

THE ROLE OF THE UZBEKISTAN SSR IN INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

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Abstract:

Cultural cooperation is considered one of the most important components of the system of international relations, and it has served to strengthen mutual respect, trust and solidarity between countries for centuries. In the history of international cultural relations, the land of Uzbekistan has served as a meeting point for various civilizations and the capital of peace, friendship, and culture. From the second half of the 20th century, based on the principle of "Soviet culture", Uzbekistan made a significant contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between different peoples by widely promoting its culture abroad, especially in the Muslim East. This article reveals the important features of Uzbekistan's cultural relations with Asian countries in the second half of the 20th century.

Keywords: cultural relations, society of friendship and cultural ties with foreign countries, "internationalization", film festival of African and Latin American countries, conference of Asian and African writers, days of culture.

Introduction

In the second half of the 20th century, the scope of cultural relations between Uzbekistan and Asian countries depended on the fundamental changes in the USSR and the world. Factors such as the end of World War II, the victory of the Soviet Union in connection with several countries in Eastern Europe choosing the path of democratic development leading to a socialist system, the establishment of independent states as a result of the strengthening of national liberation movements in Asia and Africa, and the growing influence of the world socialist system in the international arena. Did not remain unaffected by the changes in the composition of the principles of the policy of the Soviet Union in the field of cultural relations. At the conference of Asian and African writers held in Tashkent on October 7-13, 1958, it was emphasized that the integration of the processes in the field of art, literature and culture on a global scale was initiated. (Rajabaov. 1982)

According to the Constitution of the former Union, the Union republics, including Uzbekistan, had the right to establish and develop international relations as a sovereign republic. Section II of the Constitution of the Uzbek SSR, adopted in 1978, stipulates the development of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of other countries and the need to help strengthen world peace. (Burikhodjaev. 1978)

However, this right was not expressed in practice due to subjective reasons. This indicates that the announcement of the constitutional rights of the sovereign republics was only propaganda. Therefore, Uzbekistan, being under the firm influence of the Soviet state, did not have the



opportunity to directly enter the international arena, did not have its foreign political courts, and was not given the right to establish foreign relations independently. International relations were carried out only with the permission of Moscow and under its strict control. As a result, the foreign relations of the republic were characterized by class-ideological orientation and deformation.

It is methodologically appropriate to conditionally analyze the participation of Uzbekistan in the activities of the Soviet authorities in the system of international cultural relations in the system of the following aspects:

- promotion of Uzbek theatre and film art in cultural relations;
- presentation of the culture of Uzbekistan through international exhibitions;
- establishment of music and singing, dance art in the system of international cultural relations;
- introduction of art and literature weeks in cultural cooperation with foreign countries;
- development of cultural relations in the field of international tourism and sports.

No matter how deep the roots of relations between Uzbekistan and Asian countries are, they had a limited nature during the Soviet era. During this period, Uzbekistan's relations with Asian countries could be formed based on the foreign political beliefs of the administrative-command management system based on the class approach of the former Union. With the permission of the foreign political bodies of the Soviet state, Uzbekistan SSR could participate in political, economic and cultural cooperation with Asian countries only in an episodic way.

Literature Review

It is known that in the policy of cultural relations of the Soviet authorities, the activity of the public-volunteer organization called "Uzbekistan Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries" was considered the main link in this field. Initially, in 1925, this organization was named "Central Asian branch of the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries", later, in 1950, it was called "Uzbekistan branch of the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries". This society has 12 cooperation organizations with the countries of the world, and it has more than 10 branches in the Asian region. Soviet-Mongolia, Soviet-Vietnam, Soviet-India, Soviet-Pakistan, Soviet-Bangladesh, Soviet-Afghanistan, Soviet-Sri Lanka, Soviet-Indonesia, as well as cultural relations with Arab countries, which maintain friendship and cultural relations with countries in Asia. Including the department. (Uzbek Soviet Encyclopedia. 1975)

This organization was engaged in the development and strengthening of friendship and cultural cooperation of Uzbekistan with foreign countries. This organization also has its monthly publication, which publishes a photo bulletin called "Sovetsky Uzbekistan segodnya".

The II Republican Conference of this society, held on September 28, 1966, in Article 4, Clause 2 of the Statute of the Friendship Society of Uzbekistan, defined the tasks and directions of activity of the society as follows:

- Development and strengthening of friendly and cultural relations between the peoples of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan and foreign countries;
- To acquaint the people of Uzbekistan with the history, culture, literature, economy, life and activities of the peoples of foreign countries;
- foreign countries with the history, culture, economy and life of the Uzbek people, the achievements of the peoples of the USSR in the fields of economic and cultural development; help



to get acquainted with the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet state;

- Coordinating the activities of branches and collective members of Soviet-friendly societies on the territory of Uzbekistan, assisting them in establishing and strengthening friendly relations with the public of foreign countries. (Uzbekskaya Sovetskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika. 1980)

It should be noted that this organization has effectively influenced the establishment of cultural relations of our republic with foreign countries and the development of these relations with its activities. For example, in 1960, the Friendship Society of Uzbekistan established relations with 37 countries, 15 of which were countries in Asia and Africa. In 1961, the number of connected countries reached 67, 15 of which were countries in Asia and Africa. In 1962, the Friendship Society of Uzbekistan managed to connect with 74 countries of the world, including 40 Asian and African countries. The number of countries establishing relations with the Friendship Society increased year by year, and in 1979 their number reached 117, and in 1980 they reached 118, 41 of which established relations with the countries of the Asian region. (Team of authors. World countries. 1990.)

During the years of Soviet power, this process was carried out mainly in the socialist system. During this period, Soviet cultural relations were organized in terms of the ideology of communist partisanship, in which reliance on the method of socialist realism served as a priority. National culture was being promoted in the direction of socialist content. (Kurmanov, Trubnikov. 1958)

Cultural contacts and cooperation between peoples were realized in various forms. Organization of regularly held literature and art decades, weekdays and days, film festivals, visual and applied art and sculpture exhibitions in the allied republics, sending radio and television programs to each other, holding joint scientific sessions and conferences, creative tours of art masters and theatre groups, This includes solving scientific and technical problems by specialists from different republics and introducing them to production.

With the participation of Uzbekistan, the "Soviet Country Days" event within the framework of the days of culture of the USSR in Hungary, Bulgaria, GDR, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Turkey, Iraq, Mali, India, Sweden and other countries played an important role in the development of relations with foreign countries.

In the cultural cooperation of Uzbekistan with foreign countries, the role of relations in the literary field has become especially significant. A conference of writers from Asian and African countries was organized, and the spirit of friendship, development, mutual solidarity and peace, which was called the "Tashkent spirit", was decided. At this conference, the people's desire for peace, freedom and democracy was manifested as a new force. (Rahimov. 1984)

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Conceptual Framework

The research's foundations are conceptualization and operationalization. It is appropriate to realize and intricate appropriately the research's primary principles regarding the research's location. As a result, citrine major words were employed in this study to characterize the research's key relevant subject. Different definitions have been assumed from various perspectives, and the operationalization of these definitions has been determined by the location. The process of developing and interpreting a concept is known as conceptualization. When you understand some concept, you conceptualize it.

Methods and Data

The methods for the collection of the data for this study are secondary resources used by a researcher such as surveys, reports, and research articles, in this way, it is more reliable for secondary data collection. The Systematic Review methodology has been selected for this study as it offers a comprehensive overview of the evidence in a particular field, thereby guiding future research endeavours.

Results

In the cultural relations of Uzbekistan with foreign countries, cooperation in the field of art took a special place. These are the performances of plays by foreign writers in Uzbekistan and the performances of plays by Uzbek playwrights abroad, tours of stage masters, the organization of film festivals of foreign films in the republic, the screening of Uzbek films in foreign countries, the organization of international exhibitions, and the processes of cultural exchange are expressed in such events. Is characterized by

For example, in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, teams of Uzbek theatre institutions, and leading stage masters visited several foreign countries and exchanged experience. From 1965-1975, 100 members of the theatre arts of Uzbekistan travelled to 40 countries in Europe and Asia. People's artists Mukarrama Turgunboeva, Galiya Izmaylova, Bernora Qorieva, Saodat Qabulova, Mukhtar Ashrafiy, Tamarakhonim and others left an unforgettable impression on the participants of the event. (Tashkent and period development of socialism. 1983)

But it is necessary to mention that in the process of cultural relations of Uzbekistan not only with Asian countries but also with different peoples of the world, our patriotic artists, poets and writers managed to present unique examples of Uzbek art and literature to the world.

According to the development and deepening of the economic and political integration processes in the world, the basis for the internationalization of the cultures of the entire human civilization is created in the multinational states. It is possible to observe the situation of "internationalization" in the activities of Uzbekistan in the field of cultural relations. The internationalization of cultures leads to the rapprochement of nations, and mutual development in the field of science, technology,



and education. Internationalization enriches the culture of every nation, various cultural exchanges, film festivals, music and theatre festivals, exhibitions are practical results. (Okhunova. 1969)

But in the period that we have studied, the deepening of the process of "internationalization" in the form of national form and content in the former Union led to the forgetting of national values and traditions. In particular, the construction of these cultural relations on a class basis once again demonstrated the pressures of the communist ideology, such as creative restrictions. Such relations should rely on global approaches based on mutual interests for cultural cooperation.

In this process, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Culture of the USSR gained special importance, and Uzbekistan functioned not as a separate republic, but as the Uzbekistan department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union. According to the instructions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Uzbekistan's contribution to the resolution of the conflict between India and Pakistan can be cited in the political sphere. In January 1966, the leaders of India and Pakistan met in Tashkent. (Giyasov. 1984)

It is not for nothing that the capital of Uzbekistan was chosen for this purpose. The meeting of the leaders of the two Asian countries in the capital of Uzbekistan ended with the signing of the Declaration, which laid the foundation for the restoration of relations between India and Pakistan. At the same time, the contribution of our republic to the resolution of the conflict situation has become of special importance in the development of Uzbek-Indian relations.

Another aspect of Uzbekistan's cultural relations with foreign countries is the establishment of friendly and cooperative relations with several sister cities of the world. In particular, friendly and cooperative relations were established between the city of Tashkent and the following sister cities: Karachi (Pakistan), Patyoli (India), Tripoli (Libya), Algiers, Morocco Seattle (USA) and others. Conferences and symposiums occupy an important place in the system of cultural relations of Uzbekistan. For example, in 1979, exhibitions held in Sri Lanka, Syria (1971), Iraq (1975), Libya (1979) and several other countries, events such as Days of Culture of Uzbekistan are clear proof of the above-mentioned idea.

In the 70s of the last century, a film festival of Asian, African and Latin American countries was held in Tashkent on the initiative of the Republican Commonwealth Committee under the motto of peace and international friendship. This made it possible for cinematographers from three continents to exchange creative ideas and enjoy the achievements of mutual spiritual life. On this basis, the process of creating joint films with the participation of well-known Uzbek and Indian filmmakers began. Such films include "Grandfather Ali and the Forty Thieves", "The Legend of Love" and other films. (Archives of Uzbekistan. 1982).

Literary relations occupy a special place in the cultural exchange of Uzbekistan, especially with Asian countries. This was motivated by the conference of Asian and African writers held in Tashkent on October 7-13, 1958. More than 200 representatives of literature visited this conference of writers, which was held with the participation of representatives of more than 50 countries, and representatives of 19 countries from the Asian region participated. (Archives of Uzbekistan. 1982).

The policy of the Union in the field of cultural relations, in turn, includes issues of cooperation in the field of music, singing, and dance. During this period, special attention was paid to conducting tours of interstate theatre and folk ensembles, and to international musical symposia.



Conclusion

Also, Uzbekistan-Afghanistan relations took an important place in the system of cultural relations with Asian countries during this period. In 1963, the establishment of the Uzbek Department under the Soviet-Afghan Friendship and Cultural Relations Society was an important event in the field of cultural relations between Uzbekistan and Afghanistan. These relations gave the peoples of Uzbekistan and Afghanistan the opportunity to get to know each other's national traditions, art, and socio-economic achievements.

In the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, it was observed that trade unions, women's committees, student-youth and sports organizations became somewhat active within the framework of multifaceted cultural relations of Uzbekistan with foreign countries. Writers, journalists, architects, artists, composers, and theatre and film workers' creative organizations are also characterized by expanding participation in international relations. This process can be followed based on the following materials. Only in 1962, the Soviet Trade Unions of Uzbekistan was formed by 36 trade unions from the People's Republic of China, the DPRK, India, Ceylon, the GDR, Finland, the People's Republic of China, France, Italy, Indonesia, the USSR, Ecuador, Nepal, Morocco, Guinea, Burma, Senegal and other countries. and received worker delegations. Delegations of trade unions of Uzbekistan visited 21 countries. During 2 years (1961-1962), the State Philharmonic of Uzbekistan hosted 29 touring groups of artists from 19 countries of the world. From 1954-1962, the workers of the republic got acquainted with 912 feature films from 38 foreign countries, including 530 films from socialist countries. (Archives of Uzbekistan. 1982). A special feature of Uzbekistan's cultural relations with foreign countries during the years of Soviet power was that centuries-old traditions of cultural and spiritual exchange between nations were preserved. However, under the sole rule of the communist ideology, the spiritual life of the republic was seriously affected. Ideologicalization of culture, striving to erase historical and spiritual heritage from people's memory, and disconnection of national values from universal human values led to the blocking of the path of the Uzbek people's entry into the world cultural territory and integration.

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