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**PRINCIPLES OF THE MODERN FORMATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS IN THE
RESTORATION OF THE CITY OF SAMARKAND
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Annotation: *served as the basis of a holistic generalized scientific model presented in the research of the Neighborhood Center. Its production has become important in the study and development of the ancient manic traditions of the formation of Neighborhood Centers. The existing multi-year history in the historical part of the city of Samarkand, the presence of historical neighborhood centers based on national traditions and defects in the area of infection, restoration and construction of the Universal environment quickly require a professional approach to this area. The first step can be achieved by continuing work on the construction of neighborhood centers as an experiment on the basis of the presented model, and then by practical implementation on the basis of Uzbekistan to create modern neighborhood centers that have been formed for many centuries and serve the rapid development of national traditions.*

Keywords: *neighborhood, Urban Planning, Samarkand, Center.*

Аннотация: *послужил основой для целостной обобщенной научной модели, представленной в исследовании Центра махалли. Его производство сыграло важную роль в изучении и развитии древних мануальных традиций формирования махалльских центров. Исчезновение исторических махаллинских центров и общегородской среды в исторической части Самарканда, имеющей многолетнюю историю, основанную на национальных традициях, а также наличие дефектов в области восстановления и строительства, срочно требуют профессионального подхода в этой области. Первый шаг можно сделать, построив махалли-центры на основе приведенной выше модели в качестве эксперимента, а затем продолжив работу по созданию современных махалли-центров, которые будут служить ускоренному развитию национальных традиций, сформировавшихся на протяжении многих веков на территории Узбекистана.*

Ключевые слова: *махалля, городское планирование, Самарканд, центр.*

Annotatsiya: *mahalla markazining tadqiqotida keltirilgan yaxlit umumlashgan ilmiy modelining asosi bo'lib xizmat qildi. Uni ishlab chiqarish mahalla markazlarini shakllantirishning qadimiy man'aviy an'analarini o'rganish va rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etdi. Samarqand shahrining tarixiy qismidagi mavjud ko'p yillik tarixga*

ega, milliy an'analari asosidagi tarixiy mahalla markazlari va umumshahar muhitining yuqotilishi, qayta tiklash va qurish sohasida nuqsonlar mavjudligi tezkorlik bilan bu sohaga professional yondoshishni talab qiladi. Ilk qadam sifatisha keltirilgan model asosida mahalla markazlarini tajriba sifatida qurish, keyin esa O'zbekiston zaminida ko'p asrlar davomida shakllangan, milliy an'analarni jadal rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladigan zamonaviy mahalla markazlarini yaratish ustida ishni davom ettirish, amaliyotga tadbir etish orqali erishish mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: mahalla, shaharsozlik, Samarqand, markaz.

INTRODUCTION

The study of the development paths of Neighborhood Centers, their compositional-architectural qualities and other architectural features in the urban planning system of cities leads to the conclusion that the objects under study are not only unique objects in Oriental architecture, they are also of great importance in modern urban planning practice.

Alas, the principle of "valuable value" was lost only in the historically formed Urban Planning at that time. In other words, the historically formed system of development of Neighborhood Centers has been disrupted in many places. In the copy plan, an anic system problem occurs in the location of objects. This is explained by the deformation in the urban environment-planning structure in the process of building residential buildings. It gives the assumption that the scale of such changes was even greater because part of the machites had disappeared. The loss of irrigation systems has resulted in the depletion of water reserves in historic areas resulting in the deterioration of the improvement system. In a word, the building-ruin, which has become an unsuitable place for use [8].

Main part

There are so many examples of poorly preserved neighborhood ensembles and arbitrary reconstruction kilins that they cannot be accommodated in one department. It would seem that it is much easier to list those that are suitable for use and use. But they are also in a condition that requires repair. All this forces to marry at the birth of the number of preserved architectural complexes and the tendency to deteriorate physical state. But the historically formed neighborhood centers, despite the contagion of their initial qualities, attract everyone's attention.

The situation of all neighborhood centers cannot be called bad. It is possible to highlight the Centers of the Koshkhovuz neighborhood near the Registan Square of Samarkand. Only a large part of such objects condenses functional extremes, as for the artistic and aesthetic aspects, they are not at a sufficient level. An example of such objects is the neighborhood center of Guri Amir. The residents of the complex received their composition: the chairman of the neighborhood, the rooms of the women's Committee, the teahouse and the household rooms. There is a not very large water cave in the courtyard, as a result of which a good microclimate was characteristic of the area in

use. The main element in the functional component of the complex is the facade with the symbol of the participants of the Great Patriotic War and a memorial board with the names of the dead. This element of the complex is aimed at educating the growing generation in the spirit of tribute to the past of its people.

The absence of aspects of continuity in the architecture of the Hulk, at the same time striving for dialogue and traditional methods of cultural and domestic life, also clearly shows its arbitrarily built buildings in the city.

Day – to-day facilities-community centers, which have been silenced by loyiha organizations, operate today as trade organizations. In many of them, elements of traditional neighborhood centers appeared in the nomenclature of buildings – teahouses, an elder's room, a women's sandbox room, sometimes bakeries, other service offices. Although not all of them are used to the fullest, in a way they play a certain role in the life of the neighborhood axoli. Such objects in many ways correspond to the requirements of the population.

In the existing system of public household services, zamoavi neighborhood centers are not working with tolik power among multi-storey buildings, and their power is not fully used. In practice, such objects are not only not able to show the required level of service, but also lead to expensive construction and use, as a result of which they are abandoned in different cities of Uzbekistan.

The issues of the settlement of such centers within the city caused numerous objections. It depends on the conditions of the boglik kator with the provision of service to the axoli. The Centers are unsystematic and tarkok is located. At first, they were planned to be placed in the geometric center of the residences, later they began to be finalized into the trunks; sometimes the service centers of the two quarters were placed on both sides of the trunk, close to each other, in such a case, one large center to the border of both quarters in accordance with the kurish Maksad

In the implementation of new construction, the approach to the construction of neighborhood centers on the formalities up to hanuz has been taken. The problem of the composition of the center is posed as an independent task and is solved with the help of the construction of traditional buildings, which have survived to us almost unchanged since past centuries. As the result is not expected at first glance, the dressing of aesthetic tasks leads to the uniformity of the composite premises. This is manifested in the fact that modern buildings, which have become commonplace for us, are replicated by decorative bars and other methods of fine art, that is, demonstratively opposing cadimium objects or even imitating cadimic traditions in something new. All this is not without the desired effect, but the question of an organic solution of the urban environment is hastily masked under the found national layers or indicates a lack of desire to touch antiquity.

As a result of research on the ways of modern formation of neighborhood centers, it turned out that many of them are not in demand. First of all, these requirements are

architectural and urban planning and functional features, which were not taken into account in the conditions of the jungles and local social and household conditions, which ultimately leads to the construction of arbitrary buildings. In these massacres, the degradation of architectural heritage is observed and they are made up of the same:

1. In the Centers of the neighborhood that have arisen from history-the separation of the monument from the living environment (in this case, its use only for economic and domestic purposes); irregular use of the complex, which does not correspond to either the architectural-artistic or spatial structure;

2. In modern construction and design practice – a complete rejection of the traditions of national architecture; the unspoken use of architectural heritage, copying ancient architectural methods; the use of details characteristic of folk architecture in exemplary projects.

Thus, the situation in the field of reconstruction of existing neighborhood centers and the development of new ones necessitates the development of modern design methods, it is imperative to take into account the architectural and compositional, urban planning and functional traditions of the historical heritage identified during the study.

In the practice of modern times, negative trends of various types and retreat from the requirements of urban planning architecture in the study of the formation of neighborhood centers indicate non-compliance with methodological rules. In order to prevent this, it is necessary to completely formulate both the reconstruction work and the design process. And new proposals for the modernization of the situation are associated with the search for new ways of the modeling structure in the urban planning architecture of Neighborhood Centers. And we believe that this is the use of modern information systems and computerized design techniques and tools.

We are faced with the task of creating a single generalized theory model that combines the skills of the past and regeneration solutions and urban planning projects on the face. Under the solution of this task lies the concept of architectural and planned development of Neighborhood Centers.

In this case, the main components of the architectural and planning system and neighborhood centers should be identified. That is, the composition includes such as spatial dimensions, functional zoning.

The practice of historical and modern development of Neighborhood Centers is used in the search for solutions to the following issues: scientific research work on their construction and regeneration:

* architectural and planned interior of the composition, taking into account national traditions and the established landscape system.

* traditional service provision comfortsto Place neighborhood centers using them.

• use of Neighborhood Centers in the conduct of primary functions and new cultural, educational, health-improving events.

The choice of these principles is determined by creating a complex system in urban planning relations, creating amenities for the population, economical use, improving the architectural appearance of the Mahal center, forming the structure of the surrounding environment and cultural and household services, and carrying out improvement activities of the territory.

To find ways to rationally organize neighborhood centers, first of all, it is necessary to bring them to the next generation, restoring their infected shortcomings. All this is reflected in scientific research methods.

However, when it comes to guarding historical parts of historic neighborhood centers that have been restored to their infected significance, regeneration does not take place without the above principles, modifications and additional separate research.

It is known to us that the preservation of historical monuments is carried out, especially by linking certain integral parts of the life process to the life system of the object being kept, without departing from the structure of society. The devastation of cultural monuments with collective dignity will not leave indifferent any person. It is common for a cultural object that has transmitted its value to become a ruin. In contrast to the initial functions of a cultural object and the active use of Nourine, which does not correspond to the needs of society, it is a sad situation. From this follows the following conditions:

- modern requirements should not affect the structure of the initial composition-spatial, planned, constructive and architectural art.
- the new functional characters must match the Neighborhood Center to be integrated into the modern environment, with a cultural and aesthetic value. It should be related to the marriage and culture of the local population, as well as the system of social life [12].

As can be seen, the problem of the rational use of cultural monuments in this case lies in the first Urin. As a result of active scientific research, the essence of the object should manifest itself to the general public.

In the process of scientific research, the location of urban planning centers based on the needs of society is studied. Requirements of this type serve as a basis for studying the location of the reconstructed object in urban planning.

Knowing the needs of society, it is necessary to determine the attitude of the population to the reconstruction components. The quest consists of two stages. The first stage is made up of two groups.

* determination of reconstruction goals based on social order. That is, the implementation of the traditional functions of neighborhood centers, the restoration of their primary cultural and spiritual aspects. Social need at the first stage – physical parameters (area, volume, number of seats and household services); at the second stage – a complex of aesthetic characteristics (composition, integrity, coherence, etc.z.) is determined through.

• the most rational planned system of Neighborhood Centers is the increase in tasks, the planned size, the sphere of influence, the number of neighborhoods serving, their use by the population, etc. It is determined by the development of Lars.

The second stage is the preparation of sketches and brochures based on the tasks at Gal. In addition to reflecting the problems generated in the sketches, home proposal drawings and photographs can be formed. On the basis of those selected from among these sketches, work begins on the project of the reconstruction of tulasincha.

From this, satisfactory functional aspects of the architecture of neighborhood centers were determined. These are: administrative-management, mine-educational, trade and leisure, sports and wellness, rest and meaningful leisure activities. When studying the results and systematizing them, the structure of the rooms was determined depending on the functional tasks (Table 1).

Table-1.

№№	New functional functions of the Neighborhood Center	Structure of rooms
11	Administrative-management	Advice of elders, women's advice, it is possible to add companionship in New massifs
12	Mining-educational	All national-traditional tasks (Madrasah, ablution, khanaqo, minova, etc.), library of religious and educational type, centers of Agriculture, Youth Center, Exhibition Hall, prayer room, rooms of historical significance.
33	Trade and farm	A small type of shopping store for daily needs, a Press Association stall, a tea house, a bakery, a somsakha, household services (hairdresser, kundalaic needs and clothing repair master), a neighborhood warehouse for storing household goods and public equipment.
44	Sports and wellness	Indoor sports room, sports ground, medical department to carry out wellness activities
55	Rest is a meaningful transfer of time.	Courtyard environment (shed, porch and other types of Shadow-small pieces of architecture that give coolness)

There are not many places for residents to spend their free time living in the neighborhood centers located in the historical part of the city – cinema, cafes-restaurants

are not located close to them. The idea of a completely different kind of free time in the solution of our neighborhood center makes it possible to return to a religious educational life, get a kind of rest in kent, engage in sports and art, art and Religious Affairs. This takes into account the needs of all segments of the population, young-he is old [10].

There is no doubt that many types of functionality of the Neighborhood Center have to be zoned, dividing its border into its main functions. To provide services to the population in equal proportions, it is necessary to zone the functions determined from the results of scientific research: mining-educational, religious, administrative-managerial, trade and enema, especially based on the placement of sidewalks in sections most used by the population. Finding a solution to the khajmiy-spatial structure of the traditional Uzbek city will end with the main elements of the khajmiy environment of the city, the khajmiy environment of the Neighborhood Center, the khajmiy environment with courtyards and landscaping .

An important place in the division of the center of the neighborhood into zones is occupied by the allocation of functional areas that are namayon. In this regard, first of all, it is necessary to take into account the initial functional functions of the structure, the reason is that the proposed functions correspond to the general "capacity" of the structure and harmonize with other elements in the center of the neighborhood.

The unattended stay of the neighborhood centers led to a deterioration and disruption of the condition of the structures in them. This led not only to the contagion of architectural and artistic aspects, but also to the reduction of the historical-spatial environment of the historically formed complex. Therefore, regeneration work should be focused on the restoration of the infected environment.

The capacity of each organization's environment in this case depends on its physical parameters. They are selected depending on the area of service of the Neighborhood Center, the number of inhabitants and local demographic characteristics.

Historically established neighborhood centers serve as the main component of creating a comfortable microclimate in a traditional living environment. This role is one of the main factors that make up neighborhood centers at the same time. Therefore, in the process of regeneration of Neighborhood Centers, old traditional methods of creating a microclimate are used. Despite the relatively high microclimate indicators of the Centers of the historical neighborhood, good results were achieved in bundan when the anti-overheating method was used inside them. The essence of the method is that in the correct proportional (expansion or contraction) dependence of the dimensions of the environment of Neighborhood Centers in relation to the effectiveness of the use of means creating a favorable architectural climate [7].

In other words, if the openness of the neighborhood center courtyard environment expands, the effectiveness of the means of creating a comfortable environment increases. This includes the sheep:

- in the courtyard of the neighborhood centers, the minimum projection of the room window with a mine feature, berk and semi-berk methods are used;
- * application of open and semi-open rooms-porch – shed, green room;
- * saya formation – dollon and shed;
- application of landscaping and landscaping methods: ensuring the flow of water in ditches, planting flowers and porridge; planting trees (maple, birch, Mulberry) spreading deep veins in and around pools; watering flowerpots with water sprinklers and etc.;
- * placing the Neighborhood Center buildings or yard at the bottom of the grunt using a layer of soil on the floor.

In the regeneration of historically formed neighborhood centers, great importance is attached to the restoration of architectural and artistic and decorative dignity. In this case, it is necessary to look at the control unit as an aesthetic center of the Neighborhood Center, just away from the search for the connection of artistic ornaments with the structure.

The problematic side of the functional and structural improvement of Neighborhood Centers is associated with the urban planning solution.

The information presented shows that the full satisfaction of the requirements for the modern neighborhood center will be realized in the gradual development of its hierarchical structure, which began in historical constructions. The structure of such a structure is associated with the reclamation of the urban area into a neighborhood-district.

The organization of cultural and educational and trade services in urban planning determines the improvement of the architectural and spatial structure of the architecture of Neighborhood Centers. From this, the size and location of the Neighborhood Center is determined depending on the types of Neighborhood Services, population needs and urban planning requirements. Each object is the focus of the Neighborhood Center's aspiration to the center. The character of the Neighborhood Center is determined by the fact that it is placed in the urban planning system of the city and in the territory of new geniuses with functional use.

The choice of the form of functionality of the Neighborhood Center arises from the tasks set by it: maximum approach to the population; it is necessary to strive for an increase in its social significance. To achieve this, it is necessary to increase the cost of providing services, taking into account all the cultural and domestic needs of the population, using the hierarchical structure of the placement of the proposed objects [3].

The requirements of modern social and household services and the urban planning basis of the city in which the research was carried out lead to the emergence of institutions in its structure:

- * administrative-management, embodied in the neighborhood jamaot organizations;

* cultural and educational, religious schools, youth center, an atmosphere for popular and artistic ceremonies is created here, and there is no memorial area of educational significance;

• trade and farm, using in itself new types of trading services, Non-large trading blocks (minimarket);

* sports and wellness, reflection in the room and grounds for practicing various sports that cover all segments of the population;

* a meaningful transfer of leisure time, based on this, the atmosphere of the public Gulls of the Neighborhood Center, the organization of a traditional-meaningful active and quiet rest in an atmosphere of favorable conditions.

For each institution mentioned, it is possible to instill the nomenclature of the proposed service provision compositions for the reconstruction of Neighborhood Centers.

The listed institutions of the modern neighborhood center are the losers of the multifaceted functional organization of these objects – the steam of the public environment of modern urban construction.



Figure 1. Neighborhood Center

The increased demand for the development of culture and national values at the modern stage directs neighborhood centers to search for their architectural character, connection with the solution of the issue of quality household services in architectural urban planning, their traditional types. This includes, first of all, the principles that form the microclimate fan of the Neighborhood Center; methods for organizing an architectural and compositional environment.

Thus, the spatial-compositional image of the objects under study and the creation of a microclimate environment are associated with the determination of milium-traditional values and corresponding proportions.

The principles and recommendations proposed as a result of scientific research for reconstruction and new projects of neighborhood centers are concentrated in a single generalized theoretical model of proposals and recommendations in drawing and table layout. The model does not bypass all types of architectural-planned and functional

organization of the center of the modern neighborhood. In the development of society, new forms of their organization Arise. However, all the factors associated with the provision of traditional social, household services should serve as the basis of the formation, despite all the changes in the life environment. All this was concentrated on the territory of Uzbekistan for many centuries and was considered the main architectural and functional national values in the formation of the architecture of Neighborhood Centers.

CONCLUSION

1. Public centers embody a unique national urban planning formation that dates back to ancient times, and Historical Cities of Uzbekistan, such as Samarkand, embody a complete and bright image from the neighborhood centers.

2. Neighborhood centers reflect the social economic traditions of the " residential – neighborhood – city " system in the formation of Uzbek urban planning, which has become the primary public link.

3. The system of universal public relations, economic life and aesthetic views are observed in neighborhood centers, especially in the structure of structures, in their proportions, in the artistic solution of the elements of the ensemble.

4. By the 19th century, on the basis of multi-centuries of development, closely related structures within the neighborhood centers were: machites (the main structure with a wide porch, designed for non-public reading), a teahouse (the place of gathering, which continues to rest and Chauffeur), a tower (the place of prayer for people), khanako (the place of residence of representatives of, howitzer(an artificial reservoir designed to store drinking water, and also serves to control the microclimate), greenery (a means by which an artistic composition is attached to the ensemble and creates a favorable bio-climate and aesthetic environment)

5. Three types of neighborhood centers have been formed that meet different urban planning requirements:

- closed neighborhood centers, located in a dense settlement of residential areas in the city, on the roadside of the street, the buildings are grouped around the center courtyard in a holistic planned environment, forming public corridors.

- semi-closed neighborhood centers, the city is located at an average density of residential areas, at the intersection of streets in the form of a square, in which the central building groups, forming public corridors in a semi-open planned environment around the street.

- * open neighborhood centers, residential areas are combined with public corridors of random shape, adjacent to the central building, regardless of the location of neither the street nor the Square in densely populated areas, places with a free environment.

6. Each structure performs its own specific function in the composition. The composition center is a machit building with a complex prosaic and decorative solution. The field environment is enhanced by Howl, tower and boulders. Secondary facilities-tea

house, cells, tolar (Vine). The composition is placed in harmony in proportion to the urban environment.

7. In the area of neighborhood centers, two problems are formed in modern national urban planning: firstly, the regeneration of Neighborhood Centers in the historical urban environment; secondly, the creation of small public centers in the construction of new residential areas. In both cases, the establishment of a new social community, the re-composed an'navi collective life requires the classification of structures within the neighborhood centers:

- kichichich, or micromarkets, as part of – neighborhood committee, Women's committee, nuraniyar Committee, farm buildings, Youth Center, Press Association, teahouse with bakery and somsahan, sports and Wellness Zone (sports grounds), public corridors and greenery for recreation and hrdiq release;

- large, or macromarcas, containing – neighborhood committee, Women's committee, nuraniyar committee, homeowner's company, postal and Communication Service, Youth Center, not too large memorial section, library with exhibition hall and dining room, Press Association, teahouse with bakery and somsahan, food and transverse necessities shop, household service provision, sidewalk buildings, Medical Services Department, Gym, Sports Ground, public health facilities and greenery for recreation and hrdiq release.

8. In the residential areas formed, the historical neighborhood requires that the regeneration of the Centers reorient the function of the structures, their restoration, adaptation to New needs, the introduction of the necessary additions based on the classification of the composition of individual centers and their structures.

9. In the construction and improvement of the methodological basis of layout of modern neighborhood centers, requirements arise based on the following factors: functional, selection of those that are in demand from the nomenclature of structures, and categorization of the center's territory based on new requirements; social, meeting the traditional principles of functionality of the Neighborhood Center, mastering the dynamic pace of cultural; harmonization of architectural urban planning, spatial composition, architectural planned, artistic architectural solutions, methods of organizing a favorable microclimate and landscape environment in traditional centers, with the surrounding urban planning environment; selection of the goal in terms of cost, jipsization and reproduction of Neighborhood Center structures and effective use (improvement) of the area area area as possible.

10. The Neighborhood Center, improved on the basis of the requirements presented, achieves an excellent architectural feature only by regenerating the urban planning environment around it. Includes solutions for regeneration sheep:

- * keeping the historical part of the city free from iodine elements;
- * restoration of infected spatial compositional and architectural plan qualities of structures;

- reconstruction, technical modernization, sometimes updating outdated parts of the structure.

The proposed proposals served as the basis of the holistic generalized scientific model of the Neighborhood Center, which was presented in the study. Its production has become important in the study and development of the ancient manic traditions of the formation of Neighborhood Centers. The existing multi-year history in the historical part of the city of Samarkand, the presence of historical neighborhood centers based on national traditions and defects in the area of infection, restoration and construction of the Universal environment quickly require a professional approach to this area. The first step is to build neighborhood centers on the basis of the presented model as an experiment, and then continue to work on the creation of modern neighborhood centers on the territory of Uzbekistan, formed for many centuries, which will serve the rapid development of national traditions.

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