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## THE BEGINNING OF THE LIFE PATH OF RAKHMET UTESINOV

**Abstract.** This article discusses the main milestones of the beginning of the life and work of the famous Kazakh oilman, the founder of the Manglyshla oilfield Rakhmet Utesinov. Rakhmet Utesinov had a definite impact on the development of Kazakh society. His activity is connected with the era of D.A. Kunaev, S. Mukashev, N.D. Ondasynova. In the 50-70 years of the twentieth century, his name is mentioned in many sources. But in historical and scientific sources, his life and activities are little studied. Recently, researchers rarely turn to the study of the life and activities of public figures of the Soviet period.

It was this period of the republic's history that was marked by the development of oil fields in Western Kazakhstan. In the 60s of the twentieth century, a new oil Klondike with large oil reserves appeared on the map of Kazakhstan.

The personality of R. Utesinova allows us to assess the role and importance of famous oilmen in the development of the riches of the Mangyshlak peninsula. At the present stage of history, the rich reserves of oil and gas serve for the benefit of the society of independent Kazakhstan and strengthen the sovereignty of the country. This study reveals the unknown pages of R. 's life Utesinov, the process of becoming an oil engineer and party leader of the Guryev region.

**Key words:** party, Ural-Embinsky district, oil companies, Guryev region, oil fields.

**Introduction.** In the years of independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan, oil became the main export. This natural resource laid the foundations for the economic development of the young state.

In the galaxy of famous oilmen, the personality of R. Utesinov, who was the first head of the Uzen oil field. For 50-60 years. In the twentieth century, he made a great contribution to the development of the oil industry in Kazakhstan thanks to his innovative ideas and organizational skills as a leader of oil fields and a party worker. The main point for the study of the vital activity of R. Utesinova was a historical period that became the impetus for the rapid development of the oil industry of Western Kazakhstan in the Soviet period of the history of the republic. Utesinov, as a public figure of the republic, played a significant role in the life of oil workers. The main goal is to trace the process of formation of Rakhmet Utesinov as an honored oilman of Kazakhstan.

**Materials and methods of research.** The role of R. Utesinov was recreated in the development of the oil industry in Western Kazakhstan thanks to archival materials dispersed in the funds of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the State Archive of the Atyrau region, the State Archive of the Aktoobe region, the State Archive of the Mangystau region, the State Archive of the city of Zhanaozen. The methodological basis is the principle of historicism and the complexity of research, including objective selection of facts, analysis of a specific historical situation, the genesis of events and their consequences.

**Results and their discussion.** In the 60s of the twentieth century, the oil and gas industry began to develop intensively in the republic. It was the extraction and processing of oil and gas that contributed to the introduction of new technologies and methods for the development of this industry. During this period, the role of oil engineers has developed and strengthened, who with their valiant work predetermined the future of the oil sector of Kazakhstan.

Among the oil engineers there were such personalities who worked tirelessly for the benefit of society. Among them are S. Utebayev, R. Utesinov, M. Balgimbayev and others. Among these names, the name R. Utesinov stands out especially.

At one time, the rationalization ideas of R. Utesinov allowed to increase oil and gas production at the Komsomolsky, Koshkar and Uzen fields. The personality of R. Utesinov was formed thanks to work, education and organizational skills. Rich biography of R. Utesinov is another proof of her unparalleled service to her people.

The ancestors of R. Utesinov lived in the Karabau locality of the Kyzylkoginsky district of the Guryev region. He represents the genus of the Younger zhuz Esentemir.

His ancestors roamed in the Kyzylkuginsky district of Atyrau region on the border with the Aktobe region. The main activity of the inhabitants of the region was animal husbandry.

R. Utesinov was born on January 15, 1927 in the village of Dossor, Makat district, Guryev (now Atyrau) region, in a poor man's family.

In his autobiography, he wrote the following: "His father, Dzhailibayev Utesin was born in 1890, worked as a farmhand for the rich people before the revolution, after that he worked at the Dossor oil field. At present time he is a pensioner. For his long and impeccable service in the oil industry, he was awarded the Orders of Lenin and the Red Banner of Labor. The mother also worked in the fishery" [1].

Before joining the Dossor fishery, his father worked for the merchant Merkulsky in Russia, where he extracted the necessary food supplies for the family.

R. Utesinov remembers his parents with gratitude. His father was one of the first Kazakhs who worked in the oil fields of the Ural-Embinsky basin.

We present a historical chronicle of the development of the oil industry in the early twentieth century. Until 1911, the inhabitants of the region were mainly engaged in cattle breeding and fishing. The discovery of the oil industry in the Emba basin has changed the way of life of local residents.

Now let's turn to the historical information contained about the discovery of the Dossor deposit. The first oil fountain in Dossor struck in 1911. This well was drilled by the team of capitalist Lehman. The oil discovered in the field helped attract investments from foreign and Russian capitalists.

From 1911 to 1913, dozens of oil companies operated in the fields of the Embinsky district. The largest of them were the Ural-Caspian Oil Society, Emba, Emba-Caspian, the Nobel Brothers Partnership, Ural Oil. The owners of these societies were from Germany, England and Russia.

It was the owners of these societies who ruthlessly exploited the workers. The workers of the fishery worked for 12-14 hours. Oil producers did not provide social and living conditions for workers.

Oil production in these years was carried out manually due to the fact that there were no special automated devices. Transportation of the extracted oil was carried out on camels.

Among all the oil fields of the Embin basin, the Makat and Dossor fields played a significant role. It was on these fields that the main oil companies focused.

In the early years, oil production in the fields of the Embin basin took place in a barbaric way. Elementary drilling methods were not observed in the fields.

The reason for this situation was that the indigenous population was, firstly, illiterate, and secondly, unskilled specialists. This prompted the owners of the companies not to allow them to the main work on the extraction and drilling of oil fields.

The extracted oil was exported by sea on tankers, and then sold on the market. The owners of the companies tried to sell the extracted oil more expensively on the stock exchanges.

L. Monastyrskaya in an article in the newspaper "Caspian Commune" gives historical information about oil production in the Emba basin "For 1911-1914. 422,743 tons of oil were extracted on the Emba" [2].

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the newly emerged Dossor Oilfield Management worked for the benefit of capitalists who did not care about the situation of workers. The natural outcome of the situation was the manifestos of workers in the Dossor and Makat fields.

The main and basic requirement of the workers of the crafts was to establish an 8-hour working day. Thus, the strike movement is intensifying. From 1913 to 1914, movements broke out in the fields of the Embinsky basin against the imperialist oppression of the masters of societies. There were strikes, demands were made, mainly of an economic nature. Spontaneous demonstrations of workers lasted from 3 to 13 days.

In addition to the negative aspects of the initial period of the development of the oil industry in the Emba basin, there were positive aspects of the development of economic sectors, especially transport.

Before the establishment of Soviet power, oil companies were supported by the tsarist government, which was a natural result of oil production in this area. The Russian government allocated oil production privileges to oil companies.

Thus, in pre-revolutionary Kazakhstan, a new industry began to function and develop - oil. The beginnings of the formation of the oil industry of the republic are connected with the Emba basin, where the formation of this industry took place.

The oil companies that emerged used a primitive method when extracting oil. In pre-revolutionary Kazakhstan, oil production was predatory.

In 1917, oil companies consolidated their position. They began to pay attention to the construction of living quarters for the workers of the crafts. They built barracks, residential buildings and barracks.

After the proclamation of Soviet power, the life of oil workers changed. In the fields and oil villages, schools of educational education and labor camps began to open. It was here that oil workers received their first education and their life became easier.

In the book by L.N. Nursultanova "The development of the oil industry of Kazakhstan during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945)" it is noted about the involvement of the indigenous population to study in the Federal Educational Institutions.

"The social sphere of crafts was actively developing: in November 1923, the FSU school on Dossor began its first academic year with a contingent of 81 students, of whom there were 33 Kazakhs" [3].

So, in the first years of its activity, the Soviet government paid great attention to the development of industry in the regions. The opening of schools for the training of specialists in industries contributed to the training of highly qualified personnel, especially among Kazakhs. From year to year, the number of Kazakhs studying in special schools increased and this strengthened the social status of oil workers.

In 1920, the first oil department was formed under the name "Management of the oil industry of the Ural-Embinsky district". It was under his direct leadership that special schools for the training of oil personnel began to function in the Guryev region.

From 1923 to 1928. The Soviet government began to nationalize oil fields. The nationalization of oil fields allowed oil to be extracted at a rapid pace.

In 1924, the "Management of the oil industry of the Ural-Embinsky.

The district" was renamed the Embaneft Trust. It was this trust that was the flagship of the oil industry of Kazakhstan.

The Embaneft Trust was engaged in oil production, and also conducted exploration and exploratory drilling at the existing oil fields of the Ural-Embinsky district. Especially the rapid activity of the trust was aimed at oil production in the territory of the Southern Emba.

In 1925, father of R. Utesinov married the daughter of rich man 18-year-old Damesh for the second time. After the wedding, they went together to Dossor, where his mother started working in the oil field.

According to the memoirs of R. Utesinov "When he got married (approx. the author's father), my mother also became an "oilman", or rather, a loader, a stone crusher and a digger. They had eight children, but only I survived" [4].

In 1925, the Soviet government adopted the course of "Small October", developed by F. Goloshchekin. Collectivization and industrialization began in the country. Famine broke out in Kazakhstan and in other parts of the vast country. This was the reason for the relocation of grandfather and grandmother R. Utesinov in Dossor.

Thus, there were difficulties in the life of the Utesinov family. This is due to hunger, lack of work and other circumstances. They and other indigenous people had to solve various life difficulties. Thanks to the work in the fishery, the Utesinov family was able to survive a difficult and harsh time.

The education received by father of R. Utesinov in the educational program contributed to his career growth. In the late 20s of the twentieth century, he was appointed an operator of underground well repair. It was from this position that he retired. This event took place in 1955.

Back in the first half of the twentieth century, scientists and specialists turned their attention to the development in the process of oil production in the Ural-Embinsky district. I.M. Gubkin in his research has repeatedly proved that oil production in this region has a great future.

The report "Prospects for the development of the Ural-Embinsky district", made by I.M. Gubkin in 1927 at a meeting of the Council of the Petroleum Industry of the Supreme Economic Council, says: "The earliest exploration works date back to the end of the last century – by 1889, the first works were carried out by Lehman in the Karashungul tract, which is located approximately 35-40 kilometers from Karaton, located on the shore of the Caspian Sea. In this Karashungul, Lehman conducted up to 17 small drilling wells, and in November 1899, one well from a depth of 40 meters gave a fountain of oil with an influx of up to 90,000 pounds per day."

This result forced other oil producers to pay attention to this area, and in the 1916-1917's Emba-Caspian laid 14 drilling wells with an average depth of 150 meters here.

And further, speaking about the need to pay close attention to the development of the Embin region, I.M. Gubkin says: "... I think it would be fair that the state helped Embaoil in this regard. Assistance can be provided in various ways: for example, to release Embaoil from all tax and debt obligations and to spend all the profits that will be received in full on the further development of exploration work" [5].

The opening of the Guryev Oil College of the People's Commissariat in 1930 was a new impetus for the training of qualified personnel for the oil industry.

In the first years of its activity, attention was focused on training specialists from the indigenous population. The director of the college Bushnev informed the selection and admission commission for the admission of students "... that in our conditions it is very difficult to find such candidates who can perfectly match the college, since most Cossacks are very illiterate in Russian and, therefore, the commission should take this seriously given the lack of absence of applicants Dossor and Makat" [6].

Thus, for 20-30 years in the twentieth century, the trade of the Ural-Embinsky district urgently needed qualified personnel. Kazakh workers were few in number in these fields. Therefore, specialized schools and technical schools were opened for their training. The training of specialized personnel contributed to the fact that the Emba fields achieved an increase in oil production.

Nursultanova L.N. in the book cites the following indicators: "Oil production by Emba for the period of the second five-year plan from 1932 to 1937 increased by 198.1%.

Mechanical workshops, factories, power plants, the Caspian-Orsk oil pipeline, clubs, villages, schools, and cultural institutions were built.

The Baichunas, Iskine, Koschagyl, Shubar-Kuduk fields were introduced, Kulsary and Sagiz were opened in 1938-1939, the Guryev-Koschagyl water pipeline was built in 1938, the construction of the

Guryev-Kandagach railway was mostly completed in 1939, the total amount of capital expenditures only for the Embaoil trust from 1924 to 1939 inclusive amounted to 360 million rubles" [3].

Thus, during the years of the pre-war five-year plans, the development of the oil industry in Kazakhstan has achieved some success.

Highly qualified specialists appeared in the oil fields of Western Kazakhstan, who worked hard and with organizational skills to achieve the implementation of five-year plans. Trusts and industries created cultural and living conditions for fruitful recreation of oil workers.

The construction of railway lines became the basis for the transportation of oil. Exploration work in Western Kazakhstan contributed to the discovery of new oil fields, which in the future supplied the front with high-quality raw materials.

Until the 30s of the twentieth century, the Guryev region was considered the flagship in the course of oil production. During this period of the history of the oil industry, a new region appears, where scientists have discovered reserves of hydrocarbon raw materials.

Academician A.M. Gubkin reported on the discovery of new deposits in Western Kazakhstan, in the Aktope region at a session of the USSR Academy of Sciences. After the discovery of oil reserves, the Aktyubeoil trust was formed.

In 1934, R. Utesinov began studying at the secondary school of the village of Dossor. The secondary school was located in the church building. Together with him, future state and public figures of the republic studied at the school. These include Z. Kabdолоv, B. Sagyngaliev and others.

According to the memoirs of R. Utesinov it can be argued that the life of oil workers has changed. For example, food cards were canceled, and bread and consumer products were freely sold in stores.

In 1937, mass repressions began in the country, which killed many people and especially the intelligentsia. The majority of the country's population was accused of being "enemies of the people." The Utesinovs did not suffer this fate because of their father's illiteracy.

During the pre-war five-year plans, the oil industry developed rapidly. The reason for this situation was natural factors, the construction of railways and the transportation of oil by sea through the Caspian Sea. Kazakhstan ranked third in the country in terms of oil production.

Emba's oil fields were still little explored by scientists. In the 30s of the twentieth century, the situation changed. Scientists turned their attention to the Embin region, which contained large reserves of hydrocarbon raw materials.

For example, academician I.M. Gubkin wrote: "... Although the Emba region is not yet fully studied in geological terms, nevertheless, even now we can say that it is one of the richest oil regions that can approach the Baku oil-bearing region in terms of its production capacity under favorable conditions of its development ..." [7].

The words of Academician I.M. Gubkin were confirmed during the Great Patriotic War. It was the oil reserves at the Embin fields that contributed to the timely supply of fuel to the front.

At the beginning of the war, Kazakhstan becomes the arsenal of the front. 220 enterprises were evacuated to Kazakhstan. The oil industry has gained importance for the country. It was the oilmen who had to supply the front with fuel.

During the Great Patriotic War, the country was in dire need of oil. All the oil fields of the country worked for the benefit of Victory over enemy forces. It was the fields of the Makatsky district that continuously provided the front with oil. Dossor oil was not processed during the war and was sent by rail and sea to the front.

Emba's hydrocarbon reserves were famous for oil oil. It was this oil that supplied the Soviet Union's aviation with oils during the Great Patriotic War.

Especially in these years, socialist competitions among workers of oil enterprises became widespread. The advanced ideas of oilmen were covered in the periodicals, which was a natural result in the oil production.

Oil workers worked selflessly at the field sites. It was the organization of All-Union Socialist Labor that inspired the spirit of oil workers. During the war years, oilmen exceeded oil production plans in the fields of the Embinsky basin.

For example, "For the first time in the USSR, area flooding was applied at the Dossor and Makat fields, which was an important stage in the technology of oil production in the country" [3].

During the war, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh SSR paid great attention to the training of engineering personnel. Kazakh youth were going to the best universities of the country to get an education.

Oil producers were required to perform certain tasks. The Ministry of Petroleum Industry of the USSR identified two central tasks for the heads of the fields. The first goal was for the old oil fields to increase oil production locally. The second goal is to strengthen geological exploration in the oil fields of the East of the country.

In 1942, an expedition arrived in the Ural-Embinsky basin. Scientists were engaged in geological exploration to discover hydrocarbon reserves between the Volga and the Urals. They determined the boundaries of oil reserves in the Emba basin. Also, scientists have determined the main stages of oil production by the fields for 1943.

The innovative inventions of the country's scientists have allowed to increase oil production in the fields of the Embin basin. At the initiative of scientists, industrial experiments on pumping water into oil reservoirs were introduced in the Emba fields.

Thus, the country's scientists put a lot of effort into the process of developing the oil fields of the Embin basin during the war years. For their selfless work, the country's scientists were awarded government awards in the process of studying the oil reserves of the Ural-Embinsky basin.

This year was also marked by difficulties in the process of developing oil reserves. The Emba oil fields acquired special significance after the Fascist invaders approached the Caucasus.

Academician M.K. Kozybayev noted that "a group of oil scientists was sent to Guryev, where they created teams that studied various aspects of the activities of Kazakhstanneftekombinat. The results of the work of the brigade of the USSR Academy of Sciences were approved at a meeting of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party to assist in the implementation of the decision of the State Defense Committee of September 22, 1942.

At the request of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the USSR Academy of Sciences sent a special commission to Guryev. During the war years, the Guryev seaport, the B. Peshnoy-Shirina oil pipeline, berths were built, the first well at Narmundanak was drilled on September 22, 1942, a gasoline plant in Kulsary, a compressor station in Baychunas" [3].

In 1943, the State Defense Committee of the Soviet Union issued a decree on the construction of an oil refinery in the city of Guryev. The purpose of the opening of the plant was the processing of Kazakh oil. In 1945, this plant came into operation.

During the war, I.V. Stalin set certain tasks for the People's commissars of industries. Such a task was set before the People's Commissar of the Oil Industry N.K. Baibakov "What is needed to get more oil to protect the USSR?

N.K. Baibakov proposed to start extensive mining in the Volga-Ural region. Soon the Soviet oil industry launched mass drilling in the specified region. According to archival materials, for the implementation of this grandiose plan, I.V. Stalin attracted L.P. Beria, who, through the system of the Main Directorate (GULAG), sent thousands and thousands of repressed, former prisoners of fascist

camps, etc. to oil production sites. Soon the Soviet oil industry launched mass drilling in the specified region" [10].

Thus, repressed citizens of the Soviet Union worked together with local personnel in the oil fields of the Volga-Ural region. The labor of the repressed at that time was used precisely at important strategic facilities. They also put a lot of effort into defeating fascism.

During the war years, certain tasks were set before the oilmen, which had to be solved in a short time. The oil production plan was carried out daily. The solution of the assigned tasks was due to the improvement of the technological regime in the fields and in the fight against downtime.

In 1944, R. Utesinov begins his career in the Makat district office "Zagotzhivsyrye" as an accountant and senior accountant. He worked in this office for only one year. In 1945, he was accepted into the oil workers' union. Thus, his career path began.

In the book of memoirs "Songy ayaldama" R. Utesinov recalls the teachers who laid his worldview. Many of the teachers of the Dossor Secondary School went voluntarily to defend their homeland from the Fascist invaders.

So, R. Utesinov recalls: "Kanatbayev B. taught us mathematics, Sargunanov O. in physics, Ergaliev H. in literature, after Zhazykbayev D., Myshanov Zh. in language, Kusherbayev M. in physics" [9].

The selfless work of Emba's oil workers was noticed by the Soviet government. The oilmen of the Emba fields have repeatedly been awarded the Red Banner.

We can safely say that the Emba oilmen contributed to the Victory over fascism with their backbreaking work. Many of them were awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War, the 4th deposits came into operation - "Zholdybai", "Narmundanak", "Altykul" and "Bek-Beke". In a short time, the oilmen of these fields have increased oil production.

After the Victory in the Great Patriotic War, there was a shortage of oil engineers. Many sons of oil workers decided to get a higher education and become highly qualified oil workers who served for the benefit of society and the people.

One of them was R. Utesinov. He decided to go to the capital of the republic of Alma-Ata. It was here that the only oil faculty at the Mining and Metallurgical Institute functioned. He studied at this institute for one year.

Then, thanks to the support of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh SSR, he and many other young people went to get an education at one of the leading universities of the Soviet Union – the Oil Institute. Academician I.M. Gubkin.

On the formation of the personality of R. Utesinov was greatly influenced by I.M. Muravyev. It was I.M. Muravyov who first noticed the potential of a young specialist. They met in the village of Dossor, where R. Utesinov lived before Moscow.

Here is a quote from an article by N. Kuzmin, which was published in October magazine in 1972 under the title "The Black Gold of Mangyshlak": "Rakhmet Utesinov discovered a penchant for scientific analysis while still a student. The head of the Department of Oilfield Affairs, I.M. Muravyov, seemed to him a model of a specialist who happily combined scientific thinking and organizational skills. As a boy, Rakhmet remembered Muravyov's arrival in Dossor, where, as already mentioned, for the first time in the world, the area flooding proposed by the venerable scientist was applied...

While doing his first student scientific work, Rakhmet thoroughly studied Muravyev's doctoral dissertation. Serious studies in the student scientific society brought them closer together. Ivan Mikhailovich paternally guided the student steps of the future engineer ..." [8].

There is a copy of his diploma in the State Archive of Atyrau region. Here is the information from it "Diploma B No.682179. The bearer of this comrade Utesinov Rakhmet entered in 1946 and in 1951 graduated from the full course of the Moscow Order of the Red Banner of Labor of the Gubkin Oil Institute, majoring in "Oilfield business" and the decision of the State Examination Commission of February 2, 1951, he was awarded the qualification of a mining engineer. M.P. Chairman of the SEC: the city of Moscow. 1951. registration number 1171" [11]. In 1951, he successfully graduated from the university and received a diploma.

Thus, starting from 1911 to 1945, the formation of the oil industry of Kazakhstan takes place. Over the years, oil companies, administrations and trusts have been functioning in Western Kazakhstan. Specialized schools for the training of oil personnel and technical schools were opened.

From 1899 to 1945, oil fields operated in Kazakhstan in the Guryev and Aktobe regions. The oilfield teams worked selflessly, especially during the establishment of Soviet power in Kazakhstan, the Civil War, the pre-war years and the years of the Great Patriotic War.

The Utesinov family was an eyewitness to the formation and formation of the oil industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The oil industry of Kazakhstan was born in the formative years of Soviet power.

After the proclamation of the Soviet Union, the situation in oil production changed. It was in 20-30 years of the twentieth century, the working class of oil workers is emerging, who, having received education in specialized schools, began their career in the fields of the Embin region.

Oil trusts began to function in Kazakhstan, which were directly subordinate to the Ministry of Oil Industry of the USSR. The indigenous population began to work here, who proved with their work that the oil industry of Kazakhstan has a future.

30-40 years of the twentieth century, new deposits appeared on the oil map of Kazakhstan, which were located on the Southern Emba. With the management of these fields, Kazakhstan has become the main raw material base of the oil and gas industry in the east of the country.

Moreover, in the pre-war years, Kazakhstan reached the millionth milestone in oil and gas production. Thanks to the allocation by the government of the Soviet Union, as well as the discovery of new deposits by scientists of the country.

A positive result of oil production in the fields of the Embin region is that there was an exchange of experience with the leaders of the oil-bearing regions of Azerbaijan and the Caucasus.

### **Conclusion.**

The birth of Rakhmet Utesinov falls at the beginning of collectivization. It was during these years that the Dossor fishery began to take its first steps after the proclamation of the Soviet Union.

He was born into an oilman's family, which determined his future. Oil production laid the foundations of the hereditary oilmen Utesinovs. Starting with his father, up to the children of Rakhmet Utesinov, they devoted their whole lives to the oil industry.

From 1934 to 1945 he studied at the school. It was here, with the assistance of his teachers, that the ideological views of the future oil engineer began to form.

While visiting oil fields with his father, Rakhmet Utesinov already gained experience working on oil wells. The experience gained in his youth strengthened the role of Rakhmet Utesinov in choosing a future profession.

His life path began in the most severe period, which received in the history of the people, as the years of terror. It was from the 30s of the twentieth century that public life in the country changed. 30-40 years. The twentieth century entered the annals of historical science as difficult and harsh years of people's social life.



From 1945 to 1951. Rakhmet Utesinov is studying at the Moscow Petroleum Institute. Academician Gubkin. The education he received helps him to become one of the honored oilmen of the republic in the future.

Thus, the beginning of Rakhmet Utesinov's life path is associated with the development of oil fields in the Ural-Embinsky region.

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### РАХМЕТ ӨТЕСІНОВТІҢ ТҮЛҒАЛЫҚ ҚАЛЫПТАСУ ЖӘНЕ ӨСУ ЖЫЛДАРЫ

**Аңдатпа.** Бұл мақалада белгілі қазақстандық мұнайшы, Маңғышлақ Мұнай кәсіпшілігінің негізін қалаушы Рахмет Өтесіновтің өмір жолы мен еңбек қызметінің басталуының негізгі кезеңдері қарастырылады. Рахмет Өтесінов қазақстандық қоғамның дамуына елеулі үлес қосты. Оның қызметі Д.А. Қонаев, С.Мұқашев, Н.Д. Оңдасынов дәуірімен байланысты. XX ғасырдың 50-70 жылдары оның есімі көптеген дереккөздерде аталған. Бірақ тарихи және ғылыми көздерде оның өмірі мен қызметі аз зерттелген. Жақында зерттеушілер кеңестік кезеңдегі қоғам қайраткерлерінің өмірі мен қызметін зерттеуге сирек жүгінеді.

Республика тарихының нақ осы кезеңі Батыс Қазақстанның мұнай кен орындарын игеруімен ерекшеленеді. XX ғасырдың 60-шы жылдары Қазақстан картасында мұнайдың үлкен қоры бар жаңа мұнай клондайкі пайда болды.

Р.Өтесіновтің тұлғасы Маңғышлақ түбегінің байлығын игерудегі атақты мұнайшылардың рөлі мен маңыздылығын бағалауға мүмкіндік береді. Тарихтың қазіргі кезеңінде мұнай мен газдың бай қорлары Тәуелсіз Қазақстан қоғамының игілігіне қызмет етеді және елдің егемендігін нығайтады. Бұл зерттеу Р.Өтесінов өмірінің белгісіз беттерін, инженер-мұнайшы және Гурьев облысының партия қайраткерінің қалыптасу процесін ашады.

**Негізгі сөздер:** партия, Орал-Ембі ауданы, мұнай қоғамдары, Гурьев облысы, мұнай кәсіпшілігі.

### ГОДЫ ЛИЧНОСТНОГО СТАНОВЛЕНИЯ РАХМЕТА УТЕСИНОВА

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматриваются основные вехи начала жизненного пути и трудовой деятельности известного казахстанского нефтяника, основоположника Мангышлакского нефтепромысла Рахмета Утесина. Рахмет Утесин оказал определенное на развитие казахстанского общества. Его деятельность связана с эпохой Д.А. Кунаева, С. Мукашева, Н.Д. Ондасынова. В 50-70 годы XX века его имя упоминается во многих источниках. Но в исторических и научных источниках его жизнь и деятельность мало изучена. Исследователи в последнее время редко обращаются к изучению жизни и деятельности общественных деятелей советского периода. Именно этот период истории республики отмечен освоением нефтяных месторождений Западного Казахстана. В 60-х гг. XX века на карте Казахстана появляется новый нефтяной Клондайк с большими запасами нефти.

Личность Р. Утесина позволяет нам оценить роль и значимость знаменитых нефтяников в освоении богатств полуострова Мангышлак. На современном этапе истории богатые запасы нефти и газа служат на благо общества независимого Казахстана и укрепляют суверенитет страны. Это исследование раскрывает неизвестные страницы жизни Р. Утесина, процесса становления инженера-нефтяника и партийного деятеля Гурьевской области.

**Ключевые слова:** партия, Урал-Эмбинский район, нефтяные общества, Гурьевская область, нефтяные промыслы.

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