

INFLUENCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE DEPORTED BY THE EXAMPLE OF THE CHECHEN PEOPLE

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Abstract

During 1944, the deportation of Chechens to Kazakhstan and Asia was caused by several consequences. The deportation from Chechens to Russia and Asia had an impact on nature in new places of living. In the period of transition, Chechens were forced to abandon their native lands and move to unfamiliar areas, they faced new conditions in terms of climate, landscape, natural resources and possibilities for agriculture and animal husbandry. In addition, separation from the traditional way of life and natural resources affected health and psychological state. In the unfamiliar places, they found them in new and unfamiliar places with a different climate, vegetation and geographical features. When Chechens were forced to abandon the land and move into unfamiliar regions, they faced changes in climate conditions, natural resources and habitats. The situation was similar for people who left them from their homeland as well as for agriculture and livestock.

Keywords: deportation, new climate, adaptation, climate, landscape

I. Introduction

The environment is the thing that is around a person and how it affects his development. It is what is around a person and how it affects him. According to the most broadest definition, the "Environment" (OS) is our entire planet and the cosmos as it exists. It is only the biosphere that has an elevated meaning of OS. An earthly shell, in which all living organisms are concentrated, is the natural shell of the Earth, in which all living organisms inhabiting it are placed. The natural shell was a natural shell. In his life, one person in his life changes the nature around him, creating a new habitat. In the moment of birth, a person is born, he is the creator of his environment, which provides him with opportunities for physical and moral condition, as well as providing him with opportunities for intellectual, moral, social and spiritual development. At that moment, after a long and painful evolution of mankind on our planet in the course of its lifetime, at that time a stage was reached to transform all around it by numerous methods [1]. In the increasing development of science and technology, man has acquired an ability to transform the environment in many forms and on scale that was not previously seen. With the accelerated development of science and technology, man has acquired an ability to transform the environment in many forms and on scale that was not previously seen. Because he considers both aspect of the human environment, natural and man-made, important to him. They are also important to his health and the enjoyment of fundamental human rights, including the right to life as such. Human habitat - the concept of human habitat is a collection of industrial, economic, recreational and cultural products. There are industrial, economical and recreational objects that consist of industrial,

economical, recreational and cultural objects. It is a space that consists of urban and industrial area, agricultural or countryside. In the human concept, humanity is a place that consists of urban Space and Industrial Space, Urban Space And Industrial Area. People's life and environment influence the development of society as an entire. The people's lives and the environment influence in determining the development of society as an. It is worth mentioning that they have affected human life, living conditions in nature and how the environment influences them.

Natural influence on the deported Chechens was significant and multifaceted. In the new area, nature's influence on them was significant and multifaceted. In the new area, nature's influence on the deported Chechens was significant and multifaceted. The influence of nature in the new area on the deported Chechens was significant and multifaceted. They were forced to leave the land and move to unfamiliar areas, in order to get access to natural resources. Chechens faced changes in climate, landscape, vegetation and access to natural resources. All regions of Russia were similar in the situation. Climate change was found in the new areas, affecting the health and adaptability of the deported Chechens. The transition from one climatic zone to other can cause difficulties in adapting to new temperatures and conditions.

A new natural environment in the presence of vegetation, soil fertility and pasture in it will differ from its existing nature. The traditional Chechen occupations, such as agriculture and animal care, affected this.

People, development and growth are closely intertwined with the environment. The Development And Environment Are Closely Intertwined With People, Development And Growth. This is due to the. The people, development and the environment have been closely connected with People, Development and Environment. What are these times in the history of our lifetime, at what point we must regulate our activities around the world with greater concern for an environment impact of such activity. An important moment in history. This is an important moment in history. It is. We can do a great and irreparable damage to the earthly environment on whose basis our life depends, through ignorance or indifference. The reason for this is that we have no right to abandon any of them. These are the possibilities for providing ourselves and our descendants with a better life in an environment that will be more in line with the needs of people.

In contrast to the natural environment, which is protected by complexes in nature, there are differences. It became known that the protection of human environment is also carried out in other directions. The development and improvement of its environment, the creating more favorable conditions for life as well as recreation are achieved from different sides. Improvement of the landscaping can be improved to create better conditions for life, activity and recreation by landscaping or improving it to create more favorable environments in terms of living conditions, activities and recreation. In the case of deported Chechens, this axiom will be proved.

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.

The concept of the ecology of culture, in terms of the concept of the ecology of culture, the cultural environment should be considered as a prerequisite for the full functioning of the individual, his spiritual world and spiritual settledness, attachment to his native places, and observance of the covenants of ancestors. On the basis of this, it is possible to say that the ecology and culture are an integral section of Ecological Aesthetics. In this area, aesthetic problems are concentrated in the perspective of the relations "man"-environment", in what case one transforms not only nature but also himself. As if it were possible to imagine the situation where the indigenous people of the North Caucasus are uprooted from its habitat and forcibly relocated to the subterranean environments, such as in Kazakhstan and Asia. Psychological state of deported Chechens was affected by the change in environment, which also affected them. Almost all of them faced separations from the native places, in order to gain cultural and social status. For many, this caused stress, homesickness and loss of cultural identity.

In adapting to new cultures and lifestyles, the new living conditions led to cultural and linguistic differences that proved difficult for members of different ethnic groups. Chechens faced new economic conditions, which also affected their nutrition and well-being.

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. 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.

In other regions, migrants support the economic development and prosperity of the region. For example, in other regions, migrants support the economic development and prosperity of the region by supporting it. Some regions are helped by migrants. For this reason, some regions are helped by migrants. This leads to discrimination on their part. This leads to discrimination on

their part. This can also lead to discrimination on their part. This can also lead to discrimination on the part of migrants. Thus, the social conflict is aggravated. As a result, social conflict is aggravated. This leads to the aggravation of social conflict. Therefore, the social conflict is aggravated. Therefore, the social conflict is aggravated.

This is connected with it. This is connected with it. In fact, it's because of this. Along with the long term, the impact of migration on composition and development in population will be both short-term and long-term. The effect of migration on people's composition, formation and development will be both short-term and long-term. The migration impact on the composition of the population, and development and formation of people will be both short-term and long-term. The impact of migration on the composition of the population, in particular to develop and form people will be both short-term and long-term. It. During the long-term impact of migration, demographic consequences are determined. Another example in one case, social consequences determined the long-term impact of migration. According to the total number of migrants from the North Caucasus and other peoples (1945-1956), 1.5 million were immigrants from the North Caucasus. In Russia, the population increase from North Caucasus and other countries (1944-1957) in 1944-1957 was 1.1 million people. The resettlement of people from the North Caucasus led to the extermination of people. People were exterminated after being resettled in the North Caucasus.

III . Results

Kazakhstan is a country with the climate of continental. The climate of the country is. When summers are hot, winters are cold and harsh. At Pavlodar and Akmola regions, the climate is temperate-continental. It characterizes itself with warm summers in the north of the country, as well as cold winters at all times.

On the border with Russia, and in some regions of South-Kazakhstan on the east side of the border with Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Krasnodar Territory it is more subtropical and dry, warm summers and cold winters [2].

Climate in Asia is the largest continent and the temperature here varies greatly from region to region. The climate of Asia differs much from regions to regions, but it is not unusual.

At the southern part of Asia, such as East Asian regions are characterized by subtropical and high-humidity climatic conditions. The region is characterized by an unstable weather with low precipitation in summers and frequent monsoon seasons.

The middle part of Asia, such as Central Asian region, has a continental climate with hot summers and cold winters. It is notable that the Middle East area in Asia has a continental climate with hot summers and cold winters.

On the other hand, Northern Asia has subarctic and polar weather with long winters in summers that are warmer than normal. The climate of Siberia is subarctic and an abruptly cold subtropical region. It also features cool summer months.

In order to identify the most important environmental factors affecting human health, such as changes in the environment and temperature, weather conditions, let's name them. In a rapidly changing environment, her health is affected by a rapidly changing environment in the world: it's not only about climatic or meteorological change. It also concerns how an individual adapts to new climatic conditions and how these conditions affect him. On a high level in North Caucasus, the gene pool of those who had to adapt to extreme climatic conditions has decreased, and the increased reproductive capabilities have decreased. In this region, people's reproductive capabilities have dropped by 50%. It was due to this process in people who migrated to regions

with harsh climatic conditions. In people who migrated to regions with harsh climatic conditions, it was due to this process. A record of the repressions according to archival materials, at the time of the repressions, in fact, mortality was increased by 8 times [3]. 10:1, the birth-to death ratio, together with mortality and life rate, was 10, just like living wage. In the exiles, the conditions were not good. Situations of the migrants were appalling. The situation of them was very bad. The result of this is that in recent years, these people have suffered from dampness and hunger on abandoned farms. Almost abandoned farms, they lived in dugouts, suffering from cold and dampness. On abandoned farms, people lived in dugouts, suffering from dampness and cold. The. In the United States, according to the State Department more than one-thousand children became complete orphans.

A long period of exile in the North Caucasus continued painfully, people from the North Caucasus returned to them after an extremely long period of exile. People from South Caucasus returned to them after a long period of exile. The specialists of the party and central Soviet administration were sent to help him in his work on October 16, 1956.

IV. Discussion

The development of new lands by exiled Chechens in Kazakhstan and Central Asia was a complex and multifaceted process. The development of new lands by exiled Chechens in Kazakhstan and Central Asia was a complex and multifaceted process. Together with Chechens, they faced the problems of development and adaptation to new natural conditions when they were forced to leave them and settle in new, unfamiliar corners of nature [3].

These aspects of the development of new lands include.

In accordance with the land resources of the deported Chechens, as new settlers they had to settle on new plots of land. Deported Chechens, as new settlers, had to be accommodated on new land plots. In order to provide them with food and work, the state had to provide them with land on which to raise livestock.

Climate and natural environment Chechens had to adapt to new climatic conditions, adjusting to new resources and weather conditions. Part of this may have involved learning about local plants and fruits. It may also have involved adapting to new seasons and weather conditions, and learning the differences between local soils, pastures, subsoils and meadows. The traditional Chechen economic activities of farming and animal husbandry faced new challenges in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Deported Chechens needed help and training in new farming methods adapted to local climatic conditions. Deported Chechens needed help and training in new farming methods, taking into account local climatic conditions.

Infrastructure rehabilitation: Chechens who settled in new lands and were deported may face a lack of infrastructure. Chechens who settled on new lands and were deported may face a lack of infrastructure. In the case of forced repatriation. In this case, the main problem was to rebuild roads, schools and medical facilities.

The development of new lands had to be combined with the preservation of Chechen cultural traditions. This meant preserving language, religion, rituals and crafts.

Psychological adaptation: deported Chechens faced psychological difficulties in the process of developing new lands. They needed psychological support and counseling to cope with the changes and difficulties [4]. They needed psychological support and counseling to cope with the changes. All the ordinary people in Kazakhstan were needy and destitute, but they had just the last piece of the puzzle. This was the first help they provided to an exhausted and depleted population. On the other hand, the fact that Chechens found themselves in a republic dominated by Islam also played an important role.

Chechens, Ingush and Chechens have fraternal relations with Kazakhs. Chechens and Ingush remember this to this day. Chechens and Ingush have brotherly relations with Kazakhs. Children are often given the name "Kazakh".

When the exiled Chechens were developing new lands in Kazakhstan and Central Asia, it was important to organize coordinated work of both state and public institutions to support them in terms of welfare and preservation of their cultural identity.

The study of any historical issue is a difficult and time-consuming endeavor. A complete study of any historical issue requires comprehensive research. Unusual and difficult events are accompanied by suffering for many people. They are an indispensable part of life, and the exploits of many generations of Chechens over two centuries are an integral part of life. The presence and work of many generations in this century is integral. It was in the past that an entire nation lost half of its population. When you have gone through the "circles of hell", as Ibragimov write about, there is still the strength to be reborn again. For a number of reasons, primarily ideology, the issue of the deportation of Chechens has not been studied in Russian historical science.

During the time period, the task of modern historiography is necessary to eliminate "blank spots" in such subjects as Vainakh studies. The subject of deportation from Chechens has been discussed by sociologists, political scientist and journalists. In the past, the topic was discussed by sociology, political science and journalists [5]. A another topic is about the history of the deportation of Chechens from Russia. A very important topic, despite the chronologically distant events of deportation, is this issue. The president began to talk in 1944, including about the history of the Chechen people. In 1944, he discussed how this happened in the history and history of the Chechen people. In Russia on December 12, the new president was elected. Russian Federation has a President of Russia. President Putin took part in the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly of the Chechen Republic. The President of Russia was present at this meeting.

These are what the author is trying to tell in this chapter, Divide the Loot, and gives meaningful information. According to this article, the history of the ruined mountain, churches, monasteries and castles that were described in it, is explained in this article. In this article, we discuss the history of towers, churches and monasteries. For example, here is a discussion of the history of towers, churches, monasteries and castles. Almost 300 towers of the Argun gorge, out of 300 towers of the Argun gorge, less than 50 survived.

The authors developed the following model for adapting exiled Chechens to the new natural environment of Kazakhstan and Central Asia: The model for adapting exiled Chechens to the new natural environment of Kazakhstan and Central Asia can be expressed as follows

1. Shock and Stress: Initially expelled Chechens face shock and stress due to dramatic changes in environment, weather, and climate [6].

2. Adaptation: During this phase, Chechens begin to adapt to the new environmental and climatic conditions. Some people find ways to use local resources and survive.

3. Language and cultural barriers In their new environment, Chechens face different cultural and climatic differences, which can be an obstacle to communication with the local population.

4. Job and housing search: Chechens are looking for work possibilities as well as jobs in their new living place.

5. Social support: social networks and support from family, friends, and community play an important role in adaptation

6. Transmission of traditions and cultural values: In the process of adaptation, Chechens strive to preserve their traditions and cultural values and preserve them in their way of life. Their culture is not only important, it is vital for future generations.

7. Integration: deported Chechens are gradually being integrated into the community and participating in its economic, social, and cultural life.

8. It is possible to experience readaptation as living conditions change.

9. Successfully adapted Chechens can serve as a base for transferring experience to newcomers.

The adaptation of expatriated Chechens to the new natural environment of Kazakhstan and Central Asia is complex and multifaceted, influenced by cultural experiences, social characteristics, and contemporary issues.

In the past years, Chechen researchers have carried out significant work to study the problem of deportation and life in a special settlement. The process is important to researchers on the eve of exile in Chechnya, as soon as it comes out. It is also important to understand the complex problem: information about what happened in Chechnya before its eviction, and how it was organized. In addition, you should know that everything happened in Chechnya before its eviction, as well as who organized it. The mountainous areas are considered more than one area of needing attention. A fundamental basis for studying the origin of this problem is gaining momentum. The basis for studying the origin of this problem is gaining momentum. In 1944, the deportation of Chechens from Russia and its inhabitants was a capital work for researchers [7]. The possibility of creating capital works for the deportation of Chechens from Russia and its inhabitants will allow researchers to create capital works for deportation.

For new lands, the Chechen people had to make great efforts. In the development of new things, it was a great work of the Chechen people. History experts say that this is part of the geographical "core" of Chechen history. Historians claim that this is part of the geographical "core" of Chechen history. The result of this is economic activity in all Chechen territories [8].

So, solving the problem of territorial rehabilitation for people subjected to deportations is not possible, but legal problems that have no effective solution create interethnic conflicts. Historical Russian Borders have not been held by any person since the time of Russia. This change was made arbitrarily. It turned out that this alteration was made arbitrarily. After deportation, it turned out that this reshaping was done without the consent of the person. What interests and desires of people's own lives lie in its existence, it did not take into account. At the moment this is an unusual situation for them. The Chechen and Ingush people, whose fathers were repressed, settled in the subjects of the Russian Federation. They are going to revive the economic potential of Russia by restoring its economic potential with cultural life. Their job is: to revive the economic potential of Russia by restoring its economic potential with cultural life.

The accumulation and dissemination of information is the only way to progress in social and economic activities, as well as in cultural and economic activities of people. One community gradually dispersed to other population groups [9]. The issue of population has to do with the biology and contact with the environment, human contact with the environment and development in social formations, since an active part of the population is an important force in economic activity. The main question of the population for this population is its biological nature and relationship with the environment, as well as its relationship to human relationships.

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