

ISSN: 2788-9718 (online)

ISSN: 1814-6961 (Print)

Отан тарихы
Отечественная история
History of the Homeland

Үш айда бір рет шығатын ғылыми журнал
2024. № 27 (3)

Редакция

Бас редактор

Қабылдинов Зиябек Ермұханұлы – тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА корр.-мүшесі, Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының директоры (Алматы қ., Қазақстан)

E-mail: kabulzia@rambler.ru Тел.: +77014070164

Профиль сілтемесі: <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=56195670100>

Редакциялық алқа

Аяған Бүркітбай Фелманұлы, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Мемлекет тарихы институты директорының орынбасары (Астана, Қазақстан) Scopus Author ID: 58655559700; ORCID

Әбусейітова Меруерт Қуатқызы, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА корр.-мүшесі. Р.Б. Сүлейменов атындағы Шығыстану институтының тарихи материалдарды зерттеу жөніндегі Республикалық орталығының директоры (Алматы, Қазақстан); Scopus Author ID: 57208107912; ORCID

Әбіл Еркін Аманжолұлы, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор; Мемлекет тарихы институтының директоры (Астана, Қазақстан); Scopus Author ID: 55801644900; ORCID

Әжіғали Серік Ескендірұлы, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор; Шығыс елдері архитектурасы Халықаралық академиясының корр.-мүшесі; Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының бас ғылыми қызметкері (Алматы, Қазақстан); Scopus Author ID: 57478728700; ORCID

Әлімбаев Нұрсан, тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, профессор, Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының бас ғылыми қызметкері (Алматы, Қазақстан); Scopus Author ID: 55860087100; ORCID

Вильмено Анне-Мари, антропология докторы, Лувен католик университетінің профессоры (Лувен, Бельгия); Scopus Author ID: 36679419300; ORCID

Крупа Татьяна Николаевна, эксперименталды археология ғылыми-зерттеу лабораториясының ғылыми қызметкері, Ә.Марғұлан атындағы Павлодар педагогикалық университеті, Margulan Centre, «YMAI» Халықаралық ғылыми-зерттеу лабораториясының жетекшесі (Қазақстан – Украина); ORCID

Көмеков Болат Ешмұхамедұлы, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық Ғылым академиясының академигі, әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университетінің Қыпшақтану Халықаралық институтының директоры, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университетінің профессоры (Алматы, Қазақстан); Scopus Author ID: 57193858171; ORCID

Қушқумбаев Айболат Қайырсыямұлы, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, бас ғылыми қызметкер, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразиялық ұлттық университетінің аймақтану кафедрасының профессоры (Алматы, Қазақстан); Scopus Author ID: 57202775542; ORCID

Мионг Сун-ок, антропология докторы, профессор (Сеул, Корея); Scopus Author ID: 56720218700; ORCID

Моррисон Александр, PhD, NewCollege профессоры, Оксфорд (Оксфорд, Ұлыбритания); Scopus Author ID: 35794760200; ORCID

Мотузаите-Матузевичюте, Гидре, Археология докторы, профессор, "Биоархеология" ғылыми орталығының жетекшісі, Вильнюс университеті. Вильнюс қ., Литва; Scopus Author ID: 25225880890; ORCID

Муминов Әшірбек Құрбанұлы, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, арабист, профессор, ИКҰ (Орталық Азия) ұйымдастыру қызметінің бас директорының кеңесшісі (Стамбул, Түркия); Scopus Author ID: 56409722900; ORCID

Мұқтар Әбілсейіт Қапизұлы, «Сарайшық» мемлекеттік тарихи-мәдени музей-қорығы» РМҚК директоры, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор; Scopus Author ID: 57193092619; ORCID

Оно Рюосукэ, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, Васеда университетінің антропология (Токио, Жапония);

Отенова Гүлфира Елубаевна, Тарих ғылымдарының докторы, Әлкей Марғұлан атындағы Павлодар педагогикалық университетінің профессоры Павлодар қ., Қазақстан; Scopus Author ID: 57194518893; ORCID

Оутрам Алан, археология ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, археология және тарих департаменті, Эксетер университеті (Эксетер, Ұлыбритания); Scopus Author ID: 8954776500; ORCID

Өмер Құл, әлеуметтік ғылымдар докторы, Стамбул университетінің профессоры (Стамбул, Түркия); ORCID

Петер Финке, PhD, Макс Планк атындағы Институтының профессоры, Цюрих университеті (Цюрих, Швейцария); Scopus Author ID: 55124700300

Садвокасова Закиш Төлеханқызы, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының бас ғылыми қызметкері (Алматы, Қазақстан); Scopus Author ID: 56682843400; ORCID

Смағұлов Оразақ Смағұлұлы, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық Ғылым академиясының академигі, Италияның Болонья Ғылым Академиясының мүше корреспонденті, ҚР Ұлттық музейінің физикалық антропология лабораториясының меңгерушісі (Астана, Қазақстан); Scopus Author ID: 22979625700; ORCID

Уяма Томохико, PhD, Хоккайдо университетінің Славян-Еуразиялық зерттеулер орталығының профессоры (Саппоро, Жапония); Scopus Author ID: 56471951500; ORCID

Финке Петер, доктор PhD, профессор Института Макса Планка, университет Цюриха (Швейцария, Цюрих); Scopus Author ID: 55124700300; ORCID

Жауапты редактор

Мұқанова Гүлнар Қайроллақызы

Ғылыми редакторлар

Қасымова Дидар Бейсенғалиқызы

Әбікей Арман Мұратұлы

Мурзаходжаев Қуаныш Мәдиұлы

Техникалық хатшы

Зікірбаева Венера Серікқызы

Копеева Сания Жуматайқызы

Редакция

Главный редактор

Кабульдинов Зиябек Ермуханович – доктор исторических наук, профессор, чл.-корр. НАН РК, директор Института истории и этнологии имени Ч.Ч. Валиханова (г. Алматы, Казахстан). E-mail: kabulzia@rambler.ru; Scopus Author ID: 56195670100; ORCID.

Члены редакционной коллегии

Абиль Еркин Аманжолович, доктор исторических наук, профессор, директор Института Истории государства РК (Республика Казахстан, Астана); Scopus Author ID: 55801644900; ORCID

Ажигали Серик Ескендрович, доктор исторических наук, профессор, Главный научный сотрудник, почетный заведующий отделом этнологии и антропологии Института Истории и этнологии (Республика Казахстан, Алматы); Scopus Author ID: 57478728700; ORCID

Абусейтова Меруерт Хуатовна, доктор исторических наук, профессор, член-корреспондент Национальной академии наук РК; директор Республиканского информационного центра по изучению исторических материалов (Республика Казахстан, Алматы); Scopus Author ID: 57208107912; ORCID

Алимбай Нурсан, кандидат исторических наук, профессор; Главный научный сотрудник Института истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова (Республика Казахстан, Алматы); Scopus Author ID: 55860087100; ORCID

Аяган Буркитбай Гелманович, доктор исторических наук, профессор, заместитель директора Института истории государства, (г. Астана, Казахстан); Scopus Author ID: 58655559700; ORCID

Вильмено Анне-Мари, доктор антропологии, профессор Католического университета Лувен, (Бельгия, Лувен); Scopus Author ID: 36679419300; ORCID

Исмагулов Оразак Исмагулович, доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик Национальной академии наук РК, член-корр. Болонской АН (Италия), заведующий лабораторией физической антропологии Национального музея РК (Республика Казахстан, Астана); Scopus Author ID: 22979625700; ORCID

Крупа Татьяна Николаевна, научный сотрудник Научно-исследовательской лаборатории экспериментальной археологии, Павлодарский педагогический университет им. А. Маргулана, Margulan Centre, заведующая Международной научно-исследовательской лабораторией «YMAI» (Казахстан – Украина); ORCID

Кумеков Болат Ешмухамбетович, доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик Национальной академии наук РК; директор Международного института кипчаковедения Казахского национального университета имени аль-Фараби, профессор Евразийского национального университета имени Л.Н. Гумилева (Республика Казахстан, Алматы) Scopus Author ID: 57193858171; ORCID

Кушкумбаев Айболат Кайрслямович, доктор исторических наук, главный научный сотрудник, профессор кафедры регионоведения Евразийского национального университета им. Л.Н. Гумилева (Республика Казахстан, Астана); Scopus Author ID: 57202775542; ORCID

Мионг Сун-ок, доктор антропологии, ассоциированный профессор (Корея, Сеул); Scopus Author ID: 56720218700; ORCID

Моррисон Александр, PhD, профессор NewCollege, Оксфорд (Великобритания, Оксфорд); Scopus Author ID: 35794760200; ORCID

Мотузаите-Матузевичюте, Гидре, Доктор археологии, профессор, руководитель Научного центра «Биоархеология» Вильнюсского университета, г. Вильнюс, Литва; Scopus Author ID: 25225880890; ORCID

Муктар Абильсеит Капизович, Директор РГКП «Государственного историко-культурного музей-заповедник «Сарайшык», доктор исторических наук, профессор; Scopus Author ID: 57193092619; ORCID

Мунинов Аширбек Курбанович, доктор исторических наук, арабист, профессор; Консультант Генерального директора по организационной деятельности ОИК (Центральная Азия), (Турция, Стамбул); Scopus Author ID: 56409722900; ORCID

Омер Кул, доктор социальных наук, профессор Стамбульского университета; (Турция, Стамбул); ORCID

Оно Рюосуке, доктор исторических наук, антрополог Университет Васеда (Япония, Токио);

Отепова Гульфира Елубаевна, Доктор исторических наук, профессор Павлодарского педагогического университета им. А. Маргулана. г. Павлодар, Казахстан; Scopus Author ID: 57194518893; ORCID

Оутрам Алан, доктор археологии, профессор департамента археологии и истории университета Эксетер (г. Эксетер, Великобритания); Scopus Author ID: 8954776500; ORCID

Садвокасова Закиш Тулехановна, доктор исторических наук, профессор; Главный научный сотрудник Института истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова (Республика Казахстан, Алматы); Scopus Author ID: 56682843400; ORCID

Уяма Томохико, PhD, профессор Центра славянско-евразийских исследований Университета Хоккайдо (Япония, Саппоро); Scopus Author ID: 56471951500; ORCID

Финке Петер, доктор PhD, профессор Института Макса Планка, университет Цюриха (Швейцария, Цюрих); Scopus Author ID: 55124700300

Ответственный редактор

Муканова Гюльнар Кайроллиновна

Научные редакторы

Касымова Дидар Бейсенгалиевна

Абикей Арман Муратович

Мурзаходжаев Куаныш

Технический секретарь

Зикирбаева Венера Сериковна

Копеева Саня Жуматаевна

Editorial Team

Editor-in-Chief

Kabuldinov Ziyabek Ermukhanovich – Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor, Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Director of Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology (Almaty, Kazakhstan) E-mail: kabulzia@rambler.ru

Profile link: <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=56195670100>

Editorial board members

Abil Erkin Amanzholovich, doctor of historical sciences, professor, director of the of the Institute of history of state of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana); Scopus Author ID: 55801644900; ORCID

Abusseitova Meruert Khuatovna, doctor of historical sciences, professor, corresponding member of the National Academy of sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan; director of the Republican information center for studies of the historical materials (Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty); Scopus Author ID: 57208107912; ORCID

Alimbay Nursan, candidate of historical sciences, professor; chief researcher of the C. Valikhanov Institute of history and ethnology of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty). Scopus Author ID: 55860087100; ORCID

Ayagan G. Burkitbay, Professor of History, Deputy Director of the Institute of State History Institute of Republic of Kazakhstan, (Astana, Kazakhstan); Scopus Author ID: 58655559700; ORCID

Azhigali Serik Yeskendirovich, doctor of historical sciences, professor, chief researcher, emeritus head of the department of ethnology and anthropology of the Institute of history and ethnology of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty); Scopus Author ID: 57478728700; ORCID

Ismagulov Orazak Ismagulovich, doctor of historical sciences, professor, academician of the National Academy of sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, corresponding member of the Bologna Academy of sciences (Bologna, Italy), head of the physical anthropology laboratory of the National museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana); Scopus Author ID: 22979625700; ORCID

Krupa Tatiana Nikolaevna, Researcher at the Research Laboratory of Experimental Archaeology, Pavlodar Pedagogical University named after A. Margulan, Margulan Centre, Head of the International Research Laboratory "YMAI" (Kazakhstan – Ukraine); ORCID

Kumekov Bolat Eshmukhambetovich, doctor of historical sciences, professor, academician of the National Academy of sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan; director of the Internal institute of Kypshak studies of the al-Farabi Kazakh national university, professor of Gumilev L. Eurasian national university (Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty); Scopus Author ID: 57193858171; ORCID

Kushkumbayev Aibolat Kairislyanovich, doctor of historical sciences, chief researcher of the regional studies department of the Gumilev L. Eurasian national university (Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana); Scopus Author ID: 57202775542; ORCID

Morrison Alexander, PhD, professor New College, Oxford (Great Britain, Oxford); Scopus Author ID: 35794760200; ORCID

Motuzaitė-Matuzevičiute, Giedre, Professor (Archaeology), Full Professor, a head of Bioarchaeology Research Centre at Vilniaus Universitetas, Vilnius, Lithuania; Scopus Author ID: 25225880890; ORCID

Muktar Abilseit Kapizovich, Director of the State Historical and Cultural Museum-preserve “Saraishyq” - Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor: Scopus Author ID: 57193092619; ORCID

Myong, Soon-ok, doctor of anthropology, associate professor (Republic of Korea, Seoul); Scopus Author ID: 56720218700; ORCID

Muminov Ashirbek Kurbanovich, doctor of historical sciences, arabist, professor; consultant of the General director on organizational affairs OIC (Central Asia), (Turkey, Istanbul); Scopus Author ID: 56409722900; ORCID

Omer Cul, doctor of social sciences, professor of Istanbul university (Turkey, Istanbul); ORCID

Ono Ryosuke, PhD, anthropologist Waseda University (Japan, Tokyo);

Otepova Gulmira Elubayevna, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Pavlodar Pedagogical University, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan; Scopus Author ID: 57194518893; ORCID

Outram Alan, Doctor of archeology, professor, Department of Archaeology and History, University of Exeter (Exeter, UK); Scopus Author ID: 8954776500; ORCID

Peter Finke, PhD, professor of the Max Planck institute, Zurich university (Switzerland, Zurich); Scopus Author ID: 55124700300; ORCID

Sadvokassova Zakish Tleukhanovna, doctor of historical sciences, professor; chief researcher of the C.C. Valikhanov Institute of history and ethnology of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty); Scopus Author ID: 56682843400; ORCID

Uyama Tomohiko, PhD, professor of the Slavic-Eurasian researches Center of Hokkaido University (Japan, Sapporo); Scopus Author ID: 56471951500; ORCID

Vuilleminot Anne-Marie, doctor of anthropology, professor of the Catholic university of Luven, (Belgium, Luven); Scopus Author ID: 36679419300; ORCID

Executive Editor

Mukanova Gulnar

Scientific Editors

Kasymova Didar

Abikey Arman

Murzakhodzhayev Kuanysh

Technical secretary

Zikirbayeva Venera Serikovna

Kopeyeva Saniya



ТАРИХ / HISTORY / ИСТОРИЯ

Published in the Kazakhstan
Отан тарихы
Has been issued as a journal since 1998
ISSN: 2788-9718 (Online)
Vol. 27. Is. 3, pp. 706-720, 2024
Journal homepage: <https://otan.history.iie.kz>

FTAXP / МРНТИ / IRSTI 03.20.
https://doi.org/10.51943/2788-9718_2024_27_3_706-720

SOME ASPECTS OF DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN AND THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY (1991-2021)

Olzhas Kuanbay¹, Timur Apendiyev², Ayana Ushkurbayeva³

¹PhD doctoral student of the Ankara University
(Sihiyе, Altyndag, 06100 Ankara, Republic of Turkey)
Advisor to the Director of the Sh. Sh. Ualikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology,
PhD student at Ankara University
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2079-1084>. E-mail: olkube89@gmail.com

²Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology
(Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan)
Head of the Department of Historical Demography and
the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan, PhD
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4279-3921>. E-mail: timur.apendiev@mail.ru

³Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology
(Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan)
Laboratory assistant, Undergraduate student
<https://orcid.org/0009-0002-9775-5153>. E-mail: ayana_ue@mail.ru

© Valikhanov IHE, 2024

© Kuanbay O., Apendiyev T., Ushkurbayeva A., 2024

Abstract. *Introduction.* A comparative study of demographic changes in the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Kazakhstan aids the Government of Kazakhstan in developing policies aligned with economic potential and demographic shifts. Scientific analysis of these demographic factors also supports the creation and implementation of a strategic state policy that ensures national interests and security. *The objectives of the study.* The purpose of this article is to examine the dynamics of demographic processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Turkey. *Materials and methods.* The research materials include works by Kazakh and Turkish scholars and statistical data from the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK), which serves as the primary source of scientific information. Also, in the scientific article, Turkish archive documents (Kızılay Genel Müdürlüğü Arşivi) and archive data of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (AP RK) were used. The methodological foundation of this article consists of various theoretical and methodological tool from the historical and demographic disciplines. These include demographic tables, cross-sectional analysis, cohort analysis, longitudinal analysis, standardization of demographic components, and analytical demographic forecasting methods. *Results.* Demographic process of Kazakhstan and Turkey were given according to the results of the TÜİK, Address Based Population Registration



System (in tur.ADNKS) and the results of the National Statistics Bureau of the RK. In 1980-1991 Turkey's birth rate was 24.7 permille, while Kazakhstan's birth rate from 1988 to 1995 remained almost constant at 24.8 permille. This social phenomenon can be attributed to higher birth rates in the rural areas of the southern, western, and eastern regions in both countries. *Conclusions.* Demographic indicators are integral to socioeconomic planning and the monitoring of development programs. Crafting strategies and programs for sustainable societal development primarily requires considering population growth and demographic forecasts. The demographic trends in both countries can inform positive decision-making and the implementation of social development programs in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Acknowledgements. This article was prepared within the framework of implementation of the project of program-targeted financing of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, through the Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology. The project is titled “Contemporary Demographic Trends in the Republic of Kazakhstan (1991-2021)” (registration number: AP22785742).

Keywords: Demography, sociology, fertility rate, dependency ratio, population census, pronatal policy, antinatal policy

For citation: Kuanbay O.B., Apendiyev T.A. Some aspects of demographic processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Turkey (1991-2021) // Otan tarihy. 2024. Vol. № 3. Pp. 706-720. (in Eng.).

DOI: 10.51943/2788-9718_2024_27_3_706-720

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ МЕН ТҮРКИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДАҒЫ ДЕМОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ҮРДІСТЕРДІҢ КЕЙБІР ҚЫРЛАРЫ (1991-2021)

Олжас Бекенұлы Қуанбай¹, Тимур Әкімханұлы Әпендиев²,
Аяна Ержановна Ушкурбаева³

¹Анкара Университетінің PhD докторанты
(Сыхие, Алтындаг. 06100. Анкара қ., Түркия Республикасы)
Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы тарих және этнология
институты директорының кеңесшісі, Анкара Университетінің PhD докторанты
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2079-1084>. E-mail: olkube89@gmail.com

²PhD. Ш.Ш.Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты
(Алматы, Қазақстан Республикасы)
Тарихи демография және Қазақстан халқы Ассамблеясы бөлімінің меңгерушісі, PhD
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4279-3921>. E-mail: timur.apendiev@mail.ru

³Ш.Ш.Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты
(Алматы, Қазақстан Республикасы)
Лаборант, магистрант
<https://orcid.org/0009-0002-9775-5153>. E-mail: ayana_ue@mail.ru

© Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов ат. ТЭИ, 2024

© Қуанбай О.Б., Әпендиев Т.Ә., Ушкурбаева А.Е., 2024

Аңдатпа. *Kipicne.* Мақалада Қазақстан мен Түркияның демографиялық үрдістерінің жалпылама 1991-2021 жылдар (1991, 2006, 2021) аралығындағы кейбір демографиялық қырлары зерттелді. Атап айтар болсақ, мақалада ҚР мен Түркияның мың адамға шаққадағы туу көрсеткіштері, екі мемлекет қалаларындағы халық санының өсуі мен



азаю айырмашылықтары екі ел ғалымдарының зерттеулерімен және статистикалық деректермен көрсетілді. Зерттеу нәтижемізге орай өткен ғасырдың тоқсаныншы жылдардың басында Түркияның әлеуметтік жағдайына сәйкес халықтың промилдік көрсеткіші ҚР демографиялық көрсеткіштерімен ұқсастығын аңғаруға болады. ХХІ ғасыр басында Түркия санының артқаны байқалады. Сондай-ақ, мақалада босқындар мәселесі де назардан тыс қалмады. *Зерттеудің мақсаты мен міндеттері.* Мақаланың мақсаты Қазақстан Республикасы мен Түркия Республикасындағы демографиялық үрдістер динамикасын зерттеу болып табылады. *Материалдар мен әдістер.* Зерттеу материалдары ретінде ҚР және Түркия ғалымдарының еңбектері, сондай-ақ негізгі ғылыми ақпарат базасы ретінде Түркия статистикалық институтының (TÜİK) статистикалық деректері пайдаланылды. Сондай-ақ, ғылыми мақалада Түркия архив құжаттары (Kızılay Genel Müdürlüğü Arşivi) мен Қазақстан Республикасы Президентінің архив деректері (ҚР ПА) қолданылды. Ғылыми мақаланың әдіснамалық негізін ғылымдағы тарихи-демографиялық бағыттың теориялық және әдістемелік құралдарының жиынтығы құрайтын: демографиялық кестелер әдісі, қиыстыра талдау әдісі, когорттық әдіс, салыстырмалы талдау әдісі, демографиялық құрамдастарды жүйелеу әдістері, аналитикалық демографиялық болжау әдісі қолданылды. *Нәтижелер.* Қазақстан мен Түркияның демографиялық үрдістері TÜİK, Халықты мекен-жай бойынша тіркеу жүйесі (ADNKS) және ҚР Ұлттық статистика бюросының нәтижелері бойынша көрсетілген. 1980-1991 жылдары Түркияда туу көрсеткіші 24,7 промилль болса, ҚР-ның 1988-1995 жылдар аралығындағы туу көрсеткіші 24,8 промилль деңгейін көрсеткен. Бұл әлеуметтік құбылысты (Түркия 24,7 – ҚР 24,8) екі мемлекеттің де оңтүстік, батыс және шығыс аймақтарындағы ауылдық жерлерде туу деңгейінің жоғарылауымен байланыстыруға болады. *Қорытынды.* Әлеуметтік-экономикалық жоспарлау және даму бағдарламаларының мониторингі кезінде демографиялық көрсеткіштер ескеріледі. Қоғамның тұрақты дамуының стратегиялары мен бағдарламаларын әзірлеу, ең алдымен, халық санының өсуі мен демографиялық болжамдарды есепке алуды көздейді. Екі елдің демографиялық үдерістерінің нәтижелері демографияға қытысты оң шешімдер қабылдауға және ҚР әлеуметтік даму бағдарламаларын жүзеге асыруға ықпал ете алады.

Түйін сөздер: Демография, әлеуметтану, туу коэффициенті, демографиялық салмақ коэффициенті, халық санағы, пронатализм саясаты, антинатализм саясаты.

Дәйексөз үшін: Қуанбай О.Б., Әпендиев Т.Ә., Ушкурбаева А.Е. Қазақстан Республикасы және Түркия Республикасындағы демографиялық үрдістердің кейбір қырлары (1991-2021) // Отан тарихы. 2024. Т. 27. № 3. Б. 706-720. (Ағылш.)

DOI: 10.51943/2788-9718_2024_27_3_706-720

Алғыс. Мақала Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігі Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының «Қазақстан Республикасының демографиялық дамуының қазіргі заманғы тенденциялары (1991-2021 жж.)» тақырыбындағы бағдарламалық-мақсатты қаржыландыру жобасын жүзеге асыру аясында орындалды (жеке тіркеу нөмірі: AP22785742).



НЕКОТОРЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЦЕССОВ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН И ТУРЕЦКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКЕ (1991-2021)

Олжас Бекенұлы Қуанбай¹, Тимур Акимханович Апендиев², Аяна Ержановна
Ушкурбаева³

¹PhD докторант Анкарского Университета
(Сихие, Алтындаг, 06100 г.Анкара, Турецкая Республика)
Советник директора Института истории и этнологии им. Ч. Ч.Валиханова, докторант
PhD Университета Анкары
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2079-1084>. E-mail: olkube89@gmail.com

²Институт Истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч.Валиханова
(Алматы, Республика Казахстан)
Заведующий отделом исторической демографии и Ассамблеи народа Казахстана, PhD
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4279-3921>. E-mail: timur.apendiev@mail.ru

³Институт Истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч.Валиханова
(Алматы, Республика Казахстан)
Лаборант, магистрант
<https://orcid.org/0009-0002-9775-5153>. E-mail: ayana_ue@mail.ru

© ИИЭ им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова, 2024

© Куанбай О.Б., Апендиев Т.А., Ушкурбаева А.Е., 2024

Аннотация. *Введение.* В статье рассматриваются некоторые аспекты демографического процесса Казахстана и Турции в отдельные годы (1991, 2006, 2021) за период 1991-2021 гг. *Цели и задачи.* Целью статьи является исследование динамики демографических процессов Республики Казахстан и Турецкой Республики. *Материалы и методы.* Материалами исследования служили труды казахстанских и турецких исследователей, а также статистические данные Турецкого статистического института (TÜİK). Также использованы турецкие архивные документы (Kızılay Genel Müdürlüğü Arşivi) и фонды Президента Республики Казахстан (АП РК). *Методологическая* основа статьи состоит из различных теоретических и методологических инструментов исторических и демографических дисциплин: демографические таблицы, кросс-секционный анализ, когортный анализ, продольный анализ, стандартизация демографических компонентов. *Результаты.* В целом исследованы показатели рождаемости на тысячу человек населения обеих стран, различия в приросте населения, убыли в городах двух стран. По результатам проведенного нами исследования видно, что показатель в промилле населения Турции в соответствии с социальной ситуацией в начале XX века почти аналогичен демографическим данным Республики Казахстан на тот период. В начале XXI века в Турции наблюдается рост населения. Кроме того, рассмотрен вопрос беженцев. *Заключение.* Демографические показатели учитываются при социально-экономическом планировании и проведении мониторинга программ развития. Разработка стратегий и программ устойчивого развития общества предполагает в первую очередь учет роста народонаселения и демографического прогноза. Результаты демографических процессов двух стран может содействовать при принятии положительных решений и реализаций социально развивающих программ РК.



Благодарность. Статья подготовлена в рамках реализации проекта ПЦФ Министерства науки и высшего образования Республики Казахстан РГП на ПХВ института Истории и этнологий имени Ч.Ч. Валиханова «Современные тенденции демографического развития РК (1991-2021 гг.)» (регистрационный номер: AP22785742).

Ключевые слова: Демография, социология, коэффициент рождаемости, коэффициент демографической нагрузки, перепись населения, пронатальная политика, антинатальная политика.

Для цитирования: Куанбай О.Б., Апендиев Т.А., Ушкурбаева А.Е. Некоторые аспекты демографических процессов в Республике Казахстан и в Республике Турция (1991-2021 гг.) // Отан тарихы. 2024. Т. 27. № 3. С. 706-720. (на Англ.)

DOI: 10.51943/2788-9718_2024_27_3_706-720

Introduction. Understanding demographic trends is crucial for shaping effective public policies and fostering sustainable development. This article presents a comparative analysis of demographic processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Turkey from 1991 to 2021. The study investigates the dynamics of population changes, age and gender composition, and other critical demographic indicators in both countries. Kazakhstan and Turkey, despite their geographical and cultural differences, share similarities in their socio-economic challenges and development trajectories. By examining these two nations, we aim to identify patterns and insights that can inform policy-making and strategic planning. This comparative approach highlights how each country's unique demographic experiences have influenced their respective economic growth, social stability, and national security.

Our research underscores the importance of demographic factors in socio-economic planning and the formulation of development programs. By understanding the demographic trends and forecasts, policymakers can make informed decisions that support sustainable development and national interests. The insights gained from this study are particularly relevant for the Republic of Kazakhstan, as it seeks to implement effective social development programs and enhance its socio-economic resilience.

In the following sections, we will delve into the specifics of demographic changes in Kazakhstan and Turkey over the past three decades, compare their respective trajectories, and discuss the implications for future policy and development strategies.

Materials and research methods. Drawing on a robust dataset from the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK) and various works by Kazakh and Turkish researchers as Tatimov (1978, 1989), Alekseenko (1994, 1999), Asylbekov and Galiyev (1992), Asylbekov and Kozina (1995), Özgür (1998), Tandoğan (1998), Doğan (2009), Sertkaya (2018) this article employs a range of methodological tools. These include demographic tables, cross-sectional and cohort analyses, longitudinal studies, and methods of standardizing demographic components. Through this comprehensive analysis, we aim to reveal the underlying demographic processes and their implications for both countries.

The demographic analysis of ethnic processes in this study employs several methods: *Demographic Tables:* Used to create numerical models of demographic processes, these tables characterize quantitative changes in the intensity of a given process over the life of a generation. *Cross-Sectional Analysis:* This method studies the frequency of demographic events in different ethnic groups within the same calendar period. *Cohort Analysis:* Utilized for examining demographic populations such as births, divorces, and mortality. *Longitudinal Analysis:* This approach studies the frequency of demographic events within an ethnic group over different periods. *Standardization of Demographic Components:* Applied to analyze demographic processes that occur only at certain ages (e.g., births) or at specific ages (e.g., marriage). It accounts for variations in the intensity of demographic processes and the number of demographic events based on gender and age. *Analytical Demographic*



Forecasting: This method measures the influence of the current intensity of processes and its changes, along with the initial age-sex structure, on changes in population size and future structure. Population reproduction models are also used.

These methods collectively provide a comprehensive understanding of the demographic aspects of ethnic processes.

Discussion. The article widely used the data of the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK) as the main scientific information base: TÜİK, Nüfus Projeksiyonları 2018-2080. On 01 March 2019, TÜİK, Statistical indicators 1923-2011. On 01 March 2019, TÜİK, Genel Nüfus Sayımları. On March 01, 2019, TÜİK, Address Dayal Population Registration System (ADNKS). [Address Based Population Registration System (ADNKS)] on 01 March 2019, TÜİK, Hayati İstatistikler. [Vital Statistics] On 01 March 2019, the data of the study of the demographic phenomenon will increase the value of the scientific article. Also, in the scientific article, Turkish archive documents (Archive. KGMA. K. No: 2883, Dosya 1944-1949-II. Mültecilere Yardım Dosyası., Archive. KGMA. K. No: 2883, D. No: 1947. T.1949.Sayı108. Kastamonu Mülteciler Misafirhanesi Müdürü Rıza Tunç Tarafından kızılây Cemiyeti genel Merkezine Gönderilen 9 Haziran 1949 Tarihli ve 108 Sayılı Yazı.) and archive data of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Archive. AP RK.F.708. In. 27. C.73. P.8.Original Document) were used.

Fundamental works of a number of scientists were used in the research and writing of the demography of the Republic of Turkey. In particular, the following work was used in the discussion of the people's geography of Turkey: *Doğanay, S. ve Alım, M.* (2016) «Türkiye'nin Nüfus Coğrafyası, Türkiye Beşeri ve Ekonomik Coğrafyası» 1.Baskı, Pegem Akademi, Ankara. The valuable work of *Çavlin Alanur Bozbeyoğlu* and *Rittersberger Helga Tilich* (2011) about the state control of the population in Turkey with the information system “Türkiye de Deçizen Nüfus Bilgi Sisteminin Kamu Yönetimine Katılan ve Kamu Hizmetlerinden Faydalanan 'Vatandaşla' İlişisi, Amme İdaresi Dergisi” was not overlooked. *Seyran Gursoy Çukhadar* and *Lordogly's* (2016) works entitled “Demografik Dönüşüm Sürecinde Türkiye'de Yaşlanma Ve Sorunlar” were also the main basis of our research. *Didem Danysh's* work entitled "Demography: a sociological approach to the people". *Danış D.* (2019) “Demografi: Nüfus Meselesine Sosyoliki Bir Bakış, Türkiye Bilimler Akademisi, Ulusal Açık Ders Malzemeleri” and *Özgür* (1998), *Tandoğan* (1998), *Doğan* (2009), *Sertkaya* (2018) appeared in this article.

Among Kazakhstan researchers, the works of *Tatimov* (1978, 1989), *Alekseenko* (1994), *Alekseenko* (1999), *Asylbekov* and *Galiyev* (1992), and *Asylbekov* and *Kozina* (1995) and “History of Kazakhstan” Vol.(V) (2010) were utilized.

From its earliest days, the Republic of Kazakhstan has dedicated all efforts to maintaining interethnic and interfaith peace and harmony. This policy has been explored theoretically by several Kazakh scientists, including *Tugzhanova E.L.*, *Kan G.V.*, *Korobkin V.S.*, *Shayakhmetov N.U.*, *Dunaev V.Yu.*, *Kurganskaya V.D.*, *Dymov O.G.*, and *Kabuldinov Z.E.* Additionally, this topic has been addressed in collective monographs and reports such as “Kazakhstan: Territory of Peace and Harmony,” “Kazakhstan's Experience of Interethnic and Interfaith Harmony,” and “Multicultural Society in Kazakhstan.” This works examined the socio-demographic development of the republic's population and brought clarity to the issues of historical demography by introducing a new methodological approach, suggesting ways to address these challenges.

Results. Until the XX century, the study of global population primarily focused on numbers and censuses. Later, “attention shifted to examining population characteristics and dynamics, such as migration and changes in population” (Akbaş, 2016: 2). As for as we know “population growth is directly influenced by demographic indicators such as marital status, marriage and divorce rates, birth rates, death rates, and the age and sex structure” (Kartayeva,



2007:61). Developing strategies and programs for sustainable societal development requires careful consideration of population growth and demographic forecasts. Typically, demographic data are integrated into socioeconomic planning and the monitoring of development programs. Demographic factors significantly influence economic, environmental, and social changes within society. They directly impact economic growth, national defense, and overall security. Human capital is a key resource for any society: “Effective management of a modern state necessitates analyzing both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of its population on national and regional levels. To implement balanced and informed public policies, it is essential to examine population dynamics, age structure, gender distribution, education levels, professions, employment across various sectors, and both external and internal migration. These indicators collectively contribute to evaluating progress toward the internationally adopted Sustainable Development Goals” (Alekseenko, 1981:112). Countries study human resources and characteristics to effectively utilize their natural, economic, and cultural assets, often relying on population censuses to achieve this. A population census can be defined as “the process of gathering comprehensive demographic information about all residents within a country at a specific time, making this data available for use, processing, and publication for various purposes” (Tandoğan, 1998: 3).

While censuses were originally conducted to assess a country's military resources and tax obligations, today they gather comprehensive information about human resources: “Modern population censuses collect data on gender, age structure, the ratio of rural to urban populations, internal and external migration rates, population growth and decline, education levels, and workforce distribution. This information is crucial for informed policy-making and resource allocation” (Akbaş, 2016: 3).

Prominent Kazakh scientists M. Asylbekov and V. Kozina assert that “the primary goal of demographic policy is to revitalize the family as a social institution, restructuring the entire social framework to prioritize the interests of the family and childbearing, and to revive a family-oriented culture in society. Only such a policy can give us hope that Kazakhstan, like the rest of humanity, will be able to overcome the threat of demographic depopulation” (Asylbekov, Kozina 2009: 152).

The dynamics of birth rates were directly influenced by the socio-economic conditions in each country. Regarding birth rates, we have provided data on Turkey and Kazakhstan for various years below:

Birth rates of the Republic of Turkey (1980-2018)

Years	Total fertility rate	Total birth rate (%)	number of live births per thousand people (%)	Average age of mothers
1980	3,41	105,3	24,7	28,16
1985	2,59	81,15	19,5	28,63
1990	2,65	83,68	20,9	27,71
2000	2,53	86,5	21,6	28,08
2001	2,38	82,7	20,3	26,7
2005	2,12	74,3	18,2	27,0
2010	2,08	72,8	17,2	27,7
2014	2,18	74,4	17,5	28,4
2015	2,15	72,9	17,1	25,5
2016	2,11	71,0	16,5	28,6
2017	2,07	69,6	16,1	28,7
2018	1,99	66,8	15,3	28,9

*Source: (TÜİK, 2019ç).



If we compare the birth rate data per 1,000 population, there are some similarities between the two countries. Now, let's look at the birth rate statistics for the Republic of Kazakhstan: “From the late 1980s to the 1990s, Kazakhstan experienced a rapid decline in its birth rate. Between 1988 and 1995, the birth rate (the number of births per 1,000 population) fell from 24.8 to 17.5 per mille, a decrease of 7.3 points. Until the second half of the 1990s, the decline in birth rates among the Kazakh population was not as pronounced. For instance, between 1992 and 1994, despite a decrease in the overall birth rate, the absolute number of births among Kazakhs remained around 200,000 people” (Istoriya Kazakhstana, 2010: 255, 256).

Since the establishment of the Republic of Turkey, “the continuous population growth has driven a rapid expansion of cities, largely influenced by internal migration. This growth has led to the formation of megacities and a surge in the number of settlements. As megacities expanded, surrounding agricultural areas were developed, leading to a rise in “four-wall and one-roof” basement houses, and the emergence of environmental, transportation, and green space issues. Moreover, the increase in the working-age population necessitated the creation of new jobs. However, limited resources contributed to a rise in the unemployment rate” (Gümüş, 1998: 64).

The statistical data for both countries reveal similarities in birth rates per 1,000 people. In 1980, Turkey's birth rate was 24.7 permille, while Kazakhstan's birth rate from 1988 to 1995 remained almost constant at 24.8 permille. This social phenomenon can be attributed to higher birth rates in the rural areas of the southern, western, and eastern regions in both countries. Additionally, the stabilization of the Kazakh population was influenced by the established birth rates among Kazakh emigrants and a revival of birth rates within Kazakhstan itself.

In Turkey, demographic trends can be monitored through the Address Based Population Registration System (*in turkish*. ADNKS-Adrese Dayalı Nüfus Kayıt Sistemi). Forecasts are made for several decades, informing social policy decisions: “On February 21, 2018, a three-step scenario approach was applied to forecast Turkey's population for 2080, considering various birth and migration projections based on the 2017 ADNKS Census. According to the main scenario, Turkey's population is expected to reach 86,907,367 people in 2023 and 100,331,233 people in 2040. The population is projected to increase until 2069, reaching a peak of 107,664,079 people. After 2069, the population is expected to decline, reaching 107,100,904 people by 2080. Population reports for 2018-2025 were also prepared for 81 regions based on this forecast” (TÜİK, 2019a).

In 2016, the world formally launched the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to tackle pressing global challenges. With the independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan, “the country underwent radical changes in its political, economic, public, and social spheres. However, the journey to becoming a sovereign, independent state was challenging. Kazakhstan's demographic development was significantly impacted by the socio-economic crisis of the 1990s and the global financial crisis of the early 2000s, both of which negatively affected the country's most valuable asset: human resources. To progress along the path of development, it is essential to have a clear understanding of the population size and the level of professional and intellectual potential within the country. It is crucial to emphasize that without objective and reliable information on the population - its social, national, age, and gender composition, level of education, employment, and other demographic indicators - it is impossible to implement effective socio-economic and demographic policies” (Aleksenko, 1999: 159).

One of the first demographers of independent Kazakhstan, scientist M. Tatimov, stated: “The likelihood of interreligious and interethnic conflicts in Kazakhstan is minimal. This is because all diasporas were forcibly deported not only during the colonization years but also



during the Soviet totalitarian era, particularly during the war and the virgin lands campaign. Due to these entirely objective reasons, the probability of fundamentalism and separatism is low here” (Tatimov, 1989: 125).

The Population Research Institute of Hacettepe University conducted nine studies over 40 years, from 1968 to 2008, during the intervals between census years. This information has been utilized by various government agencies, including the Ministry of Health and the State Planning Organization (DPT), for human resource planning of services and personnel” (Koç, Eryurt, Adalı Seçkiner, 2010: 3).

According to the demographic cycle or “transition period” theory, “Turkey's demographic situation can be divided into four distinct periods: First Period (1935-1945): Characterized by high birth and death rates. Second Period (1945-1965): During this time, the birth rate remained high while the death rate began to decline. Third Period (1965-2000): This period saw an increase in the death rate, accompanied by a decline in the birth rate. Fourth Period (Post-2000): In this new period, both birth and death rates are relatively low” (Yüceşahin, 2009: 14).

Let's compare the populations of Kazakhstan and Turkey in 2006. In independent Kazakhstan, “from 1999 to January 1, 2006, the population grew by 266,200 people. The regions contributing most to this growth were South Kazakhstan, Almaty, Mangistau, Atyrau, Kyzylorda, and Zhambyl, with absolute increases of 255,300, 45,300, 59,800, 32,200, 22,000, and 12,300 people, respectively. In the cities of Almaty and Astana, the positive population growth was 550,400 and 118,600 people, respectively. According to the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Statistics, the country's population on July 1, 2006, was 15,219,300 people” (Istoriya Kazakhstana, 2010: 249). From these data, the average population of Turkey between 2000 and 2007 was 2,782,329 people, indicating consistent population growth during this period.

According to TÜİK data, “the natural population increase in 2006 was 1,045,286. The population census in Turkey was 67,803,927 people (+20.1%) in 2000 and 70,586,256 people (+4.1%) in 2007. Turkey ranks 18th among 195 countries in terms of population size with a population of 84 million 680 thousand 273 people, accounting for 1.1% of the world's total population” (TÜİK, 2022: 45552).

In 2000, the annual population growth rate was 25.21% compared to 1997, which was higher than the 18.28% recorded in 1990. Since 2000, the population growth rate has been decreasing, with the rate in 2017-2018 dropping to 14.7%. According to the 2000 General Population Census (Genel Nüfus Sayımı), the annual population growth rate in 2007 was 5.75%. The reason for the decrease in the number of people compared to 2000 is that in 2007, only individuals registered in the population were counted in the census conducted by the National Population Register System (ADNKS - address-based population registration system). However, the 2000 census included everyone, even those without a birth certificate” (Bozbeyoğlu ve Tılıç, 2011: 104-105).

The issue of Kazakhstani identity is also addressed in contemporary foreign historiography. In her work *Building the State and Nation in Kazakhstan*, German researcher Marie-Karin von Gumpfenberg notes that “Kazakhstan's development into a nation-state involved challenges such as territorial disputes, citizenship issues, language concerns, cultural autonomy for ethnic minorities, and the relocation of the capital” (Gumpfenberg, 2002: 29). In her book *Kazakhstan: Ethnicity, Language, Power*, Bhavna Dave explores how the Kazakhs “successfully navigated the ethnonational process of preserving and reviving their identity while adapting to the international context of the Soviet system. Dave effectively analyzes the dynamics of empire entry, cooperation, and transition” (Dave, 2008: 93).

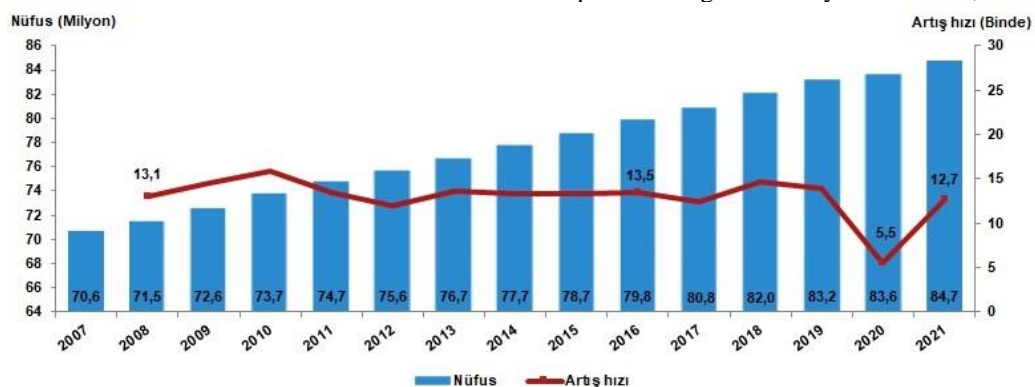
Regarding the foreign national population of Turkey, this “includes persons with a valid residence or work permit on the reference date, those with an identity document replacing a



residence permit, such as an international protection identity document, and those with a valid address declaration on the reference date, and individuals with a blue card who have ceased to be Turkish citizens with permission and have a valid address declaration. Foreigners with a visa or residence permit for less than 3 months for reasons such as courses, tourism, scientific research, and Syrians with temporary protection status are not included in the population” (TÜİK, 2022: 45500).

Turkey's population is 84 million 680 thousand 273 people. As of December 31, 2021, the population residing in Turkey increased by 1 million 65 thousand 911 people compared to the previous year, reaching 84 million 680 thousand 273 people. While the male population was 42 million 428 thousand 101 people, the female population was 42 million 252 thousand 172 people. In other words, 50.1% of the total population was male, while 49.9% was female. According to the results of the Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS), the foreign population residing in our country (1) increased by 458 thousand 626 people compared to the previous year, reaching 1 million 792 thousand 36 people. 49.7% of this population was male, and 50.3% was female. Population growth rate was 12.7 per thousand. The annual population growth rate was 5.5 per thousand in 2020 and 12.7 per thousand in 2021” (TÜİK, 2022: 45500).

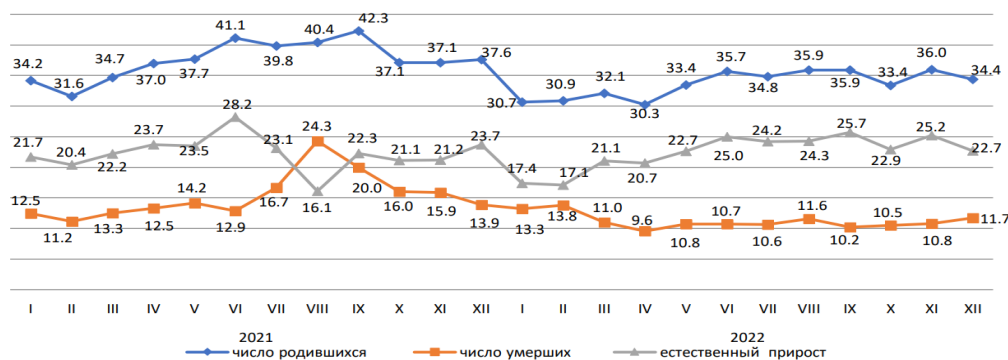
Population and annual population growth rate, 2007-2021.
Address Based Population Registration System Results, 2021.



*Source: (TÜİK, 2022: 45500) February 04, 2022.

The natural population movement in Kazakhstan for January-December 2022 is detailed in the demographic statistics as follows: “There were 403,500 births and 134,700 deaths, resulting in a natural population growth of 268,800 people. Additionally, 128,500 marriages were registered, and 17,700 divorces were recorded according to the Civil Registry Office, excluding court decisions on divorce” (Byuro Natsional'noy Statistiki. <https://stat.gov.kz/>).

The natural movement of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for January-December 2022.



Byuro Natsional'noy Statistiki. <https://stat.gov.kz/>



The chronological framework for this article covers 2021-2022. All birth rate data are available on the statistics website. For instance, “the highest birth rates were recorded in Mangistau (27.75 per 1,000 population), Turkestan (27.23), and the city of Shymkent (26.34). Conversely, the highest mortality rates were observed in North Kazakhstan (11.84 per 1,000 population), East Kazakhstan (11.71), and Kostanay (10.82). These higher mortality rates are attributed to the age structure of the populations in these regions” (Byuro Natsional'noy Statistiki. <https://stat.gov.kz/>).

On the updated population of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the beginning of 2021

	Number of people at the beginning of 2020	Overall population growth	Including		Number of people at the beginning of 2021	For the billing period	
			Natural increase	Migration balance		Growth rate, In %	Average number
The entire population							
The Republic of Kazakhstan	18 631 779	247 773	265 491	-17 718	18 879 552	1,33	18 755 666
Akmola	736 735	-1 169	3 986	-5 155	735 566	-0,16	736 151
Aktobe	881 651	12 682	14 329	-1 647	894 333	1,44	887 992
Almaty	2 055 724	22 243	38 218	-15 975	2 077 967	1,08	2 066 846
Atyrau	645 280	11 830	13 274	-1 444	657 110	1,83	651 195
West Kazakhstan	656 844	4 472	7 023	-2 551	661 316	0,68	659 080
Zhambyl	1 130 099	9 093	20 032	-10 939	1 139 192	0,80	1 134 646
Karagandy	1 376 882	-944	7 945	-8 889	1 375 938	-0,07	1 376 410
Kostanay	868 549	-3 999	1 075	-5 074	864 550	-0,46	866 550
Kyzylorda	803 531	11 057	15 792	-4 735	814 588	1,38	809 060
Mangystau	698 796	20 775	17 529	3 246	719 571	2,97	709 184
Pavlodar	752 169	-1 157	3 067	-4 224	751 012	-0,15	751 591
North Kazakhstan	548 755	-5 020	-633	-4 387	543 735	-0,91	546 245
Turkistan	2 016 037	28 705	48 378	-19 673	2 044 742	1,42	2 030 390
East Kazakhstan	1 369 597	-5 800	6 029	-11 829	1 363 797	-0,42	1 366 697
Astana city	1 136 156	48 255	23 390	24 865	1 184 411	4,25	1 160 284
Almaty city	1 916 822	60 436	21 086	39 350	1 977 258	3,15	1 947 040
Shymkent city	1 038 152	36 314	24 971	11 343	1 074 466	3,50	1 056 309

*Byuro Natsional'noy Statistiki. <https://stat.gov.kz/>

If we compare in Turkey, the proportion of people living in these centers increased from 93% in 2020 to 93.2% in 2021. Conversely, the percentage of people living in towns and villages decreased from 7% to 6.8%. Istanbul's population reached 15,840,900, an increase of 378,448 from the previous year. Istanbul, home to 18.71% of Turkey's population, is followed by Ankara with 5,747,325 people, Izmir with 4,425,789 people, Bursa with 3,147,818 people, and Antalya with 2,619,832 people. The city with the smallest population is Tunceli, with 83,645 people. Tunceli had the lowest population among provinces, followed by Bayburt with 85,042 people, Ardahan with 94,932 people, Kilis with 145,826 people, and Gümüşhane with 150,119 people. The province with the highest median age was Sinop, at 41.8 years, while Şanlıurfa had the lowest median age, at 20.6 years. Sinop was followed by Kastamonu with a median age of 41.2 years, and both Balıkesir and Giresun with 41 years. Şanlıurfa was succeeded by Şırnak with a median age of 21.6 years and Siirt with 22.7 years. For both genders, Sinop had the highest median age. Specifically, Sinop had the highest median age for men at 40.7 years, while Şanlıurfa had the lowest median age for men at 20.1 years. For women, Sinop had the highest median age at 42.9 years, and Şanlıurfa had the lowest at 21.1 years” (TÜİK, 2022: 45500).

As shown by the Turkish Statistical Institute, we noticed that the settlement populations were calculated using data from the ADNKS, updated by the General Directorate of



Population and Citizenship Affairs of the Ministry of Interior, along with the population in institutional places. Individuals residing in institutional places, such as barracks, prisons, nursing homes, and university dormitories, are included in the population of the settlement where the institution is located, not in the population of their residential address settlement, following international definitions. Additionally, the National Address Database records dated December 31, 2021, were used to determine populations according to provinces, districts, municipalities, villages, and neighborhoods.

In 2021, “Kazakhstan's population grew by 246 thousand people, or 1.3 percent, reaching 19 million 126 thousand, according to the country's National Statistics Bureau. Population growth in 2021 was recorded in 11 of the 17 regions of Kazakhstan. However, a population decline was observed in regions bordering Russia, particularly in North Kazakhstan, Kostanay, Pavlodar, and East Kazakhstan regions. The urban population increased by 1.83 percent to 11 million 356 thousand people, while the rural population decreased by 0.54 percent to 7 million 770 thousand people. According to the results of the 2021 general population census in Kazakhstan, the share of Kazakhs in the country exceeded 70 percent of the total population” (“Anadolu Ajansı” <https://www.aa.com.tr/ru>).

According to the preliminary results of the 2021 census, published on September 1, 2022, “Kazakhs comprised 70.4% of the total population” (Shaimardanov, 2022: 11). In contrast, the 1959 census reported that Kazakhs made up only about 29% of the republic's population” (Archive, AP RK.F.708. In.27. C.73. P.8.).

As we all know, many nations were forcibly resettled to Kazakhstan, significantly influencing its demographic process. Similarly, in Turkey, political circumstances have kept the issue of refugees consistently relevant. Consequently, Turkey's demography has undergone substantial changes in recent times. For example, archival records show the following information: “The opening of the Refugee Guesthouse in Kastamonu was covered by the local press. On June 3, 1946, the Doğrusöz newspaper ran the headline, “The Red Crescent Guesthouse Opened” (Archive.KGMA. K. No: 2883, Dosya 1944-1949-II, Mültecilere Yardım Dosyası). After the refugees from the Yozgat camp were transferred to Kastamonu, the Refugee Guesthouse became operational. However, a report sent by the Guesthouse Director to the Kızılay General Directorate indicated that the number of refugees in the camp was 52” (Archive. KGMA. K. No: 2883, D. No:1947. T.1949.Sayı.108. Kastamonu Mülteciler Misafirhanesi Müdürü Rıza Tunç Tarafından Kızılay Cemiyeti genel Merkezine Gönderilen 9 Haziran 1949 Tarihli ve 108 Sayılı Yazı).

In Turkey, information on population size, age and gender structure, legal marital status, educational status, migration, country of citizenship, place of registration, place of birth, household type, and structure at the settlement level is regularly produced from the ADNKS every year: “The “2021 NKS,” the first census based on administrative records in Turkey, shares the same reference date as the ADNKS, December 31, 2021, and its basic results are formed by ADNKS data. Due to the lack of administrative records suitable for producing information on building and housing qualities, the “2021 Building and Housing Qualifications Survey (BKNA),” initiated by TÜİK in October 2021 and planned for completion in April 2022, aims to address this information gap. Additional information within the scope of the NKS and the results from the 2021 BKNA will be shared with the public at a later date” (TÜİK, 2022: 45500).

We used the population of Kazakhstan in 2006 (15,219,300 people) as a comparison because, in 2021, the population of Istanbul alone (15,840,900) was nearly the same as the entire population of Kazakhstan back in 2006. Similar to the demographic data provided for cities in Kazakhstan, there is also detailed demographic information available for cities in Turkey. While the number of provinces where the demographic opportunity window was



open “decreased from 62 to 60 in 2010, towards 2020, with the effect of the process mentioned above, the number first increased to 68 and then decreased to 56” (Can, 2021:176).

Distribution of the top 5 provinces with the largest population by gender, 2021.

İller	Toplam	Erkek	Kadın	Toplam nüfus içindeki oranı (%)		
				Toplam	Erkek	Kadın
İstanbul	15 840 900	7 933 686	7 907 214	18,71	18,70	18,71
Ankara	5 747 325	2 843 409	2 903 916	6,79	6,70	6,87
İzmir	4 425 789	2 199 287	2 226 502	5,23	5,18	5,27
Bursa	3 147 818	1 573 362	1 574 456	3,72	3,71	3,73
Antalya	2 619 832	1 314 755	1 305 077	3,09	3,10	3,09

*Source: (TÜİK, 2022: 45500) February 04, 2022.

Despite the diversity of scientific approaches to the issue, there is still a lack of comprehensive work on the formation and development of civil identity amidst significant historical processes and events of the past decade. The problem of Kazakhstani identity has not been thoroughly studied in both domestic and foreign historical science. There is a need for a comprehensive analysis of ethnic processes with extensive application of sociological research within the chronological framework of 1991-2021, particularly in the context of Kazakhstan's sovereignty. This study aims to determine the dynamics of this process during this period, closely examining its connection with other types of identity.

Conclusion. Our research underscores the importance of demographic factors in socio-economic planning and the formulation of development programs. By understanding the demographic trends and forecasts, policymakers can make informed decisions that support sustainable development and national interests. The insights gained from this study are particularly relevant for the Republic of Kazakhstan, as it seeks to implement effective social development programs and enhance its socio-economic resilience. Internationally, the United Nations and the European Union recommend that countries conduct "population and housing censuses" in years ending in "0" to obtain comparable statistics between countries. In this context, the "2021 Population and Housing Census (NKS)" studies are being conducted by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK) based on administrative records, aligning with EU member countries. Below are the results of a comparative study of demographic processes and the main demographic trends of Kazakhstan and Turkey:

Population Growth and Decline: Kazakhstan experienced significant demographic shifts post-independence in 1991. Initially, the country saw a decline in population due to emigration and economic challenges. However, from the early 2000s onward, there was a notable recovery, with population growth being driven by natural increase and a gradual improvement in living standards. Turkey has experienced consistent population growth over the past few decades, driven by natural increase and, to some extent, by migration. The country's population growth rate, however, has been slowing in recent years.

Urbanization: A marked trend towards urbanization has been observed, with a growing proportion of the population moving to urban centers. This shift is driven by better employment opportunities, education, and healthcare services in cities like Almaty and Astana. Similar to Kazakhstan, Turkey has seen significant urbanization. The majority of the population now resides in urban areas, particularly in major cities like Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir. This urbanization has implications for infrastructure, housing, and public services.

Age Structure: Kazakhstan's population is relatively young, but the country is gradually experiencing an aging trend. This shift towards an older age structure poses challenges for social services and healthcare systems, as well as implications for the labor market. Turkey has a youthful population, although the share of elderly people is increasing. The country's demographic profile is shifting towards an aging population, which presents challenges for healthcare, pensions, and workforce planning.



Ethnic Composition: The ethnic composition of Kazakhstan has been evolving, with a significant Russian minority alongside Kazakhs, who form the majority. The demographic landscape has been shaped by migration trends and policies aimed at promoting ethnic Kazakh repatriation. Turkey has been both a destination and transit country for migrants. The Syrian refugee crisis significantly impacted Turkey's demographic landscape, with millions of refugees residing in the country.

Fertility Rates: Fertility rates in Kazakhstan have fluctuated, with a general trend of decline from the 1990s to the early 2000s, followed by a slight recovery. Government policies encouraging larger families have influenced these trends. Fertility rates in Turkey have been declining, moving towards replacement level or below. This decline is influenced by factors such as increased education and employment among women, urbanization, and changing social norms.

The results of the comparative analysis clearly highlight the following conclusions on the demographic trends of the two countries:

- Both Kazakhstan and Turkey are experiencing urbanization and aging populations, albeit at different rates and stages.
- Kazakhstan's population trends are significantly influenced by ethnic composition and migration policies, while Turkey's demographic shifts are heavily impacted by regional migration crises.
- Fertility rates in both countries have seen declines, reflecting broader global trends in urbanized and economically developing regions.

These demographic trends are crucial for both countries' future policy planning, particularly in areas such as economic development, healthcare, social security, and urban infrastructure. Understanding these dynamics helps inform strategies to address the challenges and opportunities presented by their evolving populations.

Sources

- AP RK — Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Almaty. Republic of Kazakhstan.
 KGMA — Kızılay General Directorate Archive. Ankara. Republic of Turkey.
 TÜİK — Turkish Statistical Institute (Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu)

References

- Akbaş 2016 — Akbaş Y. Türkiye'nin Nüfus Coğrafyası, Türkiye Beşeri ve Ekonomik Coğrafyası, Doğanay, S. ve Alım, M. (Eds.), 1. Baskı. Pegem Akademi. [Population Geography of Turkey, Human and Economic Geography of Turkey] Ankara, 2016. 2 p. (In Turk.).
- Alekseyenko, 1981 — Alekseyenko N.V. Naseleniye dorevolutsionnogo Kazakhstana (chislenost', razmeshcheniye, sostav, 1870-1914 gg.). [Population of pre-revolutionary Kazakhstan (number, distribution, composition, 1870-1914)]. Alma-Ata: Nauka Kaz SSR. 1981. 112 p. (In Russ.).
- Anadolu, 2021 — Ajansı. Naseleniye Kazakhstana v 2021 godu vozroslo na 1,3%. Rost naseleniya zafiksirovan v 11 iz 17 regionov Kazakhstana. [Kazakhstan's population increased by 1.3% in 2021. Population growth was recorded in 11 of Kazakhstan's 17 regions.]. <https://www.aa.com.tr/ru> (In Russ.).
- Asylbekov, Kozina, 2009 — Asylbekov M.Kh., Kozina V.V. Narodonaseleniye Kazakhstana v usloviyakh suvereniteta. [Population of Kazakhstan under sovereignty]. Almaty: Tarikh tagylamy, 2009. 152 p. (In Russ.).
- Bozbeyoğlu, Tılıç, 2011 — Bozbeyoğlu A.Ç., Tılıç H.R. Türkiye'de Değişen Nüfus Bilgi Sisteminin Kamu Yönetimine Katılan ve Kamu Hizmetlerinden Faydalanan 'Vatandaşla' İlişkisi, [The Relationship of the Changing Population Information System in Turkey with the 'Citizen' Participating in the Public Administration and Benefiting from Public Services] Amme İdaresi Dergisi, 44 (1), 2011. 104-105 pp. (In Turk.).
- Byuro natsional'noy statistiki, 2023 — Byuro natsional'noy statistiki. Agentstva po strategicheskomu planirovaniyu i reformam Respubliki Kazakhstan <https://stat.gov.kz/ru/industries/social-statistics/demography/> [Bureau of National Statistics. Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan]. (In Russ.).
- Can, 2021 — Burhan Can. Demografik Fırsat Penceresi Açısından Türkiye'nin Nüfus Politikaları Ve Nüfuslanma Süreci. [Turkey's Population Policies and Population Process in Terms of Demographic Opportunity Window] İSTANBUL. 2021. 176 p. (In Turk.).
- Dave, 2008 — Dave B. «Kazakhstan – Ethnicity, Language and Power (SOAS). London, New York: Routledge, 2008. 93 p.



Gumppenberg, 2002 — *Gumppenberg M.-C.* Von.Staats- und Nationsbildung in Kasachstan. [On State and Nation Building in Kazakhstan] Opladen: Leske und Budrich, 2002. 29 p. (In Germ.).

Istoriya Kazakhstana, 2010 — *Istoriya Kazakhstana* (s drevneyshikh vremen do nashikh dney). V pyati tomakh. Tom 5. [History of Kazakhstan (from ancient times to the present day). In five volumes. Vol. V.] Almaty: Atamura, 2010. 248 p. (In Russ.).

Kartaeva, 2007 — *Kartaeva T.E.* Tarihi demografiya: oqu quralı [Historical demography]. Almaty. 2007. 61 p. (In Kaz.).

Koç, Eryurt, Adalı, Seçkiner, 2019 — Koç İ., Eryurt M.A., Adalı T. Seçkiner P. Türkiye'nin Demografik Dönüşümü. [Turkey's Demographic Transformation] Hacettepe Üniversitesi Nüfus Etütleri Enstitüsü Yayını, Ankara. 01 Mart 2019 tarihinde http://www.hips.hacettepe.edu.tr/TurkiyeninDemografikDonusumu_220410.pdf adresinden erişildi. 2010. 3-5 pp. (In Turk.).

Shaimardanov, 2022 — *Shaimardanov J.N.* Itogi Natsional'noy perepisi naseleniya 2021 goda v Respublike Kazakhstan. [Results of the 2021 National Population Census in the Republic of Kazakhstan]. Editor-in-Chief J.N. Shaimardanov. Nur-Sultan. IP "B-PROFIT" 2022. 11 p. (In Russ.).

Tandoğan 1998 — *Tandoğan A.* Türkiye Nüfusu, Eser Ofset, [Turkey Population] Trabzon. 1998. 3 p. (In Turk.).

Tatimov, 1989 — *Tatimov M.B.* Sotsial'naya obuslovlennost' demograficheskikh protsessov. [Social determinacy of demographic processes]. M.: Nauka, 1989. 125 p. (In Russian).

Yüceşahin, 2009 — *Yüceşahin M.M.* Türkiye'nin demografik geçiş sürecine coğrafi bir yaklaşım [A geographical approach to Turkey's demographic transition], Coğrafi Bilimler Dergisi, 2009. No. 7 (1). 14 p. (In Turk.).



ОТАН ТАРИХЫ. 2024 № 27 (3)

МАЗМҰНЫ / CONTENT / СОДЕРЖАНИЕ. 2024. № 27 (3)

МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ / METHODOLOGY

<i>Кабульдинов З.Е., Торайгыров Е.М., Черниенко Д.А.</i> АБЫЛАЙ И ЕГО ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЯ С МАНЬЧЖУРСКОЙ ДИНАСТИЕЙ.....	547
<i>Доскараева А.А., Мұхатова О.Х., Жұмаділ А.К.</i> XVII–XVIII ҒАСЫРДЫҢ І-ШИРЕГІНДЕГІ ҚАЗАҚ ХАНДЫҒЫНЫҢ СЫРТҚЫ САЯСАТЫ ТАРИХЫНЫҢ ОТАНДЫҚ ТАРИХНАМАСЫ.....	565

ТАРИХ / HISTORY / ИСТОРИЯ

<i>Абенова Б.С., Әбенов Д.Қ.</i> РЕСЕЙЛІК БИЛІК ЖҮЙЕСІНДЕГІ ГЕНЕРАЛ-ГУБЕРНАТОР ИНСТИТУТЫ: БЕЛГІЛЕРІ МЕН ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ.....	582
<i>Abdulina A.T., Ualtayeva A.S., Margulan A.S.</i> THE CITY AS A PROBLEM IN FOREIGN AND SOVIET HISTORIOGRAPHY.....	596
<i>Вектагамбетова М.Зһ., Вимолданова А.А., Тастекова Г. В.</i> PRACTICES OF UEZD MANAGEMENT OF KAZAKH VOLOSTS IN THE TURGAI REGION IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX - EARLY XX CENTURY.....	610
<i>Джумағалиев Д.А.</i> КАЗАХСТАНСКИЕ ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ПОДКАСТЫ НА ПЛАТФОРМЕ YOUTUBE: РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ И ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ИСТОРИЧЕСКОЙ ПАМЯТИ.....	625
<i>Каскарбаева Г.</i> ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИЕ ТЕКСТЫ КАК ИСТОЧНИК ПО ИЗУЧЕНИЮ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ КАЗАХСКОГО ХАНСТВА.....	639
<i>Кашкимбаев А.Н.</i> СУЛТАН ГАЗИ ВАЛИ-ХАН (ВАЛИХАНОВ): ШТРИХИ К ПОРТРЕТУ.....	653
<i>Қаипбаева А.Т., Әбікей А.М.</i> 1920–1930 ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚСТАН АУМАҒЫНДАҒЫ ЖӘНЕ ІРГЕЛЕС ЕЛДЕРДЕГІ БАЛАЛАР ПАНАСЫЗДЫҒЫ МӘСЕЛЕСІНЕ ТАРИХНАМАЛЫҚ ШОЛУ.....	665
<i>Қоңқабаева Н.Н., Абдрахманова К.Х., Қоңқабаева А.Н.</i> МӘМЛҰК СҰЛТАНАТЫН ЗЕРТТЕУ ТУРАЛЫ ЖАЗБАША ДЕРЕККӨЗДЕР.....	680
<i>Құдайбергенова А.И., Тайман С.Т., Жетібаев К.М.</i> МҰСТАФА ШОҚАЙ ЖӘНЕ ТҮРКІСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ МЕН ҚАЗАҚ АКСР ЖЕРІНДЕГІ АШАРШЫЛЫҚ.....	692
<i>Kuanbay O. (Turция), Apendiyev T., Ushkurbayeva A.</i> SOME ASPECTS OF DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN AND THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY (1991-2021).....	706
<i>Sultan-Khan A. Zhusip, Zhumatay S.</i> THE ALL RUSSIAN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLE AND THE HISTORY OF THE CREATION OF ALASH ORDA.....	721
<i>Умбетов Н.А.</i> К ВОПРОСУ О ХРОНОЛОГИИ ПРАВЛЕНИЯ ХАНОВ НА ВОСТОКЕ УЛУСА ДЖУЧИ В 1420-Х ГОДАХ.....	734
<i>Хазретәліқызы Р., Ас Х. (Турция), Дюсембекова Ж.</i> ҚОҢЫРҚОЖА ҚОЖЫҚОВТЫҢ ТЕРГЕУ ҚҰЖАТТАРЫ – ТАРИХИ ДЕРЕККӨЗ.....	755
<i>Черепанов К.В.</i> ПРЕВРАЩЕНИЕ КАЗАХСТАНА В ПРОМЫШЛЕННО-РЕСУРСНУЮ БАЗУ СССР В ЭПОХУ Д.А. КУНАЕВА (1964-1986 ГГ.).....	771
<i>Шашаев Ә.К., Оразов Р.Е., Байназарова Б.</i> БАТЫС ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ 1869 ЖЫЛҒЫ КӨТЕРІЛІСТЕР: СЕБЕБІ МЕН САЛДАРЫ.....	787
<i>Шотанова Г.А., Уәкенов Е.М.</i> ЗАПАДНЫЙ КАЗАХСТАН В XIX ВЕКЕ: ТОРГОВЛЯ КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОЛОНИЗАЦИИ.....	801

ЭТНОГРАФИЯ / ETHNOGRAPHY

<i>Абилева Н.М., Рахимжанова С.Ж.</i> ИСТОРИЯ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ГОНЧАРНОГО ДЕЛА СТРАН ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ XIX - XX ВВ. ЭТНОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ ОБЗОР.....	814
---	-----



Редакцияның мекен-жайы:

050100, Қазақстан Республикасы, Алматы қ., Шевченко көшесі, 28
Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты
«Отан тарихы» журналының редакциясы

Сайтқа сілтеме: <https://otan.history.iie.kz>

Тел.: +7 (727) 272-46-54.

E-mail: otanhistory@gmail.com.

Журнал Қазақстан Республикасының Ақпарат және қоғамдық келісім министрлігінде
1998 ж. 9 наурызда тіркеліп, N 158-ж куәлігіне ие болды.

Мақалаларды қайта бастырып жариялағанда, микрофильмге және басқа да көшірмелерге
түсіргенде міндетті түрде журналға сілтеме жасау қажет.
