gender from privacy in traditional Iranian homes. In these houses, the various aspects of privacy can be arranged as follows: First: Visual, Auditory, and ownership Privacy, Second: Privacy and supervision of social actions. Third: Privacy and territory, fourth: privacy and security, and fifth: privacy and family in extrovert home spaces.

END NOTE

1. Alfred Adler
2. Michael E. Sobel
3. Aro & Wenzel
4. David Chaney
5. Pierre Bourdieu
6. Martine Segalen
7. Amos Rapoport
8. David Evans
9. Tim Jackson
10. Thomas Højrup
11. Anthony Giddens
12. Bill Hillier
13. Julianne Hanson

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