Investigating the Effect of the Linear Form of Traditional Iranian Markets in Creating a Surrounding and Privacy

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Abstract

The purpose of this article is to point out that the place is the elemental identity of the users, and in addition to the fact that a person can acquire knowledge of the place, on the other hand, the feeling of privacy and crowd it originated from the place, an examination of how these feelings emerge in the urban market.

Since the market is one of the main components of cities and in addition to local business for the community, the center of riots and politicians, and so on, it can be mentioned:

The linear form of the traditional market has created a sense of congestion in users, and the crowd is causing negative behaviors due to direct connection with social pressure. Our traditional tradesmen have been able to convey the feeling of privacy to the users in the face of the crowd in the market. Give

Considering the fact that markets such as Ganjali Khan Kerman, Isfahan Market and Shiraz Lawyer's Market are based on a pre-designed design, all of them have coded maps, they can be considered worthless examples. The present study considers how to formulate and shape the market linearly.

The results of this study show that spaces associated with the market such as Razand, Dalan, Sara, Khan Bar and ... along with the market have been designed as a complete set, as well as our traditional architecture with The use of these spaces has created a desirable atmosphere as well.

Keywords: congestion, privacy, form, location, identity
Introduction

The traditional architecture of Iran is more human-oriented than any other characteristic, and always considers human as its main pillar. These places themselves are in a way that determines identity and are not abstract, and since they do not make themselves known in the context of familiar aesthetic relationships, they create a new beauty that is the result of architectural attention to the human soul. [2]

Unfortunately, unlike the past, when human life was sincere with places, today we are only communicating with quantity. Identity in today's architecture and the creation of place in architecture has lost its true meaning and meaning. [4]

But it seems that, in spite of the relative knowledge of the existence of such interactions between humans and the environment, traditional architecture has so far not paid much attention to how these architects respond to the inner needs of humans, including feelings of congestion and isolation. Since addressing this issue in all traditional places requires a lot of attention and time, the present article examines the effect of linear form of traditional Iranian market in creating sense of congestion and privacy in users.

In order to achieve this goal, Altman's dynamic model has been implemented. Based on this model, the mechanism of control of interpersonal relations is defined as desirable privacy, while if the secrecy obtained is more than desirable, social isolation is achieved, If the secrecy obtained is less than desirable, the feeling of congestion is achieved. It can be said that the traditional form of the traditional market has created a sense of congestion in the users. Awareness of this is a solution for designers who are planning to design business premises using the traditional model. In addition, our traditional architects have been able to provide an appropriate response to create a sense of privacy for users while presenting congestion, which can be an analogy between how to create a sense of privacy for users in both traditional and modern markets.

The purpose of this article is to examine the most important theoretical approaches to creating a sense of congestion and privacy in the marketplace.

An analysis of market performance relative to existing attitudes

According to the authors of the present article, considering the comments and definitions of behavioral sciences, Altman's dynamic model will be more strategic in terms of exploiting the definition of overcrowding and desertification.
By analyzing the two theories of Schultz and Rulff, both of which are related to a place of value and worthless, it can be concluded that man is the most important factor in determining the place. In addition to that, the place becomes meaningful. A sensory perception is being made by the users. This made it possible to provide a survey questionnaire to two groups of statistical society (shopkeepers, buyers) in the case study of traditional markets such as the Shiraz Lawyer's Market, Isfahan and Kerman markets are used.

The main reasons for choosing the above-mentioned markets can be summarized as general examples of the subject of research.
1. All are constructed based on coded maps and original designs.
2. Follow all three examples of the linear form of the market.
3. Located in a common climate climate.

According to Beckett, the headquarters of behavior should not be too busy, meaning that the number of people should be proportional to the current pattern of behavior, but controlling the number of people in traditional markets is untenable. [11]

Iranian market
The word market is very old and it means the place of sale and supply of goods. market in.
"Middle Persian was used as "Vazar

The main order since the main Iranian markets are mostly linear and along the most important urban landmark, the main part and main element of a market is its main order. A market order was formed in the simplest form with shops located on both sides of it.

Subsidiary order some markets In addition to the main order, a number of subordinate orders were created parallel or perpendicular to the main order.

The Dalan is distinct from the Dalan with the fact that there are different sexes in the corridors next to the same sex. [6]

Sarah or Khan was the same as a trading house, and the sex specimen was delivered from there and was broadcast in various places. [9]

Khanbar or Kalenbar is a large enclosure behind the houses and warehouses.
Hajj (shop) can be considered the easiest and smallest but most important element of the market. The area of the chambers is very different, and on average from ten to twenty five square meters.

Team and Tichee are in fact the center of several business houses of the same type, meaning round, compact and wide-ranging things. The difference is that the squad and Ticheh were covered up later. [2]

Caesarea or Qaysra means long runs, and the workplace has been sophisticated craftsmen and craftsmen. Qaisariyah has been used and its silence allowed to do artistic work there. [12]

Research method

Regarding the research topic, the research method has been selected as a correlation for describing the relationship between variables. To achieve this goal, the main sources used are books, related research projects and global information networks, and surveying questionnaires.

Concerning the design of questionnaires, it is necessary to state that the questionnaires were designed and used based on the concept of congestion and privacy based on the concept of the present research.

In terms of how to design and submit questionnaires to the statistical community, it can be explained that in order to obtain more accurate information and to ensure the results of the questionnaires, their design was done by open and closed questionnaires. The question of how to present them to the statistical society should also be explained that the questionnaires were presented in two groups of users in each market: the first group of buyers and the second group of marketers.

The purpose of this solution is to create a distinction between the two types of users. Since marketers are more familiar with the adjacent spaces of the market, and in the present day, all people have no comprehensive information about the micro facilities of the market and their performance, ignoring it. The problem seems to be impossible. But in relation to how to submit a questionnaire to users, or the statistical society, it is essential that the sampling is done or randomly. The importance of this issue can also be explained by the fact that "the purpose of probabilistic sampling is to achieve an example that represents the real representative of a larger population." "In this sampling, each subject or group member of the case A study for observation or interview is a lucky one."[5]

In addition to presenting the questionnaire, it should also be noted that the number of questionnaires presented in each market was 40, of which the share of each group of users was 20 questionnaires. With the above references, the number of questionnaires presentations to marketers and buyers are a total of 120. In this research, Chi-square test has been used to examine the meaningful relationships existing in the questionnaires.

Referring to the fact that the city variable is a nominal variable (qualitative) and the respondents are from three cities of Shiraz, Esfahan and Kerman, as well as some of the questions in this
research are of two types (yes and no). It is necessary to state that, in cases where the independent variable (the place of residence) and the dependent variable (the answer given by the questioner) is both qualitative and discrete, and the purpose of the comparison of the frequency of "yes" answers And "No" in three different cities, the best test, Chi-square test, and compromise table.

Using SPSS software, all questionnaire information is analyzed and the results are summarized in the tables. In addition, the charts of this study are drawn using Excel software. At the end of the agreement table, the abundance and frequency of each of the different categories of the questioner is presented.

Shiraz Vakil Market
The Shiraz lawyer's market is one of the most famous traditional and historical markets in Iran. This market, which was built under the command of Karim Khan Zand [1830], is now located in downtown Shiraz. The architecture is based on the Qaisariyya Lar market and Shah Abbas's Isfahan Al-Bazarcheh Isfahan, but the width of the lawyer market is more than other (markets. The market has a three-pronged space of browsing a space for customers to pass)
Impact of the market's linear form on congestion

The architectural form is the point of contact between mass (mass) and space. Architectural forms, texture, materials, quality of light, color, all gather to give space to the soul. The quality of the architectural space to the designer's skill in using these elements and how they relate to the interior and exterior of the building Depending on [5]

A linear form is obtained from the change in the dimensions of other forms or from the organization of a series of forms along a line. In the second case, the forms can be either the same or repetitive. But by an element separated from the wall or a path Organized form. A linear form can organize different forms together (Space Order Form, 2007: 66), and since the organization of cellars in these markets has been made along a linear path, these markets have a linear form.

A linear arrangement essentially consists of duplicate spaces and of the same form, size, and function in terms of form, size, and function. Of course, they can include a distinct linear space that organizes a series of spaces that vary in size, form, and function around them. In each case, any space in this arrangement has external appearance. Because of the longitudinal properties of these compounds, linear organization, one direction, motion, extension, and expansion are induced. [13]

Since traditional markets such as the lawyer's market have a linear form, the analysis of the effects of their linear form on the creation of a sense of overcrowding is important. In order to achieve this, it should be noted that congestion with population densities usually characterized by population density per unit area the crowd is accompanied by a feeling of lack of control over the environment and is influenced by one's perception of the amount of control others have on their harassment. [RAPPORTER] [But the linear pattern of traditional markets due to its high density Occupations and the low width of the chambers along the way have led a large crowd of buyers to come to the streets with The presence of a large population based on what is the cause of congestion cannot be considered merely quoted Rappaport.

Despite this, as well as analyzing user behavior that indicates unwanted conflicts, inevitable conflicts, inability to control social interactions, and lack of ability to choose in these interactions, shows that the mechanism for controlling interpersonal relationships in markets The line is less than desirable, and this leads to a sense of congestion in the users.

Background research

Various theorists, including Amos Rapaport, in 1977, are prominent theoreticians of behavioral sciences, with the theme of privacy, to explore the possibility of individual social interaction. Congestion is accompanied by a feeling of lack of control over the environment and is influenced by one's perception of the level of control that others have on their disturbance. [6]
Among the other scholars who have been studying mental-mental effects of space on behavioral attitudes, Altman's ability to describe the pattern of the current pattern of behavior has been raised in the context and social relations of the model.

John Lang’s main research focus is on behavioral behavior in the design of the environment. He has devoted himself to the creation of architectural theories about how humans get the space and environmental factors that affect this. [4]

Also, according to Beckett, in 1977, headquarters or places of behavior should not be overcrowded, meaning that the number of people should be proportional to the current pattern of behavior, and that people should have adequate personal space and control their desired footprint [10]

Location logic

From Schultz's point of view, space is nothing more than an abstract space, a general place containing objects, real elements, materials, shapes, textures, and colors. The set of these elements defines the character of the environment, which is in fact the identity of the place. [11]

In his article, Emphasizing emphasis on meaningful environments, meaning the sense of place in this sense, space becomes alive for us only when it becomes a system of meaningful places [14]. He considers the place to be an emotional and perceived space, and is considered as an entwined memory, and it searches for a part of the meaning of the place in the spiritual experiences of man. For him, the place is the same living space. [7]

In the article "Location and Location," Edward Rolf examines the features of the sense of place that is taken from the spirit of the place, which leads to the meaning and identity of the place.

Three signs of the location identity of the reflex that also represent the sense of place include: 1. Physical structure 2. Activity 3. Meaning [15]

In both Schultz and Rolf's theories, human being is the most important factor in shaping the place. Time space becomes meaningful, with a sensory perception of it and a mental image of itself [17]

From Fritz Steele's point of view, the most important physical factors affecting perception of a sense of place (space size) is the degree of confinement-contradiction-the human scale-distance-texture-color-boom and visual diversity (Steele 1981: 89)

These factors are the basis for designing a questionnaire to provide users with a sense of perception of the location of the market.

However, in order to achieve the desired result for the physical factors mentioned in the market space, they are equated.

The following graph describes the factors influencing the sense of place perception in terms of steel and its equivalents in the market.
Research results

Given the fact that 60.83% of users point out that they are unable to control their social interactions in the marketplace, the importance of this issue is apparent.

With the reviews, it became clear that from the perspective of users, the ability to control visual interactions, auditory vouchers, are common attributes to the definition of privacy. (John Lang, 2014: 16)

At the core of the market, it is significantly less than the market's lateral spaces.

Of the open-ended questions, 42% of the respondents expressed the sense of congestion in the mainstream market in their shoulder-to-shoulder confrontation with those who crossed the mainstream, while out of the remaining 58% Only 12% responded to this question and, from their point of view, historical factors, tourists 'and tourists' visits, and small size of chambers caused a sense of congestion in the marketplace, it can be mentioned as factors influencing existing congestion. But the dominant factor is no.

70% of the people operating on the existing congestion expressed the linear form of the main market order, but they did not feel dissatisfied with the crowd.

This can be answered by analyzing questionnaires. The majority of those who carry congestion in the mainstream market do not feel dissatisfied and are all familiar with the market's adjacent spaces, and 60% of them respond to the question of why your consent or dissatisfaction with this problem is, the existence They spoke of Sara's ability to satisfy their needs for relaxation. This achievement of relaxation can be interpreted as the answer to the feeling of need for privacy.
According to the present research, it can be stated that the feeling of congestion in users despite the ceiling has a direct relationship with the visual diversity and the green space has a reverse relationship. Consequently, the visual diversity in lateral spaces has been the cause of a feeling of privacy in users. Also, according to the users' response, the voice of population density is in the mainstream of the market, a factor in the sense of congestion.

In addition to the above, the small dimensions of the chambers have increased the density of people in front of the chambers, which is the reason for the shortage of passage for passing passersby. Given what has been said, it can be emphasized that the blind design based on the linear form of traditional markets in the modern era can create particular psychological problems for users. This is how important the responsiveness of traditional architects to feelings The fact that our architects knew the needs of their users in the past, and the fact that the control of the number of people who come to the market is practically impossible is considered impossible, it can be said that they were able to By designing side-by-side markets alongside it, it provides an environment for users of congestion They provide unpleasantness. This question is fully understood by the statistical community. When they say, after spending time in the market spaces of the market, such as the sector, Sara, corridors, and so on, they continue to be able to control the social interaction, the right to choose and the possibility of their social interaction. They emphasize the definition of Rapaport.

These concepts are fully consistent with Altman's dynamic model of modeling, which is the subject of this article. The mechanism of relations in the mainstream of the markets, which is a linear and continuous form, is less than desirable, but these interpersonal relationships are controlled in adjacent spaces and desirable secrecy.

Conclusion

The results of this research show that although from the past to the present day special attention has been paid to the inner needs of man in creating architectural spaces, but no attention has been given to how our predecessors meet these needs.

In general, the traditional form of the traditional market and the large crowd of people in it creates a sense of congestion in the users. Despite the deliberate design of the existing traditional examples, it has made it possible for the users to have a sense of privacy. These spaces are also adjacent spheres, which, at the same time, are well-suited to the market. Given this point, designers who intend to design such spaces with a traditional approach do not neglect to respond to the feel of the need for privacy while crowding the users, but it should also be noted that the strategies provided by them Like the predecessors of today's operational and attitudes.
Reference


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