



**ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UZBEK SSR
AND THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC (1960S–1970S).**

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Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada O‘zbekiston SSR va Polsha Xalq Respublikasi o‘rtasidagi madaniy hamda iqtisodiy aloqalar arxiv materiallari asosida ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotda 1960–1970-yillarda ikki davlat o‘rtasida amalga oshirilgan teatr festivallari, madaniyat kunlari, delegatsiyalar almashinuvi, kino va musiqa sohasidagi hamkorlik hamda tekstil sanoatidagi iqtisodiy munosabatlar o‘rganilgan. Ayniqsa, 1976-yilda o‘tkazilgan “Polsha madaniy kunlari” festivali O‘zbekiston SSR hududida Polsha dramaturgiyasining keng targ‘ib qilinganini ko‘rsatadi. Shuningdek, Toshkent tekstil kombinati faoliyati misolida iqtisodiy aloqalarning ishlab chiqarish, eksport va texnologik tajriba almashinuidagi o‘rni ochib beriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari O‘zbekiston SSR va Polsha o‘rtasidagi hamkorlik sovet davridagi xalqaro madaniy aloqlarning muhim tarkibiy qismi bo‘lganini ko‘rsatadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *O‘zbekiston SSR, Polsha Xalq Respublikasi, madaniy aloqalar, iqtisodiy hamkorlik, dramaturgiya, teatr festivali, Toshkent tekstil kombinati, madaniy diplomatiya, arxiv materiallari.*

Abstract. *This article scientifically analyzes the cultural and economic relations between the Uzbek SSR and the Polish People's Republic based on archival materials. The study examines theater festivals, cultural days, exchange of delegations, cooperation in the field of cinema and music, and economic relations in the textile industry held between the two countries in the 1960s and 1970s. In particular, the festival "Polish Cultural Days" held in 1976 shows the widespread promotion of Polish drama in the territory of the Uzbek SSR. Also, the example of the Tashkent Textile Combine reveals the role of economic relations in production, export, and exchange of technological experience. The results of the study show that cooperation between the Uzbek SSR and Poland was an important component of international cultural relations during the Soviet era.*

Keywords: *Uzbek SSR, Polish People's Republic, cultural relations, economic cooperation, dramaturgy, theater festival, Tashkent Textile Plant, cultural diplomacy, archival materials.*



Аннотация. В данной статье на основе архивных материалов проводится научный анализ культурно-экономических связей между Узбекской ССР и Польской Народной Республикой. Рассматриваются театральные фестивали, дни культуры, обмен делегациями, сотрудничество в области кино и музыки, а также экономические связи в текстильной промышленности, существовавшие между двумя странами в 1960-х и 1970-х годах. В частности, фестиваль «Дни польской культуры», прошедший в 1976 году, демонстрирует широкое распространение польского драматического искусства на территории Узбекской ССР. Также пример Ташкентского текстильного комбината показывает роль экономических связей в производстве, экспорте и обмене технологическим опытом. Результаты исследования показывают, что сотрудничество между Узбекской ССР и Польшей являлось важной составляющей международных культурных связей в советскую эпоху.

Ключевые слова: Узбекская ССР, Польская Народная Республика, культурные связи, экономическое сотрудничество, драматургия, театральный фестиваль, Ташкентский текстильный завод, культурная дипломатия, архивные материалы.

INTRODUCTION.

In the second half of the 20th century, the republics of the Soviet Union actively developed political, economic and cultural relations with the socialist countries. The Uzbek SSR, as one of these republics, also closely cooperated with the Polish People's Republic in various fields. This cooperation was manifested not only in the absence of official political relations, but also in the exchange of experience in theater, drama, cinema, music, industry and technological experience. During the Soviet period, culture was considered an important component of state policy. Therefore, great importance was attached to cultural exchanges between socialist countries. The widespread promotion of Polish drama, cinema and music in the territory of the Uzbek SSR was one of the practical manifestations of the ideological closeness between the two countries and the policy of "propagation of socialism".

In addition, economic relations were also one of the important areas of cooperation between the countries, and significant results were achieved, especially in the textile industry. Through the activities of the Tashkent Textile Combine, products of the Uzbek SSR were exported to Poland and other foreign countries.

The purpose of this article is to conduct a broad historical analysis of economic and cultural relations between the Uzbek SSR and the Polish People's Republic based on archival materials.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY



The research was conducted on the basis of historicism, a systematic approach, source studies and comparative analysis methods. The article was written using documents of the Ministry of Culture of the Uzbek SSR, archival materials on theater festivals, conference minutes and periodical press materials. The main importance of archival documents is that they shed light on the organizational mechanism of cultural events, the role of state bodies, the activities of theater groups and the practical results of economic cooperation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION .

Since the 1960s, the policy of promoting the cultural heritage of foreign socialist countries has intensified in the Uzbek SSR. During this period, various artistic evenings were organized on the occasion of the anniversaries of Polish writers, playwrights and artists. In May 1962, an artistic evening was held on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the death of the Polish writer and publicist Bolesław Prus. In November of the same year, the 100th anniversary of the birth of the German playwright Gerhart Hauptmann was widely celebrated in the House of Cinematographers of the republic [1].

These events were important in several ways:

- Introducing Soviet audiences to European literature and drama;
- Strengthening ideological unity between socialist countries;
- Forming international theater and literary traditions in the cultural environment of

Uzbekistan.

These events were not only cultural in nature, but were also inextricably linked with the ideological policy of the Soviet era. Because cultural affinity between socialist countries was considered an important means of political cooperation. On July 14, 1962, a national revival holiday was organized in the Uzbek SSR in connection with the liberation of Poland from the fascist invaders. As part of the holiday, Polish films were also shown [2].

During the Soviet era, cinema was of great importance as a means of mass propaganda. Therefore, the screening of Polish films in Uzbekistan was not a simple cultural event, but a manifestation of international ideological policy. Polish cinema played an important role in post-war European culture. The ideas of anti-fascist struggle, national unity and socialist construction were promoted through the Uzbek audience. At the same time, it was intended to strengthen friendship between peoples, popularize Polish culture, and serve to strengthen Soviet ideology through art. Interactions were also established in the art of music, which served not only ideological propaganda, but also the development of music. In particular, the VII Congress of Composers of Uzbekistan, held in 1977, was an important event in the cultural life of the republic. During this congress, the international successes of Uzbek symphonic music were especially noted. In particular, the staging of R. Hamrayev's "Before Dawn" and U. Musayev's "Eternity" in Lodz, Poland, is evidence of the internationalization of Uzbek professional music [3].



This fact shows that the cultural potential of the Uzbek SSR was recognized by European countries. At the same time, the performance of Uzbek works on Polish stages strengthened the integration between the musical cultures of the East and Europe. One of the most important events in cultural relations between the Uzbek SSR and Poland was the festival "Polish Cultural Days" held in 1976. The festival lasted from March to November 12, 1976.

The festival was organized as part of the festival, the Festival of Dramatic Art of the Polish People's Republic. A special organizing committee was created to hold the festival on a large scale. R. Nazarova, R.M. Kariev Kh. Abdusamatov, B.N. Nasriddinov, A.Kh. Jabborov, M.S. Karimov, N.G. Zakhidova, A.B. Yakubozhayev, A.Z. Qabulov, V.P. Dyachenko, and other representatives of the cultural and theatrical spheres were included [4].

This shows that the festival was not just an ordinary theatrical event, but an important project of the All-Union cultural policy. During the festival, works by Polish playwrights were staged in various regions of Uzbekistan [5]. In particular, Y. Yurandot's *The Ninth Pious* was shown at the Samarkand Drama Theater [6].

- The organization of these performances on a regional scale demonstrates the centralized nature of Soviet cultural policy. The goal was to involve broad segments of the population in cultural processes through theatrical art.

- For example, the Andijan Puppet Theater "Lola" staged Yana Vilkovsky's "Rimtsimitsa" in Andijan, Lenin, Markhamat district, and Kuduksoy. This indicates that Polish dramaturgy was widely promoted not only in central cities, but also in regions and districts. The festival was organized in the form of a competition, which increased creative competition between theater groups. The award system was established as follows:

- for the best director - 200 rubles;
- for the best actor - 100 rubles;
- for the best artist - 150 rubles [7].

These awards were a great incentive for this period. At the end of the festival, Mustafin's "Night Tale" and Yakubov's "Timcho" were awarded with the 1st degree diploma.

The 2nd degree diploma was awarded to the performances "Night of Trials", "The Ninth Pious Man", and "Rimtsimitsa". Also, such actors and actresses as S. Zabolotnik, S. Falko, S. Urugova, T. Nuriddinova, and M. Gulyamova were awarded.

Official delegations played an important role in the development of cultural relations. On April 27, 1969, a delegation headed by the Deputy Minister of Culture of the Polish People's Republic, Stanislav Bolitsky, visited Tashkent. The delegation included diplomats and officials such as Erena Shpirka, Yadviga Belskaya, and Vyacheslav Kondrashev. The delegation visited Tashkent and Samarkand and got acquainted with the Museum of the



History of the Peoples of Uzbekistan and the historical and architectural monuments of Samarkand.

This visit served to promote the historical and cultural heritage of the Uzbek SSR on an international scale. Along with cultural ties, economic cooperation was also carried out. Economic cooperation between the Uzbek SSR and Poland is clearly visible in the textile industry.

At the second republican conference of the Uzbek Friendship and Culture Society, held on September 28, 1966, important information was provided about the activities of the Tashkent Textile Combine.

In her report, Yangayeva noted that the combine produces 230 million meters of fabric per year, and its products are exported to 26 countries, including Poland, Ghana, and Sweden. This indicates the position of the Uzbek SSR industry in the international market. Specialists from Poland, the GDR, and India worked at the Tashkent Textile Combine. The combine also exports its products to 26 countries around the world, including Poland, Ghana, and Sweden.[8]. The quality of the products of this combine was high, and foreigners were interested in the products of the combine and the production process.

There were specialists from Poland, the GDR, and India at the Tashkent textile combine. For example, German engineers came to the combine and got acquainted with the physical properties of Soviet cotton. At the same time, they studied the quality of cotton and the production process on machines. The German machinists who were here studied the machines manufactured at the factories for the Tashkent textile combines[9].

Foreign experts studied the physical properties of Soviet cotton, the production technology, and the operation of textile machinery. This process served as an exchange of technological experience and industrial modernization. In particular, the study of technologies at the Tashkent Textile Combine by German engineers demonstrates the international significance of the Uzbek SSR industry.

CONCLUSION

Research conducted on the basis of archival materials shows that the relations between the Uzbek SSR and the Polish People's Republic were multifaceted. Cultural cooperation developed through theatrical art, dramaturgy, cinema, music, and exchange of delegations, while economic cooperation was manifested in the textile industry, export activities, and exchange of technological experience. Also, the holding of the "Polish Cultural Days" festival in 1976 was one of the most striking examples of cultural integration between the two socialist states and served to widely promote Polish dramaturgy in the territory of the Uzbek SSR. In general, economic and cultural relations between the Uzbek SSR and Poland are of historical importance as an important component of international cultural diplomacy during the Soviet era.



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