

THE INCREASING OF INFLUENCE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE UZBEK SSR (THE 50S OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY)

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Abstract: *In this article, the author analyzes the history of political processes in the Uzbek SSR in the 1950s. Since that period, as a result of the growing influence of the Communist Party, the decline in the positions of the state and executive authorities has been covered by various archival documents and periodical materials.*

Keywords: *party, nomenclature, propaganda, ideology, control.*

Any society develops on the basis of pluralism, diversity of views. States governed by a single idea, a single political force, eventually turn into chaos and instability. In the Soviet state, due to the attempts of the Communist Party under the guise of expressing "national interests", democratic methods of governance and issues of people's power were also falsified.

The 50s of the twentieth century were characterized by a number of contradictory processes in the history of the administration of the Uzbek SSR. Firstly, the death of I. Stalin in March 1953 and the coming to power of N. Khrushchev also influenced the political processes in the Union republics. Although there were some changes in connection with the transfer of power from one person to another, the influence of the Communist Party increased. Party control over the state and executive bodies of the Uzbek SSR was strengthened.

Secondly, during this period, the political leadership of the Uzbek SSR changed 4 times. Compared to the entire period of the existence of the Soviet Union, these were the years when most of the leaders were replaced. Although these leaders were loyal to the ideas of communism and acted in its interests, they were able to present the Center with some demands on national issues. For this reason, first in 1950 U. Yusupov was brought to Moscow as the Minister of Cotton Growing of the USSR, and in 1957 N. Mukhitdinov was called to work at the Center. Both of them were among the leaders who had their own reputation and position among the Uzbek people, and who knew how to boldly say their word "at the top". Thus, the Soviet government alienated very influential cadres protecting national interests from the political administration of the republic. For comparison, we can say that from 1954 to 1960 in the political administration of the Kazakh SSR, national cadres did not approach power [1].

Thirdly, the 50s of the 20th century are one of the relatively little-studied periods in the history of Uzbekistan. It was during this period that the administrative and command system of Moscow was strengthened in the Uzbek SSR, incorrect, ill-considered decisions were made in social and economic policy. Later, this laid the foundation for serious environmental problems in Uzbekistan, such as the "cotton affair" and the "Uzbek affair".

In the early 50s of the 20th century in the Uzbek SSR, as in all Union republics, the administrative command system and the cult of Stalin's personality were deeply rooted. As a result, the political power of the party was strengthened, a dictatorial system was established that served the interests of one person. The first then political leaders of the Republic of U. Yusupov and later A. Niyazov sought to establish strong relations with the Center, to defend the interests of the Center and the republic as equally as possible. The first secretaries of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan had to work in extremely difficult conditions – under constant control and strong pressure. The policy of repression carried out by Stalin in the 30s of the 20th century against state and public figures required the leadership of the republic to be more careful about the Center, to obey the orders and instructions of the party. In addition, as a result of the repressive policy carried out during this period, the intelligentsia of the nation was subjected to severe and severe trials.

In the early 50s of the 20th century, the totalitarian system of government was strengthening, the influence of the Communist Party sharply increased, and the leaders of all economic and state bodies served the interests of the communist ideology. Party organizations have entrusted the leading communists with responsibility for all spheres of economic, social and cultural construction. Party organizations, working by administrative and command methods, limited the independence of the heads of enterprises and institutions and trade unions, stifled their initiative, destroyed the democratic aspects of their activities [2, 151].

One of the most important political positions in the system of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan was the second secretary. The second secretary is always appointed from the Center and in most cases from among the citizens of Russia. Their main task was to "supervise" the first secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, control and inform the Center about the situation in the republic. Through this system, the leadership of the Soviet Union monitored the activities of all the Union republics and their first political leaders. The second secretaries were also responsible for maintaining the party nomenclature. That is, the question of who to appoint to any responsible positions in the republic was decided in consultation with the second secretary and the Center. It was preferable for the leadership of the Union to have more cadres of Russian or other Slavic origin in the party nomenclature than national cadres. In particular, at the 11th meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, held on September 20-23, 1952, it was noted that more than 55% [3, 451] of the executives included in the nomenclature of the Central Committee of the

Communist Party of Uzbekistan were citizens. The Center has always been concerned about the growing number of national leaders in the party, which has always been considered a political governing body. The main reason for this was that the widespread involvement of national cadres in politics could weaken centralized management.

The number of party agitators increased every year. If in 1949 there were 6,000 specially trained propagandists promoting the ideas of communism, then in 1952 their number increased to 13,689 people [4, 487].

However, the Soviet authorities did not stop there and throughout the 1950s trained more propagandists and tried to get them to the most remote areas. To this end, the activities of the departments of party education, prepared by propagandists at regional, city and district party organizations, have been strengthened.

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In order to further strengthen party control, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan replenished its ranks with new members. If in 1952 116,940 members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan were registered, then in 1959 - 188,400 people [5, 852]. Thanks to this, the number of communists in society has increased, the ranks of heads of state and economic management bodies have been replenished.

During this period, the policy of further "strengthening" the structure of the Communist Party intensified. In particular, special attention was paid to the process of accepting the population of villages and collective farms as members of the party and thereby increasing the number of communists. From 1955 to 1957, the number of rural party organizations increased by 4,000 people. If in 1955 there were 594 party organizations in the collective farms of the republic, in which there were about 100 communists, then in 1957 this figure increased to 781 [6, 462].

In the 50s of the 20th century, the Communist Party of Uzbekistan tried to reach more enterprises and organizations of the republic with its influence, to introduce the primary organizations of the party more widely and thus take full control of the administration. By 1955, the Republican party organization had 179 city and district party committees and 8000 primary party organizations [6, 454]. By 1957, their number was increased to 12 thousand [4, 543]. This was three times more than in 1941 in terms of the number of party organizations in the republic.

Another feature of this period was that the issue of admission to the ranks of the party of many workers, collective farmers and ordinary employees was considered a priority. According to Soviet ideologists, they should become the main

distributors of "communist ideas" and perform the function of "pillars" of the party in industrial enterprises, collective farms and state farms. As a result, by 1956, 60% of all communists in the republic worked in industry, agriculture, construction and transport [4, 525].

The Soviet government felt the need to support national cadres for the wide recognition and promotion of the leading role of communist ideology among the population and the deep introduction of its essence into the consciousness of people. It was also more convenient for the Center to manage the population through national cadres brought up on the ideas of communism. For this reason, the number of highly educated and national cadres among the leaders of the party was increased. In 1952, 84% of the executives included in the nomenclature of the Central Committee had higher and secondary education [7, 451].

If in 1940 the secretaries of regional committees, city committees and district committees with higher and secondary specialized education accounted for 32%, then in 1957 their share reached 96% [8, 35]. In 1957, Uzbeks made up 64% of the secretaries of regional committees, city committees and district committees [8, 36].

In general, the political position of the Communist Party was further strengthened by the Soviet government in the 1950s. The Center used various means to introduce the prevailing ideology into the consciousness of the population. In particular, the strengthening of the party's ranks continued, effective methods of political agitation were used, national cadres were more involved in its implementation, party cells were organized up to lower-level organizations. The organs of state and economic management were completely transferred to the Communist Party, and the leaders were appointed to responsible posts in the republic through the system of party nomenclature. Popular ideas about national liberation were brutally suppressed. In the early 50s of the 20th century, Stalin's repressive policy was continued in a new content and form, and this had a terrible place in the fate of a number of Uzbek intellectuals and writers.

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