

Ethno-demographic situation of Arkalyk city

First settlers to Kostanay appeared in 1880-90s from Saratov and Chernigov province, then in the 20s during the Stolypin's reforms.

3 wave coincides with the years of establishment and consolidation of Soviet power farm system (20-30s). In the beginning. World in our country were resettled more than 2 million people. Representatives of more than 1a0 ethnic groups. During the development of virgin and fallow lands (1953-1960) came to virgin soil with all the Union republics, and finally in the 60-80s in Kostanay region began arriving Komsomol from all over the Soviet Union in order to aid the erection and construction of industrial and other objects.

Areas densely populated by ethnic Kazakhs - throughout the area the largest percentage of residents from Arkalyk, Amangeldy, Zhangildinskogo, Zhetygarinskogo, Mendikarinskogo, Nauryzumskogo, Kamystinskogo, Karasu districts. Accommodation is the largest Russian Kustanai, Ore and Lisakovsk. Ukrainians live largely in Kostanay Rudny Lisokovske and Kostanai, and Karabalykский Fedorovskoye areas. Germans live mainly in Kostanai Demisovske and Kostayskom area.

In Arkalyk population began to arrive, when there was a "tent city" on the future site of Arkalyk in 1955, it was necessary to build a city, and the most important task was the issue of the construction of the city in the steppes Torgay region. At the direction of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR from October 27, 1956 Arkalyk became a working village. The city is located in the center of Kazakhstan, 500 km from the regional center, the city area is 15.6 thousand square kilometers, population density is 4.5 persons per sq. km Formation and development of Arkalyk started after the approval of commercial reserves of bauxite ore in the late 50s. Arkalyk started to be built in 1956 as a working village, and since 1965 as a city. In 1970, he became the administrative center Torgay area. In 1971 he was declared Arkalyk-Union shock Komsomol construction project. After the elimination of secondary Torgay region (1988 to 1997), he became a city of regional importance.

This period can be divided into two main parts: the first covers the years 1955-1989, formation and development of the city, infrastructure expansion, the creation of city-forming objects, which resulted in a large influx of population; second, 1990-1999 - due to the socio - economic instability, activation processes of external and internal migration, which greatly affected the significant reduction of the urban population [28, p.119].

Changing the size of the urban population (1959-2007)

Year	1959	1970	1979	1989	1999	2007
Population	4000	15000	48000	62000	45736	41496

According to the 1959 census, the city of Arkalyk population is about 4000 people. At the beginning of the formation of the city's population was small, and mostly due to stay replenished by Komsomol young professionals from all union republics, even then Arkalyk called "the city of youth." At that time there was only Arkalyk city under construction. October 14, 1955. Order of the Ministry of Construction of the metallurgical and chemical industry of the USSR in the village was formed Arkalyk Kustanaisky Trust "Turgayalyuminstroy." In 1957, the State Committee has approved a plan to build a mine at Turgay worth 10 million rubles, but construction resumed in 1963. In 1958, construction began on the first objects mines, powertrains, CHP. February 12, 1960 was established grain-point Kustanai regional management bakeries Virgin Territory. In the same year were sent builders to build the airport, and in 1961 bakery was opened . In 1963 were built Arkalyk Cogeneration, City milk factory.

City from year to year has been improving. If in 1970 the urban population was 15,000 people, in 1979 was 48,000. In 1971, by order of the Ministry of Energy and Electrification of the Kazakh SSR was formed Turgay management of electrical networks, the number of workers was 452 people. In the same year opened a printing house, in 1973, the house was built culture "Miner" in 1974, "Meat Processing", in 1977 the hotel "Arkalyk". In the 70 years for the city educational institutions opened in April 1972 was formed Arkalyk State Pedagogical Institute im.Y.Altynsarina, the team consisted of 152 people, in 1969, was openly Torgay agro-technical school, in December 1972 was opened medical School, in 1974 the cooperative school, renamed in 1991 to college "Economics and Law" in 1979 Arkalyk pedagogical College, now the College of Humanities.

Peak increase in industry of Arkalyk was during 1971-1988, respectively, increased the number of the urban population in 1989 lived in the city for more than 62 thousand people. One company after another opened. Regional center market demanded employment, production facilities. Employment for more than 500 people was created ceramics factory were opened numerous transport enterprises, agricultural machinery company, a subsidiary of the Ural plant "Iset" plant "Arna" etc.

If we look at the ethnic composition of Arkalyk according to official census 1989-1999, that in the city live many little ethnic groups of other nationalities. Urban population by ethnic 1989-1999 years was on: 28769-11459 Russian, Ukrainians 7666-2970 2543-1033 Belarusians, Tatars 3639-1462, 1986-704 Germans, Bashkirs 1978-560; Kazakhs 36429-40914. Due to the high emigration, low

natural growth declined by ethnic population at the end of 2003: 28,705 Kazakhs, Russian 6869, 1803, Ukrainians, Germans, 278 h, 641 Belarusians, Tatars 998, 414 Bashkirs, Koreans 113 h, 256 Azerbaijanis, Moldovans 319 Mordovians 46, as well as representatives of other nationalities. According to the latest census of 2007 Russian 6280, 30044 Kazakhs, 1620Ukrainians, 240 Germans, 608 Belarusians, Tatars, 930, 372 Bashkirs, Koreans 93, Azerbaijan 240, 324 Moldovans, 92 Chechens, Mordovians 45, 72 Poles, 37 Armenians, Udmurt 79 Chuvash 124 2 Ingush and other nationalities 410 [29, p.86].

In the town of Arkalyk according to 2000 reported a total of five cultural centers - Kazakh, Russian, Ukrainian, German, and Korean. Sad fact that today operates only one German national-cultural center "Vidergeburt." Public Association "Turgay regional German Society" (hereinafter referred to as Torgaiskoye Regional Society of Germans "Vidergerburt"), which is a voluntary non-governmental organization operating in the Kostanai region. Torgay Regional Society (TRS) of German operates in accordance with the Law "On Public Associations", the Law "On non-commercial organizations" and the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. TRS is a legal entity, has its settlement and other accounts in banks, stamp, stamps. TRS is entitled to create in Kostanai region branches and representative offices, join associations (unions) with other entities. TRS is created for an unlimited duration. The focus of activity aimed at strengthening and further development of ethnic development programs.

Existing German national cultural center has a relationship with the National Cultural Center (NCC) "Rozrozhdenie", which is in Kostanai. Head of NCC "Vidergerburt" was awarded many certificates and diplomas, as well as letters of thanks. Everyone, who want to meet with German national traditions and customs, but also the teaching of the German language, can visit NCC.

Also be noted that one of the regions Kostanai region Arkalyk 1991 arriving immigrants. From the period 1991-2004. 169 oralman (returnee) families. For 2002 Arkalyk survives 21 oralman family from Mongolia, all of them are documented on the identification of RK. In 2003 came the quota 76 Oralman from Uzbekistan. For the year 2004 arrived 26 families, 5 Oralman comprising 98 people bought homes in the quota Arkalyk., And in 2005, 18 families of repatriates in 2006 20semey in 2007 came 39 families consisting of 171 people. Mongolia 12 families consisting of 66 people from Uzbekistan 27 families consisting of 106 people, including three family arrived in the town of Arkalyk under the quota. In 2008 came 10 oralman families from Russia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, China, Azerbaijan.

In Arkalyk repatriates get free medical service, children go to pre-schools and schools, pensions and benefits. Moreover, repatriates are provided by the comprehensive support from the Law of Kazakhstan in formation of citizenship and registration of residence permit in Kazakhstan.

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