

16 **Vasilev D.V. Organizaciya administrativnogo upravleniya v Kazahskoj stepi: gosudarstvennaya politika i regional'nye praktiki: XVIII – pervaya polovina XIX v.** [Organization of administrative management in the Kazakh steppe: state policy and regional practices: XVIII – the first half of the XIX century]. Abstract of PhD thesis, Samara, 2016, 35 p. (In Russian)

17 **Sartori P., Shablej P. E'ksperimenty' imperii: adat, shariat i proizvodstvo znanij v Kazahskoj stepi** [Experiments of empire: adat, sharia and the production of knowledge in the Kazakh steppe]. Moscow, Novoe literaturnoe obozrenie, 2019, 280 p. (In Russian)

18 **Otepova G.E. Zakonodatel'ny'e akty' Rossijskoj imperii po istorii Kazahstana (XIX v.)** [Legislative acts of the Russian Empire on the history of Kazakhstan (XIX century)]. Pavlodar, PGPI, 2015, vol. 3, 284 p. (In Russian)

Сведения об авторах:

Сулайманов Жоомарт Мурзаевич – кандидат философских наук, доцент кафедры регионоведения, Ошский государственный университет, Кыргызская Республика, 723500, г. Ош, ул. Урицкого 15, тел.: +996772150164, e-mail: sulaimanov@mail.ru.*

Бимолданова Айгуль Амантаевна – PhD, старший преподаватель кафедры новой и новейшей истории Казахстана им. Академика Т.Садыкова, Казахский Национальный педагогический университет имени Абая, Республика Казахстан, 050010 Алматы, проспект Достык, д. 13, +7-777-018-45-18, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2131-0828>, E-mail: malaeva96@mail.ru.

Сулайманов Жоомарт Мурзаевич – философия ғылымдарының кандидаты, аймақтану кафедрасының доценті, ОШ мемлекеттік университеті, Қырғыз Республикасы, 723500 Ош қаласы, Урицкий көш, 15, тел.: +996772150164, e-mail: sulaimanov@mail.ru.*

Бимолданова Айгүл Амантайқызы – PhD, академик Т.Садықов атындағы Қазақстанның жаңа және қазіргі заманғы тарихы кафедрасының аға оқытушысы, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Қазақстан Республикасы, 050000 Алматы қ, Достық даңғылы, 13-үй, +7-777-018-45-18, e-mail: malaeva96@mail.ru. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2131-0828>.

Sulaimanov Zhoomart Murzayevich – Candidate of Philosophy, Associate Professor of the Department of regional studies, Osh State University, Kyrgyz Republic, 723500, Osh, 15 Uritskiy Str., tel.: +996772150164, e-mail: sulaimanov@mail.ru.*

Bimoldanova Aigul Amantayevna – PhD, Senior Lecturer, Department of modern and contemporary history of Kazakhstan named after academician T.S. Sadykov, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Republic of Kazakhstan, 050000, Almaty, 13 Dostyk Ave., tel.: +7-777-018-45-18, e-mail: malaeva96@mail.ru. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2131-0828>.

IRSTI: 03.20.00

UDC 94 (574)

<https://doi.org/10.52269/RWEP2521223>

BACKGROUND AND HISTORY OF THE FOUNDATION OF ARKALYK

Shaukenov Zh.A. – Candidate of Historical Sciences, Assistant Professor of the Department of social and humanitarian disciplines, Akhmet Baitursynuly Kostanay Regional University, Kostanay, Republic of Kazakhstan.*

This article is dedicated to the study of the formation process of Arkalyk. It is known that the development of local raw material resources created the preconditions for the formation of Arkalyk. In the second half of the 20th century, raw material resources were in high demand in the national economy. The latest scientific and technical achievements were used in the construction of the city's industrial and social infrastructure. The Turgai bauxite mine was built to supply the Pavlodar aluminum plant. The Pavlodar aluminum plant was the first aluminum plant in the Kazakh SSR. The greening and improvement of the city initially took place in an ecologically unfavorable environment.

Arkalyk contributed to the development of the entire Turgai region. The city determined the unprecedented scale of construction of a new industrial hub. The need to build Arkalyk was due to the emergence of a need for a defense department and industrial development of the steppe region. All this contributed to the development of production potential, which determined the high level of the population in heavy industry. In percentage terms, this was 75%.

Arkalyk is a city remote from the main centers of urban culture in a specific zone, thereby actualizing the problem of founding a city in difficult natural, climatic and landscape conditions. This explains the artificial nature of the establishment of Arkalyk.

Key words: new city, raw materials, steppe, climate, infrastructure, aluminum, Arkalyk.

АРҚАЛЫҚ ҚАЛАСЫНЫҢ ҚҰРЫЛУЫНЫҢ АЛҒЫШАРТТАРЫ МЕН ТАРИХЫ

Шаукенов Ж.А.* – тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, әлеуметтік-гуманитарлық пәндер кафедрасы профессорының ассистенті, Ахмет Байтұрсынұлы атындағы Қостанай өңірлік университеті, Қостанай қ., Қазақстан Республикасы.

Бұл мақала Арқалық қаласының пайда болу процесін зерттеуге арналған. Жергілікті шикізат ресурстарын игеру Арқалық қаласының құрылуының алғышарттарын жасағаны белгілі. XX ғасырдың екінші жартысында халық шаруашылығы кешенінде шикізат ресурстары сұранысқа ие болды. Қаланың өнеркәсіптік және әлеуметтік инфрақұрылымын құру кезінде ғылыми және техникалық ойдың соңғы жетістіктері пайдаланылды. Павлодар алюминий зауытын қамтамасыз ету мақсатында Торғай боксит кенінің құрылысы жүзеге асырылды. Павлодар алюминий зауыты – Қазақ КСР-нің алюминий өнеркәсібінің тұңғышы. Қаланы көгалдандыру және абаттандыру бастапқыда экологиялық қолайсыз жағдайда жүргізілді.

Арқалық бүкіл Торғай өңірінің дамуына ықпал етті. Қала жаңа өнеркәсіптік құрылыстың бұрын-соңды болмаған көлемін анықтады. Арқалық қаласын салу қажеттілігі қорғаныс ведомствосына және дала өлкесін өнеркәсіптік игеруге деген қажеттіліктің туындауына байланысты болды. Осының бәрі өндірістік әлеуеттің дамуы ауыр өнеркәсіптегі халық санының жоғары деңгейін анықтауға ықпал етті. Пайызбен шаққанда – 75%.

Арқалық – бұл белгілі бір аймақтағы қалалық мәдениеттің негізгі ошақтарынан алыс қала, осылайша күрделі табиғи-климаттық және ландшафтық жағдайларда қаланың құрылу мәселесі өзекті болып отыр. Бұл Арқалық қаласының қалыптасуының жасанды сипатын түсіндіреді.

Түйінді сөздер: жаңа қала, шикізат, дала, климат, инфрақұрылым, Алюминь, Арқалық.

ПРЕДПОСЫЛКИ И ИСТОРИЯ ОСНОВАНИЯ ГОРОДА АРКАЛЫК

Шаукенов Ж.А.* – кандидат исторических наук, ассистент профессора кафедры социально-гуманитарных дисциплин, Костанайский региональный университет имени Ахмет Байтұрсынұлы, г. Костанай, Республика Казахстан.

Настоящая статья посвящена исследованию процесса образования города Аркалык. Известно, что разработка местных сырьевых ресурсов создала предпосылки образования города Аркалык. Во второй половине XX в. в народнохозяйственном комплексе были востребованы сырьевые ресурсы. При строительстве промышленной и социальной инфраструктуры города использовались новейшие достижения научной и технической мысли. С целью обеспечения Павлодарского алюминиевого завода осуществлялось строительство Тургайского бокситового рудника. Павлодарский алюминиевый завод – первенец алюминиевой промышленности Казахской ССР. Озеленение и благоустройство города изначально проходило в экологически неблагоприятной среде.

Развитию всего Тургайского региона способствовал Аркалык. Город обусловил небывалый по размерам масштаб строительства нового промышленного узла. Необходимость строительства города Аркалык было обусловлено тем, что появилась потребность в оборонном ведомстве и промышленном освоении степного края. Всё это способствовало тому, что развитие производственного потенциала определило высокий уровень населения в отраслях тяжелой промышленности. В процентном соотношении – 75%.

Аркалык – это город, удалённый от основных очагов городской культуры в специфической зоне, тем самым актуализируется проблема основания города в сложных природно-климатических и ландшафтных условиях. Этим объясняется искусственный характер образования города Аркалык.

Ключевые слова: новый город, сырьё, степь, климат, инфраструктура, Алюминь, Аркалык.

Introduction. Small towns significantly predominate over other urban settlements in Kazakhstan's urban settlement system. As is known, the formation and development of small towns in Kazakhstan took place under the decisive influence of the specifics of the formation of basic industries. Under the influence of industrial development in the regions of the Republic, the structure of urban settlements has historically consisted mainly of small towns.

The importance of cities increases significantly, especially during periods of social transition, as they have always played an important role in preserving or advancing society, depending on specific conditions.

Studying the history of the emergence and development of a city and identifying its role as the center of economic, political and cultural life in the region is an important issue.

The combination of these circumstances explains the increased interest that historians, political scientists, economists, demographers, geographers and other specialists have shown in the history of cities for a long time. The renowned scholar Zh.K. Kasyimbaev pointed out that this interest is 'driven by people's

desire to know their past, to identify the common and unique features of the historical destinies of each nation, and by the accelerating pace of urbanization, the problems of which cannot be solved without the relevant historical knowledge' [1, 3 p.].

First of all, the course and characteristics of the socio-economic development of Arkalyk are inseparable from the development of the region and the state, so the relevance of studying this topic is indisputable. The reality and correctness of the chosen strategy for the country's development largely depends on the extent to which regions and cities are included in the reform process as its components.

The relevance of the topic is also due to the fact that the history of Arkalyk, the industrial and cultural center of Turgai, is one of the least studied issues in the history of Kazakhstan. There are no special works on this issue in domestic history. The need to understand the past of Arkalyk is connected with the fact that everything valuable, proven by many years of experience, must be used in the process of socio-economic and cultural development of Kazakhstan at the present stage.

The experience of building a city in the steppe is also interesting from the point of view that the latest achievements of scientific and technical thought were used in the construction of its industrial and social infrastructure: the construction of the Turgai bauxite mine to supply the Pavlodar aluminum plant, the first aluminum industry in the Kazakh SSR, with raw materials, and the improvement and greening of the city in an ecologically unfavorable environment.

The study of Arkalyk is important because, unlike other cities in Kazakhstan, whose main shortcomings were scattered construction, disregard for the principle of comprehensive development, lack of proper urban planning policy, low architectural and artistic quality, lagging engineering equipment and external amenities, a comprehensive approach was used in its creation in terms of planning, construction, placement and development of industry and social infrastructure.

The construction of the city was dictated by the needs of the defence department and the industrial development of the steppe region, which contributed to the fact that the development of its production potential determined the high level of employment of the population in heavy industry – 75%. The distorted nature of the city's economy affected its development in the late 1980s, leading to a sharp decline, closure and suspension of operations at some enterprises.

The relevance of studying of this topic is also dictated by the fact that it is of great importance in terms of fostering citizenship and patriotism in the future generation. The need for its study also lies in the study of one's small homeland.

The educational value of the topic is indisputable, as it involves the inclusion of heuristic material in the teaching of Kazakhstani history.

The experience of construction and socio-economic development of Arkalyk and cities in general is of great practical importance, as their influence on the socio-economic and cultural development of regions and the state as a whole will continue to grow.

There has been great interest in the history of cities in recent decades. This is due to people's desire to know their past, to identify the common and unique features of the historical destinies of each nation, and to the accelerating pace of urbanization, the problems of which cannot be solved without the relevant historical knowledge. It is difficult to understand the characteristics of modern cities without a concrete, in-depth analysis and scientific generalization of the history of their emergence, formation and main periods of development.

All this fully applies to the cities of Kazakhstan. There are also many issues in the history of Kazakhstan that require careful study of the history of local cities for in-depth, comprehensive analysis. Among other things, the history of Kazakhstan's cities provides the most vivid illustration of the patterns of development of economic ties and growth.

Based on the scientific and theoretical significance of the research and the political importance of the subject, a number of special studies on the history of the emergence and development of cities in Kazakhstan have already been undertaken in historical literature, primarily studies on the history of cities in the feudal era, which have significantly advanced urban studies in Kazakhstan.

Foreign researchers, travelers, traders, diplomats and explorers have also shown some interest in Kazakh cities. Their attention was primarily attracted by cities and fortresses located along iron and caravan roads [2, 4 p.].

Recently, against the backdrop of the growing interest of the population in local history, compilations have begun to appear, whose authors did not bother with meticulous work in the archives.

However, their publications were mainly limited to newspaper articles in the city and regional media. Most of the local history material does not contain a detailed analysis of publications in the media. Newspaper articles sometimes recount already known events. The authors of the publications describe the pages of the city's history in a fragmentary manner, i.e., not in full, and there are no generalizing and monographic works on the history of Arkalyk.

Based on an analysis of the historiography of this issue, it can be concluded that the problem of the socio-economic and cultural development of Arkalyk itself has not been studied in the history of Kazakhstan. It is necessary to reflect the true history of the formation and development of Arkalyk, expand the source base,

and improve research methods and techniques, which is only possible in conditions of democratization of society and greater openness.

The **purpose** of the research is an objective, versatile historiosophical and concrete historical understanding of the socio-economic and cultural development of the city of Arkalyk.

Objectives:

- to trace the course of the economic development of the city of Arkalyk, its transformation into the center of a region with a developed industry, the main directions of which are the extraction of bauxite, refractory clays, as well as developed agricultural production;
- to study the experience of urban planning in Arkalyk, the creation of the city's administrative and housing stock and urban infrastructure;
- to consider the main directions of socio-cultural development of the city of Arkalyk, showing the interdependence of economic and social problems of the city;

Methods and methodology. The goal of the study is to provide an objective, multifaceted, historical and concrete understanding of the socio-economic and cultural development of Arkalyk.

In accordance with the stated objective, the following tasks are to be accomplished:

- to trace the course of the economic development of the city of Arkalyk, its transformation into a regional center with developed industry, the main areas of which are the extraction of bauxite and refractory clays, as well as developed agricultural production;
- to study the experience of urban planning in Arkalyk, the creation of the city's administrative and housing fund and urban infrastructure;
- to consider the main areas of socio-cultural development of Arkalyk, showing the interdependence of the city's economic and social problems;
- to identify the role of the city in establishing and expanding economic ties with other cities and regions, the size and ethno-demographic composition of its population;
- to determine the ratio of social and ethnic factors in social movements and events that took place in the city.

In writing this work, the author was guided by the principles of historicism and objectivity. To solve the objectives, general scientific research methods were used: analysis, synthesis, systematization, as well as special historical methods – chronology, typology, comparison and statistics.

Results and discussion. The Torgai region has significant reserves of raw materials. At that time, the local Kazakh population was mainly engaged in animal husbandry. Centres of agricultural culture were located on the banks of rivers. At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, the number of permanent settlements in the region increased. The population in some of them, in particular in the city of Turgai, was mixed as a result of the migration of settlers from the central regions of Russia and Ukraine. There was virtually no industrial production. Only in the district centres there were a few raw material enterprises with insignificant production volumes. During this period, a number of researchers in the region speculated about the existence of natural reserves. No special large-scale studies were conducted.

The first targeted study was conducted by M. Shygin in 1816, who studied the Tersakkan River valley from its mouth to its source. The object of his study was the ancient workings of copper sandstone deposits. Subsequently, in 1916, a scientific expedition consisting of N.N. Tikhonovich, N. Tulaykov and Knorre, with the aim of implementing the project to build the Aktobe-Turgai-Akmola-Semipalatinsk railway, compiled a brief description of the geological structure of the soils, rivers and lakes of the Turgai steppe [3, 151 p.]. Scientists A.A. Kozyrev and G.M. Tulina authored a fundamental work on the region's raw materials resources, entitled 'Hydrological Description of the Southern Part of the Akmolinsk Region.' Under the editor ship of A.V. Matveev, A.P. Nifontov, M.Ya. Gaylot, M.Ya. Kaplanov, and N.G. Kasin, the first geological map was modelled in 1916. The map covered the territory of the modern Arkalyk bauxite mining region and adjacent areas. It is noteworthy that there were no bauxite deposits on the map [4, 801 p.]. Given the current realities, administrators had the impression that there were no prospects for the development of the region due to the scarcity of natural resources, underdeveloped communications, and the harsh local climate. One unnamed researcher of the future region summed up the situation rather pessimistically: 'The remoteness of the region from railways, the arid climate, the lack of water and the absence of large mineral deposits leave no illusions for further study of the region' [5, 3 p.].

During the Soviet period, comprehensive research of the region continued. In the early 1930s, M.S. Volkova-Bykova conducted a geological survey of part of Kazakhstan. As a result of the study, specialists discovered bauxite fragments in the bed of the Tyulkusai stream, a tributary of the Ashi-Tasty River. Based on the results of the study, a group of geologists, including V.N. Chernova, A.P. Polzikova, and E.M. Velikovskaya, organized a targeted search for primary bauxite deposits in the eastern part of the Turgai trough. They discovered rare outcrops of stone ore at the Arkalyk site. However, this fact was not given much attention. In the context of further geological surveys, search areas were identified in the Tasty and Tersakkan river basins. In 1933, the search was discontinued. It was not until 1939 that E.M. Velikovskaya published an article in a geological journal about the results of the search work. According to the author, there were up to eight outcrops

of primary iron bauxite in the region. The author considered each discovered deposit to be a separate reservoir with insignificant volumes. In her opinion, this indicator had no industrial significance [6, 4 p.].

It was only in the post-war period that the renowned bauxite specialist A.N. Volkov conducted a small-scale study of this region. Volkov suggested that a comprehensive study of the areas in question was necessary, as he believed that they contained significant reserves. His theory was met with mixed reactions in the scientific community. In 1947, Volkov took the initiative to form a geological exploration expedition with his own savings, which continued the research under his leadership. The team included specialists V.V. Koshelkov and M.E. Luchagin. The research area covered vast areas at the junction of the Kustanai, Tselinograd and Karaganda regions. In fact, the searchers had to explore the territory of the Arkalyk district of the Kustanai region. The research area was located 450 km from Kustanai, 400 km from Tselinograd and 550 km from Karaganda. The distance to the large settlement of Amangeldy was 150 km. There were no settlements within a 50 km radius of the identified bauxite deposits. The closest was the Yenbekshi collective farm. The population of the district in 1946-50 was small. Subsequently, the team was replenished with several workers from the local population. Fodder, transport and food were periodically replenished by natives of the region. Initially, geologists conducted surveys in the valley of the Akzhar River, a tributary of the Ashi-Tasty River. Systematic work was carried out in the summer and lasted 2-3 months. The results of the work were impressive - the members of the expedition predicted great prospects for the development of industry based on the local deposits. In 1948, a permanent geological exploration party of the Kazakhstan Geological Administration operated in the region [7, 2 p.]. At the confluence of the Akzhar and Taktygat streams stood the settlement of geologists and explorers - Arkalyk.

In 1949, when the first adobe houses appeared in the village, a regiment of geological explorers arrived. The expedition had no technical equipment and relied on physical labor. In order to ensure the expedition's effectiveness, a transshipment base was established in Atbasar, headed by P.K. Toropov. Subsequently, the number of expedition members increased. The drilling foreman A. Taichikov, the driller K. Kasymov, the drilling master V.G. Ulanov, and the hydrogeologist M.V. Chuzhinov played an effective role in the expedition. The first KAM-300 mechanical drilling rigs gave the expedition a boost.

The results of the expedition confirmed the geologists' predictions about significant reserves of bauxite and refractory clays. In early 1950, the Arkalyk geological exploration party was reorganized into the Turgai geological exploration expedition of the Karaganda Geological Administration. Y.M. Povolotsky was appointed head of the expedition. The expedition's technical fleet was significantly replenished with new equipment. Funding increased. The expedition's professional staff was renewed with new specialists. Among them were such professionals as geologists G.R. Kirpol and P.S. Churin, geological technicians V.I. Manskova, V.N. Reshenova, and A.I. Sokolov, drilling technicians M.A. Zhuravlev, I.V. Lvov, Sh. Khamitov, hydrogeologist N. Kadurin, mechanic G.S. Sherstobitov, drilling foreman M. Akmolov, builders D. Adyrbaev, G.T. Shaldibaev, and others. Most of the pioneers were participants in the Great Patriotic War [8, 2 p.]. At that time, this factor was of considerable importance. In the harsh natural and climatic conditions, the most important elements of the commission's work were strict discipline and professional qualities, which were evident in the results of the work done. The qualification and educational level of most of the expedition members was quite high. In 1951, the East Turgai Geophysical Expedition was organized in Arkalyk to help geologists speed up the exploration of bauxite deposits. The expedition was led by E. Shina. It included V.P. Butenko, chief engineer, T. Sargaekayev, S.P. Babayants, geophysicists. In the same year, a new group of volunteers arrived in the village. Among them were N.A. Begadilov, M. Tabarov, V.K. Yakovlev, A.E. Petrov, A. Toksambaev, M. Sadykov, H.I. Umerkin, M. Velikdanov, A. Taichikov, V.I. Sennikov.

In 1952, B.A. Tyurin, chief geologist, M.A. Kalmenev, chief engineer, E.G. Obedina, V. Prokopenko, A.I. Ryzhov, geologists, and others arrived at the Turgai geological exploration expedition. The expedition team numbered more than 500 people. The scope of geological exploration work expanded. The explored reserves of bauxite and refractory clays increased. The Moscow and Leningrad All-Union Institutes of Mineral Resources were involved in the study of the deposit.

The year 1955 was a turning point in the lives of the pioneering geologists. The USSR State Commission on Mineral Reserves accepted the Amangeldi bauxite and refractory clay deposits into the country's balance sheet. A decree was issued by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the commissioning of the Amangeldi deposits and the construction of the Turgai bauxite mines in Arkalyk, as well as the Pavlodar aluminum plant, which was to be supplied with raw materials from the Arkalyk bauxite deposits. Specialists with higher technical education predominated. In the same year, the Turgai Aluminestroy trust was formed to build the mines. By the autumn of that year, the first shipments for the mines and the future settlement of Arkalyk began to arrive at the Yesil station. It is noteworthy that in everyday speech, this settlement was referred to by geologists and builders as Alumin [9, 4 p.]. During the establishment of the trust in 1955-58, L.S. Yurchuk was the chief engineer and first manager of this trust. Subsequently, the Leningrad Institute Gipronickel began to develop documentation for the construction of the first aluminum industry in Kazakhstan - the Turgai bauxite mines.

Initially, the housing stock of the settlement consisted of dugouts, tents and adobe houses. At first, the settlement faced a shortage of fresh water. In winter, geologists used snow for domestic purposes. In summer,

the residents often consumed bitter-salty groundwater. Subsequently, a system for delivering fresh water was established, with sources located several dozen kilometers away. The lack and poor development of transport links isolated the settlement from the centres of civilization. This problem was especially bad in winter. The town's infrastructure included an airfield. Contact with the outside world was maintained by air transport and tractor convoys. Thanks to these technical means of communication, the necessary food, industrial and raw material resources were replenished.

In order to provide social and domestic services, the first school was opened in the village in 1950, where K. Akhmetov worked as a teacher for a long time. He taught grades 1 to 4. The moral and psychological climate in the village was maintained by representative figures with experience and strong roots, which was important during the difficult period of the evolution of socialist ideas. The expedition included the chief hydrologist, participant in the October Revolution A.E. Petrov, a participant in the October Revolution, who personally met with V.I. Lenin while serving as an agitator for the Petrograd Council of Workers and Soldiers [10, 3 p.]. The personal participation of such high-ranking individuals in the expedition's activities was obviously artificial in nature and was intended to consolidate local personnel.

By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR dated 31 July 1951, the settlement received a new administrative status. According to this decree of 31 July 1951, the Arkalyk Settlement Council was organized as part of the Amangeldi District of the Kostanay Region with the rights of a rural council in the settlement of Arkalyk. The Arkalyk Settlement Council included the settlements of Tersakkan, Taldy-Kara, and Ashi-Tasty [11, 321p.].

In August 1951, the first Council of People's Deputies, headed by K.K. Kasymov, was elected in Arkalyk. At the same time, a primary party organization was created, with A. Umarbaev as its secretary. A. Umarbaev held the position of head of the expedition for political affairs. The party organisation and the settlement council functioned under the leadership of the Amangeldinsky District Committee and the District Executive Committee. In fact, this state-party structure had a clear hierarchy of subordination and distribution of responsibilities. Centralized forms of management and financial subsidies led to the construction of social facilities in the settlement, such as a hospital, a bathhouse, a club, a 200-bed dormitory, and an expedition office building.

In the mid-1950s, systematic construction of Arkalyk began. Initially, the nearest transshipment point for goods and construction materials for Arkalyk was the Yessil station, located 200 km away. The first builders of Arkalyk were workers from Kentau who arrived with L.S. Yurchuk. They laid the foundations for buildings in quarters 20, 21, and 8. In the spring of 1955, new work brigades arrived at the new construction sites, led by renowned master builders G.N. Dudenko and A.I. Sokolov. During this period, the builders set up a tent camp and a few social facilities intended for the accommodation of Latvian Komsomol members. In the Soviet state, the practice of attracting unskilled labor, represented by Komsomol members, students and military personnel, to large-scale construction projects continued. The Komsomol members from Riga were not adapted to the local weather conditions. Obviously, at the important stage of founding Arkalyk, the developers took into account criteria such as numbers, enthusiasm and selfless labor.

In the spring of 1956, the first echelon of Latvian Komsomol members arrived in Turgai, led by the secretary of the Moscow District Committee of the Komsomol of Riga, V.N. Silyuchenko. The main task of building the city was entrusted to the natives of Latvia. The construction site for the city of Arkalyk was located 5 km east of the geological exploration settlement in the upper reaches of the Akzhar stream. The new buildings erected by the Riga residents were named Aluminstroy. From that period onwards, the geologists' settlement was referred to as the Arkalyk station. Subsequently, quarries were developed on the site of the Arkalyk station. Most of the people from Riga did not have a working profession. In the process of city construction, Komsomol members hurriedly took accelerated courses in carpentry, finishing and other specialties.

During the winter of 1956-57, the construction of Arkalyk was under threat. At that time, there was a major accident on the heating main, as a result of which the houses were left without heating. Due to changes in the capital construction plan for 1957, the state authorities decided to suspend the construction of the Turgai bauxite mines. As a result, construction work was frozen. Due to these circumstances, from October 1956 to February 1957, most of the workers were hastily transported by plane to construction sites in Aktobe, Rudny, Dzhezkazgan, and Balkhash. There was an outflow of engineering and technical workers and employees to other organisations. A small number of workers remained in Arkalyk to preserve the sites and carry out ongoing work. After a short period, the issue of mine construction was revived. According to amendments to the plan, decisions were made to resume construction work. In the spring, there was a new migration of workers to the urban construction sites of Aluminium [12, 1 p.]. During the spring thaw, with unstable communications and extremely difficult conditions, construction materials were delivered to the sites. The work schedule was irregular. The Yessil base remained the main transshipment point. With the construction of the railway, a second transshipment point was established in the village of Tasty-Taldy. There was still a shortage of water resources. Urban builders often used local groundwater, applying various disinfection methods.

In the second half of the 1950s, the industrial base of the trust was formed. In 1958, the builders began the construction of the first facilities of the mines: thermal power plants, power trains. A.G. Nesterov, who held the position of chief engineer of the mines, distinguished himself in engineering work. It is characteristic that the residents of Arkalyk maintained communication with the surrounding world by radio, due to the lack of

telephone lines. In order to ensure uninterrupted communication in the village, engineers used mobile Bukao-Wolf installations. According to the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR dated October 27, 1956. The settlement of Arkalyk in the Amangeldy district of the Kostanay region belonged to the category of workers' settlements [13, 5 p.]. Since 1997, Arkalyk has had the status of a city of regional subordination with three rural districts. According to 1960 data, Arkalyk was characterized as an urban-type settlement. The population of the village was 1.2 thousand people [14, 54 p.].

There was a railway station on the Yessil-Turgai line in the village. The basis of the settlement in the future was to be the Turgai bauxite mine, whose products proved to be in demand by the Pavlodar Aluminum Plant. At the turn of 1950-60, the development of virgin lands continued, and the population increased. In 1962, on the basis of the merger of the two settlements, the Arkalyksky district arose with the administrative center in Aluminstroy. More than 10 state farms have sprung up within a radius of 50-100 km from Arkalyk.

By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR dated June 30, 1965, the Arkalyk work settlement was transformed into a city of regional subordination [15, 40 p.]. With the formation of the city of Arkalyk, the Arkalyk Village Council of Workers' Deputies and its executive committee were reorganized into the Arkalyk Council of Workers' Deputies and its executive committee. In 1970, upon the establishment of the Turgai region, Arkalyk received the status of a regional center [16, 1 p.]. The volume of investments has increased significantly. The scale of Arkalyk construction has expanded. In the 1970s Arkalyk entered the register of the All-Union Percussion Komsomol construction sites [17, 5 p.]. During the Soviet era, there was a population change and a territorial expansion of the city.

The organization of the Turgaiyumsstroy Trust played an important role in the construction of Arkalyk and its infrastructure." Functionally, this construction company was linked to the local bauxite mines. The main part of the facilities at the mines was built by Turgaiyumsstroy. This construction company was under the administration of the Ministry of Construction of Metallurgical and Chemical Industry Enterprises of the USSR and had been operating in Arkalyk since 1955. In connection with the formation of the Turgai region, the trust was transformed into the construction and installation organization Turgaiyumsstroy. The trust consisted of many structural divisions, of which the most powerful in terms of volume and output were UMS, KZHBI, SU Zhilstroy, SU Otdelstroy, etc. On the basis of the trust, the construction of industrial, residential and cultural facilities in Arkalyk was carried out. As a town-forming enterprise, the trust was an independent organization specializing in the implementation of a construction and installation plan, according to contracts concluded with customers. For a long time, the trust operated on the basis of a complete economic calculation.

At the end of 1963, the Arkalyk mine was finally put into operation. After a short time, the first echelon of ore for the production of Kazakhstani aluminum left the region. As the capacity of the Pavlodar Aluminum Plant increased, its demand for raw materials increased. The main objective of the Turgai mine was to increase the production of the highest quality bauxite in a limited time. At the same time, the mine administration was guided by a strict schedule, drawn up taking into account the functioning of the Pavlodar Aluminum Plant. According to this schedule, the demand for bauxite groove in January-April 1964 was 1,500 tons per month, and in May-December, 7,000 tons per month.

By that time, the Torgai Mining Administration was a powerful production complex that combined many divisions. In addition to the mines, the company included a crushing and screening factory, mining, railway, and mechanical repair shops, a central chemical laboratory, and a number of support services that ensure the livelihoods of the entire TBD and the city.

Thus, the management managed to create a reliable foundation for achieving the strategic goal of producing high-quality alumina capable of competing in the Russian market. In the initial period of its formation, the President of Aluminum of Kazakhstan JSC, A.T. Ibragimov, clearly outlined the priorities of the joint-stock company's production activities, which ensured its rapid growth and dynamic development. One of them was investing in the development of mining enterprises, which made it possible to upgrade their technical park, make major repairs and replace outdated equipment. Funds were allocated for the development of new deposits and mining of ore sites. In addition, investments were directed for the repair of buildings, structures, and various facilities, including social facilities.

Conclusion. The industrial development of bauxite deposits has contributed to the transformation of Torgai into one of the most promising mining regions in the country. In general, economically it was a period of planned development of the city's economy, the concentration of all resources for its development in one hand - the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR - allowed the city to develop dynamically.

The rapid pace of the city's development was impossible without its social infrastructure. When developing the master plan for the development of the city of Arkalyk and its construction, progressive urban planning principles of functional zoning, planning and development of residential complexes, industrial areas, transport, landscaping and engineering equipment were used. For the first time, the construction of cultural and residential buildings was carried out in accordance with a step-by-step service system (micro district - district center – urban community center).

All types of transport developed: railway, aviation, automobile. The construction of each of them was associated with scientific and technical achievements in their respective industries. The management results of recent years show that with some support from regional and governmental authorities, changes in improving

economic and other indicators are possible. Work has begun in the city to explore and maximize the development of tourism opportunities to stabilize the city's economy.

In conditions where the main role in solving the problems of the city in reforming its economy belongs to local authorities and management, it is possible to purposefully influence this process only on the basis of a long-term strategy for the economic and social development of the city.

REFERENCES:

1. **Kasymbaev Zh.K. Goroda Vostochnogo Kazakhstana v 1861-1917 gg. (social'no-e'konomicheskij aspekt)** [Cities of Eastern Kazakhstan in 1861-1917 (socio-economic aspect)]. Alma-Ata, 1990, 184 p. (In Russian)
2. **Esmagambetov K.L. Chto pisali o nas na Zapade** [What they wrote about us in the West]. Alma-Ata, 1992. (In Russian)
3. **Adamchuk V.A. Bol'shoj Turgaj (e'konomiko-geograficheskaya harakteristika)** [Bolshoi Turgai (economic and geographical characteristics)]. Moscow, Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo geograficheskoy literatury, 1959, 166 p. (In Russian)
4. **Medvedev S.A. Kostanajskaya oblast': stranicy' istorii (1936-2006 gg.)** [Kostanay region: pages of history (1936-2006)]. Kostanaj, TOO «Kostanajpoligrafiya», 2020, 890 p. (In Russian)
5. **Ambrasevich V. Eshhe raz o Turgajskih boksitah** [Once again about Turgai bauxites]. *Turgajskaya nov'*, Arkalyk, October 6, 2020. (In Russian)
6. **Ivanov S.R. Belaya ptica** [White bird]. *Molodoj celinnik*, November 30, 2021, (In Russian)
7. **Sevastianov E.A. Oni by'li pervy'mi** [They were the first]. *Turgajskaya nov'*, January 6, 2021, (In Russian)
8. **Gosudarstvenny'j arhiv Kostanajskoj oblasti** [State Archives of Kostanay Region]. Fund 268, inventory 9, case 52. (In Russian)
9. **Central'ny'j gosudarstvenny'j arhiv Rossijskoj federacii** [Central state archive of the Russian Federation]. Fund 1892, inventory 1, case 4. (In Russian)
10. **Arkaly'kskij regional'ny'j gosudarstvenny'j arhiv** [Arkalyk regional state archive]. Fund 246, inventory 1, case 3. (In Russian)
11. **Sbornik Zakonov Kazahskoj SSR i Ukazov Prezidiuma Verhovnogo Soveta Kazahskoj SSR (1938-1957)** [Collection of laws of the Kazakh SSR and decrees of the presidium of the Supreme Council of the Kazakh SSR (1938-1957)]. Alma-Ata, Kazahskoe gosudarstvennoe izd-vo, 1958, 346 p. (In Russian)
12. **Arkaly'kskij regional'ny'j gosudarstvenny'j arhiv** [Arkalyk regional state archive]. Fund 556, inventory 1, case 1. (In Russian)
13. **Central'ny'j gosudarstvenny'j arhiv Respubliki Kazahstan** [Central state archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan]. Fund 1109, inventory 3, case 390. (In Russian)
14. **Kratkaya geograficheskaya e'nciklopediya Kazahskoj SSR** [Brief geographical encyclopedia of the Kazakh SSR]. Alma-Ata, 1960, vol. 2. (In Russian)
15. **Central'ny'j gosudarstvenny'j arhiv Respubliki Kazahstan** [Central state archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan]. Fund 1109, inventory 3, case 637. (In Russian)
16. **Vedomosti Verhovnogo Soveta Kazahskoj SSSR** [Gazette of the Supreme Council of the Kazakh SSR]. Alma-Ata, 1970, no. 48, Sbornik Postanovlenij Soveta Ministrov Kazahskoj SSR [Collection of Resolutions of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR]. Alma-Ata, 1970. (In Russian)
17. **Levickij V. Aly'j styag nad Arkaly'kom** [Scarlet banner over Arkalyk]. *Turgajskaya nov'*, Arkalyk, March 30, 2022. (In Russian)

Information about the author:

Shaukenov Zhangel'dy Arsenovich – Candidate of Historical Sciences, Assistant Professor of the Department of social and humanitarian disciplines, Akhmet Baitursynuly Kostanay Regional University, Republic of Kazakhstan, 110000, Kostanay, Airport microdistrict 33-93, tel.: +7-747-489-17-13, e-mail: shaukenov-zhange@mail.ru.

Шәукенов Жангелды Арсенович – тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, әлеуметтік-гуманитарлық пәндер кафедрасы профессорының ассистенті, Ахмет Байтұрсынұлы атындағы Қостанай өңірлік университеті, Қазақстан Республикасы, 110000, Қостанай қ., Аэропорт ш/а 33-93, тел: +7-747-489-17-13, e-mail: shaukenov-zhange@mail.ru.

Шаукенов Жангелды Арсенович – кандидат исторических наук, ассистент профессора кафедры социально-гуманитарных дисциплин, Костанайский региональный университет имени Ахмет Байтұрсынұлы, Республика Казахстан, 110000, г. Костанай, мкр. Аэропорт 33-93, тел: +7-747-489-17-13, e-mail: shaukenov-zhange@mail.ru.