

Lectures as a means of propaganda and its negative consequences

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Annotation: The article discusses a lecture on the propaganda and agitation of the Soviet government in Uzbekistan, separate views of the political processes of the activities of the department of propaganda and agitation of the Soviet government, the topics of anti-religious propaganda in regional school desks, the content of lectures and reports.

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Lecture propaganda was considered the main means of agitation in the Ferghana Valley even before Stalin's death. On October 26, 1951, the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party "On measures to improve the activities of lecture groups of party committees" was adopted. According to this resolution, the regional, city and district committees of the party increased their emphasis on lecture propaganda. The purpose of these lectures was to read reports on Marxist-Leninist theory and to assist propagandists who independently study Marxist-Leninist theory, students of party education. Also on January 28, 1954, a resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Uzbek SSR "On improving the activities of groups of speakers" was adopted. These decisions subsequently served as the main reference point in the field of propaganda.

In 1954, groups of teachers from regional committees, city committees and district committees of the Uzbek SSR Party delivered 70,000 lectures, more than 59,000 lectures by the Republican Society for the Propagation of Political and Scientific Knowledge, and lecture halls of city and district departments of culture.

An analysis of the lecture work of party committees shows that after the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party "On measures to improve the activities of lecture groups in party committees", lecture groups in regional, district and city party committees began to be created more and more often. In particular, among the reports, the number of topics on the history of the party, dialectical and historical materialism, political economy and control over the ideological content of the reports has increased. Lecture propaganda, became widespread after the work of I.V. Stalin's "Economic problems of specialization in the USSR" and after the decisions of the 19th Congress of the CPSU.

The state of lecture propaganda in the regions, districts and cities was also discussed in order to ensure the implementation of these decrees. For example, in 1953, the issue of lecture propaganda was discussed twice in the Fergana regional committee of the party. The first, in December 1953, the bureau of the regional committee organized a discussion on the topic: "On the state of lecture propaganda in Kokand." Secondly, at the meeting of the secretariat, a discussion was held "On strengthening the activities of the department of propaganda and agitation of the Fergana regional committee of the Communist Party of the Uzbek SSR" in the process of approving a new composition of an independent group of teachers of the regional committee.

The topics of lectures in the process of propaganda changed year after year. In particular, in 1953 the ideas of I.V. Stalin and his writings were mainly promoted, and in 1954-1956. mainly the ideas of the Communist Party were promoted. In particular, when considering this process in the Fergana region, the following picture catches the eye.

In 1952-1953, lectures on the history of the party, dialectical and historical materialism were organized in the regional network of party education. Through the efforts of teachers of the regional party committee, lectures were held in 16 districts and in 1 city. In 5 of them lectures were given on dialectical and historical materialism. In addition, 10 lectures were held in the cities of the region. 6

lectures were held in Kokand, of which 2 lectures on the history of the party, 2 lectures on philosophy and 2 lectures on the work of I.V. Stalin, Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR. In particular, such propaganda lectures are held at the Kokand railway station and in the city party library. For example, propagandists held lectures at the Kokand railway station once every 10 days. When reading the reports, 120 employees of the railway junction and party activists took part. In addition, a number of lectures on dialectical and historical materialism were given in the Kokand City Party Library. Lectures were held twice a month. These lectures were held in Uzbek and Russian. The topics of propaganda were mainly the works of Stalin and his ideas. In particular, the reports "The work of I.V. Stalin" Economic problems of socialism in the USSR " " On the objective nature of the Stalinist laws of economic development " , " The discovery and justification by I. Stalin of the basic economic law of socialism " , " The law on the mandatory correspondence of production relations to the nature of productive forces " , " I.V. Stalin on the production of goods and the law of value under the conditions of socialism " , " Stalin on the main conditions for the transition from socialism to communism " , " Stalin on the aggravation of conflicts in the imperialist camp and the inevitability of wars between capitalist countries " , " The Communist Party is the leading and guiding force of the people " , " The CPSU is the guiding force of the Soviet people " and " The division of the world market and the deepening of the general crisis of the world capitalist system " were carried out for propaganda purposes.

In total, 3181 propaganda reports were read in the Andijan region in 1955-1956, including 509 on the history of the CPSU, 242 on economic policy, 78 on philosophy, 652 on international relations, 940 on the XX Congress of the CPSU, and 389 on anti-religious issues.

In 1953-1956, several organizations were engaged in the propaganda of lectures in the regions of the Uzbek SSR. These are: the departments of culture of the district executive committees, the district committees of the Komsomol, the departments of propaganda and agitation of the society for the dissemination of scientific and political knowledge, and the departments of propaganda and agitation of the district committees of the party.

The picture of propaganda can be traced by analyzing the lecture propaganda in the context of years, carried out in the field by the regional and district departments of propaganda and agitation of the Uzbek SSR. In the 1952-1953 academic year, the Communist Party organized 6,096 lectures on propaganda and agitation in the Fergana region. Of these, 659 - on the history of the CPSU, 35 - on political economy, 220 - on philosophy, 18 - on the history of relations between peoples, 1648 - on the situation in international politics, 369 - on the life of the ideas of V.I. Lenin and I.V. Stalin. I.V. Stalin "Economic Problems", 2271 on materials and decisions of the XIX Congress of the Communist Party and 343 on other topics.

In 1954, the Ferghana Regional Department of Propaganda and Agitation planned to organize 6,000 lectures on propaganda in the region. The plan was fulfilled by 90 percent, 5,452 lectures were delivered. Of these, 1475 lectures were read by employees and members of the regional lecture bureau, and the remaining 3977 lectures were read by employees of organizations and enterprises in the regions. When analyzing the place of organizing and holding lectures by regions, one can see that they were held mainly in the regions. In particular, 4882 lectures delivered in 1954 were organized in districts, and only 570 - in such cities as Fergana, Kokand and Margilan. The topics of these lectures were also varied and covered a wide range of political, economic and anti-religious issues. For example, 2350 reports were devoted to political and social issues, 1098 to agriculture and 1146 to anti-religious propaganda. Some of these lectures were written by the propagandists themselves, while others were sent by the Central Lecture Bureau of the Uzbek SSR and regional lecture bureaus. For example, in 1954 the regional lecture bureau sent a total of 36 texts of lectures to the regions and cities. Of these, 17 were devoted to agriculture, 3 to anti-religious issues, 2 to literature, and the rest to other topics.

The reports also highlighted the contribution of the region's agriculture or industry to the economy of the USSR. For example, Nugmonjon Usmanov, an agitator of the Karl Marx collective farm in the Moscow district of the Andijan region, addressed the collective farmers on the topic "Our collective farm in four years of the fifth five-year plan". In a conversation, he noted that the cotton

yield on the collective farm increased by 4.5 centners, and in 1954 the yield per hectare reached 28.5 centners. He also noted that a club, 6 shops and a kitchen were built on the collective farm.

In conclusion, we note that the means of speech were widely used in the propaganda of Soviet ideas in 1953-1956. This became especially acute after the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation to improve the activities of a group of ideological propagandists. Provincial and district party committees also organized and controlled speech propaganda. A group of lecturers has been formed to conduct lectures on the ground, to which representatives of various organizations are attached. The topics of the lectures were also multidirectional, but they were all organized on the basis of the ideas of the Communist Party.

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