

ARCHITECTURE OF FARMERS' MARKETS IN UZBEKISTAN AND THEIR LOCATION IN THE URBAN STRUCTURE ON THE EXAMPLE OF ALOY MARKET

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ANNONTATION

The article describes the historical role of the Aloy Bazaar in Tashkent, its current state, scientific and practical work on artistic and technical modernization, the current state of Western and Eastern architectural traditions, the place of the market in the urban structure.

Keywords: Aloy Bazaar, Yunusabad district, crossroads, streets, rasta, shops, gates, western and eastern architectural traditions.

INTRODUCTION

We know from distant and near sources that the establishment of strong trade relations between the countries has contributed to the development of the region's infrastructure and improved living standards. There is a saying among our people that an objective idea of the way of life, customs and culture of the population is formed primarily in the markets. Today, our markets are radically changing and acquiring a new look. But Eastern traditions preserve our national identity. There are many markets in Tashkent, including the old Java market and the Aloy market. Historically, the Chorsu bazaar was built much earlier, while the Oloy bazaar dates back to the Soviet era.

Main part. The ancient Aloy Bazaar in Tashkent is an important crossroads for trade and exchange. That is why the markets here are very developed. Aloy Bazaar is located on Amir Temur Avenue and has been one of the centers of trade relations for centuries.

Why the market name "Oloy"? In 1865-70, during the time of the Russian Empire, a new simple city was built here. In the area where the Scarlet Bazaar is located, ordinary soldiers stand on the outskirts of the city. In Russian, the city is called "Soldier's Weak Woman". In this area, local residents brought and sold the products they needed for everyday life.

It was a small market. Later, with the expansion of the military camp, the market gradually expanded. Aloy Farmers' Market is one of the most popular and oldest markets in Tashkent. According to researchers, the history of this place dates back to the times when the Great Silk Road passed from Central Asia. The name of the market "Oloy" in the sources is given in different ways. In fact, there are many opinions on this matter, and, as far as we know, the name Aloy Bazaar comes from the northern part of Tashkent, for example;

Yunusobot, the Kazakhs called him Alai in Turkish. That is why the name "Oloy" went down in history. Another reason the area became Aloy was because in 1910 when the streets were being planned, the name olai was chosen when people were asked where the market was on one of the streets.



2011. Goal violation

In other mandalas, its name is associated with the Aloe flower. In 1930, "Oloy Market was not that big. This is due to the fact that the most popular market in the new part of the city was the "Peony Bazaar" in Russian, located on the territory of the Opera and Ballet Theatre. A. Novy, and the main market was the "Voskresensky Bazaar". . In 1934, the market was closed and 2 theaters began to develop on the outskirts, as the construction of a theater began in its place. These were: the Turkmen Bazaar and the Aloy Bazaar. In the 19th century, the Aloy market began to take shape in a modern way. In the first part of the city, dried fruits were sold, and in the second part, melons and gourds such as potatoes, onions, carrots were sold, and there were shops in between.

At the crossroads in the middle of the Aloy Bazaar stood two buildings. The first were shops selling Zargan goods in two buildings built of brick usitun along the edges of the intersection. The second building was built in 1950-70 and was a two-story building in the easternmost part of the Aloy market, where dairy and meat products were sold. This building still exists today. The construction of this building was an innovation in Soviet times. Aloy Market has been used as an informal small retail market for livestock and agricultural products for several years. In 1928, the market was officially founded as Oloy Bazaar and later rebuilt into a modern market. Starting in the 1950s, shops began to be built on the market for the convenience of trading. Since that time, the appearance of the market has changed radically.

In 1940-60, the market developed rapidly, and the reason for this was the construction of housing in the northern part of Amir Temur Avenue. The market demand for the population living here was high. The Aloy Bazaar was the main market for the locals and was located in a very convenient location for the locals. That's why the market got into the plan. The first at the Aloy Bazaar were the symbolic gates at the beginning of the street, 50x50, near Shoks Street. The symbolic gate had 3 brick doors. Its top is given the shape of an arch to connect it with national traditions. That is why the gates have a national look.

What is the Aloy market system? The market system was simple. In the middle of the street, 500 meters wide, another street ran perpendicularly, part of which was assigned to Shokha Street, i.e. Amir Temur Street, for fruits and vegetables, and the second part, facing east, was dedicated to vegetables and vegetables. other products. That is why the Rastas were built in the middle of Shah Street. Rasta roofs are covered with iron and ciphers. Along the edges of the

streets, shops are built of brick, of simple construction. The shops looked simple. These stores were mostly non-private, affiliated with industry associations. But among the Rastas, it was mostly the peasants who traded.



The old arch at the entrance to the market with a total area of 4 hectares was removed, the territory was significantly expanded and landscaped, Western and Eastern architectural traditions were widely used to create a new watch. Particular attention is paid to national crafts. In the 2000s, with the growth of the city, the Aloy market changed. This is due to the fact that in the 1980s and 1990s the Yunusabad market grew and the Yunusabad market arose, and many other similar markets began to appear. The food supply of the Eloy market has decreased. Another problem was that the population had their own cars and it was very difficult to come to the Eloy market in a private car. There was no parking.

Over time, the market shrank and did not meet demand. Aloy Bazaar has been reconstructed, and the old shops built in the 1950s and 1960s have lost their originality in terms of design. Architecturally, this did not meet the demand. It was like an old backward market. The result of the development was not felt. That's why the Aloy Market has been redesigned and completely redesigned. As a result of the repair, the old gate was dismantled. The gate was also built earlier than the current gate, but over time the gate lost its character and was demolished. To date, a large modern pavilion has been built at the entrance. The top of this pavilion is shaped like a dome, and in a modern building that lets in light, there are jewelry stores. The building is spacious and meets modern requirements. Currently, the Aloy Bazaar attracts not only the population of our country, but also tourists. As the population grew, not only clothing and industrial goods stores were built on the outskirts of the market, but also kitchens. Among them are teahouses, somsaks.

In a word, today Scarlet Bazaar is one of the most beautiful markets in Tashkent. Instead of the old agricultural ones, a new pavilion was built for 464 seats. New building 80 m. in shopping centers there are separate areas for meat, egg, dairy and fish products, as well as sweets. The concrete rastas from the 1980s were torn down and replaced with round rastas in the middle representing national traditions. To meet modern requirements, long-covered rastas have been built in the markets. Two-column national wooden canopies appeared along their edges. These columns gave our oriental markets a truly oriental look.

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