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DEPORTED PEOPLES ON THE TERRITORY OF SOUTHERN KAZAKHSTAN: PROBLEMS OF ADAPTATION AND REHABILITATION

Annotation. An objective, comprehensive study of the history of the deportation of peoples to South Kazakhstan during the years of mass political repression, as the process itself, as well as the consequences of this large-scale tragic event, is one of the most important tasks of modern historical science. The study of the problem of adaptation and rehabilitation of the deported peoples of Southern Kazakhstan is important not only from the point of view of self-knowledge of their past by these peoples, but also for the study of a huge page in the history of Kazakhstan in its scope and consequences, which is the resettlement movement, the object of which was Southern Kazakhstan. Goals and objectives: a comprehensive study of the topic "Deported peoples on the territory of Southern Kazakhstan: problems of adaptation and rehabilitation". So, despite the relevance, theoretical and practical significance of this problem, it can be stated that the issue of studying the history of the deportation of peoples to the territory of Kazakhstan on the eve and during the Great Patriotic War has not yet received comprehensive, objective coverage of the republic and its regions. In particular, the issues of the placement of the deported peoples in Southern Kazakhstan, their adaptation as an economic structure, legal status, labor use and the consequences of forced resettlement both for themselves and for the Kazakh society remain little explored. during the study of the problem, the principles of historicism, scientific objectivity, integrity were used. Statistical and descriptive methods were also used to consistently reveal the essence of the issues being studied. The scientific novelty and practical significance of the study lies in the fact that the paper attempts a comprehensive study of the history of the deportation of peoples to Southern Kazakhstan, as a result of which Kazakhstan became the object of forced resettlement of peoples.

Keywords: deportation; South Kazakhstan; adaptation; rehabilitation; forced resettlement.



Introduction

One of the tragic pages of the history of Kazakhstan is the deportation (forced resettlement of peoples) of peoples from almost all regions of the former Soviet Union to its territory. Kazakhstan, not by the will of its indigenous inhabitants, turned into a Stalinist prison of peoples.

The topic of mass forced deportation of peoples, organized and carried out in the 30-50s of the XX century by the totalitarian Stalinist regime in the USSR, is more important than ever for studying today, when in new geopolitical and cultural-historical conditions there is a resuscitation of public and scientific interest in national history.

The forced resettlement of peoples has led to huge human, moral and political losses. Existence in an alien civilizational, ethnic and confessional environment had a serious negative impact on the way of life of the deportees, their educational and cultural level, led partly to the loss of their native language. (Tabuldenov, 2020 ; Dinashева, 2014).

In such conditions, the preservation of one's own identity becomes such an important task that all other spheres of life obey it. On the other hand, small nations living in a foreign cultural environment are forced to adapt to new living conditions, look for their place in a new society, perceive the language, culture, customs, lifestyle of the surrounding peoples (Atantayeva, 2020)

In 1941, the Soviet Germans, as well as the Crimean Tatars, Kalmyks, Balkars, Chechens, Ingush, Karachai Meskhetians were deprived of their statehood and on suspicion of having "thousands and dozens of saboteurs and spies" were sent to a foreign land, and the main fault, as justified in the Decrees of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the peoples themselves were charged with not informing about the presence of these mythical spies and saboteurs. It is from this period that the modern difficulties in the national question, faced by peoples forcibly deprived of their autonomy, begin.

The Germans were the largest national group of all the listed nations, and their fate from that moment on in many ways differs from the fate of other peoples. In 1941, out of 472,174 Germans planned for resettlement, 105 echelons arrived in the republic and 243,904 people resettled. On November 1, 1941, in connection with the sending of 113 thousand evacuees to Kazakhstan who did not have warm clothes, the German resettlement plan was changed by the decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) of Kazakhstan. 50 thousand people were removed from the southern regions of Kazakhstan (Alma-Ata, Kyzylorda, Dzhambul and South Kazakhstan). (Maksimov, 2017, Zhanbossinova, 2019, Sabanchiev, 2018).

Thus, the migration of peoples continued until the end of the 40s. In this chronological order, the process of forced resettlement of peoples to Kazakhstan took place in the pre-war period and during the Great Patriotic War. The deportation of peoples to Kazakhstan took place under the conditions of the punitive policy of Stalinism. The compassion and humanism of the ordinary Kazakh people helped the repressed peoples to survive in those difficult, critical years.

Representatives of the deported peoples from the very beginning of their eviction were morally and socially disadvantaged, deprived of basic rights. The right of preservation of personal property and property of special settlers was not ensured,



although this was provided for by state documents: the delivery of agricultural equipment, livestock, grain fodder belonging to special settlers to special commissions, followed by their compensation at the place of settlement. The situation of special settlers was characterized by humiliating registration procedures, re-registration and marks in local commandant's offices, NKVD bodies. Every step of the special settler was monitored, and any minor violation was immediately punished. A personal card was created for each special resident who reached the age of 16. Family records were kept, as well as records of special settlers by alphabetical cards. A personal file was opened for each special settler.

Despite the humiliation, the deported peoples were full of patriotism in a difficult time for the country. Experiencing the distrust of the authorities, restrictions in civil rights, they fully shared the grief and difficulties of the entire Soviet people. But the labor army became a special lot during the war. Showing steadfastness and heroism on the labor front, they made a great contribution to the national Victory, which in the history of the Great Patriotic War meant no less than heroism on the military front.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, works appeared in the USSR, including in Kazakhstan, revealing the history and scale of the deportation of peoples in the pre-war and war years. The process of democratization began to develop, as a result of which the declassification of documents related to mass repressions against peoples subjected to forced resettlement began. It should be noted that the very fact of the deportation of peoples has been hushed up for a long time. Until the 80s, stereotypes were widespread about the displacement of a huge number of people as a forced measure due to the current international crisis situation, wartime circumstances. With the beginning of the process of democratization of Soviet society, works of a general nature appeared. These are the already mentioned works of N.F. Bugai, M. K. Kozybaev and others. Then studies on the history of individual deported peoples were published. For example, in the history of Koreans until 1991, almost the only specialist in the republic was Kim Seung-hwa, who in his work "Essays on the History of Soviet Koreans" for the first time systematically studied the history of Soviet Koreans (Kim Seung-Hwa, 1965: 251). An important role in the publication of documents on the deportation of Koreans was played by the "White Book on the Deportation of the Korean population of Russia in the 30-40s". Unique documents that served as the basis for the forcible resettlement of Koreans were made public in it, but the materials on Kazakhstan given in this publication were general and limited. Later, there are works where archival documents on the problems of deported Koreans occupy a significant place. In 1995, G.V. Kan's book "The History of the Koreans of Kazakhstan" was published, which is the first complete scientific and documentary study of the history of the Koreans of Kazakhstan. At the same time, the study of the history of Koreans at the regional level begins.

The situation is similar with the study of the issues of resettlement of the German population to Kazakhstan. K. Ehrlich's monograph "Living Heritage" was published in German. In recent years, this problem has been studied at the regional level by L.A. Budgart, who published two monographs "Germans in East Kazakhstan in 1941-1956: deportation and life in conditions of special settlement" and "From the history of German settlements in East Kazakhstan (the beginning of the twentieth century - 1941.)". This topic was also studied by historians K. Aldazhumanov, I.V. Erofeeva, Zh.



Kasymbayev. German problems are also being developed by the writer G. Belger. The collection of documents "Deportation, special settlements, labor Army", compiled by A. Eisfeld and V. Herdt, published in Cologne, is of particular interest for studying this problem.

The publications of researchers K. S. Aldazhumanov "Deportation of peoples to Kazakhstan"; S. Zhamankulov "Poles in Kazakhstan in the 30s"; L. Mikhailova "They were transported like cattle in freight cars" contribute to the coverage of the history of Poles in Kazakhstan, their resettlement, economic structure, demographic processes, labor activity and the development of spiritual culture et al. It should also be noted the joint work of S. Mishimbayev and L. And the book "The problem of the history of Polish immigrants in Kazakhstan" (1936-1946), separate works on the study of Poles, such as "In the distant steppe. Poles in Kazakhstan" (Mishimbayev, 2005: 158).

At the same time, the history of individual peoples of Kazakhstan is studied sporadically. In addition to the work of the chairman of the Republican Society of Turks "Turkia" T.A. Kurdaev "The Book of People's Memory", which tells about the fate of the Turks of the CIS, Kazakhstan has not yet had any significant publications on the history of the Chechen - Ingush, Kurds, Karachays, Balkars, Crimean Tatars and others. Some works are known, in particular, "Narodicide - the murder of the Chechen-Ingush people" by A. Uralov (A. Autorkhanov), in which the author tells about the fate of the Caucasian people. A great help in studying the policy of resettlement of the peoples of the Caucasus was provided by the collection "White Book (From the history of the eviction of Chechens-Ingush 1944-1957). Memoirs, archival materials, photo documents)". Among the studies of Russian authors, the works of I.M. Sigauri, Z. Shakhbiev can be distinguished.

The attention of researchers is also attracted by certain aspects of the history of the deportation of peoples. So, D. Shaimukhanov and S.D. Shaimukhanova consider the use of forced labor of special settlers in Central Kazakhstan, and J.B. Abylkhozhin – the "camp economy" as a whole.

In the 1980s and 1990s, scientists showed interest in the historical and demographic aspect of the study. It is known that the 30-50s were a period of demographic catastrophe of small peoples, primarily deported. One of the main works on this problem is the work of M. Asylbekov and A.B. Galiev, which presents an analysis of the number of major ethnic groups, but does not say anything about the impact of the deportation of peoples on socio-demographic processes in the republic. Academician M.T. Baymakhanov studies the legal aspects of the problem of deportation of peoples.

In 1998, the Arys Foundation for the Study of the Heritage of the Repressed Intelligentsia of Kazakhstan published the collection "Peoples Deported to Kazakhstan: Time and Fate" (Sadykov, 2005: 428)

This collection largely filled the gap in Kazakh historiography, which did not have information about the crimes of totalitarianism: special settlements and deportations of peoples in the pre-war years and during the Great Patriotic War. The same little-studied aspect of historical science is totalitarianism as a special socio-political phenomenon that played an ominous role in the fate of people of the Soviet era. One of the gravest crimes of totalitarianism is the deportation of peoples as the violent



destruction of their ethno-social and territorial unity, which had far-reaching negative consequences, including for the people into whose habitual habitat they were introduced.

Thus, it should be stated that in the available studies on the deportation of peoples to the territory of Kazakhstan, the issues of their influence on the change in the national and social composition of the population of the areas of settlement, their role and place in the rise of the economic potential of the country have not yet been sufficiently covered. The level of medical care of the deported peoples and its impact on the epidemiological situation in the republic have not been fully studied. The issues of adaptation of the deportees, the attitude of the authorities and the local population to them, the issues of the survival of ethnic groups, the mutual influence and interrelation of peoples' cultures have not been investigated. Historiography does not have research works on the comprehensive study of the history of the deported peoples on the territory of Southern Kazakhstan. The issue of the relationship of special settlers with the local population has not been sufficiently developed. Such an important aspect as the registration of special settlers, the legal status and structure of the deported peoples in the post-war years before the lifting of restrictions in the legal status and the rehabilitation process has not been studied. The problem of the curfew regime and the punitive policy of the authorities towards the peoples deported to Kazakhstan were not considered either. They are also waiting for their further study of the problem of the Kazakh diaspora in the countries of the near and far abroad. The history of the Kazakhs living outside their historical homeland in those years differed little from the history of the deported peoples. A comparative analysis of the situation of diasporas in Kazakhstan and other countries of the near and far abroad is relevant and unexplored.

Materials and methods

The methodological basis of the research was the principles of cognition of social phenomena in the process of their formation and development, interrelated with concrete historical conditions - the principles of historicism and objectivity. Their application allowed us to penetrate deeper into the essence of the studied historical events, to present the socio-political circumstances of the period under study.

Three groups of methods were used in the study.

The first group consisted of general scientific research methods, which include analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, analogy, classification, systematization, etc., which allowed us to consider and characterize the processes of settlement, household structure, labor use, the legal status of the deported people on the territory of Southern Kazakhstan, identify common and special features in these processes, compare the situation forcibly resettled to the territory of the region by peoples.

The second group includes special historical research methods. The problem-chronological method was used to reveal the evolution of the socio-economic, legal, and political situation of the people during the deportation process, the existence of a system of special settlements, and the return of civil rights to them. The method of frontal research of archives and other sources made it possible to comprehensively study the events under study. Historical and comparative analysis was applied to study the general trends of the era, ideological attitudes and their impact on the implementation of first repressive and then rehabilitative policies against Soviet Germans, depending on the



regional characteristics of these processes. Consideration of the issues of deportation, special settlement and rehabilitation was carried out taking into account the multidimensional nature of the reasons that led to the conduct of these events by the Soviet government. The comparative method was used to compare archival sources with the memoirs of participants in the events, the situation of the people before the revolution and during the years of Soviet power, as well as to compare the living conditions of the studied ethnic group with other peoples who were deported to the territory of the republic.

The third group is represented by methods borrowed from other sciences of mathematics and statistics, used in the analysis of the number of special settlers and labor-mobilized in the republic, quantitative aspects of internal migration, demographic characteristics of the people, political science, focusing on the study of problems of deportation and rehabilitation in the context of the study of institutions through which political power is exercised, methods of jurisprudence.

The source base of the research is not only collections of documents, but also information extracted from 6 files of 5 funds of the archive of the city of Kokshetau. These are the materials of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Foundation of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Karlag Archive, the Department of the Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Accounts of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan (archival materials of the NKVD, the Ministry of Internal Affairs). It should be noted here that in 1995, when the National Security Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan (partially) merged, the State Investigative Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan (GSK) was formed, which existed until December 1998. All archival materials of the NKVD and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, including materials on deported peoples, were sent here. The GSK was later transformed into the Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Accounts of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The main sources here are the materials of the Archive of the Department of the Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Accounts (Atantayeva, 2020, Maksimov, 2017).

After gaining sovereignty by our republic, during the democratization of society in the largest archive - the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan - a special commission declassified documents of the most important government funds: the Council of People's Commissars (SNK), the Presidium of the Supreme Council and the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR. The declassified documents cover a significant period of time - from 1936 to 1955.

Such documentary materials as Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and letters of guidance of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Resolutions of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Kazakh SSR were studied and used in the work. For example, the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "On the camps of the NKVD of the USSR"; Resolutions of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Kazakh SSR on economic, cultural and household construction in resettlement collective farms, on the mobilization of workers to work in the trusts "Karagandashakhtostroy", "Kazakhuglerazvedka", at the enterprises of the People's Commissariat of Power plants, Narkomtsvetmet and



Narkomstroy; Resolutions of the Presidium of the regional executive committees on the transportation of displaced persons, on the additional placement of German immigrants; on the plan of crediting for the economic arrangement of displaced Koreans, Iranians, Kurds who arrived in the Kazakh SSR.

The next group of sources is statistical and demographic materials, which are of great value for characterizing the overall socio-demographic development. The data of this group of sources are in the following funds of the State Archive of the Karaganda region: the Karaganda Regional Committee of the Communist Party, the Karaganda Regional Executive Committee of Workers' Deputies, which contains information about the total number of special settlers in the Karaganda region, about their arrival and departure, information about working labor settlers on the trust, about the implementation of the resolution of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU dated May 13, 1958 "On lifting restrictions from certain categories of special settlers," as well as lists of special settlers accepted into the party and their characteristics.

Discussions

The reasons for the deportation of peoples to the USSR during the years of mass political repression can be explained by political motives and the need to strengthen the so-called camp economy.

We agree with the point of view of A. Nekrich, who came to the conclusion that the deportation of peoples during the Great Patriotic War was considered by the Soviet state as a preventive measure (Volga Germans, Kurds, Turks, Greeks, as a punitive measure (Chechens, Ingush, Balkars, Karachai, Crimean Tatars) and as a military-strategic measure, aimed at creating a more "reliable" layer of the border population (Nekrich, 1993). It's like a propaganda motive of the Soviet government. In reality, violent methods of deporting peoples cannot be justified by any military or other considerations. The main accusation against the deported peoples was "total cooperation with the enemy." But such a statement is absurd. For example, the overwhelming majority of the male population of these peoples was mobilized into the ranks of the Red Army. Thus, according to the materials of the NKVD of the USSR, as a result of three mobilizations carried out in the Chechen-Ingush Republic, 17,413 people went to the front. There were more than 20 thousand Kalmyks - soldiers and officers on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. In total, 91919 Kalmyks were deported. In 1941, the Soviet Germans, as well as the Crimean Tatars, Kalmyks, Balkars, Chechens, Ingush, Karachai Meskhetians were deprived of their statehood and on suspicion of having "thousands and dozens of saboteurs and spies" were sent to a foreign land, and the main fault, as justified in the Decrees of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the peoples themselves were charged with not informing about the presence of these mythical spies and saboteurs. It is from this period that the modern difficulties in the national question, faced by peoples forcibly deprived of their autonomy, begin.

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German resettlement plan was changed by the decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) of Kazakhstan. 50 thousand people were removed from the southern regions of Kazakhstan (Alma-Ata, Kyzylorda, Dzhambul and South Kazakhstan).

Kazakhstan, not by the will of its indigenous inhabitants, turned into a Stalinist prison of peoples. In 1937, 18526 Korean families (approximately over 100 thousand people) were deported to Kazakhstan. On the eve of the war, 102 thousand deported Poles became residents of the republic. In the autumn of 1941, another 361 thousand Volga Germans were expelled from the Kazakh SSR. On July 1, 1943, 532,506 from the western regions of the country were evacuated to the republic. In 1943-1944, 507 thousand representatives of the peoples of the North Caucasus and others were forcibly evicted to Kazakhstan. In November 1944, the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan received over 110 thousand people from 220 settlements of Meskheta (Georgian SSR). The tragic fate of deportation befell the peoples of the North Caucasus, in 1943-1944 Karachay, Balkars, Chechens and Ingush were deported. Then followed the deportation of the Kalmyks, Crimean Tatars.

In 1944, the deportation of Turks began. A number of government resolutions on the deportation of Greeks, Bulgarians and Armenians were also adopted. The eviction of certain groups of the population from the liberated territory continued. In addition to the Germans, at the end of the war, the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) and members of their families, the "pointers", were resettled from the territory of Western Ukraine (according to the Decree of June 2, 1948 on responsibility for evading socially useful work and a similar decree of June 23, 1951). Kabardians, Baltics, Kalmyks and others were deported (Aldazhumanov, 2000: 256, Zhanbossinova, 2019).

Thus, the migration of peoples continued until the end of the 40s. In this chronological order, the process of forced resettlement of peoples to Kazakhstan took place in the pre-war period and during the Great Patriotic War. The deportation of peoples to Kazakhstan took place under the conditions of the punitive policy of Stalinism. The compassion and humanism of the ordinary Kazakh people helped the repressed peoples to survive in those difficult, critical years.

In the pre-war period, there were 136947 people (36350 families) deported in Kazakhstan, who were settled in 6 regions (Dzhambul, South Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda, East Kazakhstan, Karaganda and North Kazakhstan), economic organizations and enterprises of the NKVD. There were 101 special settlements in the republic, 2 of them for artisanal cartels, 11 for agricultural cartels and 88 for household organizations.

According to the NKVD, at the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, 175831 people (45620 families) of special settlers were registered, who were resettled, with the exception of the West Kazakhstan region, in 10 regions: Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, South Kazakhstan, Kyzyl-Orda, Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar, East Kazakhstan, Seversk, Karaganda and Akmola. Since 1944, the number of deported peoples has sharply increased on the territory of Kazakhstan.

This is directly related to the resettlement of the peoples of the North Caucasus. During the war, from 900 thousand to 1 million 209 thousand people were in special settlement in Kazakhstan, and according to the NKVD of the Kazakh SSR on January 1, 1945, 815319 people (232593 families) were registered (not counting Koreans), including: former Kulaks - 135308 people; Germans - 243722 people; Chechen-Ingush -



360405 people; Kabardino-Balkarians - 20288 people; special settlers from Moldova and the Baltic States - 8064 people; Kalmyks - 2541 people; Karachay - 40767 people; Crimeans - 4224 people who were settled in all regions, with the exception of the West Kazakhstan region, thus: Alma-Ata - 23676 people; Karaganda - 104591 people; Semipalatinsk - 51605 people; Aktobe - 2200 people; Akmola-105780 people; East Kazakhstan region – 44872 people; Guryev - 6528 people; Dzhambul'skaya - 54061 people; West Kazakhstan region - 244 people, (former kulaks); Kustanayskaya - 73483 people; Kokchetav'skaya - 102511 people; Kzyl-Ordinskaya - 28866 people; Pavlodar - 6084 people; North Kazakhstan region - 43246 people; Taldy-Kurgan-32353 people; and South Kazakhstan region - 59962 people.

The geography of settlement looked like this (table 1)

Table 1. Geography of settlement

Deported peoples	Regulatory documents	Exit locations	Number and placement
Koreans, autumn 1937- — spring 1938	August 21, 1937, The Decree of the USSR Council of People's Commissars, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) "On the eviction of the indigenous population from the border areas of the Far Eastern Region"	Border areas of the Far Eastern Region. Since the spring of 1938, the 2nd stage of the deportation of Koreans on the territory of Kazakhstan has begun according to the Decree of the SNK "On the resettlement and economic structure of displaced Koreans)	20530 families in the South Kazakhstan region; areas of the Aral Sea and Balkhash
Iranians, October– November 1938	October 1938 Resolution of the SNK "On the relocation of Iranians from the Border regions of Azerbaijan SSR to Kaz SSR	Turkmenistan, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan	2000 families (6 thousand people), Alma-Ata region, South Kazakhstan
Germans, September. – November 1941	28 Aug. 1941 Decree of the President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "On the resettlement of Germans living in the Volga region"	Stalin, Saratov, Kuibyshev, Stalingrad region, Krasnodar Territory, Armenia.	441713 people, Alma-Ata, Akmola, South Kazakh region
Karachay people, spring 1944	October 1943 Resolution of the USSR Council of People's Commissars "On eviction of Karachay residents"	Karachaevska JSC	45529 people, Dzhambul region, South Kazakhstan



Balkars spring 1944	March 5, 1944, GKO Resolution "On eviction of Balkars"	Kabardino-Balkarian JSC	all southern regions of Kazakhstan
The Turks, 1944	November 1944 GKO Resolution "On eviction of Turks"	Akhalsikhe, Adyghe, Bogdanovsky, Akhalkalaki districts of Georgia.	6300 families (27833 people), Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Taldy Kurgan region, South Kazakhstan region

The state, forcibly relocating peoples to remote underdeveloped regions of the country, pursued both political and economic goals. In the very nature of command and administrative methods, inefficient methods of accelerating the socio-economic development of Central Asia were laid down, so the work of special settlers was used extremely inefficiently. Deportees with special education were almost not used in their profile specialty and made up the bulk of handymen, despite the fact that at the local level, when distributing jobs among special settlers, recommendations were given about the "approximate employment" of the resettled population, taking into account their socio-cultural specifics (Razhepaeva, 2021).

Analysis of archival documents allowed us to conclude that skilled workers and specialists could not get a job in their specialty, as a result of which there was a loss of qualifications by immigrants, loss of economic and creative interest. One of the archival documents contained the following entry: "It was not possible to arrange the settlers according to their qualifications, and they did not want to go to another job, demanding re-shipment to another republic, they traveled around the districts without permission in an attempt to find the best material and living conditions" (Aydingün, 2002).

Both the migrants and the republic itself were hostages of the irresponsible and ill-conceived policy of the central leadership. The inability to find a job in their specialty, to continue their education, the very fact of forced relocation — all this broke the fate of people who had no right to choose, were placed in direct dependence on the authorities during the difficult wartime and the first post-war years. Special settlers had a number of advantages over other categories of forced labor in the USSR and were most suitable for the development of hard-to-reach and sparsely populated regions of the country. On the one hand, the special settlers quickly got used to the local natural and social environment, as they were sent mainly by families and tribal communities. In addition, the special settlers, most of whom were peasants throughout the period under review, quickly adapted to any kind of physical labor in rural areas. After the end of the Great Patriotic War, economic recovery began. Strategically important regions in the light of the increase in the industrial potential of the state were, as a rule, sparsely populated and not very attractive for living. With a shortage of public funds, the possibility of attracting additional labor through certain benefits or other economic levers was excluded. The bet was made on the development of territories by prisoners and special settlers. The study of the regional features of the special resettlement policy allows us to conclude that it is the economic needs of the state that are one of the priority goals in the implementation of mass forced relocations. After 1946, the working



conditions of special settlers began to gradually improve. The list of positions and professions for which they were forbidden to work was reduced. However, these changes were very slow and inconsistent. The NKVD reports of the post-war period provide data that many thousands of special settlers worked in schools, institutes, institutions, but mostly as part of maintenance and technical personnel.

Before the deportation, the peoples had different lifestyles, different values, they professed different religions. Many of the deportees considered the local population poorly educated, foreign-cultural and did not want to enter into permanent contacts with them. But still, one cannot deny the fact that, in general, in the Kazakh SSR, in the period from the time of deportation to rehabilitation, literacy among the population has significantly increased. This is confirmed by the available data at the time of deportation and after it, as employees of the Department of Special Settlements of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR and its field offices found out the educational level of special settlers for hiring.

Having studied the features of socio-economic and cultural educational adaptation, we draw the following conclusions:

- due to the lack of qualifications, the financial situation of special settlers did not provide a living wage;
- the work of special settlers in the framework of production not related to agriculture was used extremely inefficiently (it was not possible to get a job in the specialty, therefore, cases of sabotage and desertion increased in production);
- the living conditions of the special settlers were extremely extreme: the food supply was extremely scarce, there was a high level of morbidity and mortality, so the deported peoples were objectively under threat of extinction due to difficult working and living conditions, as well as dispersed settlement;
- the relationship between the special settlers and the indigenous population in most cases was characterized by solidarity and mutual support, but cultural isolation did not contribute to the development of interethnic relations that did not go beyond economic ties, so the special settlers in most cases lived isolated and closed;
- noticeable damage was done to the spiritual culture of the peoples subjected to resettlement: schools, cultural institutions, printed publications were closed, many cultural achievements were lost, which eventually led to the partial loss of the native language of some of the deported peoples;
- the labor activity of the deported peoples to a certain extent contributed to the development of agriculture and local industry in Southern Kazakhstan.

Since the beginning of the 50s, repressive measures have not justified themselves in achieving the goals that were set during the eviction of peoples and social groups, and have been replaced by ideological ones. The first real step towards the rehabilitation of peoples was the Government Decree "On the removal of certain violations in the legal status of special settlers" (July 5, 1954): the obligation to be registered at the commandant's office every three days was replaced once a year. Children of special settlers who had not reached the age of 16, as well as those who had reached, but were accepted or forced to study, were exempt from special settlement. Those who remained in the special settlement received the right to live and move within their region, and on official business trips - within the whole country.



A number of state regulatory documents of 1955 were of great importance: "On the issuance of passports to special settlers", "On the amnesty of Soviet citizens who collaborated with the occupiers during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945", "On the deregistration of certain categories of special settlers", "On the lifting of restrictions in the legal status of Germans and their family members, being in a special settlement", etc. In 1956 decrees were passed on lifting restrictions in the legal status of Poles, Kalmyks, Greeks, Bulgarians and Armenians, Crimean Tatars, Balkars, Meskhetian Turks, Kurds, Khemshils, Chechens, Ingush and Karachai (all without the right to return to their homeland). At the beginning of 1957, five of the totally repressed peoples who previously had their own statehood were returned to their autonomy.

Results

Currently, the peoples who were once deported and fully rehabilitated, who chose South Kazakhstan as a permanent place of residence, live a full-fledged, habitual life for them: they own plots of land that provide them with agricultural and livestock products, receive higher professional education, are engaged in all spheres of life of the republic, adequately representing their ethnic group. These peoples have created their own public associations as part of the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan (Voutira, 2014).

The policy of recognizing cultural identity and promoting the prosperity of diversity in the republic is bearing fruit, contributing to the fact that every nation can make its contribution to social development.

However, scientific research has not yet found worthy coverage of issues related to the role played by these peoples in the economic, social and cultural development of the country's potential. At present, despite the single facts of a conflict-prone nature, the multinational people of Kazakhstan demonstrate worthy examples of tolerance, social integration and interethnic harmony, which it is advisable to use in the modern post-Soviet space to conduct a balanced ethnic policy (Ablazhey, 2017, Scammell, 2021, Rakhmankulova, 2020).

Research conducted on the materials of memoirs of contemporaries, memoir sources, oral histories told by the deportants themselves and their descendants remain relevant. The historical memory of the past will contribute to a more adequate understanding of the processes taking place in the present.

Conclusion

Analyzing the process of adaptation and rehabilitation of deported peoples on the territory of Southern Kazakhstan, in conclusion we summarize the results of the study, highlighting, first of all, the main factors that caused the process of ethnic deportations:

- The literal adherence to the doctrine of the proletarian state, finally formed by the mid-30s, i.e. by the adoption of the first Soviet Constitution, by the end of the 80s of the XX century led to interethnic contradictions and clashes, but at that time this doctrine was presented to the political elite as the only possible and ideologically uniting Soviet people.

- The progressive development of the economy was largely ensured by punitive and coercive measures applied by the repressive apparatus of the Soviet state towards its people in the 30s-40s of the XX century.

- International ideology required uniform integration in all regions of the country, which solved a number of problems at once: a) destroyed possible ethnic separatism; b)



allowed the economy to internationalize in the regions of settlement; c) solved the foreign policy and border problems of the state (as it was with the partial eviction of Finns, Koreans, Poles, and a number of others); d) it allowed to educate the younger generation of the deported peoples in the spirit of internationalism due to the erosion of ethnic values and authorities.

Deportation as an element of class struggle and an element of punishment was undoubtedly one of the most significant components of the repressive policy of the Soviet state in the Stalin era. Both in the pre-war and war years, deportation solved the economic and political problems of the state. The period of the Great Patriotic War, which largely caused the tightening of the political regime in the USSR, entered Soviet history as a time of mass ethnic deportations of "unreliable peoples", "traitors to the motherland", prisoners of war, etc. to new places of settlement, including the territory of modern Kazakhstan.

The history of the deported peoples is relevant for Kazakhstan, as there are still "white pages", unexplored issues due to the fact that not all documents have become public, and with their gradual involvement in scientific circulation, it will be possible to recreate the history of each forcibly resettled people on the territory of the republic: methods of supervision of special settlers and the system of punishments, questions medical care, the fate of orphaned children, the education system, everyday life in special settlements, and many others.

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Гауһар Батырбекқызы, Исаев М.С., Тулеев М.Т.
ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН АУМАҒЫНА ЖЕР АУДАРЫЛҒАН
ХАЛЫҚТАР: БЕЙІМДЕЛУІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ

Аңдатпа. Жаппай саяси қуғын-сүргін жылдарындағы Оңтүстік Қазақстанға халықтардың депортациялану тарихын, осы ауқымды қайғылы оқиға үдерісінің өзін де, зардаптарын да объективті, жан-жақты зерттеу қазіргі тарих ғылымының маңызды міндеттерінің бірі болып табылады. Оңтүстік Қазақстанға жер аударылған халықтарды бейімдеу және ақтау мәселесін зерттеу осы халықтардың өткендегісін өзін-өзі тану тұрғысынан ғана емес, сонымен бірге, қоныс аудару қозғалысының ауқымы мен салдары бойынша Қазақстан тарихының маңызды кезеңін зерттеу үшін де өзекті. «Оңтүстік Қазақстан территориясындағы депортацияланған халықтар: бейімделуі және ақтау мәселелері» тақырыбын жан-жақты зерттеу. Сонымен, бұл мәселенің өзектілігіне, теориялық және практикалық маңыздылығына қарамастан, Ұлы Отан соғысы қарсаңында және Ұлы Отан соғысы жылдарында Қазақстан аумағына халықтардың депортациялану тарихы мәселесі әлі де жан-жақты қарастырылған жоқ деп айтуға болады. республикада және оның аймақтарында объективті қамту. Мәселені зерттеу кезінде тарихшылық, ғылыми объективтілік, тұтастық принциптері қолданылды. Зерттелетін мәселелердің мәнін дәйекті түрде ашу үшін статистикалық және сипаттамалық әдістер де қолданылды. Зерттеудің ғылыми жаңалығы мен практикалық маңыздылығы жұмыста Оңтүстік Қазақстанға халықтардың депортациялану тарихын жан-жақты зерттеуге талпыныс жасалуында, соның нәтижесінде Қазақстан халықтарды күштеп қоныстандыру объектісіне айналды.

Кілт сөздер: депортация; Оңтүстік Қазақстан; бейімделу; оңалту; мәжбүрлі қоныс аудару.

Гауһар Батырбекқызы, Исаев М.С., Тулеев М.Т.
ДЕПОРТИРОВАННЫЕ НАРОДЫ НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ ЮЖНОГО
КАЗАХСТАНА: ПРОБЛЕМЫ АДАПТАЦИИ И РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ

Аннотация. Объективное, всестороннее изучение истории депортации народов в Южный Казахстан в годы массовых политических репрессий, как самого процесса, так и последствий этого масштабного трагического события, является одной из важнейших задач современной исторической науки. Изучение проблемы адаптации и реабилитации депортированных народов Южного Казахстана важно не только с точки зрения самопознания этими народами своего прошлого, но и для изучения огромной по своим масштабам и последствиям страницы в истории Казахстана, которой является переселенческое движение,



объектом которого был Южный Казахстан. Комплексное исследование темы «Депортированные народы на территории Южного Казахстана: проблемы адаптации и реабилитации». Итак, несмотря на актуальность, теоретическую и практическую значимость данной проблемы, можно констатировать, что вопрос изучения истории депортации народов на территорию Казахстана накануне и в годы Великой Отечественной войны до сих пор не получил всестороннего, объективного освещения в республике и ее регионах. В частности, малоизученными остаются вопросы размещения депортированных народов в Южном Казахстане, их адаптации как хозяйственного уклада, правового статуса, трудового использования и последствий принудительного переселения как для них самих, так и для казахского общества. При изучении проблемы использовались принципы историзма, научной объективности, добросовестности. Также применялись статистический и описательный методы, позволяющие последовательно раскрыть суть изучаемых вопросов. Научная новизна и практическая значимость исследования заключается в том, что в работе предпринята попытка комплексного изучения истории депортации народов в Южный Казахстан, в результате которой Казахстан стал объектом принудительного переселения народов.

Ключевые слова: депортация; Южный Казахстан; адаптация; реабилитация; принудительное переселение.