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History of Guryevsky Oil Workers' Faculty

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Annotation: *This article discusses the history of the preparation of national engineering and technical personnel of the oil industry in Kazakhstan in the 1930s and the first head of the working edge of the faculty.*

In 1920-1930 years in the formation of engineering and technical personnel played an important role workers' schools, which were formed on the basis of the intellectuals of the youth workers, the peasants, who sought to enroll in higher education institutions. Changes in the social life of those years covered education, especially they touched the scope of polytechnic education. Questions to the exploration and exploitation of oil fields require deep technical competence. At the beginning of the development of technology and the elimination of illiteracy were parallel. According to decision VIII Congress of the RCP (b) of 1919, was tasked with the organization of polytechnic education of youth.

The first step in this direction was taken by the 11 September 1919 decision of the People's Commissariat of Education of the RSFSR "On the establishment of workers' faculties at universities." In order to implement this resolution September 17, 1920 the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR adopted a resolution "On working faculty," and on the board dedicated to public education, the organization of workers' faculties was set as a priority.

The Council of People's Commissars KazASSR conducted preparatory work opening in Orenburg technical, agricultural workers' faculties. Prepared by the Council General Office of Professional Education "receiving position on the faculty of business" was written entirely by the provisions in force in the territory of the RSFSR. If at the beginning of the age of the

students was set between 18-30 years and the experience of 1 year, after a time period of time was extended to 4-6 years. Unwilling to accept the directions partiinyh, Komsomol, the Soviet authorities and trade unions. Veteran party members considered 1-year, as those wishing to enter the workers' school was a lot. In the Russian Federation 75% of seats to be allocated to the trade unions, 25% - Party, Soviet authorities.

In Kazakhstan, due to non-working of formation of trade unions, 50% of the seats were given profsozam, 20% of the Soviet authorities, 30% of the party and komsomolskim bodies. Held in October 1930, the plenum of the Kazakh Regional Committee of the RCP (B) decided that 50% of the space you need to allocate for the Kazakh people. Entrants to technical school, put forward the following demands: reading, writing, numeracy, knowledge of political and public life. In November 1921, at Semipalatinsk was opened the second business faculty. In the beginning it had been taken 353 young people, 198 of whom were from the workers, peasant families. January 1, 1922 on the working departments of Orenburg and Semipalatinsk trained 100 Kazakh youth, which was 17.4%. On working full-time faculties in the 3 years studied, in the evening - 4 years.

At the end of 1922 due to the lack of specialists closed Semipalatinsk technical school. Instead, it expanded Orenbugsky. In 1924, there were trained 452 people. Many years working Orenburg faculty led S.G.Sheynesson. Faculty supervised work commission, which includes the head, teachers, students At Orenburg working faculty trained representatives 14 nationalities working sections 18 to 30 people each. Dozens of young people of the oil region studied in the Kazakh branch of the faculty. These are: Zhumabaev Shagir, Doskarin Tokkozha, Utebaev Safi, Busby Kuzenbayev, Isenov Muhanbet, Karymsakov Sapar Sagyndykov Rakhymzhan.

In his notes S.Utebaev gives a lot of information about workers' school. In 1924 years of study there Zhumabaev Shagir, Doskarin Tokkozha. In 1928, the director of the Faculty Kislitsin held a reception in Dossor for study were taken Isenov Mahambet, Isaliev Mukhambetzhana, Chemyaev David Brawlers Vladimir Belyakoev Nicholas, sweet Gregory, Gregory Shvedkov. The graduates by region distributed the Alma-Ata, where young people took their direction in the major production. In his memoirs K.Baspaev writes: "I was sent to the faculty in 1928. After graduating from the preparatory course in September 1929, was adopted on 1 course. In 1930 horoshist gathered into one group, which included seven Ukrainians, Kazakhs and 2 more Russian. A total of 15 people, and 15 October 1931 completed the course early. Our documents sent to Alma-Ata. And they wanted us to send to the Veterinary Institute. I was able to get in Dossor only with the help of the faculty director of the Orenburg Kislitsina. "

In those days every young professional eager to go to college and taking advantage of this opportunity, Sapar Karymsakov enrolled in 1927 in the Moscow Mining Engineering Academy, S.Utebaev - in 1930 in mining engineering Institute in Baku, Mukhambet Isenov in 1931 comes in the petroleum Institute in Moscow. The last in 1930 the Bureau of the RCP (b) the edge of the Kazakh specifically addressed the issue of the working-class faculty in Kazakhstan. The adopted resolution stated: "The term of training on day and evening departments set 4 and 3.5 years. In particular, the study at evening classes in the early years is

closely held with the production, and in the senior year in a break from the production, and they will be paid for economic scholarship. "In the major industrial regions of the country to create new jobs faculties. Planned opening of such faculties in Semipalatinsk, Dossor Ridder. December 15, 1930 in Kazakhstan were 5 business departments: 2-agricultural, 2 teachers, 1-industrial; where in 1931 trained 1,043 students. In September 1934 on the orders of the head of department of higher education institution the People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry of the USSR in Guriev was discovered oil worker fakultet. Neftyanoy technical school was located in the house №17 Bukhara side. 1934-35 academic year, the faculty worked admrbotnikov 7, 11 pedrbotnikov, 7 support staff and first course was adopted by 128 students. At the end of 1934 the composition of teaching staff increased to 13 people.

In the workers ' taught such specialistica: Andreev, Bogomolov, Bugaev, Isarin, Konin, Smadav, Maksimkin, Razumovsky, Sukharev, Shevyakov, Chernikov, Chudin, Tarshilov.

Of teaching staff work part-time in the oil college. 1935-36 academic year there were 164 students, of whom 133 -day, 31 the correspondence department. 1936-37 school year, 162 students were trained for underachievement deductions were 44 students from daytime office, 4 extramural students. Directors were rabfak 1934 Bayseuov, Gatauov, 1935 Magda 1936-37 Imanfali Adaev. Po archival and news stories of those years during I. Adaeva management, material and technical base of the oil workers' school equated with Oil College, uludchilos teaching and educational work . The archives of the National Security Committee of Atyrau and Kyzylorda regions Adaev Imangaly Adaevich was born in 1901 in the parish Karabau Gurievsky County. In 1920, after graduating from elementary school in Karabau, started to work in rukovoditelnyy edge. Participated in a meeting of representatives of the Kazakh townships, held in 1923 in the Copa (Aktobe region Bayganinsky district) under the leadership of Alibi Zhangeldin, where he met with Daribaev Hangereevym. In 1924, on the advice of D. Hangereeva entered the Kazakh Institute of Public Education in Orenburg. On admission he helped many well-known public figure Seitkali Mendes. Due to the translation of the Institute in Kyzylorda graduated in 1928 in Kyzylorda. In the years 1928-1933 was the director of secondary schools in Dossor Guriev; director of cooperative education; head of the Soviet party school; in 1933-1936 years as head of Mangistau region; in 1936-1937 years the director Gurievsky working petroleum faculty. For performance November 17, 1937 in defense D. Hangereeva and S. Mendeshova to the students, was shot in Guriev February 24, 1938.

1937 material-technical base of the workers 'school were academic buildings and dormitories for students, training spetskabinety physics, chemistry, biology, basic military training in 1936 at the direction of the Chief of the trust Embaneft Berezina conducted work on the deployment of workers' school in Dossor. Posle intervention by the People's Commissariat technical school in Guriev. Guryevsky oil business faculty prepared not only oil, many graduates of the workers' school work in different spheres of national hozyaistva.

By order of the Chief of Kazakhstan №172 neftekombinata on September 2, 1941 Guryevsky oil workers' school was shut down and educational building, dormitories were transferred to a vocational school №9. Pedrabortniki rabfak distribution: Maksimkina-regional control of public education, Sukharev, Stukalov, Vitlif-city Department of Education , Artemiev - Kazahstanneftekombinat.

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