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## UZBEKISTAN-INDIA: TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LITERARY RELATIONS

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### ABSTRACT

In the development of diplomatic relations between Uzbekistan and India, literary relations between the two peoples are a priority. Historically, the cultural relationship between the people of Uzbekistan and India goes back several centuries. As cradles of ancient civilizations, the two countries have been in active contact for centuries, enriching each other's culture, art, philosophy, language, spiritual and moral values. In this article, the trend of development of literary relations between countries will be studied.

### KEYWORDS

Uzbekistan, India, literary relations, Qamar Rayis, "Jawaharlal Nehru" award, "Alisher Navai and Uzbekistan", "Mahabharata", "Ramayana".

### INTRODUCTION

It is known that cultural and humanitarian relations are of paramount importance in the development of bilateral and multilateral relations between nations. Therefore, cultural commonality is a force that brings countries closer together and strengthens relationships of trust. In particular, such a situation can be seen in the case of Uzbekistan and India. Historically, the cultural relationship between the people of Uzbekistan and India goes back several centuries. As cradles of ancient civilizations, the two countries have been in active contact for centuries,

enriching each other's culture, art, philosophy, language, spiritual and moral values [1].

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

It is known from history that the beginning of the ancient scientific and cultural relationship between the two countries dates back to a specific time in the 1st millennium BC. After all, the ancient cultural ties that originated at the crossroads of the great Silk Roads and contributed to world civilization developed gradually and never stopped at any period in history.

Cultural relations between Uzbekistan and India developed at a whole new pace during the years of independence. As part of the visit to India by Islam Karimov, the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on August 17, 1991, the "On cooperation between Uzbekistan and India in culture, education, science, tourism, sports and mass media" was signed, and on January 5 signed. New Delhi 1994, "The Agreement on Cultural Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the Republic of India serves as the legal basis for bilateral cultural cooperation" [2].

Analysis and results. Among the cultural ties between the two countries, the literary one has gained particular importance and began to develop long ago, when Buddhism was introduced to Central Asia. But the first major literary monument is 10th Century Beruni's "India". In his monograph "From the History of Literary Relations between Uzbekistan and India", Professor T.Khojaeva divided the historical development of both regions into the following stages based on objective factors:

The period of the spread of Buddhism; 2. Initial period: X-XV centuries; 3. Babur period: XVI - XVII centuries; 4. Period of development of Turkic and Persian literature: XVII-XVIII centuries; 5. New and the newest era: XIX-XX centuries [3]. In the history of Uzbek literature, Furkat, who was forced to leave his homeland and settle in India in 1892, played a significant role in establishing friendly relations with eastern nations, and strengthening literary and cultural ties. His literary legacy serves as an important source for the study of the history of economic and cultural relations between India and Central Asia. Respect for the people of India awakened gratitude and love for the poet in the hearts of Indians. The famous Indian writer Krishan Chandar

[4] said: "Indian people are familiar with the works of Uzbek poets Navai and Furkat,"

The history of Indo-Uzbek literary relations goes back a long time. Writer and public figure Robindranath Tagore's literary work attracted the attention of Uzbekistan's wordsmiths as early as the 20s of the 20th century. In those years, Abdulhamid Chulpon's large article titled "About Ulugh" was published in "Maorif and uqituvchi" magazine, and the first excerpts from Tagore's photo, biography and prose works were published in "Yer Yuzi" magazine [5]. In 1940-50, several works of Tagore were published in Uzbek and Russian languages.

Among the Uzbek poets and writers, Zulfia, Sh.Rashidov, Jumaniyaz Jabbarov, Ramz Bobojon, Barot Boykabilov, and others dedicated their works to the Indian people, their struggle for freedom, and their achievements for a new life. In particular, Zulfia was awarded the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for her services in the development of cultural relations between Uzbekistan and India. Indian writers and poets, including Khoja Ahmed Abbas, S. Zahir, Ali Sardar Ja'fari, Kaifi Azmi, Qamar Rayis, and others, dedicated their journalistic and poetic works to the Uzbek people, great achievements of the Uzbek people, beautiful cities and villages.

Literary relations developed further after Uzbekistan gained its independence. In the first years of independence, the ghazals and collections of rubais by A. Navai and Z. M. Babur were published as books in Urdu and Hindi languages. In the development of Indo-Uzbek literary relations, the services of Qamar Rayis a well-known specialist in Urdu language and literature, a professor of Delhi University, who worked as the head of the Indian cultural center in Uzbekistan, well known to Uzbek readers, are noteworthy.

Qamar Rayis will work with Uzbek translation scholars R. Muhammajanov, Z. Ashurbaev and N. Muhammadov to translate the works of Gafur Gulam and Zulfia into Urdu. The scientist created "Shuara-e Uzbekistan" (Anthology of Uzbek poets), which contains samples of the poems of sixteen Uzbek poets. The scientific work of Qamar Rayis called "Alisher Navoi and Uzbekistan" and published in India is of particular importance in introducing the great Uzbek poet to Indian readers [6].

In June 1995, Qamar Rayis visited Uzbekistan and held meetings with writers, poets, as well as scientists engaged in researching Z.M Babur's work. Since 1997, Qamar Rayis continued his work in Uzbekistan as the head of the Indian Cultural Center in Tashkent [7].

The Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies is of primary importance in the development of literary relations with Eastern countries, in particular with India. One of the scientists of the institute, Professor T. Ghiyosov, a large part of his scientific research is devoted to the problems of studying the history of India, the domestic and foreign policy of the state. His books include "India's Struggle for Alleviating Tensions in Southeast Asia and the Far East", "India's Role in Consolidating Peace in the Near and Middle East", "Role in the Struggle for Freedom and Independence of the Indo-Chinese Peoples" [8]. O.N. Shamatov, who worked at the Department of South-East Asian Languages of the university, devoted his scientific work to issues of Indian linguistics. The scientist has published such monographs as "Classical Dakhini (XVII South Indian)", "Essays on Indian and Urdu Historical Lexicology", "Muslim Lexicon and South Indian (XV-early XVIII Centuries)". T. Kholmiraev, T. A. Khojaeva, Sh. Jalilova, Kh. Begizova made a great contribution to the improvement of Indian linguistics and literary studies.

Famous Indian scientists J. Sarkor, Qamar Rayis, K. U. Hashemi also worked at the university. In the framework of literary relations, the works of famous representatives of modern literature - Prem Chand, Khwaja Ahmed Abbas, Krishan Chandar, Yashpal, Bhisham Sahni, Bhagavaticharan Barma and others, from the masterpieces of ancient Indian literature "Panchatantra", "Totinoma", "Hito'padesha" It was translated into Uzbek and published in large circulations. Prem Chand's "Destiny", H.A. Abbas's "Indian Child" novels, K. Chandar's "Maples in my memory", "Children on Dadar Bridge", B. Sahni's short stories and stories "Darichalar" are among them. Thanks to the translations, the Uzbek reader began to have a comprehensive idea of Indian literature [9]. Also, in 2020, a monograph entitled "Indian Literature" was created by professors U.Mukhibova and T.Khodjaeva of TSUOS.

The scope of literary relations of the visits of the head of Uzbekistan to India in 2018-2019 has expanded and reached a new level of quality. On the occasion of the 1040th anniversary of the birth of our great ancestor, scholar of medicine Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abdul Latif, professor of Aligarh Muslim University in India secretary of the Ibn Sina Academy, wrote the book "Ibn Sina and Uzbekistan". The scientist informed that the main reason for writing this book was the great scientific and practical heritage of the scholar, as well as the positive impressions he gained during his trip to Uzbekistan.

Abdul Latif at the presentation of the book "Ibn Sina and Uzbekistan" held in India on October 13, 2020: "On September 20-21, 2019, I participated in the international scientific-practical conference "10th Ibn Sina Readings" held in Bukhara. During my trip, I visited the village of Afshana, the place where the navel blood of the great scholar Abu Ali ibn Sina was shed. Of

course, as a researcher who has been dealing with the scientific heritage and life of the great scientist Ibn Sina for several years, I had special impressions by being in his native country. It was during this trip that I had the idea to write a book called "Ibn Sino and Uzbekistan". Ibn Sina is respected all over the world as a great philosopher, an international scientist who made a great contribution to the development of medicine, chemistry, physics, astronomy and many other exact sciences. "Through my book, I tried to tell readers about Ibn Sina's great personality and the importance of his scientific heritage in the development of mankind, about the country where this scholar was born and raised - today's modern Uzbekistan," he says [10].

On the other hand, in Uzbekistan in 2021, a collection dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the birth of the famous statesman Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was published at the University of World Economy and Diplomacy under the leadership of Professor Etibor Sultanova. We know that Indian political and public figure Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi or Mahatma Gandhi, who sacrificed his life for the peace and creativity of humanity, is recognized as such a person of the 20th century.

The collection reflects the 9 most famous aspects of Mahatma Gandhi's life and work [11]. Indian scholar Amir Faizulla was awarded "George Grierson" of India in 2020 for his contribution to the literary relations between the two countries, for translating 6 novels of the great writer Prem Chand, as well as the films "Mahabharata" and "Ramayana" and more than 10 works from Hindi into Uzbek, received an international award (established in 1989, this award is given for special services in the promotion of Indian language and literature abroad).

We note that in today's era of globalization, relations between Uzbekistan and India are developing in a new format. In the development of political relations between the two countries, agreements, and treaties signed during the official visits of the heads of state and government are the legal basis for strengthening relations. Cultural cooperation between Uzbekistan and India will help strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries. In recent years, cultural relations between nations have taken on a qualitative new meaning.

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## CONCLUSION



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