

Patriotic mobilization of women workers in West Kazakhstan through Soviet propaganda during World War II

Arailym Tapalova

Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

e-mail: arai_86_19@mail.ru

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32523/2616-7255-2023-144-3-62-74>

Abstract. *This research paper examines the impact of Soviet propaganda on women workers in the West Kazakhstan region during World War II. Despite facing difficult working conditions, women workers in this region were mobilized through propaganda campaigns that aimed to promote patriotism and encourage them to take on traditionally male-dominated roles in home front. The study addresses two key questions: How did Soviet propaganda mobilize women workers in this region, and what impact did it have on their daily lives? The research methodology involves a content analysis of periodical press and personal sources such as memoirs and letters. Additionally, the study utilizes primary sources to understand the function of the Communist Party's agitation and propaganda apparatus. The findings highlight the power of propaganda in shaping the thinking and behavior of a population during a critical period in history, contributing to a better understanding of the influence of agitation and propaganda on women's work ethic and providing a valuable contribution to the historiography of women's employment during the war. This paper contributes to our understanding of the impact of propaganda on women workers during World War II in the Soviet Union and provides insights into the daily lives of women workers in a specific region.*

Keywords: *Home front; Soviet propaganda; women workers; West Kazakhstan; World War II; patriotic mobilization.*

Received 29.04.2023. Revised 30.05.2023. Accepted 07.07.2023. Available online 30.09.2023.

For citation:

Tapalova A. Patriotic mobilization of women workers in West Kazakhstan through soviet propaganda during World War II // Bulletin of the L.N. Gumilyov ENU. Historical sciences. Philosophy. Religion Series. 2023. – Vol. 144. – No. 3. – P. 62-74. DOI:10.32523/2616-7255-2023-144-3-62-74

Для цитирования:

Тапалова А. Патриотическая мобилизация женщин-работниц Западного Казахстана через советскую пропаганду в годы Второй мировой войны // Вестник ЕНУ им. Л. Гумилева Серия: Исторические науки. Философия. Религиоведение. – 2023. – Т. 144. – №.3. – С. 62-74. DOI: 10.32523/2616-7255-2023-144-3-62-74

Introduction

In the context of World War II, the participation of women in the workforce underwent noteworthy transformations. This was particularly evident in the Soviet Union, where the majority of men were actively engaged in military operations. In order to reconstruct the economy, the Soviet government acknowledged the significance

of women workers and advocated for their involvement in industries that were traditionally male dominated. To achieve this, the government employed propaganda as a pivotal instrument to mobilize women workers for home front efforts. However, the influence of this propaganda on women workers in the Western Kazakhstan region has been understudied.

This paper aims to explore the power of Soviet propaganda on women workers in West Kazakhstan during World War II, addressing the following questions: How did Soviet propaganda mobilize women workers in this region, and what impact did it have on their daily lives?

Despite working in difficult and often hazardous conditions, women workers in this region were inspired by propaganda campaigns that aimed to promote patriotism and encourage them to take on traditionally male-dominated roles. The continuous stream of propaganda through gatherings, demonstrations, and other campaigns had a significant impact on their lives, though it is important to consider the limitations of Soviet publications at that time.

To better understand the impact of propaganda, this paper examines its effect on the attitudes and behavior of women workers, their perception of their role in the workforce, and the factors that influenced their decision to join. By contributing to our understanding of the impact of propaganda on women workers during World War II in the Soviet Union, this paper highlights the power of propaganda in shaping attitudes and behavior and provides insights into the daily lives of women workers in a specific region.

Materials and methods

To answer the research question, this paper will employ a content analysis of periodical press from the time of the war to understand the daily lives of women workers and the influence of agitation and propaganda on their work ethic. Additionally, legislative and regulatory legal acts, record keeping documentation, and statistical materials will be analyzed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the government's policies and initiatives towards women's employment during the war. Personal sources such as memoirs and letters will also be examined to provide a unique and personal perspective on the experiences of women workers during this period.

The primary sources used in this study will be obtained from archives and libraries in West Kazakhstan and other relevant locations. The periodical press from the time of the war

will be selected based on its relevance to the research question, and a systematic sampling approach will be used to ensure that a representative sample is analyzed. The content analysis will be conducted using a deductive coding approach, with codes derived from the research question and relevant literature.

In addition to the content analysis, this study will also use various primary sources to understand the function of the Communist Party's agitation and propaganda apparatus. Party cells in factories, farms, offices, and institutes organized meetings and lectures, and mobile agitprop brigades visited towns and villages to spread the party line. Propaganda campaigns were used to encourage women to take on roles in the workforce at the beginning of the war, with slogans like «Replacing a husband, father, or brother on the factory floor» becoming common messages in propaganda campaigns. This study will analyze primary sources to understand the impact of propaganda on women's work ethic during the war.

To ensure the validity and reliability of the findings, this study will employ multiple coders to independently code a subset of the data. Inter-coder reliability will be assessed using Cohen's kappa coefficient, and discrepancies will be resolved through discussion and consensus.

The analysis of primary sources will provide insight into how propaganda shaped the daily lives of women workers in West Kazakhstan during World War II. The findings will contribute to a better understanding of the influence of agitation and propaganda on women's work ethic and will provide a valuable contribution to the historiography of women's employment during the war.

Discussion

In the Soviet era, the publications only focused on the heroism and victories of the Soviet people, while ignoring the difficulties and hardships they faced. The dominance of the Marxist-Leninist worldview and the absence of alternative views, along with the prevalence of ideological clichés and propaganda that glorified the Soviet system and communist ideals, contributed to this phenomenon. Furthermore, censorship and the concealment

of miscalculations by the Communist Party prevented an objective depiction of the realities of Soviet society during the war years. For example, Aralovets (1954) argues that the emancipation of women led to fruitful outcomes during the challenging times of war. The Soviet state and the Bolshevik party's educational efforts paved the way for women to exercise their full rights and pursue their creative endeavors. Aralovets also argued that the Soviet social system played a critical role in nurturing such heroic women of labor.

In the 1960s, studies appeared in which the further development of these problems began. Morekhina (1962), Arutyunyan (1963), Aniskov (1966) and Mitrofanova (1971). Aniskov (1966) considered the role and importance of women, involvement in leadership roles, study statistical data and female labor productivity, etc. Morekhina's research contained a large section on the pre-war period, where it was noted that female personnel became a major reserve of the national economy, which was of great importance for creating stable industrial personnel in war conditions (p. 38).

After the collapse of the USSR and the formation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, historical science in Kazakhstan began to develop in a new dimension. A significant amount of scientific and popular science literature on the military topic has appeared over the years of independence, with a focus on the regional aspect of the problem of Kazakhstan in the Great Patriotic War.

The impact of propaganda on women's perceptions and experiences during the war is a complex and multifaceted issue that requires further exploration. For example, Mardanova's (2009) work *Pavlodar Women in the Great Patriotic War* is dedicated to the exploits of women from the Pavlodar Irtysh region, both on the front lines and in the mobilization of the military economy. Similarly, Yurk and Allaniyazov's work (2005), focuses on the contributions of women from the Zhezkazgan region during the war.

Zauresh Saktaganova demonstrate that women played a crucial role in the Soviet war effort, both on the front lines and in the mobilization of the military economy. However, the impact of propaganda on women's perceptions and experiences varied

depending on their social and cultural backgrounds. Rural women in Kazakhstan faced unique challenges during the war, as they were often responsible for both agricultural labor and household duties. In this context, Saktaganova et al. (2016) monograph, *Women of Central Kazakhstan during the Great Patriotic War. 1941–1945*, provides an extensive review of the role of women in the mobilization of the military economy in Central Kazakhstan during the Great Patriotic War. The authors use a wide range of historical sources to examine the multifaceted activities and contributions of women to the war effort, highlighting the daily lives of women on the home front and their fates on the front lines of the war.

In her next article, Saktaganova explores the role of women in the mobilization of the military economy in the Kazakh SSR during World War II. The study is based on archival materials and a comparative historical method (Saktaganova et al., 2020). The article draws attention to the problems faced by women during the war, including poor working and living conditions, which often led to violations of labor discipline and staff turnover. The study argues that such conditions could cause widespread discontent and highlights the sacrifices made by women in the war effort.

In another work by Saktaganova (2022), *Historiographical Review of the Problem 'Woman of the USSR in the Great Patriotic War - Hero or Victim?',* the author analyzes the literature on the role of women in the Great Patriotic War. The article identifies three main types of historiography, Soviet, modern Kazakhstan, and foreign (Russian and Western), and highlights the main trends characterizing each group. The article concludes that Soviet and Kazakhstan historiography overlooked many problems related to women in the war, including their place and role in military events and the socio-psychological portrait of women during the war.

A number of studies have been conducted on the role of Soviet propaganda in the mobilization of women workers during World War II. In the field of European historiography, the problem of women and war has become a significant object of historical analysis (Barber & Harrison, 1991), with particular attention given to this issue in the 1990s.

One seminal work in this area is John Erickson's *Soviet Women at War* (1993), which explores the considerable contributions made by women to the Soviet Union's victory. Erickson highlights that prior to the war, women already constituted a large portion of the labor force. However, during the war, their contribution significantly increased as they worked in munitions factories, anti-tank ditches, and heavy industry. The author emphasizes the physical and psychological toll the war took on women, as well as their sacrifices. Erickson's research emphasizes that women played a crucial role in the Soviet Union's victory during World War II. Moreover, his work illustrates the magnitude of the contribution made by women in the Soviet war effort. Despite this, women's contributions have often been overlooked in popular narratives of the war. Erickson's work sheds light on the important and often unrecognized role of women in the conflict.

In addition to Erickson's work, other scholars have explored the experiences of women during World War II. For example, Goldman (2002) examines how the war led to a significant increase in the number of women working in heavy industry. Goldman argues that the wartime mobilization of women represented a significant turning point in the history of gender relations in the Soviet Union.

Karam (2000) argues that women in wars are often viewed as victims rather than active participants. Karam emphasizes that women played several different roles and created different fates for themselves. This article is significant as it challenges the traditional view of women in wars as passive victims and highlights the agency of women in wartime.

Adrienne Marie Harris's dissertation, *The Myth of the Woman Warrior and World War II in Soviet Culture* (2008), examines the portrayal of the Soviet 'woman warrior' in works about World War II and what this figure reveals about Soviet culture and memory. Harris analyzes works that depict women who participated in WWII and identifies three archetypes: the martyr, handmaiden, and the 'polianitsa' or knight. This dissertation sheds light on the deeply ingrained archetypes that continue to influence contemporary society.

The role of Soviet women during World War II has been a subject of interest among researchers, with studies exploring various aspects of their contribution to the war effort. Among these studies is Euridice Charon Cardona and Roger D. Markwick's article (2019), which examines the role of domestic gardening in Soviet society during the war. The article argues that gardening, which was primarily taken up by women, sheds light on the crucial role of gardening in feeding a famished citizenry and illustrates how Soviet propaganda tapped into women's commitments to the family and patriotic defense of the Soviet Motherland.

Markwick's (2018) book chapter, *The Motherland Calls': Soviet Women in the Great Patriotic War, 1941–1945*, explores the critical role played by women in the Soviet Union's victory over Nazi Germany. The chapter narrates the everyday struggles of Soviet women on the home and domestic fronts, including in factories, farms, hospitals, and families. Markwick analyzes the approach of the Soviet state towards women in wartime and considers the extent to which mass female participation in the war effort was emancipatory.

Novikova (2023) challenges the traditional view that Soviet citizens were passive recipients of the state's mobilization efforts. The article highlights the agency of Soviet women in coping with the challenges of war and argues that they played an active role in ensuring their survival and that of their families. Novikova's study also sheds light on how women negotiated with the state to improve their living and working conditions during the war.

De Jesus Reyes' thesis, *Experiences of Soviet Women Combatants During World War II*, explores the experiences of Soviet women combatants during the war. Reyes argues that women combatants played a significant role in the resistance against fascist forces who invaded their motherland. However, the real stories of these women were suppressed because they did not fit into the narrative of the Soviet hero during the Great Patriotic War. Reyes' work highlights the importance of recognizing the contributions of women combatants and their agency in shaping their experiences during the war.

Wahlang in his article (2021), highlights the significant role of women in the Second World War and how it challenged the patriarchal structure of Soviet society. Wahlang argues that the Soviet Union's mobilization of women for the war effort was unprecedented compared to other countries involved in the war. He emphasizes the importance of examining the role of Soviet women in the war effort in a comparative perspective to better understand the unique challenges and opportunities that they faced. Wahlang's study contributes to a more nuanced understanding of the role of Soviet women in the war effort and their impact on the wider social and political structures of Soviet society.

The research gap identified in this paper is the lack of attention given to the impact of Soviet propaganda on women workers in West Kazakhstan during World War II. Although the role of women in the workforce during the war has been studied, there is little research on how propaganda influenced their daily lives and work ethic. This paper aims to fill this gap by exploring the power of propaganda on women workers in this region and its impact on their attitudes and behavior. The study will employ a content analysis of periodical press and other primary sources, as well as analyze legislative and regulatory legal acts and statistical materials. The findings of this study will contribute to a better understanding of the influence of agitation and propaganda on women's work ethic and provide valuable insights into the daily lives of women workers in a specific region during the war.

Results

Nazi Germany occupied western part of Soviet Union at the onset of World War II, which were significant economic regions of the USSR. Consequently, the Soviet leadership aimed to unify the country's forces into a singular military camp to demonstrate staunch resistance against the adversary. Primarily, the reconstruction of the home front economy in accordance with the war situation emerged as a crucial issue. The youth, capable of working, mainly enlisted, causing a sharp decline in the number of people employed in the national economy, from 31.8 million to 22.8 million individuals, between June 1941 and the year-

end (All-Union Census of 1939, n.d.). Thus, a substantial labor shortage emerged in the home front. Left unaddressed, this issue could have potentially undermined the enormous economy of the USSR. Therefore, the Soviet leadership recognized that women would assume the primary role in the reconstruction of the economy since the majority of men enlisted and women remained in the rear.

The Soviet Union's primary newspaper, *Pravda*, published an article on June 23, 1941, based on Molotov's statement, which stated that women comprised half of the country's population of over 200 million and that every patriotic woman should be systematically organized to find a job that matched her abilities, given the Patriotic War's demands (Pravda, 1941). This clearly demonstrated women's roles and objectives in the economy, adapted to the wartime circumstances. However, during a solemn gathering on November 6, 1941, commemorating the 24th anniversary of the October Revolution, the USSR's leader, Josef Stalin, provided his ultimate instructions, stating that both male and female workers and employees must work tirelessly in enterprises to supply weapons, such as tanks, anti-tank rifles, airplanes, mortars, machine guns, rifles, and bullets, to the front. Additionally, Kolkhoz workers, both male and female, were expected to work intensively in the fields to provide the front and enterprises with raw materials, grain, and meat products (Stalin, 1946: p. 35).

The Soviet leadership did not restrict itself to issuing statements and providing instructions to rebuild the country's economy based on wartime situations. Instead, it broadly implemented the harsh methods used during the civil war and in the 20s and 30s and imposed extraordinary punishments on home front workers who evaded work. On June 26, 1941, the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR issued two decrees, namely, On The Order of Working Hours of Workers And Employees During The War, and On The Responsibilities Of Workers And Employees Of Military Industrial Enterprises For Voluntarily Leaving The Enterprises dated December 26, 1941 (The Decree of the Presidium..., 1968). These laws abolished holidays and weekends and introduced additional work.

The initial period of the Great Patriotic War saw numerous gatherings and demonstrations organized to encourage women to participate in the war effort. Propaganda was used as a means of mobilizing women to support the front by offering ways to contribute such as donating blood, collecting warm clothes, and engaging in productive work. The events also provided a platform for discussion and reflection on the spiritual power of women (Profsoyuzy SSSR, 1963: p. 158). Soviet propaganda and agitation played a pivotal role in mobilizing the Soviet people to achieve a radical change during the first months and years of the war, leading to victory.

The subjective factor, which emphasized the role of ideology and political indoctrination, was a defining feature of the Soviet command-administrative system (Fitzpatrick, 2000: p. 90). This system relied on ideological conformity to ensure the functioning of the Soviet state, with propaganda playing a central role in shaping public opinion and ensuring the Soviet people's loyalty to the regime. Propaganda campaigns during the Soviet era aimed to inculcate a sense of Soviet patriotism among the population, which was seen as essential to the survival of the Soviet state. This emphasis on patriotism was reflected in the managers' stress on political and educational work within the artels and the establishment of agitation points in public gathering places, as mentioned earlier.

Moreover, the significance of patriotism in the Soviet Union's victory over Nazi Germany has been underscored by various historians, including Erickson (1993), who highlighted the Soviet people's robust sense of patriotism as a result of propaganda and ideological indoctrination. This patriotism was evident in the extensive mobilization of both military and civilian populations in support of the war effort. The Soviet people's loyalty to the Soviet state, love for their homeland, and determination to defend it against Nazi invaders fueled their patriotic fervor.

Saktaganova et al. (2016) observed that the propaganda campaigns during the Soviet era targeted diverse forms of patriotism. The campaigns promoted «Soviet patriotism,» emphasizing loyalty to the USSR and a commitment to defend its people, territory,

and way of life, as well as local forms of patriotism that focused on people's native districts, cities, or regions. Managers at various levels of enterprises emphasized the political importance of political and educational work within the artels, and agitation points were established at significant industrial enterprises and other public gathering places, such as railway stations. These managers also insisted on the immediate recruitment of 'the best communists and Komsomolets' to serve as cult workers and the improvement of the work of cult political councils (p.186).

During the wartime period, party leaders in the Ural oblast established a headquarters to efficiently organize labor and support the front. The primary objective was to restructure the rear economy, which was originally designed for peacetime purposes, with a focus on the requirements of the ongoing conflict. This involved the complete incorporation of economic activities in Western Kazakhstan. Women and girls from the region played a significant role in contributing to the war effort through their diligent work and selflessness, performing various economic tasks and offering comprehensive aid to the front (*U.O.S. zhyldarynda. Awdan aty-Jenibek*, 1987).

The Soviet government idealized the image of the Soviet woman worker, who was expected to be patriotic, enthusiastic, and skilled at her work. Women's patriotism enabled them to overcome any initial difficulties they faced in their new occupations, and they were quickly promoted. Saktaganova et al. (2016) pointed out that while challenging living and working conditions in some communities could lead to social protests and mass displays of discontent, the Soviet people's exposure to almost 25 years of the Soviet state's ideological machine had developed in them a 'syndrome of sacrifice'. This mentality was further strengthened during the war through agitation and propaganda campaigns, making patriotism, enthusiasm, and self-sacrifice typical of the Soviet people's mentality, thinking, and behavior (p. 131). For instance, the women of the West Kazakhstan region began producing carriages as soon as the war began, and by the end of the year, they had assembled 216 vans and 269 sledges. Additionally, in 1941, women and girls of the same region opened a

furniture-making workshop from a furniture factory (Proskurny, 1941).

The dissemination of propaganda was extensively conducted through a range of agitation gatherings. Women, who were active representatives and members of campaigning collectives, orchestrated and hosted seminars and meetings in rural areas, thereby intensifying the propagation of the desired ideology. Additionally, propagandist groups regularly organized circle meetings at a frequency of three times a month in all production facilities of the region, which were mainly attended by active women and girls who were affiliated with the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. The involvement of women in these events highlights their significant contribution in mobilizing the population towards the cause of war. For instance, during the initial months of the war, the recruitment campaign focused on the slogan of replacing a husband, father, or brother on the factory floor (*Kommunisticheskaya partiya v Velikoy Otechestvennoy voyne*, 1970: p. 56).

The Party and Komsomol organizations directed their ardent campaigning and public works to the efforts of the workers in order to strengthen the home front. District party committees held meetings with secretaries of primary party organizations and leaders of campaign groups. For example, one campaigner, D. Bekeshova, a Komsomol member in Ural oblast, actively carried out propaganda work among women in the city. She created a brigade of women who sewed gloves for the Red Army and sewed 50 pairs of gloves and socks in one month. The propaganda department of the Ural oblast, under the leadership of O. Grishchenko, also carried out great propaganda work among women in the factory and dormitory. An initiative group was formed in this department, and regular activities were held to provide assistance to the front. With the help of this group, 200 parcels worth 7,000 rubles were sent to the front, and 3,000 rubles worth of items were distributed to the wounded being treated in the military hospital. The initiative group organized railway workers' wives and sent them to the front by sewing 15 cotton pants, 15 cotton jackets, 60 pillows, 30 pairs of gloves, and 15 pairs of socks («За

konkretnuyu, deystvennuyu agitatsiyu», 1942).

It is worth mentioning that the effective execution of the political-mass campaign was attributed to the agitator's profound understanding of the designated region and their capability to establish a connection with the locals. Most agitators were employed in the production sector and served as a role model not only through their continuous interaction with the masses in the collective farms, but also by engaging in their assigned tasks. For example, in the spring, hundreds of women stepped up as organizers, with the Kaztalovka district party committee alone sending 57 women organizers to the Kolkhozes along with district resources. Supporting these women organizers and enhancing the overall political work among women became a key priority for both party organizations and agitators («Ugitshilderdiń bügingi tańdaǵy aıbyndy mindeti», 1943).

In particular, kolkhoz women of Ural oblast distributed a statement calling on women to do more and better work than before (*Golos truda*, 1941). At a gathering of over 400 women in Zhanibek district, Yerkina emphasized the need for women to exhibit the same bravery in their work as their male counterparts did on the battlefield. Women were encouraged to take on roles such as machinists, combine harvesters, and tractor drivers, and to provide everything necessary for the Army and Navy from the home front. Edilova Akzilash supported Yerkina's viewpoint and acknowledged the substantial contribution made by women in the agricultural industry. She pointed out that housewives had learned how to operate farming machinery and were actively participating in the harvesting of kolkhozes. In addition, she called on women to work in various areas of agriculture and to produce high-quality goods in support of the war effort («Äyelder mitingisinde», 1941).

In addition, the government also launched a range of initiatives to provide support to women who worked on the home front. For example, the government opened special nurseries and kindergartens to care for children while their mothers worked (*Qusayynov*, 2005). This measure helped women to participate in the war effort without compromising their

ability to care for their families. Moreover, the government also provided housing facilities for female workers, which made it easier for women to work in distant areas.

The contributions of women to the war effort on the home front cannot be overstated. Women played an instrumental role in mobilizing the population towards the cause of war through their participation in propaganda campaigns, agitator work, and Kolkhoz activities. Women also showed their courage and determination in the face of challenges and difficulties, working hard to fulfill production quotas and delivering essential goods to the front.

During World War II, women played a vital role on the home front through their involvement in various activities such as propaganda campaigns, agitator work. These efforts helped to mobilize the population towards the cause of war and fulfill production quotas. Propaganda campaigns were conducted in different forms and targeted various groups of people. For example, in Zhanibek district, meetings were held in Sovkhoz, Kolkhoz, and machine-tractor stations, where select members of the Communist Party, Komsomol members, and non-party workers were involved in propaganda work. («Maydanga komek», 1991).

In an effort to increase female participation in the rear work and enhance their work ethic, agitators employed a variety of strategies to encourage women to attend meetings featuring reports on Soviet women and the Great Patriotic War. These meetings served to arouse a sense of animosity towards the enemy. For instance, at one such gathering, women expressed their outrage and hostility towards the treacherous assault of Nazi Germany on their tranquil country and pledged to offer all their support to the Red Army. The women were enjoined to gather hot and cold beverages for the Red Army soldiers and craft gloves and socks for them (Dospanova, 1941).

To secure the necessary financial resources for the war, the Soviet authorities implemented a variety of strategies, including the utilization of lotteries as a substantial source of funding for the Defense Fund of the USSR during the war. In November 1941, the Council of People's Commissars of the

USSR approved the first all-Union monetary lottery, which entailed the dissemination of lottery tickets in diverse hues featuring military-themed imagery to the general public to solicit donations. As evidenced by Berezina (2020), working women in western Kazakhstan, particularly those from kolkhoz Algabas actively participated in the lottery by purchasing lottery tickets priced at 75 rubles each (p. 137). Furthermore, Kolkhoz women in the Zhanibek district also contributed their personal finances to the Defense Fund of the USSR to aid Soviet soldiers in the battle near Stalingrad (Öteпов, 1942).

The command-administrative system of the USSR underscored the importance of party forums, directives from party bodies, and ideological work, thereby placing an absolute emphasis on the subjective factor. However, it is undeniable that the Soviet people's unyielding spirit, soaring patriotism, and altruism played a critical role in their victory over Nazi Germany in 1945. In fact, these values played a crucial role in the breakthrough during the Great Patriotic War in 1942-1943 and the eventual triumph of the Soviet people.

The propaganda campaigns during the Soviet era targeted diverse forms of patriotism, including Soviet patriotism and local forms of patriotism. These campaigns were aimed at shaping public opinion and ensuring the Soviet people's loyalty to the regime. The subjective factor, which emphasized the role of ideology and political indoctrination, was a defining feature of the Soviet command-administrative system. Nonetheless, the Soviet people's unyielding spirit, soaring patriotism, and altruism played a crucial role in their victory over Nazi Germany. The Soviet people's strong sense of patriotism, shaped by propaganda and ideological indoctrination, enabled them to withstand the Nazi onslaught and ultimately achieve victory.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Soviet propaganda played a significant role in mobilizing women workers in the West Kazakhstan region during World War II. Propaganda campaigns aimed to inculcate a sense of Soviet patriotism among the population, which was seen as essential to the survival of the Soviet state. The Soviet

government idealized the image of the Soviet woman worker, who was expected to be patriotic, enthusiastic, and skilled at her work. Women's patriotism enabled them to overcome any initial difficulties they faced in their new occupations, and they were quickly promoted. The impact of propaganda on the daily lives of women workers in the region was significant, with women contributing to the war effort through their diligent work and selflessness, performing various economic tasks and

offering comprehensive aid to the front. The dissemination of propaganda was extensively conducted through a range of agitation gatherings, which were mainly attended by active women and girls who were affiliated with the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. This study highlights the power of propaganda in shaping the thinking and behavior of a population during a critical period in history.

References

- All-Union Census of 1939 [Electronic resource]. (n.d.). Available at: http://www.demoscope.ru/weekly/ssp/rus_pop_39_1.php [in Russian]. (accessed 10.01.2023).
- Aniskov V.T. Kolkhoznoe krestyanstvo Sibiri i Dalnego Vostoka - frontu (1941-1945) [Collective farming peasantry of Siberia and the Far East at the front (1941-1945)]. (Doctoral dissertation) (Altai book publishing house, Barnaul, 1966, 371 p.). [in Russian].
- Aralovets N.D. Zhenskiy trud v promyshlennosti SSSR [Women's labor in the industry of the USSR] (Profizdat, Moscow, 1954, 176 p.). [in Russian].
- Arutyunyan Yu.V. Sovetskoe krestyanstvo v gody Velikoy Otechestvennoy voyny [The Soviet peasantry during the Great Patriotic War]. (Izd-vo AN SSSR, Moscow, 1963, 459 p.). [in Russian].
- Ayelder mitingisinde. Gazeta Kommunist [At a women's rally. Communist newspaper]. July 29, 1941. [in Kazakh].
- Barber J., & Harrison M. The Soviet home front, 1941-1945: a social and economic history of the USSR in World War II. Longman Publishing Group. 1991. 272 p. [in English].
- Berezina V.A. Denegno-veschevye loterei voennogo vremeni. Sbornik materialov Tret'ey mezhdunarodnoy nauchnoy konferentsii «Den'gi v rossiyskoy istorii. Voprosy proizvodstva, obrashcheniya, bytovaniya» [War time lotteries. Collection of materials of the Third International Scientific Conference «Money in Russian History. Issues of production, circulation, existence»], (Sankt-Peterburg, 2020, p.135-139). [in Russian].
- Cardona E.C. & Markwick R.D. The kitchen garden movement on the Soviet home front, 1941–1945. *Journal of Historical Geography*, 64, 47-59(2019). [in English].
- De Jesus Reyes, Michelle, «Experiences of Soviet Women Combatants During World War II». *History Theses*. 2017. 62 p. [in English].
- Dospanova M. Qyzyl Armiya jauyngherlerine zhyly kium men sylyq beremiz. *Gazeta «Kommunist»* [We give warm clothes and gifts to the soldiers of the Red Army. «Kommunist» Newspaper]. November 2, 1941. [in Kazakh].
- Erickson J. Soviet women at war. In *World War 2 and the Soviet People: Selected Papers from the Fourth World Congress for Soviet and East European Studies*, Harrogate, Palgrave Macmillan UK. 1993. pp. 50-76. [in English].
- Fitzpatrick S. (Ed.). *Stalinism: New Directions*. (London, Routledge, 2000, 400 p.) [in English].
- Goldman W.Z. *Women at the Gates: Gender and Industry in Stalin's Russia*. (Cambridge University Press, 2002, 316 p.) [in English].
- Golos truda [Golos truda newspaper]. June 28, 1941. [in Russian].
- Harris A. M. *The myth of the woman warrior and world war II in Soviet Culture*. – University of Kansas, 2008. 326 p. [in English].
- Karam A. Women in war and peace-building: the roads traversed, the challenges ahead. *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, 3(1), 2-25(2000). [in English].
- Kommunisticheskaya partiya v Velikoy Otechestvennoy voyne [Communist Party in the Great Patriotic War] (Voyenizdat, Moscow, 1970, 494 p.). [in Russian].
- Mardanova Z.Zh. Pavlodarskie zhenshchiny v Velikoy Otechestvennoy voyne [Pavlodar women during the Great Patriotic War]. URL: <http://goo.gl/Ge7IPk> [in Russian].

Markwick R.D. 'The Motherland Calls': Soviet Women in the Great Patriotic War, 1941–1945. The Palgrave Handbook of Women and Gender in Twentieth-Century Russia and the Soviet Union, 2018. P.217-232. [in English].

Maydanga komek (arhiv derecteri). Gazeta «Oktyabr tuy» [Aid to the front (Archive sources). «Oktyabr tuy» newspaper]. November 15, 1991. [in Kazakh].

Mitrofanova A.B. Rabochiy klass SSSR v gody Velikoy Otechestvennoy voyny [The working class of the USSR during the Great Patriotic War] (Nauka, Moscow, 1971, 574 p.). [in Russian].

Morekhina G.G. Rabochiy klass - frontu. Podvig rabochego klassa v gody Velikoy Otechestvennoy voyny. 1941-1945 [The working class at the front. The feat of the working class during the Great Patriotic War. 1941-1945] (Sotsekgiz, Moscow, 1962, 480 p.). [in Russian].

Novikova L. Everyday Life, Work, and Survival on the Soviet Home Front in World War II. Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History, 2023, 24(1). [in English].

Oteпов G. Kolhozshylardyn belsendiligi. Gazeta «Kommunist» [Activity of collective farmers. Kommunist newspaper]. January 5, 1942. [in Kazakh].

«Pravda» newspaper. June 23, 1941. [in Russian].

Profsoyuzы v SSSR: Dokumenty i materialy. Sbornik [Trade unions in the USSR: Documents and materials. Collection]. (Profizdat, Moscow, 1963, Vol. 3, 480 p.). [in Russian].

Poroskurin P. Usilenno razvivat' mestnyuyu promyshlennost'. Gazeta «Priural'skaya Pravda» [Strongly develop the local industry. «Priural'skaya Pravda» newspaper]. January 9, 1941. [in Russian].

Qusayynov A. Audan sogys zhyldarynda. Gazeta «Shugyla» [District during the war years «Shugyla» newspaper]. April 21, 2005. [in Kazakh].

Saktaganova Z.G., Tursynova Zh.Zh., Smagulov A.Zh. (2016). Zhenshchiny Tsentral'nogo Kazakhstan v gody Velikoy Otechestvennoy voyny. 1941-1945 gg. [Women of Central Kazakhstan during the Great Patriotic War. 1941-1945] (Izd-vo KarGU, Karaganda, 256 p.). [in Russian].

Saktaganova Z., Abdrakhmanova K., Yeleukhanova S., Dosova B., Karsybayeva Z., Tleugabylova K. Women's labor and everyday life in the great patriotic war years. Opción: Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales, 27, 67(2020). [in English].

Saktaganova Z., Sagatova A., Nurligenova Z. Historiographical Review of the Problem» Woman of the USSR in the Great Patriotic War—Hero or Victim?». Utopía y Praxis Latinoamericana, 25(5),279-289(2020). [in English].

Stalin I.V. O Velikoy Otechestvennoy voine Sovetskogo Soyuzа [About the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union] (Ripol Klassik, Moscow, 1946, 188 p.). [in Russian].

The Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the Working Hours Regime of Workers and Employees during Wartime. (1941, June 26). In Decisions of the Party and Government on Economic Matters (Vol. 3, pp. 37-384). Moscow: 1968. [in Russian].

Ugitshilderin bugingi tandagy айынды mindeti. Gazeta Ekpindi qurylys. [Today's great task of agitators. Ekpindi qurylys newspaper]. March 30, 1943. [in Kazakh].

U.O.S. zhyldarynda. Awdan aty-Janibek. Gazeta «Oktyabr tuy» [In years of G.P.W. The name of the district is Zhanibek. «Oktyabr tuy» newspaper]. January 1, 1987. [in Kazakh].

Wahlang J. Role of Soviet Women in Second World War in Comparative Perspective. International Journal of Russian Studies, 2021. 10, 1. [in English].

Yurk V. Zhezkazgan v gody Velikoy Otechestvennoy voyny. 1941-1945 [Zhezkazgan during the Great Patriotic War. 1941-1945] (OST-XXI, Zhezkazgan, 2005, 80 p.). [in Russian].

Za konkretnuyu, deystvennuyu agitatsiyu. Gazeta «Priural'skaya Pravda» [For concrete, effective campaigning. Priural'skaya Pravda newspaper]. January 20, 1942. [in Russian].

Арайлым Тапалова

*Абай атындағы Қазақ Ұлттық педагогикалық университеті,
Алматы, Қазақстан*

Екінші дүниежүзілік соғыс жылдарында кеңестік үгіт-насихат арқылы Батыс Қазақстандағы еңбекші әйелдерді патриоттық жұмылдыру

Аңдатпа: Бұл зерттеу жұмысында Екінші дүниежүзілік соғыс кезіндегі кеңестік үгіт-насихаттың Батыс Қазақстан облысындағы тылдағы еңбекші әйелдерге әсері қарастырылған. Күрделі және қиын еңбек жағдайларына қарамастан, бұл аймақтың әйелдер арасында патриотизмді насихаттау және

оларды тылдағы ер адамдар жұмысын алуға ынталандыру мақсатында үгіт-насихат жұмыстары арқылы жұмылдырылды. Зерттеу екі негізгі сұрақты қарастырады: кеңестік үгіт-насихат осы аймақтағы әйелдерді тыл жұмыстарына қалай жұмылдырды және бұл олардың күнделікті өміріне қандай әсер етті? Зерттеу әдістемесі мерзімдік баспасөзге, естеліктер мен хаттар сияқты дереккөздерге сүйенеді. Сонымен қатар, бұл зерттеуде Коммунистік партияның үгіт-насихат аппаратының қызметін түсіну үшін құжаттық дереккөздер пайдаланылады. Зерттеуден алынған нәтижелер соғыс жылдарындағы кеңестік үгіт-насихаттың әйелдердің еңбек этикасына әсерін жақсырақ түсінуге және әйелдер мәселесі тарихнамасына құнды үлес қосады. Бұл мақала Екінші дүниежүзілік соғыс кезіндегі кеңестік насихаттың жұмысшы әйелдерге әсерін түсінуімізге ықпал етеді және белгілі бір аймақтағы жұмысшы әйелдердің күнделікті өмірі туралы түсінік береді.

Түйін сөздер: Тыл; кеңестік үгіт-насихат; еңбекші әйелдер; Батыс Қазақстан; Екінші Дүниежүзілік соғыс; патриоттық жұмылдыру.

Арайлым Тапалова

Казахский национальный педагогический университет
имени Абая, Алматы, Казахстан

Патриотическая мобилизация женщин-работниц Западного Казахстана через советскую пропаганду в годы Второй мировой войны

Аннотация: В данной исследовательской работе рассматривается влияние советской пропаганды на женщин-тыловиков Западно-Казахстанской области в годы Второй мировой войны. Несмотря на тяжелые условия труда, работницы этого региона были мобилизованы в тыловые работы с помощью пропагандистских кампаний, направленных на пропаганду патриотизма и поощрение их к выполнению традиционно мужских ролей в тыловых работах. В исследовании рассматриваются два ключевых вопроса: как советская пропаганда мобилизовала работниц в этом регионе и какое влияние она оказала на их повседневную жизнь? Методология исследования предполагает контент-анализ периодической печати, мемуары и письма. Кроме того, в исследовании используются документальные первоисточники, чтобы понять функции агитационно-пропагандистского аппарата Коммунистической партии. Полученные данные подчеркивают силу пропаганды в формировании мышления и поведения населения в критический исторический период, способствуя лучшему пониманию влияния агитации и пропаганды на трудовую этику женщин и внося ценный вклад в историографию труда женщин. Эта статья способствует нашему пониманию влияния пропаганды на женщин-работниц во время Второй мировой войны в Советском Союзе и дает представление о повседневной жизни женщин-работниц в тылу конкретного региона.

Ключевые слова: тыл; советская пропаганда; работницы; Западный Казахстан; Вторая Мировая война; патриотическая мобилизация.

Список литературы

Всесоюзная перепись 1939 года [Электронный ресурс]. (б.д.). URL: http://www.demoscope.ru/weekly/ssp/rus_por_39_1.php. (дата обращения 10.01.2023).

Анисков В.Т. Колхозное крестьянство Сибири и Дальнего Востока – фронту (1941-1945). - Дисс... канд. истор. наук. Барнаул, 1966. – 325 с.

Арутюнян Ю.В. Советское крестьянство в годы Великой Отечественной войны. - М. Изд-во АН СССР, 1963. – 459 с.

Араловец Н.Д. Женский труд в промышленности СССР. - Дисс... канд. истор. наук. - Москва, 1952. – 242 с.

Әйелдер митингісінде // 1941 жыл Коммунист, 1941. – 29 шілде.

Березина В.А. Денегно-вещевые лотереи военного времени. Сборник материалов Третьей международной научной конференции «Деньги в российской истории. Вопросы производства, обращения, бытования». Санкт-Петербург, 2020. – С. 135-139.

Голос труда, 1941. – 28 июня.

- Доспанова М. Қызыл Армия жауынгерлеріне жылы киім мен сыйлық береміз // Коммунист, 1941. – 2 қараша.
- За конкретную, действительную агитацию. // Приуральская правда. 20 января 1942 г.
- Коммунистическая партия в Великой Отечественной войне.- Москва: Воениздат, 1970. – 494 с.
- Майданға көмек (архив деректері) // Октябрь туы, 1991. – 15 қараша.
- Марданова З.Ж. Павлодарские женщины в Великой Отечественной войне.- 2009. -URL: <http://goo.gl/Ge7lPk>
- Митрофанова А.В. Рабочий класс СССР в годы Великой Отечественной войны. – Москва: Наука, 1971. – 575 с.
- Морехина Г.Г. Рабочий класс – фронту. Подвиг рабочего класса в годы Великой Отечественной войны. 1941-1945. - Москва: Соцэкгиз, 1962. – 480 с.
- Правда, 1941. – 23 июня.
- Профсоюзы в СССР, 1963 – Профсоюзы в СССР: Документы и материалы. Сборник. -Москва: Профиздат, 1963.– 480 с.
- Пороскурин П. Усиленно развивать местную промышленность // Приуральская правда, 1941. – 9 января
- Құсайынов А. Аудан соғыс жылдарында // Шұғыла, 2005. – 22 наурыз.
- Өтепов Ғ. Колхозшылардың белсенділігі // Коммунист, 1942. – 5 қаңтар.
- Сактаганова З.Г., Турсынова Ж.Ж., Смағұлов А.Ж. Женщины Центрального Казахстана в годы Великой Отечественной войны. 1941-1945 гг. Караганда. Изд-во КарГУ, 2016. – 256 с.
- Сталин И.В. О Великой Отечественной войне Советского Союза. - М., 1947. – 207 с.
- Ұ.О.С. жылдарында. Аудан аты-Жәнібек // Октябрь туы, 1987. – 1 қазан.
- Үгітшілердің бүгінгі таңдағы айбынды міндеті // Екпінді құрылыс 1943. – 30 наурыз.
- Указ Президиума Верховного Совета СССР о режиме рабочего времени рабочих и служащих в военное время. 1941, 26 июня. В Решениях партии и правительства по хозяйственным вопросам. Т. 3, Москва, 1968. – С. 37-384
- Юрк В. и Алланиязов Т. Жезказган в годы Великой Отечественной войны. 1941–1945. Жезказган: ОСТ-XXI, 2005. – 80 с.
- Barber J., Harrison M. The Soviet home front, 1941-1945: a social and economic history of the USSR in World War II. Longman Publishing Group. 1991. 272 p.
- Cardona E.C., Markwick R.D. The kitchen garden movement on the Soviet home front, 1941–1945. Journal of Historical Geography. -2019.- № 64.- P. 47-59.
- De Jesus Reyes, Michelle, «Experiences of Soviet Women Combatants During World War II». History Theses. 2017. 62 p.
- Erickson J. Soviet women at war. In World War 2 and the Soviet People: Selected Papers from the Fourth World Congress for Soviet and East European Studies, Harrogate, Palgrave Macmillan UK. 1993. pp. 50-76.
- Fitzpatrick S. (Ed.). Stalinism: New Directions. London: Routledge, 2000. 400 p.
- Goldman W.Z. Women at the Gates: Gender and Industry in Stalin's Russia. – Cambridge University Press, 2002.- 316 p.
- Harris A.M. The myth of the woman warrior and world war II in Soviet Culture. – University of Kansas, 2008.- 326 p.
- Karam A. Women in war and peace-building: the roads traversed, the challenges ahead. International Feminist Journal of Politics.- 2000. -№ 3(1).- P. 2-25.
- Markwick R.D. 'The Motherland Calls': Soviet Women in the Great Patriotic War, 1941–1945. The Palgrave Handbook of Women and Gender in Twentieth-Century Russia and the Soviet Union, 2018. P.217-232.
- Novikova L. Everyday Life, Work, and Survival on the Soviet Home Front in World War II. Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History.-2023. -№ 24(1).
- Saktaganova Z., Abdrakhmanova K., Yeleukhanova S., Dosova B., Karsybayeva Z., Tleugabylova K. Women's labor and everyday life in the great patriotic war years. Opción: Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales.- 2020. -№ 27.-C. 67.
- Saktaganova Z., Sagatova A., Nurligenova Z. Historiographical Review of the Problem «Woman of the USSR in the Great Patriotic War–Hero or Victim?». Utopía y Praxis Latinoamericana. - 2020. - № 25(5). - P.279-289.
- Wahlang J. Role of Soviet Women in Second World War in Comparative Perspective. International Journal of Russian Studies. -2021. -№ 10. -1.

Information about authors:

Арайлым Тапалова – Абай атындағы Қазақ Ұлттық педагогикалық университетінің докторанты, Алматы, Қазақстан.

Arailym Tapalova – PhD student, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan.