

## **The contribution of workers in the rear of Akmola region during The Great Patriotic War**

**A.Seyfulina,**

Research fellow at

The Institute of History of State CS MES RK

Astana, Kazakhstan

From the first days of the war to its end life of the rear workers Akmola region fully subordinated to the task of national defense, quickly moved to the rhythm of the work caused by martial law. Despite the fact that thousands of men left the production front, enterprises, collective farms and state farms are successfully completed and exceeds targets.

To ensure victory, to protect the freedom and independence of our country, it took an incredible tension just economic potential, human resources, the country suffered innumerable casualties. Rear workers showed exceptional durability, high level of organization, unprecedented heroism.

"All - for the front, everything for victory!" The motto worked rear workers Akmolinsk area. Before the war in Akmolinsk population 32.5 thousand people. In 1940 he worked 6 industrial enterprises, including 3 national significance, 3 and 1 local cooperative enterprise.

Total number of people employed in enterprises Akmola was 801 thousand people. An important part of the restructuring of the national economy on a war footing was evacuated during the 2nd half of 1941 enterprises of various industries in the eastern regions of the country, including Akmola region, the number of enterprises in which during the war had increased to 149. Industrial enterprises, regardless of their departmental affiliation, size and technical equipment capable of fulfilling orders front, switched to production of defense products.

Events of this period are reflected in the materials of the State Archives of Astana, so for example, in September 1941 in the city of Melitopol equipment arrived Akmola Tool Works. The Executive Committee of the City Council of People's Deputies adopted a special resolution number 80/3 of 26 September

"On preparation of setting Machine factory named Join State Political Directorate in Akmolinsk", according to this decision, the main workshops - mechanical, instrumental - placed on the areas of pedagogical school. The rest of the workshops - special, assembly - housed in the garage Executive Committee, Regional Transport Union workshops, school of agricultural mechanization. October 25, City Council passed the machine-tool plant dynamo - the machine and provided space for the garage. At the new plant site was listed under the number 317.

In the order of the plant from October 17, 1941 was mentioned: "Chief of OKS comrade Kamezin by October 25 should install 100 machines. Energy on the

comrade Sukhovo, within the same period to conduct electrical work on equipment of machines ... "[1].

Hundred machines are almost all equipment of plant, and install them needed for an extremely short period of time - a week. And in November 20, 1941, twenty days before the deadline was given first production - party of shrapnel shells, and then adjusted the production of mines and grenades.

During the war, the value of Akmola as a railway junction was enhanced. Construction of new receiving-departure tracks, reconstruction and re-equipment of the locomotive depot and transportation park will increase the capacity of Akmola. During the war laid five new receiving-departure tracks, built a separate exit from the station in the direction of Petropavlovsk, commissioned two cast-iron foundry and one bronze casting workshop, turning wheel and workshops, the construction of wagon factory. Before the war, the daily capacity of the railway junction was 10 trains by the end of the war - 26 trains [2].

For his invaluable contribution to the driver of the locomotive depot Zhapparhan Asainov in 1943 was the first who awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. High honors were awarded many advanced production [3, 65].

Enterprises in the city in the early years of the war, at great cost over fulfill targets. So according to the City Council in 1943, the country's total industrial enterprises (railways, factory number 317, "Kazahselmash") exceeded the target by 26%. And this despite the fact that the plants were under construction [4]

Not depart from them Republican enterprise and local industry. Collectives slaughterhouse and urban industrial combine performed annually plans 110-115%, systematically increasing productivity. Cooperative Cooperative city - they gang. M.Gabullina named after Manshuk Mаметova (former gang "Shveinik"), the farm "Lokomotiv", "Trud", "Noviy put", "Truzhenik", "Himik", "Krasnyi pishevik", "Metalist", mills, milk factory, workshop light industry annually over fulfill plans.

Efforts of the city authorities were directed to organize assistance to the front. Besides direct fundraising population, work was carried out by placing military loan and dissemination tombolas. In 1943 the townspeople collected funds in the amount of 3 million 743 thousand and 678 thousand rubles went public bonds to build a tank column and squadron. Akmola sent to the front 21 car with gifts for the soldiers of the Red Army, 6 cars equipment, food and consumer goods for the reconstruction of destroyed villages and towns of the Oryol region. [5]

Likewise, during the war the city was evacuated to Kokchetav city a number of businesses. In September 1941, arrived train with the equipment Podolsk factory sewing machines. Team of Kokchetav № 215 mechanical plant, as soon as possible

of this work has established the evacuated enterprises. A month later, the city was evacuated two factories from Ordzhonikidze - the shoe and garment [6, 80].

Plant "Avtotraktorodetal" was evacuated from the station Michurinsk to Makinka. Population of plant Makinka, Akmola, Alexeevka etc. helped them. Vehicles were allocated, stone, wood and lime were made, bricks, construction tools, household items and dining equipment were delivered. Seven days after the placement of equipment plant produced its first batch of piston rings from billets imported from Michurinsk. After 3 months of Partial worked all shops, having mastered the entire process of production [7, 56].

In severe conditions, working agricultural workers, the army and providing the population with food and industry - raw materials. On the sidelines of the field of collective and state farms, a new culture - the shag. Were extended Kok sagyz crops, potatoes, vegetables, increased grain crops and livestock, to partially offset the loss of the country as well as Ukraine, the Don and Kuban, where before the war was centered about half acreage and number of animals were temporarily occupied by the enemy. 31 State Farm in 1942 increased to 92.7 crops hectares (20 hectares more than last year), and 586 collective farms - up to 916.5 thousand hectares (nearly 110 thousand ha). At the same time, the number of able-bodied men in the collective farms declined from 47.6 thousand in 1940 to 26 thousand in 1942, reduced the number of tractors (primarily tracked in recent years income), as well as horses. Decisive force of collective farming were women and adolescents. In 1940 participated in the public sector 43 thousand collective farmers, of whom 2069 developed 400 workdays, and in 1942, 67.5 thousand actively working collective farmers, including 7064 produced more than 400 workdays each (three times more than the annual minimum). During these same years, the number of adolescents participating artisanal production rose from 22.3 thousand to 28.6 thousand people, and their peers, produced over 200 workdays (i.e. four times more than the specified minimum for them) - from 473 to 2089 people [8, 57].

Thanks to the heroic efforts of ordinary people, namely, mostly women, elderly and children over four years of war in Akmola region has been deposited with the State of 32.2 million tons of grain, 24.5 thousand tons of meat, 59.4 thousand tons of milk.

During the war, increased economic opportunity to the city of Akmola, increased the number of industrial enterprises. There are domestic enterprise values is a local plant number 317 and agricultural machinery plant; Company for the front began to produce new products. In 1944 he worked in 16 companies with 2,800 workers.

Over 6008 Akmolinsks were mobilized into the labor army to work in military enterprises [9, 66].

68 years have passed since the victory, and we salute the courage and heroism of people who during the ordeal, fought against the hated enemy, have worked

tirelessly to help the front in the name of Homeland victory, the future of their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

**References:**

1. State Archives of Astana. F.89. Op.1. E.1. L.8.
2. State Archives of Astana. F.233. Op.2. E.1. L.15.
3. "ASTANA". Book album. PA "Әдебиет", Astana, 2012 p. 352.
4. State Archives of Astana. F.32. Op.1. E.2. L.20 21.
5. State Archives of Astana. F.32. Op.1. E.3. L.51.
6. Abuev KK Kokshetau. Sketches of history. 1997, p. 230
7. Akmola Encyclopedia. Almaty: Atamura, 1995, p.400
8. Akmola Encyclopedia. Almaty: Atamura, 1995, p. 400
9. "ASTANA". Book album. Astana, PA "Әдебиет" 2012, p.352