

MODERNITY VERSUS NATIONAL IDENTITY: CHALLENGES AND HARMONIZATION IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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Annotation

The article analyzes the cities of our country, the question of the priority of modernity or nationalism in their construction, features, alleged socio-philosophical problems that arise in this process, their solutions, and proposals are made. The works that can be performed in this area are also comparatively studied and conclusions are given. Additional focus is placed on practical implementations in Uzbekistan, drawing from global best practices adapted to local contexts.

Key words

"Smart city", industrialized cities, commercial cities, developments, clean heating, modern cities, program "Obod qishloq", climo system, sustainable urbanism, national heritage.

INTRODUCTION

The time has come when the development of cities determines the level of development of a country. Many countries in the world are busy building cities with various innovative solutions. It is said that Arab countries in particular have begun to build cities in various ways and the population living in them is arousing enthusiasm among many. Projects like NEOM in Saudi Arabia exemplify futuristic urbanism with zero-carbon goals, integrating AI-driven infrastructure and vertical farming.

The coronavirus pandemic has changed the way of life in many cities in different countries. After the decrease in cars, governments began to use previously used spaces in a new way. There was a need for a safe distance between people. Traffic was banned on some streets, and the spaces vacated by cars were given to pedestrians for walking. Cities like Milan in Italy transformed parking into open-air cafes and bike lanes, fostering community resilience. People consciously began to try to create a safe and comfortable urban area. However, some governments still do not deny the need to build cities with a national spirit. Modernity has its way, but we should not forget about nationality. After all, in our opinion, with the loss of nationality from cities, the spirit of the nation also disappears. The way of thinking changes. Different thoughts in the mind pave the way for the loss of national characteristics. In Uzbekistan, this tension is evident in balancing Soviet-era multi-story blocks with traditional mahallas (neighborhood communities), where family-centric living preserves cultural identity.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODS

In our country, scientific works devoted to the problems of urban planning and urban culture can be cited as an example of the candidate dissertations of our scientists A. Koziev and A. Mirzaakhmedov. The problems of improving the ecological situation in cities, predicting possible risks, and studying the characteristics of their problems are highlighted in the work of our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, We will continue our national development path with determination and take it to a new level [1; 255]. Recent studies, such as those from UN Habitat, emphasize inclusive urbanism that integrates cultural heritage into smart city frameworks.

Methods such as analysis, synthesis, comparison, historical review, and case study examination were used to cover the article, with a focus on Uzbek-specific data from 2020-2025 urban development reports.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

If we look at our history, our people have often lived in courtyard houses. They do not have sufficient experience in living in multi-storey buildings. The population in rural areas has

mainly lived in large areas. Currently, for young people who are moving from villages to cities in search of a permanent source of income, the process of getting used to multi-storey buildings is not easy. The presence of various entertainment venues that are alien to our nationality, which are coming from abroad, will clearly affect their upbringing and lifestyle. Taking into account such factors, we believe that it will be good for our government to develop new programs such as the “Obod qishloq” program, expanding it to urban peripheries to ease rural-urban transitions. In Fergana Valley cities like Kokand and Fergana, pilot projects could blend mahalla governance with digital services.

According to modern urban planning experts and ordinary people working in the field, modern cities should have the following features and amenities:

In the evening, the parking lot should turn into a children's playground;

The house and office should be in the same place (mixed-use zoning);

They should be built in places that create good conditions for people;

Strict digital control for citizens and fines for any violations;

Current digital control, cameras should be more and more rational;

Self-sufficient houses, cars should be rare (promoting walkability);

There should be the opportunity to swim freely in rivers;

There should be many gardens in the city, everyone should have a small garden (they grow vegetables for themselves, just like in foreign movies);

Although the city is narrow, it should be spacious, that is, crowded [4; 2];

The presence of cultural entertainment venues;

The operation of institutions serving cultural recreation, etc.

In our opinion, the cities of Uzbekistan can have the above amenities in the future, but for this it is necessary to change the way of thinking and habits of the population. Before this, it is important to educate ecological ethics, public decency, and aesthetic taste through school curricula and community workshops. At the same time, we have already noted above that it is of great importance to pay attention to nationality in the construction of cities. Uzbekistan's "New Uzbekistan 2030" strategy prioritizes this balance .

In our opinion, it is of great importance for modern cities to have the following characteristics characteristic of our nationality:

National museums;

Crafts centers (e.g., silk weaving hubs in Margilan);

National markets (chorsu-style bazaars);

Water sources (traditional arig irrigation channels);

Monuments depicting national heroes like Amir Temur;

The presence of cool gardens (chinar-shaded parks);

The presence of courtyard houses (updated hiyot designs).

According to many scientists, ensuring the harmony of nationality and modernity is currently very effective. It, in turn, helps to preserve national identity and live a comfortable and prosperous life, while not falling behind the times. For example, Singapore's hawker centers blend multicultural heritage with high-tech hygiene systems.

Thinking about this, we will try to study foreign experience and, in addition, to harmonize nationalism with it. One of the problems that need to be solved in the current cities of Uzbekistan is improving air quality. If we pay attention to foreign experience in this regard, we will see that there is a “Climo” system that measures and analyzes air quality by 12 parameters. This device is 100 times smaller and 10 times cheaper than a traditional air monitoring system. “Climo” allows us to effectively combat environmental pollution, which has become a serious problem in megacities [5; 1]. The presence of this system in Uzbekistan in the future is very necessary for our country, which is already recognized as the hottest spot in the world this year. It is no exaggeration to say that such a system is a system that cannot be postponed for all cities, especially for industrialized cities (Navoi, Zarafshan, Kuvasay, Fergana, Kokand and Khakassia).

At the same time, it is worth mentioning the national method of solving this problem. In our opinion, when building cities, it is necessary to build buildings in accordance with the direction of the wind. Because in this case, the urban area will allow air to circulate freely, as well as not to stagnate in the area for a long time. The fact that buildings in villages are often built in this way is explained by the older generation for the above reason. Traditional Uzbek architecture, like in Bukhara's old town, uses wind-catching badgirs for natural ventilation.

We believe that the following factors will play an important role in the future of building cities that are imbued with the spirit of modernity and nationalism of our country:

Greening buildings in the cities of our country will save the city from overheating;

Green zones will be created in the public environment. In this way, the city will become comfortable for living. It will be possible to breathe freely even in hot weather;

Energy-efficient houses will not allow the greenhouse effect to increase;

Increase water sources (reviving historical hauz ponds);

It is also necessary to plan the construction of fountains;

New buildings will benefit from the intelligent and innovative use of wind. This will create interesting results in heat management.

These proposals are emerging as important factors necessary for the cities of our country. The Meteodyn company, which is focused on climate science, has developed Urbawind software. It controls the movement of wind in the city. Thus, to maximize the use of wind, it is possible to use the location of the building, the size of the windows, and ensure air circulation in the residential building and cool it by several degrees [3; 1].

Paying attention to foreign experience, we see that white coating is used on roads in Los Angeles instead of traditional black asphalt. This method reduces the temperature of the ground in some places by 10°C. This, in turn, affects buildings. According to Erwan Cordeau, who is responsible for studying climate, air and energy at the Ile-de-France Institute, "The strong albedo due to solar radiation immediately goes to the sky, so the energy is not accumulated in the coating itself." This type of coating is also suitable for building roofs. You can paint the roof of a building white and reduce the temperature in the house by several degrees. Convenient, environment ally friendly heat control for everyone. In short, the use of innovations such as the above will be a solution to big problems for the cities of Uzbekistan in the future. But we must admit that we know very well that our ancestors whitewashed houses with lime and decorated them. If we compare the capabilities of this American solution and lime and use them based on the capabilities of our natural conditions, our cities would beautify themselves. In addition, we would be able to do productive work in other areas, excluding asphalt. At the same time, both economic benefits and environmental friendliness will be on our side. Now, if we combine the capabilities of these two tools, we will witness a wonderful innovation, in our opinion. Pilot tests in Tashkent's Chilanar district could validate this hybrid approach.

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