



Analysis of endowed lands in spatial development of Rasht city in recent three decades

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Abstract

Endowment is undoubtedly one of legal cases that its similarities can't be seen in any social system especially legal judicial system of countries in the world, because based on written rules of all countries and even ourselves ownership has had special condition and based on specific regulations ownership of people isn't deprived. This research by using descriptive and analytic method beside library, attributional studies and field observations analyzed effects of endowed lands in spatial development of Rasht city in three recent decades and the goal of analysis of effects of endowed lands in spatial development of Rasht city and identification and introduction of effective endowed lands in Rasht and presenting necessary strategies in the direction of optimized use of endowed lands in the direction of developing Rasht city. Cities basically tend to development and achieve specific geographical titles in the direction of development that each one has concept for district but this urban growth is related with active role of performance of any city. By increasing population in Rasht city due to centrality of province physical and spatial growth of a city became a lot and has changed spatial development of activities of suburb severely and is effective in land use change legally and illegally, as productive functions and natural spaces have been destructed and potential and actual resources are reduced. Therefore in between endowed lands can be effective in some points. Because in Rasht city there are many endowed lands that in case of identification and studying and interaction of offices related with the office of religious affairs of Guilan province can use these lands in the best way. Although surveying of respondents of statistical society was based on the role and moderate to low effect of endowed lands in spatial development of Rasht city but the writer regarding field studies has achieved this point that in case of studying and integrated planning and interaction of offices with each other's and paving the way for administrative problems and delivering some of these lands to private sector by satisfaction of endowed people and or survivors by observing legal religion of these lands we can have significant role in spatial development of Rasht city.

Keywords: analysis, lands, endowment, development, space, city, Rasht

Introduction

Forgiving properties in charity affairs and friendly actions was main section of our culture and great religion in old civilization of China and India and Egypt. In Greece and Egypt civilization it was the same; because Ptolemaic kings devoted sums to Eskandariyeh libraries. Plato put some heritage for supporting his academy after his death. At the first years of Christmas in Rome Empire, some institutes related to helping poor people and educational institutes and hospitals and asylums and sanatorium. In moderate decades European Catholic Church have had key role in supporting schools and hospitals and spent much cost. Creating private charity institutes with different names continued in Europe and America especially after industrial revolution. In fact endowment is one

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ethical tradition that was emphasized by different religions and this action has been paid attention in Islam more than other religions. In different historical periods, philanthropist by endowing lands and establishing different buildings besides spiritual rewards have solved many problems of people and helped improvement of residential situation. However declining this tradition in recent decades and inattention to correct exploiting of endowed lands and different legal and administrative problems caused extensive lands realized in cities levels without use. Although existence of such problems, limited discussions have been done about the role of endowment in formation of cities and effect of endowment in urban development and other related problems, so necessity of doing extensive research in this action seems necessary and this paper is trying to analyse effects of endowed lands in spatial development of Rasht city in three recent decades and points some necessities of exploiting endowed urban lands again.



Literature review

Endowment

Endowment is the oldest valuable Islamic heritages that has been paid attention in all Islamic societies and although there are fluctuation and changes it has put valuable and effective works about different cultural, social and economic fields. The word endowment in Islam means keeping and saving assets, properties and inclusive use of it for altruism and benevolence (Rhymon, 32:1991). Endowment means permanent keep of the original property and exploiting its benefits in the direction of charity affairs. The prophet has been reminded as the first endower in Islam (Mirahmadi, 29:1992). Endowment in Islam history has 14 centuries record that of course called charity in force and is taken from an statement that has been quoted from the prophet: << the best heritage that a human puts is three things: endowment, knowledge and good children>(the organization of charity affairs, 1981:5). Islamic traditional endowment based on which an actual or legal person forgives a part or all his property to public or private organization (Kalantari et al, 2014, sid website).

Philosophy of establishing and promoting foundation of endowment in Islam

Philosophy of establishing and promoting foundation of endowment in Islam is filling vacuum and solving cultural social and economic needs in Islamic society. Since the beginning of Islam up to now following occurrence of a problem in social and economic life, benefactor human by creating endowment and putting its incomes have acted to solve problem (Shahabi, 1964, p 112).

Endowed lands

Endowed lands is called all lands such as field, home, shop and so on that a person before death of after it forgives it to public organizations (such as educational and cultural) or specific organization free (wrtier, 2015).

Historical role of endowment in physical development of cities in Iran

Physical reflection of endowment is reflections that are directly related to physical appearance of a city. Creating structures such as mosque, schools, library, hospitals, guest houses, shelters, cisterns, aqueducts, bathrooms, bridge, tombs, human houses are such physical reflections of endowment. Endowment is one important rule and statement in Islam that has constructing effect

in encouraging people for establishing religious and public building and cause urban development (Saeidi Rezvani, 137:1993). Construction that was done by relying on endowment was lead to physical development of cities automatically. Important role of endowment in urban life is observed since past and in different historical levels as its development lead to establishment of specific court named "court of imprisonment" or "court of endowment" (Abdolsatar Osmani, 1997:82). In safavi era attention of endowment affairs has increased significantly. In this period safavid kings, strengthened endowed affairs and endowed many properties to respected places like Holy place of Samen olaemmeh, Ghom and cemetery of Sheikh safi oldin Ardabili. In this era kings and great people encouraged charity affairs and endowed many properties. There are two endowed constructions in Esfahan that was endowed at the time of Shah Abbas beside market. These two constructions are Dar olshafa and another one is public house of coper smith (Mir ahmadi, 1992:29). Therefore Safavid generation have been known as the ensign of endowment. Foundation of endowment has importance for geographical, social, cultural and economic development of the eastern Islam and its cities in the view of aspects of development and spatial; social-economic importance; political and economic importance (ohlorz, 1995:10). The role of endowment at the process of city creation has had importance at major level of urban atmosphere and is observed in formation and production of components and urban elements includes small (like pub) and great elements (mosque and business centers). Apart from physical features of architecture, endowed elements that have fundamental role at performance and urban activities, spatial distribution and dispersion of kinds of different endowed elements are important only at accelerating and facilitation of endowed performance but in spatial structure of a city it plays important role (Shoja Fathabadi, 2003). Spatial development means development of a place that two idioms of "skeletal development" and "physical development" are its supplements. Manifestation of attempts of human for responding their needs in the society conforms spatial development. Sometimes purposeful preparation and awarery attempts of human and sometimes his



sudden activities lead to spatial development (Masoumi Eskevari, 1998:53).

Also qualitative and quantitative increase of application and physical, residency, business, religious, communicative atmosphere of a city in horizontal and vertical dimensions that is done along time can be called spatial development (Zangiabadi, 1992:37).

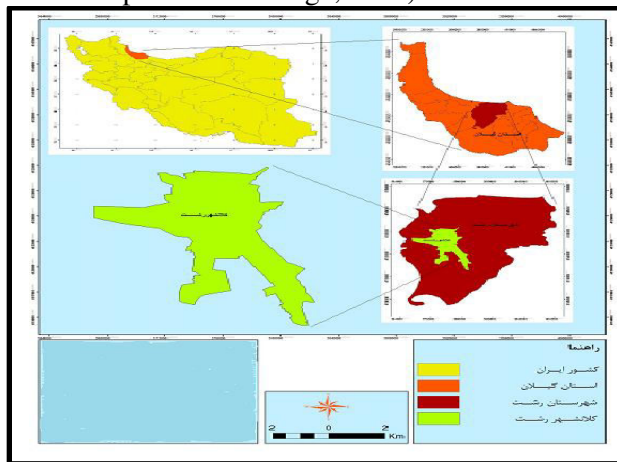
Methodology

This research was done by descriptive and analytic method and with the goal of analyzing effects of endowed lands in spatial development of Rasht city in three recent decades and identification and introduction of these effective lands in Rasht city, method of data collection in this research was attributional, library and field studies. In attributional method census information of houses and existing documents in the office of charity and endowment affairs of Guilan province. In field method by supplying questionnaire and designing question a number of experts of the office of charity and endowment affairs in Guilan province field observations and surveying was benefited. Obtained information of the questionnaire was analyzed by benefiting SPSS software. For supplying table and text the software word, for supplying chart Excel software was used. Statistical society of this thesis was Rasht city that is based on census data in statistical calendar in 2011 had 698014 people and 223057 families that among this population 345717 ones were male and 352297 were female. Sample volume was chosen by Morgan table and regarding statistical society. Therefore 382 people of existing population in Rasht city were chosen randomly and assessed by using questionnaire. Research variables are independent and dependent that in this research endowed lands in Rasht city are as independent variable and spatial development of Rasht city are dependent variable.

Studying area

Rasht city with geographical coordinate of 49 27 42 eastern length and 37 00 40 northern width is located at the north of country. Politically it was as the center of city and from the north it is limited to Khomam, from west to Anzali, from west to Fouman city and Somesara, from south to Sangar city, from west to Shaft city, from east to Kouchesfahan and Astaneh and from east it is

limited to Lashte nesha and Khoshkebijar. Area of this city is 136km² (statistical calendar of Guilan province, 2011). Height of city from sea surface and its mild slope regarding climate condition of Guilan left considerable effect on environmental and physical conditions of city that more or less it has similar conditions in different regions of the city. Southern area of the city due to having more height than other regions of city and regarding climate regarding severe humidity of city weather, provides possibility of more welfare and also it lacks problems of flooding at the north of city. (taken from comprehensive design, 2008).



Map 1: a view of situation of Rasht city in the country, province and city

Research findings

Familiarity with endowed lands and places in Rasht city

Endowed lands in Rasht city were a lot that due to inexistence of integrated information writer couldn't interpret all these lands. Therefore the thing that was known from the lands is as below.

Rasht mosque

Rasht mosque is located in the market of Rasht and based on famous narration it is construction of Jamal the father of Hedayat ollah Rashti and in a narration built by his wife, its history returns back to Karim khan Zand era.

Saghari sazan mosque or Goldasteh mosque

Goldasteh mosque or Saghari sazan mosque is the old mosque of Rasht city in Saghari sazan region in Rasht city that is famous to saghari sazan or Goldasteh mosque. << based on inscription of finial of Mosque this construction in Finial mosque was made in 1204 by the order of Haj Ali Tajer Shirvani

and was repaired by Seyed Razi Roudbari the Imam of the mosque (Nikouyeh, 1998:242).

Haj Samie mosque

Haj samie mosque situated in Rasht city in Motahari Street and between the pass of Sagharisazan region to Khahar Imam. This mosque was built by Haj Hakem Nasir Rashti at the end of Ghjar era and after his death the responsibility of managing it was delivered to Sameie family another great people of this city. This mosque was beside Haj samei mosque in which teaching lessons was presently. He was changed to Shahed high school at the era of Reza shah and after revolution it devoted to an school for the use of religious scholars.

Kaseh Foroshan mosque

Kaseh Foroshan mosque or the mosque of Seyed Habib olah Tolami one of the greatest mosque of Rasht was situated in Rasht market and beside and behind religious school (Mahdiyeh) that is center of religious scholars and was built with the attempt of Seyed Mehdi Roudbari the famous clergymen of city. The tomb of Seyed Mehdi roudbari and also Ayat oolah Ziyabari (dead in 1981) the last Imam is located at the yard of mosque.

Golshan mosque

Golshan mosque is the oldest and reliable mosque in Rasht city. This mosque is located at the small square and beside Golshan Golshan public house and Rasht market's mosque.

Zargarha mosque

Zargarha mosque has been situated in the market of Rasht jewelers; its tiling altar is Ahmad the father of Yousef in 1982. Near to eastern entrance there is tomb of Agha seyed Mir Mohammad shah the son of Imam Zeyn olabedin and its ceiling wooden and its roof is clay.

Badiollah Mosque

Badiollah mosque or Badie ollah located in the region of Badiollah and is the old mosque in Rasht city. part of its yard and pool was diminished while constructing Motahari Street and the tomb of Badi ollah the founder of mosque has been situated at the northern part of mosque.

Haji Samad khan mosque

Hji Samad khan mosque is one of the most beautiful mosques in Rasht city that was built with the style of church. This mosque was situated in Bagherabad region in Rasht and its founder is Haj Samad khan the shirvani olasl trademan living in Rasht and has endowed something to this mosque.

Hasan Mosque (SalehAbad)

Saleh Abad mosque was situated at the market of Sabzeh meydan and is one of the oldest mosques in Rasht city. The main Founder of mosque of Haj Hassan Agha the son of Agha Mohammad and the grandchild of Haj Hasan the son of Mohammad ali that tend to establishing schools, mosque for reception.

Rasht feast

Rasht great feast was built in 1983 with the attempt of Hojat oleslam haj sadegh Ehsan bakhsh the imam of Rasht city in a land with the area of 4 hectare and infrastructure of 10 thousand square.

Dana Ali monument

This monument was located in Chomarsara in Rasht and at the middle of Bisoton Street. Based on local narrations Dana ali was the great person having holy soul and was the resident of Siyah Estaakh village that reached the position of Tey olarzi and did his daily pray in Mecca.

- Tomb of Agha seyed abbas and Agha Seyed Esmaeil
- This holy tomb situated in Sagharisazan region, according to available pedigree belonging to the son of Emam Mousa Kazem. This tomb in Rasht city is famous to Agha Seyed Abbas (Eslah Arabani, 2001, 560).
- Agha Seyed Ebrahim tomb
- Agha Seyed Ebrahim tomb the son of Imam Mousa kazem is situated in Badiollah region In Rasht.
- Khahar Emam tomb
- This tomb is situated in Khahar Imam Region in Rasht. In belief of people of Rasht region she is the daughter of Musa kazem and the sister of Imam Reza (Zendeh del, 90, 1990).
- Safi mosque (Sefid mosque)
- Safi mosque is the oldest mosque of Rasht situated in a region called with this name and with the name of sefid mosque and Shahidiyeh mosque. History of the primary construction of this mosque to research is not clear. Based on a narration of Sheikh Safi oldin Ardabili due to friendship with Sheikh zahed Gilani in a travel to Guilan holed a well in current region and makes a worship that has been changed into mosque later. Some of historian



knows this mosque as the tomb of Mohammad Mirza called as Safi Mirza the oldest son of the first Shah Abbas that was killed by malevolence of people around his son by the order of him and buried in this region. Some believe that the reason of naming this mosque as Shahidiyeh is killing illegally. Safi mosque of Rasht was recorded with the number of 197 in the list of national works of Iran.

Chomarsara Masjed olfath mosque

This mosque is located in Taleghani(Bisoton) street in Rasht and before Dana ali and its history is about 150 years.

Ajavad mosque in Lakani

This mosque is located in Sabzeh meydan square and at the beginig of Lakani street and ts area is about 500m². Endower of this mosque os Seikh Mehdi Lakani.

Haj Sheikh yousef Najafi Jilani mosque

This mosque is situated in Shahid Ataafarin street and its square is about 300m². This mosque was endowed by Sheikh yousef Najafi Jilani and its history is more than 150 years. This mosque was reconstructed in 1993.

Hojattollah Shafti Mosque

This mosque situated in Ayatollah Lakani Mosque and at the beginig of Shahid Ataafarin Street and its history is more than 120 years. It has been reconstructed is recent years.

Mostofi mosque

This construction located in Ostad sara in Rasht and was constructed during 1242-1244 by Mirza Mohammad Taher Mostoufi and was repaired at the period after Haj Sheikh Mehdi Lakani.

Cheheleh Khane mosque in Rasht

This construction was located at the region of Chehelleh khaneh and tomb of Mir nezamoldin and is the work of Ghajariyeh period. Tomb of Dr Heshmat the same combater at the time of Mirza kouchak khan is located at the yard of Mosque.

Emam Kazem mosque

This mosque located in Sabzeh Meydan square in Rasht and was endowed by Haj Karim Khorgami.

Afakhra mosque

Locating in Emam Khomeini Street having 300m are and its history dates back to 600 years. About 5 shops and a house were located around this mosque that belongs to this mosque. Also this place is the

burial place of Emamzadeh Agha Seyed Fakhr oldin that is older than mosque.

Great mosque of pirsara

This construction located in pirsara at the Rasht and its construction has 10m length and 6 meter width, and has about 600 M² area. At the two sides of this mosque there are 19 shops that belong to this mosque and its income is used for consumption of mosque.

National library of Rasht

Constructing national library of Rasht that is the oldest national library of the country started by distributing and culture population of Guilan in donated land of municipality of Rasht in 1306 at the southeast of ShahrDari square(Fakhteh, 307, 2007)

General library of Emam Hassan

This library located at the main road of street connected to poursina crossroad and Chelekhaneh region and is a new construction with less than 20 years. This school was at primary level and is active at two turns of morning and afternoon.

Mozhdehi orphanage

Mirza kazem khan Mzhdehi was the first person who devoted the father of orphans of Iran. Kazem khan Mzhdehi and his wife Afsar havamzadeh(Mzhdehi) died in January 1964 didn't have a child and so since 1924 they kept 4 childrens in their private house for the first time that gradually their number was added. This couple destroyed 5 houses of themselves at the summer and constructed an institute for keeping unaccompanied children and recorded it in 1949. This charity institute was firstly named Dar olaytam Mzhdehi and then named Mzhdehi orphanage.

Day and night house (female orphanage of Shayestegan Sabet)

This house that was located at the Azadegan Street in Rasht city and in front of artistic workshop of Soroush was endowed by Mohammad shayegan. Area of this house was 500m and about 5-6 shops were endowed that its income are used for supporting this orphanage.

Jameatolghoran institute in Rasht

Sayedeh RaziyeH Jazayeri Sharami endowed his house to the institute of Jameat olghoran Alkarim that is about 200m² that this endowment is the first endowed house for Quran. The intention of endower about this charity work is promoting Quran science that if institute was cancelled at a



time merely Quran activity is done in that place (Fatemi, 2012).

Rest house of disables and elderly people in Rasht

Rest house of disables and elderly people in Rasht(charity) in 1966 with the attempt of sincere and benefactors of warriors, Ayatollah Ziyabari, Dr Hakimzadeh, Arsan Minasian, Esteghamat and Chinichian in a area of 17000M². For keeping and sheltering damaged and deprived class of society such as elderly people and disable one in Soleymandarab in Rasht (formal website of rest house of disables and elderly people in Rasht, 2015).

Shafa hospital

This hospital locates in Heshamt crossroad in Rasht city and beside that there is Dr heshmat hospital and organization of management and planning.

Dr Heshmat hospital in Rasht

Dr Heshmat hospital in Rasht started his work in 1960 with the name of Kourosh Kabir. In 1961 the field of this hospital with the area of 16132m² was given to the population of Shir and Khorshid of Rasht by Dr Mohammadreza and Mohammadali Bayani the sons of Hadi Bayani.

Tazeh Abad lands in Rasht:

These lands were horizontal and are about 15 hectares. Beside these lands we can mention bus driving company, Shahid chamran high school, Amani Company of municipality, garage and the whole fields in Tazeh Abad cemetery that all were endowed by a person called Shariatmadari.

Soleymandarab field

This field that was about 7000m² and located at Soleimandarab in Rasht and the tomb of Mirza kouchak khan Jangali is located in it.in this field there are some shops that all are endowment.

Shahid Eftekhari Terminal

This terminal that is located in Yakhsazi Square (Yakhsazi Garage) and has 1hectare area has been endowed by Fereydoun Ebrahimian who has jewish religion.

Abouzar and Balal school

These schools are located at the region of Hafezabad in Rasht and at the beginning of Shahid Eftekhari bulvard and in front of Amiralmomenin mosque of Paskiab in Hefez Abad and old mosque exist around it. The area of this land and schools is about 1 hectare. Mosque and school of Mahmood

khan in Shariati Street and at the beginning of Shahrdiri street in Rasht that it's endower is Mahmood Khan.

Valiasr town

It is famous to Esmaeilabad endowed by Aman ollah and its area is about 10 hectares.

Central library (Seyed aboujafar tomb)

This tomb has 1000m² area and library existing in it has 800m²areas.

Shops

Shops existing the opposite side of Pasargad garage were two ones and endowed by Molla Ebrahim Rozeh khan.

Also there were two shops at the southern part of Sabzeh meydan garden that were endowed and located beside Pitza Nobakht and Vahid cloth shop and were endowed by Ms. Kobra Chinichian.

Some shops in Azadegan(pasdaran) and medical office existing in it are endowed by Aghajan Tavaf.

In front of Seyed abbas tomb there are 4 shops that are endowed by Mirza ali Kouchesfahani.

Justice fund locating at Lakani Street re three shops and has 50m² area and endowed by Sadati.

Zanbagh confectionary located at Shahid Ansari square in Golsar is part of endowment.

Shops of Jahan shoe and Parvaneh shoe in Emam Khomeini Street belong to pour moshtagh.

Shops around Valiasr mosque that are 18 ones and endowed by Seyed morteza Rashti are famous to Agha sheikh Javad.

Golshan public house that is endowed by Ziyaei and Haj Hakem Nasir Rashti.

Mirza Kouchak pubic house that is endowed by Abolghasem Azimzadeh.

Mohtasham public house that is endowed by Dr Mohammad Karam.

Se Rah Malek public house that is endowed by Dr Mohammad Karam.

These pubic houses located at the great square of Rasht city and each has 700-800 m² area.

Markets

Vakil market that is endowed by Abolghasem chii chian.

Bazar Roor market locating in Saadi street in Rasht and endowed by Abolghasem chini chian.

Offices

The general office of endowment locating in Golsar croosroad in Rasht and at the opposite of post office



in Rasht city endowed by Emamzadeh Hashem and Gandom bakery beside it is endowing.

Church

Two churches exist in Rasht city that both are endowing and one exist in Bisoton street and another one in Saadi street accompanied by shops surrounding that was endowed by Margarid. The area of this endowed land is 4000 m².

Assessment of the effect of endowing land at spatial development of Rasht city

Nowadays by reducing the role of governments and increasing power of people in economy gradually (increasing privatization) a number of wealthy people at the society is increasing and the foundation of endowment can have important function at the development of countries, as in experience of some developed countries this role is obvious very well. The philosophy of establishing and promoting foundation of endowment in Islam is filling vacuum and solving cultural social and economic needs in the society. Spatial development of city is a dynamic and consistent process during which physical area of a city and its skeletal atmosphere increases in horizontal and vertical direction qualitative and quantitative. If this process is rapid and without plan, proper physical combination of urban atmosphere will not be done and the urban appearance faces problems. Rasht city in physical development area has done employment of surrounding atmosphere. Regarding that city exist at the area of agriculture and rural region and has had reciprocal relationship with rural hinterland. In this spatial development, relationship of city with surrounding atmosphere is changing that accompanies subordinate changes and many roles with itself. In this paper by applying viewpoint of respondents and experts and with the help of theoretician of urban development that show patterns of employment of land over time with different methods, it has considered studying the role of endowed lands at spatial development of Rasht city. Because by increasing population in Rasht city due to centrality of the province physical and skeletal growth of the city has increased and has changed spatial development of suburb severely and is effective at changing land use legally and illegally, as productive functions and natural atmospheres were destroyed severely and potential and active resources are reduced. Therefore in between endowed lands can be effective in some

points. Regarding above cases and according to the response of statistical society among 382 people of statistical society 5% of respondents have explained damage of urban atmosphere in Rasht as the result of existence of high endowed lands, 10.7% many, 14.4% moderate and 69.9% low. Also in Rasht city damage of urban appearance resulted from endowed land has been less. Also 6% of respondents have known the role of endowed land in spatial development of Rasht city in three recent decades high, 13.1% a lot, 42.7% moderate and 1% didn't answer this question. Totally regarding field studies of writer nowadays endowed lands have been used in better form and by studying each endowed land percent of its development has been acted in different forms (Table-1).

The process of development in Rasht city

Now developing endowed lands has had uprising process and each land that has the possibility of development around itself has found a kind of coordination of endowment and owners of the land. Nowadays in Rasht city due to increasing population, lack of land in central regions, expensive lands, more awareness of people, cheap endowed land in comparison with surrounding lands, buyers didn't have paid much attention to these things and without attention to previous belief that had toward endowed lands the process of buying and selling these lands has become much in business forms. Cases such as shops and clinics at the Sabzeh meydan square in Rasht surround of Masjed olfath of Chomarsara in Rasht are such cases that were observed and now its income was spent for mosque affairs. Therefore in horizontal lands buying and selling was done and caused spatial development of Rasht city and its surrounding lands. Of course regarding dimension of endowed lands in Rasht city interaction of corresponding offices with the general office of endowment in Guilan was needed so that by surviving and developing these lands it helps development of city. Therefore according to the viewpoint of respondents of statistical society of respondents 40.1% of respondents have explained lack of planning endowed land and its effect on development of a city a lot, 18.3% much, 18.1% moderate and 23.6% explained it less. Therefore specific planning hasn't been done on endowed lands in Rasht city. Therefore authorities can survive these lands by studying them and



cooperation of related offices like municipality, housing and urbanization, road with office of endowment of Guilan and help development of city a lot. From statistical society in Rasht city 5.80 % of respondent have explained effects of endowed land in three recent decades as the barrier of development, 4.7% as the reason of disorder, 29.8% effect on the region and 59.7% other reason. Also respondent survey denotes that endowed lands

hasn't made disorder in the appearance of city and doesn't cause damage in the appearance of a city. Because it is developing. Also 6.5 percent of respondent have explained the effect of endowed lands at spatial development in Rasht city in here recent years a lot, 8.9% much, 49.5% moderate and 35.1% low.

Explanation	High	A lot	Moderate	Low	Score
the role of endowed lands in spatial development in Rasht city in three recent decades	6	13.1	42.7	37.2	positive
damage taking in urban viewpoint in Rasht city resulted from existence of endowed lands	5	10.7	14.4	69.9	negative

Table-1 Effective parameters of endowed lands in spatial development of Rasht city.

Explanation	High	A lot	Moderate	Low	Score
effect of endowed lands in spatial development of Rasht city in three recent decades	6.5	8.9	49.5	35.1	Positive
lack of planning on endowed lands and its effect on development of city	40.1	18.3	18.1	23.6	Positive
the way of effectiveness of endowed lands in spatial development of Rasht city in three recent decades	5.8	4.7	29.8	59.7	negative

Table-2 Effective parameters on uprising process of endowed lands in spatial development of Rasht city in three recent decades

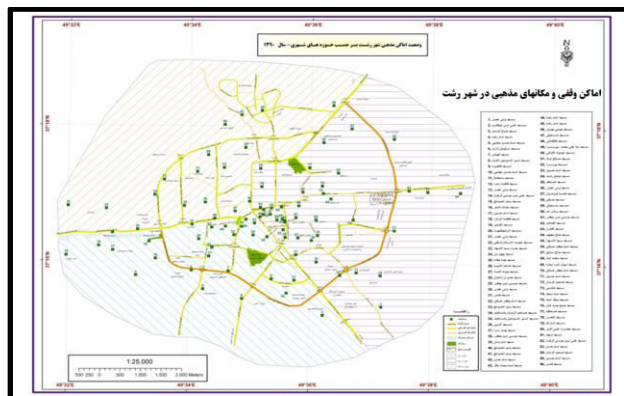


Fig-1 Regarding above tables effect of endowed lands in spatial development of Rasht city in three recent years has had uprising process of moderate to low.

Conclusion

Increasing migration of villager to cities in recent decades and occupying lands surrounding citted caused development of urban atmosphere, manifestation of residencies of car and removing agricultural lands in cities' whereas unlimited endowed lands have been left without using at

cities that exploiting them can help saving favorable lands for agriculture. Therefore in this view surviving endowed lands can be effective at saving lands surrounding cities and condensed urban development. Rasht city is one city that was in relationship with tradition of endowment at the group of first cities in Iran and regarding fields studies of writer and surveying exerts of haj and endowment most mosque in Rasht were endowed and different schools in Rasht city, day and night house of derelict girls, Mozhdehi orphanage, disables and elderly people public house, some libraries of the city and so on are cases that show effect of endowment in Rasht city. The thing that is obvious and is observed in findings of researcher is correct use of some of these endowed works in Rasht city like beside Aljavad mosque there were made some shops and a clinic that its income is spent for mosque and or in Majed olfath in Chomarsara there has been constructed some shops. By observing such actions it can be depicted that endowed lands were effective in development of Rasht city and nowadays authorities of this action use it in the best way. Therefore nowadays it will not be the barrier of development of a city.



Although endowed land has had some problems and in its changes main owners should have opinion and some activities differs with religious statements but totally in recent years endowed lands have changed a lot and endowment organization tries by observing principles of religion of Islam and discretion of owners do fundamental changes in the field of endowed lands that this action accompanies by spatial development and proper viewpoint of these lands in Rasht city.

suggestions

Endowment can play important role in solving many problems in the society so it should be directed toward the way that solves real and fundamental needs of the society. Organization of endowment and charity, religious promoters, Imam of collective prays, ministry of culture and Islamic guidance, organization of Islamic advertisement, organization of culture and Islamic communication, ministry of culture and higher education, ministry of education, organization of broadcasting, ministry of interior and Islamic parliament are such organizations that can play fundamental role at the

way of promoting culture of endowment. Studies of writer shows that endowed lands can have much effect at spatial development of Rasht city therefore some suggestions are identified as below.

- identifying and introducing endowed developing lands in Rasht cities
- using private section at developing endowed lands and surviving them in business and cultural units
- observing rules and regulations of urbanization in developing endowed lands
- interaction of related offices about developing endowed lands
- facilitating confirm and acceptance of demands of possessors of endowers by related offices
- clarification of rules and regulations of endowed lands like the point of endowment following especial legal rules.

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