



Evaluating the Impact of Aesthetics Components in a Comparative Study of National Library and Kharazmi Library of Shiraz

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ABSTRACT

Today, the prevalence of the western culture in the society branches have led to the change in the dimensional identity of the buildings based on the aesthetic principles. It seems the ideas of this type of design without consideration for their interests, are trying to forcibly impose themselves on the reality of the society's spiritual and physical needs (identity crisis). It has led to the alteration of the national and social values of the developing societies including Iran. the lack of attention and enthusiasm to construct physical spaces in the cities by the authorities, has led to two fundamental issues in the urban landscape: 1- Buildings are overwhelmingly similar to each other, without nativism, 2- the visual disturbance and lack of beauty of buildings in urban landscapes. Therefore, in order to prevent the decrease in such complications and improve the environment, the conduct of the current study is necessary to find a basic solution. In this regard, the current study is analytical-applied research and included among the field studies with the survey method. The data collection instruments are the observations and a questionnaire. The data have been analyzed in the framework of applied studies. First, in order to identify the criteria of beauty, the library-based studies have been conducted based on the views of the scholars of the field and the criteria's subjectivism and objectivism. And with the extraction of the main components of building design, the questionnaire has been prepared. It was distributed among 171 students who passed by the buildings to evaluate the past and new components. The data extracted from these questionnaires were analyzed based on the usage of the buildings by the SPSS software. Finally, it was revealed that the National Library was built based on a consistent but old structure and a modern architecture. On the other hand, the Kharazmi Library enjoyed better aesthetics.

Keywords: Aesthetics identity, Shiraz, contemporary architecture, old architecture

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1. INTRODUCTION

Narrative factors have specific effects on our perception. Also, the meaning of beauty has gone through numerous changes over time. The beauty's definitions are being provided by scholars for more than two thousand years. The first who posed the name 'aesthetics' was Pythagoras who defines it as the beauty of the shapes and numbers, and their consistency. Vitruvius who is known as the first to write the architecture principles knows the aesthetics to be the symmetry (proportion). In the Iranian traditional architecture, cited by Pirnia, the proportions are the same as humanization. In the architecture, in addition to the proportion, elements such as the symmetry, hierarchy, balance, order, the harmony of the elements, etc. can be also seen which are among the aesthetics-based design principles. The consideration for the aesthetics in construction of the cities and buildings guarantees the welfare and mental security of the citizens which itself leads to the increase in efficiency of the spaces. Today, the globalization of the different architectures has brought about numerous problems in the cities, especially in Iran. Cities like Shiraz which has always been the home to different kingdoms and governments have been today altered to a city that does not abide by any specific standards in terms of aesthetics and visual

qualities. The buildings are designed based on modern designs in a modern world and without consideration of the culture or the needs of the society, or even the people's spiritual needs. These buildings distort the city's landscape and structure which are based on the traditional and historical being. The new architectural measures have not helped with this identity and landscape issue at all. Thus, we are bound to research in this regard and provide a solution to this problem. May the proposed solutions work. In the current study, first, the ideas of different scholars on aesthetics have been evaluated. Then, the principles used in the definition of aesthetics have been extracted and the questionnaire was prepared based on them. Then two cases of libraries in Shiraz with the old and new styles were investigated.

Research hypotheses:

First hypothesis: with the alteration of the type of aesthetics during the history, the buildings and the society's interests are changed.

Second hypothesis: the building's identity increases the sense of attachment of the citizens and their participation in maintaining it.

Third hypothesis: contextualism and convergence of the dimensions of the aesthetics (subjective and objective) have a significant effect on the citizens' spirit.

Fourth hypothesis: the proper quality of the urban environment and buildings increases the beauty of the buildings and landscapes in Shiraz City.

Fifth hypothesis: the harmony between the urban landscape and the building's beauty significantly impacts the citizens and society's spirit.

Sixth hypothesis: the vision of aesthetics in the building is different from the viewpoint of different people.

Review of the Related Literature:

Number	Related literature		
	Author(s)	Year	Name of the article
1	Simin Esfandiari	2014	Aesthetic Comparison between Descartes and Plato's Philosophy
2	Shaghayegh Ghaemifar	2017	Patterns of aesthetics in the Viewpoints of the Islamic and Iranian scholars and Figures
3	Simon Aiwazian	2003	Aesthetics and its Critique in the Architecture
4	Masoud Motavelli	2011	Measuring the quality of urban aesthetics
5	Zangane and Ebrahimzade	2016	The Impact of Modern Aesthetics on Contemporary Culture
6	Tamizi and Mahbodi	2017	The manifestation of aesthetics in modern architecture
7	Vatic and Mahdizade	2016	Basics of urban aesthetics
8	Bemanian, Mohammadi, and Arjmandi	2013	Aesthetics in Iranian Houses
9	Ghorbani, Sabokroo, Bahramzade	2015	A visual form from the aesthetic point of view
10	Daripoor and Maleki	2016	Investigating the Role of Urban Landscape Components in Promoting Citizens' Security in Public Spaces in Ahvaz
11	Khakzand, Jam, Aghabozorgi, and Mohammadi	2015	Identification of factors affecting urban bodies design with an emphasis on aesthetic and environmental aspects
12	Vaezi	2013	Strategies to enhance physical identity in landscape components
13	Abdollahi, Ghasemzade, Rahbaripoor	2014	The effect of historical monuments façade on the mental image of Tabriz citizens
14	Amin Zadeh	2011	Assessment and place identity
15	Bemanian, Mohammadi, and Arjmandi	2013	Aesthetics in Iranian houses
16	Ghorbani, Sabokroo, Bahramzade	2015	A visual form from the aesthetic point of view
17	Moenifar, Zareian, Moeinifar, and Rahmani	2015	Investigation of murals in Shiraz

The Theoretical Framework:

Beauty:

The beauty is an eternal aspect; that creates a beautiful feeling in the viewer and audience of the artistic work. It is one of the philosophical, complicated, and subjective concepts. Beauty can be one of the attributes of an individual, animal, place, method, etc. which creates a perceptive experience of pleasure and satisfaction. And one of the most stable and controversial subjects of western philosophy. Traditionally, it is included in the final values of goodness, truth, and justice. In the Saqadi language also (a language in the north of Iran) the word 'kershen' means the beauty, shape, and form (Aiwazian, 2003). In some dialects, what is beautiful is also named 'qashang', 'jahoon', 'jowan', and The word 'qashang' (pretty) is an expression of happiness. 'Pretty' is the reflection of the beautiful elements of the universe in Greek. Meanwhile, it is satisfied with the artistic work. The aesthetics are a subject or concept or truth with which the man's tendency is mixed and as Allameh Tabatabai puts it, the man is a lover of beauty. Defining beauty, this concept has been known to be related to desirability,

proportion, delight, satisfaction, benefaction, and usefulness. Durant believes that beauty is the offspring of desire and indicates that what we want is not for its goodness, but it is good because we want it. The blueness of the sky is not for our happiness, but our eyes gradually get accustomed to the blue sky which has been desirable (Zangane and Ebrahimzade, 2016). Santayana believes that beauty is the pleasure that is externalized and a beautiful environment is an environment that gives pleasure to the viewer (lang, 2013). Another view on aesthetics, which is more comprehensive, is the achievement of the desired perfection and having a feeling of mental unity and growth. The mental and physical roots and their integration into a material framework and perception through sensory data (Aiwazian, 2003).

The Goal of Beauty:

Freud believes that the goal of beauty is enjoying the art and somehow relieving emotions. From the viewpoint of Adorno, aesthetical behavior is the capability to perceive a thing from the objects more than what they are. In terms of mathematical elaboration of the aesthetic sense is achieved, at least partially,

when the mind succeeds in discovering a relative order in a series of irregular and erratic appearances (Bahramzade et al., 2015).

Aesthetics:

This word was coined in 1750 by Alexander Baumgarten to express the concept of the taste in the fine arts. The aesthetics is a branch of philosophy which discusses the analysis of the concepts and solution of the problems that arise from reflection on the issues of aesthetic perception (Beardsly and Haspers, 2009, 73). The term "aesthetics" is originally a Greek term which means 'perception'. The science of aesthetics, in the broad sense, deals with the ways perception of the environment and the individual's position in it. Santayana categorizes aesthetics in three forms (intuitive, formal, symbolic) that were divided into three general views after the 18th century when this topic arose (18-20th century thinkers, 21st-century thinkers, and the Muslim thinkers). Symbolic aesthetics deals with the pleasure that

comes from people's mental backgrounds or the mentality that is made up of the configuration and characteristics of the environment. The subject of the formal aesthetics is the role and influence of forms, proportions, rhythm, scale, complexity, color, and other elements of the human environment (Bahramzade et al., 2015).

Aesthetical Needs:

This is one of the most unknown needs. Maslow believes that this need is reflected as a sickness in some people in the form of seeing the ugliness and they are cured when they are in a beautiful environment. In this regard, three matters are effective (pleasure, value, and surprise) (Pakzad, 2011, 37). The Theories of Aesthetics: including the theories of the scholars from the 20th century and the centuries before it, as well as the different schools. These theories are provided in the following table:

Way of perception	Scholars	Definition	Objective	Attribute	Extracted components	Partial components
Objective and subjective	Hegel (Pakzad, 2009, 56)	Harmony of components - oneness	The manifestation of the absolute essence	harmony - Unity	Symmetry Proportion harmony order Combination Unity	Physical identity Vitality
	Birkhoff (1714-62)	Order	The necessity of order with the least function	Symmetry - proportion - harmony, ...		Adaptation of function and form
	Baumgarten (Ahmadi, 2007)	Aesthetics	The science of tangible awareness			Highlighting the milestone
	Falkie (Ibid, 26)	Science	Analyze and order			Inviting
	Farabi (Abolghasemi, 2014)	Perfection	Reaching to the origin	Order		Locality of continuity
	Ferdowsi (Ghaemifar 2017)	The right way to live Goodwill and arousal of high desires	Right life			Being clear and transparent
	Dehkhoda (Ghaemifar 2017)	The right way to live Goodwill and arousal of high desires	Reaching to perfection	Usefulness		Contrast and divergence
	Socrates (Ahmadi, 2006)	Perfection	Reaching to God			Entertaining Variety and attraction
Objective and external	Herodotus (Hegel, 1984)	Truth	Reaching to the origin	Truth No veil	Proportion-harmony	Visual compatibility Persistence Consistency Clarity and usefulness Visual and physical proportions
	Plato (Bavandian 2008)	Harmony of the part with the whole	Reaching to perfection	Proportion and symmetry		Truth No veil

					Whatever is natural	
	Heidegger (Tamizi and Nochehri 2016)	Truth	The manifestation of truth in art	Truth No veil		
	Aristotle (Shahcheraghi and Band Abad, 2015)	Harmony of the part with the whole	-	Proportion		
	Goethe (Hegel 1984)	Nature manifestation	Sign of God's greatness	Symmetry - proportion - whatever is natural		
	Burke (1909) (Ahmadi 2005)	Quality in objects	It's not going to profit	-		
	Avecinna (Ghaemifar 2017)	Compatible, suitable The balance between two factors	Reaching Perfection Balance between components	Proportion and harmony	Balance - Symmetry	Visual permeability - convenience - readability and detection Accessibility Security Cleanliness
	Ibn Haitham (Shayesteh Far 2010)	Compatible, Andrews The balance between two factors	Reaching Perfection Balance between components	Light, color, distance, ... (22 factors)		
	Tusi (Motamedi, 2012)	Usefulness	Usefulness for the nature	Proportion and harmony		
	Gary's School of Meta-enlightenment (J. Douglas Porteous .90)	Uncertainty	The originality of aesthetics - multiplicity	Symmetry - Balance - Proportion		
	The School of Modernism (J. Douglas Porteous. 90)	Efficiency and usefulness	Simplicity	Symmetry and proportion		
Subjective and internal	Kant (Gruter 13860117)	Loving	without any goals	Appraisable - enjoyable	Being enjoyable admirable	A good memory Attachment. Vitality. The intimacy of the passage of time. Effectiveness
	Herbert Reid (J. Douglas Porteous .90)	Unity of relations	Unity of relations	Proportion and symmetry		
	Socrates (Ahmadi. 2005)	Beauty is difficult	Beauty within itself	-		
	Nasr (Ghaemifar 2016)	Mysticism	metaphysics	-		
	The Surrealist School (Tamizi and Nochehri 2017) (J. Douglas Porteous .90)	Wonder	The hidden truth	proportion - harmony of - Usage	harmony proper use proportion - Distance	Peace - origin - Spirituality - Identity - Meaningfulness - Culture - Style - Continuity - Unwillingness to Substitute - Contextualism
	Postmodernism School (Tamizi and Nochehri 2017) (J. Douglas Porteous .90).	Pluralism (originality)	Meaning of anything	Balance - Symmetry - Order - Proportion - Complexity	Balance - Order Complexity	Creativity - Attractiveness - Readability - Impact on the audience - Unity

The Newmodernism School (Tamizi and Nochehri 2017) (J. Douglas Porteous .90).	Beauty is beyond human - sensual (originality)	Reaching the origin (Emptiness)	Symmetry - proportion - balance		
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2. METHODOLOGY:

The current study is analytical-applied research, which is included in the field studies with the survey method. The data collection instruments are observation and questionnaire, and the data are analyzed in the form of an applied study. First, in order to identify the criteria of beauty based on their subjective and objective being, library-based research has been used to review the ideas of the scholars of the field. Then, with the extraction of the main components of buildings design, the questionnaire was prepared and distributed to 183 citizens who passed by the buildings, in order to investigate the old and new elements and the way they impact the audience. Finally, the data were analyzed by the SPSS.

**Introduction of the Area under Study:
Geographical Location of Shiraz:**

Shiraz City is located almost in the northern part of Fars Province in the 53 degrees and 37 minutes eastern longitude and 29 degrees and 57 minutes northern latitude. It is the third-largest district in the province with an area of 10479.24 Km², after Lar and Neyriz. This city as the center of the ancient province of Fars occupies about 8.5% of the total area of the province and is 1540 meters above sea level which means that it is one of the elevated areas of the province. Shiraz is bounded on the north by the cities of Marvdasht and Arsanjan, on the east by Estahban and Fasa, on the south by Jahrom and Firoozabad and on the west by Kazeroon and Mamasani. The population of Shiraz was 1455073 persons according to the 2009 census and its population density was 6.890 persons per kilometer. (Shiraz Governorate).

The Contemporary Building of Fars National Documents Library:



Figure 1: www.nlai.ir

The history of Iran's National Library and its official activities date back to 1938, however, in 1980, the Pahlavi Library, and in 1983, the Center for Library Services were merged into it, and then its charter was approved by Parliament in 1990 and the president was entrusted with its administration under the supervision of aboard of trustees. Later on, the Organization for Cultural Documents of the Islamic Revolution was merged into it in 2000. Meanwhile, the charter of the establishment of Iran's National Documents was also approved by the two parliaments of the time in 1971 and began its activity under the supervision of the State Administrative and Employment Organization. It continued its activities until 2003. In that year, in accordance with the Supreme Administrative Council Resolution, the Iranian National Documents Organization and the National Library were merged and a new institution named the National Library and Documentation Organization of Iran was established. This organization now operates in four departments of national documentation, support and research, planning, and technology and in two buildings with an area of

more than 140,000 m². This organization is responsible for the identification, compilation, protection, maintenance, organization, and promotion of the information of Iranian written works including the manuscripts, prints, and documents at the national and international levels. And besides, it deals with research activities in the field of Iranian and Islamic studies, library and information science, document management and archives and documentary research at provincial, national and international levels. In addition to Tehran, which is the base of this organization, it has also 9 representative centers in other provinces one of which is Fars Province. The center was officially opened with the capacity of one million volumes of books, magazines, and documents, on the October 12th, at the same time as Hafez Commemoration Day, and with the presence of the Honorable President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the support of national and provincial authorities (this content has been extracted from Ehsani Moghaddam's website).

The Old Building: Kharazmi Library of Shiraz



Figure 2: <https://lib.khu.ac.ir>

This library is located in Shiraz, Namazi Square, Mollasadra Blvd., in front of the Faculty of Engineering. The Kharazmi Library of Faculty of Engineering at Shiraz University is the first to provide its electronic services at the university level. It is the largest library in Shiraz in any aspect (area, the resources, services, number of referents, etc.) it is an 8-story building and each floor is allocated to a specific sector. The ground floor includes the security and the computer site. The basement floor is dedicated to the technical sector (collection and organization), and dissertations. On the second floor is placed the women’s study hall, the third floor is the men study hall, the fourth floor is the Persian Resource Stack, the fifth floor is the Latin Resource Stack, and the sixth floor is the periodicals section. The Kharazmi Library Site is a research-service center that was founded in 1993, administered by Ms. Fatemeh Farjam.

3. FINDINGS:

In this chapter, we deal with the statistical analysis of the collected data. First, the descriptive findings of the research hypotheses would be evaluated and then, the results of the analysis of the research questions and hypotheses would be investigated. It should be noted that all the analyses have been done by the SPSS Ver.20.

Table 1: the frequency of the demographic variables

Demographic information	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Location	Kharazmi Library	91	53.2
	National Documents Library	80	46.8
Gender	Female	102	60.1
	Male	69	39.9
Age	Under-20	34	18.4
	20-30	107	66.8
	31-40	29	14.2
	41-50	1	0.6
Place of residence	Local	145	88.4
	Non-local	26	11.6
Education	Diploma	34	19.7
	Associate degree	4	2.3
	Graduate	84	48.6
	Post-graduate	35	20.2
	Ph. D.	14	8.1

Descriptive Findings:

In order to investigate the descriptive data, the mean, standard deviation, and the minimum and maximum scores in the research variables were evaluated. The results are provided in table 2:

Table 2: the descriptive data

Variable		Mean	Standard deviation	Minimum score	Maximum score
Objective beauty	Kharazmi Library	43.76	11.67	19	77
	National Documents Library	61.22	13.49	24	82
Subjective beauty	Kharazmi Library	36.76	11.01	12	67
	National Documents Library	51.37	11.83	20	70
Identity in the building	Kharazmi Library	25.41	7.58	10	45
	National Documents Library	35.74	8.88	14	49
Citizens attachment to the building and participation in its maintenance	Kharazmi Library	9.47	3.48	3	19
	National Documents Library	10.95	3.00	4	15
Convergence and contextualism of the building’s aesthetical aspects	Kharazmi Library	20.15	6.15	8	37
	National Documents Library	28.76	6.87	12	40

Citizens' spirit	Kharazmi Library	19.47	6.09	4	32
	National Documents Library	26.55	5.88	9	35
Building's environment quality	Kharazmi Library	15.36	4.35	6	26
	National Documents Library	22.28	5.07	8	30
Urban landscape harmony	Kharazmi Library	8.34	2.52	2	13
	National Documents Library	12.12	2.95	4	15

**The Inferential Findings:
Research Confidence Level:**

The 95% confidence level has been considered for the current study. In other words, an error coefficient of 5% has been predicted for the purpose of the current study.

Evaluation of the Normality of the Variables:

After the determination of the appropriate statistical method for the analysis, the normality of the observations was inferentially investigated by the use of Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic. Non-parametric methods are used for statistical analysis if the observations do not follow the normal distribution.

Table 3: Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

	Test statistic	Significance level
Objective beauty	0.801	0.543
Subjective beauty	0.930	0.352
Identity in the building	0.957	0.319
Citizens attachment to the building and participation in its maintenance	1.530	0.119
Convergence and contextualism of the building's aesthetical aspects	1.190	0.118
Citizens' spirit	0.979	0.294
Building's environment quality	1.055	0.215
Urban landscape harmony	1.509	0.121

Based on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results and that the confidence level of the observations for each variable is higher than 0.05, the distribution of the observations is normal and as a result, the parametric tests will be used.

Research Hypotheses Testing:

First hypothesis: with the alteration of the type of beauty during the history, the buildings and the society's interests are changed.

(there is a significant difference in beauty rate between the Kharazmi Library (old building) and the National Documents Library (new building))

The Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) has been used for testing the main hypothesis.

Table 4: MANOVA test for investigation of the beauty in the Kharazmi Library and the National Documents Library

Test name	Value	Significance level
Pillai's Trace test	41.179	0.0001
Wilks Lambda	41.179	0.0001
Hotelling's Trace	41.179	0.0001
Roy's Largest Root	41.179	0.0001

The significance level obtained from this test is lower than 0.05 which is indicative of an aesthetical difference between the Kharazmi and National Documents libraries. The ANOVA test has been used to show the difference between subjective and objective aesthetics.

Table 5: One-way ANOVA test for beauty micro-variables in the Kharzami and National Documents libraries buildings

Work source	Criterion variable	F value	Significance level
Group	Subjective beauty	70.20	0.001
	Objective beauty	82.64	0.001

Comparing the significance levels obtained from the ANOVA test, it was revealed that the significance level for the variables purposefulness, hope, sociality, feeling of peace, gratitude, and forgiveness is lower than 0.05, therefore there are differences in these variables between the two groups. According to table 5, the objective and subjective beauty rate in the National Documents Library is higher which is indicative of an alteration of beauty type during the history of the buildings and a change in society's interests. The hypothesis is thus approved.

Second hypothesis: the building's identity increases the sense of attachment of the citizens and their participation in maintaining it.

In order to test the second hypothesis, since the variables have a normal distribution, the Pearson Correlation Test has been used.

Table 6: Pearson's r for the building identity and the attachment to the building and participation of the citizens in its maintenance

Variables		the attachment to the building and participation of the citizens in its maintenance
Identity of the building	Pearson's r	0.660
	Significance level	0.001

Based on table 6, there is a significant relationship between the identity in the building and the attachment to the building and

participation of the citizens in its maintenance. Since the correlation coefficient is a positive value, there is a direct relationship between the two variables and the increase or decrease in one variable leads to the increase or decrease in the other. As a result, a building with a stronger identity leads to an increase in the attachment to the building and participation of the citizens in its maintenance, and thus, the hypothesis is approved.

Third hypothesis: contextualism and convergence of the dimensions of the aesthetics (subjective and objective) have a significant effect on the citizens' spirit.

In order to test the third hypothesis, since the variables have a normal distribution, the Pearson Correlation Test has been used.

Table 7: Pearson's r for the contextualism and convergence of the beauty aspects

Variables		Citizens spirit
the contextualism and convergence of the beauty aspects	Pearson's r	0.857
	Significance level	0.001

Based on table 7, there is a significant relationship between the contextualism and convergence of the beauty aspects (their subjective and objective being) and the citizens' spirit. Since the correlation coefficient is a positive value near 1, it can be said that the correlation between these variables is high and the contextualism and convergence of the beauty aspects (their subjective and objective being) have a significant effect on the citizens' spirit, and the hypothesis is approved.

Fourth hypothesis: the proper quality of the urban environment and buildings increases the beauty of the buildings and landscapes in Shiraz City.

In order to test the fourth hypothesis, since the variables have a normal distribution, the Pearson Correlation Test has been used.

Table 8: Pearson's r between the proper quality of the urban environment and buildings and the beauty of the buildings and landscapes

Variables		The beauty of the urban landscapes and buildings
the proper quality of the urban environment and buildings	Pearson's r	0.875
	Significance level	0.001

Based on table 8, there is a significant relationship between the proper quality of the urban environment and buildings and the beauty of the buildings and landscapes. Since the correlation coefficient is a positive value, there is a direct relationship between the two variables and the increase or decrease in one variable leads to the increase or decrease in the other. As a result, the proper quality of the urban environment and buildings leads to an increase in the beauty of the buildings and landscapes in Shiraz City and vice versa. Thus, the hypothesis is approved.

Fifth hypothesis: the harmony between the urban landscape and the building's beauty significantly impacts the citizens and society's spirit.

In order to test the fifth hypothesis, since the variables have a normal distribution, the Pearson Correlation Test has been used.

Table 9: Pearson's r between the harmony of the urban landscape and the building's beauty and the citizens' spirit

Variables		Citizens spirit
harmony of the urban landscape and building's beauty	Pearson's r	0.703
	Significance level	0.001

Based on table 9, there is a significant relationship between the harmony of the urban landscape and the building's beauty and the citizens' spirit. Since the correlation coefficient is a positive value near 1, it can be said that the correlation between these variables is high and the harmony of the urban landscape and building's beauty has a significant effect on the citizens' spirit, and the hypothesis is approved.

Sixth hypothesis: the vision of aesthetics in the building is different from the viewpoint of different people.

The vision of aesthetics in the building is different between men and women.

Table 10: the t-test results for the vision of aesthetics in the building between the men and women

Variable		The significance level of Levene's test	The significance level of the independent t-test	Confidence interval	
				Low interval	High interval
the vision of aesthetics in the building	Equal variances	0.748	0.012	2.48	19.57
	Unequal variances	-	-	-	-

With a comparison of the significance levels obtained from Levene's test, with the error coefficient of 0.05, it can be said that the variances of the men and women population are equal. Therefore, the significance level of the independent t-test for equal variances is 0.12. since this value is lower than 0.05, the vision of the aesthetics between the two groups is significantly different.

- The vision of aesthetics in the building is different between the Shiraz locals and non-locals.

Table 11: the t-test results for the vision of aesthetics in the building is different between the Shiraz locals and non-locals

Variable		The significance level of Levene's test	The significance level of the independent t-test	Confidence interval	
				Low interval	High interval
the vision of aesthetics	Equal variances	0.161	0.065	-1.02	33.91

in the building					
	Unequal variances		-	-	-

With the comparison of the significance levels obtained from Levene's test, with the error coefficient of 0.05, it can be said that the variances of the locals and non-locals' populations are equal. Therefore, the significance level of the independent t-test for equal variances is 0.065. Since this value is higher than 0.05, the vision of the aesthetics between the two groups is not significantly different.

- The visions of aesthetics in the building are significantly different between the different age groups.
- The visions of aesthetics in the building are significantly different between people with different education levels.

Table 12: the results of one way ANOVA for the vision of aesthetics in the building in different age groups and education levels

Variable	F statistic	Significance level
Age	2.386	0.071
Education	1.471	0.213

As seen, the significance level of the tests for all the variables is above 0.05. therefore, the view of the aesthetics in the building is significant in different age groups and education levels.

4. CONCLUSION:

The subjective and objective beauty rates are higher in the National Documents Library building, which is indicative of the alteration of the beauty type during the history of the buildings and a change in society's interests. The Kharazmi Library and the National Documents Libraries both imply a sense of attachment. The former due to its oldness and the latter due to the use of identity components. However, the Kharazmi building has a stronger identity. In terms of the contextualism and convergence of the beauty aspects (their subjective and objective being), the National Documents Library has a better effect on the citizens' spirit due to its modernity. In terms of the proper urban building and environment quality in Shiraz's buildings and landscape, the National Documents Library is more effective in the quality of the environment and increasing the beauty in the urban landscape. In terms of the harmony of the urban landscape and building beauty, the National Documents Library building is more effective in the citizens' spirit. The visions of aesthetics are different between Shiraz's locals and non-locals. Among the locals of Shiraz, the National Documents Library building is more popular, but among the non-locals, the Kharazmi building was more interested due to its proximity to the university and education place. The visions of aesthetics are different between different age groups and education levels. In the younger age groups, only a place for studying sufficed, but for the more educated and older people, the artistic and aesthetical aspects were more effective. According to numerous analyses, the National Library building which is built on a coherent but traditional structure based on modern architecture enjoys better interest and aesthetics compared to the Kharazmi Library building.

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