

# THE LABOR CONTRIBUTION OF THE DEPORTED PEOPLES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY OF CENTRAL ASIA IN 1940-1950

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## Abstract

*The historical labor contribution of exiled Chechens and Ingush to the mining sector of Central Kazakhstan was large in the 1940s and 1950s. Throughout this period, a large number of exiles were recruited to work in different industrial and mineral-mining companies. During this period they began to recruit workers for working in various industrial enterprises, including mine projects. Moreover, they worked in mine and other mining companies. Their activities were made by miners, coal mines and other industrial projects that helped to develop the development of Kazakhstan's economic system. The deportation of Chechens and Ingush were a repression with social and economic consequences for the deportees themselves. This forced displacement of Kazakhstanis and living in difficult conditions in new settlements caused great problems and difficulties for them, as well as for the economy of Kazakhstan. Their forced displacement and living in difficult conditions made it possible to solve many problems with economic development at all.*

**Keywords:** deportation, economy, adaptation, deported peoples, employees at agricultural, agro-industrial experience

## I. Introduction

Chechens and Ingush were deported en masse to Central Asia (mainly Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan). The decision of the Soviet government was adopted in 1944, by decision from Russia, as part of the Soviet Government. This measure related to accusations that the local population collaborated with the occupying Nazi forces during the Second World War [1]. The measure was related to accusations that the local population cooperated with the occupying Nazi forces during the Second World War. It was. Almost in recent years, historians have begun to understand that the real reason for deportations was the political and repressive measures of the Russian regime. The control over ethnic groups in the Caucasus region was also suffered by Russia's anti-separatist policy. A large part of the historical influence of deported ethnic groups such as Chechens and Ingush to Kazakhstan's economic development is attributed to the history of Kazakhstan's economic development, but not always well documented or easily quantified. Most ethnic groups have faced difficulties and socio-economic hardships during the history of deportations. In Kazakhstan, some of the deported groups may have helped to develop and improve the economic development of different sectors of the economy such as agriculture, industry, culture and education. In order to obtain more specific information on the contribution of migrant groups to the economy of Kazakhstan, it is important to conduct research and consult sources that take this aspect into account.

Private settlements were seen as economically productive ventures. It was assumed that the problems associated with the resettlement of special settlers would be covered by the benefits of providing labor for key sectors of the state economy, i.e. additional advantages in the competition for centrally allocated resources. Expatriates were expected to provide cheap labor for the active exploitation of Kazakhstan's natural resources. However, deportation was not as cost-effective as expected. There was also irrational spending of state funds. This was already evident at the resettlement stage, when miscalculations in the choice of location led to the fact that many settlements were relocated or liquidated, and settlements with existing buildings and cultivated land were abandoned [1]. In addition, many deported ethnic groups were placed in destroyed collective farm areas. The economic activities of special settlers were often unprofitable. The qualitative indicators of the production activities of special settlers were recognized as very low. Expenses were spent only on transportation and organization of the special resettlers. Everything else was the work of the resettlers themselves. They had to build their own houses, feed their own settlements and do their own work. However, in reality, everything turned out to be not so smooth. The lack of infrastructure in the settlements of special settlers created many difficulties. Special settlers were not prisoners deprived of freedom, but they could not be called free either. It was assumed that their forced labor would be paid according to civilian labor standards. In practice, however, everything was greatly simplified, and legal discrimination was accompanied by discrimination in wages depending on working and living conditions. For those in charge of forest plots, forest bunches, timber enterprises and other enterprises that used special settlers as labor force, they were certainly a burden. The managers were interested in the high labor productivity of the special settlers. The local administration was convinced that the special resettlers were a temporary population and that there was no need to take measures to "immobilize" them, i.e., to ensure proper living conditions, medical and social services. At the enterprises that used the labor force of special settlers, the turnover of personnel was very high, and many employees left their workplaces and deserted. For example, 135 Poles, Armenians, Ukrainians and Bulgarians deserted from the Petropavlovsk power plant in 1943. In addition, special resettlers did not return to work after their leave but moved to other areas, many committed crimes and ended up in correctional institutions, and some left after repatriation. Stalin's periphery understood that the war could not be won by over-centralizing the state and intimidating the people. Thus began the patriotic and religious feelings of the Soviet people, the study and propaganda of military history, and the call for a national liberation struggle. In addition, these activities were "preventive" and "sedentary" in nature, raising and strengthening the fighting and peaceful spirit of the local population and special settlers, motivating them to new labor activity.

## II . Methods

At the moment, various methods were used to study in the problem of deported Chechens to Kazakhstan and Central Asia [2].

1. Historical analysis: Researching on archival documents, historical data, eyewitness accounts and other materials that document the deportation of Chechens and its consequences. 1. Historical analysis: Investigating on archival documents, historical data, eyewitness accounts and other materials that document the deportation of Chechens and its consequences. 2. The. It is based on archival documents, history or other materials that document the deportation of Chechens and its consequences.

2. The process of conducting polls and interviews with deported Chechens, the descendants or members of local groups in order to study experienced Chechens, perceptions and impact of deportation on life and cultural identities.

3. Ethnographic research: The study of the traditions, customs, culture and way of life in Chechen new places derived from deportation. 3. Ethnographic research: The study of the

traditions, customs, culture and way of life in Chechen new places derived from deportation. You can understand what happened after removing Chechens from old village for an understanding of the change that occurred after the deportation.

4. Geographical analyses: The analysis of the geographic and natural conditions in regions that are Chechens' living place in Central Asia and Russia, to identify an impact of the natural environment on economic activities.

5. Psychological research: The study of the psychological impact of deportation on Chechens and their descendants, as well as the identification of mechanisms for adapting to new conditions.

6. Comparative analysis: comparison of similar and different aspects in deportation, its consequences at the same time in different territories of Kazakhstan and Central Asia. Comparison of similar and different aspects of deportation and its consequences in different territories of Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

7. Literature review: Analysis of previous studies and publications on this topic to summarize and systematize the available information.

In addition, the combination of various research methods will provide a more complete picture about the problem in deported Chechens and its adaptability to new conditions, as well as identify important aspects and recommendations for the future.

According to Chechens, the deportation of people from Russia and Asia was accompanied by serious changes in their environment and lifestyle, which also affected their ability to preserve their cultural traditions and identity.

Repression in the Soviet Union was primarily aimed at legal, moral and psychological discrimination, and was also an act of mass extermination. Chechens, like other inhabitants of our country deported during the Great Patriotic War and deprived of the right to free movement, were totally dependent on their commanders. This is exactly what we are talking about: the deportation of people from their own country [3]. Most of the representatives of the deported population were not nominated or even re-elected to a number of important state, public and private bodies. Most were neither nominated nor elected to the most prominent state bodies and public services. Special resettlers were also discriminated against in the professional sphere. The fact that IDPs began to study in universities and specialized schools has introduced a ban on their education. What was possible for them in universities and professional schools in such countries is now forbidden for them.

### III . Results

According to the March 1944 Regulation on the economic and labor organization of special settlers (Kalmyks, Karachais, Chechens, Ingush, Balkars and Germans), the NKVD bodies were in charge of employment of special settlers. The settlers enjoyed the "right" to work in state farms, MTS, artisanal workshops and other state institutions. Where the possibility of employment was excluded, their labor was used for rough work. Most of the special settlers were used in non-specialized collective agricultural work, they were forbidden to move from one job to another without the permission of the Special Commandant's Office of the NKVD. At the same time, according to the rules, persons with higher and specialized secondary education were to be used only in their specialty. If it was not possible to use specialists in a settlement, the NKVD allowed them to move to other areas to find suitable work. In the absence of work in rural areas or in industry, prisoners were allowed to be members of artisanal collectives under the trade cooperation. According to No. 2, prisoners were allowed to join trade unions [4]. According to the Decree of the People's Commissariat of Finance of the USSR No. 5073 of January 31, 1944 "On measures for the reception of special settlers within the Kazakh-Kyrgyz SSR", special settlers from the North Caucasus were hired as employees at agricultural, labor and professional enterprises. The issue of employment of resettlers was repeatedly considered, and schemes of "rational" use of their labor force were developed: according to the decree of the USSR SNK No. 35 of January 8,

1945 "On the legal status of special resettlers", all able-bodied special resettlers were obliged to engage in socially useful labor. For this purpose, local Soviets of Workers' Deputies, together with NKVD organizations, organized the employment of special settlers in agriculture, industrial enterprises, construction sites, economic and cooperative organizations and institutions. During the Great Patriotic War the qualitative composition of the labor force in agricultural production changed dramatically. Not only the physically healthy, but also the most capable rural residents, such as machinists and drivers, left for the army. The gender and age structure of the rural labor force also became "militarized" [4]. Mobilization to the front reduced the share of the able-bodied population in the republic and caused the need to find employment opportunities.

Mobilization of labor resources posed the task of planned calculation and distribution of labor force, in particular, the participation in the labor process of the available healthy population of the republic, not employed in public production. The study of demographic changes by regions in 1941-1945 allowed us to conclude that the most noticeable demographic changes were observed in the north and south of Kazakhstan. In 1942, the share of healthy male population employed in collective farm production was 22%. At the same time, 649 thousand women and 255 thousand teenagers worked here; on December 10, 1941, additional classes were introduced in all secondary schools to teach students agricultural labor. These figures show that women, old people and children were the main workers in collective farm production. In 1944, men accounted for 20% of the able-bodied population, women for 58%, and young people for 22% [6].

In 1951, several Chechens and Ingush were employed in Kustanai Oblast. Almost all special resettlers were employed in various sectors, mainly in agriculture. There were a small number of qualified specialists among Chechens and Ingush. In Sokolovsky, Mamlyutsky, Prusimsky and Konyukhovskiy districts, more than 50% of the resettlers and 100% of the settlers did not participate in collective agricultural work.<sup>22</sup> It is important to note that local government organizations and evacuation departments did not keep records of the work in which the special resettlers were employed. This was often the case. However, settlers rarely held managerial positions. The assistant to the head of the Kustanai branch of Grabt Baksirie was a special settler N. Prieve, the deputy head of the Zagozernovskiy branch was M. Vezhdiev, the first deputy chairman of the regional executive committee was G. Kamchiev. In 1945, there was one Chechen deputy chairman of collective farms in Kustanai Oblast. In 1952, a considerable number of Poles held leading positions in Kochetava Krai: 34 collective farm chairmen, 29 deputies, 114 farm managers, 147 farm managers, 81 tractor brigade leaders, 28 chairmen of local committees, 20 chairmen of village councils, 34 agronomists and livestock specialists [5]. In 1952, 116 Poles worked in regional centers as technicians, teachers and doctors. In the regional district out of 607 people there were 34 collective farm chairmen, 29 deputies, 114 farm managers, 228 controllers, 28 district committees, 20 chairmen of village councils, 34 agronomists, zootechnicians and technicians. Special settlers influenced the development of the network of educational institutions in Northern Kazakhstan. With their participation libraries, houses of culture and schools were organized, and in 1951 31 Poles were in charge of libraries and reading rooms.

#### IV. Discussion

The majority of teachers-special resettlers were conscientious about their work. Many of them were awarded medals of the USSR for many years of faultless labor. Among them are the teachers of the secondary art school No. 57. K. Denner and N. Sheibel from Kushmulun were awarded the Order "For Labor Merit". Such German teachers enjoy deserved authority among pupils and parents: O. Kirsh - director of Semenovskaya school, Zatobori district; I. Rehtel - mathematics teacher of Sergeevskaya school, Zatobori district; K. Bauer - chemistry teacher of Denisovskaya secondary school, Ordzhnichenkovskiy district; Ing. A. Kakieva - biology teacher of Smirnovskaya school, Peshkovskiy district; Chechen V. Akhriev - mathematics teacher of Grebovskaya school, Ordzhnichenkovskiy district. In Kustanay region by the early 1950s, 325 teachers were registered as

special settlers, 265 of whom worked in general schools, specialized secondary schools and institutions of public education. Almost all the teachers were Germans. The rest of the teachers were employed in other jobs. In Kustanai oblast, the special settlers also worked in the medical field as doctors, paramedics and nurses. Ni Saara N. Kustanai central outpatient surgeon, Tukai S.A. Ambulance doctor of Kustanai district, Kan Gilsun. An ambulance doctor of Ubagan district [6]. In fact, the special settlers themselves were engaged in noble medical work and actively helped themselves and the local population in the fight against diseases. By the end of 1952, 30 Germans, 10 Chechens and Ingush were on the Komsomol register in Kustanay region. 3 special settlers received government awards for their contribution to the development of agriculture, 4 received government commendations and 4 received diplomas of the regional committee of the Komsomol for "leading the entire union youth by systematically fulfilling and exceeding the norms in all continuous seasonal work [7]." The deserters made a significant contribution to the development of Northern Kazakhstan. Koreans were engaged in growing vegetables, melons and grain crops, Germans in farming, Chechens and Ingush in cattle breeding.

According to the Chechens, they survived by showing amazing adaptability. Chechens have shown remarkable adaptability. For them, life in the regime of ethnic exile was difficult. Many Chechens in Kazakhstan contributed to some sectors of the economy and many to others. In agriculture, construction and other sectors they were actively involved. In agriculture, industry, construction and other sectors they took an active part.

Agriculture played an important role in the development of Kazakhstan's economy at that time, and Chechens contributed to the development of farming and cattle breeding. As a result, they acquired knowledge and experience in agriculture and animal husbandry, helped develop rural facilities and increased agricultural production.

Chechens from other regions of Kazakhstan also took an active part in the construction of industrial enterprises and industrial facilities in their regions. In the development of the country's industrial production and productive forces, workers' support for the country's industry and productive forces was of great importance to both the development of industrial production and the development of the country's labor force.

In the face of all the hardships of exile, Chechens showed resilience and devotion to their new homeland. They actively participated in the establishment of cross-border relations with the rest of the world. In terms of cultural and historical diversity, they are an important factor in Kazakhstan's economic development. Thus, they allow the economy to develop. Historical the most important elements of cultural and historical diversity are. Their contribution to economic and social development is one of the most important elements of historical cultural-historical diversity. The Soviet government deported natives of the Caucasus, primarily Chechens and Ingush, from Central Asia to Russia in 1944. The Soviet government deported natives of the Caucasus, especially Chechens and Ingush, to Central Asia [8]. All the deportees had to face harsh living conditions, adaptation to the new environment and a difficult life. At the same time, they brought with them knowledge and skills that could be used in various sectors of the economy. Simultaneously with the deportation and in later years, the deportees worked actively in the construction industry. In different periods of Kazakhstan's history, the labor resources from deported population have an important impact on the construction of objects for economic development. They have made an important impact on the work of them. Their labor was increased by their own activities, and they were notable for its contribution to economic activity as well as developments in the capital. When Stalinist repressions and collectivization, many people were forced to abandon their homeland and move to Russia.

During the deportations, especially during the years of Stalin's repressions and collectivization, many people were forced to leave their homeland and move to the territory of Russia. They were forced to leave their native places. Thousands of other people were forced to leave their native places and move on their own [9]. In the long term, the social life of the Kazakh

people improved, and the country developed in terms of cultural diversity and skills. This development was driven by the cultural diversity of Kazakhstan's growing population, which in turn allowed the Kazakh people to grow even more. The resulting diversity of cultures, traditions and skills allowed the country's economic development to expand. This is attributed to an increase in their achievements by more than 50%.

Among the defectors, most brought with them industrial and agro-industrial experience, industrial and agro-industrial knowledge. This contributed to the development of Kazakhstan's economic base. These are. It was through their strength that organized labor was created. Their labor helped in the creation and development of a particular country. Their participation in the cultural and social life of the country has helped in the creation of organized labor force. Their participation extends to the education of children, construction and development of agriculture, and the creation of industrial production through the formation of an organized labor force [10].

It is important to note that ethnic migration generates social and economic problems. Conflicts and tensions arise among the deported population with the local population, which has difficulty adapting to the new environment. Among the deported population, conflicts and tensions arise in relations with the local population, which has difficulty adapting to the new situation. The successful economic development of Kazakhstan in modern conditions still depends on its multi-ethnic heritage. Not only that, the success of economic development in modern conditions still depends on it. The historical influence of expatriates on the modern image of Kazakhstan not only plays an important role in economic development and peace, but also supports social development and peace.

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