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**HISTORY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
OF ZHANIBEK DISTRICT (1922-2024)**

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**Annotation:** This article examines the culture and the history of socio-economic development of Zhanibek District of the West Kazakhstan region from the initial years of the XX century to the present. The history of the formation of the Zhanibek district was studied, where it began with the foundation of the district up to the present time, and the article also described the reasons for the name of the district. There are several versions of the reasons for calling it "Zhanibek", these versions are also considered in the article. The name of the district is associated by one researcher with a sixteen-to seventeen-year-old horseman named Zhanibek, who showed courage during the Kazakh-Kalmyk war of the XVIII century, others with the Golden Horde Khan Zhanibek Khan, the son of the Russian Khan, others with the name of the old plague near the district. In addition, the article discusses the animal husbandry of the district, shows the indicator of the number of livestock and the amount of arable land in it from 1917 to the present. The article describes the current socio-economic situation of Zhanibek district, where, according to the report in 2024, the gross agricultural output, the current number of livestock, the issue of government assistance to children from low-income families was considered. In addition, the issues of sports development in the district, including the construction of sports complexes, encouraging youth participation in sports, opening new sports facilities, and modernizing parks, are considered in this article. The history of socio-economic development of Zhanibek district was studied using archival documents, encyclopedias, references about the district, newspapers and magazines.

Keywords. Zhanibek, district, Talov village, railway, grain, theater, agriculture, school.

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**ЖӘНІБЕК АУДАНЫНЫҢ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК - ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ДАМУ  
ТАРИХЫ (1922-1924 ЖЖ)**

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**Аңдатпа:** Бұл мақалада Батыс Қазақстан облысы Жәнібек ауданының XX ғасырдың бастапқы жылдарынан бастап қазіргі кезге дейінгі әлеуметтік-экономикалық даму тарихы, мәдениеті зерттелді. Және Жәнібек ауданының құрылу тарихы зерттеліп, онда ауданның негізінің қалануынан бастау алып, қазіргі кезге дейінгі тарихы зерттелді, сонымен қатар мақалада аудан атауының себептері де сипатталды. «Жәнібек» деп аталу себептеріне бірнеше версиялар бар, мақалада сол версиялар қарастырылған. Ауданның аталуын зерттеушілердің бірі XVIII ғасырдағы қазақ-қалмақ соғысы жылдарында ерлік көрсеткен он алты-он жеті жасар Жәнібек атты жылқышымен байланыстырса, енді біреулері Алтын Орда ханы Орыс ханның ұлы Жәнібек ханмен байланыстырса, тағы біреулері аудан маңындағы ескі оба атауымен де байланыстырады. Сонымен қатар мақалада ауданның мал шаруашылығы қарастырылып, ондағы 1917 жылдан бастап қазіргі кезге дейінгі мал саны мен егістік көлемінің көрсеткіші көрсетілген. Мақалада Жәнібек ауданының қазіргі кездегі әлеуметтік-экономикалық жағдайына сипаттама беріліп, онда 2024 жылы есеп бойынша, ауыл

шаруашылығының жалпы өнім мөлшері, қазіргі кездегі мал саны, аз қамтылған отбасындағы балаларға үкімет тарапынан көрсетілген көмек мәселесі қарастырылды. Сонымен қоса ауданда спортты дамыту мәселесі, яғни спорт кешендерін салу, спортқа жасөспірімдерді тартып, спорт түрлерін ашу, саябақ жаңғырту мәселелері осы мақалада қарастырылған. Жәнібек ауданының әлеуметтік-экономикалық даму тарихы - архивтік құжаттарды, энциклопедияларды, аудан туралы анықтамаларды, газет-журналдарды пайдалана отырып, зерттелді.

**Кілт сөздер:** Жәнібек, аудан, Талов ауылы, темір жол, астық, театр, ауыл шаруашылығы, мектеп.

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## **ИСТОРИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ЖАНИБЕКСКОГО РАЙОНА (1922-2024ГГ.)**

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**Аннотация:** В данной статье изучены культура и история социально-экономического развития Жанибекского района Западно-Казахстанской области с первых лет XX века до наших дней. И была изучена история образования Жанибекского района, с момента основания до настоящего времени, а также описаны причины названия района в статье. Есть несколько версий причин, по которым район называется «Жанибек», в статье рассматриваются эти же версии. Один из исследователей связывает название района с шестнадцатилетним Жанибеком, который проявил героизм в годы казахско-калмыцкой войны XVIII века, другие связывают хана Золотой Орды с Жанибек-ханом, сыном русского хана, другие связывают с названием старой чумы в окрестностях района. Кроме того, в статье рассматривается животноводство района, в котором отражены показатели численности и пашни скота с 1917 года по настоящее время. В статье дана характеристика социально-экономического положения Жанибекского района в настоящее время, в котором, согласно отчету за 2024 год, рассмотрены вопросы валовой продукции сельского хозяйства, численность скота в настоящее время, оказание помощи детям из малообеспеченных семей со стороны правительства. Также в данной статье рассматриваются вопросы развития спорта в районе, то есть строительства спортивных комплексов, привлечения к спорту подростков, открытия видов спорта, модернизации парка. История социально-экономического развития Жанибекского района изучена с использованием архивных документов, энциклопедий, справок о районе, газет и журналов.

**Ключевые слова:** Жанибек, район, село Талов, железная дорога, зерно, театр, сельское хозяйство, школа.

### **Introduction**

Although Zhanibek district was founded in 1922, the history of its creation goes even deeper. The district began to be founded in 1904 in connection with the construction of the Ural-Ryazan railway. Gradually, houses were built near the railway and streets were erected. For example, the names of Kirov and Moskovskaya streets, which appeared at that time, remained in use until yesterday. Later, the name of Kirov Street was changed to Sh.Mazhitov Street, and the former Moskovskaya Abay Street. At the moment, the road to the district has been laid and completely put into operation. The houses are fully equipped with gas and water. Trade is well developed in the district, trade relations with the Volgograd region of the Russian Federation are well established.

### **Research results**

Zhanibek district was established on May 31, 1922 (approved by the Central Executive Committee of the Kazakh USSR on December 31, 1922). On the basis of the decree of the Central Executive of the Kazakh SSR of May 18, 1925, the Bokei province will be liquidated and the

Bokei uyezd will be created as part of the Ural province, which will contain the Zhanibek volost with its center in the city of Zhanibek. On January 17, 1928, the province was dissolved, the Ural District was formed, which would contain 15 districts [1,2]. It was approved by the decision of the All-Union Central Executive Committee of September 3, 1928 [2,2].

One of them is the Zhanibek district, the center of which is located in the city of Zhanibek. On March 19, 1928, the city of Zhanibek was transformed into a rural settlement. In January 1932, the Central Committee of the CPSU(b) considered it necessary to create regions in Kazakhstan. On February 20 of this year, by the resolution of the All-Union Central Executive Committee, the West Kazakhstan region with 14 districts will be created. The center of the Zhanibek district will be the village of Zhanibek. The district is located in the western part of the region and borders on Volgograd (former Stalingrad, Pollasovka district) and Saratov region (Novouzen district) in the north-west, Kaztalovsky district in the East, and Bokeyorda districts in the South [1,2].

Zhanibek district was founded in 1922, but it was founded in 1904. The Ryazan-Ural Railway began to be built through the Zhanibek land in 1900. The work on laying the railway to the city of Astrakhan lasted 4 years [3,12]. The length of this Railway, which runs through the territory of Zhanibek district, is 29 kilometers [4,2]. In connection with the construction of the Ural-Ryazan (now Privolzhskaya) Railway, which was put into operation in 1904, the first houses of the village began to be erected along the railway. For example, a two-row wooden house on Station Street (now named after H. Churin) was built by the merchant Vishnevka F. A. Korobov in 1904. The construction of the first houses in the village dates back to 1904. In those years, local residents were not allowed to build houses in places other than along the railway.

As a result, gradually the settlement along the railway expanded, and in 1914 the population reached 2 thousand people. Gradually, oil and bread factories, steam mills and 4-5 windmills, agricultural machinery associations, a food processing plant, construction, transport enterprises, 11 farms and partners, production cooperatives appeared in the village. Of course, there was no specific plan for the construction of the village. However, the presence of straight streets and large squares indicates that the original builders of the village followed specific architectural principles [5,1].

The construction of the railway in the village of Zhanibek facilitated the establishment of private shops, hospitals, and educational institutions, as well as the growth of culture and education. The other side of the railway was called Stepnovka settlement, and two streets were built for residents. After the establishment of the Soviet government, an elementary school was located on the lower floor of a two-story house located on this place, and the Stepnovka village council was located on top, which was under the jurisdiction of Tsaritsyn (now Volgograd) County. The front of the railway was called the Zhanibek village council and belonged to the Horde province. Vokzal, Svobodnaya, Moskovskaya, Astrakhanskaya, Bolnichnaya, Kirov streets are located on this place. A kilometer after Kirov street, there was a small village called Irtysh. The overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of that village consisted of Russians, Tatars and Latvians [6,8].

Zhanibek region is a steep history. You can also see the silos of Zhangir Khan, whose life is inextricably linked with this region. According to the information in the historical novel «Naryn» by the famous scientist K. Kasenov, the summer residence of Zhangir Khan, founded in 1837 on the territory of Kolborsy of the Zhanibek region, was the residence where he lived and worked in the summer months. It turns out that the ruler of the country, including November-March, spent about 5 months in the Horde, where he ruled, and the remaining six months in the summer he would sit in this Kolborsy. The Khan Horde was the Khan Horde of bokeylik, and the Kolborsy became the summer horde of Zhangir Khan, adopting and ruling resolutions related to the socio-economic development of this region. In his free time he would go to hunt with his soldiers and rest with his wife Fatima in the midst of a beautiful nature of the city. Zhangir Khan died in August 1845 and was buried in Kolborsy. At the request of the Khan's relatives, in accordance with the decree of the secretariat of the Tsar of Russia in 1849, four years later, Zhangir's body

was brought to the Horde, where he originally ruled and was reburied there. After the death of Zhangir Khan, in 1848, the territory of Kolborsy was bequeathed to his brother Shangerei Bokeev, who was born together with the Khan [3,9].

There are several versions of the reason why Zhanibek district is called Zhanibek. One of them was a small Kazakh village near the end of the XVIII century during the hostilities between the Kazakhs and the Kalmyks in the Volga region, that is, in the days of hostilities, where the current district center stands. The men of the village sat down on their horses and went to the saddle, and there was a young horseman in the country, about sixteen or seventeen years old. Suddenly Kalmyks can be seen in the distance, who are trying to ambush the village. Zhanibek, who immediately noticed that the enemy was coming, gathered his horses from the field and drove back. The enemy is many, he is alone. If they do not find a way, the defenseless women and children left in the village, the old ones will be chopped to the Kalmyk sword. What should be done? The young man came to a quick decision, tied an old stuffed animal to the horse's tail, leather and leather, and continued to chase a herd of horses in front of him. The dust born from the hooves of horses and the rustling of tulak-skin, dragged to the ground, rises to the sky. Kalmyks, who stood on the hill of the village, looked at the horses, who were nervous and nervous, «Oh, these Kazakhs sound the alarm, they are riding! The thief was not lucky enough to come, we can fight back», he said, turning away from the road. So Zhanibek, the horseman, saved his native village from the Kalmyk ambush. In honor of him, this place was called «Zhanibek village» [p.7,8].

Another version of the reason for the name of the Zhanibek district is that the elders and intellectuals of the Zhanibek district, based on documents from the archives in Astrakhan, associate the name "Zhanibek" with the name of the famous Khan who ruled the Golden Horde in 1342-1357 BC, and also identify the land name with the old mounds located at a distance of 17-18 kilometers on the northern side of the village of Zhanibek.

In this «Zhanaturmys» burial ground in Zhanibek district, researchers of the West Kazakhstan Regional Center for history and archeology found a coin of the era of Zhanibek Khan, which was cast in the mint in Gulstan in 1353-1354. «Zhanaturmys» is a settlement in the modern Kamystinsky rural district. On one side of the coin, which was cast during the reign of AZ-Zhanibek, the words «Al-Sultan Al-GADL gaziz Zhanibek Khan» were marked with an Arabic letter, on the other – «Harb/Sy/ Gulstan al-Jadid».

Ambassador Alexei Tevkelev, a translator for secret affairs of the Foreign Affairs College of Tsarist Russia, is sent by the government of Anna Ioanova as a special representative to the Kazakh fields to inform that the Kazakhs of The Younger Zhuz came under Russian rule in 1731. A. Tevkelev's expedition passed the nearby villages of Kaisatsk and Vishnevka to Zhanibek and worked for several days in the village of Zhanibek. In connection with this historical event, the first secretary Shynbai Sharafeddinov, who headed the Zhanibek district party committee from 1985 to 1988, in 1987 in the middle of the road with the village of Vishnevka of the Pallasovsky District of neighboring Russia, 3 km from the village of Zhanibek wrote on a large plaque «The expedition of the Russian ambassador Alexei Ivanovich Tevkelev took place here» [3,9 - 10].

The main occupation of the population of the district was Agriculture (Animal Husbandry and agriculture). In 1917, Kazakhs began to engage in agriculture. If in 1917 each Kazakh family had 1.9 hectares of arable land, then in 1928 it reached 2.3 hectares. Agriculture is quite developed, although only 18 percent of the area's land is suitable for plowing. It was influenced by both the crust of the earth with black and brown soils and the presence of a railway connected with the Saratov agricultural district. This contributed to the arrival of nomads from Russia engaged in agriculture. Among the cultivated crops, white wheat was in the first place, then mustard, sunflower, millet, oats, barley, rye were sown. The Kazakhs have long been engaged in animal husbandry in this vast field. It was their historical farming tradition. Pastures accounted for 68.8 percent of the total land area. Agriculture flourished in the West and north of the area, and livestock flourished more in the south and East. There were more cattle than sheep. But after the

revolution, the number of livestock decreased by 45.1 percent. In 1917, the number of livestock was 130,934, in 1928 it decreased by 59,120 heads, including 7,206 horses, 25,211 cattle, 5,569 camels, 14,995 sheep and 6,139 goats [1.2].

Zhanibek district made significant progress in the production of agricultural products in the pre-Independence years. For example, in the village of Talov, the volume of production of agricultural products in 1966 reached from 1505 thousand rubles to 3599 thousand rubles in 1970. As a result of improving economic work, it was possible to effectively use land and finance. In 1966, 1,416 catfish were produced for every 100 hectares of agricultural land, and in 1970 this figure increased by 2.3 times. The strengthening of the state farm economy, the increase in the efficiency of social production influenced the increase in wages of workers and employees. 1966 if each worker received an average salary of 1010 rubles, in 1970 it increased by 1531 rubles. That is, the salary of each employee in 1970 increased by an average of 1.5 times. In addition, the workers were awarded a prize of 300 thousand rubles [8,2].

The village of Talov, Zhanibek district, in the pre-Independence Years was famous for its breeding livestock. The Kazakh white-headed cattle were bred and sold to other places. For example, in the 1970s, 2,830 heads of breeding stock were sold in four years. In 1974, an average of 106 calves were obtained from every hundred cows. Breeding animals of the village of Talov have always won prizes at agricultural exhibitions in Moscow. Farmers did not lag behind the herders. They received stable yields from their crops, introducing into production the latest innovations on the way to raising the culture of Agriculture. For example, according to the five-year plan of 1971-1975, the State Farm was planned to deliver 306 thousand quintals of grain, while the state warehouse delivered 318 thousand quintals of grain, and the plan was overfulfilled [9,2].

Culture. In 1936, with a book fund of 500 copies, the library was opened for the first time under the name «Red Banner». From the first year of its foundation, the library has become a frequent destination for many. In those years, the library staff worked tirelessly in order to convey knowledge and information to the general public. And in 1938, the basis of the Zhanibek people's theater was the collective farm theater. A special place in the history of the theater was occupied by the play «Sister» by D. Isabekov and the performances «Enlik-Kebeke», «Ayman-Sholpan», «Karakoz». The theater director first met M. Gumarov is appointed, then since 1987 his student K. Yermukanov holds this position.

Since 1946, 1 film installation and 2 mobile film installations have been operating in the Zhanibek district center. On collective farms, films were staged with horse-drawn carriages, which aroused the people's passion for cinema. The films released at that time were of great educational value and content. On November 22, 1962, The New Spartak cinema was completed and put into operation in the district center. In January 1969, the name of the cinema was changed to the cinema named after the «50th anniversary of the Komsomol» [10,38-39].

In 1962, the eight - year boarding school named after Abai was opened for children of shepherds and shepherds in a remote settlement, which operated from then until August 1987. In 1987, the boarding school was closed due to the opening of dormitories at rural schools.

In the pre-Independence period, Zhanibek had a workshop for the production of sausages and lemonade, a bread factory, a shop for the production of baypak, an elevator, and an oil plant.

In 2011 according to data, small business was developing in the district, 689 private entities and 23 legal entities were registered in the district. 1189 people work in this industry. There are 86 shops, 3 supermarkets, 3 restaurants, 5 cafes that provide residents with food, clothing and other everyday goods, 4 pharmacies equipped with the latest storage facilities, 3 fuel stations, 1 Service Station, 2 hairdressers, 1 clothing store, 1 sauna, 2 hotels, 2 markets. The volume of production and work of small businesses is 1 billion 814 tenge. The tax from them is about 30 million tenge [11.20].

Speaking about the current indicators of socio – economic development of the district, akim of the district Timur Shiniyazov reported at a press conference on the work carried out in the

district and noted the importance of the agro-industrial complex for the economy of the district. The agricultural sector is the main source of income for more than half of the population. Today, there are 418 agricultural structures in the district. The gross agricultural output is 5,569.3 million tenge. Now, the growth trend of livestock in the district has remained, cattle - 77057, sheep and goats - 76705, horses-21306, camels-109. 11 agricultural production cooperatives are registered and operating in the district. One of them is engaged in service, another-in crop production, nine-in the breed transformation of large animals. The number of breeding animals is growing in the district, for example, last year there were 35 breeding farms in the district, today their number reaches 38. Since the beginning of the year, 225 farms have purchased 421 heads of breeding bulls and are participating in the breeding work. However, last year, due to drought and excessive reproduction of saigas, there were difficulties in creating the necessary reserves, as well as providing agricultural structures and the population with a sufficient amount of animal feed.

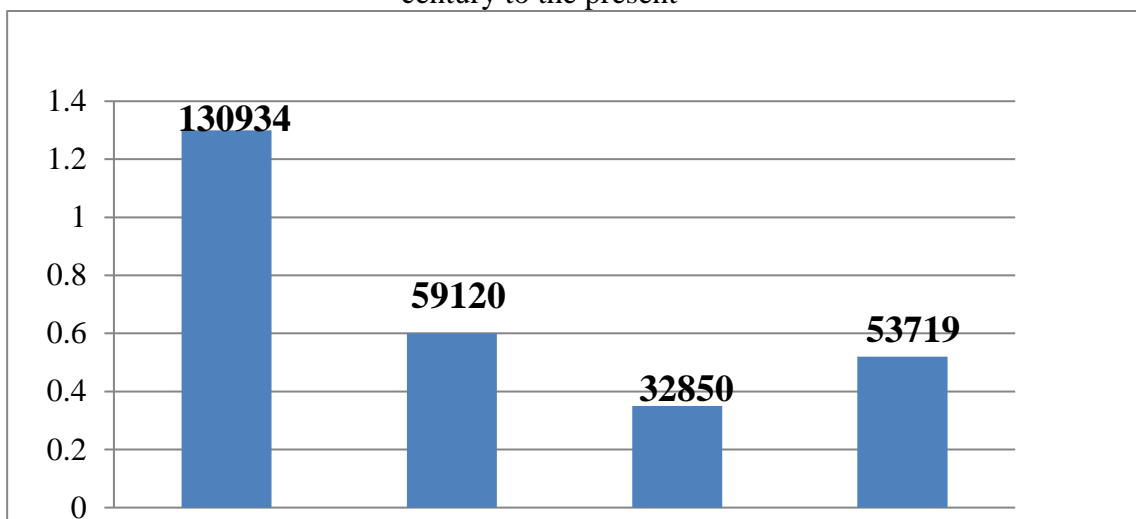
To date, 1044 small and medium-sized businesses are registered in the district. 984 of them work, providing 1402 people with jobs. According to the latest data, 4 projects worth 68.5 million tenge have been implemented in the district, 4 jobs have been opened. 5.4 billion tenge of investments were attracted to fixed assets.

In order to provide housing for socially vulnerable segments of the population, by the end of the year, 28 residential buildings were planned to be built in rural settlements. Work is underway to provide the population of the district with high-quality drinking water. Of the 18 settlements in the region, 16 are provided with drinking water. Drinking water pipes are also being modernized.

To date, there are 14 general education schools in the district. There are 9 kindergartens and 3 Institutions of additional education. 2537 students study in schools. In all educational institutions, students are provided with hot meals. In preparation for the 2024-2025 academic year, 177 students were provided with financial assistance at the expense of the Universal Education Fund, and 25 children from 15 families were provided with assistance in the amount of 387,000 tenge within the framework of the «road to school» campaign. It is planned to build a modern sports facility in the district - a fitness room. 175 million tenge is provided for the implementation of the project from the local budget [12.5 p]. At the same time, according to the requirements of today, there is a vocational guidance school for young people, an educational vocational technical school, a clay school, a sports school, an office for pedagogical and psychological correction that needs to be corrected for health reasons [10.79].

As for sports, in 2020, on the eve of Nur-Sultan's day, an equestrian complex "Zhailau" was opened in the district, located on the eastern side of the village of Zhanibek. The construction of the complex was attended by residents of the village, such as Serik Dauletov, who knew the value of horse cattle from a young age, connected the traditions of his ancestors, raised horses from the field, Bibolat Shagirov, who put horses on the ground, and graduates of the secondary school named after T. Zharokov in 1980. On each part there is a sign (sign) with the name of the horse, color, age, breed, gender, sport, and names of the riders. Horses are mainly involved in such national sports as Baiga, kokpar, to hung tenge, to shot jamby, and audaraspak. The complex also provides rooms where riders bathe and change clothes, and guards sit. One of the walls of the complex is fenced so that the horses can move freely, and the ceiling is covered so that there is a shadow. In addition, in order to develop national sports and art, the akimat of Zhanibek rural district built and put into operation the asyk shooting range «Altyn saka» at the intersection of M. Iksanov and K. Musin streets in the district center. The image of the Golden saka, which fell from the front, is skillfully depicted on the prominent part of the square. This year, the recreation park, located on A. Imanov Street in the district center, was reconstructed and put into operation. On 1326 square meters of the recreation park embossing plates were laid and 3 pieces of lighting lamps were placed. The fountain was completely renewed. The seats were installed [13.9 p].

### Indicator of the livestock number in Zhanibek district from the initial period of the XX century to the present

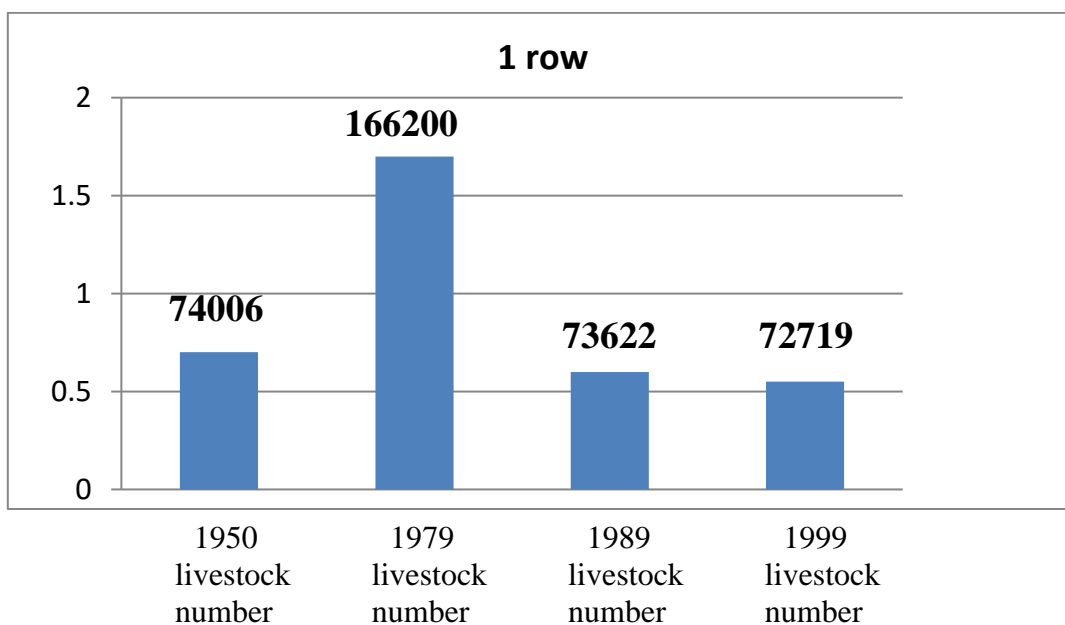


1917  
livestock  
number

1928  
livestock  
number

In the  
period of  
the WW II  
livestock  
number

1946  
livestock  
number

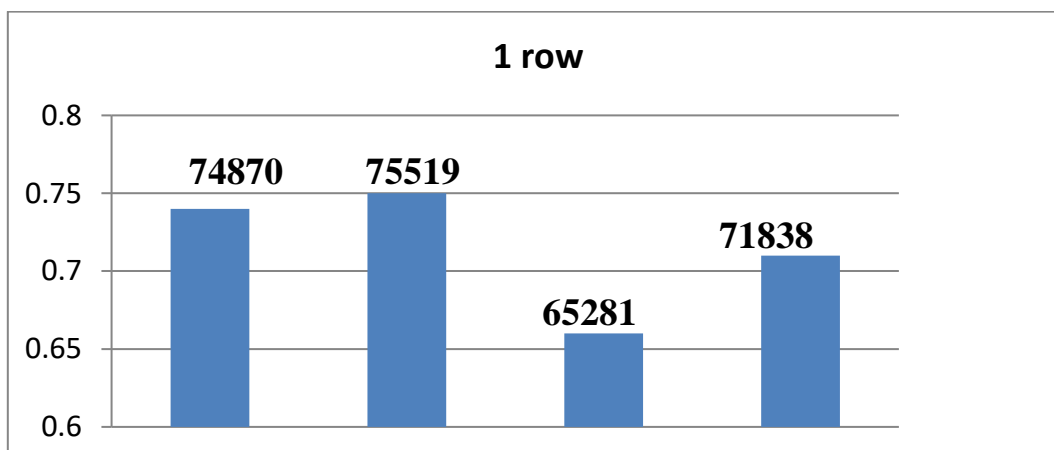


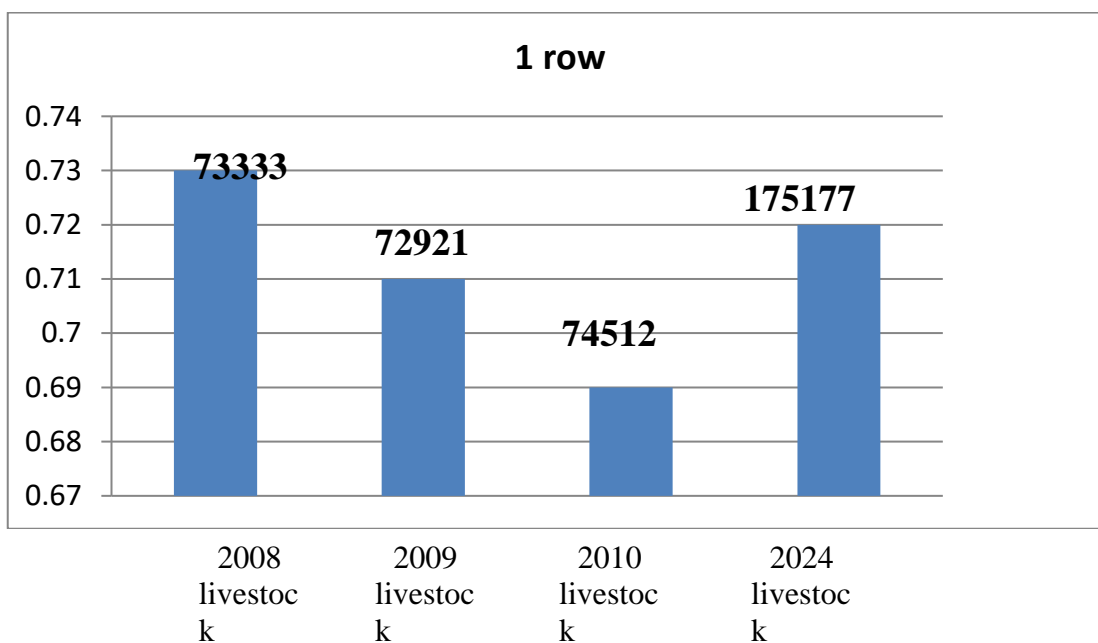
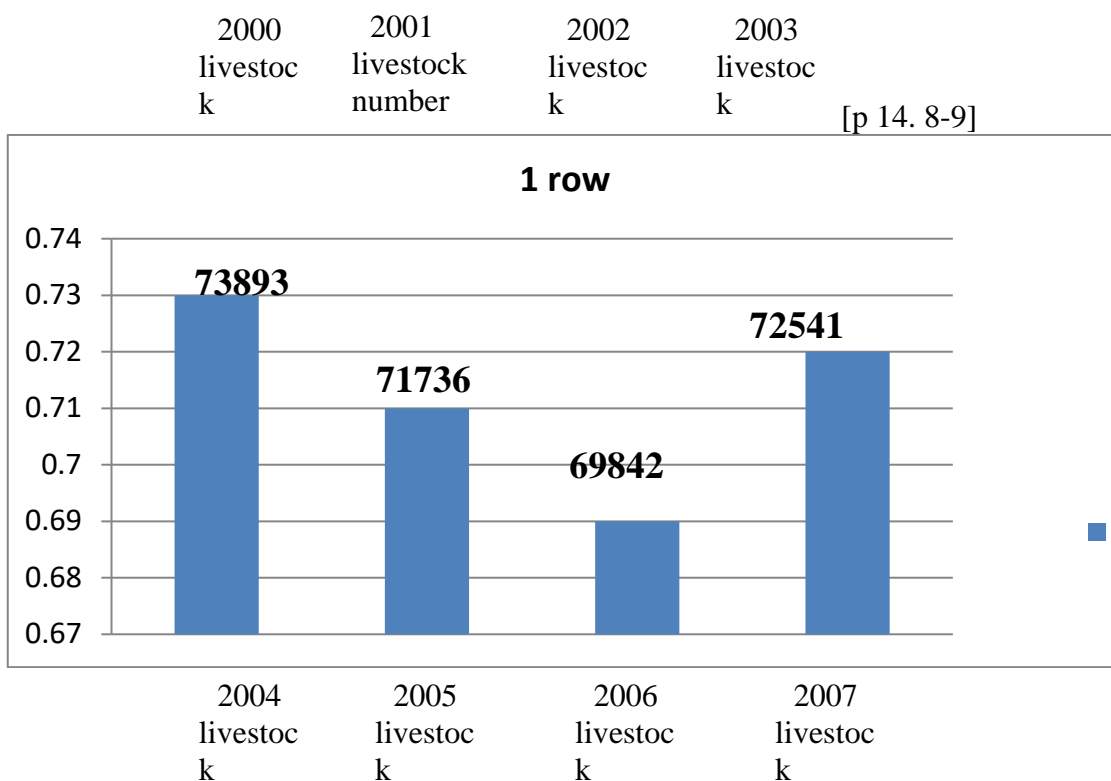
1950  
livestock  
number

1979  
livestock  
number

1989  
livestock  
number

1999  
livestock  
number





Indicator of arable land area of Zhanibek district

Cereals	1917	1944	1950	2001	2003
White wheat	16790ha	2500 ha	2536 ha	7338 ha	11,407 ha
Millet	-	4200 ha	2128 ha	100 ha	-
Rye	-	1345 ha	1120 ha	220 ha	-
Barley	-	1500 ha	422 ha	3177 ha	2320 ha
Mustard	5882 ha	2945 ha	2163 ha	-	



## Conclusion

Zhanibek district is one of the settlements located far from the region. The district is located 500 kilometers west of the Regional Center. The land area is 8.2 thousand square km. The center is Zhanibek village. It consists of 9 rural districts and 18 settlements. Of these, 5 are strategic, 4 are support, and 3 are satellite. The name of Zhanibek district was changed to Zhanibek by the decree of the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 20, 2000. The population is 16,147 people. Zhanibek borders the West Kazakhstan region with Russia, borders the Volgograd region of Russia in the West and the Saratov region in the northwest.

In 2022, the 100th anniversary of the Zhanibek district was celebrated at a high level. Guests from all over the world were greeted with respect, a grand concert, horse races, various sports competitions, competitions of poets were organized, and the anniversary evening ended with a salute. Singers Aikyn Tolepbergen and Zhuldyz Omirgali, Yernar Aidar were invited to the concert from Almaty.

Currently, one of the big problems in Zhanibek is the problem of animal feed. This year, due to the low rainfall, the price of forage has increased, and the number of deer is eating grass. This had a negative impact on the development of animal husbandry, as a result of which the number of livestock began to decrease. In connection with the increase in the cost of animal feed and the increase in the number of saiga, deputy of the Senate of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan Arman Utegulov, deputy of the regional akimat Kaliyar Aitmukhambetov visited the district this summer. This was announced on the pages of the Ural region and the Shugyla newspaper. The newspaper Shugyla is a source of information published once a Friday in Zhanibek district.

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