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THE NATURE OF REPRESSION OF ETHNIC DEPORTATIONS OF THE SOVIET PERIOD

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Abstract. This article analyzes the deportation of peoples in the Soviet state in the 30s and 40s of the twentieth century - the forced relocation of certain peoples and ethnic groups from their historical habitats to other areas, and the repressive nature of this political campaign. Information on the occurrence of mass deportations in the Soviet state and its factors, the stages of forced deportation, the deportation of ethnic minorities and ethnic groups to other regions, the legal status of internally displaced persons in exile.

Keywords. Soviet regime, deportation, exile, ethnic groups, repression, OGPU, NKVD, GULAG, special addresses, special evacuees.

I. Introduction.

On the eve of World War II and during the war years, one of the tragic consequences of the national policy of the Soviet state was the forced eviction of peoples from their places of residence. In the 1930s and 1940s, more than 60 national and ethnic groups of the population of the USSR were deported, including more than 10 peoples and ethnic groups forcibly relocated from their places of residence to other parts of the country. The total number of deported peoples during these years was 3.5 million [1. 35].

Deportations were carried out by forcible relocation of the population from almost all regions of the country to the northern regions of Russia, the Urals, Western Siberia, Kazakhstan, and Central Asia.

The issue of political repressions, forced deportations and their consequences in the Soviet society in the 30s and 50s of the XX century is being studied as a topical issue in many developed countries of the world today. Studies on this topic have different interpretations of the essence of the political structure of the Soviet state, the causes of the policy of repression of certain nations and ethnic groups by the Soviet leadership under

the leadership of IV Stalin, the tragic consequences of large-scale persecution and oppression.

Source and literature analysis.

The study of the problem of deportation of peoples and mass deportations led the Soviet leader N.S. It began only after Khrushchev's speech at the XX Congress of the CPSU in 1956, "On the Worship of Stalin and Its Consequences." Meanwhile, the first research work on the policy of repression in the USSR and its consequences was published abroad, the authors of these studies were mostly Russian immigrants.

In the 1950s and 1960s, foreign researchers Conquest, I. Hoffman, Ya. Gross, L. De Jong's work on the issue of deportations has been published. In particular, L. De Yong's research [2] focused on issues such as the deportation of Soviet Germans, the scale of deportations, and the emergency measures taken by Soviet law enforcement agencies during forced evictions. Issues related to the general aspects of the deportation of peoples in the Soviet state Studied by Conquest [3-4].

This problem has been highlighted in articles and research published since the late

1980s to the present day on the basis of an analysis of previously secret archival documents. Numerous documents from the archives by researchers from Russia and the CIS countries have been put into scientific circulation. However, despite the large number of studies on the history of deported peoples, researchers have paid little attention to the study of the state's policy of involving internally displaced persons in public life.

Methods.

The article makes extensive use of comparative-historical, comparative-statistical, problem-chronological, structural-structural methods of research. The comparative-historical method was used to compare the socio-economic processes that took place in the Soviet state in 1930-1940, the general state of the policy of forced resettlement with the situation in the Central Asian republics, to show the interrelated aspects.

The problem-chronological method was used to distribute the material collected on the subject on relevant issues and problems, while the structural-methodical method was used to limit the individual components of punitive measures used by the Soviet state in the forced deportation of different peoples and ethnic groups.

Discussion.

Deportation or forced eviction is a form of political repression carried out by a particular state through the use of force, coercion, against its own citizens or citizens of another state. In some cases, deportation was used as a prelude to the physical extermination of certain individuals or groups or as the beginning of mass repression. This is typical of the penal system of the Soviet state, It is well known that in the 1920s and 1930s, most repressed individuals were subjected to mass treatment of family members. In some

cases, deportation was combined with another type of repression, such as a suspended or indefinite deprivation of the right to vote. One of the peculiarities of deportation is its repressive nature. Repression is derived from the Latin word "repressio", which means punishment, annihilation, extermination, punishment for prevention.

The deportations were administrative and extrajudicial. Deportations were also carried out by lists and by contingents. In the second view, the exact person, not the individual, but the whole group was deported. Decisions on deportation in the Soviet state were usually made on the initiative of the OGPU-NKVD-KGB bodies, by the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet government. This shows that deportations were not at all dependent on the Soviet judicial and legal system, and differed sharply from the system of colonies and labor camps where punishment was imposed by the courts.

It should be noted that the terms deportation and exile are synonymous but differ in essence. Exile is one of the manifestations of criminal punishment under the criminal law of the Soviet state, which is associated with the deprivation of the defendant's place of residence and his placement in another strictly defined place. Soviet law stipulates that deportation can be imposed only on the basis of a court sentence, which can range from 3 to 10 years. The term of exile was set at 3 to 10 years as the main penalty and up to 5 years as an additional penalty. Under the law, it was not possible to apply deportation to persons under the age of 16.

In the punishment of exile, the place of exile is clearly defined and the movement of the exiled person here is limited within the established address (township, commandant's

office) [5. 23]. Certain strict procedures, controls, and obligations were also imposed at the place of exile in respect of those deported in the form of exile as punishment.

In the deportation form of punishment, however, the deported person or group is not subject to the same strict rules and obligations as in exile. But in the general case, in both forms, the deprivation of the masses of their people from their ancient homeland and sending them to foreign lands was the same in terms of the nature of repression.

Results.

A distinctive feature of forced migration in the Soviet state is its phenomenal distribution and large scale throughout the Union. The deportation policy of the state was a key part of the general repression policy of the Soviet regime, which was an important means of repression. Therefore, deportation has been thought of as the most important and effective tool of social construction.

The forced relocation of millions of Soviet people in the 1930s and 1950s had serious demographic and economic consequences. These consequences have had a profound effect on both the relocated area and the relocated area. The deportations of the Soviet state to the undeveloped territories led to two types of migration - forced and natural migration, which gained unprecedented geographical significance. In this new system that emerged, terms were needed to describe deportation as repression, and deportation as repression. The Soviet state penitentiary authorities determined the legal status of those who entered special settlements based on their official identities. That is, according to the form of deportation, they should not be confused with each other. Therefore, there is a big difference between "exiled" or "exiled person" (sslynoposelenets)

sent by a court decision individually and "administratively exiled" (administratively exiled) individually by the decision of another administrative body in an out-of-court case. there were [6. 52]. These terms were inherited from the Tsarist government to the Soviet state. But during the Soviet era, mass deportations took place so much that eventually new terms emerged.

Peasant families deported as 'ears' in the 1930s came under the control of the OGPU's General Directorate of Camps (GULAG) and were referred to as 'special displaced persons' (spetspereselenets). In 1933, the term "trudposelenets" began to be used instead. The places where the ears were placed were changed from a "special settlement" to a "labor settlement" [7. 16]. It should be noted at this point that exiled peasant families are not subject to a court order under the law was deported by decision of the local executive authorities. Surprisingly, it did not specify the duration of the exile, on top of which the peasants were sent into exile until their babies in the cradle.

The so-called new contingent, deported until 1939 (mostly Koreans living on the western, southern, and eastern borders), were considered "administrative exiles" according to their status. Some of them were exiled for a fixed term - five or ten years. The families of deported - shot Polish officers in April 1940 had a similar status.

By 1941, deportees of special importance (those deported from the Baltics and Moldova) were referred to as "sslynoposelentsy" (sslynoposelentsy) under a completely new name. The peculiarity of this status was that those bearing this name were legally deprived of all civil rights. By early 1944, the term "spetsposelentsy" was on the agenda as a generic name for all types of exiles [8. 34].

Deportation was also a means for the state to control and neutralize a group of political enemies. If the deportation is carried out not against a part of the contingent (class, ethnos, denomination, etc.), but against all of them, it is called "total deportation". If ethnic factors are the basis for deportation, it should be understood as 'ethnic deportation'. This can naturally be done in total or in part. That is, if a part of it is sent to deportation, not the whole ethnos, it is partly ethnic deportation. Social characters may be an additional criterion for this. For example, the specific region in which the ears or socially dangerous elements, or a particular part of the ethnos, are deported is a geographical feature. In this view, deportation retains an ethnic character due to the relocation of a certain significant part of the ethnos.

Deportations and deportation policy in the Soviet state are the product of the foreign and domestic policy of the Soviet state in terms of its dynamics, contradictions and characteristics. Accordingly, ethnic deportations in the USSR can be interpreted in two ways: ethnic deportations caused by foreign policy motives and deportations caused by domestic policy.

The contingents concerned in the first instance include foreign nationals, as well as Soviet citizens, representatives of citizens of a state that is at war with the Soviet state or whose relations have deteriorated. Deportations of this type served a preventive function. Examples of such deportations are Polish, German, Finnish, Romanian ethnic contingents.

The contingents concerned in the second view include the peoples of the USSR, who do not have states with their own ethnic names. Deportations of this kind served only internal functions. Examples are the peoples of the North Caucasus, the Kalmyks, and the

OUNs. If the deportation was carried out by the representative bodies of the Soviet government on the territory of the union, it is considered internal forced migration, and vice versa, if it was carried out outside the territory of the union, it is considered external forced migration. The deportation of Germans from southeastern European countries to the CCCP after the war was aimed at strengthening Stalin's political influence in the occupied European countries on the one hand, and providing additional labor on the other. Internal forced migration began with the deportation of Cossacks in 1918-1920 and continued until the deportation of "Tuneyads" or "Jehovah's Witnesses" in the early 1950s, a very large-scale historical event affecting the fate of more than 6 million people. It was an integral part of the totalitarian state migration system and was based on political and economic factors. Its core was the total deportation of "punished peoples" during the "ear exile" of the 1930s and the Second World War.

The terms "repressed people" and "deported people" are common in scientific and popular science literature. At the moment, these terms are not synonymous. Because sometimes deportation was also a positive reason for the settlement of some ethnic groups (Roma, Nogays, Kazakhs) or part of them.

An in-depth analysis of Soviet-era repression, including deportations, makes it clear that the Soviet government has always focused on ethnic criteria rather than class criteria. As a workers 'and peasants' state, this system, which constantly praised internationalism and class approaches, gradually developed in practice the goals and methods of large-scale nationalism and separatism. A striking example of this is the "punished nations." Their deportation was a punishment. Not only were these representatives of the people expelled en

masse from their homelands, but they were also expelled from other cities and districts, and those in the army were demobilized. This type of ethnic deportation has spread across the country, and this type of repression is called total deportation in scientific language. Along with the homeland, national autonomy, if any, relative statehood, was taken away from the "punished peoples."

In the former union, ten nations were, by their very nature, subject to total deportation. Seven of them - Germans, Karachays, Kalmyks, Ingush, Chechens, Bulgarians and Crimean Tatars - lost their national autonomy as a result of deportation. Their total number was about 2 million people, the area occupied before their deportation was more than 150 thousand sq. Km [9. 23].

Three other non-autonomous peoples - Finns, Koreans and Meskhetian Turks - were also deported.

The deportation policy of the dictatorial regime was inextricably linked with the general policy of forced labor of the state. Or this policy can be understood as a single process associated with the practice of forced labor and planned-voluntary relocation of GULAG prisoners. Consequently, party-soviet leaders believed that forced labor was more effective than free labor.

There were, of course, significant differences in the use of labor in the planned-voluntary, deportation, and prison-camp forms of relocation. Planned-voluntary relocation has taken place in relatively favorable climatic, social conditions of the country, but in labor-scarce regions. (E.g., the North Caucasus or the southern regions of the Far East) Gulag prisons, on the other hand, specialized only in the development of regions with extremely unfavorable climatic

conditions or in the supply of labor to highly secretive facilities (uranium mines and closed cities). Special settlements filled with deported peoples has acquired a distinctive appearance in the range of the above two forms. The main areas where the deportees were accommodated were northern Europe, the Urals, Western Siberia, Kazakhstan, and the undeveloped regions of Central Asia [10. 65].

The organizational structure of deportation practices in the Soviet Union is also of particular importance. All those deported by the Soviets and Soviet prisoners in the Gulag prisons were under the control of specially organized OGPU-NKVD-MVD bodies. It should be noted that the planned voluntary resettlement, which is the third component of forced migration, was also under the control of the NKVD for some time. The Resettlement Department of the NKVD was first established on July 22, 1936 on the basis of the All-Union Resettlement Committee under the USSR Council of People's Commissars. On August 9, 1939, the department was expelled from the NKVD and transferred to the management of the Migration Committee under the ISS. Interestingly, when this unit was part of the NKVD, the first total ethnic deportation - Korean exile - took place [11. 123]. For much of the deportation period, the special housing unit or similar institutions were a direct part of the Gulag. During the "ear exile" of the early 1930s, the Special Resettlement Unit within the OGPU operated independently with local divisions and inspections [12. 339].

On April 20, 1933, by the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR No. 775/116 "On OGPU's workplaces", the system of workplaces and special settlements was merged with the GULAG, and a single body - the OGPU's General Directorate of Camps and Workplaces was established. M.D. Berman was appointed as the head of the department, his deputies and

the heads of the relevant departments were appointed as J.D. Rapoport (by camps) and I.I. Pliner (by labor addresses) [5. 195]. The following contingents were transferred to the control of the department of labor settlements: a) ears deported from the areas of mass collectivization; b) those who sabotaged against grain harvesting and other campaigns; c) citizens of the city expelled from Moscow and Leningrad for passporting; g) ears escaped from villages, released from industrial enterprises; d) deported from the territory of the state borders; e) sentenced by the court and OGPU authorities to 3 to 5 years in exile [13. 231].

On July 10, 1934, the OGPU was reorganized as the NKVD. On October 27 this year, the labor correctional facilities of the People's Commissariat of Justice were transferred to the NKVD. In this regard, the General Directorate of Camps and Workplaces was transformed into the General Directorate of Camps, Workplaces and Prisons of the NKVD [13. 233-234]. Until the end of August 1941, the Department of Labor Settlements functioned as part of the Gulag.

On August 28, 1941, on the eve of the exile of the Germans in the Volga region, a special settlement unit of the NKVD, called the OSP, was formed. According to the charter of September 1, 1941, this department was specially established for the purpose of relocating Soviet Germans to the interior, resettling them, and organizing labor activities in new places. The Land Affairs Commission and the Resettlement Department are also involved in the planning and study of the designated places of exile. Interestingly, the newly established Special Settlements Department did not take any responsibility for the contingents deported before the Germans. In a letter sent by the head of the Gulag, VG Nasedkin, to the Deputy People's Commissar of the NKVD, VV Chernyshev, on November 27, 1941, the

deportees from the Baltics, Western Ukraine, and Moldova were called "ownerless." 476].

Conclusion.

On November 14, 1942, the Special Address Department (OSP) of the NKVD was abolished and its function was returned to the Department of Labor and Special Addresses. However, on March 17, 1944, after a total deportation to the North Caucasus, the NKVD-MVD Special Residence Department was reorganized on the basis of the Gulag's Labor and Special Accommodation Department. On July 14, 1950, by the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. Sovet3077-1286, special addresses were transferred from the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Ministry of State Security (MGB). It is a political and criminal exile within the institution A special 9th Department for the Control of Deportees and Special Displaced Persons was established. The name of this section was later changed several times. On March 14, 1953 it was renamed the "P" department of the MVD, and on October 30, 1954 it was renamed the 4th special department of the MVD. Finally, on March 27, 1959, due to the deregistration of most of the special deportees, the department was completely abolished, and its function was transferred to the Main Police Department of the MVD. Thus ended the long-running system of special settlements in the Soviet Union, which kept millions of people in exile and covered the entire territory of the Soviet Union.

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