

Eurasian
Research Bulletin

Socialist competition in the field of propaganda of the Soviet power in the field of economic exploitation

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the activities of the department of propaganda and agitation of the Soviet government and socialist competitions in the exploitation of the economy of Uzbekistan in 1953-1956.

Keywords:

Political processes, communist party, socialist competitions, Soviet government, economy

In 1953-1956, propaganda in the economic sphere was sometimes carried out under the name of "socialist competition", the main purpose of which was to stimulate the growth of production in various industries. For example, the then published newspaper *Krasny Uzbekistan* described this process as follows: "Now life is in full swing in the cotton fields of the republic. The collective farmers are working selflessly to increase the pace of socialist emulation and to give the country a rich cotton harvest this year. In this great struggle, the party organizations are intensifying their general political and explanatory work among the collective farmers who are selflessly working in the cotton fields, and day by day they are increasing the political and labor upsurge among them. At times, attempts were made to increase production by forming groups such as the Komsomol Youth Brigade. Usually "socialist competition" was carried out under the leadership of the party organization. For example, the party organization of the *Kommunism* collective farm in the Leninsky district of the Andijan region directly led the socialist competition among the collective farmers to obtain a bountiful harvest of raw cotton. In particular, 68 communists who were

members of this party organization were directly involved in the work of the collective farm: 19 of them worked as link workers, and 26 as ordinary collective farmers. As a result, in the region, on the initiative of the collective farm party organization and the communists, the "100 centner movement" spread, that is, the struggle for a 100 centner harvest was promoted among the collective farmers. For example, members of Tursunov's team worked hard to grow 100 centners of cotton per hectare on 11 hectares of land.

During this period, the development of production was associated with the effectiveness of propaganda activities. "Socialist competition" was widely held not only among agricultural workers, but also in the industrial sector. For example, in the 1950s, the workers and engineers of the cotton ginning plant in the Uchkurgan district of the Namangan region were among the foremost in socialist competition among workers in the cotton industry of the USSR. The communists started a competition for the early implementation of the annual plan, and the cotton enterprises in the area showed good results. The team under the leadership of the chief mechanic, communist

Cheritskov, completed the shift task in the main mechanical enterprise by 160-170 percent.

The second slogan calling on agricultural workers to get a rich harvest from the fields was the "socialist obligation", which was widely used for propaganda purposes among the collective farmers. For example, in 1953, cotton growing, grain growing and animal husbandry occupied a significant place in the economy of the Kommuna collective farm in the Chirakchi district of the Kashkadarya region. Every year the collective-farm cotton growers expanded their sown lands and received more and more rich harvests. The collective farm was famous for its grain of the best varieties, supplied neighboring collective farms with high-quality seeds. On the vast pastures of the collective farm, cattle breeding developed, which gave rich products.

The party organization of the collective farm was the leading force and organizer of the development of the collective farm economy, it supported the efforts and initiatives of the collective farmers in the sphere of labor and inspired them to grow a rich harvest of agricultural crops, especially cotton. In particular, the collective-farm party organization ensured the active participation of the communists in the struggle for the full fulfillment of the socialist obligation set by the participants in the 9th Congress of Cotton Growers of Uzbekistan, and attached them to production sites. They actively promoted the activities of the party organization in strengthening socialist competition among cotton growers for a plentiful harvest and organizing propaganda work. Seven communists led brigades and units, and several communists were directly involved in field work. The party organization assigned 20 agitators to intensify propaganda work and read newspapers among the hop-boxes, who held talks and made reports on popular topics. In addition, a wall newspaper and a "battle leaflet" were systematically published to remind agricultural workers of the socialist duty, and the results of daily work were recorded on an exhibition board. During the lunch break collective farmers collectively listened to the radio and read newspapers and magazines. As a

result, the 10 field shippers available on the collective farm turned into centers in which intensified propaganda work was carried out among the collective farmers. In particular, in 1953 the political rapporteurs of the district committee of the party made 13 presentations on the topic "The Role of Socialist Competition", "What the Soviet State Gave to Cotton Growers", "The 19th Party Congress and the Tasks of Building Communism", "The Tasks of Agricultural Development in the New Five-Year Plan". Also, during the propaganda work before important political events, views on the sphere of the economy were highlighted. In particular, "election campaigning" was usually carried out at elections. At the same time, propaganda of cotton growing was also promoted in these election campaigns.

During this period, on the basis of socialist obligations and the emergence of new reserves, promises were made to fulfill annual plans ahead of schedule. For example, the staff of the plant under the Ministry of Communications in Tashkent undertook to fulfill the annual plan on November 15, 1955, that is, 20 days ahead of schedule.

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