

THE SOVIET STATE OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE AND ITS MECHANISMS IN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST SOCIETY (RETROSPECTIVE POLITICAL ANALYSIS)

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Abstract

The successful implementation of economic, political, and socio-cultural transformations outlined by the 26th Party Congress and subsequent plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee was inextricably linked with the improvement of the political system of a developed socialist society, an integral element of which was the Soviet state of the whole people, its entire political mechanism. The need for an intensive study of this problem of socialist statehood is determined by the role of the Soviet state of the whole people as the main instrument for improving developed socialism, building communism and protecting the socialist state. In the conditions of mature socialism, the importance of the mechanism of the people's state, the coordinated work and the clear interaction of all its components increased, which is a necessary condition for the effective, targeted activity of the state in the post-Soviet space in all spheres of public life, the successful fulfilment of its tasks and functions.

Objectives: The purpose and main tasks of the study are to consider the role of Soviet national statehood in the formation and development of socialist nations and nationalities, their socialist national culture in regions that have passed the capitalist stage of development. To try to analyze the cultural connection and continuity in the regional policy of the Soviet multinational state, its aspect in various new aspects of the life of these peoples and the leader of the unanimity of the international and national in the spiritual life of socialist nations as a factor in the formation of a person free from parochialism, the remnants of nationalism and chauvinism.

Methods: In writing this article, general scientific methods were used such as retrospective analysis, synthesis, generalization, induction, deduction, and comparative studies.

Results: The Union Republic is not only a state form of organization of the nation, but also its main tool in the construction of a new society. The role of the Union Republic, its experience and features, the main directions and results of development during the period of building a mature socialist society should be theoretically generalized and assessed by legal science for the purpose of further improvement of socialist statehood and increasing the effectiveness of its impact on social development.

Conclusions: Soviet national statehood, from its inception to the present stage of its development, is called upon to serve the international tasks of the working people. If at the first stages of its development the maximum satisfaction of national needs and consolidation of the nation prevailed, then in the new conditions all aspects of the life of the inhabitants of a given republic, regardless of their nationality, come to the fore. However, the problems of



concentrating the efforts of the nation on the path of maximum use of its labor and intellectual capabilities for the development of the entire country and taking into account the general state needs bring forward new aspects in the functioning of Soviet national statehood.

Keywords. Soviet people's state, party, building communism, dictatorship, Soviet people, politics.

Introduction

The development of the state of any historical period presupposes the need to study its functions, which are key characteristics and guidelines for the whole society.

In the early 1950s, our state entered a period of democratic transformations that ultimately changed the model of totalitarian socialism in the USSR. The real result of these transformations was the need to change the Constitution of the USSR. The new constitution of the USSR of 1964 was supposed not only to consolidate the transformations achieved but also to guarantee the development of the state along the path from totalitarianism to democracy. The democratic ideas about overcoming the personality cult by the 20th Congress of the CPSU caused a wide public resonance. They influenced not only de-Stalinization, as a process of destruction of the totalitarian foundations of the state but, as a consequence, the formation of a new theory of a state of the whole people. The boundless trust that N.S. Khrushchev began to enjoy after the 20th Congress of the CPSU and the defeat of the conservative opposition in 1957 allowed him to implement his own political and legal views in practice. During this period, a new concept of state-building took shape and was enshrined in the Third Program of the CPSU, adopted by the XXII Congress of the CPSU. Adoption of the Third Program.

Nevertheless, it's possible to conduct a comparative scientific analysis of their political and constitutional construction after the collapse of the USSR, because of their common historical past. (Abramova, M., & Vilisov, M. 2020).

Methods: when writing this article, we used general scientific methods such as analysis, synthesis, generalization, induction, deduction, and comparative studies.

Discussion

The Soviet state of the whole people is a new historical stage in the development of socialist statehood, its highest level, the transition which became possible as a result of the fulfilment of the world-historical tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, the achievement of the complete and final victory of socialism. What are the main features of the state of the whole people, and how does it differ from the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat? To answer this question, it is necessary to consider such important categories of Marxist-Leninist science about the state as the type of state and its essence.

Some authors of that time put forward the position that the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the state of the whole people are two different types of state. This position has been criticized as not corresponding to reality. (Kravtsov. 1963) The incorrect use of the category "type of state" makes it necessary to examine it in somewhat more detail about the state of the



whole people. This is also necessary because bourgeois ideologists and various opportunists try to deny the qualitative difference between the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the state of the whole people.

The doctrine of types of state developed by the classics of Marxism-Leninism for the first time created the possibility of scientific classification of various states, identifying their qualitative specificity. Consequently, the category "type of state" is a concretization of the philosophical category of quality about the state. The type of state is its qualitative certainty, it is conditioned by the corresponding type of socio-economic basis. Therefore, as long as this basis is preserved, the qualitative certainty of the type of state corresponding to it is preserved. (Kositsyn. 1963)

Quality is more stable than quantity. Of course, this stability is not absolute, but relative. Quality, undergoing certain changes, remains the same quality. Thus, for example, within the capitalist base, there are not only quantitative but also certain qualitative changes (the transition from capitalism, the era of free competition, to imperialism and state-monopoly capitalism) while maintaining its basic quality. The capitalist state also undergoes corresponding changes.

In the course of studying the problem, we identified two stages in the development of the socialist state, each of which is characterized by the implementation of the corresponding functions.

The definition of these functions directly reveals the essence of the state.

The first stage in the development of the Soviet state is the dictatorship of the proletariat. We believe that the essence of the proletarian state was twofold.

The first side of the essence, according to the scientist, is the political violence of the working class and its allies against the exploiters, or the suppression of the resistance of the exploiting classes. It is in this essence that the main function of the socialist state is expressed since the revolutionary violence used by the proletarian state pursued the social liberation of the workers as its main goal, that is, the destruction of all forms of exploitation and oppression. In our opinion, in this activity, one can simultaneously see the essence and function of the state.

The second side of the essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat consists of "... its creative, organizational activity and finds its expression in that unprecedented scope of democracy, which the dictatorship of the proletariat presents to all workers, that is, to the overwhelming majority of the people. From the moment of its inception, the socialist state began an active process of restructuring the previously established system of social relations, and the main area of activity, the main sphere of state interests was economic construction: "... this led to the emergence of a function in the dictatorship of the state that exploitative states had never had anywhere - economic and organizational. In other words, the state begins to exercise control over all economic processes occurring in the country, which include the process of production and distribution of industrial goods.

To reveal the essence of scientific work, it is necessary to do the following: a comprehensive structural and functional analysis of the mechanism of the Soviet people's state in the aspect of the general theory of state and law based on the generalization of data. To study the consequences of public administration based on socialism.

Accordingly, the following specific tasks of scientific research were outlined: to give a detailed description of the features of the mechanism of the Soviet people's state and on this basis to define its concept; to define the concept of a government agency; to once again draw attention to the need to consider the issue of economic government agencies; on the basis of the



Constitution of the USSR and structural and functional analysis to substantiate the identification of the main links in the mechanism of the people's state; to study the characteristic features of the main systems of state bodies that form the mechanism of the state of the people and to analyze their inherent functions; to consider the issue of the relationship between the concepts of state functions, functions of state bodies and functions of systems of state bodies; to consider the trends in the further development of the state mechanism in the context of the improvement of developed socialism and the construction of communism; to develop substantiated scientific and practical recommendations for the further improvement of the structure of the mechanism of the Soviet state of the people.

We believe that the socialist type of state, as a qualitative certainty, is determined by the socialist production relations that constitute its socio-economic basis. (Ernazarov. 2020).

The transition from the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat to the state of the people occurs without replacing the basis. Both of them, from the point of view of qualitative certainty, represent different stages of development of the socialist state.

Some researchers believe that the state of the people and the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat belong to the same type, to the same basic qualitative certainty - the socialist state. This unites them but does not exclude the presence of qualitative differences between them within the limits of a common basic quality.

In order to identify the specifics of the state of the whole people, it is very important to consider the question of its essence. The very transformation of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into a state of the whole people undoubtedly provides an opportunity to deepen the understanding of the essence of the socialist state.

"The Program of the CPSU provides a clear and precise, deeply scientific description of the state of the whole people as an organ expressing the interests and will of the entire people" (Proceedings of the XXII Congress of the CPSU 1961).

It follows from this that the essence of the state of the whole people is the political power of the entire people, the power of the whole people. As is known, before the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat transformed into a state of the whole people, the essence of the socialist state was identified with the dictatorship of the proletariat. Questions arise: how do the essence of the state of the whole people and the essence of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat relate? Is it possible to speak of a single essence of the socialist state at all stages of its development, and if so, what does it consist of?

The denial of any changes in the essence of the socialist state in the process of its development has its methodological root in the absolutization of the moment of stability, constancy of essence. Indeed, essence as the internal, main side of objects and processes is distinguished by stability, and constancy, while the phenomena that express it are very diverse and changeable. There is no absolute stability or immobility in the world. V. I. Lenin noted that "... not only are phenomena transient, mobile, fluid, separated only by conventional boundaries, but the essence of things as well." (Lenin. 1922).

The essence of the socialist state does not remain unchanged either. If from the moment of its emergence, its essence was the dictatorship of the proletariat, then as a result of its development into a state of the whole people, the essence becomes the political power of the whole people.

Is it possible, in this regard, to assert that the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the



state of the whole people have two different essences? In the literature, for example, the opinion was expressed that the state of the whole people is a "new in its essence type of socialist state." (Teneibaum V.O. 1963).

As was already said above, the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the state of the whole people are only different stages of development of the socialist state. Accordingly, the essence of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the essence of the state of the whole people are different stages of development of the same essence. Thus, in the process of development of the socialist state its essence changes, however, this does not mean a transition from one essence to another, but a change within the same essence.

What is the single essence of the socialist state? To answer this question, it is necessary to find what is common in the dictatorship of the proletariat and the political power of the whole people. In this, we are greatly helped by V. I. Lenin's indication that "the essence of Soviet power consists in the fact that the permanent and sole basis of all state power, the entire state apparatus, is the mass organization of precisely those classes that were oppressed by capitalism, i.e., workers and semi-proletarians (peasants who do not exploit the labour of others and who constantly resort to selling at least part of their labour force). It is precisely those masses who, even in the most democratic bourgeois republics, although equal by law, were kept from participating in political life and from enjoying democratic rights and freedoms by thousands of methods and tricks, who are now drawn into constant and indispensable, and decisive, participation in the democratic management of the state" (Lepeshkin. 1961). Some authors asserted that "in an exploitative society, political power inevitably boiled down to dictatorship, to the political domination of the exploiters. The dictatorship of the proletariat is the political domination of the working class itself with the broadest participation in the exercise of political power by all workers.

Consequently, the dictatorship of the proletariat is the first stage in the development of genuine democracy, the specific features of which are conditioned by the preservation of the remnants of the exploiting classes and the continuing class struggle. The liquidation of the exploiting classes and the achievement of the complete and final victory of socialism eliminates the basis for the preservation of the dictatorship of the working class. Under these conditions, political power for the first time in history ceases to be the instrument of any one class and is exercised by all workers." (Ioffe, Korolev. 1963). The political power of the workers, led by the working class, as the essence of the socialist state, underwent certain changes in the process of development of Soviet society. In the specific conditions of development of social and political life before the complete and final victory of socialism, the political power of the workers necessarily had to act and act as the dictatorship of the proletariat. After the complete and final victory of socialism, the political power of the workers is preserved, but no longer in the form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, since its world-historical tasks have already been accomplished. Thus, when the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat develops into a state of the whole people, the essence of the socialist state remains the same, changes occur only within it.

These internal changes in the essence of the socialist state are of great importance since for the first time a state arises that is not a state of the dictatorship of some class.

Indeed, the political power of the exploiting classes cannot act otherwise than as the dictatorship of the economically dominant class. Even the political power of the workers, under certain specific historical conditions, cannot act otherwise than as the dictatorship of one class, although



this is the dictatorship of the proletariat, carried out in alliance with the peasantry. Only the fulfilment of the world-historical tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the achievement of the complete and final victory of socialism create conditions in which political power ceases to act as the dictatorship of one class.

"Thus, the socialist state, as a result of the development of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into a state of the whole people, retains its basic quality and essence, while undergoing at the same time certain qualitative changes, as well as changes in its essence. This determines, on the one hand, the presence of common features of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the state of the whole people, and on the other hand, the withering away of some features and the emergence of new ones. Those features of the socialist state that were conditioned by the need to implement class suppression finally die away; it ceases to be an instrument of class dictatorship and acts as an organ expressing the interests and will of the entire people." (Cherepnikh. 1963).

We believe that the common features of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the state of the whole people are genuine democracy, broad participation of workers in the activities of state bodies, in the resolution of all state and public affairs, the inseparable connection between the state and public organizations of workers, the organization and implementation of the activities of all state bodies based on the principles of democratic centralism, the creative, constructive nature of the activity, proletarian internationalism, the guiding and directing role of the Communist Party.

"The supreme directing body of that party, I have said, is the Political Bureau which at present consists of seven members. It is this body which decides all important questions of international and domestic policy not only of the so-called Soviet government but of all other subsidiary organizations of the Russian Communist party, such as the Communist International."

Conclusions

All these features inherent in the socialist statehood from the moment of its emergence and characterizing it as a state of a new, higher type, as a state developing into communist public self-government, in the state of the people find their further development and are enriched with new content. Thus, if the constructive, creative activity of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat was aimed at building a socialist society, then the corresponding activity of the state of the people is aimed at building a communist society. The role of public organizations not only increases, but they begin to directly carry out such functions in the management of public affairs that were previously carried out only by state bodies. Thus, in the process of developing the main features of socialist statehood, their further improvement and (since they undergo important qualitative changes) their transformation, in essence, into new features occur simultaneously. This is one of the important manifestations of the dialectical nature of the development of the features of socialist statehood. (Nazarenko. 1962)

At that time, the development of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into a state of the whole people means the transition to a new historical stage in the development of socialist statehood, preparing the gradual transition to communist self-government.



Recommendations:

To understand the essence and political role of the Soviet state of the whole people and make a retrospective analysis, it is necessary to do the following: to implement a structural-functional approach to the study of the mechanism of the Soviet state of the whole people, which allows:

- a) to study the process of influence of functional changes on the structure of the mechanism of the state of the whole people as one of the directions of development of the mechanism of the Soviet state of the whole people;
- b) to group state bodies in a certain harmonious system, convenient for theoretical generalizations and practical use;
- c) to identify and characterize the main links in the structure of the mechanism of the state of the whole people of the system of state bodies, to study the functions of these systems, the dialectical relationship of the functions of the socialist state, the functions of individual state bodies, the functions of systems of state bodies;
- d) to redefine the system of law enforcement agencies of the people's state, to reveal the functions of this system, and of some agencies that are simultaneously part of both the system of state administration agencies and the system of law enforcement agencies of the people's state;

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Ethical consideration

The study maintained high levels of integrity and transparency throughout the study. All literature used in this study has been duly acknowledged and properly referenced.

Author's contribution

In the article we wanted to make a retrospective political analysis of the development of the Soviet Public State and its mechanisms in the political system of Development of Socialist Society

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