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## Rehabilitation of Deportees to Kazakhstan

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### Abstract

*During the Soviet era, in the 20s and 50s of the XX century, repressions and forced migration were widespread. We have used methods of historical retrospective, analysis and synthesis. Documents of the Archives of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan were used in the study. It was found that during the Soviet era, mass deportations to Kazakhstan led to the deportation of Poles in 1936, Koreans in 1937-1938, Iranians in 1938-1939, Germans in 1941, Karachays in 1943, and Chechen-Ingush in 1944. In addition, there was a case of forcible dissolution of the National Autonomies of nations. As a result, thousands and millions of people of different nationalities were forcibly evicted. The fate of deported peoples changed after I.V. Stalin's death in 1953. In 1956, XX Congress was held in the Soviet Union. It paved the way for the liberation from the "cult of personality" and the restoration of the rights of repressed and deported peoples, the process of rehabilitation. The rehabilitation process was carried out from 1954 to 1960, the rights of persecuted peoples were restored and the autonomies were reorganised.*

**Keywords:** *Soviet Union demography; deportation crimes; USSR minor nations; Soviet totalitarianism; forced migration*

### Introduction

Mass deportations in the Soviet Union began in 1936 with the deportation of Poles from Ukraine and in 1937, the deportation of Koreans from the Far East (Ahn, 2021). It was followed in 1938 by the persecution of Iranians from the territory of Azerbaijan. Later, during World War II, deportations were carried out. In 1941, according to I. Stalin and L. Berya's instructions on the persecution of the Germans on the Volga coast the Presidium made the decision of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union. As a result of this decree, the German autonomy along the Volga was destroyed and their lands were transferred to the Saratov and Stalingrad regions (Aldazhumanov, 1998a). The total number of persecuted Germans in each region of Kazakhstan during the war was 420 thousand people (Apendiyev et al., 2019).

In July 1941, L. P. Beria and V. M. Molotov came to the Volga coast on the German Autonomy and decided to deport the entire population. At the same time, Germans living in the Crimean Autonomous Region were deported. Some of them were deported in June 1941 along with Greeks, Armenians and Bulgarians. The number of deportees from this republic

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at the end of the year was 62 thousand people (Bugay, 1991: 177). On October 12, 1943, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union issued a decree “On the abolition of the Karachay-Cherkessia Autonomous Region and the structure of its territorial administration” and expelled the Karachay people from their native lands. Thus, the Karachay autonomous region was liquidated, and on October 14, by a secret decision of the Politburo, 14774 families (69267 people) were expelled from the Karachay autonomous region, from which 11.711 families (45529 people) were resettled in Zhambyl and South Kazakhstan regions – Kyrgyzstan-5790 families (23300 people), Uzbekistan – 95 families (353 people) (Aldazhumanov, 1998b).

On December 27-28, 1943, by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, a decision was made to “Abolish the autonomy of Kalmykia and create the Astrakhan region within Russia”. Subsequently, 95000 Kalmyks were persecuted by the December 28 resolution of the Council of People’s Commissars on the “deportation of Kalmyks from the Kalmyk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic”. The operation to forcibly evict them was secretly called “Ulys” and involved 2975 NKVD soldiers and officers and the 3rd Motorized Rifle Regiment directed by Markeev (Bugay, 2004). On January 31, 1944, the State Defense Committee of the Soviet Union decided to deport the Chechens and Ingush to the Kazakh and Kyrgyz SSRs. On February 21, 1944, an order was issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) of the Soviet Union to begin the operation. On March 7, 1944, by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Republic was dissolved. In fact, the decree was issued a day before the Chechen-Ingush resettlement was completed (Kekilbaev, 1998). There were difficulties in accommodating special settlers and regulating their farms. For example, the lack of vacancies, lack of material resources, improper treatment of them by party leaders. Typhoid fever spread among them. These difficulties prevented their placement. In order to eliminate these shortcomings, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan adopted a special resolution on April 17, 1944. As a result, the resettled people were involved in labor and their farms and houses were put in order (AP RK. Fund-708, Series-10, File-1855a, p. 30).

It is known that during the war, the territory of Georgia was not occupied by the Nazis. Therefore, there was no reason to accuse the Meskhetian Turks of supporting the Nazis. I. Stalin and L. Beria acts in the established way in the realisation of their secret ideas. It is clear that the decision to resettle the Turks and Kurds was made on November 14, 1944, after the work was completed. 115.5 thousand people living in Akhaltsik, Adigen, Aspindz, Akhalakak, Bogdanov districts of Georgia were evacuated. Of these, 27.883 were placed in Kazakhstan and 53127 in Uzbekistan (Aldazhumanov, 1999: 36). All the measures taken by these decrees did not comply with the requirements and provisions of the Constitution of the Soviet Union. After all, the republics of the Soviet Union did not have the right to reduce or distribute to the national regions and districts, to evacuate the population. However, the above acts were made by criminal decisions and implemented. This was a typical phenomenon of a totalitarian system. Evidence of this is the widespread acts of forced evictions before the war. The practice of mass resettlement continued after the war. This is evidenced by the evacuation of thousands of people who took part in the national liberation movement from the territory of Western Ukraine (Pityulych and Hoblyk, 2020).



The presented article examines the key aspects of the processes forced migration and displacement of the population in the regions of the USSR at various stages of its existence, as well as their impact on the socio-cultural sphere of the Soviet Union and the states formed after its fall, which can be useful as a historical retrospective for analysing trends in the development of modern states and give a new perspective to the discussion of the geopolitical problems. Among people deported to Kazakhstan, there were different nationalities which causes the need to improve modern policies on cultures and ethnicities development. Thus, the purpose of the study was to analyse the data from the documents of the Archives of the President of Kazakhstan and to reveal the scale of deportation in the USSR and its consequences.

## **Materials and Methods**

New archival data from the documents of the Archives of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (AP RK) and a collection of documents “Collection of legislative and regulatory acts on repressions and rehabilitation of victims of political repressions” were used to write the research article. Moreover, the analysis of Kazakh and international research papers on deportation and rehabilitation in Kazakhstan was carried out and references were made to them. Documents and data in this area were collected and used to prepare a scientific article.

The subject of deportation and rehabilitation was a closed topic for the people of the Soviet Union until 1980-1990. This was a natural phenomenon. After all, the Soviet Union collapsed in the early 1990s. Earlier, historians were not allowed to study these topics. It was the same situation in Kazakhstan, in the 1990s, only with the independence of the country was the way opened. Therefore, such pages of history should be studied in depth from a historiographical point of view, and based on new documentary materials. Then the research can adequately meet the scientific and practical needs. As for the topic of deportation and rehabilitation, which is the object of study, the concept of “deportation” means the concept of forced resettlement and coercion (Babets and Ruda, 2020). “Rehabilitation” became known as the process of restoration and justification of the rights of peoples persecuted during Stalin’s repression and deportation.

French historian Nicolas Wert said that the process, studied by the authors, “which began hastily in the context of the crisis of the Stalinist camp system, has been distorted, mainly due to the intensification of the political struggle for power. There has been no radical criminal law reform along the way”. The rehabilitation process began only in the late 50s. The main task of the authorities was to stabilise the political system, to prevent the emergence of social or ethnic conflicts that ended under Stalin. The struggle against these contradictions was the most surprising but still poorly studied “great amnesty” in Kazakhstan, the Caucasus, Western Ukraine and the Baltic coast in 1956-1957, a process that lasted from March 27, 1953 (Wert, 2003). That is, it is clear that this topic is a topical issue that requires theoretical and methodological research.

Doctor of Law, Professor M. T. Baimakhanov (1998), who studied the rights of peoples deported to Kazakhstan, said, “In the mid-1950s, the state’s policy towards deported peoples began to change. Initially, it was said to soften and liberalise it, and then to give up some of its most unpleasant, compromising, anti-right views”. Thus, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR issued a law on November 12, 1955 7779-68 “On employment and mass investigations among

nationals living in the Soviet Union” in the territory of the Kazakh SSR (Baimakhanov, 1998). On November 14, 1989, the Declaration of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was adopted. It was written: “Restoration of the territorial integrity that existed before the unconstitutional policy of rehabilitating the oppressed peoples, forcibly changing their borders, restoring the national statehood created before their abolition, as well as recognising and exercising their right to compensation, rehabilitation for the consequences of the state. The law allows peoples to voluntarily return to their traditional places of residence in the territory of the Russian Federation”. In general, the years of Soviet rule were the first step in restoring historical justice to the oppressed peoples (Onishchenko and Suniehin, 2022).

## **Results and Discussion**

The process of migration in the 30s and 40s of the XX century is characterised by a very rapid process associated with deportation. At that time, people of different nationalities came to Kazakhstan as a result of various campaigns and formed a multi-ethnic population. The migration movement was directly related to the national policy of the Soviet government. There were various ethnic groups, social groups, and nations in general among the persecuted peoples. Almost all of them were persecuted by the totalitarian regime and their legal status was damaged (Keyel, 2021; Sahoo & Pradhan, 2021). The resettlement of people began to be monitored as preparations for resettlement began. In the places where they were evacuated, their lives were determined by the authorities and very strict control was exercised.

Those, who disobeyed the law and brought back those who had left their settlements without being asked was severely punished. Detainees were sentenced to up to 20 years in prison and forced labor. Severe penalties and measures were also imposed on those who left their homes without request and those who helped them. They were sentenced to at least 5 years in prison. Special officers of the MIA will monitor the resettlement of deportees to the Republic of Kazakhstan. Due to this, evacuated people had to get permission from the authorities to meet with their relatives, visit a clinic and so on. They also had to notify the control authorities within 3 days of the change of address or change of place of work.

The legal status of those deported to Kazakhstan was determined by special articles of law, which were under the full control of the authorities. At the same time, the authorities did not provide acceptable living conditions for the evacuated population. During the Great Patriotic War, there was a strong economic and socio-cultural crisis in the country's civil society. As a result, the resettlement of displaced persons resulted in significant losses from public funds. Attempts were made not to create conditions for evacuees for similar reasons. This was observed by the administrations of the villages and hamlets at that time. Authorities tried to portray the displaced people as “unreliable”. Those who came in such situations were not allowed to work for free, were considered dependent, and did not create conditions in the workplace and at the place of residence.

In 1946, the party leadership of Kazakhstan and the republic's government issued a special decree instructing the mandatory use of deportees for agricultural and industrial work. On this basis, as of January 1, 1946, 330,543 people were employed among those deported to Kazakhstan, of which 15,138 were teenagers and 5,165 were the elderly. Those who worked in the Republic of Kazakhstan earned a total of 15978511 working days a year, and each able-bodied person received 1962 working days. On the contrary, there were times when the heads of some collective and state farms refused to hire deportees. The reason was that people unfit



for the labour army were not fit for hard work on the collective farms. Therefore, local authorities were reluctant to provide them with food and create conditions.

In Kazakhstan, compensation for the salaries of special settlers was significantly lower than for the local population. For example, in one working day, only two hundred grams of wheat were given to the displaced. Due to the lack of spring seeds, some evacuees could not sow any seeds in their vegetable gardens. Unfavourable shelter and food shortages when they arrived made them sick. Many people died of cold and starvation. According to the Department of Internal Affairs in 1944, 144,704 people died. Examples of such negative phenomena and rudeness are the head of the Department of Resettlement under the Government of Kazakhstan, D. Rodin's speech to the government on November 12, 1946. It found that the hard work was only 2.5 square meters, and that Chechens and Ingush forbade Tatars to enter public places and other public places on the grounds that they "spread the disease". Thus, in addition to the difficulties of their living conditions, the local authorities put pressure on them.

The political and legal situation in the resettled areas was very difficult. They did not want to go anywhere. For example, the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union of November 28, 1948 "On the situation of criminal liability for forced escape of refugees in remote areas of the Soviet Union during the Great Patriotic War" stated: "Obliged to remote areas established by the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union during the Great Patriotic War". There is no indication of the period of residence of the displaced Kalmyks, Germans and Crimean Tatars, as they will not return from there and will live there permanently. According to the order of the Ministry of State Security of the Soviet Union of October 25, 1951 No. 00776, according to the order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of October 9, 1951, the deportees, i.e., Germans, Chechens, Kalmyks, Karachays, Turks, Greeks, Crimean Tatars and others, will be permanently resettled. It was also made clear that those who had been forcibly relocated would be retained for other similar work until construction was completed.

Authorities have been rehabilitating victims of Stalinist genocide since 1953, when 737182 people were acquitted. However, the process slowed down and the acquittal took place only at the personal request of the innocent convicts and their relatives. It is known that during the years of the totalitarian system, political repressions did not bypass any republic or individual nation (Kohut, 2019). It was not until the second half of the 1950s that the fate of individuals persecuted in those years was changed. In March 1953, the social and political situation after Stalin's death was compounded by accusations of I.V. Stalin's cult of personality, and mass acquittals of victims of political repression began. In those years, the fate of the mass deportations also changed (Yensenov, 2018).

French historian N. Wert (2003) stated that "After XX congress of the CPSU, the most blessed life of all those released from the camps changed. Until 1956, the number of those released was very small. The rehabilitation process itself considered cases through the Supreme Court of the USSR or its "military board". To expedite the process, after XX Congress, special commissions were sent to the camps to review cases, which were authorised to resolve issues on the spot and release those acquitted immediately. The result of their work was the release in 1956 of the "return" of several million people. It also reminded millions of people that they would never return, which caused confusion, severe social and moral trauma. Among the deportees from 1944 to 1945, Chechens, Ingush, Balkars, Karachays, and Kalmyks

were allowed to return to their homeland in 1957, but nothing was done for the Germans and Crimean Tatars along the Volga, as Russians and Ukrainians settled in the areas where they were forcibly resettled. They selectively acquitted some of the party and military leaders who were victims of the 1956-1958 purges” (Wert, 2003).

The USSR Council of Ministers adopted Resolution 1439-649 of 5 July 1954 “On the Removal of Certain Restrictions on the Legal Status of Special Migrants” which, due to changes in the country, did not require them to apply the restrictions of the legal position of special settlers. People registered in special settlements engaged in community service are granted the right to reside in a particular region, republic, on business trips – on a general basis, to move freely to any part of the country. Individuals are required to register with the MIA once a year. Children of special settlers under the age of 16 were released at the expense of the MIA, which was exempted from administrative supervision and concluded that in the future they should not be subject to restrictions imposed on special settlers (Zaycev, 1993). On July 5, 1954, the Central Committee of the Union adopted resolutions “On the removal of certain restrictions on the legal status of special settlers” and on June 29, 1955 “On intensification of mass propaganda work among special settlers”. After the removal of such restrictions, 4149 people left Akmola region. In other words, those who were persecuted by the totalitarian regime of the Soviet system and under strict control began to return to their homeland, and they were involved in the movement of external migration.

On December 13, 1955, Germans and their families were granted legal freedom. In the resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union of April 28, 1956, the legal restrictions imposed on the Turks and their families of Kalmyks, Crimean Tatars who were deported and sent to a special settlement were lifted. Similarly, on March 27, 1956, special resolutions were adopted to lift the previous strict restrictions imposed on Greeks, Bulgarians, Armenians and their families. It was only after the issuance of such legally binding decrees that those who were forcibly evicted received their freedom. After that, attention was paid to the lives of the deportees, and their situation began to improve. In 1955-1956, representatives of the Chechen, Ingush, Balkar, Karachay, and Kalmyk peoples, whose legal restrictions were lifted and the former autonomous republics and regions were restored, had the opportunity to return to their historical homeland. However, despite the fact that some of these peoples appealed to some to restore the right to return to their historical homeland, it did not work, and the Germans were not allowed to Crimean Tatars and Turks.

On November 30, 1956, the Central Committee of Kazakhstan received an order to participate in the implementation of the resolution issued on November 24 by the decision of the Supreme Presidium of the Soviet Union. It called for assistance in restoring the autonomy of the Kalmyk, Karachay, Balkar, Chechen and Ingush peoples. In 1956-1957, the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of Ukraine, Moldova, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia set up commissions to try to repatriate their innocent compatriots. As a result, the rights of Latvians, Estonians, Lithuanians and Mordovians, who were persecuted in 1948-1952, were restored, and the peoples had the opportunity to return to their historical homeland. In 1957, by the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Lithuania, the charges of 18899 special immigrants persecuted were dropped. The Presidium of the Latvian Supreme Soviet has also legally acquitted 6122 of its compatriots from the former charges of “special immigrants”. Thus, began a change in the lives of the displaced and the innocent in the mid-1950s.



On February 11, 1957, the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union adopted a resolution “On the restoration of the Balkar, Chechen, Ingush, Kalmyk and Karachay autonomies”. In 1958, the Regional Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Kabardino-Balkarian ASSR adopted a resolution on the withdrawal of representatives of the Balkar nation from Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. On March 16, 1958, 4291 Balkar families (16659 people) had to be returned from Kazakhstan. In April 1958, Balkar families were returned, including those who visited before January 1, 1958-5706 families (21966 people). In 1954-1958, 79.965 families, including 54.468 families from other republics, were relocated to collective and state farms of Kazakhstan. In addition, 13.417 families emigrated from Kazakhstan during this period. The main reason for their departure was the lack of satisfactory living conditions and inability to adapt to the natural environment (Kozhakhanova, 2000: 15).

In a letter sent on behalf of the Organizing Committee in Grozny on March 8, 1957, 18 resolutions were adopted on the “relocation of Chechen-Ingush living in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan to the ChIASSR” (AP RK. Fund-708, Series-30, File-449, p. 78). Accordingly, on August 10, 1957, the Organizing Committee of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (ChIASSR) sent another letter to the Council of Ministers of Kazakhstan informing them that the Chechen-Ingush could be sent to their native lands and were ready to receive them. In July-August of this year, more than 3500 Chechen-Ingush emigrated from Kazakhstan to their historical homeland, according to government officials in their reporting statements (AP RK. Fund-708, Series-30, File-1639, p. 6). Most of them moved from Almaty, Karaganda, East Kazakhstan, Akmola and Zhambyl regions. On April 15, 1957, a government inspection revealed that there were 6924 households in Akmola, including 30149 Chechen-Ingush (AP RK. Fund-708, Series-30, File-1639, p. 2). Thus, the Chechen-Ingush, who were forcibly deported from their historical homeland, faced the same difficult conditions on their return (AP RK. Fund-708, Series-30, File-1639, p. 3). This year, Chechen-Ingush families living in the Kostanay region have reportedly been detained near the stations for two months. There were 305 families (1534 people), including 158 families (884 people) with property. They were mostly people who had received permission to return from the local area. However, government activists prevented them from engaging in seasonal work, such as spring sowing (AP RK. Fund-708, Series-31, File-1547, p. 2).

On June 5, 1957 the protocol to the Secretary of the Central Committee of Kazakhstan N. Zhurin and Deputy Minister S. Nikolaev provided information on the registration and suspension of Chechens and Ingush living in East Kazakhstan. R.M. from the Organizing Committee of the ChIASSR for the organisation of such an issue and the legal distribution of certificates of citizenship to the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Comrade Ivanov was sent on a business trip. During the census of Chechen-Ingush in East Kazakhstan in April-March 1957, the local party administration found that there were 4914 families (22249 Chechen-Ingush) in the East Kazakhstan region. According to the regional commission, on June 10, 1957, 455 families received legal certificates for the transfer from the East Kazakhstan region to the ChIASSR (AP RK. Fund-708, Series-30, File-449, p. 10). However, they were ordered to stop the migration process and returned to their former places of residence.

708 Chechen-Ingush families (3,200 people) who were about to return to the ChIASSR from Kyzylorda region were suspended. These were people who settled in the cities of Aral, Zhusalay, Kazaly, Terenozek, Shieli, Zhalagash and Kyzylorda (AP RK. Fund-708., Series-30,

File-449, p. 44–45). On June 8, 1957, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan I.D. Yakovlev issued an order “temporary suspension of Chechen-Ingush living in Kazakhstan”. This situation is interpreted as related to the restoration of autonomy. On May 10, 1957, the bodies of the Council of Ministers of Kazakhstan and the Central Committee, in connection with the situation of providing assistance to the authorities of the ChIASSR, carried out work on taking into account the Chechen-Ingush people in the Republic and returning them to their places of origin. At the same time, it was found that there are 9,882 families (42,227 people) in the region, as well as 7,601 families (32,447 people) in rural areas and 2.281 families (9780 people) in Almaty itself (AP RK. Fund-708, Series-30, File-449, p. 53).

On June 21, 1957, 2405 Chechen-Ingush families (17,821 people) returning to the ChIASSR were preparing to leave the railway stations of Kazakhstan with legal return certificates. However, by the decision of the authorities, 463 of their families (2824 people) were suspended from railways and airports (AP RK. Fund-708, Series-30, File-449, p. 30). Thus, on June 20, the Chechen-Ingush, who were going to return to their historical homeland, were returned to their former places of residence from the Almaty I railway station. Their families were 292 (1,499 people). On June 19, 112 families (502 people) were returned. On August 21, 1957, the number of Turks and Azerbaijanis living in the republic was expelled from Georgia in 1944: in Almaty region Turks – 4,204, Azerbaijanis – 3,178; Zhambyl Turks – 638, Azerbaijanis – 1,711; Karaganda – 29 Turks, 7 Azerbaijanians; Kyzylorda – 826 Turks. There were 20 Azerbaijanis, 111 Turks and 13 Azerbaijanians in Taldykorgan; 2,006 Turks and 3,177 Azerbaijanis in South Kazakhstan. There were 7,814 Turks and 8,106 Azerbaijanis (AP RK. Fund-708, Series-30, File-449, p. 28).

On September 27, 1958, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Kazakhstan to D. A. Kunayev, the administration of Aktobe region informed that 7,500 families will arrive in the region in November (AP RK. Fund-708, Series-31, File-1597, p. 4). According to incomplete data, in 1958, in the Aktobe region lived 400 Chechen-Ingush, the total number of , people (AP RK. Fund-708, Series-31, File-1597, p. 7). In addition, in Akmola region 7,470 Chechen-Ingush lived (AP RK. Fund-708, Series-31, File-1597, p. 8). In 1958, 2,013 families (8,395 people) were in the East Kazakhstan region (AP RK. Fund-708, Series-31, File-1597, p. 13). There are 1.435 Chechen-Ingush living in northern Kazakhstan (AP RK. Fund-708, Series-31, File-1597, p. 14). In 1958, it was reported that there were 1,900 Chechen-Ingush in the Karaganda region. In total, there were 15,719 people in the Karaganda region (AP RK. Fund-708, Series-31, File-1597, p. 15). Therefore, it was difficult for people of other nationalities to get permission to return to their historical homeland. The organisers of such an event were the leaders of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union. That is why the fate and history of the displaced peoples were connected with the land of Kazakhstan.

They saw humiliation that they had never experienced before in extreme circumstances, such as the cold of winter and the famine. Thus, the older generation experienced a difficult fate. Even on the eve of the “Khrushchev Thaw”, the leaders of the Soviet Union continued to follow the hypocritical national policy of the totalitarian system. For example, some nations were allowed to return to their historical homelands, while others were not. These were the gross mistakes of the totalitarian system in the implementation of national policy. However, the ambitious spirit of other nationalities who came to the Kazakh land and lived in their second homeland, did not allow them to decline. They were known for their hard work. He





was involved in the development of the country's industry in all areas. Thus, the peoples oppressed by the Soviet system changed the national composition of the demographics in Kazakhstan. It also had its own place in the process of demographic development. Permission to return was granted by the authorities on January 7, 1960, by the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, accusing the migrants of "special settlers" from Ukraine, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. After these changes, the people of Abkhazia were finally released from the control of the MIA.

## Conclusions

When comparing archival data and scientific literature, it can be seen that the scale of deportation in the USSR and its consequences were immense. In Moscow in 1956, at the XX Congress, began the process of "accusation of Stalin's cult of personality". In connection with the acquittal of the victims of this repression, the process of "rehabilitation of the victims of political repression" was carried out in the Soviet period during the "Khrushchev Thaw" in 1957 and in the 1990s, when Kazakhstan gained independence. Among the peoples deported to the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan were Poles, Koreans, Iranians, Greeks, Karachays, Balkars, Kalmyks, Tatars, Turks, Chechens, Ingush and others. Several works on the fate and history of these peoples have been published. However, it still requires detailed research. Some deportees remained in Kazakhstan. Now they live as equal citizens of the republic. Conditions are created for the development of their national traditions and languages. Ethnocultural centres work in this direction.

Deportation in the Soviet era was a crime of the administrative-command system of the totalitarian regime. Evidence of this can be seen in the recent publication of archival data and published works of researchers and the implementation of rehabilitation processes. Therefore, the history of deportation needs to be studied in more depth by world historians through joint projects. During the Soviet Union, I.V. Stalin's deportation covered the 1930s and 1940s. A totalitarian regime was established and the Soviet authorities strictly controlled all deportees. Opponents of the Soviet government were punished. This is a tragic period in world history. Therefore, world historians should prepare joint research projects, do research, translate it into several languages and introduce it to the public.

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