



## THE STRUCTURE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UZBEK SSR AND ITS IDEOLOGICAL STRENGTHENING

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### ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the processes of the establishment of the Communist Party of the Uzbek SSR, the establishment of the sole rule of the party in the republic and the introduction of the single Charter of the RKP(b) for all party organizations, the role of congresses in party activity based on a number of scientific literature.

**KEYWORDS:** Communist party, sezd, ideology, one-party system, party building, constitution, ideological rule.

### INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the 20th century, when the Soviet authorities took over the government and established a one-party system, the opposition was abolished and the highest party and state positions began to be held by the same persons. As a result, the party formed as a monopolistic party won elections continuously for many years and kept its employees in the leading positions of state bodies. In a short time, a single-party system was formed in the country instead of multi-party system. According to L. S. Yavich, this is "the transition to a one-party system - forming a party monopoly and creating a mono-ideological platform in the state." The ideas of the ruling party are accepted as the only true rule, and the state's economy and political-legal institutions are based on it [1, 176]. For a long time, no one disputed the thesis that the Communist Party represented the interests of the entire Soviet people, not corporate aspirations.

The main pillar of the Soviet regime in the Uzbek SSR was the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. After the establishment of the Uzbek SSR in 1925, the decision of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the RKP (b) of June 12, 1924 to reorganize the Communist Parties in the Soviet republics of Turkestan, Bukhara and Khorezm and to establish party organizations of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and regions based on them was adopted, and practical guidance was given to the establishment of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan was directly assigned to the organization of the Central Asia Bureau of the RKP (b) MK [2, 192].

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

On February 6, 1925, the 1st Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan was opened in Bukhara. The first session lasted from February 6 to February 14 and held thirteen meetings. 294 delegates took part in the meeting with a decisive vote and 95 delegates with an advisory vote. These were representatives of 8351 party members and 8219 candidates. Among the delegates, 280 men and 19 women had the right to vote, 87 men and 8 women had the right to consultative vote [3, 26].

A congratulatory telegram from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan signed by I. V. Stalin was also sent to the First Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, which reads: "Unification of Uzbek lands into one republic is of great importance for the whole East. If the condition of the peasants is fundamentally changed, if the small tenants and the rich are freed from the burden, this republic can become a great power in the East. I believe that the communists of Uzbekistan will spare no effort in the implementation of these tasks, the letter concluded with the words - long live the Communist Party of Uzbekistan!" [3, 26].

The KP MQ of Uzbekistan was established as a component of the RKP(b) on the basis of its regulations and directives. In particular, the plenum of the Organizational Bureau of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan entrusted the Executive Bureau with: in its future work, to pay more attention to the somewhat remote regions of the Uzbek SSR, to create a sub-Soviet apparatus and more active party organizations there, to inform all its organizations of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan of the Charter of the RKP(b) and the party Tasks such as disseminating the conditions for the admission of new members and candidates determined by the decisions of the 12th and 13th congresses were assigned. Also, in all organizations of the Compartia of Uzbekistan, party and candidate tickets of a single model set by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan were introduced [4, 10-11].

Special attention was paid to strengthening the Soviet apparatus, expelling the rich, priests and their people from the Soviet apparatus. Sezd emphasized that one of the most important tasks of party organizations is to strengthen the work of party cells, raise and train new cadres of the party from among workers, workers and the poor [3, 32].

During the organizational formation of the republic, the Organizational Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Revolutionary Committee of Uzbekistan made a number of decisions to organize a solid budget for the People's Commissariat of Education (Public Education) in order to expand the number of schools in villages and districts, and to increase the number of vocational training schools. it was emphasized that it is very important to put it in one of the first places [5,93].

These tasks were carried out by the instructions of the Central Committee of the KP of Uzbekistan and its political organizations in the region. Since the majority of the members of these organizations were far from accepting the propaganda ideas of the communist ideology, it was easy to control them and instill Bolshevistic ideas among them. The Bolsheviks paid attention to the establishment of other political and social organizations in the republic that were "ideological supporters" of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. Because the structure of such organizations, according to the Bolshevik leadership, gave the opportunity to "widely involve the workers of the republic in socialist construction". The trade union of Uzbekistan, which was founded in December 1922 on the basis of Bolshevik guidelines, united more than 90 thousand people by the beginning of 1925. In the end, they also became the "tool" of the Communist Party, which was in absolute power [6, 317-318].

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In general, the ranks of the KP MQ of Uzbekistan were constantly expanded to include "advanced" workers, rural poor and semi-poor, as well as employees. The Congress of the CP of Uzbekistan was considered the supreme body of the CP of Uzbekistan. He concluded the activity of the party organization during the reporting period and considered it as an important issue related to organizational and ideological work. According to the Constitution of the CPSU,

congresses are convened every five years, and the convocation and agenda of the congress were announced one and a half months in advance. On the initiative of the Central Committee or at the request of 1/3 of the party members who participated in the last session, it was decided to call an extraordinary session. The congress of the UzKP determined the tasks for the republican party organization, set for a certain time, on the basis of the congresses and decisions of the CPSU. In general, 19 congresses of the UzKP were held in 1925-76 [7, 508].

From the first days of the establishment of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, all party members were assigned the task of deeply studying the theory and tactics of Leninism, introducing Leninist organizational principles in the construction of the party, and continuously Bolshevikizing the ranks of the party. A single Charter of the RKP(b) was introduced for all local party organizations.

From the beginning of the 30s of the 20th century, the CPSU lost all the characteristics of a political party: complete secrecy instead of openness; instead of the initiative of the party masses, the absolute rule of the apparatus, instead of the internal party democracy and collegiality - a dictatorship like in the army; truly appointed from above rather than elected; control that is directly subordinate to the person it is supposed to control instead of independent control; Instead of the power of the elected bodies, the complete lawlessness, the absolute power of the executive bodies and their apparatus, and instead of the widely used all-party discussions in the 20s, the ideological rule of the center was decided" [10; 11].

### CONCLUSION

In general, "... 19 million Communists did not take part in the formation of the policy of the party, in making its most important decisions, they were only obedient executors of orders and instructions from above. They were completely deprived of public initiative, self-management, and independence" [10, 11]. Indeed, there was discipline in the party, but all communists had to follow the decisions of the CPSU as a whole, including its organizations. Meanwhile, the Communists participated in the development of party policy within the framework of the constitution, but this did not prevent the Communists in the central body from taking the initiative.

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