



THE CITY OF MODERN SHOPPING CENTERS ROLE IN THE ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract: This article highlights the concept of a shopping complex, their types, formation processes. Also, outlined the place and role of modern shopping and entertainment complexes in the urban environment.

Key words: shopping mall, guzar, public center, supermarket, market, shopping and entertainment complex.

Tashkent is the capital and largest city of Uzbekistan, the largest city in terms of population of Uzbekistan and Central Asia, an agglomeration Center, an important political, economic, cultural and scientific center of the country.

The standard of living of residents living in such a large city as Tashkent depends on the number and quality of public and commercial buildings located in it, the environment, the purity of the air, the availability of conditions for people to rest, aesthetic impressions, the physical, spiritual and religious status of the population, open spaces, landscaped areas.

In the urban planning of Uzbekistan, as in the history of urban planning and architecture of the whole world, public centers have their own place, which can consist of several types of public buildings: sports facilities, public catering facilities, commercial buildings, viewing facilities, etc.k. These are considered one of the most common objects within which commercial objects are considered a specific concept and we can observe that the processes of their formation, the types, have also been extremely diverse [1].



1 Photo-Samarkand. Stalls in front of bibihanim mosque



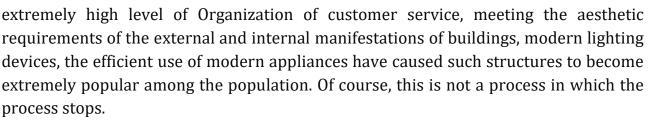
We are witnessing the formation of markets and shops in Uzbekistan as objects of trade at first. Looking at history, we can see on the territory of Uzbekistan initially markets as trading facilities and shops located on their territory. (Figure 1)

As you know, in the process of formation of our urban planning, we can observe that in the last century there were also several types of stores that were objects of trade. Among these, the most common were considered industrial goods stores, grocery stores, farm goods stores and specialty stores. Later, that is, by the second half of the last century, shopping centers began to be built, which were considered selfcontained complexes, and in their composition the meticulousness of almost all types of shopping stores that we mentioned above was manifested. As an example, we can cite the Chilonzor shopping center. (Figure 2) we can find in the structure of this center several departments that trade in food goods, clothing, attoral goods, as well as household, appliances, furniture. We can cite as an example the Chilonzor trade, the Tashkent central department store, The Tashkent general department store and a number of mall centers [2].

In the 1960s and 1970s, such buildings were erected in the territories of many large residential districts of Tashkent, Samarkand and were formed at an extremely demanding level, becoming much more popular. Later, the number of special stores increased. This was due to the growing need of the population. Such shops appeared in the form of a zoo store, household appliances, leather-galantreeya products, food, industrial goods, clothing stores, gas stores.

In the 1980s and 1990s, a new way of trading began to enter our lives. In the Centers of many residential districts, mall began to be built, and one of the distinctive features of moll will be the organization of self-service in them. This, of course, is incredibly convenient for buyers, since the buyer had the opportunity to choose the product he liked. Such structures have become extremely popular among the population for several years. In many of our big cities, many such structures have been erected. Later, as the need of the population increased, more progressive trade shows began to be built. Within these, supermarkets, which are a tradition in many countries, have gained a wide place. Hypermarkets, which are supermarkets and their large-scale manifestations, have a high level of trade culture in themselves, a variety of goods, an





Against this background, development continues today, and if we look at the foreign experience of Yana, then the object of trade, which is now extremely traditional, is shopping and entertainment complexes or shopping and entertainment centers. The difference between these from hypermarkets and supermarkets is that a third type of Service is also provided in shopping and entertainment



3 Photo . Shopping center" Riviera".

complexes if hypermarkets, supermarkets, mainly, trade and catering services are offered to the population. That is, the activities of entertainment parts were established. In this, of course, conditions were created for both children and adults. playgrounds for children, territories of slot machines were

formed. And for adults, bowling games grounds were organized.

This, of course, created great convenience for the population, and also incredibly increased the demand of buyers for such trading facilities. As a result, many such structures began to be built in Tashkent and several other major cities of our republic.

To date, such structures are gaining momentum not only in their beauty, in their own purchasing power, but also in their place and importance as a kind of dominant object in urban planning. Because buildings like this are usually created on the basis of individual projects and they are placed in prominent areas of the city. In almost all cases, wide, open areas are formed in the front areas of them, in which great attention is paid to the issues of organizing short-term rest of the population on these areas.

The landscaping of the surrounding areas is also paying great attention to the issues of landscape organization based on the latest achievements of Landscape Architecture and landscape design. This in turn has its influence on the overall aesthetic appearance of the city, its attractiveness, as well as the mitigation of the micro climate in the city, which is certainly an extremely positive situation.





There is no way to talk about markets when it comes to trading complexes. The market has long been considered an attractive attraction for the Uzbek people. Especially Oriental markets are known and popular all over the world. Such markets were originally built in the form of small markets in the Guzars of the neighborhood, and later, each market formed as a common large market of the city or its own markets of various administrative districts has its own unique image, from which the regions where the population accumulates the most are felt. In conditions of constantly growing needs of the population, the demand for markets is also growing. There are both open and closed types of markets, and from year to year they are also diversified in their own way, that is, both their types and their appearance and their architectural appearance are also diverse, and this is certainly a gratifying



4 picture. Chorsu and Alai markets.

situation markets that trade in special goods nowadays, as well as clothing, food markets, which are extremely popular among the people, going. As an example, we can cite the Riviera shopping center (Figure 3)

This is certainly a manifestation of great effort to satisfy the needs of the population. Of course, when fighting for the well-being of the population of any self-respecting society, it is necessary to first of all to make the objects of trade, including beautiful, comfortable, this makes the appearance of cities and villages more attractive, which will definitely contribute to the fact that any residential areas will be both beautiful and comfortable, and of course, constant research in this regard will bring to urban planners and architects of the present time as an urgent issue to the agenda of the formation of new types of shopping centers.

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