

THE BEGINNINGS OF DEMOGRAPHIC SCIENCE IN UKRAINE

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Abstract

This article is devoted to investigation of scientific views about the history of the Ukrainian demography in the XX century.

Аннотация

Ця стаття присвячена дослідженню наукових поглядів з історії української демографії в XX столітті.

Demography as a science reflects the historical development of mankind, and changes the dynamics of population reproduction in its historical due. In writings on demography reflected demographic policy of the state structure, which is full of historical stages of mankind.

In the early twentieth century in Ukraine created cohort of scientist's demographer.

Demographic ancestor of school in Ukraine was V. Puma - Academician of USSR in 1920, corresponding member of USSR Academy of Sciences since 1943. In 1919 he became head created on his initiative. USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Demography (1919-1938). In 1940-1950 years headed the Department of Statistics Economics Institute AN USSR, in the years 1944-1952 led the Department of Social Sciences USSR.

M.V. Ptuha worked on theoretical and methodological problems of demography, which is considered as a social science that deals with mass phenomena and processes of social life. Proved the idea of a single synthetic table, which was kept studying the intensity and demographically significant duration all phenomena and processes of lifelong generation. Developed original methods of construction of summary marriage tables, birth rate, and mortality. His book "Essays on the Theory of population statistics and moral" (1916) played an important role in shaping the framework for research in applied demography.

Under his guidance made USSR prospective population estimates for 1960.

History of statistics and demography in Russia, including Ukraine, dedicated work "Essays on the history of statistics 17-18 century" two-volume edition "Essays on the history of statistics in the USSR" (1955-1959) ¹

A distinguished demographer was Y.A.Korczak-Chepurkovskyy - Employee Demographic Institute AN USSR. He has been developing and improving the demographic statistics and methods of demographic analysis and forecasting, the study of population reproduction USSR. With A.P. Khomenko it issued a series of collections of materials on population reproduction USSR. Korczak-Chepurkovskyy contributed greatly to the development of methods of creating tables of marriage and divorce, fertility, mortality and lifetime. In addition, he developed methods for measuring the impact of mortality in some age categories, settlement growth, the average number lifetime, the impact of specific causes of death on mortality in the productive age, growth rate calculations of the number and age of the population living stabilized with a constant level migration, advanced payments population combined with the use of tables surviving age intensity of migration and others. ²

These problems developed, and P. Khomenko, who led Ukraine to conduct the All-Union census of 1926 based on the results of published work. The main area of scientific activity A.P. Khomenko was studying economic development and its prediction. Considerable attention to the research of family and population reproduction. ³

Achievements Ptuhyy of his colleagues and students develop and enrich the academic Institute of Economics of NAS of Ukraine and several other scientific and educational institutions. One well-known demographer in modern Ukraine is the head of the Department of Demography and reproduction of labor Economics Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Doctor of Economic Sciences, and Professor V.S. Steshenko. A considerable number of her works devoted to conceptual and methodological principles of demography as a science.⁴

V.S. Steshenko is co-author papers, which reveals the multifaceted nature of the concept of national demographics in Ukraine and the demographic prospects of Ukraine in the XXI century.⁵

His contribution to the development of demographic science makes Piskunov. Worth noting his work on the subject, post-classical problem of demographics, or notes to the criticism of abstract thinking demographic.⁶ It highlighted two parts. In the first published case in the 21 interagency collection of research papers National Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics, "Demographic Research, highlights certain aspects nature of modern demography and the achieved level of mathematization. The second, published in 22 editions of release indicated, the modern interpretation of the object-method-institutionalized discipline of demography and its implications for the development of demographic knowledge.

The first part highlights the **work** of theoretical foundations of modern demography (desmology) as a science demoreality.

Using the method of polemics, the author based on analysis of more than 100 authors concluded that relatively high (compared with other empirical social sciences) the level of mathematization can not be considered as an indicator of the level of development of demography: a high level of mathematization is characterized by demographic knowledge but technical geostatic primary processing of information. V. Piskunov argues that no basis for the assertion of existence in modern demographic demographic knowledge of individual disciplines - mathematical demography, it is this combination of mathematical, which does not form a separate method to study the system-specific subject modern demography.

V. Piskunov reasoned conclusion that "... known to separate demographics-disciplinary conglomerate of scientific knowledge as the size, composition (statistics) population and its changes (motion-dynamics) remains a **statistical-empirical** science. The actual identities of the population demography of population statistics, demographic statistics (despite all the denial of the fact disciplinary demographers) gives reason for consideration as a separate field of science not only because just about the subject and method of population statistics, demographic statistics, you can say something very significant and therefore more or less convincing, but also because the total (abstract) understanding the subject of disciplinary Demography and essence of the method of study does not really change for the entire known history of demography as a field of statistics."⁷

V. Piskunov indicates unacceptable statements about the identities of the concepts of "population statistics" and "demology, as described in the works of several leading figures of domestic and global demographics. "The term **demology** - he writes - to provide an advantage over others - although a very common symbol - **demographics**, because the latter can cause impression that refuses to disclose statistics abstract patterns that create the most important content and statistical science. However, given that some modern demographers attempt "to separate" demographics of the population, limit the meaning of "demographic statistics":

a) area of "application of statistical methods for collecting, processing, teaching and data analysis for the size, composition, distribution, and reproduction or population groups;

b) the aggregate of "quantitative information on population and demographic processes;

c) "practical activities for the collection, processing and analysis of this information is grounds to include products" formal logic as the classification of certain types of aggregate demographic and subject matter of this activity and its specific scientific results (given the reference to work "People population. Encyclopedic dictionary." - Moscow: Bolshaya Russian Encyclopedia, 1994. - pp. 113-119.).

"Reduction of the historically formed classical demography as population statistics to the peculiar demographic" Before science, Erzatsdemohrafiyi "- indicates V. Piskunov, - do not withstand scientific criticism of the position science knowledge current level, the specialists who have proved that" even where there may in principle eliminate all theoretical terms by mixing them in terms of surveillance, it is virtually impossible and impractical. "(Given the link to work Varhovsky Marx. Models. Representation and the scientific sense. - M.: Progress, 1988. - p. 51).⁸

The second part highlights the **work** of theoretical foundations of modern demography (demology) as a science demoreality. Characterized by the general state of the modern discipline (generally statistical) demography and individual attempts to go beyond its limits by using methods of sociology and systems analysis.

Particular attention is paid to the analysis attempts to understanding the subject of demography as a system. Shown that these attempts could be very fruitful, since ignored the fact that as demoreality emergdgency feature - feature of public life, being characterized by many levels, not only the level of events "demographic" behavior of individuals, members of the target population. Conclusions that sotsiologization demographic research is deepening demographic knowledge as involved only effective methods of sociology in the study of "demographic" individual behavior that was studied demoreality possible only if the use of theoretical models demoreality.⁹

Conceptually, approximate position with that understanding demoreality as properties of all social and public life does not need it fragments into separate parts (areas) and the preservation of the monopoly mindset "demographic dichotomy, in which demology knowledge begins with contrasting demographic not demographic: demographic sphere of human life is opposed to "not demographic" its spheres, "demographic" behavior of people separated from its economic behavior, demographic man "if there is next to the" economic man ", etc. Such understanding demoreality demology displays the broad strategic and fundamental research search social social mechanisms of functioning and development demoreality, overcomes demographic interpretation as a "factor" or "conditions of material life, creates soil, where problem demoreality and demopolicy considered problems are not separate spheres of human life (and therefore as a problem separate demopolicy) as well as rehabilitation of the whole problem of people, eventually, as the problem of social progress in general.¹⁰

Conceptually-introductory natures have provisions for presence in the demographic system of two subsystems: statistics (size and composition) and statistics of its population dynamics (movement). In view of the possible ways of expanding interdisciplinary research mography as accumulation of scientific materials-climbing conditions from abstract to concrete in the knowledge demoreality. Multifaceted demographic situation in rural Ukraine in 1980 - the first half of 1990 A. Rogozhin highlighted in the article "Sustainable local features playback of the rural population in 1979-1995 was¹²

Conceptually, the methodology should explain certain concepts. First, given the situation of "demographic Encyclopedic Dictionary" that the essence of the category

"Population" is traditionally defined as the cause due to a bunch of people (in its development), a relatively comprehensive territory. Second, assert that the dynamic aspect of population reflects the category demoprocess ", i.e. a set of processes that provide the same play," continued existence "of a certain population-specific historical quality. Thirdly, given that the main features of socialized individual (member of society) are as: physical health (including mental and reproductive), disability, cultural, educational and professional level, tenacity, and law-abiding cooperatively (social health I), moral (mental health) finally religion. "Therefore - draws the author - to research demoprocesses advisable to use not only economic, but also complex - socio-economic, socio-psychological, while socio-ecological approach." However, the general conclusion is: this approach enables the study population reproduction as a relatively autonomous natural social process, including in education, training and employment of new generation (i.e. any stage of the socialization until the level of readiness to start, "generate" part of the family - for about 25-30 years) in determining the influence of economic, social, psychological and environmental processes (plus some influential phenomena), which set all appropriate factors have on population reproduction.

In matters of population reproduction O. Rogozhin introduces the concept of "quality of the new generation (sex, age, health status, form of education (family, pre-school, school), participating in children's organizations).

O. Rogozhin that "generalized results of the interaction of demographic processes (fertility, mortality, marriage, migratory movements, changes of population) are at the micro-level (country, region). They are the result of "mechanisms" playing at the micro-level (family and its immediate surroundings), realized responses to changes in demographic behavior and social-psychological settings (reproductive, marriage, migration) in the complicated depending on the quality and lifestyle family under the determining influence of higher order structures: social and ideological stereotypes, macro-economic and environmental conditions.

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Rogozhin and define the notion of "territorial structure" of population reproduction. He believes that the organized set of links on the reproduction of the population which are localized around social institutions and agencies to ensure the integrity of the process of reproduction - the entire cycle of ages (from birth to employment and availability of new generations birth rate). These connections form the functioning and reproduction are realized in the form of both material and spiritual (informative) consumption by moving both people (actors) and objects (material and information services).¹⁴

Ethnic problems of socio-political and socio-economic development of Ukraine highlights more than 300 works of corresponding member of NASU, doctor of historical sciences, professor V.Naulka. Their first opened in the "Geographical location of peoples in the USSR" (Karl, 1966). In the years 1991-1995 on the dynamics of ethnic structure of Ukraine as a whole and its regions, in the twentieth century, published 22 works ("The dynamics of ethnic structure of Ukraine in the twentieth century." (1991), "Ukrainian ethnos in time and space" (1992), articles on the dynamics of the ethnic composition of skirts, Odessa, articles about specific ethnic groups living in Ukraine (Russians, Czechs).

In 1998, work published V.I. Naulka "Who and since living in Ukraine". It highlighted sections of the Ukrainian ethnos in time and space, ethnolinguistic processes among the Ukrainian people, "neighbor" and "far" abroad ", "The formation of modern ethnic population and ethnolinguistic processes in Ukraine. In the same monograph published 1998 V.O. Romantsov "Ukrainian ethnos in the eternal lands according to their borders (XVIII-XX century).¹⁵ The most important is that V.I. Naulko and V.O. Romantsov explored the dynamics of number of Ukrainian in the world, the ethnic composition of the population

throughout the national territory of Ukraine - Social and mixed, a significant analysis of the development took place in placing minorities in Ukraine, especially Russians, Jews, Poles, Greeks, Belarusians, Bulgarians, Armenians.

Therefore, the development of Ukrainian science demographic long and difficult. Prominent scientists have made JVI domestic contribution to the establishment and further development of demography as a science in the Ukrainian lands and even in the tragic 1930's, when leading demographers have been repressed, and Demography Institute of USSR Academy of Sciences was closed, demography as a science in Ukraine has not gone away. In the 1960's restored study of population in Ukraine and the most important methodological work reprint M.V. Ptuhy and scientific-pedagogical work Yu.O.Korchak Chepurkivskoho. And for the last 30 years have been issued and reissued works of Ukrainian demographers who stood near the cradle of demographic thought in the XX century Ukraine. A.P. Khomenko, S.A. Tomilin, M. Kurman, I.V. Lebedinskogo and others. Now continuing this worthy cause is the S.I. Pyrozhkov, A.W. Homra, E.M. Libanova, V.S. Steshenko and other scientists. So you can confidently assert that the Ukrainian science has its demographic future.

Notes

1. Ptuha M.V. indices marriage. Study on the theory of population statistics. - K., 1922; His own. Population of Kiev province. - K., 1925; His own. Essays on statistikenaseleniya. - M., 1960; Study of Population by T.R. Malthus // In Sat: Demographic notebooks. Issues 4-5. - K., 1972.
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3. Khomenko A.P. Family and population reproduction. Selected works. - M., 1980.
4. Steshenkos V.S. Demography in the modern world. - Moscow: Statistics, 1978. - 248 p.; Steshenko V.S. Reproduction Population as an object of the demographic study // Demoeconomicheskies study. Thematic collection. - K.: Publ. IE SSR, 1980, - pp. 3-22; Steshenkos V.S. Study of Reproduction Population (theoretical problems). - K.: Naukova Dumka, 1981. - 327 p.; Piskunov V.P., Steshenkos V.S. Relations population reproduction as a subject of demographic study. - K.: Publ. IE UkrSSR, 1984. - 47.
5. Steshenko V., Piskunov of the concept of national demopolityky / Demographic Research. - Issue 18. - K.: IE NAS of Ukraine, 1996. - p. 3-42; Steshenko V., V. Rudnitsky, Stafanovskyy A. "Demographic perspectives to Ukraine in 2026. K.: Institute of Economics of NAS of Ukraine, 1999. - 56 p.
6. Demographic Research. Interagency Scientific Papers of the Institute of Economics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. - Issue 21 - K.: 1999. - pp. 98 - 139 Issue 22. - K., 2000. - Pp. 112-161.
7. V. Piskunov Ibid. - p. 100.
8. Ibid. - p. 100-101.
9. Demographic Research. - Issue 22. - K., 2000. - p. 112.
10. Ibid. - p. 157.
11. Demographic Research. - Issue 21. - pp. 178-205.
12. Demographic Research. Issue 21. - K., 1999. - pp. 49-70.
13. A. Rogozhin specified job. - Demographic Research. - Issue 21. - p. 50.
14. A. Rogozhin specified job. - p. 52.
15. V. Romantsov Ukrainian ethnos in the eternal lands and their boundaries (XVIII-XX centuries). - K.: Publisher Teligy named Helen, 1998.

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