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## LABOR OF WOMEN OF KAZAKHSTAN IN THE REAR DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR


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**Abstract.** *Introduction.* The times of the participation of the USSR in the Second World War remained in the memory of the people of the Soviet Union as the most difficult years of the history. One of the main manifestations of the severity of the war was that the rear operations were in a very difficult state. During the war years, the experience of Kazakh women in the rear, including in the national economy, was very extensive. It is worth mentioning that the contribution of Kazakh women on the front line contributed to the victory of the Soviet Army. *Goals.* The main purpose is to form a new attitude and vision about the courage and labor contribution of women of Kazakhstan to the national economy and production during the war years, as well as about changing the role and activities of women in society and the formation of an innovative attitude to the study of the issue. *Result.* Therefore, the main tasks are to study the burden of the war on the rare, the self-sacrificing work, moral endurance, patience and faith of the Kazakh women there. During the study of the topic, in the study of documents and facts, problematic-chronological, comparative-historical, historical-systematic and historical synthesis methods of research were used. When writing the article, archival and periodical printed materials were used as a source. The novelty of the work is a complex differentiation of the work of Kazakhstan women in the national economy during the war years, including some attention paid to aspects that were previously little or not mentioned at all. *Conclusions.* The circulation of the facts and their names, which show the previously unpublished achievements of women during the war.

**Keywords:** The Second World War, the Great Patriotic War, Kazakhstan, rare workers, women of Kazakhstan


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## ЕКІНШІ ДҮНИЕЖҮЗІЛІК СОҒЫС КЕЗІНДЕГІ ҚАЗАҚСТАН ӘЙЕЛДЕРІНІҢ ТЫЛДАҒЫ ЕҢБЕГІ


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**Аңдатпа.** *Kіріспе.* Екінші дүниежүзілік соғыстың Кеңес Одағы қатысқан жылдары отандық тарихтың ең ауыр кезеңі ретінде халық жадында мәңгі сақталды. Соғыстың ауыртпалығының басты көрінісінің бірі — ол тыл жұмыстарының өте ауыр жағдайда болуымен байланысты еді. Соғыс жылдарында тылда, оның ішінде халық шаруашылығында, Қазақстан әйелдерінің қызметі мен еңбегі өте ауқымды болды. Ең маңыздысы, Қазақстан әйелдерінің тыл жұмыстарында атқарған еңбектері кеңес әскерінің жеңіске жетуіне өзіндік үлесін қосты. *Зерттеудің мақсаты және міндеттері* – соғыс жылдарындағы тылдағы Қазақстан әйелдерінің халықшаруашылығы мен өндіріс орындарындағы ерлігі мен еңбек үлесі жайында, қоғамдағы әйелдің рөлі мен қызметінің өзгеріске ұшырауы және оған деген жаңашыл көзқарастың қалыптасуы болып табылады. Соғыстың тыл жағдайындағы елге түсірген ауыртпалығы, ондағы қазақстандық әйелдердің жанқиярлық еңбегін, моральдық төзімділігін, сабырлылығы мен олардың жеңіске деген сенімдері. Тақырыпты зерттеу барысында, құжаттар мен фактілерді зерделеуде зерттеудің проблемалық-хронологиялық, салыстырмалы-тарихилық, тарихи-жүйелілік және тарихи синтез әдістері қолданылды. Мақаланы жазу барысында бірден-бір дерек көздері ретінде архив және мерзімдік баспасөз мартеиалдары пайдаланылды. *Нәтижелер.* Соғыс жылдарындағы Қазақстан әйелдерінің халықшаруашылығындағы еңбегінің жан-жақты саралануы, оның ішінде бұрындары аз айтылған немесе назарға алынбаған бағыттарына біршама көңіл бөлінді. *Қорытынды.* Зерттеуде тың деректер негізінде әйелдердің соғыс кезіндегі жетістіктері көрсетілген фактілер және олардың есімдері ғылыми айналымға енгізілді.


**Түйін сөздер:** Екінші дүниежүзілік соғыс, Ұлы Отан соғысы, Қазақстан, тыл майданы, тыл еңбеккерлері, Қазақстан әйелдері

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## ТРУД ЖЕНЩИН КАЗАХСТАНА В ТЫЛУ ВО ВРЕМЯ ВТОРОЙ МИРОВОЙ ВОЙНЫ


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**Аннотация.** *Введение.* Времена участия СССР во Второй мировой войне остались в памяти народа, как самые тяжелые года Отечественной истории. Самое тяжелое бремя войны несли наши тыловики. Нужно отметить, что усердный труд женщин Казахстана в тылу внёс свой вклад в победу Советской Армии. Основная цель статьи является сформировать новое отношение и видение о мужестве и трудовом вкладе женщин Казахстана в народное хозяйство и производство в годы войны, а также об изменении роли и деятельности женщин в обществе и формировании инновационного отношения к данному вопросу. *Цель и задачи исследования* статьи является изучение бремени войны в тылу, самоотверженного труда, моральной стойкости, спокойствия казахстанских женщин и их веры в победу. При изучении темы, документов и фактов использовались проблемно-хронологические, сравнительно-исторические, историко-систематические и исторические методы синтеза и исследования. *Результаты.* Всесторонняя дифференциация заслуг женщин Казахстана в народном хозяйстве в военные годы, в том числе значительное внимание к ранее малоизвестным или неизвестным сторонам. *Выводы.* При написании статьи в качестве источника использовались архивные и периодические печатные материалы. Поэтому, выпуск в научную среду новых фактов, примеров героизма, а также публикация имён героинь своего времени несомненно является новизной.

**Ключевые слова:** Вторая мировая война, Великая Отечественная война, Казахстан, труженики тыла, женщины Казахстана

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### Introduction

The most critical and difficult period in the history of Soviet Kazakhstan is characterized by the Great Patriotic War against Nazi Germany in 1941–1945. thousands of Kazakhs were sent to the front. What is considered the most important indicator of human resources, and the next basic need is material resources. The Republic of Kazakhstan was considered the main material and technical base in the Soviet Union. The main example of this was the relocation of plants and factories from the allied states to the western regions of the USSR, namely Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, and the evacuation of people. From the first days of the war, the front lacked weapons and material needs (clothes, food, etc.).

Since Kazakhstan mobilized a large number of troops to the front, there was clearly not enough manpower. Despite the lack of manpower and production resources, Kazakhstan was one of the main rear areas. The main work in the rear was agriculture, production, the most important of which was the material production necessary for the war, which required a lot of manual labor. The leadership of the state has taken appropriate measures to streamline the personnel in rear operations. The rear is the second front! The work in the rear was also difficult and was considered the next front of the war. The reason is that the work in the rear was very difficult.

As we already mentioned, due to the lack of labor for rear work, women were attracted to front-line work in the same way as men. Thus, at first in Soviet society, women were sent to the fronts as soldiers, and now they were recruited as an additional labor force to work in the rear. As part of the slogan of the Soviet people “Everything for the front!” women carried out large-scale rear work to procure materials needed for the war front, and showed their courage on a par with men. Based on this, the women of Soviet Kazakhstan became the strongest part of Soviet society, bearing the burden of the country in the difficult days of the war. After the Great Patriotic War, the heroism of the rear, including women, was no less mentioned in Soviet science. However, time has shown that for individual republics, regions and regions there is a need for an in-depth study of this topic. Based on this, the relevance of the historical study of the contribution of Kazakhstan women to the provision of rear work during the Great Patriotic War has increased.

Further, if we focus on the problem partially in certain areas, the need for studying and evaluating the continuous labor activity of women in Kazakhstan is revealed. The reason is that during the Soviet period, Kazakh women who became rear fighters were usually praised, but what kind of work they did has not been thoroughly studied to this day. Women’s work was presented only as the work of rear cadres and was described

as a requirement of a socialist society. However, new ideas and conclusions, born in accordance with the passage of time, have shown the need for a comprehensive discussion of the work of Kazakhstan women, not only in the media. Since independence, there has been a need not only to study the contribution of women in Kazakhstan during the war years in the home front and its successes based on real facts, but also to determine the true reasons for the unlimited involvement of women in home front work. Undoubtedly, all this will lead to the publication of new studies on the work of women in the home front and its fate. All this, of course, indicates that this issue is on the agenda.

### **Materials and methods**

The issue mentioned in this article has not been studied in historical science (including in national history). At one time, Soviet scientists, including Kazakh historians, dealt with this problem to one degree or another. In connection with the previous ideological situation, it can be said that in these studies the activities of those who worked in the rear, in the national economy, were mainly studied one — sidedly. In many cases, the methods of excessive pressure used in the organization of labor, mistakes made in labor protection, and so on, were not mentioned. For example, the work of G. Nurbekova “Women of Kazakhstan to the front”, which showed that a Kazakh woman worked on an equal footing with men in all areas of the state, economic, social, political and cultural life of the Republic, and that she was in the same position as men, characterizing the high role of the Communist Party, proves that the dominance of the traditional party tradition prevails. However, the researcher emphasizes the role of women in society and elevates her to a certain status. Of course, the work of G. Nurbekova refers to deep research. The work is written on the basis of real and statistical data (Nurbekova, 1988: 102).

After the collapse of the Soviet system and the removal of ideological oppression, new studies began to be published related to this new topic. The first works related to the work of women in the home front in the national economy during the Great Patriotic War include the collective monograph “Women of Central Kazakhstan in the Great Patriotic War. 1941–1945” published by Z.G. Saktaganova with other authors. In this paper, to a certain extent, the work of women in Kazakhstan in the national economy of those years is considered. Basically, as the name implies, the study focuses on the situation in Central Kazakhstan. The main feature of this work is that attention is paid to the daily life of home front workers. Here memoirs of women, interviews with veterans are written. That is, a new approach, research by a new method is provided. Until today, according to the data, the high rate of women’s work in enterprises, agriculture and party work is written only in numbers, and in history women are considered as tireless, forced people. In the above, and in other studies, Z.G. Saktaganova, K.K. Abdrakhmanova attaches great importance to the moral and psychological image and soul of a woman of that time. In general, at present, research on the fate of working women during the war years in national history is limited to the works of such well-known authors as Z.G. Saktaganova (Saktaganova, 2020: 310).

The main part of the material used in the research work is archival materials. As a result of the analysis of archival materials and introduction into scientific circulation, new names of women of Kazakhstan become known, who became the best rear soldiers during the Great Patriotic War. In the research work, collections of materials prepared on the basis of documents and archival materials of the Central Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan) and Municipal state institution “Center for Documentation of Contemporary History” were used. Among them, previously unknown materials helped to fulfill the main tasks of scientific work. Based on this, there was a great opportunity to get acquainted with the new names of long-unknown heroes of the rear, see their photographic materials, and thanks to this, evaluate their courage in the rear and their historical contribution to the cause of the front.

The documentary basis of scientific work is made up of specially prepared collections of documents (Akzhanov, 1967: 528) and memoirs of women, including individuals, who served in the interior regions of Kazakhstan, as well as similar materials. Such materials help to reveal the peculiarities of the labor activity of women in the village of Kazakhstan, who worked tirelessly to ensure the defense of the state during the Great Patriotic War. With the help of these and other documentary materials and photographic materials, the activities of the rear forces during the war years can be characterized from other sides. Using previously published and unpublished archival materials, statistical materials and other documents, one can take a fresh look at the level of work of women in the home front. At the same time, it allows for an extensive analysis of their social status and participation in front-line work, as well as working and living conditions. Most

importantly, we can provide enough information about the work of hardworking women in the home front and its history.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research work is closely related to the conceptual issues of the topic. According to the scale and depth of the scientific issues raised in connection with the work of Kazakhstan women who worked in the rear, its methodological foundations were formed. In particular, the historical meaning and content of this topic is very broad, and it lays the foundation for relying on new views and discoveries. The theoretical and methodological basis of the problem can be associated with the history of everyday life and social history, which are widely known in Western education today.

In addition to the traditional methods that have developed in historical science, it is determined that the problem can be described from a multifaceted point of view, based on the available information and data. Analyzing the conceptual basis of the research topic, it was determined that it should be singled out from the Soviet point of view and analyzed on the basis of updated domestic historical thought. With the use of modern principles and methods of historical science, a new assessment was given to the work of home front workers. The main theoretical positions of Soviet, foreign and domestic historians-scientists who were involved in research work were also oriented.

### **Discussion**

As proven in the history of our country and even in world history, regardless of the period, the role and place of women during the war was special. In the same way, the Great Patriotic War, in turn, went down in history as the most significant event characterizing the courage of women. During the Great Patriotic War, socio-economic conditions were unprecedented in the history of the country. All this clearly showed that our country and the Soviet Union were not ready for war. The economy and rear of the USSR were not ready to fight German fascism. The main example of this was the rapid penetration of the German army into the territory of the USSR at the beginning of the war.

Further, measures were taken to ensure the front of the war, according to which the state leadership was to create a rear front and take intensive measures on it. At that time, although there were sufficient manpower for the war front, material shortages were great and had to be prevented. Therefore, men who were not able to go to war at first were recruited into a special rear front. However, all this could not compensate for the material shortage. The republic did not have enough manpower to work in industries brought from other union republics and to provide other jobs. Therefore, the leadership of the state decided to mobilize women to perform such work in the rear and ensure the overall sustainability of the rear (Saktaganova, 2020: 123).

With the outbreak of war in the Soviet Union and Soviet Kazakhstan, the role and place of women began to emerge. Women's help was discussed at local collective gatherings, and according to the decisions made there, women began to be involved in hard work on an equal basis with men. Finally, on March 8, 1942, at an extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee of the party, a resolution was adopted to mobilize women's help for rear work. However, on the basis of previous decisions, women's work was carried out in the rear. In June 1942, a decision was made to mobilize 30 thousand girls to the rear units and institutions of the Red Army (Saktaganova, 2020: 187–190).

According to this decision, adopted on International Women's Day, party organizations in all localities had to widely explain to working women that at the present time, when the fathers and brothers of each family are on the front line, defending their homeland, the sacred duty of every Soviet citizen at this moment is to help the front selfless work. In this regard, the employment of women in cities, villages, collective farms and state farms throughout the republic was promoted. One of the main slogans set forth in the decree reads: "The success of the Soviet country in the home front depends on the labor of millions of Soviet women" (Murmantseva, 1974: 27).

The transfer of industrial enterprises from the front to the eastern regions of the country — along the Volga, Urals, Western Siberia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia was aimed at creating the country's main arsenal for the needs of the front. It was carried out according to a single plan and immediately took on huge proportions. The task was set to move to the east of the country, together with their labor collectives, many large enterprises and industrial giants. The number of enterprises and institutions evacuated from the western regions of Ukraine and Russia to the Semey region exceeded 36. Among them are sewing, shoe, hosiery, cotton and wool factories. Food and light industry enterprises were diverse, and their products (shoes, clothing, raw hides, meat, etc.) were the main products sent to the front. So, in 1940, in the Semey region, including local

industry, there were 1244 industrial enterprises, which employed about 14 thousand workers, and the total cost of production reached 168.4 million rubles (CDMH.F.7. I. 1. C. 25. P.97.).

It was not easy to set up production at the evacuated factories, but people gave all their strength to make a significant contribution to the defeat of the enemy with their work. During the war years, all rear services faced new tasks that required additional forces and material resources. Among them were providing assistance to areas liberated from occupation, caring for the families of soldiers, orphans, collecting money and, of course, collecting and sending things to the country's defense fund.

The agenda was to increase the knowledge of women in the rear to a certain level and the exchange of professional experience before hiring them. Appropriate measures have been taken to improve the education of women who will be employed in remote areas and to prepare them for skilled or responsible work on July 7, 1941, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and the Council of People's Commissars of Kazakhstan decided to organize short-term training of 37,467 female workers. According to it, the education of rear workers should increase and illiteracy should be eradicated (Akzhanov, 1964: 164). Consequently, plans for the use of women's labor in the rear were already being considered in Soviet Kazakhstan.

In the process of transferring the agriculture of Soviet Kazakhstan to the military sphere, it was very difficult to solve the problem of providing it with qualified personnel. The war made women the main force in the countryside, significantly increasing their share not only in the total labor force, but also among the leaders of collective farms at various levels. In Kazakhstan, women were also trained to drive and use tractors in the field. For example, in the period from July 15 to August 15, 1941, 47156 female tractor combine operators were trained in the Kazakh SSR. In addition, 2,758 women received the profession of a driver in a short period of time in the republic. And soon, until June 1942, 55,306 women received the profession of a locksmith at the Machine and Tractor Stations of Kazakhstan (Akzhanov, 1964: 48). The number of female tractor drivers and mechanics in Kazakhstan has increased rapidly. In 1943, 3,754 tractor drivers, 451 women's tractor teams of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which united 5,002 tractor drivers who were not part of the women's tractor team, took part in the All-Union Socialist Competition.

In order to ensure the continuous work of drivers of tractors, combines and trucks in the Red Army, the need to recruit women is widely observed in the regions. For example, in the East Kazakhstan region, at machine and tractor stations, enterprises, chairmen of collective farms employed more than 200 women and girls, tractor drivers, 100 combine operators, 50 drivers and worked with a full shift (Rifel, 2010: 15–16).

From the first days of the war in various regions and districts of Kazakhstan, work began to provide assistance to the front. First, it was necessary to solve the problem of supplying the front with food, and these problems were raised in areas where animal husbandry and fish farming were carried out. Along with other agricultural products, fishing was of great importance. On September 19, 1941, the report of the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh SSR to the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR indicated that more than two thousand women were employed in fish farming in the republic, and the same number of women were trained in the specialties of fish processing. In 1943, 53.4 % of all workers in the fishing industry in Kazakhstan were women, and in Balkhash – 61 %. In addition, fishing was well developed in the Aral Sea and rivers, and women from Soviet Kazakhstan also worked there. Although Kazakhstan was not closely related to water management, fish production occupied a special place in its source of income (Murmantseva, 1974: 31).

Thus, from the first days of the war, the women of Soviet Kazakhstan were actively engaged in front-line work in all corners of Kazakhstan. In the first years of the war, the exploits of women became known. With the beginning of the war, Kazakhstan women, having overcome enormous difficulties, took the place of their husbands, fathers and brothers, were transferred to work on machine tools at plants and factories, mastered the male profession, increasing productivity every day.

## Results

One of the most difficult situations for women workers in the countryside was the deteriorating situation of children with mothers. Next to their mothers and brothers and sisters, the youngest citizens of the country, pioneers and schoolchildren, worked, they were sent to places where the help of their elders was needed. The main difficulty of the labor front was the heavy burden on the shoulders of women and children. In the same way, the main work in collective farms and state farms fell on the shoulders of women and adolescents. Children who lost their childhood went through all the difficulties together with adults, without showing

pessimism. A number of events are worth mentioning here as examples. In the 25th issue of the newspaper “Ekipindi”, published in 1943, it was written that it is very difficult for schoolchildren to get to the village of Aksuat of the Komsolmol rural district from the wintering place of Uzynbulak in winter. It is written that they walked 18 kilometers in the morning and only returned home in the evening. Then their mothers, without using the property of the state, gave their children only a handful of wheat, and three students from one house ate only a handful of grain during the whole day (Smirnov, 1941: 3). This shows that children during the war showed psychological and moral tolerance and clearly saw the realities of life.

Young children and women did hard work instead of men who went to the front. Hundreds of them came to the factory, worked hours at the machines, stood in line for a bread list, raised children and did not bend under the pain of grief. These were real heroes of the labor front, worthy of praise, contributing to the approach of Victory. They had to perform production tasks in extremely difficult conditions.

During the Great Patriotic War, the pace of production increased every year. Women spared no effort in working in the mines. Only from the beginning of the war until October 1941, 140 women and 25 teenagers got jobs in the mines of Zhezkazgan. As you can see, the women of the Karaganda region made a great contribution to the victory in the Great Patriotic War (Saktaganova et al., 2016: 10–15). The Zhezkazgan industrial zone plays an important role in defeating the enemy. To fully provide the army and navy with military equipment and weapons, it was first necessary to increase the production of metal and increase the capacity of existing enterprises and build new ones. In a short time, all work in the Zhezkazgan industrial zone was rebuilt on a military basis, turning it into a reliable rear of the front. The region became one of the main suppliers of manganese ore and supplied our country with 60 percent of this metal. The intensive development of the Zhezkazgan deposit made it possible to increase copper smelting at the Karsakpai copper smelter.

Among the home front workers, women also worked in the fields of the Karaganda and Zhezkazgan regions. As mentioned above, 20 mines and 3 coal mines have been built and put into operation. For 4 years of the war, 45.8 million tons of coal were mined from the Karaganda coal basin. The Balkhash Mining and Metallurgical Combine played an important role. In total, 25 new mines and processing plants were launched in the non-ferrous metallurgy of Kazakhstan during the war years. A new branch of industry was created – ferrous metallurgy, which became the basis for the development of mechanical engineering (Asylbekov et al., 2010: 454). The ranks of women working in the mines were considerable. Among them, Alpysbaeva Aksulu, Alipbekova Shaiza, Dautova Kopeybala, Zhunusova Shamsia, Smagulova Kulman, Tankybaeva Bal and Imanbaeva Kaden were awarded the medals “Hero of Labor” and “For Heroic Labor”.

In order to fully restore the image of a Soviet Kazakh woman during the Great Patriotic War, to appreciate her courage in the rear, her selfless work for the good of the Motherland, it is necessary to supplement their work with the events of the Great Patriotic War. Everyday life, work and life of women during the war years were difficult. The hardest work in the rear fell on 1941–1945 in all regions of Kazakhstan, including the East and Central Kazakhstan regions, where the work of women in the rear was immense.

In particular, during the war years, more than 150 production facilities operated in the East Kazakhstan region. Among them were the Leninogorsk lead and Irtysh copper smelters for production, the Sokolny, Zyryansky, Belousovsky mines for ore extraction, the Leninogorsk and Zyryansky ore beneficiation plants (Saktaganova, Abdrakhmanova, 2018: 4). During the war years, the main attention was paid to the non-ferrous metallurgy of Kendy Altai. This is due to the fact that the smelters of this region provided most of the weapons during the war. Kazakh women worked at these enterprises. The majority of the labor force was in the hands of women. Almost all products made by women were sent to the front. Among them, in the mechanical workshops of the Leninogorsk polymetallic plant, there were several special workshops for the production of ammunition, where women worked and their activity was very high (Potapov, 1974: 200–218).

Along with the Central and Eastern regions of Kazakhstan, the South Kazakhstan region was in first place in the production of metallurgy. In Kazakhstan, in August 1942, the first youth brigades appeared at the Chimkent Lead Plant. Among them were girls. The Chimkent lead plant was registered as an enterprise with a large share in the defense of the state. The significance of the plant reflected the shift of the industrial center of the USSR to the east during the war years. (Zharkynbaeva, Doskaliyeva, 2022: 66–67). The workers of the Chimkent lead plant, which operated on an all-Union scale, declared that, like the workers of the entire Soviet Union, they were working to protect the country and land, to supply the Red Army and Navy with ammunition, to meet general material needs, that they were working to provide for the front (CSA RK. Coll. 1660. Cat 1. File. 44. P. 26–27.).

A “Socialist competition” was organized among women in the field. This especially happened at the height of the war, that is, in 1942–1944. The diligence of many worker detachments contributed to the development of production reserves to increase the production of defense products, the solution of complex tasks of reconstructing the national economy, depending on the needs of the front. During the competition, labor productivity increased, production technology, factory equipment, etc. were improved. By the end of the war, 2,750 brigades and 19,559 people worked at the enterprises of the republic. The best teams were awarded prizes of the Komsomol Central Committee and People’s Commissariats.

In Eastern Kazakhstan, women’s work was measured by production. Considering that Eastern Kazakhstan is richer in industrial facilities than other regions of the republic, most women (70 %) worked in factories and factories, in small and medium-sized workshops (Kozybayev, 1970: 45). This determines the complexity of the labor process and the working capacity of women in East Kazakhstan. Industrial facilities require additional strength and hard work from women. And the women of the republic’s southern districts mainly worked in the agricultural sector, which required significant adaptation.

During the war, a mass movement of Stakhanovite women was active in the Kazakh frontline, and the share of women in it increased over time. The Stakhanov movement was so popular among the Kazakh front-line soldiers that even the students of general education schools tried their best to contribute to this movement. They showed high examples of labor productivity, working as seniors, helping their country (CSA RK. F. 1660. I. 1. C. 45. P. 12–13).

For example, the growth in the number of Stakhanovites at the Kharkov garment factory “Bolshevik Ukraine” in the Semipalatinsk region was due to the organization of specialized educational institutions and regular training of Stakhanovites with average indicators in other areas by means of personal training. The Stakhanovka woman Varchenko shared her experience with the worker Grushina, and her daily rate reached 96 %, and her student – 112 %. Also, as a result of the exchange of experience with employee Krvachenko, Stakhanovite Savurenko increased his daily rate from 62 % to 130 % and was included in the ranks of Stakhanovites (CDMH. Coll. 1378. Cat. 1. File. 7. P. 10.).

Thus, according to the annual report of the factory, certain works were systematically carried out in the field of improving the qualifications of Stakhanovites and female workers, the issue of promotion to the position of manager. According to the report of 1940, among the students of professional orientation: a) if according to the annual plan, 25 people graduated from the Stakhanov school; b) 15 people completed the 2nd course of evening training at the factory; b) if only the director of the factory attended individual training, only 140 people were planned to be trained, then 186 people were trained this year. This is 131 %. Among the women promoted for professional growth and to managerial positions, shift masters Tetik and Zelenskaya were appointed head of the clothing workshop and head of the closed workshop, and former stakhanov workers Ivashchenko and Eremina were appointed head of the division (CDMH. Coll. 1378. Cat. 1 File. 14. Pp. 12–15.).

The working population of Kazakhstan was in close contact with the 8th Guards Division of General I.V. Panfilov and the 73rd Guards Stalingrad Division, which was stationed in Kazakhstan. Letters and thanks coming from the military front inspired the workers. At that time, the name of E. Baryshnikova, a very active rear worker, became widespread among the women of the Union. Followers of E. Baryshnikova appeared in all regions of the country. Similarly, the activity of women in the rural areas of Kazakhstan increased, and they also took an active part. All this happened especially during the decisive period of the war.

Front-line troops sent special praise for the work of the “Stakhanovist” movement. On September 2, 1943, in one of the letters received from the front, Lieutenant Vasily Vorontsov wrote a letter to the workers of the Chimkent lead plant, in which he expressed gratitude for their work at the front: “Dear comrades! Remember, a few more grams of lead, allocated more than planned, will kill another German, that is, there will be one less enemy in our homeland, so you will be closer to victory over the enemy thanks to the work of the Stakhanovites,” he wrote (CSA RK. Coll. 1660. Cat. 1. File. 3. Pp. 168–169.). Many enterprises of the city of Semipalatinsk participated in the production of products for the Red Army. Basically, tanneries produced and sent sheepskin coats, woolen vests, mittens, and trade union artels sent wadded pants, overcoats, globes, padded jackets, camouflage suits, etc. (CDMH. Coll. 7. Cat. 1. File. 2510. Pp. 97.). Letter from the fighters of the region: “Dear compatriots! Today we received your handicrafts. Amazing changes! We know that Semey has never produced such products. Congratulations on a great labor victory. Products of excellent quality. Thank you fellow countrymen!” he wrote (Tushkenova, 1942).

However, for many women whose husbands were draft-deferred and dependent on their working husbands,

food rations were meager, on the verge of starvation. For example, according to average Union norms, dependents should receive only 400 grams of bread per day, and sugar - only 400 grams per month. In rural areas, the situation was even more difficult, because during the Great Patriotic War the system of rules did not work here. Consequently, village women were deprived of even a minimal amount of food and were forced to solve the problem of providing for themselves and their family members.

There was also a lack of coherence and organization of work in the rear, which was especially evident in the area of providing the population with housing. During the war, the living conditions, housing and social level of the front-line soldiers were different. Party, Soviet nomenklatura, business executives lived in good conditions — in apartments, in private houses. However, for the majority of the population, the main types of housing in the cities and villages of the region were barracks, hostels, dugouts, sheds and other poorly adapted premises, but there were also apartments and private houses. Living conditions in barracks and dormitories were far from normal.

However, despite all the difficulties, women were able to respond to the resistance of fascism with their work on the front line. Interestingly, Kazakh women were also interested in going to the fronts and providing medical care. There were many women who applied to be sent to the front from Kazakhstan (Kashkenbaev, 1977: 209). But medical literacy was essential for this. The main reason is that medical education increased only when socialist construction began in the republic and medical education developed in the country. Thousands of Kazakhstan women and girls decided in advance to master the profession of a nurse. At their request, during the first two months of the war, 206 nursing courses were opened in the republic, 248 cultural centers were created. About 200 thousand women and girls received medical education (Kozybaev, 1970: 44).

In the first period of the war, the widespread involvement of women in the production process led to a change in gender groups among workers, the peak of women's activity in the economy occurred in 1944. This trend continued until the end of the war. In all regions of Kazakhstan, the work of women was valued, their role in society increased. Even after the end of the war, this trend continued and the importance of the concept of gender in Soviet society increased. During the years of the Great Patriotic War, women's and men's perceptions of the war were equivalent, special importance was attached to the attitude of women to the war, their endurance and courage, their place and role. Therefore, it is important to discuss and study the topic from a gender perspective when describing the work and courage of women on the home front in modern studies, and drawing appropriate conclusions will give a new impetus to such studies (Zharkynbaeva, Anufrieva, 2020: 15–18).

In fact, the proportion, prestige and position of women in society began to increase. Any social work for women was performed equally with men. Women were active both at the front of the war and in the rear. The proportion of women in all positions was high. For example, according to statistics provided by the Union, in 1944, 80 % of able-bodied collective farmers were women. In many union republics, the proportion of women was even higher. And also in some regions and districts of Kazakhstan, the indicator was also higher (Akzhanov, 1967: 111)

### **Conclusion**

The path to victory in the Great Patriotic War was very difficult, because the USSR, including Soviet Kazakhstan, suffered huge human and material losses as a result of the war. The rear soldiers, including women, made a significant contribution to the victory in the Great Patriotic War and, together with the people, felt the sweet taste of victory. The women of Kazakhstan worked conscientiously, despite the numerous difficulties that arose in the front-line work, not succumbing to various obstacles. The community of women, united as one family, regardless of nationality and origin, showed an example of great courage and skill. However, the Great Victory was not easy. The price of victory turned out to be very heavy for the women's home front community. Its main examples are difficult living conditions, material and social needs, moral difficulties, hunger, loss of loved ones, poor health — all this will forever remain in the memory of the people. Today's Kazakhstans do not forget the service and their courage of women behind the scenes of a terrible war and, accordingly, highly appreciate it. After the end of the war in Soviet Kazakhstan and the Union as a whole, home front workers were hired for public and state services. The people and the authorities enjoyed very high confidence in them, thousands of employees were recruited from among the rear workers. All of them were awarded high – level orders and medals, enjoyed the respect of the people and remained forever in the memory of the country. The contribution of women who worked tirelessly during the war years is inscribed in golden letters in the heroic annals of the Great Patriotic War. The working capacity and activity of women during the war years



diversified and complicated the division of labor in the spheres of education, industry and agriculture of the republic.

The proportion of women in these areas has increased several times, and this has not become a short-term phenomenon. In peacetime after the war, the share of women in established professions did not decrease.

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## МАЗМҰНЫ

### ТЕОРИЯ ЖӘНЕ ӘДІСНАМА

**Әбдіров М.Ж.**

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