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**BRIEF HISTORIOGRAPHY OF DEPORTATION TO THE USSR
IN THE 30-50 YEARS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY**

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Abstract. Introduction. The relevance of the topic of the article - from a historiographic point of view, the degree of study of the issue associated with the difficulties faced by small peoples as a result of the policy of voluntary migration and forced deportation, which was carried out by the leadership of the Soviet Union in 30-50, is investigated. 20th century. In the process of research, the relevance of the deportation of peoples in the first half of the twentieth century in the historiography of the USSR and Russia was proved. *Materials.* The sources of the study are based on statistical data and the results of censuses of the Republic devoted to this period. Media and scientific research materials were also used. *Methodological basis of the research.* The study of the degree of damage caused to the demographic and socio-economic development of Kazakhstan by the deportation of peoples in the first half of the twentieth century in the historiography of the USSR and Russia by conducting a comparative analysis and applying complex - systemic and objective principles corresponding to the real historical situation. *The purpose and objectives* of the research is to determine the evolutionary processes of researchers regarding the topic of deportation in the historiography of the USSR and Russia. *Results.* As a result, about 3 million people evicted from their historical homeland experienced great grief. *Conclusions.* A scientific article written on the problems of deportation of peoples



in the historiography of the USSR and Russia will help the society of historians to explore this topic from the right approaches.

Keywords: Deportation, expulsion, repressive peoples, migration, historiography

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XX ҒАСЫРДЫҢ 30-50 ЖЫЛДАРЫНДАҒЫ КСРО – ҒЫ ДЕПОРТАЦИЯНЫҢ ҚЫСҚАША ТАРИХНАМАСЫ

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Аңдатпа. *Кіріспе.* Мақалада тақырыптың өзектілігі - XX ғасырдың 30-50ж. Кеңес Одағы басшылығының саясатынан туындаған ерікті көші-қон мен күштеп депортациялау саясатының әсіресе кіші халықтар үшін ауыр кезең болғандығы тарихнамалық тұрғыдан қаншалықты зерттелгені талдауға алынған. Зерттеу барысында КСРО және Ресей тарихнамасындағы XXғ. бірінші жартысындағы халықтар депортациясының талдануы барысында оның өзектілігі айқындалады. *Зерттеу жұмысының* материалдық негізі ретінде Қазақстан Республикасының аталған кезеңге қатысты халық санағы мен әр жылдардағы статистикалық мәліметтері, БАҚ материалдары және ғылыми зерттеулер пайдаланылды. *Зерттеудің әдіснамалық негізі.* КСРО және Ресей тарихнамасындағы XXғ. бірінші жартысындағы халықтар депортациясының Қазақстанның демографиялық жағдайы мен оның әлеуметтік-экономикалық салдарына тигізген әсерінің зерттелу деңгейін салыстырмалы талдау жасау нақты тарихи жағдайға сәйкес кешенділік-жүйелілік пен объективтілік ұстанымдарына арқа сүйеген. *Зерттеудің мақсаты мен міндеттері:* КСРО тарихнамасындағы депортация тақырыбына қатысты зерттеушілердің эволюциялық үрдістерін анықтау. *Нәтижелер.* Депортация нәтижесінде 3 миллионға жуық халық өзінің тарихи Отанынан көшіріліп, үлкен қасіретті бастан кешірді. *Қорытынды.* КСРО және Ресей тарихнамасындағы халықтардың депортациясы бойынша жазылған ғылыми мақала тарихшылар қауымына депортация мәселесін зерттеу бойынша дұрыс бағыт көрсете алады.



Түйін сөздер: Депортация, жер аударту, репрессияланған халықтар, көші-қон, тарихнама

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КРАТКАЯ ИСТОРИОГРАФИЯ ДЕПОРТАЦИИ В СССР В 30–50 ГОДАХ XX ВЕКА

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Аннотация. *Введение.* Актуальность темы статьи – с историографической точки зрения исследуется степень изученности вопроса связанный с трудностями с которыми столкнулись малые народы в результате политики добровольной миграции и насильственной депортации которая была осуществлена руководством Советского Союза в 30 – 50гг. XX века. В процессе исследования была доказана актуальность депортации народов в первой половине XX века в историографии СССР и России. *Материалы.* В качестве источников исследования за основу взяты статистические данные и итоги переписей Республики посвященный на данный период. Так же были использованы материалы СМИ и научных исследований. *Методологическая основа исследования.* Исследование степени последствий причинённого ущерба демографическому и социально – экономическому развитию Казахстана депортацией народов в первой половине XX века в историографии СССР и России путем проведения сравнительного анализа и применения комплексно – системных и объективных принципов соответствующих реальному историческому положению. *Цель и задачи исследования* – определить эволюционные процессы исследователями касаясь темы депортации в историографии СССР и России. *Результаты.* В результате около 3 миллиона человек выселенные из своей исторической родины, пережили большое горе. *Выводы.* Научная статья написанная по проблемам депортации народов в историографии СССР и России помогут обществу историков исследовать данную тему с правильных подходов.



Ключевые слова: Депортация, высылка, репрессивные народы, миграция, историография

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Introduction. As a result of the political trends that took place in the Soviet Union in the late 80s of the twentieth century, Soviet historical science has undergone significant changes. Due to the weakening of central power, historical science in the USSR began to get rid of the dominance of Leninist-Marxist ideology. Historical science has entered the objective path of research. A community of historians and researchers began to comprehensively study issues previously prohibited from being studied. In particular, researchers focused on political, social, economic, and socio-cultural processes of the 20-50s of the twentieth century. From this point of view of the 20th century, In the 1930s and 1950s, great importance was attached to the forced deportation of various social groups and individual ethnic groups in the Soviet Union. On March 26, 1991, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the USSR № 225, "On the declassification of regulations and documents related to the resettlement of certain nationalities", opened the way to studying the issue of deportation from a scientific and methodological point of view. After the publication of this decree, documents from archival collections, previously secret in the Soviet Union, began to be gradually published. Of particular interest to the researchers were documents from the funds of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of the USSR - the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Prosecutor's Office of the USSR, and the Migration Directorate of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of the USSR. By the end of the 80s of the 20th century, articles on deportation began to be published in the media. These publications wrote not only about the causes and consequences of deportation but also about individual peoples and social groups, namely Poles, Germans, Koreans, Finns, nomads, Kalmyk's, Ingush, Chechens, Balkars, Crimean Tatars and other peoples of the Baltic and Transcaucasian countries. In the 90s of the twentieth century, the historiography of the forced deportation of each ethnic group subjected to deportation began to form and develop. The first publications reported the reasons, progress, chronology, research methodology, and deportation database. At the same time, the first research works related to the rehabilitation of deported people were published. The liberal political regime established in the Russian Federation also paid particular attention to the issue of forced relocation. A democratic-liberal and national direction replaced the former Leninist-Marxist methodology for studying historical science. The first reports related to the deportation, along with the legality of the forced relocation, showed the progress of measures taken to rehabilitate the punished people.

Materials and methods. In the process of writing the scientific article, the materials of the leading USSR magazines "History of the USSR", "Ogoniok" (Ogoniok, 1988:5) and the newspaper "Sovetskaya Kultura" (Sovetskaya Kultura, 1989:5) of the late 1980s were used. At the same time, in the 1980s, N.F. Bugai (Bugai, 1989:135-144), V.N. Zemskov (Zemskov, 1991:151-165), and G.G. Wormsbecher's (Wormsbecher, 1988:193-203) articles and memoirs were analyzed. After the USSR's disintegration, Russia's historiography began to shape and evolve. Having contributed significantly to studying the deportation of people in Russian historiography, S.U. Aliyeva (Aliyeva, 1993:1093), P. N. Polyani (Polyani, 2001: 326), D.M. Ediev (Ediev, 2003:336), V. B. Ubushaev (Ubushaev, 2019:69-75) et al. The results of the researchers' scientific work were extensively utilized in the article. In writing a scientific article, the main rules, principles, and methods of historical research were taken as a basis, which are objectivity, completeness, and accurate historical research. General scientific research methods were widely used: analytical analysis, as well as historical and comparative



methods, were used to present the material, divide it into periods, and describe and compare documents.

Analysis. 20th century Since the end of the 80s, the problem of forced deportation of people has been discussed by N.F. Bugai (Bugai, 1989:135-144), A.A. Herman, V.N. Zemskov (Zemskov, 1991:151-165), K.N. Maksimov, V.B. Ubushaev (Ubushaev, 2019:69-75), N.E. Vashkau, V.A. Auman., V.G. Chebotareva, S.U. Aliyeva (Aliyeva,1993:1093), A.N. Dugin, H.M. Ibrahimbeyli, V.A. Isupov, A.I. Kokurin, S.A. Krasilnikov, A.M. Gonov, P.N. Polyani (Polyani, 2001:326), A.E. Guryanov, A.G. Zdravomyslov, A.G. Osipov, D.V. Shabaev, A.A. Tsutsieva and others. Studied by historians and ethnographers. (Ubushaev, 2019).

During the "Reconstruction" of the 20th century, 30 - 50 years. The issue of deportation was one of the first among the media to raise the issue of the liberal-oriented magazine *Ogoniok*. In issue №32 of 1988 of "*Ogoniok*" magazine, representative of the German ethnic group, cavalier of the Order of "Friendship of Peoples", A.E. Eirich's memorial letter to the magazine editors was published. In this letter, A.E. Eirich describes Germans' social and domestic conditions after being deported. The working conditions were stringent, there was a severe lack of food, and there was no clothing at all. Favourable conditions were not created for workers. It is difficult to even talk about the issue of housing. We lived in barracks that were unheated and out for a living. We had no genuine fault except for our national identity. However, most of us were sent behind bars by the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the USSR. Even though we saw a lot of violence, death, and orphans, as special settlers, we were obliged to live in strict civil institutions. There were quite a few Komsomol members among us. However, no one took these things into account - said A.E Eirich. (*Ogoniok*, 1988: 5).

In 1988, in issue №12 of the literary-artistic and social-political "*Znamya*" magazine, the representative of the German nationality, the writer G.G. Wormsbecher's article "Germans in the USSR" was published. In the work, G.G. Wormsbecher reviews the history of the settlement of the German people in Russia. At the same time, he talks about the October Revolution of 1917 and tells about the joy of the Volga Germans in support of the October Revolution. Most of G.G. Wormsbecher's work is devoted to the brief history of the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Volodya Germans, which existed within the RKFSR from 1918 to 1941, and the forced deportation of Volodya Germans. Reviewing the history of the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Volga Germans, he said that the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated August 28, 1941, on the abolition of German Autonomy was illegal. The last part of the work is about one of the founders of Soviet cosmonautics, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Dedicated to the fate of Rauschenbach. Outstanding scientist B.V. Rauschenbach worked at one of the defence factories before the beginning of the Great Patriotic War. In March 1942, Rauschenbach was invited to the Akseri Committee. However, he was sent to a labour camp in Lower Tagil, not to the war front. Rauschenbach experiences all kinds of abuse in that camp along with other Germans (Wormsbecher, 1988:193–203).

On January 26, 1989, the newspaper "*Sovetskaya Kultura*" published the People's Artist of the USSR, representative of the Chechen nationality M.A. Esambayev's interview to the newspaper was published. In his interview, M.A. Esambaev described the deportation as follows: "There was a strict regime in the special commandant where Chechens and Ingush lived; living conditions were tough. On the 5th of each month, I would visit the special commandant's office, ensure I had not escaped, and sign the document. Such a ceremony was a real form of humiliation for me." (*Sovevskaya Kultura*, 1989).

In the Soviet Union, the forced deportation of people was the first to be studied from a scientific point of view by Professor N.F. Bugai studied. His scientific articles "On the issue of deportation of peoples in the 30-40s" and "History of the USSR" were published in issue № 6 of 1989 in the "*History of the USSR*" magazine. In a scientific article based on documents



from archive funds, the reasons, course, and consequences of deportation were discussed in detail for the first time. The article published statistical data on the number of deported people, migration, and settlements for the first time. These statistics have not been published before in any media or textbooks. Therefore, the new data presented in the article aroused great interest in the research community. In the introductory part of the article, N.F. Bugai Speaking about the advantages of the "Reconstruction" policy, M.S. Gorbachev's role in restoring the historical peak was positively evaluated. After writing about the administrative-regional structure of the Soviet Union, he writes about the illegal abolition of national Autonomy in the North Caucasus in the mid-1940s. According to information given by N.F. Bugai, 20th-century, in the 1930s and 1950s, the USSR also had three million two hundred twenty-six thousand three hundred forty people were forcibly deported. According to scientists, the main reasons for deportation are the betrayal of people or individual groups during the occupation, disobedience to the authorities, national identity, and ties with relatives abroad. As an example of this, N.F. Bugai emphasizes representatives of the Korean ethnic group. According to the cited data, there are about 200,000 Koreans in the Far East.

Because the Korean Peninsula was part of Japan, which was hostile to the USSR, Koreans were forcibly relocated to the territory of Kazakhstan and Central Asia in 1937 due to their national characteristics. In his research, N.F. Bugai attached great importance to the history of the German Autonomy, which was abolished on August 28, 1941. According to him, all the charges against the Soviet Germans are groundless. During the Second World War, there were no riots, marches, or rallies against Soviet power among the Germans living in the USSR, and there were no secret organizations to carry out anti-Soviet work. However, 438,280 Germans were deported from the Volga German Autonomy. Along with the Germans of the Volga German Autonomy, the Germans living in Moscow, Leningrad, the Crimean Peninsula, and the Caucasus were forcibly deported. Apart from Germans, Poles were also deported from the Volga region. In November 1942, 2014, representatives of Polish nationality moved to Kazakhstan. After the liberation of Crimea from the Nazis on May 12, 1944, on May 18, a decision was made to deport Crimean Tatars from the Crimean peninsula. In general, 191, 088 Crimean Tatars were deported from the Republic of Crimea in one day. Most Crimean Tatars were resettled in the Uzbek SSR, Udmurt and Mari-El autonomous republics. The Crimean Tatars were fully exonerated only by the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated September 5, 1967. The article also mentions the deportation of the Balkar ethnic group.

According to N.F. Bugai's data, on March 8, 1944, 81,944 Balkars were deported within 2 hours. A total of 32,887 representatives of the Balkar population were deported, including 16,695 children. At the same time, 15,000 Balkars fighting on the war front were recalled from the war. On November 6, 1943, 62,842 people were deported. Settlement orders were made very hastily and urgently. Investigations were not carried out sufficiently. The researcher dwelled in detail on the deportation of the Chechen ethnic group. By 1944, the population of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomy was 500,000. 310,630 Chechen and 81,100 representatives of the Ingush nationalities were displaced during the forced deportation. This operation was conducted by the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR, L.P. Beria, who personally led and informed about the operation's progress - declared to I.V. Stalin. Chechens were deported not only from the Chechen-Ingush Autonomy but also from about 30 thousand Chechens living in the northwest of Dagestan. The scientist was one of the first to analyze people's social and domestic conditions after deportation. N.F. Bugai speaking about the situation of the resettled population, cites the following data: "The problem of housing in Akmola region was in a tough situation. "Instead of 1000 houses planned for 1946, only 27 were built." According to the archives of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the USSR, by October 1945, the number of specially resettled people was 2, 230, 500.



Most of them were representatives of German, Chechen, Ingush and Crimean-Tatar ethnic groups, according to N.F. Bugai, the 20th Congress of the CPSU held in 1956, took the first step to restore the historical peak (Bugai, 1989: 135-138).

N.F. Bugai's monograph "Operation Ulus", published in 1991, is dedicated to the deportation of the Kalmyk people. This monograph is the first voluminous scientific work written after the opening of Russian archives. After the publication of the scientific work, it was highly appreciated by the intelligentsia and other readers. This monograph is based on valuable documents. The author wrote this work based on modern methods of historical science. This monograph is based on valuable documents. The author wrote it using modern methods of historical science. The monograph describes not only the causes and consequences of the deportation of the Kalmyk people but also the number of the deported Kalmyk people and the area where they live. At the same time, the scientist tells about the difficulties experienced by the Kalmyk people in their new place after the deportation and about the high death rate among the emigrants. (Bugai, 1991: 87)

Studying the deportation of people from the USSR, Professor N.F. Bugai in 1995 published his scientific work "'L.Beria - I.Stalin. According to Vashemu Ukazaniyu" and His monograph "Forcible Settlement: Nomads, settlements. In the chapter "Their Fate...", the researcher points out the disobedience of the people to the authorities of the Soviet government and resistance to the Red Army as the main reason for the forced deportation. According to author, the Kalmyks were forcibly relocated in 1943. Chairman of the Council of the People's Commissariat of the USSR № 1118, signed by V.M. Molotov - 346s, was the reason for the resolution. According to this Resolution, Altai and Krasnoyarsk Regional Executive Committees and Omsk and Novosibirsk Regional Executive Committees were assigned to receive and settle Kalmyk settlers. (Bugai, 1995)

While studying deportation, Doctor of Historical Sciences V.N. Zemskov made a significant contribution. V.N. Zemskov was one of the first to receive permission to study the funds of the NKVD (The People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs) and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. In his research, V.N. Zemskov attached great importance to the statistics on deported nationalities. He studied in detail the social and quantitative composition of deported nationalities, the geography of migrants, the progress of the rehabilitation process, as well as migration statistics of forcibly resettled peoples. At the same time, Zemskov's works mentioned the fate of Gulag prisoners. According to Zemskov, by 1953, 2,468,524 people were serving their sentences in the Gulag system. However, Although V.N. Zemskov's article provides statistical data on the number of deportees and arrests, the reasons, course and consequences of the deportations are not specified (Zemskov, 1991: 151-165).

In 1993, scientist and researcher S. Aliyeva's three-volume "It Was Like This: National Repressions in the Soviet Union" was dedicated to the history of deportations in the Soviet Union. 1919–1952: Collection of documents. It is considered the most complete scientific work on deportation after the collapse of the USSR. In this work, the author covers all deportation periods in the Soviet Union. In addition to archival documents related to the deportation, this collection contains memories of the deportations of deported peoples. A striking feature of the collection is a literature review on forcibly resettled ethnic groups (Aliyeva, 1993).

A significant contribution to the study of the deportation of the German and Polish peoples was made by representatives of the Memorial Association A. Guryanov, N. Okhotin, A.Roginsky. In 1997, A.E. Guryanov published a scientific monograph, "Polish special emigrants in the USSR in 1940-1941 Repressions against Poles and Polish citizens" (Guryanov, 1997), in 1999 N. Okhotin and A. Roginsky From history "German opera" NKVD 1937-1938 Repressions against Soviet Germans. The monograph "The Punished People" was published. (Okhotin Roginsky, 1999)



The value of these monographs lies in the correct compilation of archival documents from a chronological point of view. At the same time, these monographs widely use documents from the Archive of the President of the Russian Federation and the Central Archive of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation.

It is known that after the collapse of the USSR in 1991, the interethnic situation in the post-Soviet states worsened. The tensions of the interethnic situation in the post-Soviet space greatly influenced the direction of deportation research. By the end of the 1990s, most historians focused on the problem of interethnic relations. In this regard, in 1996, O.I. Cherepanova's monograph on the legal status of the Meskhetian Turks, "Violation of the rights of forced migrants and ethnic discrimination in the Krasnodar Territory," was published (Osipov Cherepanova, 1996).

In 1997 and 1998 A.G. Zdravomyslov's scientific monographs "International Conflicts in the Post-Soviet Space" and "Ossetian-Ingush Conflict: Prospects for Breaking the Deadlock" were published (Zdravomyslov, 1998).

In 1998 N.F. Bugai and A.M. Gonov's large-scale monograph "The Caucasus: People in Echelons (20-60 years)" has been published. The monograph describes the process of deportation of the repressed peoples of the North Caucasus, their resettlement and adaptation in a new place. According to the data presented in the monograph, we can talk about the features of the deportation mechanism. Thanks to the authors' works, readers will learn about the dynamics of deportation processes, the number of dead citizens, etc., and can access information. Thanks to the archival documents presented in the monograph, previously distorted events related to the deportation are examined in a new way (Bugai, Gonov, 1998).

Many researchers were interested in the extensive works of Doctor of Geographical Sciences Pavel Polyan on deportation. The scientist studied the deportation policy of the Soviet Union from the point of view of history, geography, and demography. Scientist P. Polyan's research peculiarities are that he characterizes the deportation processes differently. For example, if the deportation process is described as forced relocation, repression, or forced settlement, then in his study, P. Polyan called the deportation of people a new term, that is, "forced migration." Described by this term, scientists show that this policy is a form of forced relocation of citizens from their state and other states. Coercion itself can also be direct and alternative. A direct form of coercion is forced migration or deportation; an alternative form of forced displacement is state influence or incitement to migration. Here, the authorities present people as citizens who moved voluntarily. When classifying forced migrations, he divided the mass deportation of people into two parts. The first is the use of preventive measures (warning, warning, caution, etc.), and the second is deportation with punishment.

According to P. Polyan, residents of the North Caucasus and Kalmyk's were subjected to the second type of deportation. This is because, according to the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, adopted on November 26, 1948, and October 9, 1951, the North Caucasian and Kalmyk peoples had to remain forever in the resettled place and were forbidden to return to its original place. Moreover, those who escaped from the place of resettlement were sent to brutal labour for 20 years instead of 8 years. It is worth noting that the author thoroughly studied the area of settlement of the deported people. According to P. Polyan, almost half of the deported nationalities were resettled in two large geographical regions - Western Siberia and Kazakhstan. Analyzing the number of people forcibly resettled in the regions; we found that most of the Kalmyk's were resettled in Siberia and Sakhalin. In these regions, the number of Kalmyk's exceeded the number of forcibly resettled representatives of other nationalities, even Germans (Polyan, 2001: 11-12).

Having studied the demographic situation of 11 deported ethnic groups from 1939 to 1989, P. Polyan proved that they could overcome the demographic crisis and increase their nationality. However, according to the results of the 1959 census, only Balkars and Kalmyk's



could not restore their numbers during deportation. For example, according to the results of the 1959 census, the number of the Kalmyk ethnic group was only 78.9% compared to the 1939 level. Due to the high mortality rate, deported ethnic groups, such as the Kalmyks, experienced significant losses. Until August 1, 1948, 44, 125 representatives of the Kalmyk people died.

The scientist devoted a separate paragraph to rehabilitating the Kalmyk and North Caucasian peoples. In this chapter, on December 13, 1953, the head of the Kalmyk delegation, D. Burkhinov, UN Secretary-General, writes that D. Hammerskjöld was presented with a memorandum on the situation of the Kalmyk people. In general, the author divided the rehabilitated people into three groups.

The first group includes nomads and Balkars. Their rehabilitation was satisfactory in all formal respects.

The Chechen people belong to the second group. Their acquittal process could have been more satisfactory because they were justified in civil, administrative, and state terms, not in regional terms. The third group included Germans, Crimean Tatars, Meskhetian Turks and representatives of the Kurdish ethnic group. The author calls these people unrehabilitated. Because members of this ethnic group were acquitted only in terms of civil law. Moreover, the administration is not justified from a state and regional point of view. (Polyan, 2001:156-159)

In 2003, was full of news that was highly appreciated by the intelligentsia and readers. D.M. Ediev's work, "Demographic losses of deported peoples", was published. This scientific work talks about the demographic situation of deported people. Scientist According to D.M. Ediev, the demographic situation among the deported people was terrible. This is because the death rate among settlers was high during and after the deportations. Furthermore, the birth rate has sharply decreased due to the population's low social and living situation. At the same time, the deportees suffered from various infectious diseases due to transportation in cattle cars, lack or lack of clothing and food, lack of medical care, and changing climatic conditions. The researcher, having studied the accusations against forcibly deported ethnic groups and the consequences of deportation, says that all the accusations are fabricated. This is because all the charges were made hastily, and no investigation was carried out. (Ediev, 2003)

In 2005, Z.M. Borlakova (Borlakova, 2005: 143 - 144), in the article "Deportation and repatriation of the Karachays in 1943 - 1959" in issue №1 of the magazine "Domestic History" on the deportation of the Karachays ethnic group, analyzed the social and legal situation of the Novoroevites during the deportation. According to Z.M. Borlakova, in the period 1943-1944, about half a million people were deported from the Caucasus, of which about 70 thousand were representatives of the Karachays ethnic group. During the deportation, 3,870 heads of cattle, 112,429 sheep, and 1,575 horses were confiscated from residents of Novorossiysk. The demographic situation was also terrible. Already in 1944, 23.7% of Chechens, Ingush, Balkars, and Karachays were killed (Borlakova, 2005: 143-144).

A.A. Alafayev and Kh-M.A. Sabanchiev made a significant contribution to the study of the deportation of the Caucasian peoples. In 2008, A.A. Alafayev and Kh-M.A. Sabanchiev's article "Rehabilitation of the Balkar People: Problems and Solutions" was published in №1 of the journal "Domestic History". In this article, the authors During L.I. Brezhnev's reign, that is, between 1964 and 1982, the process of rehabilitation of people was stopped as a reason in 1966 - 1969. By order of L.I. Brezhnev, the preparation of bills related to Stalin's acquittal process is shown. However, most of the leaders of the Communist Party Due to disagreement with I.V. Stalin's political rationale, the bill was not passed. The rehabilitation process of people exiled during I.V. Stalin's time resumed only in 1987. September 28, 1987, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. By decree of M.S. Gorbachev, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee created an additional commission to study data related to the repressions in the 1930-1950s. The commission's chairman is a member of the Politburo of the Central



Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, and M.S. Solomentsev was appointed. This commission continued its work until December 1991. Many secret documents related to the deportation were uncovered, leading to the acquittal of innocent people forcibly resettled (A.A. Alafaev, Kh-M.A. Sabanchiev, 2006: 79).

Conclusion. 20th century: The deportation of people that took place in the 1930s-1950s was illegal and groundless. Millions of people suffered greatly as a result of the deportation of people. Even though more than 80 years have passed since the first stage of deportation, the crime of the Stalinist regime remains a black spot in the memory of the people. The Stalinist regime was criticized at the 20th Congress of the CPSU in 1956. After the 20th Congress of the Communist Party, the rehabilitation of the deported people began, and the rights of the repressed people were returned. However, in the USSR, until the end of the 1980s, the Soviet authorities. The deportation of people carried out during the reign of I. V. Stalin was not allowed to be studied due to the ideological views of the party. In 1985, as the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee After the election of M.S. Gorbachev, democratic processes began in the Soviet Union. As part of democratic trends, the state's ideological control weakened in the 30 – 50 years 20th century. Events were examined in a new historical perspective, and contradictions disappeared. If before the collapse of the USSR, statistics of deported peoples were studied, deported citizens were also published, then after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the reasons, course, and consequences of deportation were investigated. However, after the collapse of the USSR, the real reasons, course and consequences of the deportation were studied. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the process of rehabilitation of people deported to post-Soviet states began and continues to this day. The historiography of Soviet deportation is updated with new research every year.

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