

# Uzbekistan's involvement in the Ussr's relations with Africa

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the policy of developed countries in the process of Congo's independence and Uzbekistan's diplomatic relations with the SSR, following the feelings of friendship and brotherhood towards the Congolese people and helping them with food products.

**Keywords:** Congo, African continent, food, Michel Debre, Fulber Yuli, Tombalbaye, Chad, union, food, Ghana.

**Introduction:** About one billion people live in Africa. Africa is seen as the cradle of humanity. In fact, in reference to the Deaf, the people living around the ancient city of Karga were called "afri" ("afar" means "dust"). After the capture of Carthage by the Romans, the province was called Africa. the whole country, and later the continent, was named Africa. They have a short history of importance between Uzbekistan and Africa, but they have carried out international events. At the same time, relations between Uzbekistan and African countries are gradually expanding. It is very important to preserve the experience of the subject, to study the roots of Uzbekistan's relations with African countries in the current globalization process, and to study economic, social and cultural relations.

## LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

The relations of the Uzbek SSR with African countries were first of all through the USSR state. Therefore, the historiography of international relations of the USSR period will help us. Among the works of this group, the most famous are: " История внешней политики СССР", второй том которого охватывает 1945-1985 годы . The books edited by A. A. Gromyko and B. N. Ponomarev reflect the main directions of the foreign policy of the USSR, the main initiatives carried out by the Soviet government, the foreign policy strategy of the Soviet state in terms of security and cooperation. The formation of the foreign policy of the USSR, the development of cooperative relations with Africa, and the process of supporting the national liberation movements are described in detail in works such as

«СССР в борьбе против колониализма и неоколониализма 1960-март 1986. Документы и материалы» . The research work is based on the principle of historicity, chronological and comparative analysis methods.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the 1950s and 1960s, the processes of achieving independence of the countries of the African continent began. In 1960, the Prime Minister of France, Michel Debre , and the leaders of the three countries in Africa (countries that are part of the French Union) - the president of the Republic of Congo, Fulbert Juli . The prime minister of the Republic of Chad, Tombolbaye, and the head of the government of the Central African Republic, David Dako, signed the agreement confirming the independence of these countries.

It would not be a mistake to say that an important factor that allowed such an increase in attention to the foundations of humanism in artistic and scientific creativity was the weakening of the ideological pressures of the totalitarian regime in the early period of the war. As a result, despite ideological restrictions, cultural workers worked selflessly inside the country. In particular, looking at the chronicle of cultural life on a republican scale, it can be said that the science, culture, and art of Uzbekistan were subordinated to the interests of preserving the totalitarian regime .

Following the end of World War II, transformational processes occurred on the geopolitical map, and a new system emerged in the politics of international relations. In this process, the Soviet Union developed

tools to establish its own coordinates in the new system and regulate external relations.

Cultural ties continued to develop from 1945 to 1991. This period encompasses the time from the end of World War II until the emergence of independent states. The typical pattern observed in the series of cultural exchanges between the Soviet state and other countries after the war reveals that the main ideological aim was to promote Soviet ideology in other countries of the world through these cultural connections.

The conference agreed to establish a House of Friendly Ties with Foreign Countries in Moscow for this union. It was determined that this institution would serve as a supporting organization for the activities of the Soviet Friendship Society. Initially, the Union voluntarily established friendly and cultural ties in the field of science and culture with individual organizations, institutions, institutes, and committees of the states. Each member of the organization had its own task and was able to contribute to the development of international relations with countries of a certain nature.

According to the All-Union Conference of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations of the Central Committee of the CPSU with Foreign Countries: "Friendship and Cultural Relations of the Soviet Society with Foreign Countries are aimed at strengthening friendship, trust, and mutual understanding in cultural relations with the peoples of the USSR, understanding each other through acquaintance with the history, economy, culture, science, and way of life of the peoples of the world, establishing ties between large public groups, and exchanging experience in the creative activities of peoples."

The victory of the USSR in the World War increased its international status as the first socialist state and opened up new opportunities for establishing comprehensive relations between states.

In addition, the initial clauses of the so-called cooperation agreement were signed. These agreements determined the new position of these three countries in the French Union and their new relations with France. Cooperation agreements concluded in the 1960s were signed after the declaration of Congo's independence.

The policies of developed countries in the African region have had an impact on Congo's socio-economic spheres. In such a situation, the Soviet government decided to help the Republic of Congo with food, following the feelings of friendship and brotherhood of the Soviet people towards the people of the Congo, it was reported in the Kyzil Uzbekiston newspaper.

According to the newspaper, in the early hours of July 19, 1960, three IL-18 planes took off from Moscow and flew to Leopoldville via Rome-Rabat-Accra. The first batch of food sent by the Soviet government to the Republic of Congo was loaded on these planes. The steamer "Leninogorsk" will leave Odessa for Congo with wheat, sugar and condensed milk in the next few days.

The Government of Ghana, through the Embassy of the USSR in Accra, appealed to the Soviet Government to help send the Ghanaian troops to the Republic of Congo in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations Security Council. The Soviet government supported the wishes of the Ghanaian government and decided to grant this request. For this purpose, the following measures will be implemented: three Soviet IL-18 planes will be sent to Accra after delivering food from Moscow to Leopoldville (Republic of the Congo), and Ghanaian troops will travel to Accra as needed to transport them to Leopoldville. In addition, for the purpose of transporting the Ghanaian troops, the Soviet government, in accordance with the request of the Ghanaian government, will allocate two additional IL-18 aircraft.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, some thoughts about the policies of the countries of the African region, including Congo, in the process of achieving independence in the 50s and 60s of the XIX century, and Uzbekistan's diplomatic relations with the USSR, following the feelings of friendship and brotherhood towards the people of the Congo, and helping with food products it was said.

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