

# Contemporary Research in Urban Planning



Mariana Mohamed Osman  
Alias Abdullah  
Azila Ahmad Sarkawi  
Rustam Khairi Zahari



IIUM PRESS

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

# Contemporary Research in Urban Planning

*Mariana Mohamed Osman*  
*Alias Abdullah*  
*Azila Ahmad Sarkawi*  
*Rustam Khairi Zahari*



IIUM Press

Published by:  
IIUM Press  
International Islamic University Malaysia

First Edition, 2011  
© IIUM Press, IIUM

Individual contributors copyright © Prof. Dato' Dr. Mansor Ibrahim, Prof. Dato' Dr. Alias Abdullah, Prof. Dr. Mohammad Abdul Mohit, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdul Azeez Kadar Hamsa, Asst. Prof. Dr. Rustam Khairi Zahari, Asst. Prof. Dr. Mariana Mohamed Osman, Br. Samsuddin Jaafar, Asst. Prof. Dr. Lukman Hakim Mahamod, Asst. Prof. Dr. M. Zainora Asmawi, Asst. Prof. Dr. Azila Ahmad Sarkawi, Asst. Prof. Dr. Syafiee Shuid, Asst. Prof. Dr. Norzailawati Mohd Nor.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without any prior written permission of the publisher.

Mariana Mohamed Osman  
Contemporary Research in Urban Planning  
Mariana Mohamed Osman

ISBN: 978-967-418-036-2

Printed by:  
IIUM PRINTING SDN.BHD.  
No. 1, Jalan Industri Batu Caves 1/3  
Taman Perindustrian Batu Caves  
Batu Caves Centre Point  
68100 Batu Caves  
Selangor Darul Ehsan

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
Contents	v
List of Tables	vii
List of Figures	viii
Foreword	ix
Preface	x
Contributors	xii
<b>CHAPTER 1: A SURVEY METHODOLOGY ON THE MEASUREMENT OF TRAFFIC NOISE</b> <i>Abdul Azeez Kadar Hamsa , Masao Miura, Shuhei Inokuma and Yosuke Nishimura</i>	1
<b>CHAPTER 2: WELFARE STATE REGIMES AND LOW COST HOUSING PROVISION IN MALAYSIA</b> <i>Syafiee Shuid</i>	8
<b>CHAPTER 3: PREFERRED FENCE DESIGN: A CASE STUDY OF SELECTED COMMUNITIES IN THE KLANG VALLEY</b> <i>Alias Abdullah, Rosmizawati Mohamed Salleh and Muhammad Faris Abdullah</i>	19
<b>CHAPTER 4: ASSESSING THE LEVEL OF SERVICE OF POLICE STATIONS IN URBAN AREAS USING CATCHMENT AREA ANALYSIS: A CASE STUDY OF WANGSA MAJU, KUALA LUMPUR</b> <i>Samsuddin Jaafar and Zul Aiman Md. Salleh</i>	30
<b>CHAPTER 5: THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN MALAYSIA</b> <i>Mariana Mohammed Osman , Syahriah Bachok &amp; Noor Suzilawati Rabe</i>	39
<b>CHAPTER 6: TRADITIONAL ISLAMIC CITIES: LESSONS LEARNT</b> <i>Azila Ahmad Sarkawi &amp; Sharifah Fadilawaty</i>	46
<b>CHAPTER 7: THEORY AND RESEARCH IN URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING: EVOVLING NATURE AND FUTURE CHALLENGES</b> <i>Mohammad Abdul Mohit</i>	56

<b>CHAPTER 8:</b>	<b>THE AGREEABLE CALIBRATION OF CELLULAR AUTOMATA MODEL IN URBAN LAND USE SPRAWL SIMULATION: A REVIEW AND ANALYSIS</b>	66
	<i>Norzailawati Mohd Noor and Mazlan Hashim</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 9:</b>	<b>AN AUTOMATED LAND USE MAPPING USING REMOTELY SENSED DATA FOR TOWN PLANNING PURPOSES: REVIEW OF PROPOSAL</b>	75
	<i>Norzailawati Mohd Noor</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 10:</b>	<b>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN KUALA LUMPUR</b>	82
	<i>Raja Noriza Raja Ariffin, Rustam Khairi Zahari &amp; Mohd Idham Mohd Yusof</i>	

## CHAPTER 6

### TRADITIONAL ISLAMIC CITIES: LESSONS LEARNT

Azila Ahmad Sarkawi<sup>1</sup> & Sharifah Fadilawaty<sup>2</sup>

#### INTRODUCTION

Islam is a perfect and comprehensive religion. It is not applied only in laws but it is a way of life (Al-Mulhin, Mohammed Ali, 1993). As a comprehensive religion, Islam is compatible with any time or place. It is known as the urban religion which promotes and contributes significantly to the evolution of human civilization and urbanization (Rabah Soud, 2002; Hisham Mortada, 2004). Urban life of Islam manifested in its law is applicable to resolve society issues. The laws are reflected in the pillars of Islam among them are prayer, fasting, zakat and pilgrimage.

One of the significant manifestations of Islamic civilization and urbanization is the existence of Islamic cities in the 13th and 14th centuries in the era known as the 'Golden Age of Islamic Cities' (Muaza Y. Soud et al.2010). Around the year 288/900, the world witnessed the maturity era of the Islamic civilization development which continues until the following decade. However, it began to collapse in the year 1337/1918 when it was under the Ottoman empire (Besim Selim Hakim, 1986).

Islamic faith was reflected in the city planning where it represents the Muslim lives and religious practices. The urban morphology concerned on the layout, form and function of the city to meet and satisfy the inhabitants' need (Al-Mulhin,, 1993; Muazaz Y.Soud et al, 2010; and Mohamad Mahdi Shabani, 2011).

#### THE DEFINITION OF ISLAMIC CITIES

Many authors agree that the definition of Islamic city was inspired by the orientalist in the early 1920s.,which assumed that Islam was the main factor forming the Muslim way of life, especially from cultural aspects (see Al-Mulhin, 1993; Muaza Y. Soud et al.,2010; and Besim Selim Hakim, 1986). This was reflected through the existence and development of cities, which has a strong local identity where the settlement and building were reflected from specific culture as Islam began to absorb and adapt with regional cultural characteristics.

Akeel Noori (2009) suggests that viewed from a different perspective, the Islamic city can be described as a city of faith that is based on the concept of tauhid (monotheism), rububiyah

---

<sup>1</sup> Asst. Prof. Dr. Azila Ahmad Sarkawi, Lecturer Department of Urban and Regional Planning, IIUM

<sup>2</sup> Sharifah Fadilawaty currently pursuing her studies in Master of Sciences (Built Environment) in International Islamic University Malaysia.