



 Research Article

## A HERO WITH A FADED STAR OR A VICTIM OF REPRESSION

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the activities of Bobomurod Omonov, a participant in the Second World War, a hero of socialist labor, who became a victim of "cotton affair" and "Uzbek affair" carried out in Uzbekistan in 1983-1989, and the allegations against him. The details and implications of the allegations were cross-analyzed through articles and literature.

### KEYWORDS

Bobomurod Omonov, Communism collective farm, cotton company, false accusation, imprisonment, trial, deprivation of liberty, acquittal.

### INTRODUCTION

Bobomurod Amonov is one of the heroes who took part in the Second World War, was wounded twice, a hero of socialist labor, and who, despite achieving great results in the former "Communism" collective farm, became a victim of repression in the 80s of the last century and lived in Sariosia district of Surkhondarya.

Bobomurod Omonov was born on November 16, 1917, in the village of Omir, Sariosia district, Surkhondarya region, in the family of a simple shepherd Omonov Sultanov and Saidabibi [1, p 6]. His father, Amonov,

Sultanov, took care of the sheep of the rich, then opened small plots of land and farmed, making a living by honest work. His mother, Saidabibi was a housewife. In 1935, Bobomurod Omonov finished a seven-year school and enrolled in a 6-month accounting course in Bukhara. After completing the accounting course, Telpakchinor works as a secretary and accountant in the village council. In 1937, at the age of 20, he went to military service. Before the end of the tour of duty, the Second World War began, and he entered the fight against fascism [2, p 6]. Bobomurod Omonov, who entered the battlefield from the first day

of the war, was always at the front of the battle line. He was awarded 4 combat orders and many medals for his bravery and service on the battlefield. He was awarded the Order of the Red Star for his courage and heroism in the defense of Leningrad. Near the walls of the Reichstag, Sergeant Bobomurod Omonov was awarded the Order of the Red Banner. The Siege of Leningrad is one of the saddest episodes in World War II. It shows what human will, loyalty and endurance are capable of. Patience and will of Bobomurod Omonov, who passed these tests, became an integral part of his destiny.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the summer of 1946, Bobomurod Omonov, who returned to his native land, Bobotog, was appointed to the position of head of the department of the district executive committee. But our hero, who grew up in difficult circumstances and found his will in difficulties, writes an application asking to be sent to work on a collective farm.

From 1948 to 1949, Bobomurod Omonov studied at a special course for training agricultural leaders in Samarkand. He began his significant leadership career in 1949 with the chairmanship of the Chkalov collective farm in the Saryosi district. In 1950, the movement to unite low-power and backward farms into advanced collective farms began. In the same year, 3 collective farms, two years later, 5, and in 1955, 3 more collective farms were added to the farm he headed. Along with other collective farms, the former Chkalov collective farm will rise to the level of a significant, potential farm within 5 years [3, p 8].

In 1956, as a result of his efforts, he was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. In 1955, he was elected a member of the Surkhandarya Oblast Party Committee and a deputy of the Oblast Soviet. In 1959,

36 small collective farms were united and "Communism" collective farm was established [4, p 217].

In 1980, by the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, the collective farm "Communism" was transformed into a state farm, and the agro-industrial association "Communism" was established on the basis of a total of 8 state farms. Bobomurod Omonov was appointed to the position of general director of the association and director of the "Communism" state farm. He worked in this position until May 28, 1985 [5, p 6]. Look at the fate that from this day new tests were waiting for our hero. He was taken into custody and investigated, regardless of his deteriorating health. He, like other leaders in the region, was caught in the trap of "cotton affair".

Under the leadership of Bobomurod Omonov, the "Communism" collective farm produces 70 tons of cotton, 6,550 tons of grain, 7,484 tons of milk, 2,732 tons of meat, 124 tons of wool, 183 tons of cocoons, 2.3 million eggs and other villages. was charged with the obligations of delivery of farm products [6, p 8]. At the same time, three kindergartens, two schools, a hospital, six summer and winter clubs, a shopping center, a recreation park, new housing for 450 households, a road to the Bobotog state farm, a new office of the collective farm and other social facilities will be built from the income of the farm he manages. built institutions. Reserve lands have been appropriated for new crops. The work done during his more than 30 years of leadership can be continued for a long time. However, he did not always receive praise for his creative work. For example, it was alleged that the construction of a hospital or the construction of new offices of the collective farm was done arbitrarily by the second secretary of the regional party

committee, Grigory Porfilovich [7, p 13], and it was given to B. Omonov. About the great results in the farm under his leadership, the article entitled "Sarkor" in the April 4, 1971 issue of the "Work and Life" magazine, Mengziyo Safarov in his essay "Child of the Era", Oghiloy Omonova's "Pride and Victim of His Time" by Gurbangul Egamberdieva, "A Life Turned into a Sycamore" brochures [8], three TV films were created about the agro-industrial association "Communism" [9]. Also, the bitter fate of Bobomurad Omonov is mentioned in Togai Murad's work "Fields left by my father" [10, p 168].

The positive results of the farms in the above figures and the rational management carried out by Bobomurod Omonov in his career could not save him from becoming a victim of the next repression of the Soviet authorities. It would not be a mistake to say that the main attention of the administration of the Soviet system was directed to the policy of repression [11, p 9]. The repression policy of the 80s of the last century was aimed more at the leaders and representatives of the cotton industry. It is a pity that people who have nothing to do with the cotton policy have become victims of this policy [12, p 95].

The accusations against Bobomurod Omonov were as follows:

In anonymous letters written to the first prosecuting authorities, it was written that he had a herd of herds. This information was not confirmed during the first inspection. Nowhere else was this slanderous information repeated;

the second accusation - that he used the GAZ-24 "Volga" car body, which was privatized from the economic balance sheet, for personal use; he also returned it to the state farm in the same condition as it was taken before the beginning of the investigations;

the third charge - "GAZ-69" vehicle belonging to the farm Sh. In honor of the gift to Eshboltaev. First of all, Sh. Eshboltaev worked at the farm since 1965, the "GAZ-69" produced by the factory in 1959, which passed the maintenance service, was not given to him, but sold at half price. At the time of the indictment, the vehicle had already become unusable;

the fourth charge is about "adding" and "falsification", which the regional prosecutor first announced and then began to find its confirmation. It made dozens and hundreds of innocent people suffer, robbed them of their peace, turned into a criminal case and finally ended with our hero's untimely death.

So, the description of the fourth criminal episode was as follows. In the fall of 1982, the weather was severe. The ability of the republic's growers to thresh 6 million tons is in danger. The working peasants of the "Communism" agro-industrial union were not left out of this difficulty. The annual plan was completed by 85%, and my skin stopped. Because the crop grown in the field did not reach beyond that.

However, at the end of the year, the farm achieved the cotton plan with a rate of 100.48 percent. The criminal case opened against a total of 10 defendants led by B. Omonov was born from the 15.48 percent yield between these numbers 85 and 100.48 [13, p 26].

In the fifth indictment, the following is mentioned as the most serious crime: "Communism" State Farm "cotton purchased from cotton factories and stations with cash bribes was added to the plan of the state farm".

Bobomurod Omonov remembers a meeting was held in the district committee under the instructions of regional committee secretary A. Karimov, and it was decided to send pest control officers to pick the

unharvested crops in the farms of Lenin and Sherabod districts of the region. On the evening of November 5, I gathered the activists of the state farm and told them the decision of the meeting of the secretary of the regional committee and the regional committee. I assigned the responsibility of the Hasharchis to the desert to my deputy A. Ikramov. The very next day, he left for the desert farms with the insect hunters. After that, I had a heart attack and stayed in the hospital in Shargun. On November 15, the chief physician of the hospital, Nazarov, said on the phone that A. Karimov was calling. When he asked about my condition, he instructed me to leave the hospital for a day and go to the farms in the desert and solve the issue of transferring the collected harvest to the state farm. The chief doctor allowed 4 hours. As I was aware of the instruction of my deputy A. Ikramov, after mutually agreeing, I left A. Ikramov in my place. I left M. Mallaev in Sherabod region and returned to Shargun - the hospital. The same day the heart attack happened again. The next day, they brought him to the 1st inpatient hospital in Tashkent. On November 21, A. Ikramov, who came to see me with Nomozov, the chairman of the executive committee of the Sariasia district, told me about the progress of my harvest and told me that he had assigned me to pick cotton for the "Communism" state farm. I did not agree and said that we do not need the cotton they pick. "The task of the secretary of the Obkom!" said Nomozov, "if not, let Karimov do what he knows." I was treated in Tashkent until December 22. Only after that I returned home [14, p 13].

Here's what happened. Who organized the mobilization of the farms that were left without harvest? Who was at the top of this initiative? Even who is giving the instructions that the cotton of the desert farms will be counted as "Communism"?

On November 15, 1982, the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR I. Usmonkhojaev, the first secretary of the regional committee A. Karimov held a meeting in the building of the Sariosia district committee with the participation of all collective farm and state farm managers, educational and medical workers. At the meeting, it was agreed to send state farm workers and schoolchildren to the farms in Lenin Road, Sherabod regions, where the annual cotton plan was fulfilled, but the harvest was abundant in the fields, according to the instructions of the high party and Soviet organizations [15, p 65]. Lenin Road, Sherabod districts, after they did not accept the 4th grade cotton, the harvested cotton was transferred to the account of the State Farm of Communism [16, p 28]. Because the cotton money was transferred to the bank account of the State Farm of Communism, they are accused of allowing overwriting.

However, in the report to the Ministry of Agriculture, the chief accountant of the farm, Hazratkul Hasanov, who has a lot of experience, wrote a separate report on the harvest harvested from the fields of "Communism", the harvest harvested from Sherabod region farms, and the cotton harvested from the fields of Lenin Road region. Investigators and auditors saw the report summarizing all three indicators and thought that they had uncovered the crime [17, p 13].

Each of the charges against the ten defendants was expressed in numbers not in the hundreds, but in the thousands. During the investigation and the court session, Hazratkul Hasanov showed how much more experienced and qualified specialist he is in accounting than the auditors of the economy. Even while he was in prison, he corrected a number of indicators that were wrongly considered by auditors and investigators and added to the criminal case. Just one example, in

the revision act, the auditor Haydar Movlanov mentioned that in 1983 a total of 796.5 tons of cotton was added to the "Communism" state farm. pointed [18, p 217].

"The court, looking critically at the audit materials, questioned the auditor Mavlonov Haidar during the court session, and found that he really calculated the cost of the Lenin road and Sherabod districts and did not add the income, ... 980,500 soums were wrongly counted as losses, and the 58,492 soums of compensation given at the end of 1982 were wrongly counted as losses , ... that he incorrectly indicated 427260 soums as an overpaid bonus, ... that he made a mistake by incorrectly indicating additional wages as bonuses in the act, ... that he incorrectly considered 141438 soums as damages, ... although 87145 soums were paid correctly, in the act He testified that he made a mistake of 20,394 soums, saying that he was wrongly calculated as a loss, ... 80,734 soums was wrongly awarded [19, p 26].

One of the unfounded accusations was that audit audits "found out" that a total of 6 million 987269 soums of state and public funds were looted in the "Communism" agro-industrial association. In the court ruling, it was rejected with the words "it was not possible to determine what sums 6 million 987269 soums were made of" [20, p 15].

So, the investigation and the court process went in the direction of obtaining instructions against Bobomurod Omonov, and making the accused confess their guilt by any means. He was kept in prison as a suspect, despite the fact that the investigation process had expired. Because it was necessary to fulfill the mission of the Center and show results. The services of Bobomurod Omonov were not taken into account. Complaints and appeals that he sent to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU M. Gorbachev and to

the member of the collegium of the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan A. Rahmonov were ignored.

The ten-month trial has ended. During the trial, 415 witnesses were heard, 10 defendants were found not guilty... According to the people's request, the court gave B. Omonov the right to speak:

- Thank you, people. Behold, my face is bright before you, and I have endured all the pains of standing to face you. I sat frozen in ice-cold rooms, breathed with my mouth on the spout that was lowered for water to flow in the air-absorbed chambers. Many cried when he said, "I saved my life to prove my innocence in front of you, my people." My father looked at Rahmonov, who was presiding over the court, and said, "Look, you saw, you were a witness, my people acquitted me, you will hang me without putting me in prison, or your father - I am in your judgment. It seems that you want my life, I have no other complaints or anything to say." is cited by O'. Omonova [21, p 20].

According to the decision of the court, on this day the chairman of the court Rakhmanov in front of the people B. He declared Omonov and chief accountant H. Khasanov innocent. They confirmed the acquittal to the center and promised to return B. Omonov to you within four to five days. But on October 23, 1987, the relatives of B. Omonov, who was supposed to be released, were informed of his death in the detention center.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion is that these repressions against thousands of representatives of the people of Uzbekistan, such as our hero Bobomurod Omonov, significantly weakened the socio-economic, political and spiritual spheres of the country and seriously hit the personnel potential. The Soviet system brought

endless hardships to all the peoples who were artificially subjected to communist ideology. However, the center tried to discredit its leadership and people in the case of Uzbekistan by accusing it of organized crime. As a result of this, fabrications such as "cotton affair" and "Uzbek affair" were invented, which was based on the fact that the Soviet Union was preserved under the pretext of adding to the example of Uzbekistan, abuse of office, and organized crime.

Among the thousands of people who were oppressed by the center, victims of political games such as the "cotton affair", whose morals were crushed, whose reputation accumulated over the centuries was lost, and who were brought to criminal responsibility, he earned the respect and trust of the people because of his honest service for the betterment of the country and the welfare of the people for thirty-nine years. Bobomurod Omonov, former director of the "Communizm" state farm of Sariosiyo district, who was acquitted, died tragically at the hands of the investigative team.

With the honor of independence, in the 80s of the last century, it became possible to identify the victims of the "cotton work" and "Uzbek work" fabrications, and give an objective assessment of their activities. After all, our people have the right to know the real essence of the realities of this period in our past.

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