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## MODERNIZATION OF TODAY'S SCIENCE: EXPERIENCE AND TRENDS

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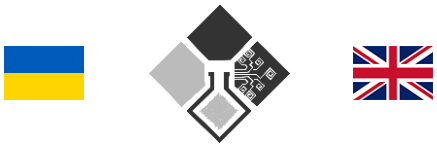

Non-governmental Organization
**International Center of Scientific Research**

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with the proceedings of the
X International Scientific and Theoretical Conference

# Modernization of Today's Science: Experience and Trends

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# THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE METRO'S OPERATIONS FOR THE CITY OF TASHKENT

The word 'traffic jam,' so characteristic of our modern world, refers to road congestion that leads to excessive waiting and the inability to carry out planned daily activities on time. Although road traffic is currently still in a satisfactory state, it is difficult to imagine what the situation will be like in 5–10 years. Spending hours on the road and the resulting stress have a negative impact on people's efficiency and productivity. To prevent such situations, many countries around the world have long relied on the metro—one of the most active forms of public transport. Today, the metro is considered one of the most convenient and safest means of public transportation. Every day, millions of passengers use the metro, finding it a reliable way to fulfill their daily plans.

The world's first underground railway began its operations in London in 1863. The length of the metro line was 6 km, and it consisted of seven stations [1, 7].

The Tashkent Metro was one of the first to begin its operations in Central Asia. In 1968, the Council of Ministers of the former USSR approved the design specifications for the construction of the Tashkent Metro [2, 7].

The launch of the metro's operations in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, marked the beginning of significant changes. Above all, Tashkent was the seventh city in the former Soviet Union to have a metro system. That is, the Tashkent Metro was built following those in Moscow, Leningrad, Kyiv, Tbilisi, Baku, and Kharkiv. [3, 7]. Tashkent is the largest city in Central Asia in terms of population. In the 1970s, the population of Tashkent exceeded 1.7 million people [4, 7].

At that time, 1,600 buses, 420 trams, and 300 trolleys were in operation daily on the streets of Tashkent. In 1968, 473 million passengers were transported in Tashkent, which is 3 million more than in 1967. Every day, 700,000 passengers used public transport to commute to work or studies and return home[5, 7].

The need for a metro system grew as a way to provide greater convenience for the city's residents. Furthermore, the metro's operations were essential due to the presence of neighboring industrial cities and the need for passengers to reach them on time. After all, among all forms of public transport, the metro is considered the fastest means of travel.

The construction of the Tashkent Metro began in 1970, and on November 6, 1977, the first section of the Chilanzar line was put into operation, spanning 12.2 km and consisting of 9 stations[6, 7].

On August 18, 1980, an additional 3 stations spanning 4.2 km were built and put into operation on the Chilanzar line. As a result, it became possible to travel from the Chilanzar district to M. Gorky Square (now the Mirzo Ulugbek district), passing through 12 stations and covering a distance of 16.3 km in just 23 minutes [7, 7].

The design of the metro stations was developed by leading designers, architects, and research institutes. Creative teams from Tashkent, Moscow, Kharkiv, Baku, Riga, Samarkand, and other cities also contributed to the design and aesthetic beauty of the stations [8, 7].

Today, the population of Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, is growing at a rapid pace. Under these conditions, the development of public transport—particularly the metro, as one of its most eco-friendly and convenient modes—plays a vital role in ensuring the well-being of the city's residents. The metro makes it very easy to transport large numbers of passengers to their destinations in the shortest possible time. Since the metro system does not intersect with other forms of transport, it plays a crucial role amidst the city's increasing number of vehicles and traffic congestion. Recently, against the backdrop of rising air pollution levels in Tashkent, the use of the metro has had a significant positive impact on the city's environment.

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