

CONTRIBUTION OF THE SOVIET STATE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOCIAL SPHERE IN ASIAN AND AFRICAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract

Today, the countries of the Asian and African continents are experiencing a different stage of development. In Asia, Japan is the only developed country that belongs to the group of "Big Seven", in addition, countries such as the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Israel are also among the developed countries. China and India are among the main developed countries with great potential in terms of natural resource, GDP, while Vietnam, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Iraq, the DPRK are the slow developing countries that are experiencing a transitional period.

Also in Africa, the JAR is the most economically powerful among the countries on the continent, and Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco are considered highly developing countries. 34 countries in tropical Africa belong to the group of the most poorly developed countries in the world by the UN.

Most countries in Asia and Africa have long been colonized. National liberation movements, which took place in Asia in the formation or independence of such states as China(1949), Vietnam(1946), Laos, Iraq(1958), India (1947), North Korea(1948), Burma(1948) Mongolia (1921), were largely politically-economically supported by the Soviet state. Also, when these states were developing and restoring the destroyed economy, socialism began to create an economic model in shape¹.

Soviet societies for friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries on February 17-18, 1958 a new organization was formed by the decision of the All-Union Conference of Soviet societies on friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries, held in Moscow . This organization replaced the All-Union Society for cultural relations with foreign Yale (VOKS) and united all the societies, associations, friendship committees that existed at that time, Republican societies for cultural relations with foreign Yale, various industrial departments. According to the Charter adopted at the conference, the task of the USSF was to develop friendship and cooperation, cultural and scientific ties between public organizations, institutions and representatives of individual Sciences and cultures of the USSR and foreign countries. The USSF was aimed not only at ensuring the development of foreign Yale relations, but also at introducing Soviet citizens to the culture and history of other countries . This process was facilitated by the emergence of regional branches of friendship societies.

¹ Troshin. Yu. History of Asian and African countries in modern times: Murmansk, 2001. p. 89

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Another distinctive feature of the organizations that were part of it was the massiveness of their activities. For the work of the USSF and Soviet friendship societies in Vozdvizhenka in the center of Moscow, two buildings were allocated in the past, belonging to prominent Russian entrepreneurs and representatives of the Morozov family of patrons. In the 1970s and 1980s, the material base of the activities of the USSF expanded significantly, including on foreign yels. During these years, an extensive formation of a network of information and cultural centers in foreign Yale began. So, in 1959-1975, 21 cultural centers were opened: in Morocco, Indonesia, India and other countries. Between 1975 and 1986, 17 more centers were opened: in Syria, Nepal, Peru, Cambodia, Loas and other countries². Soviet cultural centers created in foreign countries, houses of Soviet science and culture became a place where information about the cultural, scientific and social life of the Soviet Union was collected. This helped to activate the activities of the USSF in the humanitarian sphere, including the distribution of the Russian language and culture in foreign yels. At that time, with the support of the USSF, Russian language courses were organized in more than 90 countries, about 600 thousand foreigners studied in them. The USSF sent about 10,000 different exhibitions a year to chet yel, sending more than 450 periodicals to 7,000 chet yel subscribers. In the 1980s, cultural centers of a number of foreign countries were opened in Moscow.

After the PRC was founded, the Chinese government began the path of socialist construction and the development of the country according to the Soviet model of development. A combination of factors that led to the rapprochement between China and the USSR, including the victory of the Soviet state in World War II; experience and success in restoring the economy destroyed by the war; Expressed support in the provision of Chinese Communists with Soviet weapons and ammunition during the civil war in China, the sending of Soviet military and civilian specialists as advisers and teachers; the atmosphere of the «Cold War» and China's political isolation in the international arena. Among the factors that hindered the process of rapprochement at the initial stage of relations between the two countries, the common border problem and Soviet policy in Xinjiang and Manchuria, bordering the USSR, were unresolved. Nevertheless, since the end of 1949, the USSR and China have entered a qualitatively new stage in the development of relations.

The USSR will become the first country to recognize the formation of» new China«. Mao Zedong, Chairman of the PRC Central People's government, who arrived in Moscow on December 16, 1949, said in his speech: «for almost 30 years, the Soviet people and the Soviet government have repeatedly provided assistance for the liberation of the Chinese people . This fraternal friendship, awarded by the Soviet people and the Soviet government in the days of difficult trials by the Chinese people, will never be forgotten.» The Soviet-Chinese treaty and

² Gavriluk A.E. Social security of solving the food problem. M., 1989. p. 8

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the agreements of February 14, 1950 were undoubtedly very important for the development of international relations in the Far East³.

These documents guaranteed the protection of the PRC from external threats and allowed the USSR to ensure the interests of the state in the region: to have a friendly neighbor on the Soviet-Chinese border, to dispose of the necessary raw materials, grain, etc. These agreements mean that the foreign policy of the USSR in relation to China won the struggle with the United States for the possession of spheres of influence of the Far East and Southeast Asia.

The delivery of complex equipment, advanced technologies, the latest scientific and technical documentation to China was carried out on a completely free basis. Highly qualified personnel were at odds with internal obligations to develop their economy and increase the standard of living of the population. In assistance to China, the USSR allocated a significant part of its financial, personnel and material resources, but these funds could be used to organize the production of goods that were lacking in their countries without bringing them from China.

The main feature of the work of the Soviet state in the implementation of cultural relations with the people's Republic of China during the period indicated on the topic of research was the desire to fully strengthen ties based on the principles of mutual respect in many areas of culture. there was also a sincere desire to stimulate the exchange of cultural values. Soviet-Chinese cultural ties, carried out through the state channels of the Soviet state and the people's Republic of China, during the period of study, found their manifestations in various directions: circus, musical and theatrical art, literature, fine arts. it has evolved in the same way as art, cinematography.

Cultural ties of the period selected for the study are the exchange of delegations of cultural and Art Workers, Art and popular science literature, teaching aids, exhibitions of painting and children's drawings, photo exhibitions and photographic materials, gramophone records, films, etc. The USSR carried out exchanges with the PRC in the field of Culture, Science and education on the basis of the principle of socialist internationalism and the similarity of the socio-economic and political system, based on the principles enshrined in the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance.

Soviet-Chinese Cultural Relations of the 1950s were expressed by contacts in the field of literature, music, Fine Arts and cinema, carried out with the help of VOKS and its structural units - the Soviet-Chinese society. Friendship (OSKD), and later, the Society for Sino-Soviet friendship (OKSD), as well as their regional offices and departments, were established. These societies made great efforts to develop the cultural ties of the USSR and strengthen friendship with the Chinese people. Various creative associations of workers in literature, painting and cinema also contributed to the implementation of international cultural relations.

³ Meliksetov, A.V., Pisarev, A. A., ..., History of China. Moscow University Press, Moscow, 2004, p. 519.

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Social relations in Africa. Ujamaa's concept or political ideology, Julius Nyerere's alliance with England and Zanzibar in Tanzania in 1961, laid the foundation for a socio-economic development policy under autarky rule after Tanzania became independent in 1964. The word Ujamaa comes from the word suahili, which means a large family or family, and has several main characteristics, namely: people become individuals through people or communities.

Julius Nyerere adopted African socialism as an integral part of African culture, largely because of its communist model, which took as a basis the characteristic of the much changed African way of life during the colonial period. In 1967, President Nyerere devoured his development plan, which became known as the Arusha Declaration, in which Nyerere indicated that there was a yehtioj to the African model of development. This laid the foundation for Tanzania's political views in the coming years. Julius Nyerere based his statement in part on the people's Republic of China because he had close ties with them. Inspired by Mao Zedong's experience of collectivization in China, Tanzania followed a strategy of social equality and authorization⁴.

Rural areas of Tanzania were transformed into autonomous communities on the basis of voluntary inclusion, in which the distribution of goods and living conditions were aimed at as equal conditions as possible. All decisions had to be made within the village on a consensus basis. The economy was reorganized with the aim of evaluating agricultural products; on the other hand, the economic model was based on the idea that peasants could pay off their debts. Ujamaa's policy in the village was generalized in 1969 and became mandatory in 1974, breaking the principle of autonomous Rural Management.

Despite this, the Nyerere regime remained less authoritarian than Nkruma or Seku Toure, since, for example, although Tanzania had a single-party system, elections could argue between the two candidates. Despite belonging to the same party, this form of political opposition allowed ideas within the party to compete directly. By 1975, 65% of the rural population had regrouped into villages called Ujamaa. The economic goals set in the Arusha Declaration were not met, and the living conditions of poor peasants did not improve during this time.

The inefficiency in the result of the bureaucratic administration of Julius Nyerere prevented the correct allocation of resources and clear instructions. Ultimately, Ujamaa is considered a political failure, and Nyerere himself retired from the political scene in 1985. By the end of her political career, 96% of children were admitted to Primary School, 50% of them girls.

⁴ Guber A., Kim G., Heifetz A. A New history of Asia and Africa. - M.: The main editorial office of Oriental literature publishing house "Nauka", 1982. p. 21

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Between 1960 and 1980, the life expectancy of women increased from 41 to 50.7 years, and the maternal mortality rate decreased from 450 to 100 thousand births by 1973 to 200 years⁵. Nkruma, a leading representative of the Ghana Independence Movement, came to power shortly after Ghana gained independence in 1957. After getting down to business, he began a series of infrastructure and economic development plans aimed at developing the economy of Ghana. Temada allocated \$ 16 million for the construction of a new city, which is used as an open sea port for Accra and the eastern region of the country. The government has developed a new plan to deal with illiteracy and lack of access to education by building thousands of new schools in the villages.

Nkruma also insisted that Ghana be an international defender of the spread of socialism and panafricanism in newly independent African states. As the first African colonial state to gain independence, Ghana became the inspiration for many emerging macro-owned independence movements on the continent.

In 1958, Nkruma helped form an alliance of independent African States, a political alliance for Ghana, Mali and Guinea. Although the alliance was short-lived, the proposed political organization marked the first attempt at regional unification between the newly formed African republics. Nkruma also played an important role in turning Ghana towards the Union of major communist states, including the USSR and the PRC. In 1961, he made his first official visit to Moscow and received an honorary diploma from Moscow University. In a speech in Akkra before a visiting Soviet delegation in 1963, Nkrumah said: «We have officially chosen a socialist path in Ghana and we will build a socialist society. So our countries, the Soviet state and Ghana are moving forward together...»⁶.

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⁵ Guber A., Kim G., Heifetz A. A New history of Asia and Africa. - M.: The main editorial office of Oriental literature publishing house "Nauka", 1982. p. 22

⁶ Arnoldov A.I. The socialist way of life and culture. M., Mysl, 1976. p. 14