

THE ROLE OF THE SOVIET STATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CULTURAL SPHERE OF ASIA AND AFRICA

Sardor Shirinov Avazovich

Karshi state university

Abstract

Most Southeast Asian states entered into an alliance with the West during the early period after World War II, which would reflect their concerns about the spread of communism. Only Indonesia tried to follow the policy of the USSR and the PRC under Sukarno, but even there the direction changed dramatically after 1965. In the 1980s, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia demonstrated rapid economic growth in the early 1990s. In the new world, industrial was added to the range of developed countries. Only in Burma for a long time the communist regime followed.

By the 90s of the XX century, the citadel of socialism was eroded, new independent states were formed on the world political map. Uzbekistan, which has achieved its independence, is also actively cooperating with the countries of Asia and Africa today.

The Union of Soviet societies for friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries (USSD) was formed by the decision of the All-Union Conference of Soviet societies on friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries, held in Moscow on February 17-18, 1958. USSOD replaced the All-Union Society for cultural relations with foreign Yale (VOKS) and united all the societies, associations, friendship committees that existed at that time, Republican societies for cultural relations with foreign Yale, various industrial departments.

Five All-union conferences were held: I (1958), II (1967), III (1974), IV (1981), V (1987). At the conference, the council and the Audit Commission were elected. The council was the governing body between the conferences and elected the executive body - the Presidium. In the central apparatus there were a number of structural divisions, the Presidium Bureau and the composition of which were repeatedly indicated. Among them were functional departments in areas of work: Book Exchange, specialized tourism and personnel, reception of foreign delegations, monetary and financial issues, etc., as well as territorial departments engaged in the organization of cultural relations with foreign Yale. Joint societies were established with countries in some regions, such as the countries of the near and Middle East, Latin American countries. USSF representatives worked on all foreign yels, which were joint friendship societies.

In order to expand the relations of the Soviet public with the public of foreign countries, to create new friendship societies, the USSF was created: from the development of ties, mainly with like - minded people, communication and cooperation with various social political forces, mainly from cultural ties-cooperation on a wide range of humanitarian and socio-economic problems. According to the Charter adopted at the conference, the task of the USSF was to

develop friendship and cooperation, cultural and scientific ties between public organizations, institutions of the Soviet state and foreign states and representatives of individual Sciences and cultures. The USSF was aimed not only at ensuring the development of foreign Yale relations, but also at introducing Soviet citizens to the culture and history of other countries. This process was facilitated by the emergence of regional branches of friendship societies. Another distinguishing feature of the organizations that were part of the USSOD was the massiveness of their activities. For the work of the USSOD and Soviet friendship societies in Vozdvizhenka in the center of Moscow, two buildings were allocated in the past, belonging to prominent Russian entrepreneurs and representatives of the Morozov family of patrons.

In the 1960s and 1980s, friendship and cultural ties with foreign countries, the network of public organizations was constantly expanding. The established friendship societies had to prepare» public opinion « and spiritually Unite the peoples of the countries in contact. The Union of Soviet societies for friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries (USSOD), and in particular its branch in Irkutsk, was the largest public organization that United various friendship societies, professional associations, departments of scientists and cultural workers, youth organizations.

The Irkutsk branch of ussod merged with the branches of friendship societies with twelve countries, including Asian countries such as Mongolia, North Korea, China, Vietnam, Japan, India. In later periods, the Soviet Union carried out cultural relations with more than 120 (1976). The work experience of the Irkutsk branch of the USSOD for the development of international relations in the Angara region and the Departments of Soviet friendship societies shows that in the 60s and 80s of the XX century, these ties became much stronger and deeper. Their forms are diverse and multifaceted in nature, and as a result of the study, we can conclude that the role of friendship societies in the development of cultural, scientific, public organizations and active ties of the region and foreign yels, in particular Asian states, is constantly growing. Thus, the movement for friendship was actively supported «from above» (from the elites) and «from below» (from the public).

During the period of» stagnation», discontent of the» sixtieth generation « was formed. The cultural ties of the Soviet state again show that thanks to the development policy pursued by the communists, revealing the whole essence of the party and socialist organizations, the construction of the Society of communism was viewed as the best method available in World Culture. The cultural relations of the Soviet state with foreign countries are based on strict adherence to the principles of respect and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs. The laws and customs of each country were respected. The Soviet state relied on the establishment of relations with Europe and the northern countries. With the countries of America and Asia, Africa and Latin America, especially Afghanistan, Iran, India, China, Mongolia and Turkey, aloaqs were actively made. Many prominent cultural figures in the West supported the October Revolution.

Foreign friendship societies with SSOD and Soviet state; Establishing and developing kinship relations between cities and districts of the Angara region, establishing direct contacts between labor collectives of enterprises, factories, brigades with relevant communities of foreign countries; exchange of information with the foreign community in political, socio-economic, scientific, cultural and other spheres; Conducting information work among foreign students studying in educational institutions of the Irkutsk region, creating and organizing international associations - clubs, seminars, lecture halls and other associations of interest; information propaganda work among foreign delegations, tourist groups and citizens who are in the Irkutsk region, familiarizing them with the history, culture and life of the peoples of the USSR, domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet; To acquaint the public of the Irkutsk region with the history, culture and marriage, traditions and customs of foreign countries; together with state and public organizations to participate in the preparation and holding of exhibitions, film festivals, conferences, rallies, solemn evenings dedicated to the days, weeks, decades of the USSR in foreign countries, national holidays of the USSR and the days of other international and regional events;

The implementation of interaction with information cultural centers of foreign countries in the Soviet state; assistance in the study of foreign languages in the Irkutsk region, the organization of courses for the study of the Russian language for foreign Yale citizens, the forms and methods of activity of branches of friendship societies were very diverse. The ever-growing cultural cooperation of the Soviet state became an important factor in the spiritual life of mankind. At the international level, the cultural cooperation of the Soviet state has increased significantly.

In the 50s, the USSR joined various international organizations. 1954 the Soviet state became a member of UNESCO. The 1960s saw widespread development of multilateral forms of cultural relations with a large group of independent states in Africa and Asia. In 1976, the Soviet Union had intergovernmental agreements on cultural exchange with 81 countries. Communication with the Commonwealth countries total international cooperation amounted to more than half of the volume. Along with the general agreements on which the foundations of the regulation of cultural relations were established, more than 100 agreements consisted of: the exchange of television and radio programs, about the production of joint films, about the exchange of students, graduate students and listeners.

From 1975, the transition to 5-year planning of cultural cooperation was carried out. Celebrating the 50th anniversary of Great October on the development of cultural relations (1967), V.I. The exchange of such important events as the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth (1970), the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR (1972), the 30th anniversary of the victory over fascism (1975) plays an important role in cultural relations. From art, teams and exhibitions dramatic Afghan dance ensembles such as Di Kabul Nindare Theatre, Algeria, Burma, Ghana, Guinea, Zambia, India, Iraq, Laos, Libya, Morocco, Pakistan, Rwanda,

Somalia, Uganda, Sri Lanka, Yefiopia and others, National Senegal Ballet, National Folklore Ensemble of Mali can be exemplified.

From the exhibitions held in the Soviet state, the following can be cited: the exhibition «Treasures of the Tomb of Tutankhamun», which depicts the masterpieces of the art of Afghanistan, Nepal, Yeron, Egypt, the exhibition «Treasures of ancient Mesopotamia» of Iraq, modern Yefiopia, Algerian, Guinean and Moroccan applied art, fine and Applied Art of Zaire, Congo and Togo, etc. Since 1968, the International Film Industry Conference has been held in Tashkent. It is a film festival of Asian and African countries and is held every 2 years. The 3rd festival in 1974 featured 31 art samples, as well as films from 29 countries and 70 documentaries from 22 countries. Since 1976, this film Show Festival has been held between Asian, African and Latin American countries.

The Soviet Committee for the Solidarity movement of Asian and African countries (SCSSAA) coordinates the Solidarity movement of Asian and African peoples in the struggle for national identity in the Soviet state. It was founded in 1956. Until 1958-was referred to as the Asian countries and the Soviet Solidarity Committee.

The committee included 340 people; prominent state and society figures, workers and collective farmers, science and culture workers, union representatives, youth, women, etc.were members of the organization. Representatives of Asian and African countries actively participated in solidarity committees in the Caucasus, Kazakhstan and Central Asia, international conferences, meetings, seminars on the problems of the National Liberation Movement, the fight against colonialism and racism. In 1976, the SCSSAA organization was awarded the Order of friendship of Peoples. Contacts.Due to the «cooling» of relations between the Soviet state and China from the mid-1960s, the scale of the activities of the Department of cultural cooperation was significantly reduced. Relations with the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society were interrupted, the exchange of delegations and tourists was interrupted, all contacts were severed, and a forced stop at work began. Since the mid-1980s, in accordance with the CPSU course on the restoration of friendship and good neighborliness with the PRC, Soviet-Chinese relations have been normalized, the activities of Sino-Soviet friendship societies have become more active. But the restoration of the previous scale of the society's work was not carried out, since the «reconstruction» began in the country, which led to the loss of «attractions» by the society supplied by the party until that time. To public forms of work (solemn meetings, meetings and nights of Soviet-Korean Friendship, lectures and conversations about the life of the Korean People, shows of Korean films and film studios, etc.). There were almost no «live» contacts, direct contacts with the DPRK. This situation could not but affect the activities of the department and lead to a decrease in its work.

The Irkutsk regional branch of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society appeared in times when friendly relations with it were somewhat strained. Socialist countries of the East. The active work of the Department on the organization and conduct of solidarity events with the

struggle of the Vietnamese people during the period of US aggression in Vietnam has increased the prestige and popularity of society. Systematic work was carried out by the Department of society to establish contacts of collective members, exchange of experience with Vietnamese enterprises, educational institutions, agricultural cooperatives. However, success in this matter was not achieved, since there was no objective economic interest. The problem was also the lack of «live» ties with Vietnamese citizens. Therefore, the Department of society appealed to the Department of socialist countries in the east of the United States (A) with a request to help establish direct contacts with Vietnamese citizens, but this did not bring the desired result. obstacles significantly complicated relations with the countries of the «capitalist camp». International relations were strictly regulated and overly politicized.

Soviet-Indian relations were one of the foundations of the country's foreign policy, especially in the 70s of the XX centuries. The leadership of the Soviet state has repeatedly recognized this priority for the country. A branch of the Irkutsk region of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society appeared. A number of branch start-up organizations have maintained close industrial relations with India for many years. There was constant public work on «strengthening friendship with India»: from time to time lectures and conversations dedicated to various aspects of Indian life, photo exhibitions, art exhibitions, evenings were organized.

References

1. Zakharova L. V. Inter—Korean economic relations: from the origins to the present. - M., 2014.
2. Martin Malia. The Soviet tragedy: A History of Socializim in Russia, 1917-1991.— London.:“Megatayp”, 2000.
3. Davydov A.D. Afghanistan: there could have been no war. Peasants and Reform. Moscow: Nauka, 1993.

Internet Resources

1. Foreign Policy of the USSR // Wikipedia. [2022]. Update date: 06.08.2022. URL: <https://ru.wikipedia.org/?curid=2384437&oldid=124615489> (date of application: 06.08.2022).
2. <https://helpiks.org/5-79097>.