



Socio-Cultural Factors in Uzbek and French Socio-Cultural Development

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Annotation: In the article, we will focus on the social factors in the sociocultural development of the Uzbek and French peoples. In particular, the cultural and educational, economic and political relations of the two peoples, the new realities of the relations between the Uzbek and French peoples are highlighted.

Keywords: humanitarian, regional, strategic, folklore-ethnographic, oriental studies, sociocultura.

Introduction

The life path and activities of our allomas, which have matured from the land of our country, made universal discoveries in religious and secular sciences since the Early Middle Ages, have been of great interest in European societies. At a time when Europe was lagging behind in the progress of science due to the severe consequences of the church Inquisition and the salb marches, the thinkers of the Muslim world created works that made an invaluable contribution to the development of mankind.

The East, including the progress in ancient Movarounnahr, was of great interest to the then rulers of France and representatives of the world of thought. In the 13th century AD, King Louis IX sent the French priest Guillaume de Rubroux to Asia. The priest's recollections of the way, completed in Latin, significantly enriched the perception of Central Asia by the French and Europeans. Another priest, Ioann, mediated a dialogue between Amir Temur and King Charles VI. A letter from Emir Temur, held in France, written in Persia, proposed establishing trade relations between both countries[1].

The Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris holds a Latin copy of Charles VI's 1403 reply letter to Amir Temur. It is known from the letter that French citizens had the right to move freely on the borders of the state of Temur. The history of correspondence between the two rulers was first studied at the beginning of the 19th century by the famous French Orientalist Sylvester de Sacy. The European School of Oriental Studies was founded in the 16th century precisely in France. French scholars have translated Farghani, Bukhari, Ibn Sina, Khwarazmiy, Beruniy, Ulughbek and Navai into Latin and French. The pride of our nation, the Great muhaddis Imam Bukhari's 92 works, copied and translated at different times, are now in the Bibliotheque Nationale de France. In the libraries of Paris, the works of our other scholars in Arabic, Persian, Latin and



French are preserved and studied.

Since the 18th century, French travelers, researchers, intellectuals and representatives of the arts have lived in different cities of our country. The buildings and works created by the brothers Alexis Benoua (architect) and Alber Benoua (painter), who are of French origin, still stand in Tashkent today. Also, the famous Orientalist and translator Michel Salye and the musicologist Stanislav Sovari lived and worked in Tashkent.

Fairy tales, Nobel Prize winners in Literature F.Moriak ("in the Serpent commune"), Le Klezio ("Mondo"), Modiano ("Wedding Trip"), A.Morua (stories) were translated into Uzbek and made reference to readers.

In turn, Chulpan's "Night and day", Gafur Gulam's "Shum bola", Erkin Azam's "Shush" were translated into French and the farangian Psalms were presented to readers.

French, among other foreign languages, is studied with interest by the population, especially young people. Currently, more than 200 educators teach French in secondary, secondary special and higher education institutions in our country. Since 2016, nohukumat educational institution – "Tashkent French alliance" began to operate in Tashkent. Over the past short time, more than 2 thousand of our compatriots have completed courses under this institution and received an international diploma. With the expansion of tourism prospects in the country, the activities of the Tashkent French Alliance also began to expand. The alliance is also working in the direction of translator-guides qualification.

As we talk about cultural and educational cooperation, there is no way to touch on theater, cinema, science. The Imam Bukhari international R & D center and Islamic Civilization Center, which are being built on the initiative of our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, cooperate with them in accordance with the agreements reached with such prestigious institutions as the National School of literature and languages of the Eastern countries in France, the National Library, The Louvre, the National Center for Scientific Research. At the moment, preparations are being made to send interns and studies to these institutions in France[2].

It should be noted that while the role of Uzbekistan in the development of Islamic civilization and world civilization is very high, the importance of France in the development of European and world culture is simply immeasurable. Scientific works created by our great ancestors began to be studied by French scientists from the Middle Ages. The works created by Al-Farghani, Bukhari, Ibn Sina and Beruniy were precisely translated into Latin by French translators, which prevented the extinction of a large part of them. These jewels of enlightenment and science are still preserved in libraries around the world today.

With the political will of the leaders of both countries, the opening of New Horizons in the direction of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Uzbek and French peoples, cooperation in the field of culture and enlightenment will undoubtedly play an important role in this process

Research Method and Methodology

In Uzbekistan-France relations, a cultural and humanitarian direction plays an important role.



Sister city relations were established between Samarkand and the cities of Lyon, Khiva and Versailles, Bukhara and Rui-Malmeson. In 2019, the “Uzbek Park” was opened in the Central Park of Ruey-Malmayson and a statue of Abu Ali Ibn Sino was erected on its territory. At the present stage, the following aspects can be distinguished in cultural-humanitarian cooperation. First. Much attention is paid to the study of French language, literature and culture in Uzbekistan. Currently, about three thousand teachers operating in the secondary special and higher education system teach French to about 300 thousand schoolchildren and students. French is taught in Uzbekistan in 812 schools and 6 specialized schools. In 8 universities, departments of French or romance languages are established, in which students study French as the main language, and many students study it as a second foreign language. In 2019, the 43rd specialized school in Samarkand was named after Lucien Couren, a French citizen, founder of the Association for the study of the history and art of the Timurid period. An important role in the development of the French language and culture in Uzbekistan, as well as strengthening Uzbek-French cooperation is played by the French alliance and the French school, which are successfully operating in our country.

With the support of the French Embassy in Tashkent, seminars and training courses are regularly organized for French teachers in Uzbekistan and France with the participation of French specialists. Activities aimed at popularizing the French language and culture, in particular, the celebration of Francophonie, school and student theater festivals, European Language Day. In particular, as part of the 2019 celebration of Francophonie, a nationwide dictation of French was held in Uzbekistan for the first time among French speakers. In 2019, the Union of teachers of French was founded, which operates under the International Association of teachers of French. In November of the same year, Uzbekistan celebrated for the first time the day of French teachers, organized at the initiative of French President E.Macron. By the end of 2020, it is planned to launch a monthly magazine project for French Language teachers with the support of the French Embassy in Tashkent[3].

It should be noted that in 2019, by a decision of the French government, four representatives of educational institutions of Uzbekistan were awarded the Order of Academic Palms (Knight Commander) of the French Republic, the history of which goes back to the Napoleonic era. Awarded to French citizens for outstanding achievements in education, as well as foreign citizens distinguished by their work in popularizing the French language and culture.

From the latter, Inter-University and academic cooperation is strengthening. In the following years, inter-university relations were established with educational institutions such as Paris-Sud, Paris I Pantheon-Sorbonne, Paris II Pantheon-Assas, Paris IV Sorbonne, University of Grenoble, University of Nice Sofia-Antipolis. Brittany-Sud University, National Institute of Oriental Languages and civilizations, University of Toulouse, Institute of Political Studies of Toulouse, Higher National School of architecture of Versailles, etc. It is worth noting the effective ties between the Academy of Public Administration under the president of Uzbekistan and the National School of French administration.

Thirdly, contacts in the field of archeology and preservation of cultural heritage are actively



developing. Four French archaeological missions are working in cooperation with Uzbek archaeologists: the Franco-Uzbek archaeological mission of Sogdiana; the French-Uzbek archaeological mission of Northern Bactriana; the French archaeological mission Ayakagitma in Central Asia, Neolithic; the Franco-Uzbek archaeological mission in the Bukhara Oasis. Missions are active in Samarkand, Termez, Kyzylkum, Paykend and Romitan settlements. These projects are funded by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. French partners are also involved in the implementation of projects for the restoration of cultural heritage sites in Uzbekistan. One of them is the project for the restoration of the Fresco “ambassadors” in the Afroasiab Museum.

Discussion

Cooperation between the foundation for the development of Culture and art under the Ministry of culture of Uzbekistan and the Center for the scientific and repair of Museums of France, including scientific research in the field of art and cultural history, scientific support for creativity has been established. Laboratory for the analysis of cultural values of Uzbekistan. Work is also underway to organize and hold exhibitions and conferences in both France and Uzbekistan. A memorandum of understanding was signed between the foundation for the development of culture and art of Uzbekistan and the Louvre Museum.

In 2018, delegations from representatives of the French museum visited Uzbekistan twice. The document provides for the popularization of the results of the excavations of the French archaeological expedition in Bukhara, cooperation in the field of art and Cultural History, Museum Studies, restoration and canning of cultural and historical objects of museum values. It is planned to exchange specialists and train scientific and museum employees, train them in advanced technologies and practices of conservation, restoration, as well as modern methods of organizing museum work. At the same time, in 2021, the issue of organizing an exhibition about Uzbekistan at the Louvre museum is being considered. The 2018 Uzbek culture days were held in France. Concert programs held in Bourges, France, video presentations on the tourism potential and cultural heritage of our country, exhibitions of art objects and other events have received great interest and intense reaction from visitors. The event, which gathered three thousand spectators, was attended by more than 50 famous art masters from our country. Bright musical evenings, in which classical and traditional melodies were performed in the performance of the stars of the folklore-ethnographic ensemble, talented musicians and dancers, attracted the attention of the public. The proposal to Re-spend the days of culture of Uzbekistan in this city was a vivid evidence of the success of the events.

An important event was the opening of the Uzbekistan pavilion for the first time at the 71st Cannes International Film Festival in France in 2018. In 2019, the Uzbekistan pavilion was opened at the Marché du Film Exhibition in Cannes as part of the 72nd International Film Festival. Arno Menindes, organizer of “Marche du Film“, said: “Uzbekistan has tremendous potential, it has attractive, attractions for many tourists and filmmakers. We hope that in the near future we will see World film premieres filmed in Uzbekistan”. From May 22 to June 5,



2019, representatives of the Uzbek fashion industry passed the qualification at the International Academy of fashion and design (AICP) in Paris for the first time.

After graduating from training courses, Uzbek specialists were awarded diplomas of this prestigious educational institution. The agreement on the organization of practices was reached during the visit of the Uzbek delegation led by the Design Center “Oriental dresses” to Paris in February 2018 to participate in the Texworld Paris International Exhibition of fabrics and accessories. As part of the internship program, Uzbek specialists took part in master classes and practical classes by leading designers of such well-known brands as Givenchy, Chanel, Dior, Louis Vuitton, working in close cooperation with AICP. Accordingly, Uzbekistan-France relations are characterized by increased intensity, strategic attention and the emergence of promising directions. It can be said without exaggeration that the state visit of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to France played a major role in this, a logical continuation of the work that became more active in Uzbekistan-France relations in the following years.

In the rise of Uzbek-French relations to a new level, first of all, the proximity of the strategy of actions carried out in Uzbekistan with the reform program of the head of France is seriously affected. Secondly, the approaches of the two states in solving the main international and regional problems are close or appropriate. It serves to develop new forms of regional and international cooperation, to jointly counter the new challenges and threats of our time.

Advanced results were achieved in a number of areas of cooperation in Uzbek-French relations. First, economic diplomacy was activated between the countries, the impetus for parliamentary diplomacy, which was established in previous years. Secondly, a gradual increase in the volume of mutual trade, an increase in the tourist flow and the interest of French business circles. The implementation of high-tech investment projects aimed at industrial and technological modernization of the economy of Uzbekistan has begun. It serves to increase the prestige of the renewed Uzbekistan in the international arena.

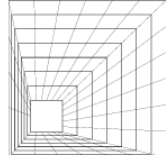
Conclusion

The cultural and humanitarian aspect of cooperation has acquired a new meaning. Cooperation in the field of education and science, especially in Uzbek educational institutions, is successfully developing in the study of French language and literature. Further development of cultural ties will serve the rapprochement of the peoples of France and Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan's regional policy towards achieving constructive and good-neighborly relations with the countries of Central Asia has created a completely different regional environment that serves to achieve the goals of French foreign policy in the direction of Central Asia.

The new reality of bilateral relations is only the beginning of the further development of relations, since many resources still need to be activated. The changes in international relations, the beginning of the global economic crisis associated with the pandemic, began to increase the role of France in Europe, and Uzbekistan in Eurasia.

It is here that new opportunities and conditions are emerging for the further development of bilateral relations. France is a locomotive of the European Union, and Uzbekistan may play a



strategic role between Europe and Asia as a system-forming factor in Central Asia.

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