

Use of labor resources of specially displaced Chechens in the first years of deportation

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Abstract. The concept you provided underscores a fundamental principle in economics and labor market dynamics. When the economy undergoes structural changes, jobs are both created and lost. This phenomenon, often termed "creative destruction," plays a pivotal role in economic advancement. In this process, less productive and outdated jobs are replaced by more modern and efficient ones due to factors like technological advancements, shifting consumer preferences, and changes in global trade. Similarly, as new businesses emerge, older ones may fade away, affecting the overall employment landscape. The overall number of jobs in the economy hinges on the equilibrium between job creation and job destruction. Economists employ various methodologies to assess these trends, involving the analysis of labor market data, surveys, and economic patterns. This insight is indispensable for policymakers, businesses, and workers to navigate the evolving labor market successfully. It's worth noting that these transformations can be disruptive and challenging for workers in declining industries. Consequently, governments and businesses often implement strategies and policies to help these workers transition to new opportunities through retraining and support services. Understanding these dynamics is vital for long-term economic growth and prosperity.

1 Introduction

The effective utilization of labor resources is a cornerstone of economic development and growth. Labor resources, comprising the skills, knowledge, and capabilities of a workforce, play a pivotal role in driving productivity, innovation, and competitiveness in both individual businesses and entire economies. This introduction sets the stage to explore the critical importance of optimizing labor resources to maximize economic potential, improve living standards, and adapt to the evolving landscape of work and employment. By harnessing the full potential of a workforce, societies can achieve sustainable prosperity and navigate the challenges and opportunities presented by a dynamic and ever-changing global economy. This discussion delves into the multifaceted dimensions of labor resource utilization, exploring its impact on job creation, skills development, and overall economic vitality.

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The utilization of labor resources during the Great Patriotic War, a critical chapter in history, demonstrated the remarkable resilience and commitment of a nation faced with unprecedented challenges. This period marked a time when the Soviet Union, under immense pressure from the Axis forces, harnessed its labor resources in a monumental effort to defend its homeland and ultimately emerge victorious.

During this pivotal era, the Soviet people exhibited unwavering dedication as they mobilized their workforce for the war effort. This entailed not only the military service but also an extensive mobilization of the civilian workforce to support the front lines. Millions of men and women were called upon to serve their country in various capacities, including manufacturing, agriculture, and healthcare. Women played a particularly crucial role, stepping into professions and roles previously dominated by men, contributing significantly to the war effort.

The successful utilization of labor resources during the Great Patriotic War had far-reaching consequences. It not only enabled the Soviet Union to withstand the brutal assault of the Axis powers but also showcased the power of a united workforce when faced with adversity. The determination and sacrifice of the Soviet people, combined with effective labor resource management, played a pivotal role in achieving victory.

In the post-war years, this experience had a lasting impact on the Soviet Union's economic and societal development. The lessons learned during the war, in terms of mobilizing labor resources, had enduring effects on the country's industrial and technological progress.

The Great Patriotic War serves as a testament to the extraordinary capacity of nations to harness their labor resources when facing monumental challenges. It underscores the importance of effective labor mobilization, not only during times of conflict but also as a means to drive economic and social progress in the years that follow. The legacy of the wartime labor effort continues to be a source of inspiration, reminding us of the indomitable spirit and resilience that can be summoned when a nation unites to achieve a common goal.

During the Great Patriotic War, Chechens, like some peoples of the former USSR, were deported to Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Chechens were subjected to forced eviction on February 23, 1944. Since then, February 23 has become the most tragic date in the history of the Chechen people. Historians will have a long time to figure out the reasons and motives for the deportation of Chechens, analyze and compare the events of that time that led to the tragedy of this one of the many people (after the Soviet Germans). The Chechens were charged with crimes they had not committed [1].

Even before the start of the Great Patriotic War, thousands of Chechen men served in the Red Army. The beginning of the war was a great test for the entire Soviet people. New hundreds and thousands of Chechen youths volunteered to defend their homeland. While Chechen soldiers fought courageously on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, old people, women and teenagers worked in enterprises, collective and state farms, the state hatched a plan to deport them from their native land. And so on February 23, 1944, the Chechen and Ingush population of the republic were loaded into calf cars and sent on a long and difficult journey. The forced deportation of the Chechen people led to the liquidation of the national statehood of the Chechens. The Chechens did not settle somewhere compactly; they were settled throughout Central Asia and Kazakhstan. 13 years were spent in these republics. Let us consider how the economic structure and labor use of special Chechen settlers took place in the Kzyl-Orda region of the Kazakh SSR in the first years of deportation, using various documents - decrees, resolutions, memos, etc.[2].

Thus, in a memo from the Kzyl-Orda region commission to the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Kazakhstan N.A. Skvortsov is shown about the economic structure and labor use of special settlers from the North Caucasus, in particular, Chechens. As of April 30, 1944, the total number of special settlers

of Chechens and Ingush in the Kzyl-Orda region was 6,191 families, 26,924 people, who were accommodated: on collective farms 4,915 families, 21,723 people, on state farms 76 families, 308 people, in in local industrial enterprises 463 families, 1842 people; in food production enterprises 284 families, 1252 people. and in the sub-farms of economic organizations and institutions 453 families, 1799 people. In addition, among the special settlers there were 55 regional Soviet-party workers, of whom work: in the regional department of economic management of migrants and evacuees 1 person, head. workshops of artels 3, head. 2 clubs, 5 collective farm foremen, 29 ordinary collective farmers and 16 ordinary employees. Of course, among the special settlers who arrived there were no regional leading Soviet party workers [3].

Among those deported in this area were specialists of various professions - a total of 470 people. Of these: engineers - 1, medical doctors - 2, veterinarians - 4, livestock specialists - 18, agronomists - 2, teachers - 120, turners - 9, mechanics - 13, blacksmiths - 42, tractor drivers and combine operators - 20, drivers - 11, transport workers - 11, drillers - 1, carpenters - 57, shoemakers - 43, tanners 4, beekeepers - 1, accountants - 35, accountants - 31, electricians - 1, and other non-highly qualified professions - 44. Of these, 283 worked in their specialty people, not in their specialty - 162 people. and did not work at all, but were only finding employment - 25 people.

2 Research methodology

To study the labor use of Chechen special settlers in the Kzyl-Orda region of the Kazakh SSR in the first years of deportation, various research methods can be used, including:

1. Archival research: Analysis of archival documents, including official orders, statistical data, reports and letters related to the deportation and labor use of specially displaced Chechens.

2. Sociological methods: Conducting interviews with surviving Chechen special settlers or their descendants to collect oral histories and personal memories of this period.

3. Analysis of historical evidence: Study of diaries, memoirs and literary works written during the period of deportation or later to gain insight into the life and work of special settlers.

4. Quantitative methods: Collection and analysis of statistical data on the number and employment of specially displaced Chechens in the Kazakh SSR.

5. Comparative analysis: Comparison of data on the labor use of Chechens with data on other deported groups and nationalities in the USSR at that time.

6. Analysis of social and economic conditions: Study of living conditions, housing, access to education and healthcare for specially displaced Chechens.

7. Cultural analysis: Study of cultural and identity aspects of the life of Chechens under conditions of deportation, including the preservation of language, customs and religious practices.

8. Comparative analysis with other regions: Comparison of the experience of labor use of specially displaced Chechens in the Kazakh SSR with the experience of other regions of the USSR, where deportations also took place.

Using a combination of these methods will make it possible to create a comprehensive picture of the labor use and life of specially displaced Chechens in the Kzyl-Orda region of the Kazakh SSR in the first years of deportation.

3 Results and Discussions

A large number of the deported population were rural. The report notes that from among the special settlers resettled on collective farms, 89 families have so far been accepted into existing collective farms. As can be seen further, in a number of collective farms there are applications from special settlers for their admission to collective farm membership, but they have not yet been considered due to the fact that at this time, i.e. the height of spring sowing, the convening of general meetings of collective farmers is fraught with difficulties and their separation from work [4].

Thus, as of April 30, 1944, a total of 11,295 people were registered as able-bodied, of which 8,699 people were employed. and 2626 people are not working. 5,764 people work on collective farms, 2,367 do not work, 146 work on state farms, and 2,759 people work in industrial enterprises and organizations, 231 people do not work.

The first years in the special settlement were the most difficult for all deported peoples. The special settlers, who took practically nothing with them, were on the verge of extinction. It was in the first months and years that a large number of special settlers died. Not everyone could work. Mostly women with several children and the sick did not work, and there were a considerable number of them [5].

The spring of 1944 in the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan was special. A huge number of special settlers entered the labor force. Thus, from among the able-bodied special settlers working on collective farms in the Kzyl-Orda region, 5,764 people were involved in the sowing campaign. However, not all special settlers could participate in the spring sowing campaign. For example, in the Chiilinsky district, the leaders of the collective farms "Giant", "Avangard" and "Bolshevik" created the necessary material and living conditions for special settlers, organized special teams from them, helped these teams in organizational matters, as a result of which the special settlers working on the construction of the canal far exceed production standards and won the challengeable Red Banner of the region and 30 people. received personal awards. However, along with this, in the same Chiilinsky district in the collective farms: "Kzyl-Tu", "Algabas", "Talaptan", "Aktobe" and others, due to the fact that the collective farm chairmen do not pay any attention to the special settlers, even in some cases they do not kept records of the labor of special settlers, many special settlers do not go to work, and most of the workers do not fulfill the norms. A similar situation occurs in a number of other regions. But there were also cases when special settlers refused to go to work because they simply had nothing to eat. For example, on April 19, on the Avangard collective farm in the Kazalinsky district, there were 40 people. Chechens refused to go to work [6].

1,276 families employed in state farms, local food industry enterprises and institutions receive food products using a card system along with other 5,191 workers and employees. The 4,915 families settled mainly on collective farms receive food at the established rate of 100 g of flour and 50 g of cereal per person per day. Due to the fact that most of the special settlers did not bring any food with them, and on collective farms, due to the lack of food for workdays in 1943, the collective farmers did not provide them with sufficient food assistance, a difficult situation was created, leading to the depletion of some of the special settlers, which drives them out of commission as a workforce. There was even a case of death of 2 people. due to exhaustion [7]. In the Dzhalagash district, a check carried out by employees of the NKVD RO revealed 237 people. sick special settlers. According to doctors, the disease is mainly caused by malnutrition. In the Chiilinsky district, on the collective farms mentioned above, where work among special settlers was poorly organized and no assistance was provided to them, there are also cases of illness due to exhaustion. So, for example, on the basis of exhaustion, 15 people get sick on the collective farms "Enbekshi" - 15 people, "Talaptan" - 23 people, "Ashi-Kuduk" - 24 people, "Tonkurus" - 11 people, Aktobe - 7 people. In the Teren-Uzyaksky district, a check carried out in April identified 794 people. specially displaced Chechens sick from exhaustion. It was necessary

to urgently take measures to employ the able-bodied population from among the special settlers. This situation existed in all regions of the Kazakh SSR in the first years of deportation.

We see completely different data on employment in July 1944 in the Kzyl-Orda region [380-388]. One of the reports dated July 14, 1944 states that out of the total number of able-bodied Chechens and Ingush there are only 10,609 people, 40%. Of these, 4,288 were men, 4,822 were women, and 1,299 were teenagers. As of May 25, of this number of able-bodied people, 5,417 people worked on collective farms, state farms, industrial enterprises and government institutions [8]. However, the issue of failure to provide material assistance to those in dire need, interruptions in the distribution of food norms established by the state in some collective farms of the region still occurred, resulting in exhaustion, swelling and even deaths. This indicates that in a number of districts and collective farms of the region, local leaders poorly implemented the decision of the regional committee of the Communist Party (b) K and the executive committee of the regional Council of Workers' Deputies of March 17, 1944, No. 250 "On the results of the reception, resettlement and further living arrangements of special settlers", which, in its content, had all the necessary instructions to places both on resettlement and the household and work arrangements of special settlers.

Where the work among the special settlers was properly organized, where sufficient attention was mainly paid to the special settlers by pre-collective farms and enterprise managers, the special settlers showed examples of work [9]. Thus, in the Chiilinsky district, brigades created from special settlers from the collective farms "Giant", "Bolshevik" and "Avangard" exceeded the norms during the construction of the canal, received a challenge Red Banner and more than 30 people. received personal awards. In the Aral region, in the Aralsol trust, teams of Chechens, by exceeding production standards, ensured that Aralsol received the challengeable Red Banner of the USSR People's Commissariat for the NKPP. Many of them received individual bonuses ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 rubles. and manufactured goods [10].

In the same area, courses for drivers and mechanics for salt cleaners were organized among young people (Chechens); some of the Chechens were promoted to responsible work as foremen for their exemplary work, head. plots and etc [11].

4 Conclusions

Thus, already in the first months of exile, starting in the spring of 1944, Chechens, dispersedly settled throughout Central Asia and Kazakhstan, were involved in performing a wide variety of types of work: they plowed, sowed, laid roads, built bridges, and dug canals. Yesterday's disabled front-line soldiers, old people, women and children were in the field from dawn to dusk. As shown above, the pattern of discrimination. Related to the labor participation of special settlers in the first months and years of their punishment. It looks even more terrible if we take into account the lack of basic living conditions and the lack of clothing, footwear and food for the special settlers. Despite all the difficulties, the Chechens got involved in labor activities in places of special settlement and, with their selfless labor, achieved the Great Victory over Nazi Germany.

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