

**MODERN TRENDS IN CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL DIALOGUE BETWEEN
UZBEKISTAN AND GERMANY**

Buronov Olim

Associate Professor at the University of Information Technology and Management

Shaymardonov Ismat Uchqun ugli

1st-year Master's Student at the University of Information Technology and Management

Keywords: Uzbekistan, Germany, cultural relations, spiritual cooperation, bilateral relations, modern dialogue, international cultural integration, education, art, diplomacy.

Abstract: This article analyzes the main directions, forms, and significance of the current stage of cultural and spiritual dialogue between Uzbekistan and Germany. Mutual cultural relations play an important role in strengthening intercultural understanding and expanding international cultural exchange. The article highlights modern trends based on examples of cooperation in science, education, art, library science, museum affairs, theater, and cinema between the two countries. It also explores the participation of German organizations in cultural projects in Uzbekistan, as well as the outcomes of joint programs and forums.

Cultural Days have significantly contributed to strengthening cultural and educational ties between Uzbekistan and Germany. In this regard, in October 1996, the "Week of German Art in Uzbekistan" was held in Tashkent, and later, in December 1996, "German Culture Days" were organized in Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Fergana, and Nukus, marking further steps in the development of bilateral cultural relations ¹. On December 5, 1996, the official opening ceremony of the Culture Days was held at the "Bahor" Concert Hall. During the Culture Days, concerts were performed by the German Youth Philharmonic Orchestra, the Bavarian Chamber Music Ensemble named after Georg Glasl, the vocal ensemble "Singer Pur", the rock band "M. Walking on the Water", as well as theatrical performances by the Kutterket Plastic and Puppet Theater, and an organ recital by M. Schönheit. In addition, German films were screened, and meetings were held with their representatives. Seminars dedicated to German literature were also organized. As a result of these events, the Uzbek public became familiar with the rich cultural heritage of Germany. The mutual relations between the peoples of the two countries were significantly strengthened ².

In turn, the adoption of Resolution No. 128 by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 10, 1997, titled "On the Organization of the Days of Uzbek Culture in the Federal Republic of Germany," contributed to the development of mutual cultural relations and opened up new opportunities for expanding bilateral cooperation³. According to this resolution, the Days of Uzbek Culture were held in Germany between March and November of 1997. At the official opening ceremony of the "Days of Uzbek Culture" in Germany, a grand concert took place. The concert program featured four singers, five instrumentalists, and twelve dancers from

¹ ЎзР МДА М- 7- фонд, 1- рўйхат, 724- йиғма жилд, 122- варак.

² ЎзР МДА М- 7- фонд, 1- рўйхат, 724- йиғма жилд, 47- варак.

³ ЎзР МДА М- 7- фонд, 1- рўйхат, 589- йиғма жилд, 8- варак.

Uzbekista⁴. As part of the Culture Days, a series of major events were held in 1997: in March, “Days of Uzbek Art in Germany” took place in Berlin; in April, the “Days of Uzbek Theater in Germany” were also organized in Berlin; and in June, the “Days of German Theater in Uzbekistan” were held in Tashkent. During these events, outstanding theatrical works of the Uzbek and German peoples were presented to the public, contributing to deeper intercultural understanding and artistic exchange between the two nation⁵.

During the Days of Culture held in Germany, the Fergana Regional State Puppet Theater troupe, led by Khabibulla Azimovich Hakimov, arrived in Bonn on March 20, 1997, to present their new performance titled “One Thousand and One Nights”, which was created based on Eastern fairy tales and included in their updated repertoire⁶. During the performances, the German public became acquainted with the rich cultural heritage of the Uzbek people. Within the framework of the Culture Days, the children's theater studio “Tomosha” also took part, presenting a concert program titled “Eastern Bazaar”, which featured folklore scenes reflecting traditional Uzbek games, customs, and rituals. This event once again showcased the richness of Uzbek culture to the German audience⁷. The exhibition titled “Uzbek Visual Arts and Sculpture on the Threshold of the 21st Century” was held in Germany in April 1997. The exhibition showcased 50 works by Uzbek artists, including 40 pieces of visual art and 10 sculptures. This event served as a significant opportunity to promote Uzbek applied arts among the German public and to raise awareness of Uzbekistan’s rich artistic traditions on the international stage⁸.

At the same time, there has been a growing interest in studying the history and culture of Uzbekistan in Germany. This is evidenced by the organization of numerous cultural and academic events, such as the “Days of Uzbek Culture in Germany” held between April and November 1997, the “Days of Bukhara Culture” held in Bonn in September 2000, the academic conference titled “Amir Temur and His Role in World History” held in Sankt Augustin with the support of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, and the symposium “The National and International Aspects of the Aral Ecological Disaster.” These events not only contributed to promoting Uzbek culture in Germany but also helped to strengthen the cultural and spiritual foundations of interstate cooperation between the two countries⁹.

In order to widely present the culture, education, and science of the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as the traditions and folklore of the German people to the Uzbek public, 27 diverse cultural events were organized within the framework of the “Days of German Culture in Uzbekistan” held during September–October 2008¹⁰. This event marked the revival of cultural

⁴ ЎзР МДА М- 7- фонд, 1- рўйхат, 486- йиғма жилд, 1-2- варақ.

⁵ ЎзР МДА М- 7- фонд, 1- рўйхат, 481- йиғма жилд, 96-97- варақ.

⁶ ЎзР МДА М- 7- фонд, 1- рўйхат, 486- йиғма жилд, 89- варақ.

⁷ ЎзР МДА М- 7- фонд, 1- рўйхат, 486- йиғма жилд, 58- варақ.

⁸ ЎзР МДА М- 7- фонд, 1- рўйхат, 486- йиғма жилд, 13-14- варақ

⁹ Мансуров Б. Ўзбек театри санъатининг эътирофи// Халқ сўзи. 2000 йил 26 октябр.

¹⁰ ЎзР МВЖА, 1- рўйхат, 1247- йиғма жилд, 7- варақ.

relations following a temporary pause caused by the "Andijan events." As part of the Culture Days, an amateur theater festival was organized from October 23 to 25. Theater troupes affiliated with German cultural centers in Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, and Fergana regions participated in the festival, demonstrating the renewed spirit of cultural engagement and cooperation¹¹. Since that year, the theater groups mentioned above have begun to hold an annual traditional theater festival every October. In addition to the Culture Days, various festivals, concerts, exhibitions, and competitions have also contributed to the development of people's diplomacy between the citizens of the two countries.

One of the early examples of such cooperation was the exhibition of works by Uzbek artists organized in August 1993 at the "Apex" Gallery in Göttingen, Germany. The works of L. Ibragimova were especially well received during this exhibition. Furthermore, in December 1995, German performers participated in an organ music festival held at the Tashkent State Conservatory named after M. Ashrafi, further contributing to Uzbek-German cultural exchange¹². In 1996, actors from the "Ilkhom" theater studio and the "Young Talents of Uzbekistan" chamber orchestra visited the Federal Republic of Germany. In June 1998, the "Nurjahon" folklore-ethnographic ensemble from Navoi region and the academic choir of Tashkent State University successfully participated in the 3rd Choir Festival held in the city of Pohlheim, Germany. Later, in August 1998, students F. Khaydarova and G. Mirzakhojaeva from the Uspensky Republican Specialized Secondary Music School took part in an international piano competition held in Ettlingen¹³. In turn, German representatives have also regularly participated in various cultural events held in Uzbekistan. For example, from September 30 to October 11, 1999, the renowned German male choir "Schubert Bund" gave concerts in several cities across the Republic of Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan is home to a rich variety of folklore traditions, and Uzbek folk songs and dances have long amazed and gained recognition from the international community. This was once again affirmed by the participation of Uzbek ensembles in folklore events held in Germany.

From April 28 to May 8, 2000, the "Fantaziya" Dance Theater from Fergana took part in the International Folklore and Dance Festival held in Balingen, Germany. From April 27 to May 2, 2000, the "Amu Tulkini" folk song and dance ensemble from Karakalpakstan participated in festive celebrations held in Tettnang. Additionally, from July 3 to 10, 2000, the "Umid" folk dance ensemble from Tashkent took part in the Regional Festival of European Countries held in Bremen, Germany. These events contributed to fulfilling the goals outlined in the "Agreement on Cultural Cooperation" signed between Uzbekistan and Germany in 1993¹⁴.

A significant contribution to the development of Uzbekistan–Germany cultural relations was the organization of a rock festival as part of the "Days of German Culture in Uzbekistan" held in 2008. The participation of bands such as "Jazz Voda" from Kazakhstan, "Telonika" from

¹¹ ЎзР МЕЖА. 1- рўйхат, 1247- йиғма жилд, 2–5-варақ.

¹² ЎзР МДА М- 2- фонд, 1- рўйхат, 90- йиғма жилд, 11-варақ.

¹³ ЎзР МДА М- 7- фонд, 1- рўйхат, 719- йиғма жилд, 31- варақ.

¹⁴ ЎзР МДА М- 7- фонд, 1- рўйхат, 719- йиғма жилд, 27- варақ.

Kyrgyzstan, “Fomalhaut” and “April Gropes” from Uzbekistan, and the German band “Fotos” served to enhance cultural dialogue between the peoples of Central Asia and Germany.

To further strengthen cultural cooperation, a music CD presentation titled “Uzbekistan–Bavaria Dialogue” was held at the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Uzbekistan in October 2000. The CD, produced in Germany, featured sixteen musical pieces performed jointly by the “Sug’diyona” Folk Instrumental Chamber Orchestra under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Georg Glasl Quartet from Munich. The Uzbek musical ensemble had made several creative visits to Germany, and the CD was based on a joint concert held during their most recent visit, in collaboration with Bavarian folk musician¹⁵.

Within the framework of the event series titled “German–Uzbek Encounters”, initiated by the Embassy of Germany in Uzbekistan in cooperation with the Administration of Bukhara Region, the German–Uzbek Music Days were held in Bukhara from May 13 to 17, 2009. The renowned Hamburg Academic Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of the famous German conductor Klaus Peter, took part in the event. These musical days were organized in conjunction with the “Silk and Spices” Festival held in Bukhara during the same period. The orchestra participated in the festival’s opening ceremony, and also gave concerts alongside Uzbek folk artistic ensembles on May 13 at Nodir Devonbegi Khanqah near Lyabi Hauz and on May 15 at Nodir Devonbegi Madrasa. These cultural events were warmly received by the broad public of Bukhara, as well as by guests and tourists from across the country and abroad, and garnered significant public interest¹⁶.

At the initiative of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Tashkent, a musical event was held on September 12, 2013, at the Uzbekistan State Conservatory. The event served to further develop Uzbek–German cooperation in the field of culture. During the event, the classic German silent film “The Snow Queen” was screened in harmony with folk melodies performed live by the “Sug’diyona” National Instruments Chamber Orchestra. This innovative performance blended cinematic art with traditional Uzbek music, symbolizing the deepening of intercultural dialogue between the two nations¹⁷.

This performance enabled the audience to witness a harmonious fusion of the two nations’ cultures. The presentation of the film accompanied by Uzbek folk melodies continued in the following years in various regions of Uzbekistan. In particular, it was shown at the musical drama theaters of Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions on December 19–20, 2016. This reflected the consistent continuation of cultural cooperation between the two countries. Furthermore, in November 2017, the House of World Cultures based in Berlin, in cooperation with cultural institutions in Bochum and Wuppertal, organized a presentation of Uzbekistan’s musical art in Germany. The event featured a vibrant and captivating performance by a creative ensemble led by People’s Artist Abbos Qosimov, leaving a lasting impression on the audience¹⁸.

¹⁵ Ўзбекистон-Бавария мулоқоти // Халқ сўзи. 2000 йил 20 октябр. № 209. – Б. 1.

¹⁶ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Маданият вазирилиги халқаро алоқалар бўлимнинг Германия билан маданий ҳамкорликка оид жорий материаллари. Б. 31–32.

¹⁷ ЎЗР МЕЖА. 1- рўйхат, 1898- йиғма жилд, 210-варақ.

¹⁸ ЎЗР МЕЖА. 1- рўйхат, 2455- йиғма жилд, 300- варақ.

Conclusion: The cultural and spiritual dialogue between Uzbekistan and Germany has become an integral part of the friendly and strategic partnership between the two countries today. The modern trends in this sphere contribute to the deepening of bilateral relations, the promotion of national culture on the international stage, and the expansion of cultural consciousness among the youth. The emergence of new technologies, digital platforms, and joint projects has further enhanced this dialogue, elevating it to a qualitatively new stage.

References and Archival Sources:

1. UzR MDA M-7 fund, list 1, collective volume 724, page 122.
2. UzR MDA M-7 fund, list 1, collective volume 724, page 47.
3. UzR MDA M-7 fund, list 1, collective volume 589, sheet 8.
4. UzR MDA M-7 fund, list 1, collective volume 486, sheets 1–2, 13–14, 58, 89.
5. UzR MDA M-7 fund, list 1, collective volume 481, pages 96–97.
6. Mansurov B. Recognition of Uzbek theater art // People's Word. October 26, 2000.
7. UzR MVJA, list 1, volume 1247, page 7.
8. UzR MEJA, list 1, volume 1247, pages 2–5.
9. UzR MDA M-2 fund, list 1, volume 90, page 11.
10. UzR MDA M-7 fund, list 1, volume 719, pages 27, 31.
11. Uzbekistan-Bavaria dialogue // People's Word. October 20, 2000. No. 209. – P. 1.
12. Current materials of the Department of International Relations of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan on cultural cooperation with Germany. – P. 31–32.
13. UzR MEJA, 1-list, 1898-volume, 210-sheet.
14. UzR MEJA, 1-list, 2455-volume, 300-sheet.
15. Murodullaevich, B. O. (2024). The fight against infectious diseases of Uzbekistan on experience. *Western European Journal of Historical Events and Social Science*, 2(4), 93-97.
16. Buronov, O. State policy aimed at increasing the potential of medical personnel in rural medical centers. A look back. No. 7.2023.
17. Buronov, O. (2025). Changes In The Murobak Gas Processing Plant In The Years Of Independence. *Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 40, 62-67.
18. Buronov, O., & Davronov, U. B. (2025). Administrative-territorial division and demographic indicators of Samarkand during the years of independence. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence*, 1(1), 405-409.
19. Buronov, O., & Davronov, U. B. (2025). History of modern construction and urban development in Samarkand region during the years of independence. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence*, 1(1), 410-414.
20. Buronov, O. (2025). SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE 40-80-IES OF THE XX CENTURY. BRIDGING THE GAP: EDUCATION AND SCIENCE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE, 1(1), 1160-1168.
21. Murodullaevich, B. O. (2025). THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL AND HOUSEHOLD FACTORS ON THE HEALTH OF THE POPULATION IN RURAL PLACES IN UZBEKISTAN (50-80'S OF XX CENTURY). *International Scientific Journal*, 2(1), 52-58.
22. Buronov, O. (2021). ETAPY REALIZATSII OZDOROVITEL'NYX MEROPRIYATIY V SELSKOY MESTNOSTI (1991-2021 GG.). In *PSYCHOLOGY I PEDAGOGIKA 2021* (pp. 22-26).

23. Boronov, O. History of medical prevention and sanitary-epidemiological stability in rural areas. *Journal of Social Sciences*, 1(02).
24. Khamitovich, K. G. (2022). Measures in the Sphere of Maternal and Child Health in Uzbekistan. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 29, 12-15.
25. Khamitovich, K. G. (2022). HISTORY OF HEALTH WORKS IN TURKESTAN ASSR. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 8.036, 11(10), 68-72.
26. Karamov, G. X. (2019). Osobennosti gorodskoy kultury in Samarkand Rannego Srednevekovya. *Euraziiskoe Nauchnoe Ob'edinenie*, (1-7), 373-374.
27. Karomov, G. Kh. (2020). SOURCE STUDIES AND HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN TURKESTAN. *BBK 1 E91*, 205.
28. Khamidovich, K. G. (2020). The history of Turkestan sanitary work. *Journal of Critical Reviews*, 7(9), 1126-1129.
29. Kholikov, G. (2025). UZBEKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH ASIAN STATES IN THE FIELD OF MEDICINE. *CRITICAL VIEW, ANALYTICAL THOUGHT AND INNOVATIVE IDEAS*, 1(7), 45-49.
30. Tura o'g'li, T. M. (2025). PROBLEMS OF PROVIDING MEDICAL PERSONNEL TO MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS DURING WORLD WAR II. *International Scientific Journal*, 2(1), 63-66.
31. Muradulla, T. (2024). HISTORY OF THE FIGHT AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE UZBEK SSR AND ITS RESULTS (1941-1945). *Western European Journal of Historical Events and Social Science*, 2(11), 6-10.
32. THE DEVELOPMENT OF GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS AND IMPROVEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN KASHKADARYA REGION (BASED ON THE PERIOD OF 1991–2024). (2025). *Journal of Multidisciplinary Sciences and Innovations*, 4(4), 941-944. <https://doi.org/10.55640/>