

SELECTED PAPERS ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT IN BULGARIA

HISTORICAL DEMOGRAPHY

Nasselenie Review, Volume 35, Number 1, 2017, 121-137

ISSN 0205-0617 (Print); ISSN 2367-9174 (Online)

<http://nasselenie-review.org>; e-mail: nasselenie_review@abv.bg

POLICY RELATED TO THE COMBINATION OF FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS OF WORK WITH THE POPULATION REPRODUCTION IN THE BULGARIAN LEGISLATION IN THE PERIOD FROM 1879 TO 1912

Mario Alexandrov, Ph.D

Institute for Population and Human Studies –

Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

Department of Demography,

1113 Sofia, 6 Akad. G. Bonchev Str., bl. 6, Bulgaria

✉ marioa67@mail.bg

***Abstract.** The aim of this study is to clarify the building of concept in the Bulgarian legislation in the period 1878-1912 in regard of one of the main directions of demographic policy, the one linked to the birth rate of the country, in particular on the combining of opportunities of work with the population reproduction. The main conclusion of the analysis is that it was mainly oriented to women and children. At the end of the period studied, an aspiration of Bulgarian law-makers to extend this policy towards different types of work and different sectors of Bulgaria's economy is ascertained.*

Keywords: employment; the legal system; population policy; birth rate; Bulgarian legislation.

Each policy is, being a system of certain principles entailing certain actions, aimed at the implementation of an anticipated goal. Throwing off the Ottoman domination in 1878, the history of the Bulgarian people started a new stage – the stage of independent State existence. This is determined by a variety of policies, which vary in their nature. A leading policy among the others was the policy associated with population's development: the demographic policy. The essence and the particularities of demographic (and of any) policy stand on its legislative regimentation by its both basic structural elements: the concept it is erected on and the means through whose development the conduct of such policy is carried out (Dachev, 2001: 9 et sec. [in Bulgarian]; Ilieva et al., 1996 [in Bulgarian]: 16 et sec. [in Bulgarian];

Semov, 1984 [in Bulgarian]: 270 et sec. [in Bulgarian]; Korotec, 2015 [in Bulgarian]: There are several fundamental trends of demographic policy and the determining among them is the trend related to the impact on fertility (Borissova, 2006: 365 et sec., and references cited there [in Bulgarian]; Galabov, 2005: 70 et sec. [in Bulgarian]; Zhekova, Kotseva, 2005 [in Bulgarian]: 185 et sec. [in Bulgarian]; Ilieva et al., 1996 [in Bulgarian]: 16 et sec.; Minkov, 1999 [in Bulgarian]; Economic Encyclopaedia, 1973 [in Bulgarian]: 242 et sec. [in Bulgarian]; Minkov, 2005 [in Bulgarian]: 35 et sec. [in Bulgarian]; Michev, 1992 [in Bulgarian]: 7 et sec., and references cited there [in Bulgarian]; Naydenova et al., 2001; *Pressat*, 2006: 57, 242 et sec. [in Bulgarian]; Stefanov et al., 1974 [in Bulgarian]: 37 et sec. [in Bulgarian]; Sugareva, 2004 [in Bulgarian]: 114 et sec. [in Bulgarian]; Shterionov, 2011 [in Bulgarian]: 73 et sec. [in Bulgarian]; Shterionov, 2012 [in Bulgarian]: 349 et sec. [in Bulgarian]; Bodrova, 1977 [in Bulgarian]: 5; Valentey, 1974: 7 et sec. [in Bulgarian]; Vishnevskiy, 1974 [in Russian]: 69 et sec. [in Russian]; “*Demograficheskiy enciklopedicheskiy slovar*”, [in Russian], 1985: 111 et sec.. 332; Larmin, 1974: 161 et sec.; Mombert, 1924 [in Russian]; Piskunov, Steshenko, 1974 [in Russian]: 17 et sec. [in Russian]; *Rosset*, 1974 [in Russian]: 52 et sec., and references cited there [in Russian]; Uralnis, 1978: 196; Mombert, 1936; World Population Policies, 2003: 1-16). In view of the specificity of post-Liberation Bulgaria’s legislation revealing this impact is carried out by clarifying different groups of processes. One of them refers to the opportunities of combining work activities with population’s reproduction. The main **aim** of this study is *to clarify the fundamental concepts on the essence and implementation of policies relative to the opportunities of combining work activity with population’s reproduction in post-Liberation Bulgaria’s legislation.*

Work activities are a subject matter of labour law, which, being a part of the legal system, regulates the relationship at law between employers and employees on the matter of providing labour force (Andreeva, Yolova, 2014 [in Bulgarian]: 13; Georgiev, Velinov, 1995 [in Bulgarian]: 33; Koev, 2011 [in Bulgarian]: 17; Marinov, 1940 [in Bulgarian]: 48 et sec. [in Bulgarian]; Sredkova, 2011 [in Bulgarian]: 17; Dictionary of juridical terms and abbreviations, 2015 [in Bulgarian]; Juridical Encyclopaedia, 2015 [in Bulgarian]). Here, in particular, we are interested in the specific part of the labour legislation concept referring the relation to women and children. What is concerned here is the system of legal norms, which created for women more favourable working conditions in view of their biologic and functional particularities while as to children, it guaranteed health and safety at work to those of minor age so their physical, biologic and intellectual development could proceed normally (Georgiev, Velinov, 1995 [in Bulgarian]: 14-15).

The legal regimentation of such type of relationships started in the countries of West Europe as early as the first half of 19th century and gradually occupied an essential place in their labour policies. The foundations of such type of legislation were set in Great Britain in 1802. The first law dedicated on the express regulation of child labour was adopted in France in 1841 (“Emergence and development of Bulgarian Labour Legislation”, 2015 [in Bulgarian]). With regard to Bulgaria’s historic development the beginning of purposeful policies in this respect in Bulgaria was set significantly later (Zlatinchev, 1961: 79). The economic upswing, which took place in Bulgaria by the end of the 19th c. and the beginning of 20th c. led to the necessity