



**THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOVIET STATE TO THE NATIONAL LIBERATION
MOVEMENTS OF THE ASIAN AND AFRICAN STATES**

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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.

From the second half of the 20th century, the East gradually became an independent force in the international arena from the dependent obsession of Western colonial and new colonial policies. Nevertheless, Western countries in New conditions tried to preserve and even expand their positions in Eastern countries, connecting them with economic, political, financial and other ties, linking them to a network of cooperation agreements in technical, military, cultural and other areas. If this did not help or work, Western countries (especially the United States in the first place) were affected by violence, armed intervention, economic blockade and other means of pressure in the spirit of traditional colonialism. Japan, defeated in the war, lost the status of the ability to influence the countries of the region for decades. In addition, Japan was occupied by US troops. The goal of America was the social and economic modernization of Japan, cultural and technological Westernization. The same thing happened in the south of the Korean Peninsula. The United States rushed to replace Japan where it could. However,



the defeat of the Japanese Kwantung Army by Soviet troops created conditions for armament and equipment, which led the Chinese people's Liberation Army (FKX) to expand and strengthen the liberated territories of China controlled by the Communists. By the end of 1945, the liberated territories occupied almost a quarter of the territory of China (mainly in the north) with a population of 150 million people. And although the National Government of Chan Kai Shi managed to take over a large part of the territories previously occupied by the Japanese with the help of the United States, the position of the CCP was definitely strengthened. The victory of the Chinese Revolution, which ended with the proclamation of the people's Republic of China on October 1, 1949, was of great importance for the whole East¹.

First, he brought the communists to power in the largest country in the world in terms of population, which at that time significantly increased the forces of world communism and sharply increased its influence, especially in Asia. Secondly, it reached the whole West, and especially the United States of America, demonstrating that the patience of the East does not eat endlessly, mainly traditionally thinking, poor, depressed and conservative peasants are capable not only of rebellion, but also of victory. The yetibor to the USSR at that time was characteristic not only of the communists, but also the nationalists of Burma, Indonesia and other countries in their speeches turned to Lenin, examples from the life of the USSR. This was explained, on the one hand, by the rise of the world prestige of the USSR after the victory over Germany and Japan in 1945, and on the other, by the search for models of the post-war system in a revolutionary situation. The magnitude of the influence of local communists during the war years was influenced by their political, ideological and quantitative aspects. The multinational movement of the USSR was of great importance in this, and even among its leadership there were people of Eastern origin, starting with Joseph Stalin. The USSR first tried to resist the influence of the United States and Western countries in the East as a whole, relying on Communist parties, including the Armed Forces created by the communists. But this only paid off in China and Vietnam, since these forces are closely connected with the general public and were led by influential and organized parties with independent and flexible policies. A significant part of the achievements of local communists in the north of Korea was associated with strong support and comprehensive assistance from the USSR and China. As for other countries, here the Communist parties could not achieve

¹ Miliksetov A.V. The Victory of the Chinese Revolution (1945-1949). Moscow: Nauka, 1989. p. 9



their goals. They were heavily defeated in Indonesia (1948-1949), the Philippines (1952) and Malaya (by the mid-1950s². Bu asosan ularning oz sonli bo'lishi, aholining aksariyat qismidan ajralib qolish, taktik jihatdan yetuk yemasligi, Moskvadan (yoki keyinchalik Pekindan), ko'pincha (masalan, Malayada yoki Tailandda) ko'rsatmalarning mexanik ravishda bajarilishi, ular orasida xitoyliklarning ustunligi, mahalliy aholi ularga tegishli yemasligi bilan bog'liq edi.

In the post-war years, the movement not to join any military-political blocks that developed in the East, on the world arena, gradually emerged and became an ideological and political force. One of the spiritual fathers of this movement was the president of Yugoslavia, Joseph Broz Tito, who ruled his country for 36 years (1944-1980), and during these years added the reputation of the international leader to the reputation of his hero of the anti-fascist resistance in Europe (1941-1945) high level. In addition to the reluctance to submit to the Stalinist dictatorship, according to Stalin's dogmas, not giving up the principles of socialism, which he interpreted in his style, Tito brought his country out of the camp of socialism, which he called the Eastern Bloc. But despite the accusations of Moscow against him, he did not join the Western bloc, that is, the United States and its allies, he decided not to join anyone. In implementing this policy, he decided to rely on the young States of the East, first of all India and China, which came out on the world arena after 1945 - the Great Powers of the East, belonging to different civilizations and different social systems, but equally interested in the peaceful resolution of acute interstate conflicts. It has a political, ideological, economic, military and territorial character, inherited both from the colonial period and from the Second World War. In addition, at the birth of the Non-Aligned Movement, in the mid-1950s, when the wars in Korea and Vietnam had just ended (in 1954), tensions between the PRC and Taiwan escalated, hostilities in Malaya continued, and the situation in the Mediterranean region worsened.

India had its own reasons for being peaceful and neutral. The country still yesed the history of the hindu-Muslim massacres, in the atmosphere of which the independence of India and Pakistan was established in the summer of 1947. At the same time, millions of Muslims, as well as Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and representatives of other religions, remained in India. The Muslim population and the Muslim environment (Pakistan, Yeron, Afghanistan, Malaysia, Indonesia), a multi-confessional and multi-ethnic

² Baryshnikova O.G., Levtonova Yu.O. Philippines and the USA: 200 years of confrontation. Moscow: Nauka, 1993. p. 17



country, which includes 180 languages that have become hostile to the official secularism of the Indian government, has also been burdened by many social and economic problems that have made it difficult to overcome the traditionalism that interferes with modernisation. China, in turn, felt like a great state and wanted to get rid of the reputation of an ally of the USSR. China, which wants to join the World Arena in a new role, has always claimed leadership.

Negotiations of 1954-1955 I. Broz Tito, Indian leader Jawaharlal Nehru and Prime Minister of the State Council of the people's Republic of China Zhou Yenlai convened the first conference of leaders of 39 countries and governments of Asia and Africa in Bandung (Indonesia) in April 1955³. The conference confirmed the direction of positive neutralism, as it was said at the time; it consisted of not joining military blocks, supporting the liberation struggle of colonial peoples, anti-imperialism and colonialism, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's Affairs. In December 1957-January 1958, The Economic Conference of 45 countries of Asia and Africa was convened in Cairo. It was decided to form the permanent organs of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement. The organizational formation of this movement took place in April 1960 at a conference in Konakri (Guinea), where the Charter of the movement was adopted and its objectives were: to unite and coordinate the struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa against imperialism and colonialism, accelerate the liberation of peoples and ensure their economic support , social and cultural development.

Of course, the afro-Asian Solidarity movement would not have eaten away from the conflict. Since 1959, relations between India and the PRC began to deteriorate due to the penetration of Chinese troops into Tibet and the flight of the Buddhist leader Dalai Lama to India. Since the beginning of the 1960s, the confrontation between Indonesia and Malaysia has begun to intensify due to the territorial disputes that are being met by many young Eastern countries. The Indo-Pakistani wars of 1966 and 1971 made India and Pakistan more opposed to each other, leading to the formation of an independent Bangladeshi state in place of East Pakistan, and disagreements rose to the Kashmir border, and the Sikhs supported by Pakistan fell into an effort to create a state called Khalistan. The deterioration of Sino-Indian relations coincided with the rapprochement between China and Pakistan and the sharp deterioration of relations between the PRC and the USSR, which has been reaching a continuation since 1963. This aggravation,

³ Troshin Yu.A. History of Asian and African countries in modern times: A course of lectures. Murmansk. 2001, p. 102



caused mainly by internal events in China (especially the Cultural Revolution of 1966-1976), was also associated with disagreements in the tactics of the world communist movement and the fight against the United States. It was especially connected with the desire of China to become a powerful state of the world along with the USSR and the United States. In 1969, the crisis led to a military conflict between the USSR and the PRC on the island of Daman. It was the first armed conflict between socialist countries. In 1977, there was an even larger military conflict between the PRC and Vietnam⁴.

The war in Afghanistan, in addition to the (later) disastrous consequences for this country itself and the USSR, had the most negative impact on Afro-Asian solidarity. By the early 1980s, the founders of the movement (Tito, Nehru, Zhou Yenlai, Sukarno) had already died and rarely (like Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi, who succeeded him in India) in Asian and African states, there were no influential international leaders capable of stopping religious tensions. Yetnik and political conflicts, moreover, in the 1950s and 1960s, the anti-imperialist solidarity of very noticeable Eastern states began to be replaced by their yetnik unification. Afghanistan is a vivid example of those who, in addition to their various groups on opposite sides, rallied in the fight against the intervention of Soviet troops in the war in Afghanistan. After the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan in 1989, most of them actually became professional mercenaries and continued their activities, participated in hostilities on the side of Muslim militants in Algeria, Bosnia, Egypt, Kosovo, Tajikistan and Chechnya. Both Europeans and Americans are used to solving all problems with the help of their aggressive harassment, fanaticism and armed violence. In response, the armed terrorist acts carried out by Islamic yekstremists in the United States occurred from time to time. However, in Europe, especially in France, where more than 4 million Muslims live, in the 1990s there were many terrorist acts, metro explosions and aircraft hijacking. a bright sign of the Times and one of the reasons for social tension⁵.

In January 1957, US President Dwight Yeisenhauer put forward his doctrine, according to which the United States had to fill the gap formed in the Middle East, which went beyond the traditional spheres of influence of England and France. A number of countries such as Lebanon, Tunisia, Jordan adopted this doctrine, fearing the growing

⁴ Yuryev M. F. History of Asian and North African countries after World War II (1945-1990): Textbook. Moscow: MSU, 1994. p. 217

⁵ Yuryev M. F. History of Asian and North African countries after World War II (1945-1990): Textbook. Moscow: MSU, 1994. p. 67



influence of Nasser and the USSR that helped him. After World War II, three principles formed the basis of the US policy in the Middle East: the fight against Soviet influence, the defense of Israel in every possible way and ensuring the region's dominance over oil. The uprising in Algeria in November 1954 ended with a liberation war against the French regime. The National Liberation Front (MOF), which led the war, was supported by the Arab world, Islamic countries, the USSR and other socialist countries. The war radically changed the situation in the region, involving the Algerian neighbors, in particular the inhabitants of the countries of Tunisia and Morocco, also in hostilities. In France itself, protests against the repression of the colonists in Algeria twice led to serious political crises, when the Socialists came to power (in 1956), and after 2 years – were forced to change the essence of the regime of general de Gaulle in the country. In 1954, the organization «free officers» overthrew the monarchy in Yemen and made a republic. But this led to the beginning of a long-term war in the oiratsi of tribes with supporters of the republican system, which made up the majority of the Yemeni population, which lasted until about 1970. In parallel with these events, the overthrow of the colonial regime in South Yemen, which had been under British rule since 1839, occurred in 1967. Here, after several years of struggle with local feudal lords, as well as with the political elites of the new state, in 1969 a socialist-oriented regime was established, which was an ardent ally of the USSR.

In subsequent periods, the collapse of the USSR and the block of socialist countries radically changed the geopolitical situation in the East, and in the last decade of the XX century, new conditions for the EuroLeague of political and ideological structures were created in Asia. First, the socialist regimes in Asia had to adapt to a completely different situation, being left without application. Of these, only North Korea remained in its position of scissors, while the PRC and Vietnam embarked on ways to change the market. The same applies to Laos and Cambodia, although the situation in them is somewhat more complicated. Secondly, many countries with socialist-oriented regimes simply abandoned it, especially since they did not even think about it. After the collapse of the USSR, all countries of the East began to carry out economic and technical small-scale assistance from the USSR by strengthening ties with the West, mainly with the United States, Germany or former colonial metropolises. The role of Labor and other migrations of the indigenous population of the east to the developed countries of the West also increased.



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