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THE IMPACT OF KOMSOMOL PROPAGANDA ON WOMEN'S MOBILIZATION FOR REAR WORK DURING WORLD WAR II IN WEST KAZAKHSTAN


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Abstract. *Introduction.* This research paper explores the impact of Soviet propaganda on women workers in West Kazakhstan during World War II, with a particular focus on the role of Komsomol youth propaganda in mobilizing women for rear work. *Goals and objectives.* Using archival documents, memoirs, and newspapers, the study analyzes the ways in which propaganda influenced women's participation in the home front. The paper examines the themes that emerge from the data, which include the continuous stream of propaganda campaigns that aimed to promote patriotism and encourage women to take home front works. The research question addressed in this paper is: what was the role of Komsomol youth propaganda in mobilizing women for rear works during World War II in West Kazakhstan? *Results.* The study sheds light on the impact of propaganda on women's decision-making during wartime and contributes to a better understanding of the experiences of women workers in this region and their contributions to the Soviet home front. *Conclusions.* Ultimately, this research provides valuable insights into the role of Komsomol propaganda in mobilizing women workers during World War II in the Soviet Union.

Keywords: The Great Patriotic War, World War II, Soviet Union, women workers, propaganda, West Kazakhstan, Komsomol, rear work, home front workers, agitation


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ЕКІНШІ ДҮНИЕЖҮЗІК СОҒЫС КЕЗІНДЕ БАТЫС ҚАЗАҚСТАН ӘЙЕЛДЕРІН ТЫЛ ЖҰМЫСТАРЫНА ЖҰМЫЛДЫРУҒА КОМСОМОЛДЫҚ НАСИХАТТЫҢ ЫҚПАЛЫ

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Аңдатпа. *Kıpıncı*. Ұсынылып отырған мақалада Екінші дүниежүзілік соғыс жылдарындағы Батыс Қазақстандағы әйелдерді тыл жұмыстарына жұмылдырудағы комсомолдық үгіт-насихаттың рөлі мен оның әсері зерттеуге алынады. *Зерттеудің мақсаты мен міндеттері.* Ғылыми жұмыста мұрағаттық құжаттарды, естеліктер мен газеттердердегі деректерді негізге ала отырып, Ұлы Отан соғысы жылдарындағы батыс Қазақстан әйелдерінің тыл жұмыстарына тартылуына және араласуына комсомолдық үгіт-насихаттың қалай және қаншалықты әсер еткені талдауға алынады. Бұл мақалада комсомолдық жастар ұйымының халық арасында патриотизмді насихаттауға және әйелдерді тыл жұмыстарына тартуға және ынталандыруға бағытталған үгіт-насихаттық науқандар сипатталған деректерді талдауға алған. Зерттеу жұмысының алға қойған сұрағы: Батыс Қазақстандағы Ұлы Отан соғысы жылдарындағы әйелдерді тыл еңбектеріне жұмылдыруда комсомол-жастар ұйымы үгіт-насихатының рөлі қандай болды? *Нәтижелер.* Зерттеу Ұлы Отан соғысы уақытында әйелдердің тыл жұмыстарын орындаудағы комсомолдық үгіт-насихаттың ықпалын көрсетеді және осы аймақтағы жұмысшы әйелдердің тәжірибесін және олардың тылға қосқан үлесін жақсырақ түсінуге мүмкіндік береді. *Қорытынды.* Сайып келгенде, бұл зерттеу Кеңес Одағында Екінші дүниежүзілік соғыс кезінде жұмысшы әйелдерді жұмылдырудағы комсомолдық үгіт-насихаттың рөлі туралы құнды мәліметтер береді.

Түйін сөздер: Ұлы Отан соғысы, Екінші дүниежүзілік соғыс, Кеңес Одағы, жұмысшы әйелдер, үгіт-насихат, Батыс Қазақстан, комсомол, тылдағы еңбек, тыл еңбеккерлері, үгіт


Дәйексөз үшін: Тапалова А. Екінші дүниежүзілік соғыс кезінде батыс Қазақстан әйелдерін тыл жұмыстарына жұмылдыруға комсомолдық насихаттың ықпалы // «edu.e-history.kz» электрондық ғылыми журналы. 2023. Т. 10. № 2. 375–386 бб. (Ағылш.). DOI: 10.51943/2710-3994_2023_10_2_375–386.

ВЛИЯНИЕ КОМСОМОЛЬСКОЙ ПРОПАГАНДЫ НА МОБИЛИЗАЦИЮ ЖЕНЩИН НА ТЫЛОВЫЕ РАБОТЫ В ГОДЫ ВТОРОЙ МИРОВОЙ ВОЙНЫ В ЗАПАДНОМ КАЗАХСТАНЕ

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Аннотация. *Введение.* В статье исследуется влияние советской пропаганды на женщин-работниц в Западном Казахстане во время Второй мировой войны, с особым акцентом на роль комсомольской молодежной пропаганды в мобилизации женщин для работы в тылу. *Цели и задачи исследования.* Используя архивные документы, мемуары и газеты, работа анализирует, каким образом пропаганда влияла на участие женщин в тыловых работах. В статье исследуются проблема, вытекающие из исторических источников, в том числе непрерывных пропагандистских кампаний, направленных на агитацию патриотизма и поощрение женщин к выполнению тыловых работ. Исследовательский вопрос, затронутый в данной статье: какова была роль комсомольской молодежной пропаганды в мобилизации женщин на тыловые работы в годы Великой Отечественной войны в Западном Казахстане? *Результаты.* Исследование проливает свет на влияние пропаганды на принятие женщинами решений в военное время и способствует лучшему пониманию опыта женщин этого региона и их вклада в тыловые работы. *Выводы.* В конечном счете, это исследование дает ценную информацию о роли комсомольской пропаганды в мобилизации женщин на тыловые работы во время Второй мировой войны в Советском Союзе.

Ключевые слова: Великая Отечественная война, Вторая Мировая Война, Советский Союз, работницы, пропаганда, Западный Казахстан, комсомол, тыловые работы, труженики тыла, агитация

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Introduction

During World War II, women in the Soviet Union played a significant role in the workforce as men predominantly served in the front lines. In order to reconstruct the economy, the government mobilized women workers and encouraged them to take on traditionally male-dominated industries. Propaganda was an essential tool used by the government to mobilize women workers, although the impact of this propaganda on women workers in the West Kazakhstan oblast has received less attention. This paper aims to explore the power of Soviet propaganda on women workers in West Kazakhstan during World War II, focusing on the role of Komsomol youth propaganda in mobilizing women for rear work during the war.

The continuous stream of propaganda through meetings, demonstrations, and other campaigns had a significant impact on women's lives in West Kazakhstan. Women were inspired by propaganda campaigns that aimed to promote patriotism and encourage them to take on traditionally male-dominated roles. Despite working in difficult conditions, women workers in this region demonstrated resilience and were able to contribute significantly to the Soviet war effort. However, it is important to consider the limitations of Soviet publications at that time and to understand the extent to which propaganda truly influenced women's decisions.

The Communist Youth Organization, or Komsomol, played a crucial role in promoting the party's political line and educating young people. During the Stalinist period, the Komsomol played significant roles in major events such as the Five-Year Plans, the Purges, and World War II, providing members with valuable political experience and positioning them to become the next generation of party leaders. Komsomol organizations focused their active propaganda and social work on strengthening the home front workers during the war. To this end, they carried out various agitation and propaganda activities to involve women in rear work, and their efforts played a significant role in the revival of work in the home front.

The research question addressed in this paper is: what was the role of Komsomol youth propaganda in mobilizing women for rear works during World War II in West Kazakhstan? In answering this question, this study aims to shed light on the impact of propaganda on women's decision-making during wartime and to understand the extent to which Komsomol propaganda played a role in mobilizing women for rear work. By focusing on West Kazakhstan, this study will contribute to a better understanding of the experiences of women workers in this region and their contributions to the Soviet war effort. Ultimately, this research will provide valuable insights into the role of propaganda in mobilizing women workers during World War II in the Soviet Union.

Materials and Methods

The data for this study were collected from multiple sources, including archival documents, memoirs, and newspapers. The archival documents were obtained from the National Archives of West Kazakhstan and

included official records of the Komsomol organization during World War II. The memoirs were obtained through interview with participants or their family members, and provided first-hand accounts of women's experiences with Komsomol propaganda and mobilization for rear work. The newspapers were obtained from the National Library of Kazakhstan and provided additional insight into the propaganda messages that were disseminated during the war.

The data collected for this study were analyzed using thematic analysis. The researcher reviewed the data and identified recurring themes related to the impact of Komsomol propaganda on women's mobilization for rear work during World War II in West Kazakhstan. The themes were then organized into a coherent narrative that provided insight into the ways in which Komsomol propaganda influenced women's participation in the war effort.

Discussion

The literature on women's roles in the Soviet Union during the Great Patriotic War provides significant insight into the factors that contributed to the mobilization of women in various areas of the country. During the Soviet era, publications focused primarily on the heroism and victories of the Soviet people, while ignoring the difficulties and hardships they faced. Censorship and propaganda prevented an objective depiction of the realities of Soviet society, and the dominance of the Marxist-Leninist worldview and the absence of alternative views contributed to this phenomenon. However, the contributions of women during the war could not be ignored. Soviet women played a crucial role in the Soviet war effort, both on the front lines and in the mobilization of the military economy.

In the 1960s, studies began to appear that addressed the further development of these issues. Morekhina (1962), Arutyunyan (1963), Aniskov (1966), and Mitrofanova (1971) all considered the role and importance of women, including their involvement in leadership roles, statistical data on female labor productivity, and the significance of female personnel to the national economy. After the collapse of the USSR and the formation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, historical science in Kazakhstan developed in a new dimension. A significant amount of scientific and popular science literature on the military topic appeared, 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. 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.

The study of Zauresh Saktaganova and her colleagues (2016) 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 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.

Saktaganova (2020a) 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. 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 (2020b), "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 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.

In Western historiography, the significance of women's involvement in war became a focal point of analysis in the 1990s (Barber & Harrison, 1991). Consequently, scholars extensively studied the mobilization of women workers in the Soviet Union during World War II, focusing on various aspects of their contributions to the war effort. One notable work in this field is John Erickson's study (1993), which highlights that women already constituted a significant portion of the labor force before the war and played an even more substantial role during the conflict. They took part in various activities such as working in munitions factories, digging anti-tank

ditches, and engaging in heavy industry. Erickson's research sheds light on the physical and psychological toll the war had on women and the sacrifices they made. However, despite their vital role in the Soviet Union's victory, women's contributions have often been overlooked in popular narratives of the war.

Furthermore, other scholars have delved into the experiences of women during World War II, providing valuable insights. For instance, Goldman's work (2002) examines the significant increase in women working in heavy industry during the war, considering it a crucial turning point in the history of gender relations in the Soviet Union. This perspective challenges the conventional view of women in wars as passive victims and emphasizes the agency of women in wartime, as argued by Karam (2000).

Moreover, Adrienne Marie Harris's dissertation (2008) explores the portrayal of the Soviet "woman warrior" in works about World War II, uncovering archetypes such as the martyr, handmaiden, and the "polianitsa" or knight. Harris's research sheds light on the deeply ingrained archetypes that continue to influence contemporary society. Similarly, De Jesus Reyes' thesis (2017) focuses on the experiences of Soviet women combatants, highlighting their significant role in resisting fascist forces and advocating for the recognition of their contributions and agency.

Additionally, studies have examined various aspects of women's contribution to the war effort. For example, Cardona and Markwick's article (2019) explores the role of domestic gardening in Soviet society during the war, revealing its significance in feeding the population and illustrating how Soviet propaganda tapped into women's commitments to family and the defense of the Soviet Motherland. Markwick's book chapter (2018) provides a comprehensive exploration of the critical role played by women in the Soviet Union's victory over Nazi Germany, depicting their struggles in factories, farms, hospitals, and families. It analyzes the approach of the Soviet state towards women in wartime and considers the emancipatory aspects of mass female participation in the war effort.

Furthermore, Wahlang's article (2021) emphasizes the transformative effect of women's involvement in the Second World War, challenging the patriarchal structure of Soviet society. It offers comparative insights into the role of Soviet women compared to women in other countries involved in the war.

Lastly, Novikova's study (2023) sheds light on the agency of Soviet women in coping with the challenges of war and their active role in ensuring survival. It also explores how women negotiated with the state to improve their living and working conditions during the war.

In conclusion, the extensive research on the role of women in the Great Patriotic War encompasses a range of perspectives and insights. Scholars have analyzed women's contributions from various angles, including their involvement in the labor force, resistance efforts, and the challenges they faced during the conflict. These studies have significantly contributed to our understanding of the complexities of women's experiences in wartime and have challenged traditional narratives that portray women as passive victims.

One potential research gap in this literature review is the lack of studies that specifically investigate the impact of Komsomol youth propaganda on women's mobilization for rear work during World War II in West Kazakhstan. While the literature provides insights into the contributions of women during the war and the impact of propaganda on their perceptions and experiences, there is limited research that examines the role of Komsomol propaganda in mobilizing women for rear work in this particular region. Understanding the extent to which Komsomol propaganda influenced women's decisions and actions during the war is crucial to gain a comprehensive understanding of the role of propaganda in the mobilization of women workers in the Soviet Union. Therefore, there is a need for further research that focuses on the specific impact of Komsomol youth propaganda in West Kazakhstan during World War II.

Results

From the very beginning of World War II, Soviet women who actively participated in the defense of their homeland demonstrated an unprecedented level of political activity. With the departure of men to the front, thousands of women were involved in work in the rear. The resilience of the population was not limited to the soldiers at the front, but also extended to the women in the rear. The Soviet authorities introduced a total wartime mobilization in the rear, which for the Kazakhs led to the aggravation of the most severe aspects of Stalinism. This mobilization resulted in the strict observance of labor discipline in agricultural and industrial production, with special emphasis on the use of female labor. Kazakh women have been widely mobilized in both the agricultural and industrial sectors (Frank, 2022: 146).

Soviet propaganda and agitation served as pivotal mechanisms for instigating widespread mobilization of

the Soviet populace, particularly in the early stages of the Great Patriotic War, ultimately leading to triumph. During this phase, a plethora of public gatherings and protests were conducted, specifically targeting women to actively participate in the war effort. The usage of propaganda as a tool for galvanizing women to lend support to the front was instrumental in its success (Profsoyuzы v SSSR, 1963: 158).

During the first period of the war, when the situation in the Soviet Union was especially difficult due to the mass exodus of political cadres to the front, there were often too few people left to conduct political agitation and other forms of political mobilization (Brody, 1994: 11). However, the party demanded that these efforts be carried out not only at enterprises, institutions, and kolkhozes, but also at the place of residence of workers. As a result, the Komsomol played a crucial role in promoting the party's political agenda (Saktaganova et al., 2016: 186).

In this context in the Soviet Union, the Komsomol played a crucial role in promoting the party's political agenda. The party's mass agitation efforts encompassed political work aimed at the general population, which included speeches, lectures, and discussions with workers and farmers. As per Peter Kenéz's evaluation, the Bolsheviks developed an extraordinary propaganda apparatus, devoting substantial time, energy, and limited resources to indoctrinating the Soviet people. In the early years of Soviet rule, the party established an elaborate system of political propaganda that involved a variety of mediums, such as the periodical press, book publishing, and oral agitation networks based in party cells, clubs, and village and city reading rooms. Additionally, political education schools were established within the party and Komsomol, providing training to activists on the nuances of propaganda and agitation, thus enabling them to effectively disseminate the party's messages (Kenéz, 2014: 219).

In addition, the Komsomol organizations played a pivotal role in reviving work on the home front during the war. The outbreak of the Great Patriotic War prompted party and Komsomol organizations to concentrate their active propaganda and social work on bolstering the home front workers. To this end, Komsomol organizations undertook various agitation and propaganda activities to engage women in rear work. The Komsomol's efforts were integral in ensuring the efficient functioning of the home front, thereby contributing significantly to the ultimate victory in the war.

The Communist Youth Organization, or Komsomol, was established in 1918 to provide political education and mobilization for Soviet youth. It offered a sense of community, activities, identity, and leadership positions. During the Stalinist period, the Komsomol played significant roles in major events such as the Five-Year Plans, the Purges, and World War II. This provided members with valuable political experience and positioned them to become the next generation of party leaders, making the Komsomol an essential tool for the Soviet government (Bernstein, 2013).

One of the Komsomol's key roles during World War II was to mobilize women for the war effort. The Soviet government used propaganda and agitation to encourage women to participate actively, and the Komsomol played a crucial role in promoting the party's political agenda. By undertaking various agitation and propaganda activities, the Komsomol engaged women in rear work, which was essential to the efficient functioning of the home front and contributed significantly to the ultimate victory in the war.

During the initial phase of the Great Patriotic War, a series of gatherings and demonstrations played a pivotal role in unveiling the inherent strength of women. These gatherings centered on discussions concerning women's roles in the war effort, strategizing ways to support the front lines, encouraging women to engage in employment, demonstrating methods for collecting warm clothing and facilitating blood donations. Concurrently, comprehensive party-mass and political initiatives were undertaken to instill a spirit of victory among the populace across various production facilities in Western Kazakhstan. Notably, women were actively involved in these endeavors. Particular attention was given to the political engagement of party members, who spearheaded propaganda campaigns targeting the workers. A wide range of visual aids, including posters, appeals, and wall newspapers, were produced to disseminate information. Additionally, socialist competitions were organized to involve workers, with women assuming active roles within brigades and groups. The orchestration of these competitions was overseen by women who held positions within party and trade union organizations. Energetic female representatives within mobilization collectives arranged seminars and meetings in villages, intensifying the propaganda efforts. Propagandists regularly convened circle meetings thrice monthly at each production facility within the region, attracting active participants from party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, primarily comprised of women and girls (CSAWK. Coll. 4. Inv. 1. File 1550. Pp. 2–3).

The Komsomol's agitation work was particularly effective in the western Kazakhstan region, where campaigning was carried out at a great pace. Prominent figures, including 500 different heads of enterprise, 1150 teachers, 472 Stakhanovists, and 275 farm managers, were involved in the agitators, and most of them were women. The propagandists held over 2,000 mass rallies with 80,000 people, gave lectures and advice, and held discussions. In the city of Ural alone, more than 60 lectures were held with the participation of 6,500 people (Za konkretnuyu, deystvennyuyu agitatsiyu, 1942: 3).

The mobilization of women to rear work in the Shingyrlau district of western Kazakhstan provides a notable example of the effectiveness of the Komsomol's agitation work. In the district, more than 300 agitators were actively involved in promoting the cause. Similarly, in the city of Uralsk, Komsomol member D. Bekeshova carried out extensive propaganda work among women, culminating in the creation of a team of women dedicated to sewing gloves for the Red Army. In a month, Bekeshova sewed 50 pairs of gloves and socks for the front. The propaganda department of Uralsk, led by O. Grishchenko, also played an essential role in propaganda work aimed at women in factories and dormitories, forming an initiative group that regularly assisted the front. They sent 200 parcels worth 7,000 rubles and distributed items worth 3,000 rubles to the wounded treated in military hospitals (Za konkretnuyu, deystvennyuyu agitatsiyu, 1942: 3).

In a publication in the Kommunist newspaper dated January 26, 1942, it was reported that a significant number of meetings had been held in 1487 settlements of the Shingyrlau district since the start of the Great Patriotic War, with a total participation of 71228 people. To mobilize the local population, the district committee of the party selected 16 women as special agitators and educated activists, who delivered lectures and presentations in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and the MTS. In total, lectures were delivered in 94 places and political reports in 258 places on various topics such as "The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against the German fascism", "Fascism — the worst enemy of mankind", "Lenin-Stalin — leaders and organizers of the Red Army", "Patriotic War of 1812", and "Expulsion of the German invaders." The propaganda work of the Komsomol and the party played a significant role in educating and mobilizing the population in the Shingyrlau district during the Great Patriotic War (Agitpropaganda jumısın..., 1942: 2).

The Komsomol's involvement in various rear work during the Great Patriotic War further exemplifies their active role in the Soviet society. The Komsomol members, in particular, organized various campaigning events to improve labor productivity. For instance, a general meeting of the Komsomol was held on January 9, 1942, at the Ural tractor-repair plant. During the meeting, a decision was made to help the tractor repair crews of the collectives. To execute this decision, a Komsomol youth brigade consisting of ten people was formed, who would visit each collective on skis every Sunday to repair broken down tractors. Additionally, they also prepared tools for repairing tractors, including keys, bolts, and other necessary equipment. This initiative by the Komsomol youth brigade was a significant contribution to improving labor productivity during the war (Kalyanova, 1942: 2).

In addition to their efforts to improve labor productivity, the Komsomol members also organized various campaigning events to mobilize the public. For instance, councils and meetings were held in one sovkhov, 29 kolkhozes, and 2 MTSs in the Zhanibek district of West Kazakhstan oblast. Select communists, Komsomol members, and non-party workers were involved in campaigning activities, and their centers of activity were localities, brigades, and units. From July to October 1941, 150 lectures, 9 reports, and 134 stories were given on defense topics. The lively and passionate words of the propagandists mobilized the public to carry out state tasks and work productively (Maydanga komek, 1991: 4). The Komsomol's active involvement in various rear work and their success in mobilizing the public exemplify their significance and active role in the Soviet society during the Great Patriotic War.

The Komsomol members' involvement in organizing interviews on current political events, domestic, and moral issues was highly significant among young students. Komsomol young women, in particular, understood the role of Bolshevik propaganda work in the country during the Great Patriotic War and considered it their direct duty to carry out propaganda activities among the masses. Komsomol members like Ikhlasova, Supygaliyeva, Khasanova, Yesengaliyeva, Arystakhova, Gumarova, and Osherova carried out mass-agitation work among kolkhoz workers with great success. They exceeded the norms of their campaign work by reading Stalin's speech on the radio and conducting personal interviews among the workers. Their efforts illustrate the Komsomol's active participation in Soviet society and their contributions during the Great Patriotic War (SKKUJ, 1941: 3).

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan recognized the importance of female

participation in the workforce during the war, and on July 7, 1941, passed a resolution obliging heads of various organizations to prepare, train, and promote female workers to replace men drafted into the Red Army (Kozybaev, 1970: 486). In response, voluntary people's militias of women were formed during off-duty hours, and short-term courses were organized for them in the city, kolkhozes, and district centers. The courses included lessons on mastering military weapons and teaching war. For instance, Komsomol girl Roza Sergeevna Piskunova participated in mass military training courses for women at the Gorky Park of Culture and Recreation outside of work (Kupitseva, 1993: 12–13).

During World War II, the Soviet Union experienced a new form of labor competition through the emergence of "Frontovye Komsomolsko-Molodezhnye Brigady" (Front-line Communist Youth Brigades). These brigades were organized to work in a front-line manner and exceed production norms with the aim of achieving early completion of tasks for the fighting army and increasing production output with fewer personnel. The emergence of these brigades marked a new era in labor competition in the Soviet Union during the war.

In December 1941, the executive committee of the Kazakh Communist Party made the decision to hold a month of assistance to military families in West Kazakhstan. This decision led to the involvement of various organizations, including kolkhozes, sovkhozes state farms, MTS, enterprises, and institutions, in providing assistance to the families of fighters. The successful implementation of this program was ensured by strict control of the proper use of collected resources, and those responsible for misusing funds were brought to justice (CSAWK. F. 37. Inv. 13. File 21. Pp. 42–43).

The program's successful organization and implementation heavily relied on the involvement of Komsomol brigades, as evidenced by the directive from the regional committee of the All-Union Leninist Communist Union of Youth, which called for the active engagement of all regional Komsomol organizations in monthly and Sunday events. This entailed the establishment of permanent Komsomol brigades dedicated to assisting the families of Soviet soldiers (GAZKO. Coll. 37. Inv. 13. File 21. Pp. 42–43). By ensuring the continuity of support for military families and the active participation of Komsomol organizations, this directive exemplified the Soviet Union's commitment to safeguarding the well-being of military families during times of war, while highlighting the instrumental role of Komsomol organizations in implementing these initiatives.

Furthermore, the Soviet Union implemented various patriotic movements to bolster its military endeavors, most notably the Defense Fund, which constituted a significant undertaking. The Defense Fund relied on contributions in the form of financial resources, government bonds, jewelry, and provisions, with solicitations made to a wide range of entities including industrial collectives, state institutions, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, creative unions, and ordinary citizens. The West Kazakhstan region's substantial contributions of funds and goods to the Defense Fund served as a testament to the region's unwavering patriotism and dedication to supporting the country during the wartime (Finogenov, 1941: 2). Prior to the defeat of fascism, women within various city collectives were mandated to allocate a portion of their monthly earnings to the Defense Fund. Recognizing the significance of such initiatives, the Bureau of the City Council of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan passed a resolution, urging the editors of "Priural'skaya Pravda" and "Ekipindi qurylys" newspapers to extensively publicize the fundraising drive for the Defense Fund (CSAWK. Coll. 4. Inv. 1. File 1243. P. 97).

Furthermore, the Soviet government celebrated the accomplishments of exceptional workers and disseminated them through party organs, the Komsomol, and the trade unions. Noteworthy production achievements were commemorated, with military terminology, such as "Front-line Communist Youth Brigades," being employed to describe these teams. Many enterprises utilized oral and visual propaganda within their production workshops. For example, the "Ekipindi qurylys" newspaper highlighted the patriotic endeavors of Davletalieva, a Komsomol worker who efficiently managed a sheep farm, demonstrating exemplary preparations for the winter season (Komsomolka baskargan fermada, 1943: 3).

During World War II, the Soviet authorities employed a combination of propaganda and coercion to ensure the successful fulfillment of assigned tasks. Despite the extensive campaigning efforts of Komsomol organizations, however, tangible outcomes were not always realized. In response to this issue, strict controls were implemented to monitor the execution of assigned work, with severe penalties for failure to meet mandatory minimum workdays for collective farmers. Additionally, a mandatory requirement for an even distribution of labor output over specific periods of the year was introduced. The memoirs of Kurmasheva Altyn provide an illustration of the use of propaganda to promote patriotism and mobilization during the war. Specifically, Altyn's recollections reveal that adults were expected to complete a specific number of knitted items, with military groups patrolling the streets to encourage participation. Altyn reports that, "We must

finish the task given by the military commissar before morning" (Kurmashova, 2017: 5).

This firsthand account underscores the intense labor required of individuals during the war and the expectation for personal interests to be subordinated to the common goal of defeating the enemy. The combination of propaganda and coercion ultimately contributed to the Soviet Union's victory in World War II, but at a significant cost to individual freedom and well-being.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Soviet Union faced a significant challenge during World War II as men predominantly served in the front lines, leaving women to play a critical role in the workforce. The government mobilized women workers and encouraged them to take on traditionally male-dominated industries. Propaganda was an essential tool used by the government to mobilize women workers, and this paper aimed to explore the impact of Soviet propaganda on women workers in West Kazakhstan during World War II, focusing on the role of Komsomol youth propaganda in mobilizing women for rear work during the war.

The research question addressed in this paper was the role of Komsomol youth propaganda in mobilizing women for rear works during World War II in West Kazakhstan. The study aimed to shed light on the impact of propaganda on women's decision-making during wartime and to understand the extent to which Komsomol propaganda played a role in mobilizing women for rear work. By focusing on West Kazakhstan, this study contributed to a better understanding of the experiences of women workers in this region and their contributions to the Soviet war effort.

Soviet propaganda and agitation served as pivotal mechanisms for instigating widespread mobilization of the Soviet populace, particularly in the early stages of the Great Patriotic War, ultimately leading to triumph. The usage of propaganda as a tool for galvanizing women to lend support to the front was instrumental in its success. In this context, the Komsomol played a crucial role in promoting the party's political agenda. Its efforts were integral in ensuring the efficient functioning of the home front, thereby contributing significantly to the ultimate victory in the war.

In summary, this research highlighted the importance of propaganda in mobilizing women workers during World War II in the Soviet Union, specifically in West Kazakhstan. The Komsomol played a crucial role in promoting the party's political agenda and mobilizing women for the war effort. The study provides valuable insights into the impact of propaganda on women's decision-making during wartime and the contributions of women workers to the Soviet war effort. It also underscores the significance of political propaganda and agitation in shaping the outcome of historical events.

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ТЕОРИЯ ЖӘНЕ ӘДІСНАМА

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