Issues related to privacy in Architecture of Girl Students’ Dormitories

*Elham Haji Khodaverdi Khan
Master of Science in Architectural Engineering, Iran University of Science and Technology
*Corresponding Author: elham.haji2000@gmail.com

Dr. Seyyed Abbas Agha Yazdanfar
Faculty member, Iran University of Science and Technology, Tehran, Iran

Dr. Ahmad Ekhlasi
Faculty member, Iran University of Science and Technology, Tehran, Iran

Abstract

This research is performed in order to review on issues related to privity in Architecture of Girl Students’ Dormitories. Qualitative research performance method was to reach the saturation from content analysis type and based on in-depth interview. Statistical society of this research was the students of Girl Students’ Dormitories of Iran University of Science and Industry that to reach the saturation, a number of eight girl students of this university’s dormitory were interviewed. The topics such as sense of the privity in dormitory in view of the Girl Students, equipment of their dormitory and its shortages, space most in use and most popular space in dormitory, how are the conditions of available rooms in dormitory, description of ideal room and space most in use for study and non-course affairs of the students and the sense of students with respect to the dormitory in view of the said fields in this research were explained. The results showed that the students’ dormitories of the said university are not designed based in the principles of privacy for girls and policy makers and planners of educational system shall pay attention more to this subject.

Keywords: Students’ Dormitories, Principles of Privacy and Girls.
Introduction:

If breeding of constructive human resource and specialists required the society is considered as one of the main objectives of the university, paying attention to the requirements and issues of the university students formed the future human resource represents its necessity. Such equipment shall create the bed and field in order to provide the appropriate educational conditions with acceptable qualitative and quantitative conditions. With regard to the considerable time period passed by the student in campus of the university especially dormitory building (about 75 to 95 hours per week), dormitory units shall have the ability to supply the physical and mental requirements of each non-regional student.

Privacy space is one of the features which was special for girls’ students and has effect on freedom of their behaviors. Omission of encircling, creation of spatial privacy and view control creates the appropriate conditions for ethical, social, cognitive and physical growth and evolution of the girls and gives possibility to them to act freely in private spaces of dormitory far from stranger’s seeing.

With regard to ever-increasing trend of students’ population in current years and high percent of non-regional students and in addition to outrunning of the number of girl students on boy students, it is required to pay attention to residence of this stratum more than before. From the period the universities are formed, it is required to establish the student’s dormitories all over the world. With regard to increasing the applicants for studying in universities in current years and also, increase in number of girl students with respect to boy students, paying attention to their dormitories’ design enjoys higher importance. One of the important factors in girls’ student dormitory design is observance of privacy in order to facilitate them in view of having the sense of privacy from different aspects which will have critical effect on performance of their course and non-course activities and formation of their social behavior. Insufficient recognition with respect to student’s requirements, not having qualitative and quantitative compiled standards for designing the dormitory spaces and not paying attention to girls’ dormitories in view of observance of the privacy in all spaces are of the matters that make more obvious the necessity of this research. Girls’ dormitory project makes effort to introduce the outstanding notes in architectural design in order to observe the privacy by using the religious rules and performed studies on how to observe this principle in Iranian traditional architecture while emphasizing the privacy and execute in design by using the current equipment in order that the girls feel the sense of privacy in dormitory. Privacy is seen in all cultures as the essential interest of the human. This privacy has limitation and shall not be aggressed without reason (Hashemi Toghroljerdi, 2011).

This research intends to engage in problems related to privacy in architecture of student dormitories of University of Science and Industry.

Concepts related to privacy:

1- Privacy:

Altman defines this privacy as “Control of person on accessibility of others to him or his group” that this definition has two important sections. First part is that the privacy defines itself as ability to keep aloof or separate himself from others. In fact it points to concept
of privacy. Another important dimension pointed by Altman is ability to make privacy the spaces for submitting information about himself. Therefore, privacy selection is the type of dynamic process for opening or closing to others (Altman, 2004, 203-220).

Vestin knows the privacy in four types:

1- Isolation: Being free from observation by the others.
2- Proximity: Interaction with another person and being free from outside environment.
3- Anonymity: Being unrecognized among a group.
4- Fellowship: Using psychological obstructions for controlling the unrecognizable inconveniences. In fact, privacy mentioned by observance of audiences includes isolation, proximity and fellowship.

In view of Altman, review on privacy concepts, personal space, territory and crowd are important for recognizing the interaction of environment and behavior. He introduces its theoretical framework of “Privacy” as central world and main element of connector of these four concepts. The concepts of privacy and personal space have more similarity to each other in appearance, but they have differences in concept that their comprehension and relation among such concepts will have effect on design based on behavioral patterns. In definition of Altman, privacy is the contractual process that a person or group faces himself with others based on it. Among such concepts, territory and personal space are factors for reaching desirability from privacy measure and crowd is a social status that occurs as result of insufficiency in privacy and leads to excessiveness in social inappropriate relations.

In fact, in view of this territory, it is the tools for reaching privacy of the persons. (Ansari and Colleagues, 2010)

In design of the environment, we shall consider the privacy as the variable process and don’t forget that the persons open and close their surrounding boundary against others and in different times and make effort to reach suitable privacy by using the personal space and territory behavior and another factors (Altman 2003: 159)

In viewpoint of Irvin Altman quoted by Lang: territory behavior is a factor for drawing up privacy among itself and others which is expressed with privatization or signaling of a place or thing and its belonging to a person or group. (Ansari and colleagues, 2010)

In order to perform the optimum supply the requirement of privacy inside or outside of house or residential unit especially in neighboring discussion causing the disorder in privacy, it is the best definition method of the standards and rules which defines the scope, distance and heights required for residential collections. With regard to intervention of culture in discussion of privacy, first base of such indices is the type of privacy which was similar in all cultures and will have difference in rate and sub-branch required for any kinds of privacy (Almasi Far, Pourmand and Ansari, 2012).

2- Territory:
The concept of territory is not the spatial subject, but it is a social phenomenon. In real, we know the territory as a location and place of a society in space
(Lawson, 2002, 168)
Territory for humans is not only a location concept, but also it is a product and intellectual and
denials (Linch, 2005, 170).
By historical look, we will find from the beginning that residence of human and creation of
initial place and knowing formation in environment causes type of targeted signaling which
represents the ownership of areas (Rapaport, 2003, 6).
Such evidences represent the signalizing the place of residence and importance of policy making
and determination of territory before first humans.
(Rapaport quoted by Einifar, 2011, 18)
More privacy with private area or confidential territory and local society is related to general
territory. Manner of organization and spatial relationship among them may have effect on level
of privacy which qualifies the cultural feature.
Marglious, 2003).
Territory in and out of home is not a separator line. Successive spaces’ collection expresses the
distinction of such two territories from each other. In inside of house, existence of among spaces
between spaces supplies the diversity spectrum of private to general territory.
(Hosseinzadeh, Pouyan, Mousavi, 2013, 6)

3) Private Space:
Private space is connected to the person. Whenever the person goes, he carries his private space.
In case the territory is called to geographical region, it is unmovable and unstable. (Altman,
2003, 71-73)

Explanation of Sammer in private space is a main factor to reach to privacy:
Private space is an area without ability to see around himself and no stranger has accessibility to
it and the people like to be near to the extent that they feel the hot and friendship of each other
and far to the extent that they don’t bother each other.
(Lang, 2002)

4) Entrance:
The holy aspect of the house is seen in different cultures. Usually, entrance to house is
accompanied by type of dignity formalities. Obtaining entrance authorization for others or
strangers requires the special stages (Rapaport, 2009, 71).

5) Introvert:
Iranians from archeological age have tendency to architectural type of introvert with regard to his
consideration method. In principle, they have effect on different spaces formation and especially
the residential spaces, belief and special issues of Iranians.
One of the features is to respect the private life of the people. Another feature of Iranians is self-
esteein in such a manner that it has effect on formation of spaces of introvert of a house.
Iranian architects separate the building among one or several buildings from outside and connect
just one vestibule of both of them with each other.
In Iranian traditional architecture, a house is considered as continuous, accumulated and introvert urban tissues and private space for family life which is observed usually as original privacy in design and its establishment in order to keep the family members from viewpoint of strangers. (Bani Masoud, 2009, 262)

Introvert feature of such residential units in Islamic societies that the family enjoys special introvert and respectful in it, it is compatible completely with culture of the society and continues until new age under its effective.

Method:
In this research, it is used from qualitative method from type of in-depth interview. This type of interview has the most qualitative studies’ features, deep or without structure interview which is called as targeted conversation (Rafie and colleagues, 2008) and it is not the method for registering the information, but it is the social interaction among two persons aiming that interviewer convinces interviewee. Although research design and objectives are obvious totally for interviewer, but there is no specific set of questions which shall be asked with special words (Babi, 2002).

Obvious feature of in-depth interview is its dynamic. Only duty of interviewer is the explanation of the subjects during interview with regard to interests of interviewee from one side and with objective of in-depth identification of minds of participant (objective of study) from another side. Interviewee may submit its topics upon his willing, but of course, the interviewer shall not neglect it and in case of exit from main way, he shall return it. In-depth interview, although main subject of interview is predetermined, but it is possible to propound the unforeseen secondary subjects, the objective is to determine that what is the viewpoint of the interviewee in the world? Which are the expressions and viewpoints? What is his personal comprehension and experience? Principle of in-depth interview is to supply the field for that the respondent may express his understanding from its world. In-depth interview may call the non-official interview or negotiation which has the following features:

In contrary to the questionnaire, in-depth interview is based on flexible questions without structure. In-depth interview is a usual and accidental interview not it is the researchable, but it is the conducted negotiation in which the interviewer regulates the subject of discussion and accessibility route to answer of their questions based on descriptive objectives’ set. Interviewer has the right to deposit the different levels of conductance of the interview to interviewee and gives possibility to its answers and objective in contrary to researches is to reach to a simple answer among several predetermined options, but in-depth recognition and different dimensions of subject is from the way of question and answer. This objective is not materialized in qualitative researches and from advantage points of this method can point this important that most of the necessary information of the research shall be achieved from responders with direct question, this method enjoys high flexibility and conformity with individual positions of the interviewee. Interviewer may review the answer of context as deep (Rafie and colleagues, 2008). Statistical society in this research was the girl students of dormitories of Iran University of Science and Industry which are eight persons from them.
Findings:
Findings arising from in-depth interviews to reach saturation are submitted with the students of girl students’ dormitories in table 1 to 3:
Table 1: Body Problems concerning research fields in girl students’ dormitory of Iran University of Science and Industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body Problems</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small Dimensions of Rooms</td>
<td>Rooms more than standard capacity have the bed which cause shortage of necessary space for activities of the students in room. Height of rooms is s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsuitable lighting of rooms</td>
<td>Blocks are near each other and glass of most of the rooms were mat and some light passes. Some of rooms have less depth and light as result of covering of balcony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common entrance of the students and repairmen</td>
<td>Males who come to dormitory for repairs and installations have separate entrance and pass the entrance of the students and space special for dormitory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linear Structure of the space</td>
<td>Pattern for arrangement of the rooms in plan of blocks is the linear which cause faults such as long-term circulation of the space</td>
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<td>--------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsuitable place for sanitary service</td>
<td>The rooms near to services as result of more coming and going of the students and far away rooms as result of long-term circulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monotonous coloring of the spaces</td>
<td>Different spaces of dormitory with different activities, all of them have monotonous color and have no diversity in spaces’ coloring.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unsuitable circulation</td>
<td>Not easiness of accessibility to general equipment for such blocks set farer away such as study salon, self and sport salon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unsuitable width of corridors in such blocks

In such blocks, width of corridor is thin that more than one person has not possibility to pass it.

Surrounding of blocks on each other

Minimum distance required for two buildings in front of each other is 35 m, although distance of dormitory blocks is 27 m and near each other.
| Monotonous facades and form of blocks | Type of blocks 2 and 8 for girls and 4 and 6 for boys  
Type of blocks 1 and 7 for girls and 3 and 5 for boys |
| Non having sufficient space for students in study salon | With regard to welcoming of students from study salon of dormitory, there is not sufficient space for all users and in case the capacity is full, they may use the other spaces. |
| Startup of equipment that is remained unused such as main kitchen and establishment of equipped library | Study salon is located at upper floor of dining room and more stairways cause the bother of the students.  
Students have requested for library more complete in view of course and non-course and main kitchen is open just for holding the cooking competition. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not having balcony for all rooms</th>
<th>Balcony is one of the emergency space for all rooms. Existence of semi-open space for drying cloths, it is supplied by having suitable balcony.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Performance Problems</td>
<td>Rooms in front of central courtyard have no suitable view and cause the sense of alarming in room,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requiresment to the suitable view for rooms</td>
<td>Not having suitable space for changing the cloth in rooms cause that the student used the bathrooms for dressing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conceptual problems</td>
<td>Sense of missing</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>As result of far from family and house, the students in dormitories require more entertainment which is not supplied completely, the students shall refer outside of dormitory for removing the sense of missing and entertainment.</td>
<td>Not having the space for rooms and short height of ceiling is not the reason for the sense of missing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Discussion and Conclusion:

In discussion of privacy, observance of privacy of the building has priority in view of strangers partially and internal spaces although extinction among general and private fields and grading of space privacy has further grade of importance. This important represents the body space design role for supplying the privacy. In private discussion, control of relation with others by person has determinant role and means that the observance of privacy of persons in relation with others depends on personal performance and is software majorly. Determined border returns to the belief of society and supplier is the territory of person in society. Culture of society and micro-culture has determinant role in introvert and extrovert of society. For example, body structure for supplying the introvert in desert cities has major difference in buildings around the Caspian Sea which is under effect of the culture of its societies. Hierarchy besides its entrance performance body role in body structures has general performance and this important has major role in supplying the privacy. Finally, we can say that the culture is the main determinant factors in observance of introvert and extrovert in body view in creation and promotion of privacy in body structures of dormitory. Under effect of the index of culture, concepts of territory and privacy define the relation of students under effect of culture and micro cultures.
Observance of hierarchy in accessibility to body space from external to internal determines the suitable entrance and immunity of space of internal of house from view of others and arrangement of openers is the most important body obligation in dormitory space design. The findings show that the student dormitories are not designed based on principles of privacy for girls and policy makers and planners of educational system shall pay attention more to this subject.
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