

FROM THE HISTORY OF CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND INDIA

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ABSTRACT: Along with political, trade and economic relations between Uzbekistan and India cultural ties are developing on a new page. This article analyzes the cultural aspects of bilateral relations from a historical point of view.

KEYWORDS: Uzbekistan, India, cultural relations, “Uzbek-Indian friendship society”, literature, science, education.

INTRODUCTION

In today's era of globalization, cultural and diplomatic ties play a key role in the development of relations between states. The force that brings states closer together and builds trust between them is the commonality of cultures. We can see such a commonality in the example of Uzbekistan and India. Cultural ties between Uzbekistan and India date back to the first millennium BC.

Relations between the two countries have developed on the Great Silk Road, which has contributed to world civilization, and at no time in history have these ties ceased. After the independence of Uzbekistan, relations reached a new level. On December 26, 1991, India was one of the first countries to recognize the sovereignty of Uzbekistan, and on March 18, 1992 in Tashkent signed a protocol on establishing diplomatic relations at the embassy level. The establishment of legal diplomatic relations after independence has laid the foundation for the development of cultural ties between the two countries [1].

In the first years of independence in bilateral cultural relations in India, collections of ghazals and rubais of our great poets Alisher Navoi and Zahiriddin Babur were published in Urdu and as a book in Hindi. Documentary and feature films made in Uzbekistan have been shown on central and local televisions. Uzbek language teaching has been introduced at Jawaharlal Nehru University. An association of Indian scholars studying at universities in Uzbekistan has been established, and within the framework of this association, cooperation has been established with a number of higher educational institutions of the Republic. In addition, 12 universities and research institutes have established centers for scientific study and research in Central Asia, in particular Uzbekistan, and a number of scientific conferences and seminars are being held in cooperation with them [2].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The Uzbek-Indian Friendship Society, which has been contributing to the expansion of bilateral cultural ties since 1991, operates in Tashkent. In addition, classes on Indian classical dance "kathak", yoga and Hindi are held at the Lal Bahodir Shastri Indian Cultural Center in Tashkent. Hindi language is taught at the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies. The Institute also has the Mahatma Gandhi Center for Indian Studies.

Uzbek language classes are held at the Jamia Millia University in Delhi. Each year, under the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (CCM) program, Uzbeks are awarded 25 scholarships (places) to study in Indian universities in various fields. Every year, Uzbek specialists improve their skills in India in English, banking, small business and private entrepreneurship, management, agriculture and other fields within the framework of the India Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) program. An Indo-Uzbek Center for Information Technology named after Jawaharlal Nehru has been established at the Tashkent University of Information Technologies, which trains professors and teachers in this field and trains students [3].

The similarities in the history, literature, music, art and architecture of the Uzbek and Indian peoples, their mutual enrichment and transition are connected with the name of the Uzbek statesman, poet and writer Z.M. Bobur and his descendants. In 2017, the National Museum of India officially presented copies of Z.M. Bobur's 1528 manuscript "Devoni Babur" and 1640 miniature "Prince Dori Shikoh's Wedding" to Uzbekistan as a symbolic step in strengthening bilateral cultural ties.

In 2020, the Embassy of India in Uzbekistan and the Lal Bahadur Shastri Indian Cultural Center donated a \$ 5,500 electronic whiteboard to the Mahatma Gandhi Center for Indian Studies at the Department of South and Southeast Asian Languages at Tokent State University of Oriental Studies. This board, which performs computer, television, projector, radio and many other tasks, is a very good and convenient practical help for students to learn Hindi in depth, especially to listen to Hindi live online and improve pronunciation, learn Indian culture and customs. shows [4].

As part of the partnership between Bukhara State Medical Institute and People Hive LLC, in July 2019, presentations on the activities of the Uzbek university were organized in a number of Indian states. Interviews were held with young Indians wishing to study at the institute. As a result, from the 2019-2020 academic year, about 50 Indian citizens will have the opportunity to study at the Bukhara State Medical Institute. Bukhara State Medical Institute also signed a memorandum on September 25 to establish a branch on the basis of Noida International University in India. In today's pandemic, it also provides an opportunity for Indian students to study in their home countries [5].

CONCLUSION

To conclude, the relations between Uzbekistan and India have developed through friendship, reliable cooperation, millennial historical, cultural and spiritual ties. From time immemorial, the two countries have paid special attention to cooperation for the advancement of science and peace, and for the unity of peoples. Today, the developing cultural ties between Uzbekistan and India serve as a basis for strengthening the strategic partnership between the two countries.

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