

MTMSD 2022**I International Conference «Modern Trends in Governance and Sustainable Development of Socio-economic Systems: from Regional Development to Global Economic Growth»****CHECHEN AND INGUSH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DURING
FORCED RESETTLEMENT (1944-1946)**

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Abstract

This article delves into the economic and labor challenges faced by Chechens and Ingush during the forced resettlement period (1944-1946) based on archival information. It explores issues of economic organization, labor arrangements, and the household difficulties encountered by special settlers among the Chechen and Ingush populations in uninhabited regions. The North Caucasian peoples, subjected to repression like others during that era, endured hardships and suffering. The material and moral conditions of Chechens and Ingush in their new places of residence were characterized by complexity, and despite efforts by local authorities, they struggled to provide adequate living conditions and meet emerging needs fully. Overcrowding and unsanitary conditions contributed to a significant loss of lives, especially in the initial years. This study utilizes an integrated approach to examine the leadership's response to the economic and labor challenges faced by the special settlers. By 1946, significant progress had been made in resolving housing issues for the settlers. The research draws on archival documents and materials from the period. The noteworthy outcome of this study is the identification of the multifaceted problems encountered by Chechens and Ingush during the forced resettlement policy, emphasizing the importance of an integrated approach to address economic and social issues. The findings underscore the need for effective strategies to improve living conditions and enhance the well-being of resettled populations amid economic and social difficulties.

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1. Introduction

During the Great Patriotic War, Russian Germans, Karachais, Kalmyks, Chechens, Ingush, Balkars, Crimean Tatars were subjected to total deportation with deprivation of statehood. A significant number of the military were involved in the deportation, apparently fearing armed resistance. The eviction was carried out with harsh measures and in inhuman living conditions. Forced migrants settled in small groups on the vast territory of Kazakhstan, Central Asia, Siberia, etc. Due to poor social and living conditions (lack of housing, food, clothing, overcrowding), mass deaths of special settlers were observed. From the very first days of their stay, the special settlers began to work in collective farms, state farms, mines, etc. (Khasbulatov, 2007).

Archival documents give an idea of the economic and labor organization of special settlers from among the Chechens and Ingush. Thus, as of September 20, 1944, it was reported on the implementation of the decisions of the regional committee of the Communist Party (b) of Kazakhstan in the Kzyl-Orda region that “the labor and household arrangements for the Chechen special settlers are extremely unsatisfactory. Of the 868 families of Chechen migrants who arrived in the region, only 250 families remained, including 149 families on collective farms (Khasbulatov, 1963). IDPs were not explained about the benefits provided by the government for the construction of residential buildings, and the remaining benefits for families of military personnel, war invalids and a number of others. The decision of the executive committee of the regional council of April 23 on the immediate deployment of the construction of 120 residential buildings remained unfulfilled (Podkolzina, Belousov, et al., 2021). Raw bricks and reeds have not been harvested in the presence of all the possibilities in the area released funds in the amount of 35 thousand rubles collective farms are not allocated, individual migrants who have shown a desire to buy housing at their own expense are deprived of this opportunity (Shakhgiraev, 2019). The executive committee of the regional council notes that the guaranteed state ration of 150 kg of flour is systematically delayed with the issuance of 10-19 days (Shakhgiraev & Zubairae, 2021). In the collective farm “Kzyl-Tu” in the presence of stockpiles of 140 kg of cereals, 280 kg of flour, the state ration has not yet been issued to the settlers. At the Solo-Tyube industrial plant, bread cards have not been sold since September 4-21. The issuance of 19 kg of one-time assistance has not been completed, while the funds have been fully received. There is a squandering of products intended for migrants.

2. Problem Statement

The Koshenraussky general store faces a significant challenge as it lacks documentation for the expenditure of the received 800 kg of grain intended for distribution to settlers. Compounded by the non-approval of distribution lists by the district executive committee, the allocation of livestock to migrants has been severely delayed, leaving livestock stranded at the Zagotskot base for over a month. The failure of the executive committee, district land department, and collective farm leaders to engage settlers in collective farm membership exacerbates the situation. Notably, collective farms such as "Komsomol," "Internatsional," and "Karaul Tyube" exhibit inadequate record-keeping of settlers' workdays. Some collective farms display a discriminatory attitude towards special settlers, excluding them from general

meetings or conducting meetings in Kazakh without translation, impacting the identified 442 school-age children, of whom only 16 attend school.

An inspection at the Kelte-Mashat mine, as per a September 30, 1944 act by the South Kazakhstan Regional Committee, revealed dire living conditions for 203 families (877 individuals) of special settlers arriving on March 13, 1944. Housed in unsuitable temporary dugouts lacking proper construction and sanitation, these settlers faced epidemics such as typhus and typhoid fever. The absence of a bathhouse and disinfection chamber, coupled with insufficient nutrition, contributed to high mortality rates. The lack of involvement from mine management in preparation and construction further accentuated the crisis, exposing the dire living conditions and health risks faced by the special settlers.

3. Research Questions

The study addresses various aspects of the forced resettlement of Chechen and Ingush populations during 1944-1946, focusing on the economic, labor, and living conditions in uninhabited places. The research questions include:

- i. What were the economic and labor arrangements for Chechen and Ingush special settlers in uninhabited places?
- ii. What were the household difficulties faced by Chechen and Ingush special settlers in uninhabited places?
- iii. How did the material and moral condition of Chechens and Ingush during their stay in a new place of residence affect their well-being?
- iv. What attempts were made by local authorities to provide decent living conditions for Chechen and Ingush special settlers in uninhabited places?
- v. What was the impact of these living conditions on the mortality rate of Chechen and Ingush special settlers?

4. Purpose of the Study

The primary goal of this study is to explore and analyze the forms of land tenure and land use acknowledged by the Russian administration as prioritized for specific localities. The study emphasizes the essential principle of agrarian reform, which favors communal peasant land use over individual land tenure (Fedorov, 2013). The research builds on the model of peasant reform implemented in the Great Russian provinces, where communal forms of land use predominated. This approach serves to draw parallels between the mountain regions and the Russian provinces, shedding light on the influence of communal land use in shaping local agricultural practices.

5. Research Methods

The study embraced a comprehensive methodology rooted in a systematic approach to unravel the intricacies of ecological culture within the overarching context of sustainable development. Fundamental

concepts were meticulously examined, and identified patterns pertaining to the development of ecological culture in tandem with economic progress were critically analyzed. A crucial facet of the methodology involved a sociocultural analysis, delving into normative documents shaping environmental protection, as well as the realms of education and upbringing (Klishina et al., 2017). This multifaceted approach aimed to offer a nuanced and holistic insight into the dynamic relationship between ecological culture and the trajectory of economic development.

6. Findings

The period spanning March 14 to September 30, 1944, marked a harrowing chapter where 256 individuals, including 83 children, succumbed to the severe conditions faced by Chechen and Ingush special settlers. Notably, attempts to distribute livestock to these settlers faced hindrances, resulting in the unfortunate demise of 8 families, rendering them incapable of receiving livestock allocations. Furthermore, instances of malfeasance surfaced, with documented theft of bread intended for the Chechens. Payroll discrepancies and the absence of proper documentation exacerbated the challenges faced by these settlers, as they grappled with issues ranging from labor exploitation to the lack of educational opportunities for women and school-age children (Shmatko et al., 2016; Taranova et al., 2021).

Payrolls and face cards were not drawn up for the workers, the workers did not know how much they had earned. Due to the lack of children's institutions, the labor of women-special settlers was not used, measures were not taken to educate school-age children in the local Russian incomplete secondary school (Shmatko et al., 2016).

As of November 30, 1944, in the Kokchetav region, 2,650 families "lived in semi-dugouts without windows, doors and fuel." In most cases, no one helped the special settlers to build. In connection with the field work, the construction of houses was suspended, transport for the transport of building materials was not given. Special settlers carried building materials from the forest on themselves or sold the last clothes they had and hired carts. The premises for livestock were not built, the feed for it was not prepared (Podkolzina, Gladilin, et al., 2021).

In a number of areas, due to the unfriendly attitude of the local population, collective farmers, all special settlers who lived on the seal were literally driven out into the street. Hundreds of families of special settlers "are facing the threat of death from starvation and frost in unsuitable and unsuitable for habitation dugouts." Severe material and food difficulties in the region led to the mass slaughter of livestock, its sale and exchange for bread, as a result of which many special settlers lost their livestock. "On the basis of starvation and unbearably difficult living conditions, there are epidemic diseases that lead to inevitable death. Special settlers in the collective farms "Karagay", "Zholdybay", them. Stalin, them. Frunze, "Zholandy", "Lenin Zhol", "Kazakhstan", "Karakul", etc. Only in the Ayrtavsky district, 414 people are in difficult material conditions who need help. In the Shchuchinsky district, according to the information of the NKVD, 38 people were swollen from hunger, in Zerenda - 23, etc.

Numerous instructions stated that the working conditions and pay for special settlers and local residents should be the same. In reality, everything was different. The special settlers, forced to work hard, received much lower wages than the local residents, cheating and cheating were widespread. They

paid more taxes than the locals. In addition, the salary was delayed for months (Podkolzina, Taranova, et al., 2021).

The employment of special settlers from among the Chechens and Ingush also in a number of cases met with resistance from individual leaders who looked at them as temporary labor. In order to get rid of them and relieve themselves of care, some collective farm leaders reported on a surplus of labor (Murtazova, 2022; Vorontsova et al., 2019).

For example, on the Sovetsky collective farm, out of 80 able-bodied special settlers, allegedly due to an excess of workers, only 22 people were allowed to work. Special settlers were also harassed in the matter of payment and accounting for labor. On the Krasny Oktyabr collective farm in the Zerenda district, the work of special settlers who worked for about a month at the construction of a vegetable store was not taken into account and paid. There were many such examples (Elbuzdukaeva et al., 2019). In a number of cases, the work of special settlers was taken into account by half. So, in a free local collective farmers were given an advance payment in kind for workdays of 800 g of grain, and special settlers - 200 g each. Most of the special settlers, both on collective farms and at industrial enterprises, worked actively, without coercion and showed exemplary labor productivity. In the Arykbalyk region, there were many Stakhanovites and shock workers among the special settlers, who worked from 200 to 400, 500, 600 and 800 workdays.

Taking advantage of the lack of control on the part of regional authorities, some leaders allowed the squandering of food grain, perverting the principle of distribution of livestock and appropriated loans released by the state for the construction of houses for special settlers. According to fictitious documents, the Arykbalyk regional trade department illegally issued 225 kg of grain to the NKVD regional department, 150 kg to the general store and 45 kg to the district committee. On the collective farm Narimanov was not given 500 kg of grain to the special settlers (Sugaipova & Gapurov, 2018). The chairman of the collective farm "Lenin-Zhol" appropriated 732 kg of grain, the chairman of the collective farm "Zhylyndy" received 11 thousand rubles from the Agricultural Bank for housing construction under formalized obligations for five special settlers and appropriated them to himself. The chairman of the collective farm "Zholdybek" Smagulov, who was engaged in extorting bribes from special settlers, appropriated 16 thousand rubles. money loan (Tsutsulaeva et al., 2020).

There were cases when district consumer unions and economic organizations in those places where special settlers needed food assistance did not deliver the allocated products on time. In the South Kazakhstan region So, as of April 25, 1945, "the directorate of the cement plant of the Tyulkubas region did not deliver the allocated 580 kg of flour for 2 months, the Lengers regional consumer union did not completely distribute the April fund.

In the Kirov region, the chairmen of the collective farms "Bolshevik", them. Frunze, 2,780 kg of flour was used to feed the local population and 1,800 kg of flour for the regional consumer union, in the Bostandyk district, the commandant plundered 3,072 kg. In addition, the district executive committee spent 3,360 kg for the needs of the population, which have not been restored to date. In the Chayanovsky district, there were interruptions in the delivery and distribution of food aid. Askarbekov, the director of the Syrdarya state farm, took away dependent cards from 41 families who had not received bread for seven days. 18,081 people are used at work, 4,055 people are not employed at work. Failure to involve

the entire able-bodied contingent in the work is that individual managers refuse to work (Podkolzina, Belousov, et al., 2021; Podkolzina, Taranova, et al., 2021). The chairmen of the Pobeda collective farm Kalambaev and Novaya Zhizn Lednev in the Dzhuvalinsky district refuse to accept special settlers as members of the agricultural artel, expel them from the collective farm board, show distrust, thereby creating enmity among the Chechen special settlers and the local population (Sugaipova & Gapurov, 2018). The executive committee of the district council is not engaged in the employment of special settlers, but, on the contrary, infringes on their interest in creating an additional food base for themselves. The funds allocated for housing construction from the republican budget are not being used due to the fact that the brigades have not been created, the transport has not been secured, and they have not yet begun to procure local building materials.”

Special settlers settled at the Keltemashatugol mine lived in unsuitable dugouts of two or three families. There were 74 dugouts in total, they housed 187 families, which provoked an outbreak of typhus. The issue of eliminating epidemic diseases was left to chance, the head of the district health department was inactive, and the assigned district doctor Kalve left work at the mine without permission (Podkolzina, Gladilin, et al., 2021).

In the Lengensky district, 4,107 people were registered as needy special settlers from the North Caucasus, of which 836 were sick and malnourished, and 25 were sick with typhus. For 1945, 540 people died. Special settlers in search of food were engaged in the collection of field herbs, which served as a pretext for falling ill with dysentery and other diseases. Measures to involve special settlers in work were carried out unsatisfactorily: out of the registered able-bodied people settled in collective farms, 1,123 people. 392 people were not used at work. due to the lack of field work and feasible work for women (Agarkova et al., 2016).

7. Conclusion

The archival materials vividly depict the challenging circumstances faced by special settlers from the North Caucasus, scattered across Kazakhstan and Central Asia. These settlers grappled with adverse conditions in various enterprises, revealing a complex situation documented in historical records. Memos from regional party committees underscore the settlers' participation in labor, social, and political spheres, despite facing hostility from certain authorities and the local population.

In the initial phase of settlement, the lack of skills and work attire hindered the special settlers from meeting established production standards. However, by the late 1940s, many settlers had successfully adapted, with some even achieving the status of shock workers. Despite their resilience and contributions, promotion opportunities remained limited. Labor, crucial for survival and adaptation, shattered the myth of "traitor peoples," as the deported communities, including the Chechens, showcased their dedication and resilience in the face of adversity.

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