



ENDING THE "COTTON WORK" POLICY AND EXPOSING INJURIES IN IT

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ABSTRACT

Following the repressive policy of the "Cotton Case", "Uzbek case", which lasted from September 1983 to May 1989, the rights of thousands of Uzbeks were violated, the entire nation was blacklisted, the lives of the accused were destroyed, physically and morally humiliated. The article discusses the processes of liquidation of illegal investigative processes conducted in Uzbekistan.

KEYWORDS

"Cotton case," "Uzbek case", Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Plenum, Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, Supreme Court of Uzbekistan, resolution, investigative group.

Introduction

Of course, injustice and bloodshed will not last long. The accusations and slanders of Gdlyan and Ivanov against the Uzbek people did not justify themselves. People's discontent increased day by day, and the situation became critical. Petitions to the General Prosecutor's Office of the USSR from citizens, war and labor veterans, and officials were a sign of the flagrant violation of the law in Uzbekistan. On May 25, 1989, a criminal case was initiated against Gdlyan, Ivanov and their investigative team[1;]. The day when this case was initiated coincided with the day when the first Diet of People's Deputies of the USSR started [2;4]. On June 1, 1989, V. Ilyukhin (head of the secret department of the General Prosecutor's Office of the USSR) chief, I. Yuldoshev (employee of the secret department of the General Prosecutor's Office of the USSR), A. Sukharev (former Prosecutor General of the USSR), I. Abramov (former Prosecutor General of the USSR a group of 15 conscientious employees working for justice and truth was formed[3;] and all measures were developed to conduct an investigation in Uzbekistan during the months of June-July. Later, at the beginning of 1990, on Sukharev's instructions, the former head of the General Investigation Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR, lieutenant general of justice V.G. Novikov was appointed as the deputy of the department[4;90]. V. Novikov thoroughly studied the work of the group and came to the conclusion that the Gdlyan group had grossly violated the law. By this time, the members of the group reached 37 people[5;121]. At that time, the status of Gdlyan and Ivanov was very high, and many newspapers and magazines, especially the Ogonyok magazine, had them in their hands, and of course, the unconfirmed information provided by Gdlyan and Ivanov was

published on the empty pages of the press. kept printing. In particular, the names of T.Gdlyan, N.Ivanov, Ignatyevich, Semyonov, and Sorokin were constantly appearing and they made baseless claims in order to condemn the group that started working against them. The goal was to break the spirit of the group and force them to stop working.

The impartial prosecutor E. Martinson, who was appointed by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to assist the work of the commission, was very organized and a master of his work. He was a good specialist in criminal law and criminal proceedings. He spoke at one of the sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and revealed the violations committed by T.Gdlyan [6; 23]. At this time, Gdlyan and Ivanov won the immunity of deputies, and the investigation will not be possible because the Prosecutor's Office of the USSR forbade the summoning and questioning of investigators from the group of former Gdlyan members.

The investigators of V. Ilyukhin's chief investigative team during their intensive activities in Uzbekistan met with prisoners in prisons, interviewed them, collected information related to the investigation, as a result, by the fall of 1989, the investigative team had a huge source of information in their hands. collected.

On February 8, 1990, the collegium of the Prosecutor's Office of the USSR will be held. The materials collected by Ilyukhin were discussed at the collegium. However, Gdlyan and Ivanov did not participate in the collegium. At the end of the meeting, the collegium decided to submit a proposal to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR asking for consent to dismiss Gdlyan and Ivanov from the prosecutor's office and bring them to criminal responsibility. Since Gdlyan and Ivanov had the mandate of deputies at that time, Ilyukhin's investigative team did not have the authority to investigate them. However, in April 1990, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR rejected the proposal to prosecute Gdlyan and his associates.

That is, on April 18, 1990, with the signature of the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, A. Lukyanov, the Decree regarding the cases of Gdlyan and Ivanov was adopted. It reads: "People's deputies of the USSR T.Kh. The appeal of Gdlyan and N.V. Ivanov aimed at discrediting the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, some people's deputies and high-ranking persons should be condemned... The Prosecutor General of the USSR, People's Deputies of the USSR T.Kh. The motion to allow criminal prosecution of Gdlyan and N.V. Ivanov should be rejected[7;55-56]". Apparently, pun-like thoughts were taken as orders. T. Kh. Gdlyan was expelled from the CPSU in February 1990, and in April of the same year he was dismissed from the Prosecutor's Office of the USSR. Later, Gdlyan and Ivanov fled to Armenia on April 16, 1991, as the situation became serious.

In 1991, the staff of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Expertise submitted their opinions on the applications submitted by V. Ilyukhin to the All-Union Forensic Expertise to review the cases of Turopov, Kahramonov, Begelman, Kamolov and Norov, who were accused by the Gdlyan group. they write. According to him, firstly, written on behalf of T.K. Kahramonov, "sincere confession of guilt", petitions written on behalf of Begelman and Norov to the Prosecutor General of the USSR, on behalf of Kamolov, "it is right to take the blame about", the letter addressed to the Prosecutor General of the USSR, the texts of the application written on behalf of N. Turopov to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the texts of the protocol of Turopov's interrogation were drawn up by one or more persons or with their participation. Secondly, the person or persons involved in their creation are persons with special legal training. On August 12, 1990, the conclusions of the expert conducted by the Kharkov Forensic Research Institute confirmed that the

interrogation protocols were written with the active participation of other persons [8; 162]. V. Ilyukhin confidently states that these persons are Gdlyan and Ivanov.

On June 23, 1989, Islam Karimov was elected the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. In September 1989, the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan announced that Islam Karimov, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, had been found guilty of gross violations of human rights during the investigation, as well as the damage caused by the "Cotton case". a reference was submitted that the amount was exaggerated.

On the basis of the presented references, a government commission was formed on the instructions of Islam Karimov. First, on September 12, 1989, a government commission was formed to determine the amount of damage caused.

Before being appointed as the first secretary of the Central Committee of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov helped the citizens affected by the "Cotton case" in Kashkadarya when he worked as the first secretary of the regional committee of Kashkadarya. For this reason, in October 1989, family members of the unjustly accused people, mostly from Kashkadarya region, gathered in front of the building of the Center and demanded to receive Karimov. After all, the people who gathered near the building of the Center were women, parents, old people and even young children who were struggling to feed their 8-10 children in a family.

The XVIII Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan held on November 25, 1989 made a sharp turn in the life of the republic. At this Plenum, a number of issues were put before the center that needed to be resolved. One of them is to put an end to the stones of abuse that are raining down on Uzbekistan and the Uzbeks, to put an end to the fabrications called "Cotton work", "the work of the Uzbeks", and the Moscow press that shames the Uzbeks and their national pride. the need to stop touch outputs was read.

On March 24, 1990, the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR introduced presidential rule in the republic[9;99] and Islam Karimov was elected President of the Uzbek SSR at the first session of the Supreme Council of the Uzbek SSR[10;175].

The results of the "Cotton Case" operations disturbed Islam Karimov in every way, he could not stand the injustice and indifference. Laganbardar made a great contribution to the atrocities committed in the country by the leaders, and he assessed their activities as follows: "Uzbekistan is a country of people who are empty-headed, devoid of political will, and are unable to protect the honor and value of their people." His adherence to the leadership of the Communist Party and the Republic helped to do so. Most of them, thinking about their own survival, tried hard not to notice the lawlessness and violations of the law committed by the law enforcement agencies, including Gdlyan and Ivanov's group [11;59"].

By August 1991, due to the disintegration of the former alliance and significant political changes, the criminal case was dropped, and Gdlyan and Ivanov were spared punishment.

On June 14, 1990, the new composition of the commission was approved for the full study of the "cotton case". I.H. Jorabekov, who was the first deputy chairman of the government at that time, was appointed as its chairman[12;]. Polvonzoda Abdusamad Abduhamidovich, acting as the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR, was appointed as his deputy [13;]. A special commission consisting of 50 people, mainly lawyers, was formed to fully study the "Cotton case". About 40,000 criminal cases related to the "Cotton case" were recalled from the regional courts to the Supreme Court of the Republic, and they were carefully studied page by page.

Gdlyan and his investigative team were suspended. The investigations carried out on the "Cotton case" were reviewed and studied, and the decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan on July 20, 1990, under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Supreme Court M. Malikov, "Cotton and other agricultural products by the courts of the Republic "On some issues arising in the practice of handling cases of robbery, overwriting and other abuses related to preparation and processing[14;]" was approved.

The release of this decision was important for the Uzbek people, especially the unjust victims and their families, as well as for the restoration of the broken trust and the bent stature of the Uzbek nation. Of course, there were objections and obstacles from the center due to the fact that Uzbekistan was part of the USSR at that time. On October 26, 1990, Smolentsev, the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the USSR at that time, made a presentation[15;] to the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan. It seriously objected to the third paragraph of the decision of the Plenum adopted on July 20, 1990 and strongly demanded its cancellation. That is, it was stated that the Supreme Court of the USSR only has the authority to interpret the provisions of the final necessity, and that the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan has no right to interpret it.

After that, at the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan held on December 28, 1990[16;] the activity of the "Cotton Case" commission was approved, and the interpretation of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the absolute prerogative of the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan. It was stated that it is within the scope of authority and a decision was made to reject the submission.

After that, the "Cotton Work" commission continued its work.

In conclusion, it can be said that 3,500 people who were imprisoned for at least 10 years during the review of the "Cotton Case" were acquitted until September 1991. A large amount of money was allocated from the state budget to compensate for the material and moral damage caused to them. Of course, in some sense, the material damages of those who were unjustly accused were compensated, but the severe wound in their hearts caused pain for years. After all, money was not enough to cover the moral damage. All those acquitted were restored to their jobs. However, some of them did not want to return to their workplaces. Someone moved to another farm, someone wanted to work in a lower position on their farm, and someone did not want to work at all. This was a sign of the new wounds in their hearts and minds.

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