

CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN SSR AND INDIA

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***Abstract:** The recent history and the relationships of collaboration between the Uzbek SSR and India in the area of cinematography are covered in this article. It explored how Uzbekistan contributed to the development of diplomatic ties between the USSR and India.*

***Keywords:** Festival, cinema, delegation, cinema, and film distribution are all aspects of Uzbek and Indian culture.*

1. Introduction: Uzbekistan played the role of a liaison in the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and India. The cultural sphere has an important place in the relations between Uzbekistan and India. In particular, great cultural exchanges took place between Uzbekistan and India in the field of cinematography. The joint film festivals not only helped to establish friendly relations but also created a foundation for bilateral cooperation and the popularization of Uzbek and Indian film products in both countries.

2. Review of literature: Cinematography is one of the important tools in carrying out political and scientific propaganda. Also, cinematography plays a key role in establishing diplomatic relations between countries, and in mutual cultural relations between peoples. The cooperation between the Uzbek SSR and the Indian states in the field of cinematography has been one of the main topics in the scientific research of scientists (Rano Bobohojayeva, Shodmon Hayitov, Sevara Polatova, Nina

Kochelyayeva, Ulugbek Soliyev, Abdugaffor Kyrgyzboyev, Alisher Sahiboyev, Shahlo Qurbanova, Sergey Lunev, Sergey Bratchikov).

3. Research results: Relations between Uzbekistan and India have a history of several thousand years. For example, Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister of India during the former Soviet Union, visited Tashkent and Samarkand during his state visit to the Soviet Union on June 7-23, 1955. He will visit Tashkent again during his state visit on September 6-12, 1961. Also, wide-scale cultural relations have been established between Uzbekistan and India. In particular, from 1953-1964, extensive cooperation was carried out in the field of cinematography. At the end of 1953 - at the beginning of 1954, the General Directorate of Film and Film Distribution of the former USSR began preparations for the first festival of Indian films in August 1954. Screening of the films "Two Lands" ("Do Bigha Zamin", directed by Bimal Roy) and "Rahi" ("Rahi", directed by Khwaja Ahmed Abbas) is scheduled for the audience [3, p. 10]. Negotiations were also held with India on the screening of five feature films.

A 16-member Indian delegation headed by Khwaja Ahmed Abbas will visit the 1954 film festival on September 21 of this year. The delegation included famous figures of Indian cinema, director, and actor Raj Kapoor, director Chatan Anand, actress Nargis, and director and producer Bimal Roy.

From September 21 to October 1, 1954, the Indian delegation was in Moscow. On September 23, the opening ceremony of the Indian film festival will be held at the Cinema House. In addition to Moscow, the delegation will also visit Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) and Tashkent for a month. On October 7, 1954, the Indian delegation arrived in Tashkent. After the meeting, the members of the delegation were shown the films "Soviet Uzbekistan" and "Uzbek Dance Master" (produced by the Tashkent film studio) by the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR. Also, the members of the delegation visited the city's Art Museum, Alisher Navoi National Library, Gulsara Opera, and Ballerina Ballet at the Alisher Navoi Opera and Ballet Theater. At the end

of the visit, the members of the delegation were presented with national costumes: men's Uzbek gold tunics, caps, women's khanatlas, and gold caps.

On October 20, 1954, the delegation ended its visit and returned to India. In 1958, the 1st International Film Festival of Asian and African Countries will be held. The festival was held in Tashkent from August 20 to September 3 (according to the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the USSR No. 421 dated June 13, 1958). Representatives of the film industry of 22 countries participated in the festival. Later, as the members of the delegation noted, the film festival made a significant contribution to "the strengthening and expansion of friendly relations between the participating countries of the film festival and to the mutual exchange of experience in the field of cinematography in the struggle for world peace in the way of the well-being and development of all mankind." The representatives of 22 countries gathered in Tashkent expressed their gratitude to the government of Uzbekistan for organizing the film festival at a high level and for the friendly reception of the participants. It was during this period that Tashkent became a symbol of peace and friendship.

The international film festival of 1958 left a great and positive impression on the representatives of Indian cinematography. This caused Indian film studios to establish strong relations with Central Asian film studios in the future. Among the Uzbek and Indian people, film festivals have become an event that is expected every year. In the 60s of the 20th century, because Uzbekistan played a key role in the diplomatic relations of the Soviet government in the East, it became important in the establishment of practical and cultural relations between Uzbekistan and India. At this time, Tashkent became not only the cultural center of the region but also the main arena for holding important international events of a political nature. For example, on January 10, 1966, a historic meeting between Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistani President Muhammad Ayub Khan took place in Tashkent under the auspices of the United Nations, America, and the Soviet Union.

The signing of the "Tashkent Declaration" at the conference led to the cessation of hostilities between India and Pakistan, ending the cold relationship between them.

These important international meetings allowed the holding of new cultural events in Tashkent. In 1968, the Tashkent International Film Festival of Asian, African, and Latin American countries was held at the initiative of the then head of state of Uzbekistan, Sharaf Rashidov. The film festival was held once every two years, without any competition or winning places, under the slogan "For peace, social development and freedom of peoples!".

The main goal of the festival was to identify the best works of cinematography, develop cooperation and strengthen friendships between people. The festival was not competitive, and according to the results of the screening, the films were presented with awards and commemorative medals from various public organizations on the stage of the opera and ballet theater named after Alisher Navoi. The festival, which was originally organized as a review of the cinematographic achievements of Asian and African countries, expanded its scope in 1984 due to the involvement of Latin American countries. For example, 49 countries and international organizations took part in the 1st international film festival held in Tashkent in 1968, while the number of participants reached 100 in the 8th film festival held in 1984.

The charm, power, popularity, first of all, relevance, and comprehensiveness of the festival of world cinema are clearly expressed by the motto of the festival "For peace, social development and freedom of peoples!". The festival was held until 1988. Filmed during this period were "Laylak keldi, yaz baldi" (1966, directed by Ali Hamroyev), "Kindness" ("Tenderness", 1966, directed by Elyor Ishmuhamedov), "Lovers" (1969, directed by Elyor Ishmuhamedov). [8, page 563], "The Star of Ulugbek" (1964, directed by Latif Fayziyev), "The Past Days" (1969, directed by Yoldosh Azamov), "Storm over Asia" (1964, directed by Kamil Yormatov), "Tashkent - the city of bread" (1968, directed by Shuhrat Abbasov), "You are not an orphan" (1962, directed by Shuhrat Abbasov) were included in the golden fund of Soviet cinema. In addition, "The Youth of a Genius" (1982) by directors Elyor Ishmuhamedov and Odelsha Agishev, "Man Follows Birds" (1975) by director Ali Hamroyev, who won the USSR State Prize, won the "Silver Peacock" award at the

Delhi International Film Festival in 1976, awarded, and also "The Adventures of Ali Baba and the Forty Pirates" ("Alibaba Aur 40 Chor", 1979) with directors Latif Fayziyev and Umesh Mehra [Source above, p. 563] [p. 9, 72], "Love Uzbek-Indian films such as "Legend" ("Sohni Mahiwal", 1984), "Ovchi" ("Shikari", 1991) were shot.

4. Conclusion: The cooperation between Uzbekistan and India in the field of cinema allowed it to gradually develop. During this period, joint projects and feature films opened the door to new opportunities for Uzbek and Indian filmmakers. During the festival held in the two countries, projects within the framework of cooperation were improved. Specific proposals were put forward in it, which became the basis for the next stage of development. Indian films were translated into Uzbek and shown again in cinemas in Uzbekistan, and these changes had an impact on the development of relations between the two nations. Industry experts also got to know the services offered by film production companies in India.

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