



Cultural relations between India and Uzbekistan

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Abstract

The study of cultural relations between India and Uzbekistan particularly focuses on their historical, cultural and commercial relations. The aim of this study evolution of the valuable historical ties between the two countries, which have occurred through dialogue between the Indian subcontinent and the Central Asian region. Furthermore, cultural exchange, art, literature, and trade characteristics of Indian and Uzbek culture are also secondary in this study. This study helps in understanding all the aspects through which relations have evolved between the two countries and how they continue to learn from each other.

Keywords: India and Uzbekistan, historical, cultural, art, literature

Acknowledgments:

Thanks to all parties who have supported the implementation of this research. I hope this research can be useful.

For citation:

Mourya, R., Diwan, G. (2024). Cultural relations between India and Uzbekistan. *Radinka Journal of Science and Systematic Literature Review*, 2(3), 489-495.

Introduction

A great anthropologist of the world, named James Spradley, says that culture is, in a way, acquired knowledge. Which people use to interpret experiences and generate behaviour. (Boyd et al., 2011) In fact, culture is a state which is included in the mind and behavior of human beings. With which, they (human) uses their entire life. It includes human values, ideals, standard of living, language and its concepts. Or we can say that the group of people living in a community or society, who use human values and concepts and viewpoints in such a way, which later gain fame, is called Culture. Similar cultural relations exist between India and Uzbekistan. If we talk about the cultural relations between India and Uzbekistan, then it comes to light that cultural relation continued

between these two countries from the 3rd century BC to the 15th century BC. (Marsden, 2017) It is believed that the ancient route, Silk, was important for both these countries, because from trade to religious preachers, it was used to travel between India and Uzbekistan. Under this, (cultural relations) there is also evidence of some Indian, ancient epic, Mahabharata. If we talk about the cultural relations between India and Uzbekistan, then it comes to light that cultural relations continued between these two countries from the 3rd century BC to the 15th century BC. It is believed that the ancient route, Silk, was important for both these countries, because from trade to religious preachers, it was used to travel between India and Uzbekistan. Under this, (cultural relations) there is also evidence of some Indian, ancient epic, Mahabharata. It is said that the Shakas took part in the Mahabharata on behalf of the Kauravas and the ancient religion of India reached China through Buddhist Uzbekistan and Central Asia.

(Turgunovna & Rustamovna, 2023); (Stevens et al., 2016), who laid the foundation of the Mughal Empire in India, came from Fargana, located in Uzbekistan. Some famous Muslim poets or poets, like Mirza Ghalib and Amir Khusro, were natives of Uzbekistan, who, through their poetry and singing, played an important role in establishing cultural relations between India and Uzbekistan had contributed. Indian films, which the people of Uzbekistan are crazy about, have also made an important contribution in establishing bilateral relations and cultural ties between these two countries. It is estimated that Indian films were popular among actors, from Raj Kapoor to Amitabh Bachchan, Hema Malini and Shahrukh Khan, etc. (Ramaprasad, 2024); (Rudisill, 2021) Here (Uzbekistan), Mithun Chakraborty's film Disco-Dancer was very much liked, because most of the people here had seen this film. Apart from this, Indian dance and Bharatanatyam are also popular. It went because most of the people here had seen this film. Apart from this, Indian dance and Bharatanatyam are also popular. This research paper is based on the cultural relations between India-Uzbekistan, in which we will try to understand which factors or factors have influenced the cultural relations between these two countries, has made an important contribution in deepening.

Methodology

The purpose of this study is to find and explain the Cultural relations between India and Uzbekistan. For this study, a descriptive qualitative method is used. Qualitative research is a type of research that relies on data, explains existing theories and creates new theories. In this study, the method used is a literature review, which includes the analysis and evaluation of scientific articles and journals that are relevant to the research problem. The main purpose of this study is to study the theory of Cultural relations between India and Uzbekistan In the literature studied, these theories will be discussed in depth and used as a basis for formulating research problems. In addition, this literature will be the basis for comparing the findings of previous studies with the aim of assessing the extent to which Cultural relations between India and Uzbekistan.

Results and Discussion

We must have often heard from people that Indian culture is the most excellent and the best in the entire world, because here, in diversity, there are elements of unity and integrity. But, do you know what culture actually is? Or which activities done by humans are called Sanskrit? If not, then let us try to understand it. let's try. In general terms, the behaviour, values, ideals, standard of living, their life, way of living, food, language, religion and rituals etc; followed by all the people of a community are the components of culture. When all the people of a community use all these components in such a way that they get praise or respect in the world, then it takes the form of a culture. The Sanskrit word is derived from the Latin word 'cult' or 'colore'. Which

means to grow or cultivate. It refers to the patterns and symbolic structures of human activity. (5) In other words, it is the behavior and experience of a group of people living in a group or community, is shared. That is to say, these human activities keep being transferred from one generation to the next. In this, the (culture) group's people's knowledge, beliefs, art, traditions, customs, morals, festivals, etiquette, politeness, values and ideals etc are involved. (Hossain & Ali, 2014); (Alodat et al., 2023), A human being, in a community or society, earns his living on the basis of all these factors, because these components, by the society or all the people, are accepted. If a human being does not accept or disregards these (components), then such a human being is considered against or against the society.

Various socio-economic philosophers and scholars of the world have presented the definition of culture in their own words in this way. According to E.B.Taylor (an anthropologist), culture is a complex concept, which includes beliefs, knowledge, morals, laws, customs, traditions, arts and habits acquired by humans as members of society. Capabilities included. According to (Hamer et al., 2020); (Ferrara, 2023)– Culture is a program of the human mind, through which one group of people differentiates itself from another group. It is learned from its environment or environment, and is always shared. According to a website (www.people.tamu.edu) – Culture is a system of knowledge, which is shared by a large group of people. On the basis of the above definitions, it is said that a group of people living in a community or society has different practices, traditions, beliefs, food, standard of living, language, religion, outlook and Experience etc. is culture. Which varies from group to group, which a person inherits.

Cultural relations between India and Uzbekistan

As we have mentioned earlier, bilateral and cultural relations between these two countries (India, Uzbekistan) have been running since the first century BC, including a famous, ancient route, Silk (Silk Road) Road has made an important contribution. Because whether it was trade or the movement of people (to religious sermons), everyone used this route. Now, moving forward, we will try to understand what factors or factors have played a role in maintaining the cultural relations between these two countries (India, Uzbekistan) for a long time. Has made an important contribution. From Indian films to education or study-teaching work, great poets or poets and various friendship societies and information technology centres, there has been important cooperation in maintaining the cultural relations between India and Uzbekistan. You will be surprised to know how crazy Uzbek people are about Indian films. In Uzbekistan, no one knew, or not, what the name of the Indian politician was, but the famous Indian film actor, Raj Kapoor, was well known. This (Raj-Kapoor) was a very famous and well-known name in both the countries. Not only this, but other film actors like Amitabh Bachchan, Hema Malini, Mithun Chakraborty and Shahrukh Khan have also been famous in Uzbekistan. Here two Indian films, *Alibaba Chalis Chor* and *Disco Dancer*, became very famous. Once the Ambassador of Uzbekistan, Farhod Argeev, had said about the Indian film that - when Mithun Chakraborty's film, *Disco-Dancer*, was released, there was a long queue in the cinema hall of Uzbekistan.

(Tiwary, 2024), From this, we can estimate to what extent there is craze for Indian films among the Uzbek people, which has not only created love for Indian films in people's minds. , lit the flame, but also contributed in deepening the historical bilateral and cultural relations. Apart from this, there have been other areas of entertainment, such as Kathak, Bharatnatyam, television, serials and radio, which have deepened the relations between the two countries. Recently, i.e. in the year 2012, Uzbek Radio has completed 50 years of Hindi broadcasting. Similarly, Uzbek television regularly broadcasts Indian films and serials. (Immerwahr, 2024); (Neuhofer et al., 2021), In fact, these entertainment sectors have ignited the flame of love in the hearts of the people of India-Uzbekistan and have contributed to the deepening of close ties as well as cultural ties.

There has also been a cordial relationship between these two countries in the field of education, which is very important for a person to earn his living in the society or community. In fact, in Uzbekistan, India's Lal Bahadur Shastri Center is established in Tashkent, which, apart from cultural activities, conducts various seminars related to Indian culture, apart from regular classes to promote the Hindi language. Organizes (Bezborodova & Radjabzade, 2022). Here (Uzbekistan), there are also three Uzbek educational institutions, which are engaged in the study of Hindi language, from primary education to post-graduate education. Not only this, but study-teaching work is also done at the university level. In this regard, Uzbekistan's Ambassador, Dilshod Akhatov, said that about four Indian universities are established in Uzbekistan to promote Hindi language. In Tashkent, Amity, Jizzakh region, Sabrah Information and Technical Institute, Institute of Ethics Group, etc. are established in Andijan, Sharda and Bukhara region. Among these, there was Sharda University, which was established in the year 2019. (Hajdari et al., 2024) The Uzbek people who come to us (India) to study and teach in Indian universities, get exposure to Indian cultural, The Sambandh Parishad provides approximately ₹25 scholarships every year. (Rakhimov, 2022), The Department of Indian Philology has been opened in the established university in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, which engages the students in teaching languages ranging from Hindi to Punjabi, Urdu and Bengali.

Many research works have also been done in the field of education between India and Uzbekistan. Which are mostly done by Uzbek researchers. More than 50 researchers from Uzbekistan and India have done their PhD on current issues. Have presented theses and all the professors appointed in the university till date have published more than 10 monographs, more than 300 textbooks, teaching materials and many scientific articles on important areas of Hindi language. Have gone, In India, an established, famous university, namely, Jawaharlal Nehru University, has started teaching in Uzbek language. Apart from this, an association of Indian scholars has also been established in a university located in Uzbekistan, which works to promote Hindi language within the Uzbek Republic. Here (Uzbekistan) there are about 12 universities which have created various centers for scientific studies and research in Uzbekistan, under which many seminars and conferences are being organized. Similarly, in the name of Jawaharlal Nehru University, an Indo-Uzbek Center for Information Technology has been established to train students, teachers and professors in the field of technology and technology. (Lin et al., 2023), This makes it clear how deep the relations have been between India and Uzbekistan in the field of education, which has not only strengthened bilateral relations but also made invaluable contributions in the field of cultural relations. Have given. And will continue to give, because even now, this relationship (education) continues. For example, an Indian language teacher named Madan Mohan Hardat has been working in the field of Hindi language in Uzbekistan for many years, which has led to cordial relations between India and Uzbekistan. Scientific and cultural relations continue.

Various writers, poets or poets have made an important contribution in maintaining the cordial and cultural relations between India and Uzbekistan. It is said that, when the year, In 1991, when Uzbekistan became independent, a new era of relations between Indian-Uzbek scientists began and Indian scholars and experts like Qamar Rais, Surya Kumari, Tiwari, Faruqui, etc., established the Institute of Oriental Studies. While working in, he had contributed in deepening the cultural relations between India and Uzbekistan. Not only this, but some famous Indian Hindi writers like: Munshi Premchand, Amrita Pritam, Krishna Chandra, Sajjad Zahid, Ali Sardar Jafri etc. There have been writers who had translated their works into Uzbek language. Pirmkul, Kadyrao's novel *Story, Night in Hindi Punjabi*, Odil Yakub's novel *Tracer of Ulugbek*, Gafur Ghulam's *Sam Bola* (Uzbek language) were translated into Hindi and published in large numbers in our country (India). Has gone, Some poets are included in this (cultural relations), like Zaheeruddin Babar, Alisher Navoi etc. had published some works in books in Hindi and Urdu,

however, the contribution of these scholars and litterateurs appears blurry, yet, It can be said that his contribution has worked effectively in safeguarding and promoting the national values of the Uzbek people to the world and has furthered the cultural ties between India and Uzbekistan. Had increased. From this, one thing becomes clear that in taking these cultural relations forward, not only Uzbek scholars, but also Indian scholars, on the basis of their scholarship and creative thinking, have equally contributed. We have cooperated, that is why, even today, the cultural relations between these two countries (Uzbekistan-India) continue.

Some national and international cooperation organizations and friendly societies have also provided full support in deepening the cultural relations between India and Uzbekistan. According to the Cabinet Ministry of the Republic of Uzbekistan, various agencies, institutions, government and non-government organizations have played an important role in establishing cultural and cordial relations between Uzbekistan and other nations. For this, a system of local and international institutions was established in the country to establish (cultural) relations. (Korosteleva & Flockhart, 2020); (Hanrieder, 1966), But, when it comes to cultural relations between India and Uzbekistan, These include Indian Cultural Council, Uzbek-Indian Friendship Society, Indian Information Technology Centre, etc. (24) More recently, i.e. in the year 2023, M.P. Theater of the historical city of Samarkand, Uzbekistan. Indian cultural festival was organised. Where artists from both Habas Group, Tashkent and Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indian Cultural Centre, participated in the program and entertained the audience. From this we can infer that warm, historical and cultural relations have been maintained between India and Uzbekistan and it is expected that in the future, these (cultural relations) will further improve because India and Uzbekistan For, it is an increasingly important global economic power, which is recognized by the entire world (Pawlak & Kołodziejczak, 2020). In such a situation, if Uzbekistan deepens relations with India, it can get economic benefits along with political-strategic relations. This is why both the countries are continuously making efforts to take the relations forward.

Conclusion

On the basis of the above description, it can be said that it is extremely necessary to promote cultural relations between different countries to establish world brotherhood and world peace. Then, no matter which country it is (Hindu-Muslim), this is the basic mantra of global peace. Here, keeping in mind the long history of cultural relations between India and Uzbekistan, it can be said that humanity is paramount because this relation (cultural relations) not only establish cordial relations between the citizens of the two countries, but are also useful in the fields of political and strategic, socio-economic and human welfare. All I would like to say is that if such (Sanskrit, friendly) relations continue between the countries of the entire world, then the world community can live a comfortable life (without any worry or fear). And a new culture, what I would like to call a global peace culture, can be born.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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