

Designing Modern Market Complexes in an Environment of National Harmony

Sobirov Azamat Sadullayevich

Teacher, Urgench State University named after Abu Rayhon Beruniy

Abstract: Today, the design of objects that meet modern requirements in the field of urban planning and architecture, while reflecting national heritage, is considered a pressing issue. Market complexes are an important component of the city economy, and they are not only a means of carrying out trade activities, but also an expression of cultural and spiritual unity, social ties and local identity. This article analyzes the methods of integrating national harmony, traditional architectural elements, materials and competitiveness criteria in the process of designing modern market complexes.

Keywords: market complex, national harmony, architecture, urban planning, traditional design, modern requirements.

Introduction

Although urban infrastructure is developing rapidly in many countries as part of globalization processes, in some cases this development is leading to the neglect of local cultural values. In countries with a rich historical heritage, such as Uzbekistan, designing modern architectural solutions in accordance with national traditions is necessary not only aesthetically, but also socio-culturally. Market complexes are an integral part of everyday life for city dwellers, and their architectural solution can also strengthen local identity.

1. Functional analysis of modern market complexes

Modern market complexes perform the following main functions:

Sale of products (vegetables, fruits, meat, bread, clothing, etc.);

Serving as a social communication space for the population;

Providing logistics and storage infrastructure;

Integration with the urban transport system.

At the same time, they must meet the following modern requirements:

Energy efficiency;

Use of environmentally friendly materials;

Convenience for users (mobile capabilities, roads, elevators, parking lots);

Integration with digital technologies (payment systems, monitoring, advertising).

2. The concept of national harmony and its significance in architecture

The term "national harmony" means the compliance of new architectural solutions with traditional cultural, aesthetic and constructive principles. National harmony in Uzbek architecture includes the following elements:

Brick patterns (girih, islami, geometric compositions);

Porch structures (terraces, open courtyards);

Blue domes, minarets, roof elements;

Local materials (brick, wood, stucco, marble);

Climatic adaptability (shaded areas, natural ventilation, heat protection).

Applying these elements in a modern context when designing market complexes requires a creative approach from architects.

3. Integration of national and modern approaches in design

3.1. Spatial structure

The traditional concept of a "market" is organized as a system of scattered shops around a central courtyard. Modern projects also maintain this principle, but modern elements such as elevators, escalators, and closed corridors can be added.

3.2. Materials and colors

Exterior finishes: preservation of the traditional look through a mixture of brick, concrete, and metal;

Color palette: blue, yellow, white, terracotta — colors typical of Uzbek culture;

Interior decoration: ganchkori, wood carving, handmade textiles.

3.3. Climate compatibility

In accordance with the Central Asian climate:

Corners that protect from the sun;

Perforated walls (mashrabiya) that provide natural wind flow;

Green courtyards, ponds — improvement of the microclimate.

4. International experience and the context of Uzbekistan

Markets such as "Souk al Bahar" in Dubai, "Marrakesh Souk" in Morocco, and "Kapalıçarşı" in Turkey are examples of successful combinations of national architecture and modern functions. In Uzbekistan, objects such as "Chorsu Bazaar" (Tashkent) and "Samarkand Bazaar" are faithful to national traditions, but modern infrastructural solutions need to be further improved. Therefore, it is necessary to combine international experience and local traditions when designing new market complexes.



Markets “Souk al Bahar” in Dubai



“Chorsu Bazaar” (Tashkent)

5. Proposals

In order for modern market complexes to be modernized while preserving their uniqueness and unique atmosphere, they must be built on the basis of our national and modern architecture in order to become competitive markets in the world market.

The inconvenience of entering and exiting some markets located in city and district centers, traffic jams between cars in the area, lack of parking spaces, and parking lots, which cause objections from our residents and tourists, indicate the need to choose the right location area.

It is advisable to locate market complexes not in city and district centers, but in the entrance area.

In this regard, when the master plan is being developed, public transport stops, taxi services, parking lots, and parking lots will be built near the market area based on construction standards. Implementing design based on national culture, customs, traditions, and values will create favorable conditions for both our population and tourists in all respects.

The main entrances of modern market complexes should reflect our national and modern architecture, the market administration building should be clearly visible, a service building for employees, traders, stalls in farmers' markets should meet sanitary and hygienic requirements, there should be refrigerated warehouses for storing fruits and vegetables, quality control laboratories,

Sanitary requirements for the territory of farmers' markets

1. In order to ensure epidemiological safety, the market territory is divided into:

trading and sales stalls;

administrative and warehouse premises (administrative and household premises, public catering facilities for market employees, warehouses);

well-maintained internal market corridors for buyers;

vehicle parking;

utility, garbage collection areas.

2. In order to sell large quantities of food products in cars, there should be an area in the market territory that ensures the entry and exit of trucks.

3. Waste is collected in containers and boxes with lids. These containers and boxes are placed on a hard-surfaced, fenced area.

In this case, the waste collection area must be at least 25 meters from the trading area, and 1 container must be installed for every 250 m² of the market area.

Containers and waste collection containers must be removed from the market area at least once a day. Burning of waste in the market area is not allowed.

4. The market area is cleaned before the start of trading and after it ends. In the winter season, the market area (entrances and walkways) must be regularly cleared of snow and ice.

Conclusion

Designing modern market complexes in an atmosphere of national harmony is an urgent task not only from an architectural point of view, but also from a cultural and spiritual point of view. In countries with a rich historical heritage like Uzbekistan, architecture should not only satisfy functional requirements, but also reflect national identity, cultural continuity and aesthetic values.

Research has shown that when modern architectural tools (new materials, constructive solutions, digital design technologies) are skillfully combined with traditional architectural elements (girih, ganchkorlik, ayyans, domes, colorful compositions), not only a hospitable and comfortable user environment is created, but the urban landscape also acquires a unique national character. Through such integration, market complexes, in addition to ordinary shopping areas, also serve as cultural centers and tourist attractions.

Also, in ensuring national harmony, attention should be paid not only to architectural forms, but also to environmental elements such as the organization of internal space, the road and transport

network, green spaces, water structures. The cultural values and traditions of the local population should also be taken into account during the design process. In short, designing modern market complexes in an atmosphere of national harmony is the art of maintaining a balance between architecture, social needs and cultural heritage. Through this approach, future generations will inherit not only modern, but also spiritually rich hotel cities.

References:

1. Abdullaev, S. (2020). Restoring national traditions in the architecture of Uzbekistan in a modern context. Tashkent: "Teacher".
2. Norberg-Schulz, C. (1980). *Genius Loci: Towards a Phenomenology of Architecture*. New York: Rizzoli.
3. Qodirov, B. (2023). Cultural identification in urban planning. Journal "Shaharzlikizm fanlari", No. 2.
4. UN-Habitat (2022). *Public Markets as Urban Catalysts: Global Best Practices*.
5. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Development of Urban Infrastructure" (2024).