

UOT 94(479.24)

MUNAVVAR SULEYMANOVA

The teacher of Nakhchivan State University

ORCID ID : 0009-0001-9996-0225

alexandra.tarverdiyeva@mail.ru

**REPRESSIONS IN NAKHCHIVAN IN THE 1930S AND
THE ATTEMPTS OF SOVIET SPECIAL SERVICE AGENCIES TO TRACE
A “TURKISH FOOTPRINT”**

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36719/2708-065X/113/79-85>

The article examines the political repressions carried out in Nakhchivan during the 1930s and the systematic attempts of Soviet special service agencies to trace a “Turkish footprint” in these processes. During the mentioned period, despite the apparent diplomatic rapprochement between the USSR and Türkiye, the weakening of Türkiye’s influence over the South Caucasus and the strengthening of the anti-Turkish line in Soviet domestic policy had a significant impact on the socio-political life of Nakhchivan. Based on Soviet archival documents, reports of special service agencies, and émigré press materials, the article provides a comparative analysis of the real socio-economic causes of anti-Soviet uprisings in Nakhchivan and how they were presented in Soviet ideological discourse as “foreign provocations”. Particular attention is given to the policy of forced collectivization and the pressures on religious and national identity, which strengthened local resistance. However, this resistance was deliberately associated by Soviet security structures with Türkiye and foreign centers. It is concluded that in the 1930s, Nakhchivan was not only a border region but also a space of ideological and political confrontation between Soviet Bolshevism and Turkish national identity. Repressions served as one of the main instruments of this confrontation.

Keywords: Nakhchivan, repression, Soviet, special service agencies, anti-Turkish policy, Türkiye, collectivization, national identity.

Introduction. The 1930s represented a stage in which the Soviet Union maximized political control over the national republics and transformed repressions into a systematic state policy. These processes acquired a sharper and more specific character in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, an inseparable part of the Azerbaijan SSR. Its geographical position, direct border with Türkiye, as well as the historical, cultural, and familial ties of the population, turned Nakhchivan into a special object of surveillance by Soviet security agencies.

At a time when diplomatic relations between the USSR and Türkiye were formally at a high level, the intensification of anti-Turkish propaganda in Nakhchivan and the mass arrests carried out under accusations of “pan-Turkism” and “foreign espionage” created a serious contradiction. The main purpose of the study is to reveal the essence of this contradiction and to identify the differences between the real causes of repressions in Nakhchivan and their Soviet ideological presentation.

In order to ensure a comprehensive analysis of historical and political processes, a multi-faceted methodological approach has been applied in the article. The research is based primarily on historical-analytical and historical-comparative methods. Through these methods, the repression processes that took place in Nakhchivan in the 1930s, as well as their connection with regional and international political contexts, are consistently examined.

The main source base of the study consists of secret reports of Soviet special service agencies, investigation materials, repression decisions, and internal correspondence. These documents make it possible to uncover the real causes of the events that were presented as anti-Soviet activity in Nakhchivan.

In addition, a systematic approach has been applied in the research, whereby repressions are evaluated not only as internal political measures but also in the context of USSR–Türkiye relations,

border security, and national identity policy. This approach allows for a clearer understanding of the special role of Nakhchivan in regional political processes during the 1930s.

Main section. The weakening of Türkiye's influence over the South Caucasus and the limitation of its relations with Azerbaijan naturally had a negative impact on the fate of Nakhchivan. Despite the high level of diplomatic and political relations between the USSR and Türkiye in the period before the outbreak of World War II, the Bolsheviks' approach in domestic policy was completely different. From the early 1930s onwards, the Bolsheviks actively launched anti-Turkish and anti-Türkiye propaganda in Azerbaijan, including in Nakhchivan, which was its inseparable part. Most of the accusations brought against intellectuals and scholars subjected to repression in the 1930s were related to their alleged ties with Türkiye, Turkish nationalist organizations, and adherence to the ideas of Turkism.

One of the main regions where the Soviets sought to create an anti-Turkish atmosphere was precisely Nakhchivan. Such behavior, however, provoked serious resistance among the population. Although the government of the Republic of Türkiye turned a blind eye to these issues in order to preserve high-level diplomatic and political relations, public opinion in Türkiye attached special importance to the question of Nakhchivan and Azerbaijan. Intellectuals who emigrated to Türkiye after the fall of the Republic also kept the processes in Nakhchivan in the spotlight. In 1930–1931, the newspaper *Bildiriş*, published in Türkiye by Abbasqulu Kazimzade, Mammad Amin Rasulzade, Mirza Bala Mammadzade, and others, contained various reports related to Nakhchivan. In one of its first issues, alongside Zagatala and Sheki, growing discontent and peasant uprisings in Nakhchivan were discussed [7, p.552]. As is known, in February 1930, anti-Soviet uprisings broke out in the mountain villages of Nakhchivan, Sharur, and Ordubad, including in Vedi, which had been separated from Nakhchivan and annexed to Armenia [5, p.191]. The main cause of these uprisings was forced collectivization and the establishment of collective farms [2, p.74]. S. Sadiqov wrote about the anti-Soviet uprisings of those years:

“Armed resistance, which began at the end of 1929, spread more widely in the summer of 1930. Armed resistance to Soviet power was particularly strong in Shahbuz district. The mountain villages of Nakhchivan, Sharur, and Ordubad became shelters for supporters of armed resistance. In 1930, an attempt was made by the population to overthrow communist rule in Nakhchivan, but only the intervention of Soviet troops made it possible to restore Bolshevik power. At the same time, efforts were made to link the internal resistance movement with the activities of émigré organizations abroad” [11, pp.80–81].

The timing chosen by the Russians, who had once again occupied Azerbaijan under the guise of Bolsheviks, to suppress the uprisings also draws attention. If in 1918, when committing massacres, the Bolsheviks chose the days of Novruz – March 19–21 (old calendar) or March 31–April 2 (new calendar), then in 1930, the suppression of the uprising was also carried out during Novruz. Bolshevik armed units suppressed the uprising in Shahbuz district on March 20, 21, and 22. In some places, bloody battles continued until April [11, pp.78-79].

Research conducted by the prominent historian, academician Ziya Bunyadov, revealed that between September 22 and October 30, 1930, seven residents of Kechili village in Nakhchivan were sentenced to execution under the pretext of participating in an armed uprising and engaging in anti-Soviet propaganda, and their families' last shelters and properties were confiscated. In addition, during that period, 65 people in Nakhchivan city, 6 people in Shahbuzkend, and residents of Bash Norashen were executed with confiscation of property [1, p.21].

Both the proximity of the border and the factors linking the population of Nakhchivan with Türkiye compelled the Soviet special service agencies to search for a “Turkish footprint” behind the processes. In a document prepared by the Soviet special service agencies in March 1930 regarding the situation in the Caucasus, it was noted that tensions had particularly arisen in the Turkish districts of Armenia (meaning the regions inhabited by Azerbaijanis – M.S.). In the Vedibasarsky district of the Yerevan region, up to 250 people together with their families had retreated to the mountains; approximately 150 of them were armed. The information shows that during this period, the Azerbaijani population living in the Armenian SSR, as well as some border Turkish villages in Georgia, were

experiencing a strong migration movement - fleeing to Turkiye. Due to the general situation in the villages, armed groups in Azerbaijan became active, and as a result, military units were dispatched to conduct operations in the Ganja region, Karabakh, and the Nakhchivan area. One of the documents of the special service agencies stated: *"The situation is serious. If decisive measures are not taken, by spring we may face serious consequences that could turn into armed uprisings"* [14, pp.15-17].

In a report prepared by the Soviet special service agencies on October 10, 1931, concerning the activities of the Musavat Party abroad, attention was drawn precisely to these issues, particularly to the activities carried out in Kars, located near the border with Nakhchivan. In the document classified as "Top Secret," it was written: *"Among the foreign centers of the Musavatists (Turkiye and Iran), the activities of the organizations in Tabriz and Kars are especially noteworthy. These organizations play an important role in intensifying insurgent, counter-revolutionary activity in our territory, while at the same time directly organizing sabotage-bandit activities and intelligence work in favor of Poland and Turkiye. As a result of the blows inflicted by us, the clandestine Musavat network in our territory has undergone significant changes. Until the serious defeat of the Musavatists in 1927, the Central Committee (CC) and the Baku Committee (BC) of Musavat were continuously reconstituted in various compositions. At present, the existence of the CC has not been established"* [13, p.2].

The report also revealed that foreign organizations preferred to maintain contacts with lower-level clandestine Musavat groups in order to establish connections within the Azerbaijan SSR. The position of Republic supporters in Nakhchivan who leaned toward Turkiye remained strong even until the late 1920s. Secret documents of Soviet intelligence show that until 1927, the majority of those working in the field of education in Nakhchivan were closely connected with Musavat organizations abroad. One of the documents stated: *"Panturkist slogans unite Musavat with the Turkish counter-revolution (Crimean, Uzbek, and especially Turkmen), and these slogans play an important role in attracting broad masses to the counter-revolutionary movement. In general, the Musavatists, who form the strongest nucleus of the entire Turkish emigration, deserve serious attention not only as a force competing with Georgian parties in the Committee of Caucasian Peoples (CCP), but also as a group with exceptional influence among the Turkestan and even Tatar emigration. ... Like all counter-revolutionary organizations in the East, Musavat attached great importance to involving national intellectuals in counter-revolutionary activity and to fighting against the ideological front of Soviet power"* [13, pp.1-17].

Furthermore, the same document explicitly stated: *"The illegal Musavat Central Committee and Baku Committee, abolished in 1927, had previously achieved particular success in seizing the organs and institutions of the People's Commissariat of Education. In Baku, Salyan, Agdash, Qaryagin, Lankaran, Gazakh, Shamakhi, Goychay districts, and in the Nakhchivan area - in short, everywhere except Zagatala and Nukha - the main administrative positions were in their hands. The district departments of public education and the most important schools were in fact under the control of the Musavatists"* [13, pp.1-17].

Research conducted by historian Jalal Gasimov, based on archival documents of the Azerbaijani special service agencies, also confirms that Turkish influence was naturally strong among those working in the field of education, especially among individuals who continued to provide instruction through the traditional *mollakhana* system. Gasimov's studies reveal that Niftali Jabrail oglu Niftaliyev, the mullah of Nehram village in Nakhchivan, secretly opened a madrasa in his home where he taught students the *Qur'an* and other issues related to Sharia. Mullah Yusif Babayev carried out propaganda among collective farm workers, saying: *"Soviet schools do not give children anything good; moreover, the Soviet state cannot last long, you will see this. When the war begins, Turkiye will be victorious"* [8, p.230].

Documents from the early 1930s repeatedly emphasized that the clandestine organizations of the Musavat Party in the Azerbaijan SSR used Turkish consulates, particularly the consulate in Baku, to maintain connections with their centers abroad. One such document claimed that during the 1927 investigation into illegal Musavat organizations, the well-known group led by Ahmadov was discovered to have direct espionage ties with the Turkish consulate in Baku. The indictment stated: *"The Turkish consulate received espionage-related information from Musavatists and assisted in maintain-*

ning the connection between the illegal Musavat Central Committee in the Azerbaijan SSR and the Bureau in Turkiye" [15, p.487].

The prominent Nakhchivan intellectual Rzaqulu Najafov, who had served the Soviet regime in Azerbaijan for many years, was arrested in 1931 as a member of the Azerbaijan National Center. He was accused of establishing connections between the National Center and the Turkish consulate, and on September 30 of that year, he was sentenced by the AzSPU Collegium to up to eight years in prison. Najafov was subjected to repression again in 1937 and was executed on October 27, 1937 [9, p.6].

Reports of the Soviet special service agencies stated that Polish representations in Turkiye played an active role in coordinating the activities of various Musavat groups in the early 1930s. They noted that one of the main objectives of such activities was to bring Turkish authorities closer to the Musavatists and thereby worsen relations between Turkiye and the USSR [13, pp.1-17].

The special service agencies in the early 1930s considered espionage carried out in favor of Poland and partly Turkiye to be an inseparable and extremely important part of all counter-revolutionary activities of the Musavatists in the Soviet republics of the Caucasus. They repeatedly emphasized the intensification of espionage activities in the direction of Kars [13, pp.1-17].

The Soviet special service agencies also claimed that not only Turkish territory but also Iranian territory was used to organize anti-Soviet activities in Nakhchivan. In this context, the name of Kalbali Khan Nakhchivanski, who had emigrated to Iran after Sovietization, was mentioned. One document stated: *"The direct executors of anti-Soviet plans were Colonel Kalbali Khan Nakhchivanski, who served in Iran and was close to Musavat, and the leaders of underground Musavat organizations in our territory. Agent and investigative materials now clearly establish Musavat's direct connection with Nakhchivanski and the active leadership role of Musavatists in the bandit movement of 1930"* [13, pp.1-17].

At the same time, the Soviets supported both clandestine and open communist organizations operating inside Turkiye. From the mid-1930s onwards, open manifestations of the Bolsheviks' negative attitude toward Turkiye began to appear in the USSR, including in the Azerbaijan SSR and the Nakhchivan ASSR. In Azerbaijan, where the First Turkological Congress had been held in 1926, the word "Turk" and the concept of "Turkism" gradually became accusations. One of the reasons for this was the processes unfolding at the international level. In particular, the Montreux Conference held in July 1936 regarding the Straits played a significant role in worsening relations. Although Turkiye took into account the USSR's demands to the maximum extent at the Montreux Conference, distrust and suspicion began to emerge between the two countries. The USSR's increasingly growing demands regarding the Straits inevitably caused concern in Turkiye. Three years after the Montreux agreement, Russian demands regarding the Straits became more openly expressed. Against the background of Turkiye's rapprochement with Western states, the Russians revived their classical demands dating back to Tsarist times, which caused anxiety in Turkiye. As Soviet demands increased, Turkiye began to respond more positively to cooperation proposals coming from the West [8, p.168].

Turkish researcher Cenk Şen writes that during the period 1936–1939, Turkish–Soviet relations were not as close as in the pre-Montreux era. Nevertheless, in the context of rapid changes in Europe and the new circumstances that emerged, Turkiye and the Soviet Union continued to act jointly in their foreign policies [12, p.101]. The gradual tension in relations also led to the strengthening of security measures in border regions with Turkiye. Soviet authorities were particularly eager to search for spies in areas inhabited by Turks such as Nakhchivan and Akhiska, and Muslims in Batumi. The study of historical documents and sources shows that in 1937 alone, 2,757 people in the villages of the Nakhchivan ASSR were deported to Kazakhstan under the accusation of engaging in subversive activity and serving foreign criminal elements. In general, more than 35,000 residents of Nakhchivan were subjected to political repression during this period [10, pp.381, 414].

In the second half of the 1930s, more than 1,000 families were deported from Nakhchivan [5, p.178]. Research by Nadir Huseynbeyli reveals that between 1930 and 1940, 178 families from Nakhchivan district and city, 110 from Sharur, 107 from Julfa, 67 from Ordubad, and 47 from Shahbuz were deported [6, p.19]. The vast majority of them were individuals who had a special sympathy for Turkiye and relatives living in Turkiye's border provinces with the USSR.

The Soviet authorities carried out repressions not only against the masses but also against high-ranking members of the Communist Party who demonstrated even a relatively positive attitude toward Türkiye. From December 1936 to October 1937, Hasan Rahmanov, who served as the First Secretary of the Nakhchivan Regional Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, was exiled first to the Sintaş mine in the Altai region and later to Semipalatinsk under the pretext of participating in an anti-Soviet organization. Along with him, 17 family members were repressed [3, p. 813]. In 1937-1938, Sultan Sultanov, who had served as another First Secretary of the Nakhchivan Regional Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party and from October 22, 1937, to January 1938 as a member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist (Bolshevik) Party, was arrested on January 9 by the decision of the Traveling Session of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR. Accused of counter-revolutionary nationalist activity, Sultanov was classified among Category I persons and executed the following day [16].

Conclusion. In the 1930s, on the one hand, Azerbaijani populations living in the Armenian SSR, including in the historical Nakhchivan territories later annexed to Armenia, sought refuge in Nakhchivan due to increasing pressures; on the other hand, the population of Nakhchivan itself was targeted by the Soviet authorities, subjected to deportation and exile policies. Conversations with residents of Western Azerbaijan living both in Nakhchivan and other regions of the country clearly show that population movements occurred in the 1930s as well. The displacement and harassment of Azerbaijani inhabitants in certain villages of Western Azerbaijan forced them to migrate to other areas, including the towns and districts of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. After the formation of the USSR, state borders effectively became administrative lines, which facilitated population movements. The leadership of the Armenian SSR, meanwhile, exploited both the repressions of the 1930s and the aggression of the Armenian population against Azerbaijanis to create an atmosphere of fear and to pressure the population of Western Azerbaijan. Many people, fearing stigmatization on nationalist grounds, quietly abandoned their homelands, some of them relocating specifically to Nakhchivan.

Thus, research demonstrates that the political repressions carried out in Nakhchivan during the 1930s were not merely internal security measures but formed part of the deliberate ideological and national policy of Soviet power. Despite the weakening of Türkiye's influence over the South Caucasus, Nakhchivan was consistently regarded by Soviet special service agencies as a "potentially dangerous space". The resistance of the local population to collectivization policies and coercive measures against religious and national values was systematically presented as "foreign provocation," "pan-Turkism," and "Turkish influence," serving to legitimize mass repressions. Archival materials indicate that although the main causes of uprisings and discontent were socio-economic and administrative in nature, Soviet security agencies preferred to frame these processes within an ideological context. As a result, in the 1930s Nakhchivan became a sharp ideological confrontation zone between Soviet Bolshevism and Turkish national identity. Repressions functioned as the main instrument in this confrontation, inflicting long-term damage on the demographic, social, and moral structure of the region. In this respect, the study of events in Nakhchivan is of great scholarly importance not only for regional history but also for understanding the essence of Soviet national policy as a whole.

REFERENCES

1. Bünyadov, Z.M. Qırmızı terror / Z.Bünyadov. –Bakı: Azərənşr, -1993. -331 s.
2. Cəfərov, F.C. Erməni vəhşiliyi / F.C.Cəfərov. –Bakı: Nurlan, -2009. -186 s.
3. Əmrahov, M.İ. 1937-1938-ci il Repressiyaları Sovet dövlətinin Azərbaycan xalqına qarşı soyqırım siyasətinin davamı // Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi, -2022. № 9(3) –s. 792-819.
4. Gürün, K. Türk-Sovyet İlişkileri (1920-1953) / -Ankara: TTK yayınları, -1991. -326 s.
5. Hacıyev, İ.M. Naxçıvan Azərbaycanın dövlətçilik tarixində / İ.M.Hacıyev. –Bakı: Elm, -2018. 372 s.
6. Hüseynbəyli, N.M. XX əsrin 20-30-cu illərində Naxçıvan MSSR-də siyasi repressiyalar və onun nəticələri / tarix elmləri namizədi elmi dərəcəsi almaq üçün dissert. avtoreferatı/ -Naxçıvan, 2006. -26 s.
7. İnce, M. Azərbaycan Muhacəretinin Etkili Bir Yayını: Bildiriş Gazetesi (1930-1931) // Karabük Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi, –2016, c. 6, sayı 2. –s. 545-558.

8. Qasımov, C. Siyasi repressiya: həyatda və ədəbiyyatda / C.Qasımov. –Bakı: Elm və təhsil, -2020. - 508 s.
9. Quliyev, M. Mətbuat tariximizdə Rzaqulu Nəcəfov imzası: keşməkeşli ömrün səhifələri // 525-ci qəzet. – 2012, 18 sentyabr. –s. 6.
10. Naxçıvan tarixi [Üç cildə] / Red. Heyəti İ.M.Hacıyev, İ.Ə.Həbibbəyli və b., -Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, -2014. c. II, -528 s.
11. Sadıqov, S.H. Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikası tarixindən / S.H.Sadıqov. –Bakı: İrşad, -1995, -144 s.
12. Şen, C. Stalin döneminde türk-sovyet ilişkileri (1923–1953): / Yüksek lisans tezi. –İsparta, -2006. -217 s.
13. Докладная записка ОО ОГПУ о контрреволюционной националистической тюркской партии «Мусават». 10 октября 1931 г. // Центральный архив ФСБ России (ЦА ФСБ РФ), Фонд 2, Опись 9, Дело 510, - лист 1-17.
14. Записка по прямому проводу ГПУ Закавказья из Тифлиса об антисоветских выступлениях в Грузии, Армении и Азербайджане. 11 марта 1930 г. // Центральный архив ФСБ России (ЦА ФСБ РФ), Фонд 2. Опись 8. Дело 257. - лист 15-17.
15. Совершенно секретно: Лубянка - Сталину о положении в стране (1922-1934 гг.) Сборник документов [в 10 т.]. - Москва,-т. 9. -2013. -с. 487.
16. Султанов Султан Теймур оглы: [Электронный ресурс] / Справочник по истории Коммунистической партии и Советского Союза 1898 – 1991, -2025. URL: <http://www.knowbysight.info/SSS/17157.asp> [19.03.2026].

MÜNƏVVƏR SÜLEYMANOVA

Naxçıvan Dövlət Universitetinin müəllimi

XX ƏSRİN 30-CU İLLƏRİNDƏ NAXÇIVANDA REPRESSİYALAR VƏ SOVET XÜSUSİ XİDMƏT ORQANLARININ “TÜRK İZİ” TAPMAQ CƏHDLƏRİ

Məqalədə XX əsrin 30-cu illərində Naxçıvanda həyata keçirilmiş siyasi repressiyalar və bu prosesdə Sovet xüsusi xidmət orqanlarının sistemli şəkildə “türk izi” axtarma cəhdləri araşdırılmışdır. Bəhs olunan dövrdə Türkiyənin Cənubi Qafqaz üzərində təsir imkanlarının zəifləməsi və SSRİ–Türkiyə münasibətlərində zahiri diplomatik yaxınlığa baxmayaraq, daxili siyasətdə anti-türk xəttin gücləndirilməsi Naxçıvanın ictimai-siyasi həyatına ciddi təsir göstərmişdir. Məqalədə sovet arxiv sənədləri, xüsusi xidmət orqanlarının məruzələri və mühacir mətbuatı əsasında Naxçıvanda baş vermiş antisovet üsyanlarının real sosial-iqtisadi səbəbləri ilə onların sovet ideoloji diskursunda necə “xarici təxribat” kimi təqdim edildiyi müqayisəli şəkildə təhlil olunur. Xüsusilə zorakı kollektivləşmə siyasəti, dini və milli kimliyə təzyiqlər yerli əhalinin müqavimətini gücləndirmiş, lakin bu müqavimət sovet təhlükəsizlik strukturları tərəfindən məqsədli şəkildə Türkiyə və xarici mərkəzlərlə əlaqələndirilmişdir. Belə bir nəticəyə gəlinir ki, Naxçıvan XX əsrin 30-cu illərində yalnız sərhəd bölgəsi deyil, eyni zamanda sovet bolşevizmi ilə türk milli kimliyi arasında ideoloji və siyasi qarşıdurma məkanı olmuşdur. Repressiyalar isə bu qarşıdurmanın əsas alətlərindən biri kimi çıxış etmişdir.

Açar sözlər: Naxçıvan, repressiya, Sovet, xüsusi xidmət orqanları, anti-türk siyasəti, Türkiyə, kollektivləşmə, milli kimlik

МУНАВВАР СУЛЕЙМАНОВА

Преподаватель Нахчыванского государственного университета

РЕПРЕССИИ В НАХЧИВАНЕ В 1930-Х ГОДАХ И ПОПЫТКИ СОВЕТСКИХ СПЕЦСЛУЖБ НАЙТИ «ТУРЕЦКИЕ СЛЕДЫ»

В статье рассматриваются политические репрессии, проводившиеся в Нахчыване в 1930-х годах, и попытки советских спецслужб систематически искать «турецкий след» в этом процессе. В рассматриваемый период ослабление влияния Турции на Южном Кавказе и усиление антитурецкой линии во внутренней политике, несмотря на кажущуюся дипломатическую бли-

зость в отношениях СССР-Турция, серьезно повлияли на социально-политическую жизнь Нахчывана. В статье, на основе советских архивных документов, отчетов спецслужб и эмигрантской прессы, проводится сравнительный анализ реальных социально-экономических причин антисоветских восстаний в Нахчыване и того, как они представлялись в советском идеологическом дискурсе как «иностранные провокации». В частности, насильственная политика коллективизации, давление на религиозную и национальную идентичность усилили сопротивление местного населения, но это сопротивление целенаправленно координировалось советскими структурами безопасности с Турцией и зарубежными центрами. Сделан вывод о том, что в 1930-е годы Нахчыван представлял собой не только пограничную территорию, но и пространство интенсивного идеологического и политического противостояния между советским большевизмом и турецкой национальной идентичностью. Репрессивная политика выступала одним из ключевых инструментов данного противостояния.

Ключевые слова: Нахчыван, репрессии, советский, органы специальных служб, антитурецкая политика, Турция, коллективизация, национальная идентичность.

Məqalənin redaksiyaya daxil olduğu tarix: 19 mart 2026-cı il.

Məqalənin çapa qəbul olunma tarixi: 21 may 2026-cı il.

Rəyçilər: t.ü.f.d. Abdulla Mustafayev, t.e.d. Qabil Əliyev.
