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### WOMEN IN WARTIME SOVIET SOCIETY

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**Abstract.** *Introduction.* The transformation of women's roles in Soviet society during the Second World War, with particular attention to rural regions and collective farms. When the war began, women worked in industries and agriculture instead of men. Along with their labor activity, the role in the family and society, the psychological state of the same period is analyzed. *Goals and objectives* of the study are to conduct a study of the contribution of women to the victory during the war on the basis of archival documents, as well as to analyze works related to the daily life of women. *Results.* The results of the analysis of archival documents revealed aspects of the socio-economic and spiritual life of southern Kazakhstan during the war years. At the same time, through the study of the fate and labor of women who replaced men who left for the front, work in agriculture and industry continued continuously. *Conclusion.* Women's life during the war years, hard work and the role of women in the rear are analyzed on the basis of archival data and the main directions are determined.

**Keywords:** World War II, women, rear, gender roles, wartime labor

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**Аннотация.** *Кіріспе.* Екінші дүниежүзілік соғыс жылдарындағы кеңестік қоғамдағы әйелдер рөлінің өзгеруі, өсіреле ауылдық аймақтар мен колхоздарға назар аударылды. Соғыс басталғаннан кейін әйелдер ерлердің орнына өндіріс орындары мен ауыл шаруашылығында еңбек етті. Олардың еңбек қызметі, отбасындағы және қоғамдағы рөлімен қатар сол кезеңдегі психологиялық жағдайы талданады. *Зерттеудің мақсаттары мен міндеттері* - Соғыс кезеңдегі әйелдердің жеңіске қосқан үлестерін архивтік құжаттар негізінде зерттеу жүргізіп, сонымен қатар әйелдердің күнделікті өміріне байланысты еңбектерді талдау. *Нәтижелер.* Архивтік құжаттарды талдау нәтижелерінде Оңтүстік Қазақстанның соғыс жылдарындағы әлеуметтік-экономикалық және рухани өмірінің қырлары анықталды. Сонымен қатар фронтқа кеткен ерлердің орнын басқан әйелдердің тағдыры мен еңбектерін зерттеу арқылы, ауыл шаруашылығы мен өнеркәсіптегі жұмыс үздіксіз жалғасып отырды. *Корытынды.* Соғыс жылдарындағы әйелдердің өмірі мен тылдағы ауыр еңбегі және рөлі архивтік деректер негізінде талданып, негізгі бағыттар айқындалады.

**Түйін сөздер:** Екінші дүниежүзілік соғыс, әйелдер тыл, гендерлік рөлдер, соғыс жылдарындағы еңбек

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## ЖЕНЩИНЫ В СОВЕТСКОМ ОБЩЕСТВЕ В ГОДЫ ВОЙНЫ

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**Аннотация.** *Введение.* Трансформация роли женщин в советском обществе во время Второй мировой войны, с особым вниманием к сельской местности и колхозам. Когда началась война, женщины вместо мужчин работали на производственных предприятиях и в сельском хозяйстве. Анализируется их трудовая деятельность, психологическое состояние в тот же период, а также их роль в семье и обществе. *Цель и задачи исследования* – провести исследование вклада женщин в победу во время войны на основе архивных документов, а также проанализировать работы, связанные с повседневной жизнью женщин. *Результаты.* В результатах анализа архивных документов выявлены аспекты социально-экономической и духовной жизни Южного Казахстана в годы войны. Кроме того, благодаря изучению судеб и заслуг женщин, заменивших мужчин, уехавших на фронт, работа в сельском хозяйстве и

промышленности продолжалась непрерывно. *Выводы.* Тяжелый труд и роль женщин в тылу в годы войны анализируются на основе архивных данных и определяются основные направления.

**Ключевые слова:** Вторая мировая война, женщины, тыл, гендерные роли, труд в военное время

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## Introduction

The study of the role of women in society is one of the topical issues. The beginning of the Second World War caused many difficulties. Along with the decline in social conditions, it had a negative psychological impact on the consciousness of the people. In such a difficult time, the role of women in society underwent significant changes. Until then, the role of men in society was high, but the work of women in the rear and front during this war raised their social status to a new level. The growth and experience of industrialization were changing at an extraordinary pace. While in Western Europe the process of transformation such as proletarianization, industrialization, urbanization took centuries, in the Soviet Union it happened in just one year. The most significant changes were the innovations that entered the lives of collective farm workers in remote rural areas. The role of the collective farm, the village, and especially the Kazakh SSR, which provided the Soviet Union with food and various manufactured goods during the difficult war years, was special. Now, returning to the above issue, the number and social composition of the working group on this collective farm has changed dramatically since the beginning of the war. More men from every country were joining the Red Army as soldiers, and as a result, the role of women's labor increased more than ever. At the beginning of the 20th century, in no other country had the share of women in the working class become so significant in such a short time. Even in Western countries, when there was a choice between a man and a woman during layoffs, a woman was forced to leave her job. Especially if one of the spouses, that is, the husband, worked, the wife was dismissed. The difference between the industrialization process of the USSR and the West was the forced mass introduction of women into work. However, this was not the only difference. At the same time, the Soviet government proclaimed gender equality. This included the prohibition of wage determination, fixed prices, and division of labor in a "free" labor market. The country's leadership argued that the driving force of the industrial revolution was not the pursuit of profit growth, but planning. Despite these differences, there are striking similarities between the experiences of women during industrialization under capitalism and socialism (Goldman, 2010: 10).

A number of studies have been conducted on this topic in the pages of history. Among them, one can mention scientific articles and books by famous scientists devoted to collective farm and rural life. For example, in his book on the Oshobe village in Uzbekistan, Russian researcher Sergei Abashin cites the following information:

"Soviet ethnographers and representatives of other scientific disciplines immediately notice that the transformations that seemed common to the entire Soviet society in Central Asia have their own characteristics. Although those in power intensively carried out work to unite all the republics that were part of the Soviet space into a single whole and eliminate differences, they did not achieve any results. The Central Asian republics remained as separate, independent worlds within one state. Ethnographers, relying on explanatory dictionaries, for certain reasons, believe that the "past" world remained in the "real" world, resisting any changes and not wanting to submit to any reforms. Nevertheless, it is a picture, like a painting painted in one painting, a reflection of the unity of two opposite edges" (Abashin, 2015: 20).

It is important to talk about Marianne Kamp's work. Because Kamp's looks at the events of the 1920s and 1930s not through the eyes of the state, but through the eyes of women who participated in and witnessed the changes. And her book is based on interviews, oral history, memoirs, and local

archival materials. These sources allow the researcher to demonstrate that the process of modernization was never linear (Kamp, 2006).

Essays, documentary stories, magazine and newspaper articles have been written about the bravery and feats of Soviet women in the war. In addition, writers devoted many of their works to women soldiers and home front workers. The first pages of history were written about the contribution of Soviet women to the defense of the socialist Motherland during the Great Patriotic War. Although these books, written during the war, were usually journalistic, essayistic in nature, without deep generalizations and conclusions, at the same time they showed the greatest role of Soviet patriots in the defense of the Motherland, their selfless labor in factories, factories, collective farms and state farms, their heroism on the front, in partisan detachments, in the party and Komsomol underground. The military and labor exploits of Soviet women were covered in a number of works published in the first decade after the war. In the multi-volume "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" a large place is given to the publication of the role of women in the defense of the socialist Fatherland (Volume V, Book 1). The work of the Communist Party to educate Soviet women in high patriotism, loyalty to the great cause of the Leninist Party, and the ideals of socialism is covered, examples of the feats of Soviet patriots during the past war years are given. High praise for the patriotism, military and labor activity of Soviet women during the Great Patriotic War is contained in the reports and works of leading figures of the Communist Party and the Soviet state (Murmanceva, 1974: 5).

There are many serial materials in the research works of Soviet historians written in the 1960s-1970s. These works reflected the changes in the national economy that occurred during the war through the involvement of women's labor in production, showed the number and share of women in important sectors of the national economy of our country, their contribution to the work of industry, transport, agriculture, light and food industries, gave vivid examples of the labor and political activity of Soviet patriots. Many warm words and compliments about women who served in the ranks of the Red Army, fought with the invaders in partisan detachments and defeated the enemy in the rear of the country are contained in the military-historical works of outstanding military figures and commanders of the Soviet Armed Forces in the memoir literature. They widely demonstrate the selfless labor, courage and heroism of Soviet women on the front, in the partisan movement, and in the work of the country's rear (Murmanceva, 1974: 8). Thus, a brief list of available literature on the topic allows us to conclude that the labor and military activity of Soviet women during the past war years, which had great military-strategic, political and economic significance, has attracted the attention of many researchers, but has not yet found full generalization and coverage from a historical perspective.

## **Materials and Methods**

Historical review and comparative analysis, along with the biographical method, a number of reviews and analyses of the works of Western and post-Soviet scientists were carried out. A comparative analysis of the work of the collective farms of the Kazakh SSR during the war was carried out, the social composition of the workers was classified. Based on archival data, the names of a number of women who served as workers, their professions and their role in society during the difficult times were determined. The scientific novelty of the article is the research conducted on the basis of data obtained from the Turkestan regional archive.

## **Discussion**

Everyday life reflects the hidden side of war. How people work, eat, care for family, cope with fear, adapt for resource scarcity and organize life under constant threat. Labor occupies a special place. War disrupts the traditional distribution of roles, women take on functions previously held by men, agriculture and manufacturing become central to everyday life, as the survival of the home front and success of the army depended on them.

Military service played a special role in women's daily lives. In many countries women served as nurses, signalmen, orderlies and scouts. Also women fought in combat as snipers, pilots and

machine gunners, their lives at the front differed little from those of men, trenches, sleep deprivation, night shifts, these roles required high physical and mental endurance.

Also letters from the front became women's only connection with their brothers, husbands and sons. The emotional toll was colossal, women experienced anxiety, loneliness and loss.

The phenomenon of everyday life is at the center of attention for representatives of various fields of humanities and social science: philosophers and sociologists, anthropologists and cultural scientists. The contemporary understanding of everyday life is largely based on the principles and fundamental tenets of the phenomenological sociology of E. Husserl and A. Schütz, the ethnomethodology of G. Garfinkel, the theory of pragmatism of W. James, the theory of social construction of P. Berger and T. Luckman, and other concepts and approaches. In historiography, the attention to the problems of everyday life was closely linked with the works of representatives of the Annales school - M. Bloch, L. Febvre, F. Braudel, E. Le Roy Ladurie, and other historians (Krinko, 2012: 269).

Interest in studying the everyday world of the Soviet individual was first expressed by representatives of the revisionist school of thought in Western historical scholarship M. Levin, S. Cohen, but especially S. Fitzpatrick, who focused on "everyday practices, the forms of behavior and strategies for survival and advancement that people employ in specific sociopolitical conditions" (Krinko, 2012: 270).

Orlov examines everyday life as a space where macro-level state policy intersects with micro-level personal practices and explores how citizens overcame ideological pressure, collective rituals, and work expectations while maintaining private autonomy and social connections. He emphasizes the role of education, corporate culture, family structures, and the dynamics of urban-rural relations in shaping everyday life. Before the Second World War, the founder of the "sociogenetic theory of civilizations" N. Elias called for considering society and individuals "as inseparable aspects of one changing set of relationships". He gave world humanities knowledge a vision of the development of civilizations as an interweaving of diverse practices (education, knowledge, labor, power) and ways of organizing them, reinforced by various institutions. Elias and his followers specifically studied the processes of "civilizing" various aspects of the everyday life of individuals - their appearance and manners of behavior, intentions, feelings and experiences, speech and etiquette. In addition, Elias posed the question: are we dealing in the case of everyday life and, accordingly, its opposite – "extra-everyday life" – with different spheres of human society? (Orlov, 2009: 13).

Moreover, the history of everyday life should be viewed not only as a trend within German historical scholarship, but also as a trend in the development of global historical thought, linked to the crisis of explanatory models in "big" political history and, above all, the history of elites and structures. It is no coincidence that in the mid-1980s, the American sociologist and historian Charles Tilly called for the incorporation of everyday life "into the turbulent waters of the historical process" (Orlov, 2009:17).

The role of Kazakhstanis in the Great Patriotic War, as well as the labor exploits of the working class, collective farm peasantry, and Soviet intelligentsia, are comparatively well-researched. However, none of these works address the issue of women in the national economy during the war, we were unable to independently locate the topic, with the exception of one small brochure of T. Guba and O. Kuznetsova "Women of Kazakhstan Will Fulfill Their Duty to the End to the Motherland" and a number of articles by leading party, Soviet, and scientific figures, written at the beginning of the war, which briefly and popularly describe the patriotic and labor upsurge of women in the republic's industrial and agricultural production during the war, women's participation in the nationwide patriotic movement to provide assistance to the front, and the role of Soviet women in defending the socialist Fatherland. (Nurbekova, 1988:8). The collections are highly valuable published during the war: "Kazakhstan in the First Year of the Patriotic War against the Nazi Invaders" (1943), "Letters from the Front" (1944), "Heroes of the Soviet Union - Kazakhstanis" (volume 1, 1945), written on the basis of materials from periodicals and official documents (Nurbekova, 1988: 9).



Figure 1. Girls of the 487<sup>th</sup> Fighter Aviation Regiment. Sergeant O. Dobrova is seated on the left in the photo. Caption on the back: "Masha, Valya, Nadya, Olya, Tanya – girls of our unit, 23234-a." July 29, 1943. Source: waralbum.ru

Evacuated women became a source of labor force replenishment at industrial enterprises, institutions, and collective farms in the country's rear areas. They often mastered professions traditionally considered male. Heavy physical workloads at work had a negative impact on women's health and reproductive function. Evacuation became a significant catalyst for social conflict in the Soviet rear, and the evacuees themselves became a stigmatized group. Relations between locals and evacuees were characterized, on the one hand, by hospitality and mutual assistance, and, on the other, by mutual hostility. Gender, along with nationality, property status, and urban or rural lifestyle, became a source of conflict. The formulation of the problem of women's everyday life in relation to the evacuation of the Great Patriotic War shows that the results of such a study will allow us to understand the features of everyday practices and experiences, as well as the specifics of gender relations and identities in the USSR under the extreme conditions of war (Gendernye aspekty, 2020:115). From our perspective, the experience of these women highlights how extreme circumstances such as war can accelerate social change, challenging deeply entrenched gender hierarchies while simultaneously exposing structural inequalities. The duality of empowerment and exploitation in their experience reflects a broader tension in wartime societies, the necessity of mobilizing all available human resources versus the persistence of social prejudices and limitations.

Two distinct stages are evident in the training of female personnel: 1941–1942 and 1943–1945. During the first stage, the primary objective was the rapid and large-scale training of new personnel to replace those sent to the front. During this time, the primary methods were individual and team apprenticeships, primarily on-the-job training. During the second stage, alongside the training of newcomers, advanced training in Stakhanovite schools, courses, and circles of advanced experience began to play an increasingly important role. It is also important to emphasize that the skilled workers and the long-standing traditions of the collectives played a significant role in the rapid industrial, psychological, and social adaptation of young personnel. Having improved their qualifications, women felt more confident in the workplace. This new professional level gave them greater freedom, independence, and the opportunity to take a worthy place among (Gendernye aspekty, 2020: 121). In rural areas, women were the main source of new machine operators. On August 13, 1941, the Pravda newspaper called for "every assistance to Soviet patriotic women in their aspirations to become tractor, combine, and automobile drivers. Women's training must be supervised on a daily basis, eliminating all shortcomings, everything that prevents collective farm women from mastering the machines more quickly and effectively". The call "Women to the Machines!", issued by the Pravda newspaper, had a profound emotional impact on the country's female collective farmers (Gendernye aspekty, 2020: 122).

From Stalin's speech to voters, February 1946:

"As for longer-term plans, the Party intends to organize a new, powerful upsurge in the national economy, which would enable us to raise the level of our industry, for example, threefold compared to the pre-war level. We must ensure that our industry can annually produce up to 50 million tons of pig iron, up to 60 million tons of steel, up to 500 million tons of coal, and up to 60 million tons of oil.

Only under this condition can we consider our Motherland guaranteed against all contingencies. This will probably take three new five-year plans, if not more. But this can be done, and we must do it" (Kirillov, 2015: 12).

Collective farms and collective farmers. The war affected the peasants in different ways. In some families, workers went to the front. They were worse off than in the 1930s. But there were also those who were able to expand their farms. Food shortages occurred during the war, and market prices rose sharply. In 1944, beef cost 12 rubles per kilogram with rationing, but 400 rubles at the market; a liter of milk cost 2 and 60 rubles, respectively; a kilogram of butter cost 25 and 1,000 rubles (the average monthly salary couldn't buy even half a kilogram).

However, some peasants began to accumulate entire fortunes. In December 1947, the "excess money" was confiscated through a currency reform. It describes the social stratification among peasants during the war years, the explosion of market prices for food products, and how the monetary reform of 1947 eliminated the accumulated funds of a portion of the rural population.

In the 1960s, a number of modernist sociological concepts emerged that contributed to the understanding of everyday phenomena. So, the creators of the theory of social construction P. Berger and T. Luckman argued that all human activity is subject to habituation and any frequently repeated action becomes a pattern. The typing of action leads to the emergence of institutions, but the institutional world requires legitimization, a method of "justifying" and explaining it. To type forms of action "you need, so that they have an objective meaning, which in turn requires linguistic objectification". As a result, human reality is considered as a socially constructed reality (Berger, Luckman, 1995: 34). At the same time, there are significant differences in understanding the nature and meaning of everyday life as a subject of historical study. Sh. Fitzpatrick explains that "everyday life" refers to the areas of personal life, including family, home life, childrearing, leisure, friendships, and social circles. Others primarily consider working life, the behavior and relationships that arise in the workplace (Fitzpatrick, 2001: 7).



Figure 2. Soviet collective farmers, a sixty-year-old woman and her granddaughter, harvest their crops in September 1941. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA.

Sh. Fitzpatrick states that in her work she uses the term Stalinism not to describe an ideology or political system, but to describe the complex set of institutions, structures, and procedures that shaped the entire living environment of the Stalin era (Fitzpatrick, 2001: 10).

Senyavskaya emphasizes that the psychology of war is closely intertwined with collective structures. Ideology, propaganda, rituals, and institutional discipline shape how people perceive threats, enemies, and loyalties (Senyavskaya, 1999). Patriotic narratives and social norms simultaneously motivate and regulate behavior, influencing morale, cohesion, and resilience. The work also highlights the psychological consequences of the post-war period. Trauma, grief, and stress persisted long after the end of hostilities, impacting families, workplaces, and society as a whole.

Unfortunately, during the Soviet era, this important and integral part of Russia's military-cultural heritage was largely lost or distorted. Soviet military psychology was characterized by two extremes: the first, a bias toward medicine (physiology and psychiatry), and the second, a conflation

of psychology with ideology, substituting propaganda slogans and declarations for the analysis of spiritual phenomena. In this process, the most important thing – the thoughts, feelings, and soul of a person at war – was lost (Senyavskaya, 1997: 5).

The problem of humankind at war is of a concrete historical, historical-theoretical, and interdisciplinary nature. It requires the analysis of a wide range of sources, drawing on not only historical but also historical-psychological and a range of sociological methods. It is also necessary to advance theoretical understanding, the goal of which is to trace the evolution of psychological factors in war based on an analysis of the experience of the Russian and Soviet armies in armed conflicts of the 20th century. The goal of the study is not only to reconstruct the complex of factors influencing the development of combatants' psychology, but also to understand how the conditions of a particular war influence their subsequent existence, including

the manifestation of post-traumatic stress disorder and the mechanisms and methods of adaptation to post-war civilian life (Senyavskaya, 1997: 7).

Khokhlov and Samuelson provide a macro-level view of Soviet economic mobilization before and during World War II. Samuelson traces the development of the Soviet military-industrial complex as a result of industrialization, modernization projects, and ideological imperatives (Samuelson, 2001). Khokhlov emphasizes the mechanisms of wartime economic organization – centralized planning, labor force allocation, and resource redistribution – that allowed the USSR to survive colossal losses and relocate industry to the eastern regions (Khokhlov, 2005). These studies demonstrate that the Soviet state viewed economic organization as an instrument of political control, combining productive efficiency with ideological goals. The mobilization of women into previously male-dominated sectors was a crucial component of these efforts, highlighting the gendered dimension of wartime economic policy.

Fizeler and Markwick (Fizeler B., Rodzher D. Markvik, 2001), along with Krinko, Tazhidinova, and Khlynina (Krinko, Tazhidinova, Khlynina, 2011), explore the complexities of everyday life in the Soviet home front. The home front was not a passive zone of support, but an active space where labor, emotional adaptation, and informal social connections ensured survival. Evacuation, relocation, and integration into the workforce created both opportunities and tensions, reflecting the interplay between individual agency and structural constraints.

These works demonstrate how women navigated personal and social life under extreme conditions. Domestic responsibilities, childcare, and social relations intersected with work demands, generating both solidarity and conflict. Social adaptation required learning, improvisation, and reliance on collective experience, highlighting the resilience of ordinary citizens in the face of systemic pressures.



Figure 3. Female medics bandage the wounded in a carriage of Soviet military hospital train No. 72 during the Zhitomir-Chelyabinsk route. June 1944. Author: A. Khlebnikov

The Second World War signaled chaos throughout the entire system. The economy priorities and production plans were considered radically revised and reoriented toward military needs. The country was lost to abandoning part of its main industrial and agricultural regions. Where possible,

factories were dismantled and transported thousands of kilometers to the East, to the Urals and beyond the Ural Railway, and hastily reassembled. A gigantic population migration occurred, both planned and completely spontaneous. The channels of political and economic governance were disrupted, and the degree of centralization, in the well-known words decisions at the very top, coexisted with relative freedom and independence of local government bodies and farm managers. Without such decentralization, it would not have been possible to wage war. Thus, the war brought not only enormous destruction, the contours of which Filcer will outline at the beginning of Chapter 1, but also destabilized the entire system, allowing the ruling elite to carry out its decisions at the highest levels of power and ensure their implementation. All this means that after the war ended, a regime emerged as a crisis, with a very high probability of its infallibility and compliance with popular expectations, and with enormous physical disruptions and institutional proportions in the country. It was necessary not only to restore the system depleted by the war, but also to reconstruct the institutional foundations of the system through which the regime ruled. This problem was not so much administrative or organizational as political in nature. To restore the full extent of political power, the elite needed to quickly rebuild the productive system on which that power was based. In this sense, the post-war period can be seen as a repetition of the process of primitive accumulation that occurred during the first five-year plans of 1928-1937. The standard of living and the population were again reduced, which is a pretext for economic growth. Millions of labor or cunning are required driven from the land and sent to industrial enterprises or construction sites, the labor sector is constantly undergoing changes (Filcer, 2011: 21).

## Results

The following statements from young women from Chimkent (now Shymkent, Kazakhstan) date back to 1941, the first months of the Great Patriotic War. These documents reflect the mass patriotic movement among young people and women in the USSR, when, in response to the Nazi invasion, thousands of young women voluntarily applied to military recruitment offices, asking to be sent to the front.

A statement from Komsomol member Mustashimova of the city of Shymkent to the head of the regional military enlistment office:

“I earnestly request that you send me to the front, where I promise to fight courageously until the last minute of my life. I, a Komsomol member, want to participate and fight in battles where our fearless soldiers and commanders overcome all difficulties and obstacles, boldly and decisively leading to victory. I ask that you do not refuse my request” (CSA RK. F. 1660. Inv. 1. C. 44. P. 7).

A collective statement from the girls of the Chimkent Training Center, South Kazakhstan Region.

“We, the girls of the training center, have expressed a desire to go to the front lines to help our brothers and husbands repel the enemy from the borders of our sacred Motherland, ensuring a happy and joyful life for the working people. We ask that you not delay sending us to the front”.

Signatures: Bodrova, Fedleva, Radina, Sereda, Gridinina, Lepeshkina.

from the materials of the Chimkent City Military Enlistment Office, 1941 (CSA RK. F. 1660. Inv. 1. C. 44. P. 10).

Chimkent Military Enlistment Office, 1941 (CSA RK. F. 1660. Inv. 1. C. 44. P. 16).

“We, the girls of the training center, having learned of the fascist attacks on our united family of the Soviet Union, want to go to the front lines. We ask you to expedite the process of sending us to the front”.

Signatures: Dokudovskaya, Bodrova, Fedeyeva, Bulankevich, Ivanova.

The determination, patriotism and readiness to sacrifice demonstrated by the Komsomol members and students remain a shining example of courage and civic responsibility.



Figure 4. Aina-Bulak Station, March 5, 1940. Women activists, wives of Turksib railway workers, at Aina-Bulak Station, inspect a steam locomotive. In front: Kotlyar O.Ya., Tunegenova M., Lebedeva K.F. (CSAFPDSR RK. 2-1081).

Archival documents from the Saryagash and Keles districts contain detailed accounts of women who not only conscientiously performed their duties but also exceeded expectations, earning official commendations.

Nakbubi Parmenova worked as a typist since 1942 in the village administration in the Sary-Agach district. According to archival documents, she carried out all assignments "honestly and conscientiously, fully meeting the established work quotas". Her work was officially recognized by district authorities and the local party organization, emphasizing her reliability and dedication.

This record demonstrates the contribution of women to the administrative and organizational work of military production (KDSA. F. 25. Inv. 1. C. 43a. P. 64)

Berdiyarova Kymbat served as a senior milkmaid at the Ilyich Collective Farm starting in 1939. Her performance during the war years was exemplary:

1944: 17,235 liters of milk from 14 cows, exceeding the target of 12,600 liters.

1945: 19,250 liters from 15 cows, exceeding the target of 14,250 liters.

1946: 8,650 liters from 17 cows.

The collective farm management praised her conscientious care for the animals and her consistent overachievement of production quotas. Berdiyarova was formally recognized with two commendations for her labor. Its illustrates the critical role of women in sustaining agricultural output during wartime, particularly in the livestock sector. Milkmaids like Berdiyarova ensured that local food supplies remained sufficient, directly supporting both the civilian population and the war effort (KDSA. F. 25. Inv. 1. C. 43a. P. 10).

Village council members and collective farm workers actively implement agricultural orders. Irina Kozakova, a worker of the Krasnaya Presnya collective farm, a council member regularly receives orders from the council's executive committee and implements them in her district.

To conduct mass outreach work among collective farmers, each village council has established sections. For example, the Georgievsky Council has 62 sections, with 102 people assigned to the Karatassky Aul Council has 16 sections, with 32 people assigned to the Sovetsky Aul Council has 8 sections, with 28 people assigned to the Kaskasuysky Aul Council has 3 sections, with 74 people assigned to the Kzyl Asker Aul Council has 15 sections, with 33 people assigned to the Kazgurtsky Aul Council has 28 sections, with 56 people assigned to and others (TRSA. A. 121. P. 1. C. 1818. P. 6).

## Conclusion

An analysis of archival sources reveals that women's daily life in wartime conditions is a complex and multifaceted process. Women demonstrated the ability to quickly adapt to new roles, combining work, family, and defense responsibilities, which ensured the viability of the community

and the functioning of the economy during the crisis. Their participation in production, medical, and frontline activities shaped new behavioral patterns and social practices that contributed to maintaining morale and the resilience of society.

Thus, women's role during wartime is a key factor in the mobilization of human potential, confirming the importance of taking into account gender dynamics when studying social and historical processes in extreme circumstances.

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 TRSA — Turkestan Regional State Archive  
 KDSA — Keles District State Archive  
 CSAFPSR RK — Central State Archive of Film, Photo Documents, and Sound Recording of the Republic of Kazakhstan

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