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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE “DEMOGRAPHIC COMPENSATION” IN THE SOUTH OF THE KRASNOYARSK REGION IN THE LATE 1940S-1950S

Abstract. The article reveals the specifics of “demographic compensation” of the population of the South of the Krasnoyarsk region in the late 1940s-1950s after the devastating consequences of the Great Patriotic war based on archival material and statistics. The influence of demographic factors on the population's recovery processes was revealed such as changes in gender and age structure, birth rate, mortality, and marriage. The influence of the socio-economic situation in the country on the natural movement is shown. The specifics of reproduction of the region's population among citizens and villagers, various ethnic communities are considered.

The use of general scientific and demographic research methods, the regulations of the general theory of population, the concept of “human potential” allowed us to conclude that there is a tendency to overcome the “demographic hole” which was caused by human losses in wartime. The population of the South of the Krasnoyarsk territory has returned to the expanded historical type of reproduction.

The practical significance of the results and conclusions of the study eliminates the gaps in the territorial and problem aspects in the historiography of the topic of “demographic compensation” of the Siberian population. The obtained materials can become the basis for studying the local history of the population of other Siberian regions.

Key words: birth rate, mortality, natural movement, demographic compensation, population, South of the Krasnoyarsk region.

Introduction. “Human capital”, accumulated in social experience, professional activity, knowledge, health, flexibility and mobility of people, is a valuable resource of national wealth [1, 33]. High-quality and long-term investments in a person bring a long-term effect [2, 97]. However, demographic catastrophes, in particular, wars, have a dramatic impact on a person's private life and change the socio-economic life of the country [3, 12].

The great Patriotic war deformed the structure of the population of the Russian Federation having radically disrupted the progressive processes of demographic development. It launched a cycle of oscillation of successive cohorts. All of that led to the change of the qualitative characteristics of the population (age, gender, marital status, ethnic composition, and family childhood), deterioration of reproductive health, a significant decrease in the standard of living of the population. Due to the inertia of demographic processes, all these factors have a long-term impact on the development of future generations up to the present time.

In the late 1940s and mid-1950s, there were processes of overcoming the demographic catastrophe of wartime, which can be regarded as “demographic” compensation. This period is characterized by the

highest rates of natural population growth for the entire second half of the twentieth century. The purpose of this article is to study this phenomenon, which has both national and regional features.

Research methods are based on the application of the principles of science and objectivity. They are provided with correct methods of analysis and interpretation of statistical, clerical, and legislative sources. The analysis of socio-demographic processes in the South of the Krasnoyarsk region was carried out in dynamics, in a specific historical context. The use of historical-comparative and problem-chronological methods made it possible to assess the dynamics of reproduction of the region's population in the late 1940s-1950s.

Results and discussion. According to the “Memorial Society”, during the great Patriotic war, starting from 1941, 23.2% of the population of the Krasnoyarsk territory (455 thousand people) was mobilized to the front. 165 thousand of them were killed in the course of military operations (36.0%) [4].

The processes of demographic compensation of the population of the South of Krasnoyarsk region in the second half of the 1940s and 1950s was mediated by the task of recovery and conversion of national economy, development of natural resources of the region in terms of the production base moving to the East of the country. During the Second world war, the birth rate fell to a record low. During the first two or three post-war years, the demographic situation in the region was extremely unfavorable. The generation born during the First world war, the Civil war, and the famine of the 1920s hardly reached the reproductive age. Gender disparities were clearly visible. There were not enough men in connection with massive irretrievable military losses. The population was physically weakened by high workload, poor nutrition, and lack of medical care.

Therefore, in 1946 and 1947, even as a result of mass demobilization of front-line soldiers, reunion of old or creation of new families, the number of births per 1000 people rose in urban settlements of the Krasnoyarsk territory only to 24.6 and 33.1%, falling in 1948 to 24.7‰ [5, 324]. In Khakassia during these years, the total birth rate rose in urban areas to 20.2 and 25.6‰, which was about 2/3 of the pre-war values. In rural areas that suffered the highest losses of the male population, this ratio rose only to 16.3 and 18.6. It did not reach the ½ level of 1940 [6, F. P-169. Op. 1. D. 262. L. 6. D. 308. L. 3. D. 314. L. 117. D. 327. L. 218. D. 340. L. 42, 55, 79, 109, 184]. Birth rates were also influenced by regulation in the form of abortions, which were officially banned in 1936.

The low birth rate of this demographic stage showed insufficient effectiveness of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of July 8, 1944 “About increasing state assistance to pregnant women, large and single mothers, strengthening the protection of motherhood and childhood, establishing the honorary title of “Heroine Mother” (*Rus. Мать-Героиня, Mat'-Geroinya*), establishing the Order of “Maternal Glory” (*Rus. Орден «Материнская Слава», Orden “Materinskaya slava”*) and the medal “Medal of motherhood” (*Rus. Медаль материнства, “Medal’ Materinstva”*) [7, 409–417]. Nevertheless, the strategic focus on encouraging the birth of low-priority children was obvious. Cash grants were provided to families who had two children at the birth of the third, instead of having six children at the birth of the seventh. In accordance with the government Decree of 1936, a one-time allowance was issued in the amount of 400 to 5000 rubles, and a monthly allowance - from 300 to 800 rubles. Monthly allowances were paid starting from the second year of the child's life until the age of five.

Article 20 of this Decree completely abolished “the right of a mother to go to court with a claim to establish paternity and collect alimony for the maintenance of a child born of a person with whom she was not in a registered marriage” [8, 184]. But monetary payments were established for single mothers – 100 rubles per month for one child, 150 rubles for two children, 200 rubles or more for three or more children.

Maternity leave was increased from 63 to 77 calendar days. Postpartum leave was increased from 35 to 42 calendar days. Parents, who had three children with earnings up to 400 rubles a month and those who had four children while earning 600 rubles a month, were exempted for 50% of the payment for the maintenance of children in kindergartens and nurseries. The families with five or more children had such benefits regardless of the size of earnings.

According to the plans of the legislators, the Measure that stimulates the birth rate was to increase the tax on singles and childless citizens. This tax was introduced in November 1941. In 1944, an additional tax was imposed on small families who had one or two children [9, 335].

Despite the state's desire to strengthen the family, the objective circumstances such as gender disparities, the growth of single-parent families, a large number of widows and unmarried women, and numerous extramarital relationships have led to an increase in the proportion of children born out of marriage. In 1947, the number of illegitimate births in Khakassia was quite high. In the city, the number was 814 (26.7% of the total), in rural areas – 706 (23.3%) [6. F. P-169. Op. 1. D. 340. L. 14, 46, 49, 102–103, 189, 211]. However, the Decree of July 8, 1944 prohibited identifying paternity in respect of illegitimate children. This reinforced the legal inequality of single mothers and their children. So that, it encouraged unmarried women to have illegal abortions.

The main number of births took place in 1947 for women at the age range of 20-24 years (34.0% of the total number of parturient women), the percentage of women at the age of 25-29 years (20.8%) decreased. At the same time, in 1944-1947, the proportion of births to women aged 30-34 (21.9% on average), as well as to older generations aged 35-39 (13.7%), who married late or delayed the birth of children until peacetime, increased markedly. The percentage of births to women aged 40-44 increased to 4.9% [6. F. P-169. Op. 1. D. 262. L. 6. D. 308. L. 3. D. 314. L. 117. D. 327. L. 218. D. 340. L. 42, 109, 184].

The majority of births in Khakassia in 1944-1947 were for the first or third children (57.5%). Among them, first-born children made up 30.6%, which was explained by the absolute predominance of brides aged 20-24 years (1/3). About 1/5 of the total number of children was the fourth or sixth. The proportion of seventh and ninth children was 6.5%, showing a maximum in 1946 (8.5%). The percentage of tenth or more children in General was 2.0%. At the same time, it was observed that a significant number of births of fourth-sixth, seventh-ninth, tenth and more children were born by women living in rural areas [6. F. P-169. Op. 1. D. 327. L. 218–219. D. 340. L. 41–42, 107, 109, 178, 184]. The decrease in the proportion of children born in later stages was due to the forced interruption of childbearing during the war and the deliberate restriction of the birth rate.

In General, even during the compensatory wave of 1945-1947, it was not possible to return to the pre-war birth rate. This is confirmed by the statement of Isupov V. A. that “every time the country overcame another demographic crisis, the birth rate was lower than before the crisis” [10, 83].

Simultaneously with the growth of the birth rate in the Krasnoyarsk territory, there was an increase in the overall mortality rate, which reached 12.6 and 19.6‰ among citizens in 1946-1947 [5, 324]. The increase in mortality was due to the complexity of the sanitary and epidemiological situation caused by the crowding of the population in cities due to the arrival of demobilized and prisoners of war citizens. There was also a practical lack of improvement in cities (water supply, Sewerage, electricity, lack of fuel for residential and working premises); increased workload, poor nutrition, and starvation as a result of the abolition of the card system in 1946. Sanitary and epidemiological services of the region carried out work to prevent epidemics of typhus, dysentery, measles, malaria, tuberculosis, anthrax and other infectious diseases. So that, the population was vaccinated every year [5, 238–243, 247].

By 1949-1950, there was a positive trend in the process of population reproduction. The birth rate of the population in the South of the region has increased dramatically compared to the war and the first post-war years. It was 33.4‰ [11, 7]. In the RSFSR as a whole, this figure was significantly lower than in the province – 26.9‰, due to the Western and Central regions that were occupied and devastated by fighting [12, 84]. For comparison, in Western European countries, the birth rate was significantly lower than in the RSFSR and differentiated between 15-22‰ (15.5‰ in England, 16.1‰ in Germany, 22.8‰ in Finland) [13, 140].

In 1951-1959, the birth rate decreased, but it was quite high – an average of 29.8 people per 1000 inhabitants (178.2‰ compared to the level of 1947.) [12, 84]. The increase in the birth rate was associated with the entry into the fertile age of numerous generations born during the demographic compensation period of the second half of the 1920s, as well as the implementation of births postponed during the war.

In the 1950s, the birth rate in Khakassia at the expense of the indigenous population exceeded the all-Union and regional indicators, amounting to 32-33 people per 1000 inhabitants. The mortality rate stabilized at 8.8‰, giving an average natural growth rate of 23.7‰, which exceeded the data for the region by 2.6‰ [14, 161-162, 195-196]. According to V. p. Krivonogov's calculations, in the 1950s the birth rate of Khakass people living in rural area was close to the biological maximum-47.8‰. The main share of births occurred in the first and second children (41.5%). However, the proportion of third and fourth children (32.7%), fifth and sixth children (18.0%), and seventh and more children (7.8%) was still significant [15, 13-14]. This indicated the predominance of traditional reproductive attitudes among the Khakass population.

At the same time, in the 1950s, the mortality rate in the Krasnoyarsk territory decreased by more than 2 times, amounting to 12.3%, compared with 1940 (in the RSFSR, the mortality rate was lower-10.1%). However, due to the higher birth rate in the Krasnoyarsk region than in the country as a whole, the natural increase was 4.3% higher than in the RSFSR [12, 84]. At the same time, the villagers maintained a certain advantage in the birth rate. This gave a greater natural increase in rural residents compared to urban residents even if they exceeded the mortality rate [12, 86-88].

By the end of the 1950s, as a result of the development of health care, improvement of housing and communal services, and improvement of the standard of living of the population in the Krasnoyarsk region, serious progress was made in the fight against infectious diseases and infant mortality. The total mortality rate in the South of the Krasnoyarsk territory decreased to 6.8‰ (in the RSFSR – 6.7‰). However, the natural growth of the region's residents was 2.3% lower than in 1950, due to the short duration of the compensatory period of birth rate, amounting to 18.8‰ (13.7% – in the RSFSR) [11, 7].

In the course of demographic compensation, it was not possible to overcome gender disparities in the region's population. according to the all-Russian population census, 47.7% of the region's 2.6 million inhabitants were male and 52.3% were female by 1959 (109.8 women per 100 men). At the same time, the bias towards women was observed from the age of 30-34. This was significantly reflected in the military generations of 40-44, 45-49 years old, where there were 134.1 and 136.9 women per 100 men, as well as 50-54 and 55-59 years old – 176.0 and 232.2, respectively. However, the situation was the opposite in children's and middle age groups [16, 70-71].

In the age-and-sex pyramid, the generation born during the war and the first post-war years was the smallest: at the age of 10 to 14 (184.5 thousand people), and teenagers of 15–19 years old (205.0 thousand). However, especially significant “failures” were in the age-sex pyramid of age groups 35–54 (front-line soldiers, home front workers). It also included the older generation whose health was undermined by the war and post-war difficulties. The population categories of the average working age and reproductive age born during the second half of the 1920s – 1930s (20–24, 25–29, 30–34 years) were significant in number. The most numerous were the generations of the 1950s: 0-4 years (335,9 thousand), 5-9 years (306,0 thousand people). It is characterized as the period of the short-term Soviet “baby boom” [16, 70-71].

Gender and age disparities, which were the “echo” of the war, affected all the peoples and ethnic groups of the South of the Krasnoyarsk region. for example, in the Kuraginsky district, according to the census of 1959, Ukrainians had a male-to-female ratio of 48: 52, Belarusians – 46:54, Jewish – 35:65, Khakas – 30:70, Tatars – 28:72, Kazakhs – 14: 86 [17. F. 9. Op. 1. D. 110. L. 22].

During the period of demographic compensation, significant changes occurred in the population structure in the Southern of the region and the RSFSR. The share of people of working age increased to 60.5% (in the RSFSR – 64.3%). The share of residents over 60 years old decreased to 7.2% (in the RSFSR – 5.0%). The decline in the proportion of older people was caused with deaths at the front and increased mortality during the war and the postwar period [16, 70-71]. The percentage of children at the age of 0 to 15 decreased to 32.3% (30.7%). However, it was significant [12, 42]. The reduction of children's age groups in the South of the Krasnoyarsk territory was slower than in the RSFSR. This indicated that the population of the region was “demographically young”, and the prospects for its reproduction in the subsequent period were more favorable.

Conclusion. In General, assessing the results of socio-demographic development of the population of the South of the Krasnoyarsk region in the late 1940s-1950s, it should be noted that the population composition was more balanced compared to the average indicators of the RSFSR on such grounds as the ratio of men and women, different age groups. An important indicator of the high demographic potential of the region's population was the presence of a high proportion of children and youth. This created conditions for the formation in the subsequent period of more stable marriage and family relations, more numerous households, and higher rates of childbearing.

The birth rate of the population in the South of the Krasnoyarsk region was higher than in the RSFSR, especially among the rural population. The highest rates occurred during the late 1940s-1950s, when a high level of compensatory birth rate with a steady decline in mortality gave a higher natural increase.

However, the complexity of socio-economic and political development of the post-war years, the increased use of female labor in production, gender disparity, family breakdown or appearing broken

families in relation to the circumstances of the war and postwar period, the weakening of the health of the population, measures to limit the birth rate, changes in reproductive attitudes etc. laid the foundations for further stabilization and reduction of the birth rate.

The reduction of mortality in the South of the region was delayed for a long period and was carried out inconsistently. However, this was due to the implementation of state policy aimed at forming the health system, preventing epidemics and fighting the mortality of the population, including women and children, as well as improving the social infrastructure and the standard of living of society.

Due to the fluctuating dynamics of birth and death rates, natural population growth in the South of the Krasnoyarsk region was subject to ups and downs over the following years.

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1940-1950 ЖЫЛДАРДЫҢ СОҢЫНДАҒЫ КРАСНОЯР ӨЛКЕСІНІҢ ОҢТҮСТІГІНДЕГІ «ДЕМОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ӨТЕМАҚЫ» ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ

Аннотация. Краснояр өлкесінің оңтүстігінде 1940-1950 жж. екінші жартысындағы демографиялық үдерістерді зерттеу ерекше ғылыми қызығушылық тудырады, өйткені соғыс уақытынан бейбіт уақытқа көшуге байланысты тарихи дәуірлердің сынуындағы, қайта өндіру саласындағы жаңа және дәстүрлі белгілердің негізгі белгілерін анықтауға, оның өзгеру себептері мен мәнін анықтауға мүмкіндік береді.

Мақалада мұрағат материалдары, статистика, іс қағаздарын жүргізу және заң шығару көздері негізінде Ұлы Отан соғысының жойқын қорытындыларынан кейін Краснояр өлкесінің оңтүстігіндегі халықтың демографиялық «өтемақы» ерекшелігі ашылды. Демографиялық факторлардың қалпына келтіру процестеріне әсері анықталды: жыныстық-жас құрылымының, туудың, өлім-жітімнің, некенің өзгеруі. Елдегі әлеуметтік-экономикалық жағдайдың табиғи қозғалысына әсер етуі көрсетілген. Қала тұрғындары мен ауыл тұрғындары, түрлі этностық қоғамдастықтар арасында өңір халқының өсіп-өну ерекшелігі ескерілді. Аймақтық тақырыпқа жүгіну РКФСР-да және оның перифериясында «демографиялық өтемақы» процестерінде жалпы және ерекше анықтауға мүмкіндік береді.

Зерттеу әдістері ғылыми, объективтілік принциптерін қолдануға негізделеді. Краснояр өлкесінің оңтүстігінде әлеуметтік-демографиялық үдерістердің сипаттамасы динамикада, нақты-тарихи контексте жүргізілді. Тарихи-салыстырмалы, проблемалық-хронологиялық әдістерді қолдану зерттелетін кезеңде өлке халқының сандық және сапалық параметрлерін бағалауға мүмкіндік берді. Зерттеудің жалпы ғылыми және демографиялық әдістерін, халық қоныстануының жалпы теориясының ережелерін, «адами әлеует» тұжырымдамасын кешенді пайдалану соғыс уақытының адам шығынынан туындаған «демографиялық шұңқырды» еңсерудің белгіленген үрдісі туралы қорытындыға келуге мүмкіндік берді. Краснояр өлкесінің оңтүстігіндегі халық қайта қалпына келтірудің кеңейтілген тарихи түріне қайтып келді.

Ұлы Отан соғысы әлеуметтік-демографиялық дамудың үдемелі барысын бұзды, РКФСР халқының және оның өңірлерінің құрылымын өзгертті, бір-бірін ауыстыратын қоғорттың тербеліс циклын іске қосты. Алайда өлкенің оңтүстігі халқының құрамы РКФСР орта көрсеткіштерімен салыстырғанда едендер мен әртүрлі жас категорияларының арақатынасы сияқты параметрлер бойынша теңестірілген болды. Өңір халқының жоғары демографиялық әлеуетінің индикаторы – балалар мен жасөспірімдер жасы үлесінің айтарлықтай болуы. Бұл келесі кезеңде құрамы жағынан көп үй шаруашылықтарының, отбасының үлкен балаларының неғұрлым тұрақты некелерін қалыптастыру үшін алғышарттар жасады.

Краснояр өлкесінің оңтүстігіндегі халықтың тууының жалпы коэффициенті РКФСР-ға қарағанда, ең алдымен, ауылдықтар арасында жоғары болды. Бала туудың ең жоғарғы көрсеткіштері 1940-1950 жж. аяғындағы кезеңге келді, ол кезде өлім-жітімнің тұрақты төмендеуі кезінде туу деңгейі неғұрлым жоғары табиғи өсім берген.

Сонымен қатар елдегі күрделі әлеуметтік-экономикалық және саяси жағдай, өндірісте әйел еңбегін қолдануды кеңейту, ғендерлік тепе-теңдік, халықтың репродуктивті денсаулығының нашарлауы, отбасылардың ыдырауы және толық емес отбасылардың едәуір үлесі, бала тууды шектеу жөніндегі шаралар, көп балалы халықтың репродуктивті ұстанымдарын орташа отбасыға ауыстыру бала тууды кейіннен тұрақтандыру мен төмендетудің негізін салды.

Зерттелетін кезең ішінде денсаулық сақтау жүйесін нығайту, індеттің алдын алу, әлеуметтік-тұрмыстық инфрақұрылымды жақсарту, халықтың өмір сүру деңгейі нәтижесінде өлім-жітім көрсеткіштерінің қысқаруы болды. Алайда өңірдегі бұл процесс ұзақ уақытқа созылып, үздіксіз жүзеге асырылды.

Туылу серпіні мен өлім-жітімнің әркелкілігі мен ауытқуы салдарынан Краснояр өлкесінің оңтүстігіндегі халықтың табиғи өсімінің көрсеткіштері ұшып көтерілу мен құлдырауға ұшырап, кейінгі ұрпақтың дамуына ұзақ мерзімді әсерін тигізді.

Зерттеу нәтижелері мен қорытындыларының практикалық маңыздылығы Сібір халқының «демографиялық өтемақы» тақырыбындағы тарихнамадағы аумақтық және проблемалық аспектілердегі олқылықтарды белгілі бір шамада жояды. Алынған материалдар басқа Сібір өңірлері халқының жергілікті тарихын зерттеу үшін негіз бола алады.

Түйін сөздер: туу, өлім, табиғи қозғалыс, демографиялық өтемақы, Краснояр өлкесінің халқы, оңтүстігі.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ «ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ КОМПЕНСАЦИИ» НА ЮГЕ КРАСНОЯРСКОГО КРАЯ В КОНЦЕ 1940-Х–1950-Е ГГ.

Аннотация. Исследование демографических процессов во второй половине 1940-х–1950-е гг. на юге Красноярского края представляет особый научный интерес, так как позволяет на переломе исторических эпох, обусловленных переходом от военного к мирному времени, выявить основные признаки нового и традиционного в сфере воспроизводства, выяснить причины и сущность его трансформации.

В статье на основе архивного материала, статистики, делопроизводственных, и законодательных источников раскрыта специфика демографической «компенсации» населения юга Красноярского края после разрушительных итогов Великой Отечественной войны. Выявлено влияние на восстановительные процессы демографических факторов: изменение половозрастной структуры, рождаемости, смертности, брачности. Показано воздействие на естественное движение социально-экономической ситуации в стране. Учтена специфика воспроизводства населения края среди горожан и сельчан, различных этнических сообществ. Обращение к региональной тематике дает возможность выявить общее и особенное в процессах «демографической компенсации» в РСФСР и на ее периферии.

Методы исследования базируются на применении принципов научности, объективности. Характеристика социально-демографических процессов на юге Красноярского края проведена в динамике, в конкретно-историческом контексте. Применение историко-сравнительного, проблемно-хронологического методов позволило оценить количественные и качественные параметры населения края в исследуемый период. Комплексное использование общенаучных и демографических методов исследования, положений общей теории народонаселения, концепции «человеческого потенциала» позволило прийти к заключению о наметившейся тенденции к преодолению «демографической ямы», вызванной людскими потерями военного времени. Население юга Красноярского края вернулось к расширенному историческому типу воспроизводства.

Анализ социально-демографических процессов юга Красноярского края в конце 1940-х – 1950-е гг. дает основания для констатации, что Великая Отечественная война нарушила поступательный ход социально-демографического развития, деформировала структуру населения РСФСР и ее регионов, запустила цикл колебаний сменяющих друг друга когорт. Однако состав населения юга края являлся более сбалансированным по сравнению со средними показателями РСФСР по таким параметрам, как соотношение полов и различных возрастных категорий. Индикатором высокого демографического потенциала населения региона явилось наличие значительной доли детских и юношеских возрастов. Это создавало предпосылки для формирования в последующий период более устойчивых браков, более многочисленных по составу домохозяйств, большей детности семей.

Общий коэффициент рождаемости населения юга Красноярского края был выше, чем в целом в РСФСР, прежде всего, среди сельчан. Наивысшие показатели рождаемости пришлись на период конца 1940-х–1950-е гг., когда высокий уровень компенсаторной рождаемости при устойчивом снижении смертности давали более высокий естественный прирост.

Вместе с тем, сложная социально-экономическая и политическая обстановка в стране, расширение применения женского труда в производстве, гендерные диспропорции, ухудшение репродуктивного здоровья населения, распад семей и значительная доля неполных семей, меры по ограничению рождаемости, смена репродуктивных установок населения с многодетности на среднететность заложили основы последующей стабилизации и снижения рождаемости.

На протяжении исследуемого периода в результате укрепления системы здравоохранения, предотвращения эпидемий, улучшения социально-бытовой инфраструктуры, уровня жизни населения происходило сокращение показателей смертности. Однако этот процесс в регионе затянулся на длительный период и осуществлялся непоследовательно.

Вследствие неравномерности и колебаний динамики рождаемости и смертности показатели естественного прироста населения юга Красноярского края были подвержены взлетам и падениям, оказывали долговременное воздействие на развитие последующих поколений.

Практическая значимость результатов и выводов исследования в определенной мере ликвидируют пробелы в территориальном и проблемном аспектах в историографии темы «демографической компенсации» сибирского населения. Полученные материалы могут стать основой для изучения локальной истории населения других сибирских регионов.

Ключевые слова: рождаемость, смертность, естественное движение, демографическая компенсация, население, юг Красноярского края.

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