

## **Soviet Propaganda in Uzbekistan is a History of Agitation**

by

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### **Abstract**

During the Soviet era, the party's full control over all spheres of society was established. Science and culture, literature and art, and the media are fully involved in the activities of the Communist Party. It is known that the Soviet government, which took over power in October's military coup, chose two ways of combating colonialism in Central Asia on a solid foundation. This paper analyses and concludes that the party's full dominance over all spheres of society was established during the historical period studied. Science and culture, literature and art, and the media are fully involved in the propaganda and propaganda work of the Communist Party. As a result, the national culture, the departure from the national spirituality, and the development of communist ideas.

**Keywords:** Soviet, government, dominance, people, propaganda, agitation, empire, communion.

### **Introduction:**

The history of Uzbekistan during the Soviet rule (1917-1991) occupies a special place in the history of our nation due to its contradictions and complexities. With the Bolsheviks coming to power in October 1917, the colonial policy of the Russian Empire began (Shamsutdinov & Karimov, 2010).

It is known that the Soviet government, which took over power in October's military coup, chose two ways of combating colonialism in Central Asia on a solid foundation (Juraev et al., 2000).

The first way is to force the indigenous people to seek independence and national liberation by force and force. The way was done by the Soviets with the help of the Red Army, equipped with modern military equipment. This path continued until the mid-1930s.

The second path was on the ideological front. This was followed by the means of peaceful struggle, which is ideological, political and ideological influence on the minds of the Soviet government and the wider society.

### **Analysis:**

During the 75-year reign of the Bolshevik regime, the Soviet man was able to create a propaganda and propaganda mechanism that was part of the Soviet lifestyle.

The "leader" of the peoples V. I. Lenin's slogan, "Unite the proletarians of the whole world!" Was the propaganda machine of the state to be built. "Party and Party Literature", "Literary Work," that is, the media, books, and movies, were the initiators of a single "universal business".

The Soviet government also did everything possible to create a “nationalist and essentially socialist” system and culture in Uzbekistan.

Through education, science, literature, art, and the media, the idea of slavery, subjugation, obedience, Russification, and assimilation was gradually systematized, pushing all nationalism out of people’s minds and into the shell of “socialist”, “internationalism”.

Particular attention was paid to the establishment of exhibition schools for promotion. For example, in 1919 in the old part of Tashkent in Beshyogoch, there was opened the first and second-grade schools named after Almaiy. He had a boarding school with him. The sessions were organized in such a way that the main purpose of the training was to break away from the national foundations.

The textbooks in Uzbek were many times more than Russian textbooks. However, along with educational literature, many portraits of Marx, Trotsky, and Lunacharsky, such as pure propaganda, have been published.

The Soviet state founded the Glavlit organization in 1922. It is the organization that has been in full control over the media over the years. The Glavlit employee has created a powerful system that monitors every publication and filters every word and address.

The fact that the Glavlit staff in 1939 increased to 6027, and by 1947 to 6453, testified to the widespread control (Margaret, 1995).

The most influential means of propaganda is literature. The Communist Party of Uzbekistan has established the Proletarian Writers Association of Uzbekistan in place of the “Red Pen” Society established by them. The name of the above organization also means that the party serves for the promotion of the party. In addition, the main idea of the Soviet system was to introduce the necessary and unconditional generation of children into the minds of children from early childhood and childhood. This process continued in schools, universities, pioneer groups, and Komsomol organizations.

In the 1930s and 1930s, special organizations and departments were established to promote the Soviet system. The propaganda and propaganda department of the Communist Party has been sealed as the highest governing body in all Soviet history (Shamsutdinov & Karimov, 2010).

In addition, the “leader of the nations” V. I. On the instruction of Lenin, from the very beginning of the Soviet Union, the Main Department of Political Studies was established. In May 1935, Stalin divided the organization into five divisions, namely, publications and publications, party propaganda and outreach, school, science, cultural and educational affairs.

In the early years of his rule, the Soviet government widely used the media to promote party politics. After the October Revolution, Turkestan began to cut down on national publications. The divergent direction of newspapers and magazines has shifted to the uniformity embodied by the Bolshevik idea.

Between 1918 and 1920, dozens of newspapers and magazines in the Bolshevik language were published in the local languages and Russian languages. The mass media was interpreted as a tool of the party’s apparatus, and the journalists were “officers on the ideological front.”

The media has grown to be a means of propaganda and propaganda. As a result, the media has been promoted as a proponent of strengthening the political system and mass ideological education. Stalin has said directly on this issue: Publications are what make newspapers, magazines, and brochures the best in the world. There is no better media outlet in the world than newspapers, magazines, and brochures. Publications can convince one or another of the truth.

Perhaps Stalin here refers to the bitter truths of history that our people have experienced. The Soviet propaganda machine has worked so hard that history shows itself (Shamsutdinov & Karimov, 2010).

In 1922, 232 newspapers were published, and by 1932 more than 7,500 newspapers were published in the USSR. By 1940 their number had grown to 8,800.

### **Conclusion:**

In summary, the party's full dominance over all spheres of society was established during the historical period studied. Science and culture, literature and art, and the media are fully involved in the propaganda and propaganda work of the Communist Party. As a result, the national culture, the departure from the national spirituality, and the development of communist ideas.

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