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# Considering effects Islamic markets on prevalence of Islamic culture and Muslim common market global role in Previous and future periods of Muslim countries

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## ABSTRACT

Muslim countries have been famed due to their Islamic great markets since far past tense and have exchanged their goods and services with each other as well as non-Muslim countries which these exchanges have Purposely or non-Purposely resulted in exchanging cultures, arts, sciences and other social, political relations. Also, these markets were extended in Iran and other neighbor countries to china and Europe, which the silk road apparently documents it now it seems necessary that Islamic countries need to have a common market to Exchange goods and a common currency, although international sanctions against our state as well as presence of Europe common currency and U.S.A dollar prevalence in the countries particularly some Islamic ones, occurring this results in Unbalancing the world economic global transactions and social policies. This paper has analytical-descriptively dealt with considering role, position and all types of Islamic countries and will take into account how to achieve this social-economic-political end.

**Key words:** common market, the silk road, common currency

## INTRODUCTION

Hardy defined market, in American social sciences Dictionary vol. 10 as the following: market is either place or location where in supply and demand goods intersect each other to determine the unit price. Market may be a geographical place or location where in supply and demand goods intersect each other to determine the unit price. Market may be a geographical place or a number of people which their5 transactions results in forming supply and demand may be called market.

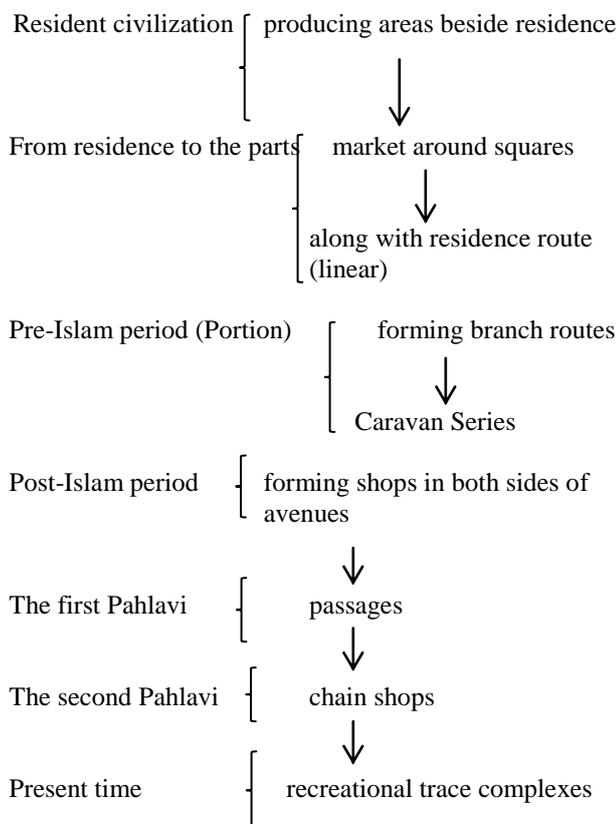
Market is the place where in vendors and buyers meet each other which in this Case market is a limited and certain area, and or public communications occur through telephone, telegraph and Etc in this case market is of global aspect. About goods, market is a closure wherein goods vendors and buyers contact each other and good transactions occur (kalbadi nejad,1997)

In oxford English Dictionary by Horney–Gogtabney–Vakfield its Addressed that: market 1-(in Iran, India and other eastern countries) exchange place alley and shops, city district where in exchange is focused and there are sales and

Purchases routes, 2-(in England and U.S.A) shops selling cheap and various goods.

Loetween palace and one of other urban fortifications, or between a port and city center (Sharabi. P52)

**FORMATION PROCEDURE OF TRADE CENTER**



**MARKET POSITION IN ISLAMIC IRANIAN TRADITIONAL CITIES**

presenting a plan consisting of and an ex prehensive definition of Islamic city has been aroused interest of most of Geographers, orient ologists, particularly the 20<sup>th</sup> century Islam experts and market significance is to the extent that some of them regard market the fundamental part and central core of Islamic city (Massinion, p.474)

Middle east and northern Africa are various in geography and their around nature. Some such as Alexandria. Istanbul and Basra had located along the sea, the other like Girvan and morocco had located in desert some other such as Bagdad and Cairo had emerged nearby great rivers and finally some like Arzroom and Shiraz had established in plains. Although there are such differences, markets are central part in an these cities and established within city walls. Four different situations are distinguished in considering between market positions: 1) market, like Aljazeera, Cairo, Girvan, Meknes and Rabat, is located in the pivot between both city gates, 2) market is such as old Fez, medina, New in morocco, and Tunisia established in the pirot between a city gate and public city mosque or ruler palace, 3) market like Isfahan and Mecca is located in the route of two public mosques and place, 4) market, like Aleppo, Bagdad, Damascus, Kuwait, Mahdiyeh and Tatwan, is located between public mosque and palace or

**MARKET PHYSICAL SHAPE IN ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION**

There were different centers for different professions from scratch of Islamic civilization and each part of that center was assigned to certain profession vendors and workers. Each market constituted from an Oftenly roofed area in which small similar shops were constructed nearby in both side of which to supply similar goods. Shop numbers varied depended upon city sizes and demand levels. But market or "Sooq" is referred to a place wherein a profession shop numbers are frequent.

The mast important market types in form and function are:

- 1) Linear (lengthwise) market
- 2) Multiple – pivote market
- 3) central market for retailing with peripheral Celis (solar system) encircling it in a large number of roofed passages and routes Immediatedly located nexto each other belt shape. The prime example of this type is Istanbul old market.

But central parts of these markets should be regarded multiple pivote market and central market and allies jointed to the central area should be regarded linear market for example. This order is true for Tabriz, Aleppo, Isfahan, Tehran, Tunisia, Fez, morocco, somewhat Sana'a, Uremia, Hamadan, Girvan and Sala

- 4) Cross (with two main crossed pivot ) markets the followings could be distinguished in market functions
- 5) District Markets (mini-mall)

Supplies simple and routine resident needs including foods, clothes and other goods and is usually fed by a control market ( Ravandi,1967).some of these mini-malls such as shiraz Charso market and Isfahan's Bid Abad market are gradually developed and approximated to large market dimensions (Arbabi,1976). Each of Bagdad districts in middle second century had its particular mini-mall (Mahdavi&Afshar,1990-92) described Cairo mini-malls in detail and addressed history of each of which as well.

Mini-malls are also seen in some large markets where n penetrated into its around districts and expanded, for example there are multiple mini-malls in the Tehran market which reminded from past tenses such as Mesopotamia mini-mall, between Imam mosque and the jomeh one (siro, under cited names)

- 6) Out of city (rounty) market

These Market form along with those routes branched from city gate and are city and village joint. A good example for such market types are meidan in Damasins, souk kharaq in Bagdad, souk Benqousa in Aleppo, Tunisia gate in Girvan, Eastern gate in Qandahar and south western gate market in shiraz.

- 7) Field markets

Some markets are constituted special for emigrants and Bedouins as opposed to the out of city ones which its goods satisfy needs of this group of people. A good example of this type is out of city market of Aleppo south eastern gate this market is located along with the road where extended from city center to Syria field north western pastures (refer to Bushman for interesting description of this market)

#### 8) pilgrim markets

Goods related to holy places such as candles, materials related to charitable offering, gold and silver jewelries, a wide variety of clothes for women, gifts, precious small objects and such services as exchange, photography, inns, carrying, restaurants, urban transportation are often offered in these markets which usually are located at nearby holy places and Islamic shrines. Real examples of such markets are found in Mashhad, Qom, Samarra, and Kazemeh.

#### 9) Handcraft markets

A market or a part of market is found in Morocco and Turkey in which various fields of handcrafts and their fixing are gathered in the same place. Profession of these craftsmen is limited to make and produce goods and prefer to sell their goods through dealers and agents. Such markets were found from past times in Morocco central market but were recently established in Turkey called Sanayi Charshi Si (Ravandi, 1967) and often located along with old markets or streets around the city. Modern handcraft districts are of checkered plan and constituted of one floor concrete cells and wherein there is no residential district several years ago a complex similar to such markets was established next to Hama, Syria

### THE SYSTEM GOVERNING MUSLIM MARKET

The system governing Muslim market is a competition one but of healthy one integrated with Islamic criteria and values so that merchants and traders could compete observing Islamic principles and standards. In each market buyers could in form their goods of interest in a short time through observing competitor shops and make a decision on the supply types and volumes and sales conditions.

### MUSLIM MARKETS FROM CULTURAL VIEWPOINT

#### Religious role

In Muslim traditional markets merchant and traders social intercourse in religious schools in markets and their relations with scholars and scientists and taking part in religious lessons of clergymen address in which such different religious subjects as business formalities and taboo businesses, resulted in traders regard religious orders as standards and this is because that merchants and traders were among valid and effective and to be trusted classes in Islamic

society (Sadeqi Tehrani, 1988). Therefore this was of significant role in promoting spiritual values in markets.

#### Remembering and reminding role

Remembering and reminding spiritual principles and values is among those subjects playing a valuable role in human transcendence and not only reminding them is introduced as a favorite human characteristic but is particularly considered as a result of thinking and contacting with signs and marks and nature (Sabbahi, 2007). Nature and natural elements are among the most important discussions remaining factor for human (Tavasoli, 1998)

#### Social role

Constituting trade union centers based on experimental traditions with respect to the precursor members is among the most brilliant characteristics of our country traditional markets. These trade union centers navigated and controlled economic transactions and market fiscal movements and the market foundation was kept safe against common crises and fluctuations (Alviri, 2007).

What was regarded in Muslim markets is special form of market which is based on principle Islamic values and the prophet (peace of God be upon him) words and his successors, which its hoped that Islamic cities and countries achieved this, in the terms of apparent shape, sale persons and Byers Behaviors, cultural economic and ethical combinations dominant in market, trade norms and relations between market and government.

### CONCLUSIONS

Creating a common economic and fiscal market seems to be significant, helpful and notable in conditions that western European countries particularly U.S.A economically and social sancted our country and on the other hand with respect to Palestine and Lebanon problem significance and necessity for integration and union of Muslim countries and even Asian countries of middle east and northern Africa. More over, this in not seems to be unavailable and too far because most of these countries possess the world major energy sources and are regarded among major gas and oil exporters. This calls for the Islamic countries and Iran top authorities endeavors and interests as starters of this strategic and significant movement as well as interest of these countries political and economic decision makers.

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