



PREPARATION OF PERSONNEL IN THE FIELD OF PROPAGANDA IN UZBEK SSR IN 1953-1956

Kuvonch Pulatov

Researcher at Fergana State University

| Article history: | Abstract: |
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| Received: 4 th September 2021 | The article analyzes the political, economic and ideological goals of Soviet power in the years 1953-1956 in the propaganda work of Uzbekistan in the USSR, including the use of the press, in particular gazetas, its directions. |
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INTRODUCTION

In 1953-1956 years in the USSR there were several political processes. In turn, these changes also affected the Uzbek SSR. As a result, a number of works has been done to bring the new policy to society. This work was carried out mainly through propaganda. On the other hand, the group of individuals who made these political changes available to the society was not enough yet. Therefore, one of the first tasks of Soviet governance was the work of training and retraining of personnel in the field of propaganda. Training of personnel in the field of propaganda is carried out in many ways, including the opening of universities, the organization of courses and seminars and clubs. The personnel trained in the field of propaganda and agitation were called propagandist and these people were described as follows in the newspapers published at that time: "propagandist is a political worker, a worker on the most important plot of the ideological front, the most active fighter for the work of the people and the party. At the same time, he is not only an enlightened, but also an active fighter for the construction of communism [1].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Communist Party has always paid great attention to the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism ideas. It was assessed as the most necessary condition for the successful solution of communist construction tasks – increasing the political level of the party members and all employees of the state enterprise. The Communist Party considered the selection and education of the propagandists as the most important clauses for further development of all its activities in the field of propaganda [2]. During this period, several evening universities continued their activities in the Uzbek SSR, some of which arose during these years. These evening universities functioned under city or party committees. Evening universities occupied the main place in the system of party education. Their main task was to increase the ideological and theoretical level of personnel. The role of the evening university in the ideological and theoretical education of personnel increased every year. The university received mostly more party and Soviet assets. Party and Soviet activists, scientists, literary and art critics, teachers, doctors, engineering and technical workers studied at the university. Most of the students had a general education and work experience [3]. For example, in 1955, in the Ferghana region, 70 percent of those trained at propaganda seminars had a higher education. In addition, 70 percent of them had three years of propaganda experience [4].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The university's program is mainly adapted for party and Soviet figures, as well as for various layers of the intelligentsia. In evening universities, students studied the history of the party, the history of the USSR, the foreign policy of the USSR, international relations, dialectical and historical materialism, political economics [5]. Evening universities are attended mainly by teachers working at the departments of social sciences of other universities. Many of them had academic degrees and titles. Evening universities also provided great assistance to party organizations in training propaganda personnel. Many of the graduates headed clubs and political schools, worked as part-time lecturers and political speakers in party committees.

The largest evening university was established at the Tashkent City Party Committee. Also, it had its own branches. 9 branches of the university have been established at large industrial enterprises of the city, party committees, Frunze and Oktyabr district party committees, republican committees of trade unions of cultural workers and medical workers and other organizations. In 1953, a new branch of the university was opened at the Leninsk District Party Committee. The main audience of the industry was the heads of railway transport, district party and Soviet leaders. The number of students at the university and its branches is increasing every year. Only in 1952, 1062 people graduated from the university. In 1953, 3,300 students were enrolled in the first and second courses of the university [6].

Later, similar evening universities were opened in other cities of the USSR. For example, in 1955, on the initiative of the Akhangaron City Party Committee, an evening university was opened in the city. That year, it had 120 listeners[7]. Short-term training in propaganda and agitation was one of the main goals of the Soviet government. Since a number of political processes took place in the 1950s, the Communist Party tried to introduce these processes into the minds of people. In the newspapers of that time, opinions were expressed on this issue: "The demand for our propaganda personnel is growing. The propagandist cannot stop at raising his theoretical level. He must expand his political horizons and constantly expand his knowledge in the field of Marxism-Leninism. The propagandist should know well the decisions of the party congresses and plenums of the Central Committee. These decisions reflect the policy developed by our party. A propagandist should be able to equip his listeners with deep knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, show them that the communist ideology is closely connected with practical tasks in the field of communist construction, and present the material creatively, vividly and interestingly"[8].

Courses and seminars on propaganda and agitation played an important role in this process. The aim of the courses was to help propagandists to study in depth the Marxist-Leninist theory and policy of the Communist Party, which was the basis of the Soviet system, as well as to train them in the work of schools, clubs and other organizations. seminars. During these courses, the propagandist got acquainted with the tasks of local party organizations in the field of economic and cultural construction. Party organizations had to carefully select students for the propaganda course, attract more qualified teachers and seminar leaders from among the teachers of the party school, Marxist-Leninist universities, teachers and heads of party committees. Seminars on the courses had to be conducted creatively[9].

In general, since 1953, much attention has been paid to propaganda courses. In particular, on June 3, 1953, a large article was published in the newspaper "Pravda" in order not to repeat the mistakes of 1952. For example, this article shows that in previous years the courses were not carefully selected, fewer teachers of evening party schools and propaganda seminars attended the courses, some party organizations in the autonomous republics did not pay attention to the reception party. participants who could teach in their native languages, and the lack of creative coverage of theoretical issues in lectures. Therefore, the author emphasizes the need for careful selection of students for propaganda courses, selection of the most qualified teachers and seminar leaders from among teachers, lecturers and heads of party committees who teach the basics of Marxism-Leninism in party schools and universities[10]. However, despite these appeals, in 1954 there were still shortcomings in the organization of propaganda courses. In particular, in the Jambai, Pakhtakor, Karakishlak and other districts of the Samarkand region, the selection, training and work with propagandists did not meet the requirements[11].

The propaganda courses at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan lasted a month, began in June and ended in July. For example, in 1953, propaganda courses lasted from June 20 to July 20, and in 1954, these courses were held from June 15 to July 15. In 1953, 350 people were studying at these courses[12]. Such courses were organized not only under the auspices of the Central Committee, but also in party committees in the regions. In particular, according to the head of the propaganda and agitation department of the Namangan Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan A. Normukhammedov, a total of 425 people were trained at monthly retraining courses organized in the Namangan region in 1954-1955. In addition, in 1955, about 150 propagandists of the Namangan region were retrained by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the city Committee of the party[13].

CONCLUSION

The Namangan Regional Party Committee has set itself a number of new tasks in order to radically improve the work with propagandists, thereby trying to prove its leadership in the field of republican propaganda. In particular, in the first half of the 1954-1955 academic year, he ensured the regular work of 19 regular seminars organized at the city and district committees of the party. In addition, when developing thematic plans for seminars, the opinions of propagandists on the topic were clarified, and on this basis, attempts were made to solve the problems of propaganda and agitation. The courses also included theoretical lectures and exchange of experience[14].

Political schools and clubs played an important role in training personnel in the field of propaganda and agitation of the Soviet government. Most of the employees in this field have been retrained in these political schools and clubs. For example, in 1953, 50 political schools and clubs were organized in the Pop district of Namangan region. A total of 843 people were involved in these circles, of which 741 students mastered the program materials and completed their studies. In addition, there were propaganda circles in the collective farms of the region. In particular, one of them is a circle for the study of the history of the CPSU, created at the primary party organization of the collective farm "Akhunboboev" in the Narodny district. There were also political schools and clubs specializing in certain areas of propaganda. For example, in 1953, 19 political schools, 13 short courses on the history of the CPSU, 15 high-level circles on the history of the CPSU, circles of political economy in Russian and Uzbek for party and Soviet activists were created in the district. 698 Communists and non-party activists took part in these courses. The effectiveness of these circles depended on the speakers. Therefore, the district party committee paid special attention to the selection of a speaker for these circles. In particular, out of 50 speakers involved in these circles, 32 had higher and incomplete higher education. In addition, many speakers attended courses organized by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Regional Committee of the party[15].

One-day or short-term courses of propaganda and agitation also played an important role during this period. In the province, the regional party committee held a one-day seminar for propagandists at the beginning of the school

year. For example, in 1955, the Ferghana Regional Party Organization organized seminars in 51 places to provide methodological and theoretical assistance to propagandists in order to improve their skills. The educational process of the seminar is based on the programs of political schools and clubs. Propagandists' seminars were held mainly in party libraries. The main purpose of this was the effective use of literature and other materials of the library[16].

In short, in 1953-1956, the Soviet government paid great attention to training personnel in the field of propaganda and agitation. The main reason for this was that during this period, great changes were taking place in political life, and they needed to be communicated to the public. Representatives of the Communist Party of the Uzbek SSR have developed a number of methods of training and advanced training in this area. First, they created evening universities for the training of highly educated personnel. However, the training of personnel in the direction of propaganda using this method took a long time. For this reason, the Communist Party conducted personnel training through the organization of propaganda courses, circles and seminars.

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