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The Special Role of Propaganda in the Uzbek SSR in Order to Exploit its Economy

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***Abstract*:** *The article deals with the activities of the department of propaganda and agitation of the Soviet government and flight processes in the spread of social life on the territory of Uzbekistan in the second half of the 20th century.*

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

Propaganda of the economic policy of the Soviet government in the Uzbek SSR in 1953-1956 was considered an important task. In particular, one of the newspapers published at that time wrote about this: The task of the party and Soviet organizations is to lead this selfless struggle of rural workers, to ensure the full and efficient use of all labor and technical resources available to collective farms, MTS and state farms, to organize all means and forms. mass political and organizational work better than ever" [1].

In Soviet times, cotton was considered the basis of the economy of the Uzbek SSR. Even during the Second World War, the Soviet government began efforts to increase the amount of cotton raw materials in the republic. In particular, in the Resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) of March 6, 1944 "On the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan", the political leadership of the republic was sharply criticized about the state of cotton growing. The document says that "the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan forgot that Uzbekistan is the main cotton base of the country, underestimated the cotton issue, and this was the main reason for the sharp decline in cotton production in recent years." On July 14, 1945, after the end of the war, a joint resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Central Committee of the CPSU "On measures for the restoration and development of cotton growing in Uzbekistan" was adopted. adopted. In it, the Soviet government demanded that the political leadership of the Uzbek SSR "ensure the further development of cotton growing in the future." In September 1945, the XII Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan demanded that all party and

Soviet organizations of the republic organize the implementation of decisions of the central government [2].

In the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of February 3, 1948 "On the mistakes of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR in 1947", the central government once again subjected the leadership to harsh criticism. As a result, these decisions of the Soviet government in the post-war period and other decisions taken by it under pressure on the political leadership of the republic changed the trend of economic processes in Uzbekistan and strengthened the monopoly of cotton in agriculture. However, the center did not take into account the limited economic, human and material resources of the republic. As a result of an overly ambitious plan for the development of cotton growing in Uzbekistan, the goals set were not achieved in 1949 and 1950. The development of cotton growing was achieved by increasing the area allocated for cotton. The increase in the area under cotton was achieved by reducing the private land holdings of ordinary people and their households. In Soviet times, cotton plans were extremely burdensome, and collective farmers could not implement them. In 1945-1950, those who did not implement the cotton plan were prosecuted and some were persecuted [2]. In 1953-1956, other methods of growing cotton began to be used. The most effective of these were propaganda measures aimed at developing cotton growing in cotton fields and increasing cotton yields.

In the 1950s, the task of the primary party organizations of the collective farm, as well as agitators and propagandists, was to mobilize the collective farmers for a high cotton harvest. The newspapers of that time often repeated that an important task of party organizations is to mobilize cotton growers for high labor productivity with the help of all kinds of mass agitation [3].

On September 3-7, 1953, the next plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was held in Moscow. This plenum is historically known as the September plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. At this plenum, a resolution was adopted "On measures for the further development of agriculture in the USSR." This decision became the main reference point in the economic sphere of the Uzbek SSR in 1953-1956 [4]. After the XI Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, a lot of work was carried out in the republic to create new and strengthened joint ventures. The first party organizations were created in almost all collective farms, and party bureaus were elected in 1000 of them. There was such a creation of 2,450 parties, including 1,180 in collective farms. The primary parts of the MTS organization have grown and strengthened organizationally, the composition of the secretaries has strengthened, more than half of them had higher and illegal higher education [5].

The XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union set tasks for the Soviet people: The further development of the economy, which provides an abundance of food products and raw materials for light industry in the shortest possible time, ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the main tasks in agriculture, a gradual increase in the yield of all agricultural crops and an increase in the number of livestock, at the same time increasing their productivity, increasing the commodity productivity of agriculture and animal husbandry, a radical change in the work of MTS and collective farms, strengthening the public economy of collective farms. Therefore, the propaganda of the decisions of the XIX Party Congress, explaining them to the population and mobilizing the attention of workers for its implementation were considered as the most important and priority task facing the press as the most important means of influencing the masses [6].

The press played a huge role in fulfilling the tasks set by the Party and the Soviet government for agriculture. The editors of the Kaganovichi regional newspaper Pobeda of the Fergana region did a

great job of promoting the resolution of the September plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union "On measures for the further development of agriculture in the USSR." For example, the newspaper was published according to a strict schedule approved by the regional committee of the party. In total, from the moment the resolution of the September plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU was published until the end of 1953, 316 messages were printed on the pages of the newspaper. Of these, 125 reports and articles were published on agriculture, 65 on cotton growing, 39 on the development of animal husbandry, 9 on vegetable growing, and 28 on raising the level of work of tractor stations. These papers and articles are devoted to the development of diversified agriculture, the socialist race for the abundance of agricultural products, the promotion of the achievements of the advanced Soviet agrobiological science, agricultural innovators and advanced agricultural cooperatives that produce a bountiful harvest of cotton and other agricultural crops. Every year, special attention was paid to popularizing the methods of work and increasing the activity of the primary party organizations of the collective farm [7].

The decision of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU caused serious attention of the periodical press. For example, the newspapers "Stalinist Way" and "Stan Yuli" in Kokand publish 181 articles and a note to promote the topic within three months after the announcement of the plenum's decision. In addition, in order to promote the issues raised at the plenum, the following contests are announced among journalists: "Agriculture is our blood business" in the issue of October 9, "Expand the fight for quality products" in the issue of November 13, "How to be served" in the issue of December 5. A total of 13 contests for the decisions of the meeting have been published [6].

In general, materials devoted to the promotion of economic policy were published in almost all newspapers of the country. In general, materials devoted to the promotion of economic policy were published in almost all newspapers of the republic. For example, in 1953, the Kuvasoy district newspaper Leninskoe Znamya published a program for the further development of agriculture for the development of the economy“, ”Kuvasay workers are determined to claim the tasks set by the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU”, “The Path to abundance”, “Patriotic duty of industrial workers”, “Commitment unconfirmed by the case", “Interests states should beat above all”, “criminal mismanagement”, “start preparing for next year's harvest”, “bistro rebuilds MTS operation” and “winter tractor repair is an important task of MTS” [6].

In September 1953, the plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU was held, which was important in the party's struggle for the rise of agriculture, for Lenin's principles of economic management. In the resolution of the plenum, with Leninist directness and integrity, major shortcomings and mistakes in the management of agriculture were revealed, a specific program for the development of collective and state farm production was developed. The Central Committee called on the party and the people to ensure that, while developing heavy industry in every possible way, as the basis of the entire national economy, in the shortest possible time, to ensure a sharp increase in the production of agricultural products for the population, raw materials for washing [8].

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