



SCIENCE AND ART OF UZBEKISTAN AND INDIA STRENGTHENING CULTURAL TIES IN VARIOUS FIELDS AS A FORM OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the diplomatic relations between Uzbekistan and India in the twentieth century and after the independence of Uzbekistan, which have established political, cultural and trade ties since ancient times. The main points in this article relate to people's diplomacy, which is developing between the two countries and acts as a "soft power".

KEYWORDS: *friendship, cultural ties, art, folk, science, education, art, scientific work.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The establishment of Soviet power in Uzbekistan created certain restrictions in all spheres, as well as in foreign policy. Interstate cooperation began to be established on the basis of an administrative command system, under ideological pressure, based on political interests. At the same time, the national traditions, customs, national culture and art of the peoples were introduced to the world in the ideological interests of the Soviet state. In this way, the Uzbek culture was given a socialist character and developed on the basis of a certain pattern. Any attempt to develop national culture and introduce it to the world was considered a form of nationalism. In particular, the great religious scholars of our people, such as Imam Bukhari, Ahmad Yassavi, Bahauddin Naqshbandi, Isa at-Termizi, Mahmud Zamakhshari, Burhaniddin Margilani, Amir Temur, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Babur Mirzo, Ulugbek, etc., were included in the coverage of our history. National pride was shattered by accusations of nationalism and the superiority of one's own nation over other fraternal peoples. Nevertheless, a number of figures of science, literature, culture and art have worked effectively to preserve the national values of the Uzbek people and promote them to the world. Since the 1960s, with the permission of the Center for Independent Relations between Indian and Uzbek scientists, contacts have been established in all areas of scientific cooperation.

The Department of Indian Philology was opened at the Faculty of Oriental Studies of Tashkent State University, where students were taught Hindi, Urdu, Bengali and Punjabi dialects. The Institute of

Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan also collected sources on the history of India, and in 1957 the sector of history, economy and culture of the peoples of India and Pakistan was established [1]. Leading Indian scholars J. Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Indra Gandhi also paid official visits to Uzbekistan. They visited the Indian Literature Department and the Indian Manuscripts Fund at the institute[2].

2. DISCUSSION

During the 50s and 90s of the last century, the works of Indian writers and poets Robindranath Tagore, Prem Chand, Krishan Chandr, Sajjad Zahid, Amrita Pritam, Ali Sardor Jafri were translated into Uzbek. Also, a collection of poems by the poet Zulfiya "Mushoira", Pirimkul Kadyrov's novel "Starry Nights" in Hindi, Punjabi, Odil Yakubov's novel "Treasure of Ulugbek", Oybek's "Kutlug 'kan". Ghafur Ghulam's Shum Bola has been translated into Hindi and published in large numbers in India [3]. In 1983, the Indian dance and drama troupe "Shiriram Bhartiya kala Kendra" toured Tashkent, and its artistic director, Amok Bhagawa, was pleased with his visit and said: "We were received in Tashkent as our dearest guests. We have exhibited our art in dozens of countries, but nowhere have we seen a nation as well-understood and appreciative of art as it is here. When we visited the Tashkent School of Choreography, we saw that it teaches dancers at a high professional level. We now understand the solid foundation of Uzbek dance ensembles such as "Bahor" and "Lazgi". I didn't see them perform in India, I was amazed." [4].



After gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has undergone radical reforms in the cultural and spiritual spheres. Uzbekistan's integration into the world community takes into account the rich cultural heritage of the Uzbek people, national values, and the historical experience of international relations. A number of ministries, agencies, institutions, governmental and non-governmental organizations are responsible for establishing international cultural ties. At the same time, in order to establish and develop interstate cultural ties, a system of local [5] and international [6] institutions of our country has been established.

In developing cultural ties between the Republic of Uzbekistan and India, the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), the Uzbek-Indian Friendship Society, the Uzbek-Indian Information Technology Center and others are also involved. It has a great impact on the development of relations between states. At the same time, it contributes to the development of cultural ties between Uzbekistan and India. In general, cultural ties with Uzbekistan and India have a long history and have a rich experience in resolving international economic and political issues, as well as in establishing cultural ties. The current state policy in the field of cultural life has led to the strengthening of Uzbekistan's position among other countries in the integration of international cultural relations. The rich cultural potential of the country, the universal potential of the Uzbek national culture, the compatibility of the Uzbek national culture with the universal values are recognized by the world community.

At present, the higher education institutions of the republic participate in international programs and cooperate directly with foreign educational institutions.

After India declared its independence in 1947, the Department of South Asian Languages was established at the present-day Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies (now a university). Since this year, the state language of India, Hindi, has been taught in Uzbekistan.

Since the recognition of Uzbekistan's independence by the world community in 1991, a new era in Uzbek-Indian scientific cooperation has begun. Along with Uzbek scholars, Indian specialists - J.Sarkor, Qamar Rayis, Tivari Farooqi, Hashemi, Suryakumari, Muhammad Amin - work at the Institute of Oriental Studies and help Uzbek students to master the Indian language. 'mak makers.

Madan Mohan Hardat, an Indian language teacher, has been working in Uzbekistan for many years. In turn, this scientist has made a great contribution to the development of scientific ties between our peoples. In a short period of time, Indian scholars also appeared in Uzbekistan. R.Qayumov, S. Chernikova, O. Shomatov, T. Holmirzayev, R. Gulomova, X. Begizova, Sh. Jalilov, A. Aulova, O.

Polinova, T. Khojayev conducted research on the Indian language and achieved a scientific degree [7].

At present, the department has a doctor of philological sciences, professor O. Shomatov, doctor of philological sciences, professor A. Ibragimov, and other Indian scholars. For almost 75 years, more than 800 specialists have been trained here. More than 50 graduates have defended their PhD and doctoral dissertations on current issues in Indian studies [8]. To date, the university professors have published more than 10 monographs, more than 300 textbooks, teaching aids and many scientific articles on important areas of the Hindi language [9]. These include R. Aulova's "Hindi", R. Muhammadjanov's "Urdu", O. Shomatov's "Chrestomathy of the South Indian language", "Dictionary of words of ancient Indian culture", "Normative grammar of the Indian language" and the department. It is worth noting that the "Indo-Uzbek dictionary" compiled by teachers and published in India.

There are several schools in Uzbekistan that specialize in Hindi, and scholars have been developing curricula and literature in Hindi and Urdu for these institutions. The textbook "Hindi language" for high school students in the field of Oriental Studies has been published. It is worth noting the work done at the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies to further improve the quality of bachelor's and master's degrees, to provide the necessary textbooks. Professor O. Shomatov's three-part pamphlet and textbook "Introduction to South Asian Languages" and Associate Professor T. Khodjaev's "Literature of the Peoples of India" are also noteworthy. In the past, a number of scientific studies have been conducted on the theoretical study of the languages of the South Asian region. The subject of these works is closely connected with the problems of lexicology of Oriental languages, which are traditionally studied [10].

Scientists of the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies have participated in many international scientific conferences and demonstrated the achievements of the Uzbek School of Hinduism around the world. O. Shomatov, T. Holmirzaev, A. Ibragimov, M. Abdurahimov, professors and teachers of the University, lectured on Indian studies at conferences and scientific seminars in India, USA, England, Pakistan, Turkey. It should be noted that the chase is coming. The role of the Lal Bahadur Shastri Cultural Center of India in Tashkent is especially important in the development of cultural ties between Uzbekistan and India. In this regard, teachers of the Tashkent University of Oriental Studies conduct courses in Hindi and Indian studies at the center.

At the same time, in cooperation with the Embassy of India and the Center, they are working hard to translate and publish Indian literature in Uzbek. As an example, one of the examples of ancient Indian didactic literature, "Hutona-dasha or



exemplary stories" was translated by A. Ibragimov. and is working closely with the institute's teacher center in publishing.

Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies and the Indian Cultural Center also hosted an international seminar on the teaching of Hindi, which was attended by a group of visiting scholars from India. As of 2011, the Embassy of India in Uzbekistan has donated more than 2,000 scientific and literary works and computers to the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies [11]. The Mahatma Gandhi Center for Indian Studies was established in 2008 at the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies [12]. The main purpose of the center is to conduct research on topical issues of Indian studies, to hold various international conferences, to further develop literary ties between the two peoples, as well as to pay special attention to the field of translation. The Uzbek-Indian Information Technology Center named after Jawaharlal Nehru was opened in Tashkent in April 2008 [13]. The first meeting of the Uzbek-Indian Joint Working Group on Information Technology was held in Delhi in January 2011.

Uzbekistan has a rich experience in cooperation in the field of education, health and human resources development. As part of India's Technical and Economic Assistance (ITES) program, many Uzbek specialists have been trained in prestigious higher education institutions in India in areas such as information technology, water management, banking and hotel business. In 2010, the Government of India provided a \$ 1 million grant to Uzbek health facilities to purchase medical equipment [14]. There is a growing worldwide focus on the use of information technology and its widespread use in life. One of the main reasons for the development of this sector is that in all spheres of society, education, science and technology, medicine, agriculture, engineering, aviation, space, and even in the system of political management can not be imagined without information technology.

The establishment of cooperation with leading countries of the world contributes to the achievement of significant results in improving the quality of services in the field of modern information and communication technologies and the training of qualified personnel in our country. This can be seen in the relationship with India, where the programming market is highly developed. It should be noted that the visit of the delegation of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technologies of the Republic of India led by the Minister of State Sachin Paylot to Tashkent is of great importance [15]. The delegation of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technologies of India visited the Center for Telecommunications and Personnel Development of Uzbektelecom JSC to get acquainted with the process of retraining and

advanced training in the field of information technology.

The guests got acquainted with two lecture halls here. The rooms are equipped with modern DWDM technology, DATACOM data transmission, CDMA and GSM mobile communication standards, optical transmission systems equipment. The center also has a security room equipped with all necessary equipment, video conferencing and a conference room for distance learning. The guests, who got acquainted with the activities of the center, praised the classrooms and laboratories. The members of the delegation paid special attention to the training of specialists in the field of software development in our country. They were given the example of the Center for Training and Support of Young Programmers. It was noted that the center offers a wide range of IT training courses, ranging from basic computer literacy to network administrators and engineers, database programmers and other similar certified professionals. Tashkent University of Information Technologies was the main program of the visit of the delegation led by Mr. Sachin Paylot. The reason is that the Uzbek-Indian Center for Information Technology named after Jawaharlal Nehru operates at the university. During the meeting, the distinguished guest was acquainted with the activities of the university. In particular, they spoke about the international relations of the university. In turn, the Minister expressed readiness to assist in expanding contacts and conducting joint research in this area through the exchange of students and professors.

The guests also got acquainted with the distance learning process between TUIT and its regional branches, as well as other universities of the country. It was expressed a desire to organize similar distance learning courses with Indian universities. The Uzbek-Indian Center for Information Technology at TUIT was established on the basis of a Memorandum signed between the Governments of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of India on October 29, 2004 in Delhi and has been operating since 2006. The opening ceremony was attended by the Prime Minister of the Republic of India Manmohan Singh. In particular, it said: "Modern technology has made it possible to remove the barriers of time and distance, to accelerate the stages of development of countries. I am confident that this center will provide Uzbek specialists with the knowledge and skills to compete confidently in the world market." The Uzbek-Indian Center has been able to carry out a wide range of work in a short period of time.

3. CONCLUSION

Based on the above data, it can be concluded that the relations between Uzbekistan and India in the field of education, science and culture are strengthening and developing year by year. In this



regard, the proposals of the heads of state to further strengthen cooperation between the two countries will play an important role during their visits. This has a significant impact on the development of science and education in our country.

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