

Policy of the Soviet Government on Training and Professional Development of Personnel in the Field of Propaganda (On the Example of Fergana Region)

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Abstract: this article describes the information that the Soviet authorities have developed a number of methods for training and professional development of the representatives of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan in the USSR for the purpose of training personnel for the agitation and agitation sector, in particular, conducting the training of personnel by organizing courses, clubs and seminars in the evening universities, Communist Party

Keywords: Soviet period, Communist Party, training of personnel, agandaaganda and agitation, evening universities, circles and seminars, training of agitators.

Introduction

In Soviet times, training of personnel in the field of propaganda was carried out in many ways, including the opening of universities, the organization of agendist courses and seminars, as well as clubs. The personnel trained in the field of agitation and agitation were called agandist and these people were described as follows in the gazettes published at that time: "agandist 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 enlightener, but also an active fighter for the construction of communism"[2] .

The issue of increasing the capacity of personnel in the field of propaganda in the USSR began to rise after the XIX century of the Communist Party. On this, the Soviet administration put forward the following comments: "the 19th congress of the party showed the need to systematically increase and perfect the ideological and political preparation of our personnel. Marxism-the correct Organization of leninismagaganda-is the most important means of putting the whole ideological work of party organizations in a good way." As a result, in 1953, more than nine million people in the USSR studied the Marxist-Leninist theory in the party enlightenment System[3].

Materials and methods

The Communist Party has always paid attention to theagandaaganda of Marxism-Leninism ideas. Increasing political literacy of party members and candidacies, as well as all employees – is considered as the most important condition for the successful performance of communist construction tasks[4] . The success of giving political knowledge to the communists was largely dependent on the agandist cadres. For this reason, the Communist Party has brought up a large number of agendists.

During this period, Uzbekistan has been active in many evening universities in the USSR, some of which occurred in the same period of time. This evening the universities were operating under the city or party committee. In the evening, universities took the main place in the party education system. Their main task was to increase the ideological-theoretical level of personnel. The role of evening University in the training of personnel from the ideological and theoretical point of view has increased

year by year. The university received more education, mainly party and Soviet assets. At the University, the party and the Soviet asset, scientific staff, literature and art critics, teachers, doctors, engineer-technical staff studied. Most of the audience had general knowledge and work experience[1]. For example, in the Fergana region in 1955, 70 percent of those who received higher education in propaganda courses seminars. In addition, 70 percent of them had three years of and agendistical Experience[2].

Results and discussion

The University Software is adapted mainly for party and Soviet staff as well as for different sections of intelligence. At evening universities, the audience studied the history of the party, the history of the USSR, foreign policy of the USSR, international relations, dialectical and historical materialism, as well as political economy[1].

In 1953-1956, the departments "agitation and agitation" of the district party committees in Fergana region submitted an annual report to the "agitation and agitation" section of the Fergana region Party Committee. In these reports, each district has listed on its territory the work carried out for the year on the promotion of the idea of the Communist Party. It is desirable to bring one of the reports in order to have a more complete understanding of the content of these reports and the structure of the structure. For example, in 1956, in the report of the Department "agitation and agitation" of the committee of the party of the party of the District of Vodil writes: "the committee of the party of the District of Vodil and its agitation and Agitation Department Re-saw its work for 1956 year on the basis of the decision and instructions of the CPSU XX The district has 14 agitpunkt, 34 agitgallektiv. 342 agitators are attached to this. These agitators have done much in explaining the decisions of the CPSU XX century, the various instructions of the party and the government to the public. With the power of agitators, 117 of the 98 field units in the 98 Dalai Lama brigades were decorated and turned into a real center of mass political work. This year, an additional 5 new fields have been built in tipovoy form. With the power of agitators, 840 wall gazeta and 1700 "battle sheets" were issued in the fields. The wall gaskets under the collective farmers were also systematically removed. Bunda ilhor collective farmers ' work experiences were popularized, the mistakes that occurred, the shortcomings were severely criticized. 5 times the Council of Secretaries of the primary party organization was held with the heads of the AGIT Colls. The seminars were held 8 times. More than 20 issues aimed at improving mass political affairs among the population were discussed and best practices popularized in these councils and seminars. During the year, the Council of agitators was convened 5 times, and these councils also discussed various aktual issues and the duties and responsibilities facing agitators. Advanced experiments have been popularized " [5].

The "agitation and agitation" sections of the Fergana region and the district party committees organized cups for the development of propaganda work. In 1955-1956 academic year the party committee of Kokand city organized 104 Cups, in which 1574 listeners took part. The number of cups established in the academic year 1956-1957 increased compared to the previous year. In particular, a total of 131 cups were organized in this academic year. A total of 3672 listeners took part in them, 804 of them without a party and 720 of them were members of party organizations. The directions and numbers of cups established during these academic years can be seen in the table below[6].

№	The name of the activity	1955-1956 study years	1956-1957 Study years
1	Political school (Politshkola)	8	11
2	Current policy (Tekutshaya politika)	4	81
3	History of KPSS (Istoriya KPSS)	58	24
4	Political economy (Politeconomy)	9	9
5	Study of the biography of V.I. Lenin	25	-

6	Economy (Kongretnaya economy)	-	6
7	Independent Education (Samostoyatel'naya ucheba)	700	263

The "propaganda and agitation" departments of Fergana region and district party committees organized various seminars to improve the skills of agitators and heads of agitators. In 1956, Molotov rayonida 17 collective farms and 1 viticulture Sovkhoz were established in the region. A total of 17 propaganda teams and agitpunkts have been established in them. The leaders of the agitpunkt and agitpunktklar were approved by the district party committee. In 1956, the Department "agitation and agitation" conducted 8 seminars for the heads of agitation communities. 5 lectures were read in these seminars, the topics of which were mainly on the materials of the XX Congress of the CPSU, the situation in international politics. In addition, a seminar was organized 3 times for agitpunktklar leaders. The district party committee also organized a one-time workshop for agitators[7].

Molotov rayonida in 1956 there were a total of 381 agitators. If we analyze the composition of the agitators in the Molotov district, the following landscape is noticeable. Most of the agitators had Secondary Education. In particular, 24 of the agitators had higher education, 108 secondary education and 249 incomplete secondary education. Of these agitators, 93 were members of the CPSU and 168 were members of the VLKMS, 120 were non-partisan. Analyzing from the professional point of view of agitators, 326 of them were collective farmers, 2 workers, 33 teachers and 20 agronomists. In 1956, the number of Molotov Ray agitators increased by attracting assets in the collective farm[8].

Sections "propaganda and agitation" also used field camps to promote the idea of the Soviet on the ground. In 1956 year in Fergana viloyati Molotov rayonida 242 there were field brigades, of which 154 had their own field camps. In particular, 12 of them were founded in 1956 year. In April, all the field camps in the district were renovated. They also researched portraits of party and government leaders and hung posters of various propaganda. In addition, most of the field camps contained radiopriomnik or Radiotochka[9].

In 1955, Molotov Rayon of Fergana region elected political speakers for the development of lecture promotion. In particular, the district party committee selected 24 political speakers from the party, Soviet and agricultural assets. The repetition of these selected speakers was approved on June 27, 1955 by the raoy party committee. In 1956, there will be five instructional meetings for political speakers. Three lectures were read in them, they were on topics such as CPSU materials of XX century, economics and methodology. In general, in 1956, the district political speakers delivered 124 lectures on the materials of the XX Congress of the CPSU, 31 lectures on economy, 38 lectures on agriculture, 40 lectures on the situation in the international arena, 12 lectures on propaganda against religion, 38 lectures on political topics and 10 other topics[10].

In 1956, Kokand rayonida operated 17 propaganda teams and 40 agitpunktas. They included a total of 541 agitators. While 149 of these agitators were women, 118 of these women were considered Uzbek women. 175 of the agitators were communist, 153 were komsomol and 213 were non-partisan. According to agitators' data, 30 of them had higher education, 79 had incomplete higher education, 163 had secondary education and 269 had incomplete secondary education. If we pay attention to the professions of agitators in the Kokand district, we can witness that most of them are teachers and collective farmers. In particular, 215 of 541 agitators were teachers, 256 were collective farmers, 49 were specialists in the field of Agriculture and 17 were employees of party organizations[11].

In conclusion, the success of the communists in the field of political reading was more dependent on the cadres of the agandist. For this reason, the party has grown multinationals. Prop the demand for

specialist personnel has increased continuously. Propagandist should not be limited to his theoretical knowledge, work constantly on increasing his knowledge, supplement the knowledge he received from Marxism-Leninism, and enrich his mind with the ideas of the party.

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