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TRENDS IN THE FORMATION OF STATE REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY IN UKRAINE

V. Yavorska, D. Gorodetskaya, Ya. Yurash

Ilya Metchnikov Odesa National University, Odesa, Ukraine

Abstract

The problems of formation of regional policy and stages of formation and growth of geodemography as modern scientific field of population geography were reviewed in details in the article. In the first stage, a central place in the system of knowledge of the population belongs to the demographics. The second stage are increased by interaction of demography with other sciences, including geography. At their junction, a new discipline - population geography. In the third stage are forming the new direction of population geography - geodemography which orientated to the study of regional differences of population and resettlement and development of a regional demographic policy.

Keywords: demography; population geography; geodemography; geodemographic process.

ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ ФОРМУВАННЯ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ РЕГІОНАЛЬНОЇ ДЕМОГРАФІЧНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ В УКРАЇНІ

В. В. Яворська, Д. М. Городецька, Я. О. Юраш

Одеський національний університет ім.. І. І. Мечнікова, м. Одеса

В статті детально розглядається сучасні тенденції формування державної регіональної політики та етапи формування і становлення геодемографії, як сучасного наукового напрямку географії населення. На першому етапі центральне місце в системі знань про народонаселення належить демографії. На другому етапі посилюється взаємодія демографії з сусідніми науками, зокрема з географією. На їх стику формується нова дисципліна – географія населення. На третьому етапі формується новий напрям географії населення, орієнтований на дослідження регіональних відмінностей населення і розселення, та розроблення регіональної демографічної політики, який ми називаємо геодемографією.

Ключові слова: демографія; географія населення; геодемографія; геодемографічний процес

Actuality of theme. At the end of the XX - beginning of the XXI centuries in Ukraine there was a situation that required a new understanding of modern problems of the population. We will briefly present its main components. In 2001 The Presidential Decree proclaimed the state regional policy in Ukraine, which is the administrative norm for most developed countries. In the context of state regional policy, Ukraine needs official legally approved regionalization. This is a direct requirement of the European Union for countries that want to be members of the EU. Currently, the state regional policy in Ukraine is developed on the basis of modern administrative-territorial division - at the level of regions and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. However, according to European norms, this approach is wrong: regional regions are too small to conduct regional policy; larger regions are needed, which in the EU are called base regions (NUTS-II). Note that Ukraine traditionally studies its division into large historical and geographical regions, such as Slobozhanshchina, Donbass, Black Sea, Podillya, Polissya, the Carpathian region and others. But they have not yet been defined as official regions. It seems that this is a matter of the near future [3].

Actuality of theme. At the end of the XX - beginning of the XXI Purpose: to consider current trends in state and regional demographic policy in Ukraine, and to reveal the objective need for the formation of geodemography as a new subject area in the social sciences at the junction of demography, population geography and regional studies.

The object of study is regional demographic policy in Ukraine

The subject of research is the regional features of the formation of state and regional demographic policy in Ukraine

The main content. The experience of Central and Eastern European countries shows the interconnectedness of regionalization of countries with their administrative and territorial reform. At the official level, the problem of the new administrative-territorial system (ATU) of Ukraine was raised in 2000, when the state commission on ATU of the country was established. One of the tasks of the new ATU is to coordinate the scheme of regionalization of Ukraine with its administrative-territorial division [8]

An important factor in new approaches to population problems has been the powerful demographic crisis in Ukraine, which has started a general depopulation of the population since 1991. It should be emphasized, given the demographic lag, which is equal to the age of the population of childbearing age, that the origins of depopulation were laid in the generation of the 1960s, and it is there that we should look for the source of a deep demographic crisis. Overcoming the demographic crisis urgently requires the development of a qualitatively new state demographic policy, in which stable demographic development should become the main indicator of socio-economic development of the country. Regional demographic policy should become an important component of state regional policy. There is a need to develop and implement concepts and programs for demographic development of regions and management of such processes [7].

Na danyy chas demohrafichna polityka bezposeredn'o pryv'yazana do ATU krayiny. Tradytsiyni terytorial'ni systemy rozselennya (TRS) – oblasni (rehional'ni), mizhrayonni ta rayonni, mayut' pevni mekhanizmy rehulyuvannya demohrafichnoho rozvytku, yaki vochevyd' zalyshayut'sya slabkymy i neperspektyvnymy. U konteksti rehionalizatsiyi krayiny ta novoho ATU neobkhidno pereyty do novykh – po spravzhn'omu rehional'nykh system rozselennya, uz·hodzhennykh z istoryko-heohrafichnym podilom Ukrayiny. Vidpovidno do novoho ATU zminyt'sya i vsya taksonomiya system rozselennya. I shche odne istotne zauvazhennya. Nastupna rehionalizatsiya krayiny potrebuye vidpovidnoyi rozrobky ta obgruntuvannya. I odnym z kryteriyiv takoyi rehionalizatsiyi povynni staty same rehional'ni systemy rozselennya naprotyvahu suchasnym TRS, pryv'yazanykh do chynnoho ATU. V

takykh umovakh z"yavlyayet'sya dovoli skladna metodolohichna problema: yak pereyty vid suchasnykh terytorial'nykh system rozselennya za diyuchym administratyvno-terytorial'nym podilom krayiny do rehional'noyi systematyky rozselennya, uz·hodzhenoyi z ukрупnenymy istoryko-heohrafichnymy rehionamy krayiny?

At present, demographic policy is directly linked to the country's ATU. Traditional territorial settlement systems (TRS) - regional (regional), inter-district and district, have certain mechanisms for regulating demographic development, which obviously remain weak and unpromising. In the context of regionalization of the country and the new ATU, it is necessary to move to new - truly regional settlement systems, consistent with the historical and geographical division of Ukraine. According to the new ATU, the whole taxonomy of settlement systems will change.

And one more important remark. Further regionalization of the country requires appropriate development and justification. And one of the criteria for such regionalization should be regional resettlement systems as opposed to modern TRS, tied to the current ATU. In such conditions, a rather complex methodological problem arises: how to move from modern territorial settlement systems according to the current administrative-territorial division of the country to the regional settlement system, coordinated with the enlarged historical and geographical regions of the country?

Modern population accounting and various socio-economic characteristics are tied to the current ATU. Regionalization of the country on historical and geographical grounds is a matter of the future. The direction of researches of features of demographic development of modern TRS and its consecutive generalization in regional systems of settlement which will become a basis for development and realization of regional demographic policy is necessary. This range of issues related to the regionalization of the country directly affects the problems of the system of settlement of the population on a new basis and belongs to the subject area of a new direction of socio-geographical research - geodemography. Development of regional demographic policy is the main direction of overcoming the current demographic crisis. In the modern system of population sciences there are practically no directions and disciplines that would deal with this issue as a component of state regional policy. Geodemography is a new direction of socio-geographical research, its subject area is focused on this problem. A new problem is the transition from the traditional systematics of population settlement in the form of TRS, established by the current administrative-territorial division, to the regional classification of population settlement by historical and geographical areas.

Another targeted guideline of geodemography as a new area of research is to significantly strengthen the dynamic aspects of demographic development. Geography of the population has traditionally emphasized the territorial patterns of settlement of the population. The dynamics of this process was presented, of course, as a consistent change in the so-called demographic situations. The demographic situation is a static characteristic of the population for a certain period of time. Comparison of different time situations makes it possible to identify certain trends in demographic development, and this approach represents the dynamics of the population today.

Despite numerous developments in the methodology of demographic research, in particular demo-reproduction processes, many issues of theoretical and practical nature remain unresolved. Modern depopulation of the population of Ukraine, negative trends in demographic development, which covered most of its regions, urgently require the development of new theoretical and scientific-methodological approaches to studying the peculiarities of demo reproduction processes in the country as a whole and its individual regions. In our opinion, dynamic and temporal aspects remain perhaps the weakest link in the geography of the population. Demographers traditionally use the concept of population movement, its quantitative and qualitative changes. It has become common to analyze the demographic situation or situation in a particular region - the geodemographic situation. By the method of comparing the main demographic characteristics at different times or comparing different geodemographic situations, certain changes and trends in population development are established. Geographers have approached the introduction of a fundamentally new concept - the geodemographic process, and its practical use.

It is time to present the development of the population of a certain territory in the form of a geodemographic process - objective, integral, continuous, irreversible, unidirectional, instead of comparing different situations. Instead of individual frames (photos) of population movement, we analyze demographic development as a process that has prerequisites and factors, its quantitative and qualitative parameters, its mathematical and statistical formalization, its patterns and trends. Note that both demographers and geographers already use the terms "demographic development", "demographic process", but these concepts do not have the necessary conceptual and terminological development and are used in their general, insufficiently concretized understanding.

In the geography of the population with its spatial orientation, the dynamic aspects of the study of the population are almost lost. They are supposed to be remembered, but not given sufficient methodological attention: rigid binding to administrative-territorial division,

dominance of the concept of settlement systems, geospatial approach with analysis of settlement and forms of territorial organization of the population. In the domestic geography of the population little genetic, historical and geographical aspects of the formation and development of settlement systems.

Demographers determine the regularity of population movement and demographic processes depending on the composition of the population and the conditions of its residence and life. In many cases, demographic processes have a political-administrative and administrative-territorial connection, but territorial affiliation does not serve as a defining feature and the main prerequisite for demographic development. It is usually considered as an external feature to compare different demographic situations of demographic processes. Demographic situation - a set of conditions and factors that determine the characteristics of population movement, demographic process for a given population group (population of a given administrative-territorial unit, social group, gender and age group - cohort, ethnic group, religious group, etc.)

One of the main directions of modern development of population sciences is their enhanced focus on dynamic aspects. Population movement, demographic development, demographic processes - these and other new concepts are intended to denote quantitative and qualitative changes in population not only as a consistent change of fixed and static demographic situations, but as a holistic and continuous process that has its prerequisites and factors, their components, their trajectory and patterns. This is an extremely important and profound methodological transformation of traditional predominantly static demography and population geography, and geodemography takes on the task.

Once again, we emphasize the increasing attention to the territorial organization of the population, which outlines the subject area of population geography and its gradual connection with regionalism. The modern interpretation of the population as a set of people in a certain area determines the subject area of the geography of the population. Here are examples of determining the subject of population geography:

1. Geography of the population studies the regional differences in the composition, dynamics and location of the population, patterns of formation of these differences, territorial systems of settlements, patterns of their development (S. A. Kovalev, N. Ya. Kovalskaya, 1971).

2. The subject of study of population geography are geographical differences in the composition and reproduction of the population, geographical differences in culture, life,

skills, labor resources of territorial groups and geographical differences in their use, settlements and their territorial systems (E. L. Shuvalov, 1985).).

3. Geography of the population is the science of territorial patterns of formation and functioning of human communities (I. Gudzelyak, 2008). The subject of the study of population geography is the geospatial organization of the population, which includes:

- = geospatial patterns of natural reproduction of the population and the formation of the demographic structure of the population;

- = geographical patterns of formation and use of labor resource potential;

- = geographical patterns of formation of the social composition of the population;

- = geospatial organization of population migrations;

- = territorial patterns of population settlement, location, formation of settlements and their territorial systems;

- = geospatial patterns of formation of ethnic composition, functioning of ethnic and interethnic communities, ethnic processes;

- = regional differences in the way of life, culture and way of life of people [2].

Note that I. Gudzelyak in the geography of the population defines demography (according to our approach - geodemography) as a science that studies the patterns of natural reproduction of the population.

At the end of the twentieth century, at the junction of demography, geography and regional economy, a new scientific direction is formed - geodemography, the subject area of which is already determined not by demographic but by geodemographic processes. Demography studies the socio-demographic patterns of population movement, and geodemography defines the subject area as territorial, including regional differences in demographic processes, as the dependence of demographic development of the territory on the features of its historical-geographical, ethno-cultural, geopolitical, natural resource, socio-economic preconditions, from the levels of economic development of the territory and its planning organization. The object of geodemography research is not traditional demographic processes, but their territorial (regional) varieties, which are called geodemographic processes. Along with the term "geodemography", geographers also use "geodemography". However, the very concept of "geodemography" is more common.

Conclusion

At the beginning of the XXI century, demographic problems first confronted the state regional policy, which was officially proclaimed in Ukraine in 2001. Until now, the demographics and geography of the population have been arbitrarily linked to the territory -

from individual settlements to the country as a whole. Domestic approximation to regional policy were administrative-territorial units - regions, districts, cities. From now on, the situation is radically different: First, the results of population demography and geography research should become an objective basis for regionalization of the country according to European standards (NUTS-II - basic regions), which must be formally approved at the legislative level. Second, demographic development needs to be identified and addressed in the context of regional demographic policy. There is a need to form a new scientific direction of population geography - geodemography, which will explore the preconditions and features of demographic development at the level of official regions, in the context of state and regional geodemographic policy.

Traditionally, the dynamic components of population geography are studied by analyzing the movement of the population or by comparing different geodemographic conditions and situations. At the time of studying geodemographic processes. Geodemography emphasizes the regional aspects of the processes of population reproduction, population movement, demographic development. The traditional conceptual and conceptual apparatus of demography and geography of the population needs appropriate development, meaningful and functional transformations. The main task of geodemography is to reveal the system of links between population reproduction and social development at the regional level. Geodemography has a leading role in providing a comprehensive study of the population of the regions.

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