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GEODEMOGRAPHY AS A COMPONENT OF POPULATION GEOGRAPHY

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Abstract

The article considers in detail the stages of formation and establishment of geodemography as a modern scientific direction of population geography. At the first stage, the central place in the system of knowledge about population belongs to demography. At the second stage, the interaction of demography with neighboring sciences, in particular with geography, is strengthened. At their junction, a new discipline is being formed – the geography of the population. At the third stage, a new direction of population geography is formed, focused on the study of regional differences in population and settlement, and the development of regional demographic policy, which we call geodemography.

Keywords: demography; population geography; geodemography; geodemographic process

ГЕОДЕМОГРАФІЯ ЯК СКЛАДОВА ГЕОГРАФІЇ НАСЕЛЕННЯ

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В статті детально розглядається етапи формування та 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

Relevance of the topic. Social geography today has a very powerful theoretical and methodological potential for the study of demogeographic territorial formations and systems. But if in many works on social geography (and geodemography) until now the main attention was paid to the comprehensive study of relatively large complexes, then the study of demographic systems from the point of view of individual components, in particular the geodemographic process, is still insufficient. Not quite solved the problem of social geography and demogeography is the development of theoretical and methodological foundations, methods and techniques for managing geodemographic processes of different hierarchical levels in modern conditions of economic reform on a market basis.

Purpose: to trace the main stages of the formation of geodemography as a modern direction of population geography.

A special role in the formation of the main qualitative characteristics of society is played by demographic, ethno-national, economic, social, historical (genetic) and settlement (ecistic) processes, the awareness of the relationship and interdependence between which should contribute to the strengthening of complex geodemographic research.

Basic content. The most important categories of the general theory of people of the population are people of the population (population), its quality, development, reproduction, etc.

Most researchers consider the concepts of "people of the population" and "population" as synonyms. However, when it comes to general theoretical issues, the term "people of the population" is mainly used, and in demography the main term is "population."

At each stage of socio-historical development, people of the population are a specific historical totality of people. That is, it has a socio-temporal characteristic.

The modern development of domestic geographical science occurs in conditions of fundamental changes in the social orientation of development, in the search for a new path of development. A new direction of population geography is being formed – geodemography as a science of integrated territorial socio-demographic (demosocial) complexes. (ITSDC). The development of the subject area of population geography (PG) occurs from the study of population distribution to the forms of its territorial organization and to the integrated territorial socio-demographic (demosocial) complexes (ITSDC). There are many sciences that study population. The system of knowledge of people of the population can be viewed as an interdisciplinary field of knowledge of the different human sciences, which makes it possible to form a holistic view of the population and the processes that occur in it.

In the process of development of demographic researches from the end of XVIII century scientists try to establish laws of reproduction of population – its birth rate and mortality, natural growth and characteristic features of sex-age structure.

The first law of population was formulated by Thomas Malthus (1766-1834), who in the famous book "An Essay on the Principle of Population, as It Affects the Future Improvement of Society" (1798) showed the threat of a growing gap between the growing number of people in geometric progression and food resources that grow in arithmetic progression, that is, much slower. Marxism associated changes in the laws of population with the historical development of society: *each socio-economic formation has its own population law*. This approach was also professed by Soviet demography [2].

Since the middle of the twentieth century, the *theory of demographic transitions* has gained the greatest popularity. In modern demography, *historical types of population reproduction* are also studied, the change of which is called *demographic revolutions*. The *concept of demographic transition* was initiated by the French demographer Adolphe Landry in the early twentieth century, and thoroughly developed by American researchers Warren S.

Thompson (1929) and Frank W. Notestein (1945). Qualitative changes-tacks in population dynamics are called *demographic transitions*.

Demography studying the prerequisites and factors of population formation came close to studying the spatial features of population development, and this is an overlap with the subject area of population geography.

The interaction of demography with neighboring sciences, in particular with geography, is intensifying. At their junction, a new discipline is formed - the geography of the population, which studies the geographical differences in the composition and reproduction of the population, the territorial distribution and placement of the population, labor resources and territorial features of their use, settlements and their territorial systems. Geography of the population comprehensively characterizes the population of the country and its territorial organization, reveals patterns and regional features of its formation, development problems. The formation and development of population geography as a scientific discipline took place in Ukraine in the second half of the twentieth century, although the study of certain demographic, ethnic and settlement problems was observed much earlier.

In population geography, the term "resettlement" is used in two meanings. Firstly, resettlement is a process of population spread throughout the territory associated with its increasingly intensive economic development. The process of resettlement covers spatial movements of the population and the development of a network of settlements – the growth or reduction of individual settlements, the emergence of new ones. Secondly, the settlement of the population is a picture of the modern distribution of the population in a certain territory, it is an existing set of settlements. The basis of such a picture is the network of settlements, their administrative status, functional types, humanity. At the same time, the distribution of the population should be characterized both in terms of its density (by administrative-territorial units), ethnonational composition, features of gender-age structure and employment.

The basic concepts of population settlement are *the functional type of settlement* and *the settlement system*. Settlements differ in their status (city, urban-type settlement, village), administrative rank, and population. But the main features that characterize the role of this settlement among others are its *functions* – administrative, economic (industrial), social, political. As a rule, the main features of settlements are interrelated: the greater the population of a settlement, the higher its administrative status is and the more important and diverse socio-economic functions it performs.

This second component of the study of resettlement is the butt zone, which is studied by both population geography and geodemography. Geographers and demographers have

traditionally used the concept of "settlement system." *The settlement system* is a territorial set of settlements of various ranks and types that actively interact with each other, have intensive connections in the form of labor and household trips, movements of goods and services. Such connections can be established for very remote settlements. Therefore, when allocating settlement systems, they are guided by intensive and regular connections according to the following rule: the interaction of settlements within this settlement system should be more intense than with settlements outside this settlement system.

In accordance with the multi-level organization of society, systems of resettlement of different levels are distinguished – from global and macro-regional to regional and local.

Methodological transformations in the population sciences are due to the formation of state regional policy in Ukraine. There was an objective need to study the demographic processes and settlement of the population comparable to the regions of the country, whose network is under active development. Recall that according to EU requirements, all countries applying for EU membership must have official, legally approved regionalization schemes. In addition, the current regions, for which Ukraine now implements regional policy, do not meet European standards. Thus, a new direction of population geography is formed, focused on the study of regional differences in population and settlement, and the development of regional demographic policy, which we call geodemography.

Traditionally, the dynamic components of the geography of the population are studied by analyzing the movement of the population or by comparing different time geodemographic situations. The study of geodemographic processes is relevant. Geodemography emphasizes the regional aspects of the processes of population reproduction, population movement, population resettlement. The traditional conceptual apparatus of demography and geography of the population requires appropriate development, meaningful and functional transformations. The main task of geodemography is to identify the system of connections between the reproduction of population and the public population at the regional level. Geodemography belongs to the leading pole in providing a comprehensive study of the population.

One of the first A. Khomra asked authors working in the field of demogeographic research to go beyond the so-called "creeping empiricism" and be guided in their search for truth by the theory of demography, which was perfectly developed by our domestic demographers V. Piskunov and V. Steshenko.

Despite the significance of regional geodemographic policy, its importance today is not well understood. The formation and implementation of regional (along with the national)

demographic policy is necessary both because of the presence of significant socio-economic differences between the regions, and because of the preservation of significant differences in the indicators and trends of socio-demographic development. Along with the existence of traditional demographic problems (the rate of natural reproduction, life expectancy of the population, etc.), more and more new ones appear (problems of employment and retraining of personnel, exacerbation of international and interethnic conflicts, the problem of emigration, etc.).

In the context of modern reforms, regional demographic policy should find new opportunities, principles and forms. Thus, the role of the national factor in the formation of demographic policy is significantly increasing (in some cases, we can already talk not about regional, but about national demographic policy). Issues of formation of regional demographic policy should be considered in close connection with the problems of complex socio-economic zoning of different territorial levels (economic microdistricting, allocation of intra-regional areas, etc.) [6].

Effective geodemographic policy without taking into account regional demographic features is almost impossible. A tool for a favorable integrated solution to the tasks of regional development can be regional programs for the reproduction of the population. These programs should be part of a comprehensive plan for the socio-economic development of the territory and be financed from local sources [1]. In the absence of material opportunities, in our opinion, for the demographic policy, its individual directions can be implemented within the framework of programs for social support of the most vulnerable categories of the population, as well as based on the priority of measures to stabilize the geodemographic situation for those areas and urban settlements where it is most unsatisfactory [5].

The development of geodemographic policies in each region should correspond to the strategic goals of regional development. When conducting it, it is worth considering many elements that are not taken into account by the national demographic policy, and sometimes simply ignored.

The study of socio-demographic processes in certain regions should be more closely connected with the tasks of regional policy, including demographic. The advantage of regional socio-demographic studies is that they complement the national demographic policy, taking into account the specifics of the demographic situation in different regions of the country. In this regard, it is obvious that the content of the regional demographic policy and the ways of its implementation should be clearly differentiated in territorial terms, while not violating the basic principles of the national policy.

Thus, regional geodemographic policy can be understood as a systemic activity of local authorities in the field of population development, aimed at coordinating on the one hand the interests of the country and the region, on the other hand the strategic goals of population development and current issues of socio-economic development.

With regard to the new conditions for the reorganization of the national economy, the formation of the foundations of a market economic mechanism, it is necessary to rethink the system of principles, the content of the goals and objectives of the development and implementation of demographic policy at any territorial level. The process of creating new approaches to this issue requires a revision of the technique and methodology for studying the problems of geodemographic policy, choosing its new priorities.

Conclusion: It is obvious that in a complex system of socio-economic geography, the importance of complex geodemographic research will increase significantly. This is objectively connected with the modern socio-political situation and the need to solve practical problems of managing the processes of natural reproduction of the population.

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The authors agree on equal distribution of partial participation.

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Informed consent was obtained from all subjects involved in the study.

Data Availability Statement

All information is publicly available and data regarding this particular patient can be obtained upon request from corresponding senior author.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgments

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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