ASPECTS CONCERNING THE DEMOGRAPHICAL COMPOUND OF THE ROMANIAN RURAL SPACE

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Abstract
Considered both an action and a consume factor, the population bares an important role in the diagnosis analysis of the rural space, mostly because the demographical compound appears as a development potential. Considering the fact that, at the moment, the demographical compound does not offer great hopes for the development of the rural space, the present paper, based on a simple analysis of the Romanian rural space, from a demographical point of view, and by using a variety of demographical indicators, portrays the current situation of the demographical compound of the Romanian rural space. In the beginning of the year 1990, Romania's rural population consisted of 10.6 million souls, a number that has known a severe decrease in the last 20 years. The most recent statistical data shows that the number of inhabitants in rural areas has reached 9.64 million on the first of January, 2010. The paper also identifies the main causes that generated this negative state, like the negative rate of natural increase, the work force's migration abroad and the aging of the population. The population's aging reflects the alterations, in time, of the ratio between the young and the aged population, in the sense of a weight factor growth of the latter, from the population's total. The phenomenon is explained though the evolution of the basic population indicators, which determine alterations in the population's structure, according to age and the territorial movement (migrations). The situation recorded in the present, in the rural space as well as at the level of the entire country, should consist a warning signal for authorities, which should draw their attention towards finding economical solutions that will encourage the growth of the birth rate and slow down, or even stop, the external migration.

Key words: population, rural area

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