

Training of Personnel for the Purpose of Propaganda and Agitation of the Policy of the Soviet Government Implemented In Uzbekistan from 1953-1956 Years

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Article Information

Received: February 17, 2023

Accepted: March 18, 2023

Published: April 19, 2023

Keywords: *political processes, communist party, propaganda, agitator, Soviet government, collective farm, communist.*

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the activities of the department of propaganda and agitation of the Soviet government and political processes in the spread of socialist life on the territory of Uzbekistan in the second half of the 20th century.

The training of personnel in the field of propaganda was carried out in several ways, among which were the opening of universities, the organization of propaganda courses, seminars and circles. Comparing campaign materials created before and after Stalin's death, we can say that until 1953 the work of political schools and clubs in the Ferghana Valley was poorly organized, but after 1953 the activities of these educational institutions developed [1].

Personnel trained in the field of propaganda and agitation were called propagandists, and the newspapers published at that time gave these people the following definition: "a propagandist is a political worker working on the most important sector of the ideological front, the most active fighter for the people's and party cause. At the same time, he is not only an Enlightener, but also an active fighter for the building of communism" [2]. Such views are recorded in archival sources: "Propagandists are the ideological fighters of the party, they must be carefully raised, educated, taught so that they can creatively propagate the Marxist-Leninist theory in close connection with the tasks of communist construction" [3].

The Communist Party has always attached great importance to the propaganda of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism [4]. Improving the political literacy of party members and candidate members of the CPSU, as well as of all personnel, is the most important condition for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of communist construction [5]. The success of the political education of the communists largely depended on propaganda personnel [6]. That is why the Communist Party has trained a large number of propagandists. In particular, in 1953, more than 600 thousand communists were engaged in propaganda in the system of party education of the USSR [7].

Before the beginning of each academic year, special seminars were organized for the agitators, in which the agitators strengthened their "propaganda methods". For example, before the 1954/55 academic year, the propaganda and agitation department of the Izbaskan district of the Andijan region organized two seminars for agitators, who during the academic year were to lecture in a total of 37 political schools and circles [8].

The demand for propaganda personnel has grown steadily. The propagandist had not to limit himself to his theoretical knowledge, but to constantly work on improving it, replenish his knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and enrich his opinion with the ideas of the party. He had to know well the decisions of party congresses and plenums of the Central Committee. The propagandist had to equip his listeners with the theory of Marxism-Leninism and conduct ideological work in close connection with life. The task of the party organizations was the comprehensive improvement of work with propagandists, the constant improvement of their theoretical training and methodological skills, and the provision of assistance to propagandists in their work [9]. Usually propagandists discussed their activities at meetings. In particular, on January 11, 1954, a citywide meeting of propagandists of Tashkent was held at the Tashkent Gorky Theater, in which leaders of circles, political schools and seminars took part. The meeting discussed the issue of strengthening the ideas of the Communist Party in the city [10].

Thousands of local residents actively participated in the work of councils among the society. During this period, the Soviet authorities called this type of assets a group of persons. In 1953, the Kyzyl Uzbekistan newspaper expressed the following opinion about the assets: "assets are the backbone of the Soviets. Local Councils and their executive committees must have a strong connection with the assets and work for them. Working in constant interaction with the activists helps to identify shortcomings in any sphere of economic, cultural and construction production, to deeply study the demands of the working people and successfully carry out Soviet work. From year to year, local councils and Soviet institutions accumulated experience in working with assets. Soviet institutions used various methods and forms to attract assets into their daily activities. In particular, many Soviet assets were involved in the permanent commissions of the Soviets, women's councils created at houses of culture and mahallas, parents' committees, cultural and educational institutions, as well as in various public organizations created in other places. Thousands of workers, representatives of collective farms and the Soviet intelligentsia, who participated in such mass organizations, took part in the implementation of measures put forward by the Soviet government, in preparing questions for discussion at sessions of the Soviets, meetings of executive committees, in promoting the work of certain Soviet authorities and economic organizations.

In particular, the Khiva city council of the Khorezm region and its executive committee attracted 38 deputies of the city council and dozens of Soviet activists to actively participate in the daily work of the assets, who provided practical assistance in the daily work of the executive committee.

During this period, the same picture could be observed in the activities of the permanent commissions of the Tashkent Regional Council for Health and Public Education. However, in some areas of the province, the activists have been criticized for not being sufficiently involved in advocacy activities. In particular, the Verkhnechirchik regional executive committee did not pay attention to improving the organizational and social work of the assets, involving them in the daily activities of the executive committee, holding various conversations and consultations with employees of the village councils of the district [11].

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