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PRINCIPLES OF LENINIST PARTISANSHIP IN LITERATURE AND ART

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Abstract: The partisanship of Soviet literature and art, the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and party leadership of literature and art, and the manifestation of partisanship in Uzbek Soviet literature and art are discussed.

Keywords: History Of Uzbek Theater, Surkhandarya Musical Drama Theater, Culture, Theater, Literature And Art Served The Soviet Ideology.

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Annotation

The main driver of the ideological policy of the Soviet government was the single Communist Party, which dominated all spheres. The Party has instilled in the creators of the field that Soviet literature and art should serve as a source of joy and inspiration for millions of people, express their will and thoughts, and serve as a tool for their ideological enrichment and spiritual education. According to the ideological propaganda of the Soviet government, it was shown that literature and art should penetrate deeply into the subtle aspects of human nature and should serve to form the spiritual image of millions and millions of Soviet people who are building communism. Therefore, during all periods of the Soviet government and by all its leaders, special attention was paid to ideological-ideological policy. For example, we can see that V. I. Lenin always paid great attention to literature and art, among other important issues. It can be learned from V.I.Lenin's opinion aimed at creating a new literature and art, which can ideologically unite the general, ideologically mature, revolutionary social-democracy [1,B.393], and educate creative people in the Soviet ideology. The Soviet government instilled the partisanship of literature and art into the minds of creators, that it should serve the cause of the nation and the Soviet ideology. Literature and art served the ideology of the state in every era. However, special attention was paid to it during the Soviet government. And the Communist Party fought hard for the realization of the ideas of V.I.Lenin, constantly paid particular attention to literature and art, which were important in building communism, educating Soviet people in the communist spirit, and widely promoting communist-humanist ideas among the working people. who paid attention and cared.

The Soviet leadership stated that literature and art should be partisan and populist in the Party meetings and decisions of the Central Committee on ideology. "The main path in the development of literature and art," it is written in the program of the CPSU, "is to strengthen the connection with the people's life, to reflect the riches and colorful aspects of the socialist reality with true and high artistry, to create a new, truly communist reality with inspiration and clarity." and expose everything that prevents society from moving forward. [2,B.133-bet]

Literature and art acted in accordance with the principles of Leninist partisanship without deviating from the main path shown by the party. To be partisan in literature and art is to create earnestly and consistently for the party and the people, for the interests of communism, to create ideological and artistic masterpieces that suit the taste of the people, and should serve to educate the young generation in the communist spirit. In order to fulfill their duty, the party created the necessary conditions for such a group of creators, the freedom of creativity and the diversity of creators in literature and art, the true reflection of the reality of socialist life, the heroism of the people in the struggle to build a communist society, and the role of the masses of workers. In full, wide opportunities for description are created.

Thus, the Communist Party and the Soviet government took all measures and constantly took care to implement the principle of Leninist partisanship of literature and art. Analyzing the issue of partisanship of literature and art on a scientific basis was one of the main problems of Marxian-Lenin aesthetics, including Soviet literary studies and art studies.

A correct understanding of the Leninist principle of partisanship in literature and art is necessary to be able to correctly assess the main task of Soviet literature and art, the character of Soviet literature, the ways of its development, the way in which the creator fulfills his duty to the party and the people. At the same time, the past helps us to clearly understand the social essence of our literary-artistic heritage.

Therefore, the main purpose of this work is to explain and propagate the principle of Leninist partisanship of Soviet literature and art, the policy of our Communist Party on the issues of literature and art to the readership.

The partisanship of literature and art, the ways to save artistic creativity from senseless artistry and lack of ideas, and the ideas that literature and art should serve the people and the interests of the working class were the first to be expressed by Marx. and Engels founded. Thoughts of Marx and Engels about literature and art

V. I. Lenin developed a new era, a new-Soviet ideology.

V. I. Lenin's doctrine of the partisanship of literature and art in his work "Party Organization and Party Literature" written in 1905 created the Marxist doctrine of the partisanship of literature and justified it with perfect scientific materialist conclusions. He deeply analyzed the development of social phenomena and determined the social character of literature and art and their position in society with excellent evidence. In the work, it was revealed that in those days, some artists who were shouting that "we will not recognize any party, we will lead literature and art on a path without politics, we will fight for pure art" were actually serving the bourgeois ideology with hypocrisy. "The freedom of a bourgeois writer, painter, and artist is nothing but dependence (or hypocritically disguised dependence) on a rich man, money, and his master" [3, B.36] was exposed at a furious pace.

V. I. Lenin revealed that bourgeois literature and art serve the capitalists in one way or another, and that proletarian literature should be a part of the work of the whole proletariat, "of a single, great social-democratic mechanism driven by the entire conscious vanguard of the entire working class." he justified the fact that he needs a piece of wood and a screw" [4, B.36].

Thus, Lenin created the Marxist doctrine of K. Marx and F. Engels about the partisanship of literature and art; it was said that literature should serve the people and the party just as the party serves the people.

There were writers' organizations in all the capitals of the autonomous republics of the Russian Federation, all regions, regions, and cities. They played an increasingly important role in

the social and cultural life of the republic, actively participated in the promotion and implementation of party policy.

Soviet writers have always been faithful assistants of the party in educating a new person who is the builder of communism. Soviet writers took an active part in the artistic development of the most important themes of the time, and considered it their highest duty to create works representing the most important events in the life of the people and the country.

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