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UDC 32

**Population Growth as a Non Military Aspect of Current Demographic Problems**<sup>1</sup>Peter Chajka<sup>2</sup>Rastislav Kazansky<sup>1</sup>Matej Bel University, Slovakia

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**ABSTRACT.** These days, demographic problems – especially population growth and its non military aspect of security belong to the one of the most crucial problems in relation with the global problems of humankind. The fastening increase of the world population is a serious problem of the contemporary world. This problem's gravity was realized by humankind at the beginning of the 60-ties of the 20th century, whereupon demographic development has achieved a great significance since then. The population influenced and still influences the functioning of society, therefore great attention to demographic processes was paid in the past and is still being paid even nowadays.

**Keywords:** population growth; security; demographic problems.

**INTRODUCTION.** At the beginning of the 21st century demographic factors account for a crucial determinant of the global security. Demographic trends influence the security background in many respects [1]. They steadily and dynamically change the formal as well as contextual aspect of it. Some contemporary demographic trends have a specific character, and their diversity is being developed because of the world population's increase. Closer attention, which has been in the recent years given to demographic trends and demographic development in relation with globalization and dynamic changes in the security background, leads to various demographic myths frequently with a political background [2]. The coincidence of various demographic, security-political and economic factors, has developed a few critical, or more exactly to say, catastrophic zones of development in the world. Among them there are first of all a larger part of Sub-Saharan Africa, Middle and South-East Asia [3].

The world demographic development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century will be characterized and influenced by many demographic factors. Opinions on what problems will be the most significant are differing according to specialists and analytics based on the definition of which problem is the most significant one. In general, it is possible to say, that all these opinions state that the problems are interconnected.

The current world demographic development can be characterized through three main trends [4]:

- Population grows the fastest in the poorest countries that are less capable to fulfill needs and create opportunities for its population.
- The population growth in the developed countries is decreasing and the population ageing.
- Countries strongly influenced by the HIV have high mortality and the life expectancy is shortening.
- The urban growth is progressing mostly in the less developed regions (currently the city population exceeds the rural population for the first time in history).
- The increase of refugees because of persecutions in their own countries is an important source of the class of the poor (huge urban agglomerations, refugee camps, slums).

- The potential population growths in developed countries will mainly be as a result of immigration.

The next part is focused on one of the demographic problems – population growth as a non military aspect.

### **Population growth**

A qualified decision in the sphere of economy, social affairs, employment, education, health care and the residence building, cannot work without qualified, properly structured, variable and prompt demographic information. The meaning of demographic information is stressed due to the current social situation when the part of social changes is formed by decisive changes in the reproduction behavior of inhabitants. As a result of these changes there are changes in the increase and structure of inhabitants, and the structure of families and households is also being changed. Apart from information about the past and current population development, information about expected development is needed for decision processes. Demographic prognoses are the basis for the contemplation about future social development.

Changes in the sphere of global population's behavior, which have been intensively monitored since the second half of the 20th century especially because of the steep increase of the world population and its irregular spread, are the subject of attention of many scientists as well as world organizations dealing with aspects of social life. Since the population changes have also economic and social effects, it is evident that in the period of evident population changes there is a need and significant demand for information and data concerning the future development of population and its parameters. The result of such a trend is to find out and predict an expected future development.

In 2003 the UN published a prognosis of the world population, which in contrast to the previous long-term one for the period up to 2150, has a significantly longer time horizon- up to the year 2300. But it is necessary to say that the results for such a long-term horizon have to be taken with very carefully, and as the most probable might be taken considered results for the period up to the year 2050 [5].

The prognosis is based on the finding that the population increase of the developed countries caused by high birth rate has slowed down, and it is proposed that it will be gradually slowing down in the next period. Thus it will approximate to the situation in the highly developed countries of the contemporary time, in which, on the contrary, the prognosis supposes the contemporary low birth rate will be overcome. Similarly, as in highly developed countries, in the third world countries as well, there is an expected increase of average life expectancy (a quicker process in third world countries, but developed countries will keep a certain head start).

In the UN projection the world population is supposed to have 8.92 billion of people by 2050. The world population will reach its maximum in 2075 with 9.22 billion, which will be followed by a slow decrease, and in 2300, the number of world population should be stabilized at 8.97 billion of the planet's population. This prognosis of the increase of population, in other words, the achievement of a particular maximum of the world population is derived from the so called medium or, in other terms, optimal estimation. The justification of the statement concerning the achievement of the world population number at this level comes out from indicators of maximum, or in other terms, a relative year on year increase in the world. While the in-between year population increase at the level of 2.19 % per a year achieved its climax in the year 1963, in the contemporary period this increase is around 1.14 %. At the same time in the year 1989 the maximum in-between year increase of the world population achieved 88 millions of people.

UN experts claim that even a small change in the birth rate population data might cause that the population in 300 years might be completely different. An estimate of nine billion is therefore only a medium parameter based on the assumption that each family in the world will have two children in average. If the average number of children per a family is one eighth lower, there will be 2.3 billion of people. Though it is impossible to exclude both variants, the UN does not reckon with them.

This tendency of increase, decrease and subsequent increase of people results from assessments of future trends in life indicators. In some countries natality might decrease to an under-increase level, though in some cases for not a long time. There is a possible return to the

values of increase after some time, and subsequently life expectancy will probably in some countries have the trend of steady and undisruptive slow increase. So there is an assumption that regions and countries will show the same demographic trends on a long-term horizon, but the particular levels of development will be reached in a different period of time.

More than the global development of inhabitants, it is important to monitor the regional increase of the world population. There live nearly 6.9 billion of population in the most developed countries of the world. While in these countries there is 1.22 billion – 17.9 % of the world population, in the developing countries there is 5.69 billion that accounts for 82.1% of the world population. But according to the UN, the prediction of the world population's increase by the year 2050 differs. Globally, there will be an increase approximately of 2.5 billion, which accounts for the increase circa 40 %. The developed countries (countries of North America, Japan, Europe, Australia and New Zealand) will participate with their increase only by 2 %, and to less extent it will be developed countries (countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia, apart from Japan, Malaysia and Polynesia) with the increase circa 49 %, and to least extent developing countries (most countries of Africa) will participate with the increase 129 %. The developing countries have in their demographic development “a kind of delay“ of 75 years, comparing to developed countries, and the process of demographic revolution should be finished in these countries in the period of 50 years. But this situation will not be a termination of population's increase, but it will require more than 50 more years. It means that a final solution to this problem can be expected in the second half of the 21 century. A very problematic region in the term is Africa wherein the population increase today is 2.9 %. Another critical part is Latin and South Africa and Asia. South Asia had at the end of the 20th century 2.2 billion of population, which is the same number as the world population in the year 1950 [6].

A different development is also expected in smaller regions within larger complexes. For instance [7]:

- Three African regions – east, middle and West Africa will have reached an unusually high increase comparing to other regions by the year 2100. In case of this region's countries there is an expected increase in the years 2000–2050 of more than 200 % (Chad – 282 %, Uganda – 250 %, Congo – 245 %, Somalia – 240 %, Mali – 230 %).
- In Asian regions there is an expected steeper increase in the West, a slower one in the East (Oman – 218 %, Saudi Arabia – 185 %, Pakistan – 138 %, Nepal – 110 %, India – 58 %, Bangladesh – 57 %). By the year 2100 Asia will be 2.2 times more populated than Africa, comparing to today's number 4.5 on the side of Asia.
- Latin America and the Caribbean, as the most homogenous regions, will follow relatively parallel trends in natality and probable life expectancy (Paraguay – 155 %, Nicaragua – 122 %). North America as the only region will not reach the so called under the increase-level value by the year 2050, mainly due to migration.
- Europe similarly as Asia means accounts for a higher increase in the West, and a lower one in the East. Eastern Europe stands out with its low values of life expectancy, and even in long-term predictions, it will not reach the level of other regions.

At present more than 60 % of the world population (3.8 billion) lives in Asia, while in China and India there lives together 37 % of the world population (2.5 billion), following by Africa with 14 % (1 billion), Europe with 11 % (731 mil.), North America with 8 % (514 mil.), South America with 5.3 % (371 mil.) and Australia and Oceania with 0.3 % (21 mil.) [8].

Approximately 4.83 billion of the world population, which accounts for 70.5 %, today lives in 20 countries of the world. In the European Union there live more than 501 millions of people, which accounts for only 7.4 % of the world population.

In case of the most populated countries of the world, it is possible to see significant differences from the future point of view. In the year 2050 there will be a population increase in, first of all, less developed countries of the world. The most significant change will occur in the first position wherein India will get its position. That means that in the period of 100 years (1950–2050), there will be the most significant absolute increase of population; more than 1.3 billion of the population.

From the prognosis point of view, there is an assumption that life expectancy will steadily increase without a top limit, influenced mainly by the situation in a country. By the year of 2100

the age will vary between 66 and 97 years, and by the year 2300 between 87 up to unbelievable 106 years.

The population increase will naturally influence the ratio between the population and its life space. The density of population will keep on rising and its irregular structure in space, which will be in 2100 in average between 3.6 of citizens per km<sup>2</sup> in Australia up to 540 citizens per km<sup>2</sup> in Micronesia. The most densely populated country will probably be Bangladesh with 200 people per km<sup>2</sup>.

One of the most crucial trends of the future is aging of population. While in 2000 the world age average was 26 years, in the year 2100 it will be 44 years, and in the year 2300 it will be about more than 48 years. Also within the period of the years 2100 and 2300 there is an expected rise of population over the age of 65 in even more than one-third (from 24 % to 32 %), the number of population aged over 80 and more will increase twice as many (from 8.5 % to 17 %) and the number of people aged 100 will multiply 9 times (from 0.2 % to 1.8 %). Unbelievably, in the year 2000 there was world average retirement age 65 years, which meant that retired persons will enjoy their own fully deserved retirement period of life for only more than 2 weeks. If the average age for retirement time did not change by the year 2300, we would be in retirement period of life for 31 years in average.

Interestingly, the period of countries demographic development is also called as a demographic window. This period is characterized by the fact the number of children and youngsters under the age of 15 does not exceed 30 %, and the number of people over 65 years and more does not reach 15 % of the whole population. As a result in the period of 30–40 years, the people at the productive age are becoming a dominant part of population. This situation will be typical, e.g. in Africa approximately around the year 2045 or later. In difference to Europe that appeared in the demographic window before the year 1950, and at present the so called third age is coming to existence here dominated by old people.

In the results of the UN prognosis by the year 2050 there is stated that differences in population dynamics between less and more developed countries will continue. At the present time the population of more developed world regions is rising at the rate of 1.46% per a year. It is still true that the least developed countries, according to the UN, experience the fastest rise- even 2.4 % per a year. These tendencies of increase will continue by the year 2050. As a result, the scale of more developed countries population, now about 1.2 billion will slightly change in the next short-time future period. Negative oscillations might be caused by natality that should be maintained at the under-increase level and thus will cause that 30 developed world countries will become smaller as for the number of population in the middle of this century. For instance, in case of Japan it will be 14 % of the population, in Italy 22 %, in Bulgaria, Russia or in Ukraine, there will be a decrease from 30 to 50 % of population.

Less developed countries might expect an increase in the number of population from 4.9 billion in the year 2000 up to 7.7 billion in 2050. The biggest increase will occur in less developed countries, whereby the population in the countries like Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Somalia and Yemen will increase even four times

According to prognoses the international migration is not supposed to significantly change [9]. More developed countries might in the next 50 years annually expect 2 millions of immigrants. Traditional recipients are supposed to be the United States of America, Germany, Canada, Great Britain and Australia. Most frequently immigrants will come from China, Mexico, India, Philippines and Indonesia.

In 2000 the most populated world countries were China, India and USA. By the end of the year 2050 the leading position should be definitely taken by India. The other countries such as Indonesia, Brasilia and Russia will be replaced by new extremely populated countries such as Pakistan and Nigeria.

According to conclusions of the UN prognoses results that demographic changes to great extent influence and will influence the lives of individuals, but also countries and regions. Demographic determinants such as natality, mortality and migration can have influence on the position of states in the international system. Because the population number is considered as a power attribute of a given state, it is possible that some power configurations might change in the future, strategic players´ position might be changed in the regions, and demographic balance will be disrupted.

The first change of demographic balance as a cause of conflicts and wars' escalations was also pointed to by Samuel P. Huntington. In his book "The Clash of Civilizations" is stated: "The significant rise of one group provokes political, economical and social pressure on the groups. Even more important is the fact that it provokes military pressure on groups which are demographically less dynamic" [10].

In order to find effective steps towards optimal demographic situation, not only states' citizens, but also their governmental policies, international community, are supposed to participate in a way of coordination.

Most prognoses concerning the development of population are in accord with the fact that the number of world population is stabilizing and population processes will represent only a simple reproduction. Unsolved questions represent time and magnitude of this stabilization. If the population's rise terminates from the quantitative point of view, it does not mean that its qualitative rise will stop as well. In contrary, it is assumed that there will be an increase in the quality of general education, professional preparation [11], population's health, living and cultural level. The top limit of population quantity is in many prognoses different, but it frequently comes out from the potential of the Earth's natural resources represented by arable land.

More prognoses state a various size of arable land that is needed for the life of individuals, which means that various numbers of the top multitude limit, e.g. the American standard is 2000 m<sup>2</sup> of arable land, i.e. 40–50 billion of inhabitants. According to Japanese standard it is only 680 m<sup>2</sup> of arable land, which accounts for top limit of 157 billion of people.

### **The population ageing**

One of the important contemporary problems requiring a priority attention because of its temporary and future repercussions on individual countries is the decrease of population and the related problems of the population ageing. Population ageing is frequently mentioned at present. Contemporarily, it is the global demographic process and in the future it will "probably be a most prominent feature of the population behavior" [12].

The population ageing is one of the main features of the current population development that has a future irreversible impact. The intensity and importance of this process is prominent in the global scale mainly in the last century. The population ageing is causally connected to the demographic transition and its conclusion in the more developed part of the world. Economic and social consequences of ageing are not required to especially mention. The era when the ratio of children and pensioners will change is coming. It will be the era when the social traditions, habits and norms will have to change. This is one of the main reasons to devote considerable attention to this phenomenon [13].

The population ageing is not a worldwide problem yet, it concerns mostly world developed countries. On the other hand, it is a known fact that the population ageing in developing countries will culminate in few decades and will be more dramatic as the current population ageing in the developed world. In the developed countries, the population ageing is caused by the prolonged human life and the decrease of natality. This trend is resulting from many factors that are related to the modernization of the society which caused the decrease in fertility and natality. The health care improvement resulted in the prolonged life expectancy and a better health condition of the population. The science advance prolonged the average life expectancy which is the main reason for the population ageing.

Since the decrease in natality, the share of older and the old people in the population are growing. In the developed countries, the process of ageing advanced to such an extent that it became one of the most important social issues. The population ageing does not have only prognostic character but represents a considerable worldwide economic problem that lies in the ever decreasing amount of the actively working population participating on the financial situation of state budgets and on the other hand the ever increasing amount of pensioners which increases the strain on health and social services as well. This can result in the threatened industry performance and thus essential changes in the social, health and pensionary system are required, similarly to changes in the politics of employment. The ageing influences the life cycle of individuals and their family behavior. The situation is even more complicated mainly since the ever growing social progress will result in the decrease of the population growth in the developing countries, the developed countries will have to search for external sources for the improvement of

their situation and in coming decades will have to change the reproductive behavior of their population based on the value system of population [14].

Populations throughout the world are becoming older. The phenomenon, typical for developed countries, is becoming a fact for less developed countries. Till 2050, 1.2 billion from the overall 1.5 billion of population above 65 years of age will be in countries nowadays described as less developed. This phenomenon will greatly influence the health and socio-economic development of countries throughout the planet.

Currently, developed countries understand the need for the governments to find solutions to this issue addressing the whole society, resulting in creation of environment suitable for the ageing society while sustaining the economical development of states [15]. These priorities were declared by representatives of 159 countries at the Second UN World Assembly on Aging in Madrid in 2002 [16].

In 2004, the estimated world population of people older than 65 was 461 million which is an increase of 10.3 million since 2003. The population ageing is usually imputed on developed countries of Europe and North America that currently have the highest percentage of older people in the world and till the half of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the number of grandparents will exceed the number of their grandchildren (children up to 18 years of age) to put it figuratively. Even the less developed countries are witnessing the decrease in the natural population growth similarly to developed countries and thus there is an estimate of the increased numbers of older people.

The "oldest" country in the world is supposed to be Italy since 25 % (2004) of its population is comprised of old people. Apart from Japan, the first 20 places are taken by European countries this being the reason that Europe is considered as a continent where this problem is the most prominent. In comparison with Europe, the USA are still relatively well based on the generation of the so called baby boom (born in 1946–1964) that did not reach the pension age, yet. These people will influence the ageing in the near future. Till 2030, there is an estimate for the doubled increase in countries of Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. Even the population of old people is ageing [17] and up to 18 % is comprised of people above 80 years of age. More than a half of them are living in only 6 countries of the world: China, the USA, India, Japan, Germany and Russia [18].

The answer for the question of what is causing the population ageing on the planet is a whole collection of factors. One of the most important one is the decrease in natality since the lower number results in less young people and a proportional increase of older people.

From the long-term demographic development perspective in the context of the population ageing indicators showing the long-term trends in fertility and natality are used for such projections. The overall fertility – the fertility index stands for the average number of children a single female gives birth to in her whole life. The level of sustainment of the population stability is based on 2.1 children. It is logical that a population with higher natality has the projection of a lower proportion of older people, and vice versa.

Fertility is currently in range of 1.1–1.7 for industrially developed countries, in the case of developing countries fertility reaches the values even higher than 7. The natality indicator is also significantly different for developed and developing countries. In the first case it reaches values of 10-15 and in the case of developing countries it is 30–40.

In the developed countries the fertility (the average number of children of a single female) and natality (the number of newborns for a 1000 inhabitants) decreased significantly which resulted in changed relative amounts of the overall world population. Differences between developed and developing countries in both these factors are significant and will in the future add to ever deepening demographic division between these countries.

The decrease in fertility and natality in the present reaches in some developed countries alarming figures. The danger of such a rapid decrease is clearer from the long-term demographic projections and repercussions of such a population development on the future generations and the future demographic structure of the society. These consequences are visible from estimates of the evolution of the amount of population for some countries till 2050. As examples for expected demographic changes can be given Japan and Germany that till the half of the century with abundance of the current population growth can lose up to 14 % of their population. In the case of Italy and Hungary the estimated decrease is 25 % and in case of Russia, Georgia and the Ukraine it is even 30–40 %. The situation is not favorable even for Slovakia that according to these estimates

would enter the second half of the century with the population decreased by 13 % compared to the current state.

Rang e	Country	Population in thousands		Differenc e in thousands	%
		2000	2050		
1	Russia	145 491	104 258	- 41 233	- 28,3
2	Ukraine	49 568	29 959	- 19 609	- 39,6
3	Japan	127 096	109 220	- 17 876	- 14,1
4	Italy	57 530	42 962	- 14 568	- 25,3
5	Germany	82 017	70 805	- 11 212	- 13,7
6	Spain	39 910	31 282	- 8 629	- 21,6
7	Poland	38 605	33 370	- 5 235	- 13,6
8	Romania	22 438	18 150	- 4 288	- 19,1
9	Bulgaria	7 949	4 531	- 3 419	- 43,0
10	Hungary	9 968	7 486	- 2 481	- 24,9
11	Georgia	5 262	6 219	- 2 043	- 38,8
12	Belarus	10 187	8 305	- 1 882	- 18,5
13	Czech rep.	10 272	8 249	- 1 842	- 17,9
14	Austria	8 080	6 452	- 1 628	- 20,1
15	Greece	10 610	8 983	- 1 627	- 15,3
16	Switzerland	7 170	5 607	- 1 563	- 21,8
17	Yugoslavia	10 552	9 030	- 1 522	- 14,4
18	Sweden	8 842	7 777	- 1 066	- 12,1
19	Portugal	10 016	9 006	- 1 010	- 10,1
20	Kazakhstan	16 172	15 302	- 871	- 5,4
21	Slovakia	5 399	4 674	- 724	- 13,4
22	Moldavia	4 295	3 577	- 718	- 16,7
23	Latvia	3 696	2 989	- 707	- 19,1
24	Lithuania	2 421	1 744	- 677	- 28,0
25	Belgium	10 249	9 583	- 667	- 6,5
26	Estonia	1 393	752	- 642	- 46,1
27	Armenia	3 787	3 150	- 637	- 16,8
28	Slovenia	1 988	1 527	- 461	- 23,2

Table 1: Countries with the highest estimated decrease of population till 2050 [19].

Regardless to the balance of the worldwide population evolution it is important to pay attention to its regional and national aspects. Many developed countries will be confronted in the coming decades with important problems and consequences of their negative demographic development. According to official sources of the European Union in the coming decades it will be necessary to create conditions for influx of approximately 1.5–1.9 million of immigrant annually to ensure the social and demographic stability of this region [20]. This way only is possible to prevent a possible collapse of the social and health care network in this region [21].

The problem of the low natality in the developed countries is a frequently discussed issue. There are two levels of a possible solution to this problem. The first, vehemently but with a little effect supported by the majority of conservative groups of population and political parties is based on the support of measures to increase the level of domestic natality. Countries are starting to actively create and support the family “population” politics. This is not a new measure; after the First World War, France decimated by the war started to award medals to women – “model citizens” for giving birth. Regardless the fact that France has one of the highest fertility index – 1.98 (Slovakia, together with Poland, has one of the lowest fertility index of the EU – 1.25) it strongly

supports the family politics. In 2005, the Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin declared the government support of families with the goal of three children per family. He argued for a significant financial aid mainly after the birth of the third child; other measures for fulfillment of this goal, not only in France, are significant tax reductions for young families, child care services (building of nurseries, kindergartens that are either subsidized or free of charge, parental leaves, harmonizing occupation with child raising, as well as the politics of repeated integration of parents into the work life after such leave – e.g. Sweden).

The second approach to the problem solution is based in the liberalization of immigration policy and in creation of social conditions for its actual realization. The current situation in Europe in regard to this approach is not uniformed and relatively sensitive, as can be seen by the recent examples [22].

Another important factor is lowering of the mortality rate, mostly newborn and child mortality, thanks to improvement and availability of the public health care and many programs focused on lowering of the sickness rate.

At last but not at least, the population ageing is caused by the extension of the life expectancy. In some countries this has been doubled in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This growth has been the most prominent in 1900-1950 when in some Western countries the length was extended by up to 20 years. Virtually all countries are registering an uninterrupted growth with only a few exceptions in the Latin America and Africa caused mainly by the influx of death rate caused the HIV/AIDS.

The worldwide average life length, according to the UN report, increased from 47 years of age during 1950–1955 to 68 years of age in 2005–2010. According to the UN Secretary-General Pan Ki-Mun report, people live longer because of a better nourishment and hygiene as well as because of the improvement in the health care mainly through vaccination and medication of infectious disease and parasites. Especially, the number of children and younger people deaths is lowered. However, the older people still die because of non-transmitted chronic and degenerative disease like cancer, diabetes, respiratory and heart disease. The report urges governments to create preventive measures against these phenomena. Among them is the fight against overweight, physical inactivity, alcohol and tobacco use. Overall, the number of deaths for over 60 years of age increased from 26 % in 1950–1955 to 54 % in 2005–2010 [23].

All these demographic changes are resulting in the population ageing, huge differences in the age structure in developed as well as developing countries. There also is the question of the so called depopulation, a phenomenon that was not paid enough attention to. It is the decrease of the overall population in some countries.

One of the reasons of the growing depopulation is the current trends in mortality. The World Health Organization (WHO) report concerning the global research of trends in mortality shows the increase of mortality connected to disease even in some technologically developed countries. At the same time, differences in the life expectancy and mortality between the developed and developing countries are increasing. Data on the average life length in the Western world are far away from such data on developing countries, mainly Africa.

A very specific example of the decrease of age, ageing and the “die out” of the population is Russia. In contrast to the general trend of the prolonging of the age and the decrease of mortality in developed countries and an assumed population growth, the average life length in Russia was decreased by 4 years in the last 40 years – a similar problem can be seen in other 40 countries. Since 1993, the natural decrease of population in Russia is approximately 0.7–0.9 million inhabitants. In 1992-2000 the country has “lost” 3.5 million inhabitants. In 27 of Russian regions the mortality exceeds natality 2–3 times. The general trend in this country is the “super” mortality of population in the productive age, concerning mostly the male population (80 %). In Russia, the increase in mortality is connected to cardiovascular disease and alcohol [24]. In 2000, only 58 % of males reached the average age of 60 years of age. By the mid-1990, the average life expectancy in Russia was 57 years of age for males and 70 years of age for females. This current and negative situation was addressed in 2001 by at the time President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin, who stated that this negative demographic development in the country is one of the key problems and requires an immediate and priority solution. Apart from the government, many state departments were dealing with this problem [25]. As observed in 2010 by the Vice-Prime Minister Alexander Zhukov, the average life length in Russia (male and female together) has increased in the last 5 years by 4 years. In 2004, its level was 65.5 years of age. The average life length for males is

62 years of age and for females 74 years of age, at present, this length is still lower than that in the developed countries, however, it is better than during the “Yeltsin’s democracy”. By sustaining these tendencies, and bearing in mind the positive segment of immigration, there is an assumption that the gradual process of depopulation will stop. Zhukov emphasized that the state has an important role in the increase of the average age of 75 years of age in the country by 2020. He also stressed that the demographic situation in Russia was managed to stabilize in 2009. The population by the end of this year was approximately 142 million [26].

A similar situation concerning the negative demographic development is in China as well. The current population development realized in the country in agreement with one child policy can cause some threats for China in economic and social sphere. The country is troubled by the problem of the population ageing and its impact on the society. The demographic threat is connected to a massive growth of productive and mainly post-productive groups of population on one side, and a decreasing share of pre-productive population on the other side caused by the one child policy.

The society will change in an alarming rate to an older population. In 2010–2050 the population in China will increase by 275 million of people older than 60 years of age. Their share on the overall population in 2050 will be 31 %, while in 2010 it was 12.3 %. The share of population older than 80 years of age will be 7 %, while in 2010 this share was 1.4 % (see table).

Age group	1950	1980	1990	2000	2010	2025	2050
<b>0 – 14</b>	182,8	348,3	324,1	325,8	269,4	262,4	216,4
<b>15 – 59</b>	321,4	560,2	721,3	814,6	918,2	905,7	7603
<b>60 +</b>	40,8	72,5	96,6	126,5	166,5	285	440,4
<b>80 +</b>	1,5	4,2	7,5	11,6	19,3	32,3	101,4
<b>Overall</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>1 142</b>	<b>1 267</b>	<b>1 354</b>	<b>1 453</b>	<b>1 417</b>

Table 2: Development of the population in China (in million – the middle variant) [27].

China is the country where the working society grew most rapidly in the last 30 years. Nowadays, it will change into the country will the fastest decrease of population in the world. The growing share of post-productive population is starting to create a strong pressure in the social and pensionary system [28]. Nowadays, state employees are one of the few that have right for state pension and a health care coverage. Seven out of ten Chinese does not have such security – mainly the countryside population. These, when old and sick can rely only on their own savings or help of the family.

In 2050 China will have more pensioners than the USA and more than 100 million of Chinese will be older than 80 years of age. The number of the productive population in China will start to decrease in 2015, this being the direct result of the one child policy of the Chinese government.

This will have a massive impact on the competitiveness of China, not mentioning its ability to finance social measures. Nowadays, China is the third largest economy in the world and the income per capita rose since 1970 ten times. Contrary to other ageing countries, China experiences these changes in time when its population is still poor – 100 million Chinese are still living on less than one dollar per day. The way to tackle this demographic change will impact the prosperity and stability of the country. What are the possibilities? There is the demand to cancel the controversial rules on the number of children, which would increase the generation of tax payers the economy is dependent on [29]. This is a problem form the short-term perspective, since these children will not work for the next 20 years and the population will be in a serious situation and the state will have larger expenses.

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УДК 32

### Рост населения как невоенный аспект текущей демографической проблемы

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**Аннотация.** Демографические проблемы – особенно рост населения и его невоенные аспекты безопасности – относятся к одним из наиболее важных в связи с глобальными проблемами человечества современного мира. Увеличение мирового населения от начала 60-х годов XX века достигло большого значения, а рост населения до сих пор оказывает влияние на функционирование общества. Поэтому большое внимание к демографическим процессам человечества уделялось в прошлом и уделяется в реальном времени.

**Ключевые слова:** рост населения; безопасность; демографические проблемы.