
Cultural Relations of Uzbekistan with Asian and African Countries (Second Half of the Xx Century)

Sarvar Akhmedov

Master of Karshi State University

Abstract: This article shows the development of Uzbekistan's cultural relations with Asian and African countries in the field of literature, which is part of cultural life in the second half of the twentieth century, as well as Uzbekistan's active participation in international cultural relations during the former Soviet Union.

Keywords: : International Relations, Cultural Relations, Literature, Book Festival, "Books in the Service of Peace and Development", writers, poets, masterpieces, translated literature, stories, short stories, novels, prose, poetry.

Cooperation in the field of literature plays a special role in the development of cultural ties of Uzbekistan with Asian and African countries. After all, Uzbekistan was an active participant in international relations in the cultural sphere during the Soviet era. Because the cooperation in the field of literature served to ensure peace and friendship between the states. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "Literary friendship is eternal friendship" [3].

Despite the fact that Uzbekistan was part of the Soviet Union, it has done a number of positive things in the field of literature in international cultural relations. Cultural ties with Asian and African countries have served to develop and strengthen friendly relations with them. Various creative meetings of literary and artistic figures have been held in Uzbekistan, Asia and Africa. During the Soviet era, Uzbekistan took an active part in organizing such events. The publication of works by Uzbek writers has played an important role in the Republic's cultural cooperation with Asian and African countries.

In the 50s and 60s of the twentieth century, more than a hundred classic and modern works of Uzbek writers such as Navoi, Babur, Muqimi, Furkat, Hamza, H. Olimjon, R. Bobojon were translated into 40 foreign languages. Also, the works of Zulfiya, A.Mukhtor, R.Fayzi were published in Hindi and Urdu [6].

The leader of the Uzbek SSR Sharof Rashidov played an important role in the development of international cultural relations between Uzbekistan and India. During his time, Uzbek-Indian relations developed, he visited India several times and received an Indian delegation in Tashkent. With his active support, a delegation of Uzbek artists led by Abdullah Qahhor visited India in late 1955. [8] These meetings played an important role in the development of relations between the two peoples and the exchange of cultures.

Such active relations with India are also reflected in the work of Sharof Rashidov. In 1956, the Kashmir Song, a story about the Indian people's struggle for freedom, was published. In 1977, in preparation for the 30th anniversary of India's independence, a collection of 60 works by Indian poets dedicated to the friendship of Uzbek and Indian peoples, history and culture of the Uzbek SSR was prepared and published by young Indian scholars. created

poems and epics.

There was a Soviet-Indian Friendship Society in Uzbekistan, and the executive committee of the Uzbek branch of the society was headed by Zulfiya Israilova, People's Poet of Uzbekistan, and Laureate of the Hamza Prize, Jawaharlal Nehru Prize and Nilufar International Prize. Cooperation in this cultural field between the two countries has served to bring the two peoples closer.

In 1958-1979, more than 200 works by writers from more than 30 African-Asian countries were translated into Uzbek and published in Uzbekistan. In addition, many works of prose and poetry translated into Russian and Uzbek by representatives of the literature of Asian and African countries have been published in national magazines and newspapers.

Well-known Uzbek writers have been engaged in translating the best works of classical and modern advanced foreign oriental literature. Professor Shamukhamedov Sh.Sh. for a number of scientific works on the development of humanism in Persian-Tajik poetry monographs on Umar Khayyam, Hafiz, Saadi, translations of poems of Iranian poets into Uzbek. He was awarded the Abdul Qasim Firdavsi International Prize.

Literary relations between Uzbekistan and the Republic of Vietnam developed in the late 50s and early 60s of the XX century. Uzbek translators have translated Vietnamese fairy tales, Vietnamese poets and a collection of Vietnamese writers' Vietnamese stories, and Nguyen Van Bong's Buffalo into Uzbek. Vietnam's greatest writer, Nam Kao, who died in 1961 during the years of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression (1965-1975), Nguyen Dinh Thi's "On Waiting," the novel "Shores Fall," and the talented South Vietnamese writer Buy Duke Ain The novel "Divorce", a collection of short stories "Stupid Woman" and Duke Lan's books "Kim Dong's Courage" have been translated into Uzbek. [1].

Well-known poets of Uzbekistan Shuhrat, E. Jabborov, S. Khasanov, V. Abdullayev, U. Shamsimuhamedov, M. Ahmedov, S. Yusupov contributed to the translation of works of Vietnamese literature into Uzbek. In 1958-1979, 12 books by Vietnamese writers were translated into Uzbek in Uzbekistan.

Cooperation between Uzbekistan and Afghanistan in the field of literature has also developed. In 1964, an international symposium dedicated to the 550th anniversary of the great classic of Tajik literature Abdurahman Jami was held in Herat. Well-known Uzbek poet and public figure Gafur Ghulam spoke at the symposium about the friendship of two great thinkers of the East - Alisher Navoi and Abdurrahman Jami. In 1966, at the invitation of the Afghan government, Uzbek scholars I. Muminov, T. Qori-Niyazov, V. Zohidov, and H. Suleymanov took part in the celebration of the 525th anniversary of Alisher Navoi. [2] - Harmony, security of mankind, exchange of views, the emergence of new ideas, ensuring the sustainable development of world civilization.

Tunisia plays a special role in cultural ties between Uzbekistan and African countries. As a result, according to Mustafa al-Farsi, secretary general of the Tunisian Writers' Union, "good friends, with whom we have already crossed official borders, a superficial relationship that has been replaced by sincere and heartfelt love, there is a solid foundation beneath it."

Mustafa Kamil, a well-known Tunisian writer and participant in the 7th Annual Conference of Asian and African Writers, said he loved Tashkent and believed that the creative community of Asian and African writers was born and developed here. Tashkent, as the author points out, emphasizes that it is dear to him and to his country's capital, Tunisia, as twins.

The Tashkent branch of Progress Publishing House, established in 1974, has done a great job

in promoting the best works of Uzbek writers in Asia and Africa in the development of Uzbekistan's literary relations with Asian and African countries. In addition, 33 books in Pashto, Dari and Persian, published in 1978-1982, were published in a total of 214,000 copies.

Among these books are the works of Uzbek writers and poets: H.Olimjon's "Lyrics", G.Gulam's "Evil", H.Ghulam's "Light", R.Fayzi's "Hazrati inson", O.Yakubov's "Ulugbek's treasure", M.Sheverdin's "Invincible". Sanjar ", as well as "Uzbek folk tales" [2].

In 1983, an international book exhibition opened in Moscow. The exhibition, organized under the motto "The book is in the service of peace and development," showcased 700 works by Uzbek writers and poets. The works of Uzbek writers, published in English, Arabic, Persian, Dari, Hindi and Urdu, attracted the attention of everyone. These works have been translated and published in Afghanistan, Vietnam, Algeria, India, Japan and other countries. [4].

The translated fiction helped Uzbek readers to get acquainted with the works of leading writers from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Rabindranath Tagore's eight-volume Selected Works, Premchand of India, Faiz Ahmad Faiz of Pakistan, Suleiman Laek of Afghanistan, Yusuf As-Sibay's novels, short stories, poems and short stories by Chinua Acheba, a Nigerian writer published in Uzbek and Algerian and the immortal works of many other writers and poets have taken their rightful place in public and private libraries.

In the 1980s, Gafur Ghulam Publishing House of Literature and Art published more than 100 works by Oriental writers in Uzbek, including Tuame Farma Ghayb from Iran. Bozorg Alavi's "Chamodan", Rashid Nuri Guntekin's "Green Night" from Turkey, as well as "Fairy Tales of the Peoples of the East", and in 1976 the publishing house published a collection of poems and prose "Hand in Hand".

The collection includes about 60 writers and poets from Asia and Africa, including Kateb Yassin of Algeria, Agostino Neto of Angola, James Ngugi of Kenya, Muhammad Mehdi al-Jawahiri of Iraq, and Chinua Acheba of Nigeria.

In 1981-1982, the Ghulam Publishing House published a collection of poems "Dawn Songs" by the Afghan revolutionary poet Suleiman Laek, as well as stories and short stories by his compatriot Asadulla Habib under the general name "Aydin". The collection of short stories "Sarspazlar" by the Indian writer B. Varma and the collection "Book of interesting stories" published by this publishing house also attracted the attention of readers [2].

In 1983, Ghafur Ghulam Publishing House published a collection entitled "Living Memory", which presented the works of forty-five writers from twenty-five African countries: Japan, Mongolia, Vietnam and India. presented a collection of short stories and novels "Black Rain" by Japanese writers. The book "Iraajiy qismati" by Turkish writer F.Baykurt, as well as the book of poems "Zindan habarchi" by modern Afghan poet Ghulam Dastagir Panjshiri was published.

In 1983, the Tashkent branch of Progress, which changed its name to Raduga, published 26 books by Uzbek writers in Hindi, Urdu, Persian, Dari and Arabic, with a total circulation of more than 116,000 copies. Among the books published by this department are, for example, works by Uzbek writers: S. Aini's "Death of Sudkhor", A. Qahhor's "Stories", Sh. Rashidov's "Stronger than a storm". At the same time, the publishing house introduced Uzbek readers to the works of foreign writers such as J. Chandra from India "He has no land", B. Sakhni "Windows of the Father's House", "Fairy Tale and Miracle" by M. Didevar from Iran [2].

In conclusion, the international relations of Uzbekistan in the field of literature during the Soviet era contributed to the development of friendly relations with countries and the

formation of ideas of peace among peoples. In this process, the positive experiences gained in the process of cooperation in the field of literature, which is part of the comprehensive cultural ties between Uzbekistan and Asia and Africa during the Soviet era, also have a place and significance.

REFERENCES

1. Abdullayev Sh.M. Uzbekistan v internatsionalnom sodrujestve SSSR so stranami. – Toshkent, 1984. – B.25.
2. Babaxodjayev M.A. Sovetskiy Uzbekistan i zarubejny vostok.– Toshkent, 1984.- B.32,34.
3. Mirziyoyev Sh. Adabiyot, san’at va madaniyat yashasa, millat va xalq, butun insoniyat bezavol yashaydi. // Xalq so’zi, 2018 yil 162-son
4. To‘xtaxo‘jayeva I. Sovet O‘zbekistonning xalqaro aloqalari. –Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 1985. – B.11.
5. To‘xtaxo‘jayeva I. O‘zbekiston jamoatchiligining chet ellar bilan aloqalari. –Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 1978. – B.33.
6. Xolmurodov R. O‘zbekistonning chet mamlakatlar bilan madaniy aloqalari.// O‘zbekiston agitator, 1967 yil 19-son. B.25.
7. Cherniyozov A. O‘zbekistonning chet mamlakatlari bilan madaniy hamkorligi.//O‘zbekiston agitator, 1967 yil, 12-son, B.94.
8. Ташпулатов, Б. Ш. "Медицинское образование в Узбекистане." Электронный сетевой политематический журнал " Научные труды КубГТУ" 3 (2020): 480-486.
9. Ташпулатов Б. Ш. ИСТОРИЯ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ ИНСТИТУТОВ УЗБЕКИСТАНА //ББК 1 Е91. – 2020. – С. 215.
10. Ташпулатов Б. Ш. XX АСРДА ТУРКИСТОНДА ТИББИЁТ ЙЎНАЛИШИ ТАЪЛИМ МУАССАСАЛАРИНИНГ ЙЎЛГА ҚЎЙИЛИШИ //ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ. – 2020. – №. SI-1№ 3.
11. Muminova, G., & Tashpulatov, B. (2022). POLITICAL REPRESSIONS DURING THE PERIOD OF COLLECTIVIZATION IN UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF KASHKADARYA REGION). *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(1), 725-729.
12. Ergashev Sh. Erk istar ko‘ngil -T.: O‘zbekiston, 2017. – B.73