



**POLICY OF POLITICAL REPRESSIONS
AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES IN THE
TERRITORY OF SYRDARYA REGION DURING
THE GREAT PURGE**

Urmonov Husniddin Bakhriddin ogli

Employee at the Museum of Remembrance of
Victims of

Repression under Gulistan State University

Tel: +998 99 472 63 88 E-mail:

urmonov94@list.ru

***Abstract:** This article examines the implementation of political repressions in the Syrdarya region during the harshest years of the Great Purge. The study is based on various facts, archival documents, and personal correspondences.*

***Keywords:** Mirzachul, district, party, agriculture, repression, urban development, kolkhoz, Chekist, partkom, communist.*

During the years of the “Great Purge,” it becomes evident that the NKVD primarily targeted national cadres among the state and party, science and education, literature and art, industry and agriculture, healthcare, and transport workers in Uzbekistan.

The repression intensified in 1937–1938. Nearly all local individuals who possessed some level of education and enjoyed public respect were eliminated. Activists such as Khudoyqul Boboyev, Eshonqul Boboniyozov, Jiyan Jo‘rayev, Mustafoqul Shomatov, Uzbek Zaripov, and Palay Iskandarov, who had contributed significantly to the development of Mirzachul, were accused of fabricated crimes and expelled from the party. Even those who held leadership positions for slightly longer than usual were subjected to investigations. It became common practice to assign Russian deputies to local kolkhoz chairmen under the pretense

that local cadres were illiterate and inexperienced in kolkhoz management.

It is worth noting that, at the time, 19 out of 21 NKVD district department employees were of European descent. The two local employees were also later executed or imprisoned for long terms.

Eshonqul Boboniyozov, who had led supply departments in the district executive committee for many years, was not spared. On October 6, 1937, after being reported for visiting the home of the unjustly dismissed Republic leader F. Khojayev, he was expelled from the party and exiled. He was accused of being a “Trotskyist sympathizer.”

Mamaraim Khojiboyev, originally from Khavos and a graduate of the Moscow OGPU Higher School, also fell victim to the repressions.

Other prominent figures such as kolkhoz chairman Razzok Odinaev, his brother railway worker Sodiq Odinaev, district executive committee chairman Olim Shukurov, district party secretary Roziyev, first secretary A. Spiridanov, school director Turaqul Jumayev, and many others, were sent to Stalinist labor camps and perished without a trace.

Islamqul Turdiqulov and Baydulla Fayziyev, both from Chakand, were executed as “enemies of the people.” Below is more information about these victims.

Islamqul Turdiqulov was born in 1907 and started his career as a propagandist, later working in various positions at the Lenin kolkhoz. He joined the party in 1928 and was appointed party secretary of the kolkhoz in 1933. He formed three female brigades and significantly contributed to kolkhoz management. In 1936, he was sent to Tashkent as a political officer working with conscripts. He was later accused of failing to prevent

a murder as a party secretary and for taking a small amount of grain for his family. These accusations led to his downfall.

Vaydulla Fayziyev, who rose quickly through the ranks to become a kolkhoz chairman and police chief, was accused of using state insurance money to repair his father's house. He and Turdiqulov were sentenced to death in late 1937 as alleged conspirators linked to Bukharin, Trotsky, and Kamenev. They were posthumously rehabilitated in 1956.

Khudoyqul Boboniyozov (b. 1896), an Uzbek national, worked in various Soviet government roles from 1918. As director of the “Boyovut” state farm, he organized mass resettlements to Qumqorgon. When the cotton harvest failed due to the resettlement, he was reprimanded and later charged as an “enemy of the people.”

Reading the diaries of those exiled under Soviet totalitarianism is chilling. One such victim was Mulla Haydar Musayev, born in 1891. Educated in Islamic studies, he taught in religious schools and worked in kolkhozes during collectivization. He was arrested in 1937 and sent to a prison camp in Andijan. A 1992 article titled “Who was Mulla Haydar Musayev and why was he arrested?” explored his story. In 2017, his grandson Zafarjon Haydarov requested information from the Martyrs' Memory Foundation, which confirmed that Haydar Musayev was sentenced to 10 years of forced labor for anti-Soviet propaganda. He was fully rehabilitated in a later official letter.

The Soviet Union’s “Great Terror” or “Red Terror” policy of the 1930s caused the tragic death of millions of innocent people throughout the entire USSR.

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