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METHODICAL BASES OF RESEARCH AND FEATURES OF FORMATION OF THE VITAL FUNCTIONS OF POPULATION OF THE REGION

Barskij Ju., Słaszczuk A., Gołub G., Pogribskij T. **Podstawy metodyczne badań i cechy funkcjonowania ludności regionu.** Omówiono istotę funkcjonowania ludności regionu, scharakteryzowano tryb życia oraz określono czasowo-przestrzenne podejścia do badań funkcjonowania ludności, a także jego bloki. Funkcjonowanie ludności regionu przedstawiono jako całościowy system. Przeanalizowano ekonomiczny, społeczny, etyczno-psychologiczny i intelektualny stan społeczeństwa. Wyróżniono typy funkcjonowania oraz sformułowano zasady funkcjonowania ludności.

Барский Ю., Слещук А., Голуб Г., Погребский Т. **Методические основы исследования и особенности формирования жизнедеятельности населения региона.** В статье раскрыта сущность жизнедеятельности населения региона, охарактеризованы образ жизни, выявленные пространственно-временные подходы к изучению жизнедеятельности населения. Освещены блоки жизнедеятельности населения. Жизнедеятельность населения региона представлена как целостная функциональная система. Проанализировано экономическое, социальное, морально-психологическое и интеллектуальное состояние населения. Установлено типы системы жизнедеятельности населения. Сформулированы принципы формирования жизнедеятельности населения.

Keywords: vital functions of population, territorial structure, population, the principles of formation, region

Słowa kluczowe: funkcjonowanie społeczeństwa, struktura przestrzenna ludności, zasady funkcjonowania, region

Ключевые слова: жизнедеятельность населения, территориальная структура, населения, принципы формирования, регион

Abstract

The article deals with the essence of concept of vital function of population of the region and characteristics of life. Spatio-temporal approaches to the study of the population are identified. The article also deals with the power of the population. A system of vital function of population of the region is presented as a complete functional system. Analysis of economic, social, psychological, moral and intellectual condition of the population are given. Types of system of vital function of population of the region were established. The principles of formation of the population are considered.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, attention of geographers increasingly shifted to the social phenomena. New system of values get much attention, but so far insufficiently covered

in the scientific literature. It is a social and economic inequality, military conflicts, political and administrative authorities, welfare (quality of life), economic underdevelopment, dependency, crime, sports and more. All this confirms that the trend in social geography, consisting in recent decades and the essence of which is that the central object of study raises a person, together with its various relationships with society and nature.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A significant contribution to solving the problems associated with spatial and socio-economic aspects of life made M. Agafonov, A. Alekhin, O. Alekseev, A. Anokhin, G. Balabanov, O. Dolinin, A. Dotsenko, N. Fashchevskiy, A. Golikov, I. Gukalova, S. Ishchuk, R. Kabo, O. Khomra, P. Kovalenko, G. Lappo, O.

Mashkov, Ja. Oliynyk, M. Palamarchuk, M. Pistun, O. Shabliy, A. Stepanenko, E. Valchuk, V. Zagorodny and others. It should be noted that the socio-geographical research, social development as a holistic process paid little attention. In particular, the question of territorial organization of the region's population highlighted insufficient and requires in-depth study.

The features of formation of the population of the region, the principles of its development and structure are outlined in the article.

THE RESULTS OF RESEARCH

Research all the diversity of relationships between human, society and nature and creates content is so important, in our view, the categories of social geography as a vital functions of population. The concept has not paid adequate attention in the scientific literature, but at the same time it should be noted that attempts to study geography have been before. For the first time the need for social geography study life in the whole complex proposed R. Kabo (DOLININ, BUGAEV, SHIPUNOVA, 1984). At the time, his statements and the report to Congress Geographical Society of the USSR (1947) were subjected to criticism. This is partly due to a general "leftist" beliefs at the time regarding attention to population as an object of study of the geographical and partly that interpretation lifestyle R. Kabo lesser extent than would be required to reflect the most important aspects of economic concept, and replaced (in the first, his early writings) features some insignificant ethnography, clothing and other features.

Later, as the success of the development of population geography, the attention of researchers are increasingly penetrating way some aspects of life. In the first place should probably put the features associated with forms of settlement. This is not to mention successful cooperation to address this problem geographers of urban planners and architects, which, as noted, K. LEYKINA & V. POKSHISHEVSKYI (1978) and O. Mashkov, always interested in the primary "cells being" of a settlement (or the whole system of settlements) during the entire cycle of life of people who inhabit them. The second line of research that actively opened one side of the geography of human life – the study of inter-regional differences in the needs of the population in housing, child care, etc., and differentiation of wages (in fact, this area is widely used in explaining the causes and trends of migration flows). In fact, with the way of life has been studied in terms of its level (REVAYKIN, 1989). You can also call a number of works that revealed the natural environment inhabited by a population of territory in-

habited areas of recreation opportunities and other aspects. It is in accordance with certain parameters lifestyle evaluation consisted of all modern trends in modern social geography, including geographical interpretation of objective assessments territory and geography of the service sector, which revealed a number of important aspects of the idea of geographical way of life. As for the concept of a comprehensive understanding of life, it should be noted a number of scientists who came closest to highlight the issue: M. AGAFONOV, S. LAVROV, B. KHOREV (1979), A. DOLININ, V. BUGAEV, Z. SHIPUNOVA (1984), G. FEDOROV (1984) and others.

Did not pass this interesting area of research and foreign geographical school, although none of them nor declares its aim the study of the population. American geography is largely influenced by behavioral concepts, and its interpretation of the organization of life made through the study of human behavior under the influence of internal excitations (SMITH, 1973). This not captured living conditions and the impact of natural and other factors. On the other side, american geographers treat only economic solution (in the choice of the place, the implementation of a purchase) problems, but do not consider the vital functions of population in a comprehensive sense, leaving to explore this concept sociologists (especially the so-called Chicago School) (CLAVAL, 1973; *World Urbanization Prospects...*, 2008). German anthropogeography (and its modern successors) also puts the study of the organization of life as a particular geographical problem. Even in the most thoughtful representatives of this school detailed studies of specific cities touched only some aspects of life.

A special place in solving this problem takes french school of "human geography". Proceedings of the greatest representatives of approaching tasks geographical study of human life, but hand there are methodological differences as handling French researchers aimed to examine the results of the interaction of the natural environment and the population (CLAVAL, 1973; BASTIDE, GIRARD, 2005; BEAUJEU-GARNIER, 2012). Lifestyle – term used in the social sciences to characterize the conditions and characteristics of everyday life, it focused different social processes, phenomena studied geography. In our view, the economic and social geography for a more complete and complex characteristics of human life as an individual or a specific TSL and all its relationships with society and nature will be better used and subjected to a detailed analysis of this category as vital functions of population (ALAEV, 1983).

First of all it is necessary to distinguish between these concepts and explain their essence. Lifestyle,

said N. FASHCHEVSKIY et al. (1993) and N. FASHCHEVSKIY, M. NEMCHENKO & A. STAROSTENKO (1993) – a system typical of the territorial community of people vital processes: the character of work, life, mode of reproduction, social behavior and others. They defined a specific system of relations developing in this situation. The concept of life, in our opinion, is much broader and includes a whole variety of vital functions in certain natural geographic and socioeconomic conditions, and the whole set of joint relations. The main feature of this concept, which expresses its essence, an internal integrity of social relations within it.

Spatio-temporal approach to the study of life in geographical science proposed by G. GOLTS (1985), which tried based on the analysis of transport and accommodation to characterize certain territorial community of people. According to him, resettlement consideration, for example, from the production, society, demography, culture, the environment is also necessary to study these relationships in local areas, which in turn is impossible without transport. This research in line “transport-settlement” does not exclude other possible aspects of the study of this problem, and if conditionally withdraw from it the most common layer associated with the formation of regional structures of life. The same opinion I. GUKALOVA (2009), which considering the territorial organization of society, focusing mainly on spatial cycle life – daily, weekly or yearly trips that move people for a certain period of time. These cycles include a really wide range of social relations of the individual or of a territorial community of people, but represent only one aspect of the population – namely spatial displacement to meet social needs. Slightly wider imagine livelihoods A. ANOKHIN (1987). He, acc. to N. FASHCHEVSKIY, M. NEMCHENKO, A. STAROSTENKO (1989), closer to other scientists came to understand the fullness of social processes and included to the vital functions of population – demographic, social, infrastructural and other processes.

Very interesting, in our view, is the economic theory of life, offered by A. ALEKHIN (1993). The author takes the study of patterns of behavior and attitudes of people in different socio-economic conditions. The scientist points to the heterogeneity of the population and its exposure to economic changes in society, and the close relationship of economic and other approaches to population activities. He noted that the object of life is not uniform set of people which is characterized by the same type of features and shows similar behavior in some predetermined parameter space.

Another approach to the study of life using authors such as I. GORLENKO, G. BALABANOV (1990),

L. RUDENKO (1995) in his work “The problems of complex development of the territory”. In defining the concept of social landscape they allocate seven main blocks of human life: demographic, medical, environmental, consumer, social stress, political, ethnocultural, criminogenic. Most attention is paid to these authors ecological aspects of life and point out that the comfort conditions of the population largely depends on ecological features, which distinguish two aspects: natural (pollution, adverse natural development and natural and industrial processes); social (medical and ecological situation, which is due to the level of provision of public goods and services, socially stressful situation).

The most complex, from a geographical point of view, to solve the problem of the population came N. FASHCHEVSKIY et al. (1991), which can rightly be called the founder of the theory of human geographical (with it should pay attention to social orientation of these studies). According to him, the vital functions of population – is a complex interaction of the individual or local people together with the world that belongs to all spheres of human life. It covers all aspects of human existence as a microcosm, most complex natural and social systems.

Vital functions of population – the process of social, industrial, economic, socio-natural interactions and other rights, territorial or local community of people with society and the environment as a result of which is to meet its needs and reproduction of life in the broadest sense of the word.

Considering the vital functions of population as a process, we essentially see it functioning. Vital functions of population – is a certain functional system that is limited to certain territorial and social framework consists of certain functional cycles of life. An example of the simplest of them may be the daily cycle of life, which suggests K. LEYKINA, V. POKSHYSHEVSKIY (1978). It is based, saying simplified schematic – on duty working hours, free time, sleep time and self.

In our view, vital functions of population manifested in a variety of activities and it is therefore appropriate to allocate six elements which will also act as a functional form (system components) life, are characteristic of any territorial community of people (fig. 1).

In particular, the term “electoral behavior” is used generally to denote a kind of public reaction to status changes and socio-economic environment, which is manifested through participation in elections, political sympathies own character and stability of electoral preferences. Geographical analysis of voting behavior makes it possible to evaluate regional differences in

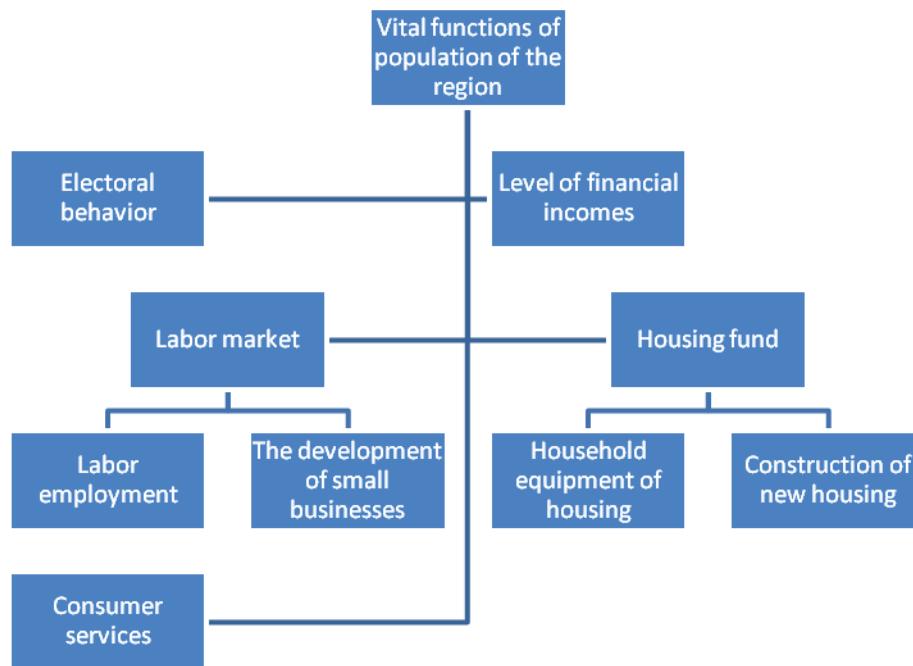


Fig. 1. Scheme of system elements of the vital functions of population (compiled by the authors)

Rys. 1. Elementy systemu funkcjonowania ludności (zestawienie własne)

Рис. 1. Схема элементов системы жизнедеятельности населения (составлено авторами)

the views of the population on the fundamental problems of socio-political and economic development of the country and the region, trends and dynamics of the change, on the important issues of domestic and foreign policy, etc. (SHISHATSKYI, 2007).

Unlike other sciences, with a similar sphere of interest, such as politics, elections, electoral sociology, psychology, etc., electoral geography does not operate with individual observations and specific territorial criterion for the generalized data. Instead, in interpretation of the results of geographical research wise to talk not about the electoral preferences of voters, but about the preferences of the region (city, district), that is, the set of electoral sentiment. Thus, the analysis of voting behavior of the population enables to identify and to explain the features of the mass voting behavior in all its diversity. This fact, however, in any case does not diminish the role of geographical approach (OLYNIK, SHISHATSKYI, 2002).

The widest range of relationships and interactions of the population covers the research of vital functions of territorial community of people. The concept of "territorial community of people" is increasingly used in human geography, but scientific debate about it's essence is still continue. Interesting thoughts on this issue in geography expressed E. ALAEV (1983), V. BUGROMENKO (1980), A. DOLININ (1975), V. SHISHATSKYI (2007) and others. Some researchers consider that an essential feature of the territorial community of people is their joint residence in a particular area.

According to their definition, the members of territorial community "are bound by ties of mutual relations with the territory in which they are living, and ties of relationship that output from the fact of residence in the shared territory".

In our opinion, most accurately expresses the content of the territorial community of people those researchers who do not limit its definition only by merits of cohabitation, but also complements socio-economic and other characteristics. In addition to material and social basis of formation of territorial identity of population are spiritual sphere and public life. It includes aesthetic, cultural, religious and educational activities. The regional features of these aspects of social life are an important feature of their community. Therefore, as noted N. FASHCHEVSKYI et al. (1993), territorial community of people is associated with permanent residence of people united by nature and structure of work, occurrence of social processes and peculiarities of the spiritual sphere and resettlement of the population.

This line of research of the territorial community of people makes it possible to consider it as a territorially limited system of vital functions of population, which allows us to include a vital functions of population into terminology of human geography as a form of social and territorial systems.

Analysis of vital functions of population reveals the economic, social, moral, psychological and intellectual condition of the population in a given area in

a given period – the period of economic reforms. This makes it possible to allocate certain territorial system of vital functions of population and its hierarchical and typological diversity. Thus for the characteristics of the territorial systems of vital functions of population sufficient will be the use of following indicators: number and buildable portion of the population, quality of life, a certain level and nature of the consumption potential benefits, electoral behavior, income, employment, small business development, housing and living conditions population, and consumption of public services area, comfortable housing, demographic processes.

Thus, the system of vital functions of population as a concept has all the attributes that are characteristic for any system. First, this system is quite complex formation; secondly that, among certain elements of this system established relationship, the intensity of which in the system is greater than the system with the environment. Relationship in the system are manifested in certain activities and allow to determine the system of vital functions of population as some integrity, which in one or another way relatively autonomously functioning in relation to the environment.

Elements of the system can also be viewed as a complex entity. In the analysis, they will perform as certain subsystems. All subsystems, in turn, consist of a set of connected elements due to their function. However, as has already been mentioned above, the system of vital functions of population is a subsystem of the system of higher hierarchical level, namely socio-territorial system.

The system of vital functions of population can be distinguished, for example, by the specific of behavior as those that functioning and those that developing (in the latter case the system is in the process of quantitative and qualitative changes); by the intensity of relations with the surrounding environment or systems. To investigate the functional organization of life will be interesting selection of functional systems of vital functions of population. In this regard, the systems can be complete or incomplete (the composition of components that will also act as elements of vital functions cycles).

Principles of formation of vital functions of population are:

1. Consistency. Vital functions of population is not obvious system. Consistency implies that definition of concept and specific content of vital functions of population should form structure, scilicet the ratio of the components of human life to the whole idea of it. The key for the description and understanding of vital functions of population in the region are the properties and characteristics of regional socio-

system as a whole, rather than its individual components.

2. Dynamism. Vital functions of population is a dynamic concept, its individual components vary in space and in time. These changes can occur not simultaneously and with different speeds. In some fields, where the situation is particularly fluid or unsteady, or determined by random factors, it is appropriate to consider indicators in the region at present year and their state in last year.
3. The openness of the region and society. Evaluation of vital functions of population is possible from "internal perspective" – in terms of investigation of the region as an independent examination system, in which certain factors for a long time forms certain characteristics of living conditions and the state of the population; also evaluation is possible in terms of determination of the place among the regions of the country, the continent or in the world – here is observed the effect of external factors, the region is seen not only against other countries, but also against global changes and influences.
4. The universality of indicators. This principle points to the need of usage an universal set of indicators for the analysis of vital functions of population of the region, which will help to make various kinds of comparison.
5. Territoriality. This is a special principle which implies rational territorial ordering of components of vital functions of population. In territorial organization carried out daily human activity, emerging and developing various socio-geographical complexes.
6. Improving of social living conditions. According to this principle, center of operation of socio-geographical complexes determined human with needs, interests and abilities.

Structural analysis of the system of vital functions of population involves the allocation of individual structures and allows to learn about complex socio-geographic features. The system of vital functions of population – a functional system, its functional structure – a set of connections and relationships between system components, revealing its intrinsic properties and functions. The functional structure is an integrated structure, which combines into a single unit all proper structures that are characteristic for system of vital functions of population. It represents a set of relationships and discloses a method and purpose of action of the system. Its peculiarity is the presence of complex relationships, the individual components of which may even belong to different classes, such as functional-territorial relations.

For relatively deep knowledge of socio-geographical object, as notes M. PISTUN (1994), you should

examine component, territorial and management structures.

Component (functionally-component) structure of the system of vital functions of population – a set of functional components that reveal its role in system and external and internal functions. In this case, the elements of the component structure of vital functions of population, in our opinion, are – electoral behavior, level of income, employment, small business development, housing and living conditions, and consumption of public services.

Another important geographical feature is territoriality, ie we have to identify, to describe and to analyze one of the major structures – territorial structure. Territorial (functional-territorial) structure of the system of vital functions of population – is the ratio and relative position of the various forms of territorial concentration of human activity. M. PALAMARCHUK & K. TASHCHUK (1974) in the territorial structure distinguishes four types of elements: point, nodal, areal and regional. Point elements are formed on the basis of one settlement. This type includes items, centers and units. Nodal elements of the structure characterized by a combination of several places to relatively close points. The third type constitute areal elements. The regional territorial elements include integral parts.

The third complex structure of vital functions of population is a functional management structure that implements territorial decision-making, which depend on the strategy and tactics of human activities, achieve certain socio-geographical purposes.

CONCLUSIONS AND PROSPECTS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Further research of the system of of vital functions of population must be directed to the use of the territory in which would be focuses rational and natural resource factors of production and settlement system and which most widely would be satisfy the development of the productive forces and reproduction.

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