CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF DEMOGRAPHIC UNBALANCES

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Abstract:
Population and economy are permanently followed by the manifestation of unbalances both in quantity and in quality. For population, the demographic evolution is determined by its natural movement, at world level, which is a result of natality and mortality, and also by migration, locally. Balance is an ideal status. It would be utopian, though, to consider that a balance could be reached, even for a short period of time. Essentially, the most efficient actions that can be done are preventing some demographic unbalances and removing their effects. In order to accomplish this it is important to analyze the causes and effects of every phenomenon that affects the demographic unbalance, and to establish how to diminish it. These issues are very complex as some elements of influence are both causes and effects of the unbalances. However, people have proved that they are able to respond to these dangers, by continuously adapting to the environment. The demographic phenomena are influenced by a multitude of factors, especially the natural, social, historical, economical ones. Within these factors, the existence of resources and the way to implement them significantly enrich the demographic evolution, as the population dimension depends on economy.

Key-words: demographic unbalances, migration, natality, population aging, active population, commuting.

JEL Classification: F22, J10, J11, J12, J13, J60, J61, R23

1. Introduction

Humanity is in a continuous transformation and its number keeps changing. This generates a series of phenomena and contradictions between the human population with continually increasing needs and the natural resources. (Pescaru A., 1967)

Starting from the XVIth century, there was a conflict of various ideas regarding the increase of the population number and its social and economic effects, which gathered in three directions: (Ilinca N., 1999)
- conceptions proponent of population growth, which maintain that a more numerous population is a proof of wealth, as the more the people are, the more natural resources they will process;
- conceptions against population growth, which show fear of population growth in geometric progression and of natural resources in arithmetic progression, according to Thomas Malthus’s theory;
- sedentary (stable) conceptions, which agree with the demographic balance.

The demographic pressure becomes apparent when the population outnumbers the work demand, and as a result the active population number increases compared to the dependant population, and the consume needs continue to increase, exceeding the production means that a certain area can give.

Demographic balance would be when the number and age structures of the population were such that economy faced neither demographic pressure (extra population with incomplete use of work resources resulting in inability to satisfy the population needs), nor deficits and demographic depressions (insufficient work resources which bring inability in satisfying of population needs). (Blaga I., 1979)

Important for economical growth are both the global number of population and its age pyramid. Also, it’s important who dominates within the active population: the young population, the future work force, or the aging population, which is becoming socially and economically dependent.

The complexity of the relationships between population and economy results from 2 major factors: (Pescaru A., 1969)
- interaction takes place between factors that aren’t eternal, which act one upon one another within certain conditions of society development;
- the demographic and economic variables are never alone, as the behavior of individuals and their families is the result of many other factors which are cultural, psychological, biological etc., and in certain circumstances can influence the procreation decision.

The economic factor is important for the development of all social phenomena, including the demographic ones. Certain circumstances will intervene here, as follows: (Pescaru A., 1968)
- certain economic phenomena may coexist with certain demographic ones, both groups being originated by a remote mutual economic circumstance;
The demographic phenomena that appeared in a certain social and economic circumstance do influence the evolution of certain economic circumstances;
- the duration between the manifestation of a social phenomenon as cause and of a different social phenomenon as effect may extend for a long time, and this may considerably hinder an exact correlation between them. Hence the compulsion to take into account that certain economic and demographic phenomena don’t last forever, and to establish the evolution cycle of each social phenomenon.

Thus, the duration of an economic crisis is considerably shorter than the duration of manifestation of the first signs of a demographic crisis.

Economic growth brings the implication of women in the production process and other activities, thus modifying fertility and births rate. Changes appear in the population age structure: the decrease of young effectives parallels the increase of aging effectives.

Economic growth is always followed by two major demographic issues: from the behavior point of view, the decrease of fertility; structurally, the aging of the population. (Barthelemy Ph. and others, 2009)

The economic relationship influence the relationship between sexes, the formation and stability of families, their reproduction, the population increase and space and social mobility by the way in which production, income, salaries grow. Depending on the situation that can appear at times within the relationship between economy and population, the Governments of states can intervene in the adjustment of reproduction, encouraging it or inhibiting it by means that can be juridical, economic, medical, cultural etc. Besides the influence of means specially conceived to operate changes in population structure and movement, there is one more important issue within the old and new factor group, issue that manifest itself in the moral, habits and customs of the members of a society. (Pescaru A., 1968)

The demographic process is not exclusively determined by economic factors, being also the result of many non-economic issues. Thus, the demographic evolution is also influenced by cultural, moral, spiritual and social factors touching people’s mentality and behavior related to natality.

Big historical events can be partly explained by the changes in population number, in its vertical movements, represented by the proportion between natality, mortality and survival, and orizontal movements - travels. (Ștefănescu Șt., 1974)

### 2. Phenomena with influence on demographic unbalances

Population is a "stock" in permanent evolution from the quantity and structure point of view, under the effect of "entrances" and "exits". At planetary scale, the entrances and exits waves can only consist of births and deaths. For the lesser geographical structures, the wave of immigrations - entrances - and emigrations - exits, is generally added to the former, in order to have the evolution of the total population. (Barthelemy Ph. and others, 2009)

The total sum of a population is the result of the following events: on one side, births and deaths, and on the other, the immigrations and emigrations, which make the migration movement.

Starting from the 4 fundamental demographic events, by aggregating them at population level, during a time period, the corresponding demographic phenomena are constituted this way: fertility, respectively natality corresponds to births, mortality corresponds to deaths, immigration corresponds to immigrations and emigration corresponds to emigrations. (Rotariu T., 2003)

We can add the situations regarding making and breaking of families to the above mentioned demographic phenomena. This way we can identify two events, marriage and divorce, corresponding to the phenomena called nuptiality and divorciality. The latter two influence the number and health of descendants.

Leaving apart the population number at a certain time, the most important status elements are the so-called demographic variables, that is those population traits that affect in a different way the creation of demographic events. There are two such main variables: gender and age, to which we can add certain secondary variables, from which just civil status can be called a demographic variable; others, such as education level, occupation, residence environment, ethnicity etc. are only social variables, which can influence the demographic behavior. (Rotariu T., 2003)

The population changes in the age pyramid on the background of fertility decrease and of life expectancy increase as a result of death rate decrease bring on various social and economic problems depending on the balance between the inactive and active population.

The essential component of the demographic factor is man, regarded here both as biological unity and human being. As a biological being, man is subordinated to the general laws of nature. To scientifically treat the connection between the biological phenomenon and the social one means to raise the issue of the connection between birth and death on the one hand and natality and mortality on the other. (Pârvu V., 1988)

Except for the gender structure, almost exclusively conditioned by natural-biological factors, the other demographic variables are double conditioned: natural-biologically and socially. As the natural-biological factors have a slow evolution, and their influence on demographic variables is decisively conditioned by social agents, the latter need to be considered essential for the demographic movement. (Blaga I., 1979)

As long as agriculture was predominant and its development was mainly extensive, tendencies were of demographic balance. However, these tendencies were frequently changed because of certain events such as natural calamities, disease, hunger and military conflicts, which have caused the disappearance of significant numbers of people, and as a result, the appearance of some temporary demographic unbalances. However, owing to birth rate
increase, these effects were eliminated in short periods of time, and the demographic movement registered a relative balance.

The demographic balance should be considered as an ideal state. The time in between the demographic phenomena and operations and the balance moments has become longer and longer; this longer duration characterizes the contemporary demographic unbalances. There are more causes that keep the population away from demographic balance: (Blaga I., 1979)
- the uneven and contradictory influence that numerous economic, social, political factors have on demographic variables;
- a certain delay of the natality effects and of the modification of the population number on the number of the active population. The modifications in the birth rate level that are caused by economic and social factors have immediate effects on the economy only through raising the number of consumers. They change the active population number only after 15-20 years.

In Romania, the demographic evolution has lately been influenced by a group of factors, such as: freedom for couples to decide the number of their children and the time duration in between the birth of their children, the high economic and social costs during transition, the lack of housing and the fact that not many young people could afford their own house or flat, changes in the behavior regarding the making and breaking of families, social unbalance, unemployment. To these factors we can add the external migration, which decisively contributed to the decrease of the population of Romania. (Feraru P.D., 2011)

The population decrease, registered in a great number of towns, has been caused by both the decline of natural increase and of the migration of work force to other areas, as a result of the economic restructuring. In parallel to this phenomenon a process of population aging took place. (Humă C. and Chirică D., 2012)

The cutback of economic activity caused unbalances on the work market, which brought the increase of unemployment, and the decrease of the level of living of the population. In order to avoid these effects, the population from the affected areas migrated either to more developing urban areas, or to countries with structural work force deficit.

2.1. Fertility
The "fertility" notion referring to the natality of women of fertile age needs to be discussed. The English word "fertility" is in French "fécondité". The French word means refers to procreation itself. The word "fertility" as opposed to "sterility" refers rather to the ability to procreate. (Pescaru A., 1968)

The biologic factors may influence fertility in a bad way, as some people suffer from a congenital sterility. Also, a secondary sterility may appear as a result of surgery for gynecological diseases, or a high number of abortions. This way, not all population can contribute to the human reproduction.

In the present we can see the importance of the group of measures recommended and applied before a birth takes place. Some of these measures, although issued especially according to the biology of birth and of the baby or babies to be born, are also social, and are imposed on young people from the beginning of the marriage. Their aim is to help maintaining the positive biological traits. If some of these measures, starting with a complex medical check-up, have been issued in order to eliminate the risks of the reproduction and rising of people with important physical and psychical defects, others, envisioned for the future, follow the use of genetic diagnoses in human reproduction. (Pescaru A., 1967)

The sexual abstinence generated by physiologic causes (menstruation, pregnancy, post-pregnancy) or intentional abstinence, caused by various reasons (sex taboos, fear of procreation) have a negative influence on fertility. Also, breast-feeding for too long pushes delays the time when procreation can start again.

Other factors that influence fertility are: marriage stability, the decision of the couple to use contraceptives, the couple’s culture level, religion.

Fertility varies in intensity according to the mother’s age; it can be precocious or overdue, restricted in time or extended on the whole reproductive duration. In the developed countries, fertility is overdue, as education takes a long time, the marrying age is advanced, as is the start of active life. In the underdeveloped countries the situation is reversed, as the education duration is short or doesn’t exist, the marrying age is premature, uncontrolled, and children come very early. (Erdei G. and Dumitrache L., 2006)

There is also a reversed relation between population aging and fertility.

The age at marriage is very important, both in demographic analysis and in population politics, and it has a direct influence on fertility; precocious marriages give more chances to births, as there are more years of fertility. And on the reverse, to legally set a more advanced age for marriage and the delay of marriage by partners influence fertility, reducing it. (Trebici V., 1982)

When sexual activity starts before marriage it is more difficult to determine the contribution of the age of the couple at marriage to fertility, as the duration of the intimate relationship in the couple remains unknown. In the case of celibacy, fertility is very low.

Long marriage duration favors the increase of the number of children.
In many countries with underdeveloped economy, the family is both a reproduction unit and an economic production unit. As the main activity is agriculture, and the education system is reduced, a high fertility ensures, through the existence of many children, additional workforce in the household. With a low culture level and a precarious medical care, a high rate of infantile deaths is a real stimulus for a high fertility. In favor of what was stated above we have the following economic consideration: the cost of raising a child is reduced, and on the other side the child will early repay the "investment". (Pescaru A., 1969)

Female fertility decreases in time with the increase of number of pregnancies and infants. Fertility decrease is also helped out by the increase of time in between births, and by the duration from the beginning of marriage to the birth of the first child. The adaptation to urban life is another cause of female fertility decrease, as mobility influences it. Even after assimilation, the urban influence temporary manifest itself through the decrease of the number of births.

2.2. Natality

The demographic process of natality cannot be torn apart from the biologic background of the procreation phenomenon with its biological elements, linked to the anatomy and physiology of the human body. (Pescaru A., 1968)

A main issue is to know how to explain the level reached during a year by the overall rate of births. This percentage depends on three elements: (Barthelemy Ph. and others, 2009)

- the fertility of the population, that is, the number of children the couples want to have during their fertile life (final descent). This is a "behavior effect" which expresses the wish to have more or less children.
- the number of persons who have children that is the quantitative importance of individuals at procreation age. This is a "structure effect".
- the fact that for a certain final decent some persons chose to have children in a certain year, and not another year. This is called "calendar effect". It is linked to the factors that impose the reparation of the wished fertility during a lifetime.

In a couple’s married life there is a beginning period, when a certain neglect occurs in using contraceptives, and the failures are accepted, and there is a second period, when the wanted number of children is achieved and the couple is more careful in its contraceptive practice. The partners’ opinion regarding the number of children differs both in space and time, respectively before and after marriage, after the birth of the first child, after a family or personal event etc.

Family planning is an essential element in all politics that take into account the limitation of birth number; the official attitude on this issue is not or shouldn’t be dictated only by demographic reasons, but it should respect the population choice freedom. (Erdeli G. and Dumitrache L., 2006)

Family controls births, selectively thinking and using the ideas and means that society offers. Thus family gets a certain dimension, a certain number of children wanted or accepted. (Pescaru A., 1968)

The notion of "unwanted child" has been known for a long time as a family planning issue. How is this kind of procreation possible? By lacking all contraceptive means and by blocking the access to abortion. But this forced politics has a demographically easy to measure negative feed-back: a big number of immature children, born with congenital malformations. (Trebici V., 1991)

Other factors, such as economic independence and the active involvement of women in social life help the decrease of birth number.

The demographic behavior of the population was and is influenced by religion, and the great religions have always had a pro-birth attitude. The higher the population’s adhesion degree is to the recommendation of the religious authorities, the higher the birth rate becomes. The detachment of population from the religious phenomenon invalidates the association religion-natality, even in catholic countries, where the religious practice is still strong, the number of births being reduced in spite of the dogmatic position adopted by the catholic hierarchy. (Erdeli G. and Dumitrache L., 2006)

Education has its influence on natality. Thus, a high education level determines a decreased birth rate.

Infanticide and abstinence, marriage delay, child abandon, the use of contraception and abortion are also manifestations of the will and possibilities of the individual and of the family to restrict the births or not. The causes that generate a certain demographic behavior should be looked for in the life conditions of a society, in the capacity of the human society to get through work its provisions, in the balance between the number of inhabitants and the amount of means to get sustenance, in the balance between the consumers and producers, in the proportion of the use of the existing work force. All these show that the element that essentially intervenes between political economy and demography is the active population. (Pescaru A., 1968)

On a long term, the population increase, that including birth rate increase, is conditioned by the work demand set forth by economy.

The general level of economic development, the life conditions of the population seem to have an important influence on natality, and there is an inversed proportion between the life conditions and natality, as a developing economy brings birth rate decline. The wish to own more material goods, the high cost of child raising and education, the shrinking dimensions of the urban housing, as well as the care for the mother’s health are reasons for which the birth number is reduced in developed countries. In underdeveloped countries these reasons don’t exist, and a
numerous family insures the work force for agriculture. Thus, the number of births is high. (Erdeli G. and Dumitrache L., 2006)

2.3. Nuptiality

Social mobility may have as effect the delay of marriage. As they risk not being able to find a stable job, many young people delay marriage. The result is the delay of the first child’s birth, and the couple’s decision not to have many children. The compulsory education and the higher level education contribute to the extension of education duration, and affects nuptiality and fertility.

Nuptiality determines natality and, in general, the stability of a family. The quantity discrepancies among succeeding generations have chain effects. (Trebici V., 1991)

A generation’s history is decisive for what happens at a certain time. If a year’s deaths depend less on what happened previously within the generations corresponding to that year and more on the sanitary, economic and social actual conditions, the marriages in a year are visibly influenced by what happened previously within the less numerous generations that are significant to the number of marriages. (Rotariu T., 2003)

For the marriage rate in Romania the differentiated analysis of the married couples’ age is of great importance, knowing that in 1967 the number of born children was double compared to the previous year; the number of births was high in 1968, too, and after that year the number of births started to decline. The women generations born in 1967, getting to marriage age, couldn’t find a corresponding number of elder men, and the numerous generations of men born in 1967 and 1968 will find less young women, because of the above mentioned decrease of the number of births. (Rotariu T., 2003)

The decrease of marriage rate is followed by couples living together without being married. In a great degree, the cohabitation phenomenon reduces the marriage rate deficit. For a time, cohabitation took place before marriage, then in replaced marriage.

2.4. Divorciality

The levels of civilization and culture have a significant influence on the individual and family psychology regarding marriage, divorciality and natality. (Pescaru A., 1967)

An increased number of divorces results in the couples spending less years together, and thus in getting less children. In the case of divorces, the number of children is less than in the case of marriages ending from natural causes (death of a spouse).

The existence of children is a hindrance to the couple’s decision to divorce. In these conditions, the couples no longer able to procreate are more probable to split. This, associated with sterility, can cause divorce.

Another factor contributing to the increase of divorce numbers is the worsening of family rapports. This phenomenon was brought by female emancipation, the modification of women’s status within the family, and the increase of their economic independence. The work raports with opposite sex individuals can create affective bonds, with the consequence of crises between spouses.

The increase of divorce rate takes places on the background of the alteration of behavior models, including that of the traditional family.

The function of protecting and assisting an individual in case of disease, work incapacity or old age loses its significance. The new social welfare and social protection systems offer adequate insurance to each individual and make him or her less dependent on the other spouse or on the descendants in case of disease or old age. (Rotariu T., 2003)

2.5. Mortality

The mortality gross index shows the general situation of death in a population. When we compare the death of more human collectivities, we see that the mortality gross index doesn’t show the reality correctly, as those collectivities have different age and sex structures. (Pescaru A., 1968)

Circumstancial causes can contribute to death rate increase, but these causes usually work at regional level, and don’t have significant consequences on the global population.

Death can appear right after birth, as between death and life hope there is a reverse relation.

There are some “subpopulations” in Romania which suffered intensely the growth death rate. A great number of the children born after the decree no. 770/01.10.1966 regarding the regulation of pregnancy interruption were considered "unwanted" children and had to go through the hardships that came in the following years, their death rate being higher than that of the previous generations. An underfed mother, tired by a more than 8 hours daily work schedule, overburdened with household and family work, couldn’t give birth to a healthy child, especially if it was an "unwanted" child. Whole generations were somato-genetically marked this way; even from birth, they were more vulnerable, more risk-prone to various diseases, and had less survival chances. (Trebici V., 1991)

In the evolution of mortality, the economic factor is decisive. The technical and economical progress, including the health department, in parallel with the urban development, contributed to the quite rapid decrease of death rate, through: life conditions improvement, food diversity, new means to fight diseases. Work time reduction can be added to all these.

However, progress from the medical point of view, not followed by economic progress, cannot ensure demographic balance on a long term.
Medical development helped reduce the differences between social classes, from the mortality point of view. However, although all people should have access to medical innovations, there is inequality, if we take into account the high cost of treatment for some terminal illnesses.

Health maintenance is related to a good hygiene and to the use of therapeutic means. The education degree of various population categories requires adopting a certain life style (diet, limited alcohol consumption, no smoking) and a certain attitude to illnesses; also, certain jobs give to those that have them risks which raise the death rate level. (Erdeli G. and Dumitrache L., 2006)

The demographic situation on the planet seems marked by an obvious aging of the world population; the young population gets reduced by percentages, while the aging population increases in its relative number; the economic and social progress, together with the scientific and medical advances, tend to significantly extend the individual life duration. (Barthelemy Ph. and others, 2009)

The absolute increase of the inhabitants of our planet is followed by the relative decrease of the active population. In the countries with an advanced economy this process is determined by the aging of the population as a result of the birth rate decrease, the extension of the pension system, the increase of the education duration etc. (Floareș A., 1977)

2.6. Migration

From the societal point of view, migration is a phenomenon of re-balancing the demographic balance in between areas or towns, a mechanism of competition and adjustment, a "safety valve" without which a collectivity can get dissolved because the fundamental modifications in existing conditions. (Miftode V., 1978)

Globally speaking, migration isn’t important, as the population movements take place in the same space, and this is why it is not taken into consideration.

The dynamics of population is influenced by the balance between population and resources, as the amount of resources influences the number of population in certain geographical areas.

A. Causes of migration

The decision to migrate depends on the individual perception of a certain geographical area.

As far as travelling to a great distance is concerned, the residence change means a change of mentality, of behavior and life style; therefore population migrations are differentiated or selective as some population segments are more open to change than others. Those who migrate are especially young adults, who can more easily adapt to the new life conditions than others from other age groups. Other difference is that of gender; there are more women who migrate to short distance areas, while men are more probable to migrate to long distances. (Erdeli G. and Dumitrache L., 2006)

The economic causes are most frequently met with the decision of individuals and their families to migrate abroad in order to have access to better financial resources. The most important factors that determine the population relocation can be grouped as follows: (Erdeli G. and Dumitrache L., 2006)

- Natural factors. The natural conditions, especially excessive climate, inaccessible landscape or barren ground can be factors of rejection; the natural catastrophes, such as floods, volcano eruptions, earthquakes or hurricanes may encourage population migration to other areas or regions.
- Economic factors. The unbalances in the economic development of some regions are the most frequent causes of the population mobility in space. Unemployment, low income, poverty and famine are rejection factors that create the potential migrants, while a strong development of industry and services attract a more and more numerous population in some areas.
- Social factors. The most frequently met factor of rejection is the change of the family status or number; the young couples prefer to live at a distance from their parents, and the births of their children make them change their homes; the lack of a social or cultural activity in the rural areas may be a cause of their becoming depopulated, while the cultural and educational centers in the cities, through the attraction they exercise on people, may contribute to the increase of the urban population.
- Political factors. The voluntary resettlement is caused less by political factors, but there are certain situations when certain individuals come into conflict ore are in disagreement with the local, regional or national politics.

We can also add: safer, better jobs that are closer to home; health status; inability to adapt to the local collectivity. In the present conditions of development of the transportation means and networks, the distance is no longer an important agent to influence the migration decision.

The migration decision is the result of a process by which the individual evaluates the benefits of the migration act, the relocation cost. The migration itself takes place when the evaluation is positive, to the country that offers the greatest benefits to the individual. (Feraru P.D., 2011)

However, this analysis is based on doubtful information, coming especially from mass-media and from others with whom the individual comes in touch, without a thorough study of the conditions existing in the chosen migration destination.

The networks favorable to migration are at the same time the information networks. Most predominantly among the exemplary networks that facilitate work migration are those based on ethnicity, religion, family, neighborhood, friendship or simply interest. (Sandu D., 2000)
B. Means of manifestation of the migration

The population movements include ordinary journeys, with various aims, in various regions, within short durations, and long term or permanent relocations, with important effects on people’s life and mentality, especially imposed by financial needs.

Migration is becoming a more important component of the contemporary society, a stimulating factor for globalization, an instrument to adjust the unbalances on the work market. The work migration is the most dynamic means of circulation of the potentially active population. (Gruescu R., 2010)

Spatial or geographic mobility (movement) is known under the name of "mechanic movement" or "migration". The special mobility is also considered as a horizontal mobility, in order to be differentiated from the social, or vertical, movement. (Pescaru A., 1968)

The forms which the professional mobility of the work force can take, and which can bring along territory or social mobility, consist of the change of a job within the same company, the change of the company, the change of profession, moving from the agricultural department to the industrial one or from the industrial one to any other non-industrial department etc. Each of these forms that mobility can take may become fluctuation when the change is dictated by the wish to gain personal advantages. (Radu-Rădulescu N., 1977)

Not only the proportion of the movements within social categories is determined by demands, but also the movement directions. The disappearance or diminishing of some social categories and the increase of others are determined by the overview evolution of society, by the society demand. The connection between the societal level demand and the offer at social category level appears in its pure state. It would be naive to believe that the demand for certain jobs at a certain time is formulated and transmitted directly, like a message, and is received likewise. On the contrary, the demand gets relentlessly built and rebuilt, according to itself and to the existing offer at a certain time; in its turn, the offer doesn’t depend only on demand, but also on the way in which the demand is received, on the interests of the members of a category or another in connection with to the demand, on their aims etc. (Cazacu H., 1974)

Internal migration is determined by the conditions of the national economy at a certain time and it leads to population movements within a state, such as the exodus from the rural environment to the urban environment, the commuting, the professional reconversion, all these coming from the desire to improve the living conditions, the quality of life, the development perspectives.

In Romania, those able to work have migrated to towns and cities, while the villages have remained inhabited mainly by the elderly.

The population mobility is caused also by the seasonal character that is specific to agriculture.

The rural environment population actively works up to an advanced age, as the income is limited, and the daily provisions need to be earned. Agriculture is essential here. This kind of life style depends on the lack of possibilities to get jobs in departments other than agriculture, the manual character of agriculture, the overtime work done by commuters. In addition to this, the unemployment increase within the urban population caused the migration of a part of this population towards villages, towards living wage agriculture.

The industrialization and urbanization processes generate other forms of demographic movement, such as "alternating migrations". These include the temporary journeys, the seasonal traveling, the daily or weekly commuting. Sometimes these have serious effects social, cultural, psychological and family effects. The alternating migrations are neither emigrations nor immigrations, as the individual has changed either his or her job, or his or her residence. (Miftode V., 1978)

Commuting was frequent in Romania until 1990, and it significantly declined since, owing to the restructuring of the people from the rural environment who were working in towns and who were able to earn their living by working in agriculture. However, commuting can still be an option for those from the rural areas close to economically developed cities.

The commuter wastes a lot of time with transport, either private or public, in between home and work. Thus, his social life and his family’s social life lacks in the time and energy necessary for other daily activities.

A destination change gives the possibility to acquire new knowledge and experience. The employee who stays in the same job in the same company for a long time acquires specific abilities which make him valuable on the internal market, but are unfavorable to him on the external market, reducing his ability to find a new job if he loses the one he has. (Barthelemy Ph. and others, 2009)

After 1989 the field of migration phenomena on Romanian territory, or originally from Romania, has met with essential changes: (Sandu D., 2000)

- from an internal migration dominated by the village-town stream we got to the situation where the opposite situation, the migration from city to village, is predominant. The phenomenon of massive return to villages from cities is not because of a resemblance between the development levels of the two, but is rather showing the social and economical crisis in which Romania continues to stay.
phenomenon, such as illegal work, trans-border felony, abusive behavior of the employers etc.

During Communism the emigration phenomena was controlled by authorities, opposing to the present when free circulating regulated at European level, and the effect of this the inability to limit the negative results of this phenomenon, such as illegal work, trans-border felony, abusive behavior of the employers etc.

Clandestine migration is closely related to the migratory politics of the states, and its amplification is a consequence of adopting some laws or regulations more and more restrictive towards the immigrants. A dimension of illegal migrations is made by the human traffic. This is associated to organized crime (traffic with drugs, arms etc) and it generates reactions of adversity towards communions of migrants. A change in the illegal migration politics may reflect a change of economic conditions, as governments have a more tolerant politics during economic boom or a less tolerant one during recession. (Erdeli G. and Dumitrache L., 2006)

Workers illegally entering a country are to employers the cheapest work force, devoid of rights. (Casiadi O. and Porcescu S., 2005)

International migration population in our country is the result of the functional unbalances triggered by the restructuring and privatization of the national economy and by the fiscal politics of the state, with effects on the work force market and on the business environment.

The people the most disposed to leave were: (Dumitru M. and others, 2004)
- temporary workers, construction workers, door-to-door sales people and recently retired people, especially women. They were the first Romanians to migrate abroad in order to work, or in order to set a business.
- the former commuters and a part of the population that during transition returned from cities to villages. In their case too, the mobility project was one of returning to the country. Unlike the temporary workers, in the case of commuters this seems to be a long term project. Even if for in a majority their main residence stays in Romania, the destination countries are including them more and more in their economic systems through indeterminate time work contracts.
- the descendants of the seasonal workers and of the commuters. In the villages with tradition and migratory networks, these young people are ready to go to work abroad immediately after graduating the 8th grade. Their return is planned as very remote.

The migrations abroad have been organized and developed in family networks, community and regional networks. Clearly we have a polarization of the migrations in Romania around certain "pilot" villages, "champions" in migrations which have spread their prosperity model and have installed the neighboring villages in mobility, often towards the same country or region as destination. (Dumitru M. and others, 2004)

The entering of Romanian migrants on the international work market was accomplished through the effort of each of them, effort especially financial, as the support of the Romanian authorities was insignificant. An element of the success of the Romanian migrants abroad was the willingness of the destination states to beneficiate from foreign work force, temporarily, with reduced cost and for certain activities.

C. Effects of migration

Demographically speaking, migrations can significantly help the increase or decrease the number of the furnishing and receiving areas. Also, the migratory movements influence the structure on age groups and genders in the origin areas and destination areas. Culturally, immigration can create some ethincal mosaics. But cultural differences can generate conflicts although, officially, the politics towards immigrants is non-discriminatory. (Erdeli G. and Dumitrache L., 2006)

The international migration has effects on both the origin country and the destination country. These are:

a) effects on the country of origin:

positive:
- unemployment decrease;
- development of the society through assimilation of the new knowledge brought by migrants if they come back;
- improvement of living through the financial help sent by the migrants.

The money sent in the origin country by the migrants from abroad is an alternative for the countries who export work force. (Casiadi O. and Porcescu S., 2005)

This kind of money has effects on the economic increase, consume and investments, payment balances, inflation, currency etc. However these effects are temporary, as the state is needed to get involved in the subsequent and consistent support of the national economy.

negative:
- as a result of the departure of young people and of the phenomenon of population aging the birth rate and marriage rate decrease, the forging of new family is delayed and death rate increases;
- lack of work force, especially in agriculture and other domains that need rough work;
- the decrease of competitiveness by the emigration of people qualified in various professions;
- losses due to the export of human resources that had been invested in by the state;
The demographic increase can take place up to the level allowed by the existence of natural resources. The human population has always adapted to resources, both in number and structure, in any historical stage. In the context of a high death rate, determined by unfavorable conditions in the survival process the human population comes with an increasing natality that finally brings population increase in great numbers. The population has always acted - with the aim to adapt and adjust to the physical and social environment - upon its own natural movement, and by various means it has controlled its own mortality and natality. (Pescaru A., 1969)

But the transition from a generation to another in the conditions of the increase of population number and its needs can generate numerous consequences on social, economic and demographic level, and imply important financial efforts. It is a priority to ensure the resources needed in order to sustain this process.

The decrease of fertility, marriage rate, death rate and the increase of divorce rate strongly affected the stages through which a household goes. The number of one person households increased, and also the number of single-parent families. The growing involvement of women on the work market determined, on one side, the reducing or delay of fertility and on the other the diminishing of the time dedicated to child care, this bringing additional costs to the families. (Dobrescu E., 2008)

Population aging as a result of the death rate decrease and the increase of the aging people’s number may cause unbalance between the dependent people and the active people. This unbalance can be removed by encouraging natality, increasing the active population number by political and social means, by favoring immigration etc. Romania’s strategy needs to have as a reference point the international migration, especially if we take into consideration the money sent by migrants back to the country and the benefic effects this has on economy. It is necessary for Romania to consolidate its international cooperation within the markets for work force, services and goods, in order to balance the needs and advantages of the countries from the migration circuit.

If migrations continue, there is the possibility of an important demographic unbalance in certain areas as the local population doesn’t have the biologic capacity necessary for reproduction and preservation.

The modification of the demographic behavior is not a random act, it is not a consequence of degradation of manners, of the decrease of religious belief or anything of this kind, but simply an inherent element of modernization, cause and effect of this process that is made up of a long series of changes, such as industrialization, urbanization, literacy, the development of science and technology, the increase of the medical services efficiency, the increase of the standard of living, women emancipation etc. Any research can only lead to the conclusion that this huge change process cannot be imagined without the transition from the previous fertility, mainly natural, to one largely controlled, that will gradually make its mark. (Rotariu T., 2003)

3. Conclusions

The evolution in time of the demographic factor is regarded and researched from more perspectives, according to interests that are: economic, military, philosophical, political, biological, psychological, religious and medical, as circumstances dictate. The number of those who had to study the population issue is bigger than the demographers themselves. This situation can be explained by saying that no mind that studied the society life in order to find certain significance and no important political action could ignore the demographic factor and especially the connection between the latter and the means of subsistence, connection that has always been a fundamental issue in the life of human collectivities. (Pârvu V., 1988)

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