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THE HISTORY OF ETHNIC GROUPS DEPORTED TO THE SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN REGION DURING THE 1930s–1950s

Abstract

After Kazakhstan gained independence, societal changes created new conditions. Previously hidden pages of history from the Soviet era were opened, and research began to be conducted from an objective perspective. During the Soviet period, the process of forced deportation was systematically carried out, with many ethnic groups and entire peoples being relocated and resettled across the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its regions. This study focuses on the settlement of various ethnic groups in the South Kazakhstan region (now Turkistan region) because of forced deportations in the 1930s–1950s. Examining the formation of the country through the lens of regional specificity and the idea of national identity remains one of the pressing issues in contemporary historical research.

The article examines the history of ethnic groups forcibly deported to the territory of the South Kazakhstan region before and during World War II, the policies pursued by local authorities toward them, and the relations between the deported ethnic groups and the local population.

Methodology. In historical science, general historical research methods such as comparative analysis, historical chronological and theoretical approaches were used in the study of the events, relying on specific facts, evidence and scientific research. The use of an interdisciplinary approach made it possible to conduct a comprehensive study of the history of the peoples deported to the region, taking into account historical conditions from an objective perspective.

Keywords: ethnicity, deportation, Stalinist policy, preservation of identity, political repression.

Acknowledgment: This article was prepared within the framework of the grant funding project of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the topic «The Role of Family in the Social Adaptation of Deported Peoples from 1930 to 1950 (based on the Turkestan region)» (registration number: AP26103859).

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ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН ОБЛЫСЫНА XX ҒАСЫРДЫҢ 30-50 ЖЫЛДАРЫНДА ДЕПОРТАЦИЯЛАНҒАН ХАЛЫҚТАР ТАРИХЫ

Аңдатпа

Қазақстан тәуелсіздік алғаннан кейінгі өзгерістер қоғамда жаңа жағдайды қалыптастырды. Кеңестік дәуірде көп уақыт бойы тұмшаланған тарихтың беттері ашылып, объективті шындық тұрғыдан зерттеу жүргізіле бастады. Советтік билік тұсында күшпен жер аудару процесі жоспарлы түрде басталып Қазақстан республикасының территориясы мен оның облыстарына көптеген ұлттар мен тұтастай халықтар жер аударылып, қоныстандырылды. Біздің зерттеуіміздегі Оңтүстік Қазақстан облысына (бүгінгі Түркістан облысы) XX ғасырдың 30–50-ші жылдары жер аудару салдарынан көптеген этностар қоныстандырылды. Еліміздің қалыптасу үрдісін аймақтық ерекшелікте ұлттық бірегейлік идеясында қарастыру бүгінгі тарих ғылымындағы өзекті мәселелердің бірі болып табылады.

Мақалада Оңтүстік Қазақстан облысы территориясына Екінші Дүниежүзілік соғысқа дейінгі және соғыс жылдары күшпен жер аударылып қоныстандырылған этностар тарихы, жергілікті билік органдарының оларға қатысты ұстанған саясаты және депортацияланған этностардың жергілікті халықпен қарым-қатынасы туралы мәселелер қарастырылады.

Методология. Тарих ғылымында оқиғаны зерттеуде нақты фактілер мен дәлелдерге сүйену және ғылыми зерттеулер арқылы салыстыра көрсету, талдау, тарихи хронологиялық, теориялық таным сияқты жалпы тарихи зерттеу тәсілдері қолданылды. Пәнаралық тәсілді қолдана отырып, объективті тұрғыдан тарихи жағдайларды ескере отырып облысқа депортацияланған халықтар тарихын кешенді зерттеуге мүмкіндік берді.

Түйін сөздер: этнос, депортация, сталиндік саясат, бірегейлігін сақтау, қуғын-сүргін.

Алғыс: Мақала Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігінің «Депортацияланған халықтардың әлеуметтік бейімделуіндегі отбасының рөлі 1930–1950 жж. (Түркістан облысы бойынша)» тақырыбындағы гранттық қаржыландыру жобасын жүзеге асыру аясында орындалды (жеке тіркеу нөмірі: AP26103859).

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ИСТОРИЯ ДЕПОРТИРОВАННЫХ НАРОДОВ В ЮЖНО-КАЗАХСТАНСКУЮ ОБЛАСТЬ В 30-50-е ГОДЫ XX ВЕКА

Аннотация

После обретения независимости Казахстаном произошли изменения, сформировавшие в обществе новую реальность. Страницы истории, которые в течение долгого времени оставались закрытыми в советский период, начали раскрываться, и исследования стали проводиться с позиций объективной истины. В период советской власти процесс насильственного переселения был начат планомерно: на территорию Казахской республики и в её области были депортированы и расселены многочисленные народы и целые этнические группы. В Южно-Казахстанскую область (ныне Туркестанская область), рассматриваемую в нашем исследовании, в 1930–1950-е годы XX века в результате депортаций были переселены многие этносы. Рассмотрение процесса формирования государства с учётом региональных особенностей в контексте идеи национальной идентичности является одной из актуальных проблем современной исторической науки.

В статье рассматривается история этносов, насильственно депортированных и расселённых на территории Южно-Казахстанской области до начала и в годы Второй мировой войны, политика местных органов власти в отношении них, а также вопросы взаимоотношений депортированных этносов с местным населением.

Методология. В исторической науке при изучении событий использовались общие исторические методы исследования, такие как опора на конкретные факты и доказательства, сравнительный анализ на основе научных исследований, анализ, историко-хронологический и теоретико-познавательный подходы. Применение междисциплинарного подхода с учётом объективных исторических условий позволило комплексно исследовать историю народов, депортированных в область.

Ключевые слова: этнос, депортация, сталинская политика, сохранение идентичности, репрессии.

Благодарность: Статья подготовлена в рамках реализации проекта грантового финансирования Министерства науки и высшего образования Республики Казахстан на тему «Роль семьи в социальной адаптации депортированных народов в 1930–1950 гг. (по Туркестанской области)» (индивидуальный регистрационный номер: AP26103859).

Introduction. An effective instrument for supporting interethnic harmony and cultural diversity in the Republic is state policy that ensures the country's stability and development. The foundation of interethnic harmony is the mutual respect and understanding of all ethnic groups in the state. In the Republic of Kazakhstan, interethnic harmony and the preservation of cultural diversity are important for the country's independence and democracy. Across the vast territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its regions, many nations and ethnic groups live together in peace.

During the 1930s–1950s, many ethnic groups were deported to the regional territory in several waves. The majority of the deported ethnic groups were relocated and settled in districts of the South Kazakhstan during the war years. As in other regions of the republic, the deportation of ethnic groups to the territory of the South Kazakhstan region was the result of resolutions and decrees of the Soviet government, as well as coercive measures implemented within the framework of national policy. Many ethnic groups with national-regional autonomy were completely deported during the war years. During the Soviet era, the South Kazakhstan region was established as an administrative-territorial unit in accordance with the resolution of the All-Union Central Executive Committee dated March 10, 1932 [1,79]. The region was formed in February 1932 and initially included nineteen districts, with the city of Shymkent designated as its administrative center.

Materials and methods. In preparing this article, documents from the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan; [Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Respubliki Kazakhstan] (TsGA RK), the Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (AP RK), State Archive of Social and Political History of the Turkestan Region; [Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv obshchestvenno-politicheskoy istorii Turkestanskoy oblasti] (GAOPITO), Turkestan Regional State Archive; [Turkestanskiy oblastnoy gosudarstvennyy arkhiv] (TOGA) were used as primary sources related to the history of ethnic groups deported to the territory of the South Kazakhstan region. In addition, works by domestic and foreign scholars who conducted research on the history of deported peoples were consulted.

These studies address the process of deportation, hardships experienced during transportation, geographical settlement patterns in resettlement areas, and the social conditions of the deported populations. The first studies on these issues appeared in the West. In 1960, R. Conquest's book was published in the United States, presenting a chronology and statistics of the deportations of peoples [2]. In the late 1970s, A. Nekrich was the first to examine ethnic deportations in the USSR as a unified scientific problem [3]. From the 1990s onward, scholarly works addressing the history of deported peoples began to appear more actively. Among the studies devoted to the history of deportations in the USSR, V.N. Zemskov's work *Special Settlers in the USSR (1930s–1960s)* defines the scale of the policy of special resettlement implemented by the Soviet state in the 1920s–1950s and, for the first time, provides commentary on documents that had been kept under special state secrecy [4]. In his work “On the Issue of the Deportation of Peoples of the USSR” in the 1930s–1940s, N. F. Bugai was one of the first scholars to introduce archival documents into academic circulation and to present data on the relocation of deported ethnic groups to Kazakhstan from their historical places of residence, the difficulties they faced, as well as the everyday and legal conditions of their adaptation to an alien environment [5]. The collective work, published in 1998 by a group of domestic scholars, became one of the fundamental works in national historiography on the issues of the crimes of totalitarianism and the deportation of peoples in the 1930s–1940s [6]. In addition, works by Zh.Abilhozhin [7], T.O. Omarbekov [8], G.V. Kan [9], N. Kalybekova [10], Zh.A. Yermekbaev [11] and others have also made significant contributions. Scholarly articles and studies examining the history of deported peoples and its specific aspects include works by Kh.S. Aldazhumanov, B.Naimanbayev, and Z.Zh. Sengirbayeva; N.Abuov; B.Zh. Kabdushev and L.Zh. Kabdusheva; B.R. Sheriyazdanov and others [12].

Among the key works forming the basis of this study are the materials of the State Commission for the Full Rehabilitation of Victims of Political Repressions (1920s–1950s). Volume 7 of this document collection contains materials addressing the history of peoples deported to the South Kazakhstan region, as well as the conditions in the areas where they were resettled [13]. The second-volume collection published by the staff of the Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the basis of archival documents, edited by V. N. Shepel and entitled “From the History of Deportations to Kazakhstan (1935–1939)” [14], includes archival materials concerning the forced resettlement of Armenians, Finns, Koreans, Germans, Kurds, and other ethnic groups to the republic. The third volume of the collective work “From the History of Deportations to Kazakhstan (1939–1945)” [15], edited by Kh.M. Abzhanov and K.Sh. Alimgazinov, provides an analysis of archival documents such as reports, directives, instructions, and statistical records that confirm the measures undertaken to geographically

resettlement of deported peoples during 1939–1945. These materials make it possible to identify specific problematic aspects in the study of the history of deportations to the Republic of Kazakhstan and its regions. and discussion

Results and discussions. As a result of political repression and deportation in the 1930s–1950s, numerous ethnic groups were forcibly resettled in the territory of the South Kazakhstan region.

1. During several stages in the 1930s–1950s, many innocent ethnic groups were deported and settled in the territory of the South Kazakhstan region.

2. The deported populations were deprived of their homes and life-long property and were settled in regions with completely different climatic conditions. Initially, most of them could not survive famine or the harsh winter cold and perished.

3. An analysis was carried out of the mistakes and shortcomings committed by the state in providing housing and social support to the populations deported to the region (today's Turkistan region) before and during the Second World War.

4. The forcibly resettled populations suffered extremely harsh conditions and were politically classified as “unreliable” by the state, subjected to strict control, and faced political and legal pressures.

5. Through research and archival materials on the history and social conditions of the populations deported in multiple waves to the region, the brutal policies of the totalitarian system were examined.

At a time when famine was spreading across the entire Kazakh steppe, in January 1932 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR adopted a decision to establish regions (oblasts) in Kazakhstan. In February 1932, the VIII Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kazakh ASSR approved this decision and announced the establishment of six regions within the territory of the republic: East Kazakhstan, Karaganda, South Kazakhstan, Aktobe, West Kazakhstan, and Almaty regions. The territory of the South Kazakhstan region fully included the areas of Zhambyl, Kyzylorda, and Turkestan (South Kazakhstan), which had previously belonged to the Syrdarya Governorate. On January 15, 1938, the Kyzylorda region was separated from the South Kazakhstan region, and the districts of Kazaly, Karmakshy, Kyzyl-Orda, and Yana-Kurgan (Zhanakorgan), along with their district party committees, were transferred to its jurisdiction. Following the establishment of the Zhambyl region on October 14, 1939, the districts of Zhambyl, Sverdlov, Merke, Talas, Lugovskoy, and Sarysu, as well as the uyezd-level party committees, were transferred from the South Kazakhstan region to the newly formed region [16, pp. 22–23].

Representatives of other ethnic groups began arriving in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its regions in the mid-1930s, during the deportation of so-called anti-Soviet elements and kulaks. Beginning in 1936, the USSR launched a policy of “cleansing” its western, eastern, and southern border areas. In 1936, Poles were deported from the border regions of Ukraine. Prior to this period, the forced deportation and resettlement of populations on such a large scale based on political, socio-economic, class, ethnic, or ideological principles had not been carried out. The Soviet leadership persecuted Poles and Germans under various accusations, as the Soviet authorities regarded them as “politically unreliable.” Under Stalin's rule, the totalitarian system pursued a policy of forced resettlement of border-area populations and entire ethnic groups deemed politically “unreliable” into the territory of the republic and its regions. The vast territory of Kazakhstan was considered suitable for conducting political and social experiments and became a destination for the deportation of peoples perceived as dangerous to the totalitarian system. The process of deportation, regarded as one of the gravest crimes committed by Soviet authorities, aimed at the destruction of the ethno-social and territorial integrity of deported peoples. Between 1936 and 1939, Koreans, Poles, Kurds, Iranians, and other ethnic groups were resettled within the region, primarily in rural settlements of its districts. Poles and Germans deported from Ukraine were assigned the status of “kulak resettlers” or “special settlers,” and strict surveillance was imposed on them. Information on the number of households to be resettled from Ukraine was provided in the resolution of the Kazakh Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and the Council of People's Commissars dated February 16, 1936 [17, p.16]. In 1936, a total of 15,000 Polish families or 69,283 people were deported from Ukraine to the republic, of whom 985 families, or 4,964 individuals, were settled in the Turkestan region [14, p.77].

Table № 1. Households Resettled from Ukraine (16 February 1936)

№	District Name	Number of Households	Type of Agricultural Production
1	Pakhta-Aral District	1000	Cotton production
2	Keles District	1000	Cotton production
3	Sairam District	1000	Cotton production
4	Arys District	500	Cotton production
5	Lenger District	500	Cotton production
6	Mirzoyan District	1000	Sugar beet production
7	Merke District	500	Sugar beet production
	Total	5500	

As noted in Resolution No. 1428-326 of August 21, 1937, issued by the USSR Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist (Bolshevik) Party, "On the relocation of the Korean population from the border areas of the Far East," this measure was reportedly carried out to block the entry of "Japanese spies" into the Far Eastern region [9, pp.11-12]. Decree № 1428-326, a secret resolution "On the relocation of the Korean population from the border areas of the Far East," adopted on August 21, 1937, was signed by I. Stalin and V. Molotov [5, p.68]. At the end of October and the beginning of November 1937, 20,072 families, or 95,127 (95,137) Koreans, were relocated to the Republic of Kazakhstan in 69 (70) train cars [14, p.186]. The geographic distribution of resettlement in Kazakhstan included 6,476 people in Kyzylorda region and 1,698 people in the South Kazakhstan region [10, p.50].

By February 1938, a total of 20,789 families, or 98,454 Koreans, had been deported to Kazakhstan [18, l.32]. According to archival documents, in March 1938, the Koreans resettled in the South Kazakhstan region were distributed as follows: 1,000 households were sent to the Pakhta-Aral district for cotton production, 1,000 households to the Keles district for cotton production, 1,000 households to the Sairam district for cotton production, 500 households to the Arys district for cotton production, 500 households to the Lenger district for cotton production, 1,000 households to the Mirzoyan district for sugar beet production, and 500 households to the Merke district for sugar beet production [19, l.16]. Under the pretext of preventing Japanese espionage against the Soviet Union, nearly all Koreans in the Far East were forcibly relocated. Following the idea of "clearing the border areas," other ethnic groups were deported to Kazakhstan to create security zones along the USSR borders with Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, and in the west. These groups included Iranians, Turks, Kurds, Bulgarians, Armenians, Greeks, and Poles. Although the original documents did not specify particular ethnicities, people were forcibly deported based on their ethnic characteristics.

Scholarly works and academic articles addressing the issue of deportation and the history of non-Kazakh ethnic groups in Kazakhstan continue to be published. According to archival documents, during the years of mass political repression, approximately 1,053,525 people were deported to the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the basis of ethnic criteria [9, p. 9]. On December 10, 1938, 344 Kurdish families amounting to 1,736 individuals were deported to the South Kazakhstan region [20, l. 7]. However, no construction work was organized to provide housing or proper settlement conditions for the deported Kurds. They were settled in the Sverdlov, Shayan, Sarysu, Talas, and Sozak districts of the region. In the Shayan district, 28 households were incorporated into the "Progress" collective farm; in the Lugovskoy district, 49 households were settled in the collective farm named after Stalin; in the Pakhta-Aral district, 39 Korean households were placed in the "Kim" collective farm; in the Zhambyl district, 80 Korean households were settled in the "Kyzyl Oktyabr" collective farm; and in the Sverdlov district, 17 households were assigned to the Kum-Dzhata collective farm. The living conditions of the deported populations in the districts of the region were extremely poor, with particularly severe circumstances reported among the Kurdish settlers, prompting requests for the allocation of food loans to support them [21, l. 24]. Numerous complaints submitted by deportees to the authorities testify to the dire living conditions they faced. The Stalinist punitive policies of the Soviet government continued in

subsequent years. Between July and October 1937, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted decisions to carry out “cleansing operations” in border areas near Armenia, Azerbaijan, the republics of Central Asia, and the Far East. In 1937, Azerbaijanis and Chechens who were specially deported were brought to and settled in districts of the South Kazakhstan region. On the eve of the war, the republic was home to 102,000 deported Poles [22, p.4]. In the autumn of 1941, an additional 361,000 Germans from the Volga region were deported to the Kazakh SSR [23, p.154].

During the Great Patriotic War, between 900,000 and 1,209,000 people were held in special settlements in Kazakhstan. According to data from the People’s Commissariat for Internal Affairs (PCIA) of the Kazakh SSR, as of January 1, 1945, a total of 815,319 individuals (232,593 families), excluding Koreans, were registered in the republic. Among them were 360,405 Chechens and Ingush, 20,288 Kabardians and Balkars, and 40,767 Karachays. These groups were settled throughout all regions of Kazakhstan, with the exception of the West Kazakhstan region. According to calculations by Kazakh historian Zh.B. Abylkhozhin, as of January 1, 1953, Kazakhstan was home to 245,000 Chechens, 81,000 Ingush, 36,000 Karachays, and 17,000 Balkars [7, p. 232]. The process of population resettlement that began prior to the Second World War constituted a distinct episode of Soviet nationalities policy. As a result of deportations and forced relocations carried out by the Soviet authorities, many ethnic groups suffered severe hardships and tragic fates, clearly demonstrating the distortion of national policy and the violation of legal norms [24, p. 50]. When the war began, a new contingent of special settlers arrived in the republic and its regions those deported from Western Ukraine, Western Belarus, the Baltic states, and Bessarabia, who were assigned the status of “politically unreliable.” In addition to deportation policies implemented through the use of force by the Stalinist regime, various forms of political and legal repression were also applied to the displaced populations. In June–July 1941, 15,413 individuals were deported to the territory of the Kazakh SSR from the Ukrainian SSR, the Byelorussian SSR, the Moldavian SSR, and the western regions of the Baltic states. Of these, 4,803 people were deported from the western regions of Ukraine, 9,954 from the Moldavian SSR, and 656 from the Baltic states. They were settled in the Aktobe, Kyzylorda, Karaganda, Guryev, Akmola, and South Kazakhstan regions. A total of 5,026 settlers were brought to the South Kazakhstan region, including 2,735 individuals from the Moldavian SSR and 2,291 from the western regions of the Ukrainian SSR. Of these, 3,174 people were settled in the Pakhta-Aral district, 766 in the Kyzylkum district, and 1,086 in the Arys district [15, pp. 152–153]. Plans for the settlement of deported Germans in the region, as well as lists of those assigned for resettlement, were repeatedly revised. The resolutions of the South Kazakhstan Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the Council of People’s Commissars, and the State Defense Committee often differed from one another. According to data from September 12, 1941, the plan was to settle 14,017 people in the South Kazakhstan region. However, in a subsequent resolution of the State Defense Committee dated September 30, the planned figures were nearly tripled to 43,000 people while the republican plan increased the total to 48,000 people. However, in accordance with the joint decision of the South Kazakhstan Regional Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and the Regional Executive Committee dated October 25, 1941, the region accepted not only deported Germans but also 18,269 evacuees from frontline areas [25, l. 164].

According to archival data, the total number of Germans deported to the South Kazakhstan region amounted to 24,798 people [26, l. 104]. As of July 1, 1943, a total of 532,506 people had been evacuated to the republic from the western regions of the country. In 1943–1944, the forced resettlement of 507,000 representatives of the peoples of the North Caucasus and other nationalities to Kazakhstan was carried out. In November 1944, the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan received more than 110,000 people from 220 settlements in Meskheta (Georgian SSR) [27, p. 87]. The tragic fate of deportation befell the peoples of the North Caucasus: in 1943–1944, the Karachays, Balkars, Chechens, and Ingush were deported, followed by the deportation of the Kalmyks and Crimean Tatars. In 1944, the deportation of Turks began [28, p. 45]. According to archival documents of the Archive of Social and

Political History of Turkestan Region, the following data are provided on the peoples deported to the territory of the South Kazakhstan region during the 1930s–1950s: on June 15, 1944, a total of 49,491 people were resettled in the territory of Shymkent (South Kazakhstan) region from the North Caucasus, including 2,223 Balkars, 24,350 Karachays, and 22,918 Chechens and Ingush [29, l. 1]. As of September 20, 1949, the number of special settlers in the South Kazakhstan region amounted to 84,417 people, including 25,019 Greeks, 1,964 Kabardians and Balkars, 17 Kalmyks, 17,649 Karachays, 14,730 Chechens and Ingush, 9,558 people deported from Georgia, and 163 individuals from Crimea [30, l. 95].

In 1951, approximately 23,000 of the special settlers in the South Kazakhstan region were young people aged between 7 and 26 years.

In 1954, the number of special settlers in the territory of the South Kazakhstan region amounted to 64,939 people, including 3,458 Belarusian kulaks deported from Belarus in 1952 [31, l. 5]. Individuals deported from the Georgian SSR on January 1, 1945, were settled in the following districts of South Kazakhstan region: Tulkibas district – 193 families (927 people); Arys district – 265 families (1,242 people); Shymkent – 471 families (2,239 people); Turkistan – 171 families (895 people); Saryagash district – 257 families (1,371 people); Sairam district – 240 families (1,165 people); Lenger district – 184 families (984 people); Keles district – 181 families (906 people); and Karatas district – 139 families (748 people). In total, 2,091 families comprising 10,487 people were resettled, including 1,889 men, 3,292 women, and 5,306 children under the age of 16. Among them, 5,232 people were in need of food assistance, and 6,543 required clothing and footwear [32, l. 7]. The deportation of entire populations led to the destruction of family units, with relatives scattered across different locations. Mothers were separated from their children, children from their parents, and many infants who had only just entered the world perished from hunger, cold, and widespread infectious diseases. Unable to withstand the harsh trials of fate, numerous children died from starvation and illness. Families labeled as “politically unreliable” suffered not only immediate hardships but also long-term consequences that deeply affected the future of their children. Zamanov Eyvas Faizullaevich, an Azerbaijani by nationality, aged 57, whose parents were deported from Azerbaijan in 1937, currently resides in the village of Kordai, Kordai district, Zhambyl region. As a member of an Azerbaijani family deported to the Turkestan region, he recalls: “My grandparents were deported in 1937. Because they were literate and well-off, their livestock and land were confiscated, and they were loaded into freight wagons for transporting animals. After traveling for about a month, they were first settled in Sozak and later in Sholakkorgan. In the first year, many of them died from hunger and the severe cold of winter. According to my grandmother and mother, we survived thanks to the help of the local Kazakh population. Even when they themselves lacked food, they shared what they had with us. Thanks to their care, many Azerbaijanis survived starvation. The deported Azerbaijani population was starving, barefoot, and without clothing. In these conditions, it was impossible for my widowed grandmother to feed five children, so they were placed in an orphanage in Shymkent region” [33, pp. 17–18]. The situation of Poles deported to the Turkestan region in several stages was equally dire, similar to that of other deported peoples. One such individual, Polish citizen Nalivko Helen (born in 1923), was deported from Tomaszów district, Lublin region, first to Siberia in 1940 and then in December 1941 to the Kalinin collective farm in the Sozak district of present-day Turkestan region. In her memoirs, she writes: “In 1942, in Sholakkorgan, my sister Jadze fell ill with typhoid fever. She lay unconscious for ten days with a high fever, but there was no medicine available. My mother exchanged all her gold jewelry for food and stayed by my sister’s side day and night. Although she eventually recovered, she never returned to her former health. That same year, many Poles died from typhoid fever. Almost all men were at the front, and the heavy work on the collective farm was carried out by women and adolescent children” [34, pp. 216–224]. Another testimony recalls that in late autumn of 1937, an entire family was deported from Nakhchivan to the Talas district of South Kazakhstan. For unknown reasons, the narrator’s grandfather and 17 Kurdish men aged between 20 and 35 were arrested. When the grandfather, Omar Jalil Isadan (1900–1938), stated during interrogation that he had been born in Turkey, he was declared an “enemy of the people” and executed

in Shymkent in 1938. His wife was left alone with four children, including an infant only four months old. Until 1956, the family remained under the supervision of the special commandant's office and was forbidden to leave without NCIA permission [33, pp. 21–24].

Young people labeled as “children of enemies of the people” suffered particularly severe consequences, as they were barred from military service and required special authorization to enter higher educational institutions. In addition, a series of government resolutions were adopted concerning the deportation of Greeks, Bulgarians, and Armenians.

Conclusion. During the first half of the twentieth century, under Soviet rule, forcibly deported populations experienced severe hardships during the initial period of adaptation to their new places of residence. These difficult living conditions became a profound tragedy in the historical destinies of the deported peoples. The criminal policies implemented by the Soviet authorities inflicted irreparable wounds and left indelible scars on their future. During the harsh years of war, many Chechens, Ingush, and representatives of other nationalities were forcibly deported to Kazakhstan. Understanding their difficult circumstances, the Kazakh people received them with hospitality. Like the Kazakh people themselves, who had endured numerous trials throughout history, the forcibly deported peoples were also compelled to suffer the hardships imposed by fate. Nevertheless, today they live peacefully alongside the local Kazakh population in Kazakhstan, which has become their second homeland. With the attainment of independence, it became possible to openly address the previously silenced pages of history related to political repression and deportation, not only of the Kazakh people but also of representatives of other ethnic groups who suffered on Kazakh land.

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ҒТАХР/ МРНТИ / IRSTI: 03.61.21, 18.41.85

ӘӨЖ/УДК/ UDC 304.44:615.89 (560=574)

<https://doi.org/10.51889/2959-6017.2026.90.3.014>

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ЭТНОМЕДИЦИНАЛЫҚ БІЛІМНІҢ МӘДЕНИ ЛОГИКАСЫ МЕН ФУНКЦИЯЛАРЫ: ДИАСПОРА ЖАҒДАЙЫНДАҒЫ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ (ТҮРКИЯДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚТАР МЫСАЛЫНДА)

Аңдатпа

Мақалада Түркиядағы қазақ диаспорасының халық медицинасына қатысты білім жүйесі мәдени-антропологиялық тұрғыдан талданады. Мақсаты – этномедицинаның ішкі танымдық құрылымын (мәдени логикасын), оның мәдени код ретінде сақталу тетіктерін және диаспора жағдайындағы негізгі әлеуметтік қызметтерін айқындау.

Мақалада этномедициналық білімнің негізгі бес функциясы диаспора мысалында талданады: білім жүйесі ретіндегі, мәдени мәтін және әлеуметтік институт ретінде, бейімделу механизмі және этникалық бірегейлікті сақтаушы құрал ретіндегі рөлі. Зерттеу 1996 жылдан бері автордың жинақтаған материалдарына, сондай-ақ 2022–2024 жылдары Түркия мен Батыс Еуропадағы қазақ диаспорасы арасында жүргізілген көплокалды далалық зерттеулер материал-