

**ROLE AND ROLE OF PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY IN THE IDEOLOGY OF PUBLIC LIFE IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE 70-80S
OF THE XX CENTURY**

Khodjamberdiyev Khurshidbek Egamberdiyevich

Andizhan State University, Ph.D., associate professor

hurshidbek1982@mail.ru

Annotation: In this article, the growing differences between the political path of Uzbekistan and the real social situation do not correspond to the achievements expressed in the concept of "developed socialism". Recognition of the creation of a single "Soviet culture" that embodies the culture of all national republics and peoples. The role of trade unions, which in the former Soviet Union was called the "school of communism", will also increase sharply, and primary party organizations will begin to operate in every industry, construction, collective farm, state farm, institution, enterprise, school, technical school, educational institution, institute and university. The power within the party in the elected bodies has diminished, and it has become customary for all party work to be carried out by secretaries of party committees, members of their bureaus, mainly the party apparatus. As a result, it turned out that the bureaucracy in management processes has become extremely strong.

Keywords: communist ideology, "developed socialism", party, agrarian policy, cotton monopoly, labor resources, state farm, collective farm, "Soviet culture", party nomenclature, school of communism, trade unions, period of stagnation, propaganda train.

Since the mid-1960s, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) announced the construction of the next stage - "developed socialism" - in accordance with the concept of building a communist society in the Union. At the same time, the party decided to continue the task of building communism in the party program, proving with new convictions that socialism was built in the Union, as well as in the Uzbek SSR. During this period, all spheres of social life in Uzbekistan, as well as in the whole country, were forced to develop in an extremely politicized manner, in the whirlpool of these fantastic and anti-scientific ideas invented by the ideologists of the Center. During this period, the recognition of the creation of a single "Soviet culture", which embodied the culture of all national republics and peoples, determined the further direction of the spirituality of all peoples united in the USSR. During this period,

freedom and democracy, inherent in culture and an important factor in its development, were completely destroyed. Culture, especially the development of national culture, was put in a special form. Any works that did not correspond to the political dimension, the communist standard, were destroyed, and the author was "banished" as a person unfit for society.¹

During these years, the thesis about the ideological development of public life and the intensification of the ideological struggle was proclaimed. Instructions were given about the mandatory study of classical works of Marxism-Leninism and party documents by citizens, and demonstrative ideological campaigns were launched on the streets and in organizations. If we take only the Fergana region as an example, then in 1975, 17 thousand agitators, 580 agitation points and 102 ideological agitation groups were operating in the region, introducing the party policy into the consciousness of people.²

The growing differences between the country's political path and the real social situation did not correspond to the progress expressed in the concept of "developed socialism". A clear manifestation of this was the shortage of food, industrial goods, housing, the growth of crime, the moral nausea of the party nomenklatura, the growth of political discontent among citizens.³

At the same time, by the 70s of the 20th century, political processes began to change. In particular, the administrative organs of state power began to be centralized, and attempts to restore Stalinism began to arise. During this period, the traditions of state governance by the Communist Party continued. During this period, the party more firmly took over the management of the management system based on the principle of "the party is the guiding and driving force and the core of Soviet society", enshrined in Article 6 of the Constitution of the USSR. Great importance was attached to strengthening the position of Komsomol organizations among young people. Almost all trade unions had party and Komsomol organizations, they strictly controlled the heads of the administration and constantly discussed their reports.

During this period, the role of trade unions, which began to be called the "school of communism", also increased sharply. For example, on January 1, 1977, the trade union of the Uzbek SSR included 12 regional unions, 115 regional and 802 city and district industry committees,⁴ by 1987 there were 13 regional councils, 18 republican industry committees, 133

¹ Ўзбекистоннинг янги тарихи. Иккинчи китоб. Ўзбекистон совет мустанлакачилиги даврида. Илмий муҳаррир М. Жўраев. – Т.: Шарқ, 2000. – Б. 571.

² Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Девони Администрацияси архивининг Фарғона вилоят бўлими (бундан кейин -ЎЗР ПАА Фарғона вилоят бўлими) , 1-фонд, 288-рўйхат, 317-иш, 2-варақ.

³ СССР от застоя к распаду // <http://ukrmap.su/ru-wh11/1308.html>.

⁴ ЎЗМА, 737-фонд, 5-рўйхат, 1263-иш, 48-варақ.

regional, 1 road and 1 regional committee. In 1977, the trade unions of the republic had 3 million members. 500 thousand people, in 1987 this figure increased to 6 million. It grew to 723 thousand people.⁵ The main task of the trade unions was the struggle for the implementation of the program of building communism. This organization was faced with the task of assisting the Communist Party in managing the economy, organizing competition for communist labor, managing public affairs, raising the political consciousness of the people. The CPSU stood at the origins of the political system, executive tasks for solving economic and social issues were carried out by rural, district, city, regional, republican and union councils and their executive bodies. However, as a result of the party standing at the top of all levels of government, governance was conducted on the basis of the administrative-command method, the entire Soviet legislative and executive power turned out to be puppets in the hands of the party.

During this period, appointments to positions based on the principle of "party nomenclature"⁶ became widespread. Candidates for all responsible positions were nominated by party organizations. Even candidates for elected rural, district, city, regional, republican and union councils were carefully studied by party organizations, and then their lists were recommended for elections. It was not possible to nominate a person who was not on this list.

As mentioned above, the political situation in the Uzbek SSR, which was part of the Soviet Union, was the same as in the entire Union. But the political situation in Uzbekistan was very difficult compared to the allied countries in the north and west of the country. Since Uzbekistan specializes in cotton production, the head of the republic was not included in the Politburo of the CPSU (Sh.R.Rashidov was only a candidate for the Politburo)⁷, the development of industry in the northern, western and southwestern regions of the Union, as well as the fact that Uzbekistan is an agrarian country, Uzbek factors, such as the population's lack of understanding of Marxist-Leninist beliefs, indicated that the socio-political situation in the republic was tense. In the 70s of the 20th century, that is, during the period of stagnation, primary party organizations in the union began to operate in every industry, construction, collective farm, state farm, institution, enterprise, school, technical school, university, institute

⁵ ЎзМА, 737-фонд, 5-рўйхат, 2449-иш, 5-варақ.

⁶ Номенклатура [лот. nomenclature номларни нақшлаш, номлар рўйхати] – қандайдир юқори орган компетенциясига биноан тайинланадиган ёки тасдиқланадиган мансабдор шахслар доираси.

⁷ Раззаков Ф. Дело, взорвавшее СССР. – Москва: Алгоритм, 2012. – С 314.

and university. From 1971 to 1981, the number of these primary organizations increased from 369,695 to 414,048 and increased to 44,353.⁸

During the recession, there was an increase in the membership of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (UzCP). In 1970, the UzCP had 412,321 members, and by February 1976 - 489,050 communists. 73 percent of them were members working in the sphere of material production. 61.9 percent were workers and collective farmers. During this period, party committees of 12 regions, 26 cities, 9 urban districts, 134 rural district party committees, 7 district party committees, 15.8 thousand primary party organizations were active. The party united representatives of 90 nations and peoples in its ranks.⁹ By 1984, the number of primary organizations of the Uzbek Communist Party was 20.3 thousand, and the number of communists reached 625 thousand. More than 40 percent of party members belonged to the working class.¹⁰ One of the factors that led to an increase in the number of party members was the constant introduction of ideas based on the theory of Marxism and Leninism among the population by propagandists. For this purpose, evening universities for training propagandists were opened in the cities of Tashkent, Chirchik, Almalyk and Yangiyol in Uzbekistan.¹¹

In the mid-1970s and 1980s, according to the admission of the highest party organizations, commitment to the principles of party life, such as mutual communication, constructive political discussion, and the culture of debate, decreased in party organizations. The power within the party in the elected bodies decreased, and it became customary for all party work to be carried out by the secretaries of party committees, members of their bureaus, and mainly the party apparatus.¹² As a result, the bureaucracy in management processes became extremely strong. As a result of the monopolization of power by the leaders of party committees, the strengthening of the authoritarian form of management - the administrative-command method - led to the loss of influence of the forces renewing the party. In the mid-1980s, after the Central Council of the Uzbek Communist Party and its leaders received a severe reprimand from the Central Committee of the CPSU, the 21st Sejm of the Uzbek Communist Party deeply studied party life in the republic and noted the following: "Self-praise, reporting

⁸ Қаранг: Партийная жизнь, 1981, №14. - С. 21.

⁹ Турсунов Х.Т. Дальнейшее идейно-организационное укрепление Компартии Узбекистана. – Ташкент: 1976. – С. 26.

¹⁰ Юсупов Э. Компартия Узбекистана – славный боевой отряд КПСС //Общественные науки Узбекистана. 1984, №3. – С. 5.

¹¹ ЎзР ПАА, 58-фонд, 278-рўйхат, 640-иш, 3-варақ.

¹² На пороге кризиса: нарастание застойных явлений в партии и обществе /Под общ. ред. В.В. Журавлева. – М.: Политиздат, 1990. – С. 78-79.

on victories, flattery and praise increased, Leninist norms of party life were violated. The cult of personality increased in relation to the position of the first leader, the role of the elected bodies of the party decreased, the party integrity and exactingness disappeared, as well as the scale of making unfounded and subjective decisions that did not reflect the real situation. the situation increased. As a result of arrogance and self-praise, rejection of criticism and self-criticism, loss of modesty, and in some cases the loss of a sense of party and human conscience, cases of theft, thievery, sedition, and abuse of one's position spread.¹³ Such assessments in the party document show that it was from this period that the party began a period of nausea.

In Uzbekistan, the number of Komsomol members in 1970 was 990,279 people, and by February 1976 - 1 million reached 630,000. It included 12 regions, 165 urban and rural districts, 19,042 primary organizations. During this period, the Komsomol of Uzbekistan supported 15 all-Union and republican construction projects.

In 1971-1975, students from Uzbekistan participated in construction work in the Mangishlok and Tyumen regions, BAM, and Altai Krai.¹⁴ The "Komsomol Fund" was created under this organization, and the youth of the republic made a great contribution. Young people working in factories, plants, and other organizations saved money and transferred it to the fund. For example, the Tashkent region - 3.5 million soums. Bukhara region - 1.5 million soums. soums, the primary organization of the Andijan Oil and Petroleum Refinery - transferred 20,000 soums.¹⁵ The funds collected by the youth were spent on all-Union construction projects. In order to deepen the ideas of communism among the youth, the Communist Party organized agitation trains called "Komsomol of Uzbekistan". In 1986-1987, this "agitation train" held 3.5 million propaganda and propaganda events, in which more than 1.5 million young people took part.¹⁶

In 1970-1985, Uzbekistan lived as an agrarian part of a large country. The economic situation that spread throughout the union was also characteristic of Uzbekistan. The unconscious influence on the development of agriculture was caused by the long-standing complete disobedience of the agricultural production system to the economic laws of the state. This system was formed in the 30s of the 20th century and in subsequent periods underwent

¹³ На пороге кризиса: нарастание застойных явлений в партии и обществе /Под общ. ред. В.В. Журавлева. – М.: Политиздат, 1990. – С. 100.

¹⁴ Аббарова Г.А. Деятельность компартии Узбекистана по идейно-организационному укреплению комсомола республики (1966-1975 гг.) /дисс. канд. истор. наук. – Ташкент: 1983. – С. 170.

¹⁵ Абдуллаева Р. Эстафета преобразования. – Москва, Молодая гвардия, 1971. – С. 30.

¹⁶ ЎзМА, 2487-фонд, 3-рўйхат, 6590-иш, 22-варақ.

very minor changes. According to it, strict plans were initially established for collective and state farms for the production and preparation of products from the center. Real possibilities and available resources were never taken into account. This is reminiscent of the food inspection of the 1920s, when the results were obtained as a result of the methods and means of applying pressure and force.

Although Sh.R. Rashidov was at the head of the last socio-political processes in Uzbekistan, the main reins of power were in the hands of the center. An official who even slightly edited the decision of the Central Committee and the leadership of the CPSU would have lost his job on the same day. Sharof Rashidov was a child of his time. In assessing his activities and life, it is necessary not to forget the demands of this period, the peculiarities of a totalitarian state and the fact that the republic was under the yoke of autocracy.

The change of the leadership of the CPSU in the former union, the processes of implementing the restoration policy could not change the economic and social life of Uzbekistan for the better. The old colonial policy continued on the basis of "false democratic" slogans. In order for the buttermilk and non-ferrous metals in Uzbekistan to flow to the center in greater quantities, most of the leading workers of Khoja, districts and regions were dismissed from their positions under the false pretext of "Uzbek work", and many others were arrested on false charges. In conclusion, we note that the agrarian policy of the former totalitarian system had unpleasant consequences in our country. During the totalitarian system, workers were subjected to a mood of material and intellectual control, since the ruling party took responsibility for solving all kinds of big and small issues, from the management system to the daily life and prospects of people. He had the right to work only one. The farmer turned into a thoughtless and thoughtless machine called labor.

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