
IMPACT OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION ON REGIONAL SECURITY

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Abstract: Demographic security is an aspect of security, which is defined as a sustainable state of the nation, where natural reproduction and population growth is guaranteed and no violent change of self-awareness and national identity is allowed in any form. A broad understanding of security from the point of view of society is formulated as a state of society in which the risks and threats of existence and development are met systematically, are met in all the elements of society. "Demographic security may be the most important element of national security, as it is linked to the nation's" subject "- the people living in the nation state. Obviously, what is the state of demographic security will, to a great extent, be the state of national security of a country. It could be considered "as a state of society in which it is able to accumulate the reproductive power of the population necessary for preserving the nation, ensuring the preservation and development of national integrity and the national identity of the people and communities living in the state. And each of these theories and formulations could only exist if there were separate "demographic units". The importance of demographic status can be compared to whether a nation will exist or not, with the revival or death of a nation. That is why the demographic problem has real repercussions on the whole development of the state. The declining population leads to a weakening in both political and economic terms. The total depopulation of territories leads to a reduction in the working age population, which would mean lack of staff in the most important development areas - education, medicine, police, army. Prerequisites for the security of each country are its internal stability, the existence of a democratic political system, social protection, a developed economy. National security also depends on relations with neighboring countries, on the objective consideration of geopolitical conditions, on optimal participation in deepening integration processes, security is a function of a number of internal and external factors. State security means the existence of an effective mechanism for the management and coordination of the public groups and political forces, as well as the active institutions for their protection. The mentioned structural elements, interacting with the security environment, form conditionally two components of the national security - internal and external.

Keywords: demography, regional development, labour markets, regional security, social policy

INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, deep socio-economic and demographic problems have occurred in the Republic of Bulgaria. The low birth rate, which does not guarantee the simple reproduction of the population, its aging, the increase in the age-related burden, the increasing role of the migrations (including the international ones), the transformation of the marriage and the birth rate, the change of the status of women and the movement to gender equality, employment and family ties, the liberalization of contraceptive, abortion, and divorce laws - all of which are characteristics of the country's socio-demographic situation. As a result, there are increasingly talks about changes related to the demographic situation in the country and labor resources. Between demographic processes and sustainable social and economic development, there is a system of interactions that need to be taken into account both in defining the prospects for the economic and social development of the country and its regions, and in the processes of making and implementing management decisions. The impact of demographic processes on sustainable social and economic development can be traced in the following main directions:

- Reproduction of labor resources - number, age, gender, education;
- In the case of employment, taking into account the different employment intensity by gender and age, and also by the number of children in the family, the intergenerational age gap, the educational and professional structure of migrants and emigrants;
- In the case of unemployment, taking into account unemployment by gender, age groups, young people and persons in pre-retirement age;
- Taking into account the level of income by gender and age;
- Reallocation of income depending on the size and composition of the family
- In the formation of the poverty level. Increasing or decreasing the number of children in small and, respectively, large families affects the increase or decrease of the poverty rate of different ethnic groups.
- Demand - the growth of the population leads to an increase in demand, and the relative growth of children influences the demand for children's goods. Changes in population size, marriage, and divisiveness have led to a change in demand for housing (by squares and by number of rooms).

- Educational services. Growing or decreasing fertility rates over a period of time leads to a 1 or 3-year increase or decrease in demand for childcare facilities, 6 or 7 years of primary education, 13 or 14 years of secondary education, and 18 or 19 years of demand for higher education.

- Healthcare. The change in the number of the population alters the burden on healthcare establishments and the sex-age structure, the birth rate and mortality of consumption, and the proportion of doctors in the specialties, children's polyclinics, maternity hospitals, etc.

- Social support, child-raising and child-raising allowances, development of the social service provision network of the population.

The business considers the demographic factor not only in terms of demand (as a factor for the formation of aggregate consumer demand and its territorial differentiation), but also in terms of supply (as a factor for employment formation). The availability of highly educated, skilled and unoccupied work resources is an important factor in reducing finance to prepare and stimulate immigration in a given labor force region. In this way, companies open up the opportunity to discover new industries in these regions without having to invest in attracting or training high technology staff, for example. An important trend in the reproduction of the population, both in developed countries and in our country, is its aging. Aging populations affect the economy in several main directions: employment and quality structure of the workforce, including the employment of pensioners; pension provision and standard of living for older people as a significant proportion of the population; health, organization of healthcare and social services. The aging of the labor force influences its productivity in two main directions: in connection with the increase of the traineeship, the working habits, the experience and the qualification increase. In industries with a stable and traditional professional qualification structure, it plays a positive role. In the prospective branches related to the scientific and technological revolution, secondary and tertiary education is of great importance, the ability to adapt quickly to the changing technical and technological conditions. These characteristics, however, are more inherent to young people. They are quicker to master and use the achievements of science, they are more educated, more mobile, both professionally and territorially. At the same time, young people (up to 25) do not have the necessary professional experience and are insufficiently adaptable to the labor force. The labor force in Bulgaria has undergone a change with the aging of the population. The share of older workers is increasing. This requires a change in the labor market, education and health. (Naydenov, Kl., Ivanov, M., 2016).

1. SPECIFIC FEATURES IN DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT AS A REFLECTION OF REGIONAL SECURITY.

The dynamics of world population numbers is determined by the natural movement of the population, with a rapid increase in the absolute number of the population worldwide, which exacerbates the contradictions between rapid population growth, economic problems and natural constraints negative attitudes such as malnutrition and related chronic diseases, various forms of social opposition, environmental pollution and inefficient use of natural resources. In the interaction between demographic development and the economy, a number of parameters can be considered. First, employment rates are of central importance. Age dependency ratios are of limited significance as long as a large part of the working-age population is excluded from the labor market: the real issue is the number of economically active persons that can contribute to income generation to cover the needs of the non-economic population. Individual accumulation of capital is also a significant parameter: the economically inactive population will, to a varying degree, be able to cover its own needs depending on the capital it has accumulated and the revenue this capital generates. (The impact of demographic change on European regions, 2016) The results show that there are countries in the various regions of the world who demonstrate good practices with regard to the use of information and communication technologies to provide services and to create citizens' ownership of the decision-making processes. An important trend in recent years has been the development of people-driven services, which simultaneously reflect the needs of people and have been suggested by them. On the other hand, disparities between countries also lie in the lack of access to technology, the high poverty and disadvantages of significant population groups in individual countries, that we can relate to preventing people from benefiting from the benefits of information and communication technologies and management (Naydenov, Kl., 2017). In our country, attempts have been made to curb the demographic decline of the nation, as the main strategic objective is to slow the pace of reduction in the number of the population with a view to achieving a trend of stabilization in the long term and of ensuring high quality of human capital (Naydenov, Kl., 2017). Particular attention should be paid to the demographic factor in the shaping of social and economic development programs and the implementation of regional economic and social policies (Naydenov, Kl., 2017). Finally, migration has a combination of economic, environmental, political and social factors in migration in Europe: the migrant's origin (instigating factors) or the host country (attractiveness factors). It

is believed that over the past years, the relative economic prosperity and political stability of Europe have had a significant impact on immigrants. In the European host countries, international migration can be used as a tool to address specific labor shortages in the labor market. Migration itself, however, will certainly not change the current aging trend observed in many parts of Europe. Intra-and intercontinental migration flows on European territory are now logically changing while having several characteristic features; gradually we can predict their amplification, which means more complications for the democratic coexistence and mutual application of democratic principles in practice. Problems, however, arise in connection with the restriction measures on the free movement of labor, and in conjunction with increasing migratory pressures, which is caused by the increase in the widening socio-economic disparities between the rich centre and the poor periphery of the contemporary world. The migration of Africans, Arabs and Asians to Europe is a turning point in the historical trend. In the colonial era, Europe has practiced something like demographic imperialism, white Europeans have emigrated to all parts of the world. In North America and Australia, indigenous people have been subjected and often killed. Whole continents were turned into "branching" of Europe. European countries have created colonies all over the world and inhabited them with immigrants, and at the same time several million migrated from Africa to the New World as slaves. But nowadays it is no longer a letter home, followed by a long journey by sea. In the era of Facebook and the smartphone, Europe seems to be nearby, even if you are in Karachi or Lagos. Countries such as the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands have become very humorous over the past 40 years. Governments that promise to curb immigration, such as the current British authorities, find it hard to hold on to that word. Migration is a global problem that will remain in the future. Coping with the increasing migratory flows of people is one of the main problems at the beginning of the 21st century.

2. DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES, THE DIGITAL ECONOMY AND REGIONAL SECURITY.

The labor force in Bulgaria will undergo a radical change with the aging of the population. The share of older workers will increase. This will require a change in the labor market, education and health. More flexible working conditions will have to be promoted in the labor market and jobs will be adapted to the needs of the older workforce. It will be important to create a working "Silver Economy". It includes those activities - production, services, communications -designed and tailored for people over 50 years of age and aiming to extend their real working life. The "digital economy" encompasses those electronic services that serve as an instrument for the promotion and long-term involvement of individuals of the third generation, who has maintained sufficient work capacity in labor, social and civic life. This will lead to a "digital and demographic transition". This will represent the replacement of the man's traditional life cycle, when the first signs of weakening public attention and state care for the adult population with a dynamic and extended cycle of social realization still appear in the pre-retirement phase. Electronic technologies are the instrument for facilitating and motivating this radical replacement. (Naydenov, Kl. The demographic 2017). One of the consequences of an aging population will also be the change of the labor force by increasing the share of older workers. This in turn will lead to a shift in labor, education and health. A large number of employers will need to adapt jobs to the needs of the older workforce on the one hand, and on the other, more flexible working conditions on the labor market will have to be promoted. Healthcare will have to become more modern and effective in order to maintain the good health of older workers. Increasing the share of the adult population also raises a number of questions about its social status and behavior in the circumstances of our country. Efforts in this direction should aim to provide the necessary social and medical services to the elderly. Older people (and children) in terms of their physiology and chronic illnesses, have a high need for medical care. Some of them have difficulty in accessing it and the impossibility to purchase paid medical services and the purchase of high-quality medicines. Healthcare as a whole will have to become or cheaper or go for free for the elderly. This is not accidental, as the most vulnerable part of the population is precisely them. The public service sector also changes with the aging of the population in one territory. Usually there is an increase in the demand for health services and long-term care after the age of 65. Research shows that this trend continues to about 75 years old, and then there is a decline in demand again. Aging populations raises the urgent need for improvements in the provision of public health services. Priority should be given to lonely elderly people, especially in small settlements, as well as those who are unable to take care of themselves. (Naydenov, Kl. Traykov, T., 2016) In addition to the aging process differences are predetermined and from the migrations of young people with higher education to the cities where they can find better conditions for personal and professional development. Maintaining a relatively low share of population with secondary and higher education in villages in perspective will cause a growing lack of qualified specialists. Such shortages now exist in the areas of health, social care and support for elderly residents of the villages. There are also problems with the

selection of teachers willing to work in schools in villages that still have children for formation of educational classes. The situation is identical for finding a sufficient number of specialists in activities related to agriculture and others. (Traykov, T., Naydenov, Kl., 2015).

CONCLUSION

An important trend in the reproduction of the population, both in developed countries and in our country, is its aging. Aging populations affect the economy in several main directions: employment and quality structure of the workforce, including the employment of pensioners; pension provision and standard of living for older people as a significant proportion of the population; health, organization of healthcare and social services. The aging of the labor force affects its reproducibility in two main directions: in connection with the increase of the traineeship, the working habits, the experience and the qualification increase. In industries with a stable and traditional professional qualification structure, it plays a positive role. In the prospective branches related to the scientific and technological revolution, secondary and tertiary education is of great importance, the ability to adapt quickly to the changing technical and technological conditions. These characteristics, however, are more inherent to young people. They are quicker to master and use the achievements of science, they are more educated, more mobile, both professionally and territorially. At the same time, young people (up to 25) do not have the necessary professional experience and are insufficiently adaptable to the labor force. The aging of the population in Bulgaria is characterized by significant changes in the age structure of the population. Demographics statistics show differences in intensity over the different time periods. The effect of an aging population on public spending on education and on maintaining public order and safety will be interesting. In general, young people are those who seek educational services and tend to disrupt public order, a reduction in this type of expenditure can be expected. As the proportion of the adult population increases, the share of the poor will increase. So far, the elderly people generally have relied on their younger relatives for help, but this will change over time as the working age population shrinks. It follows that savings will need to be encouraged, and the possibility of further raising the retirement age due to increasing life expectancy should not be ruled out. With the increasing life expectancy, the need for so-called "long-term care. However, this will also put pressure on the younger as reducing they will be potential caregivers. This will lead to the search for private and public long-term care, which is currently at a very low level in Bulgaria. Keeping the social activity and vitality of the adult population also requires keeping contacts with the teenagers. In our country there is a tradition of grandparents helping to raise and educate their grandchildren and great grandchildren. Thus, elderly people continue to feel useful in family and society and can communicate their social experience and knowledge to younger generations. In today's times of rapid technological change, there will be an increase in investment in lifelong learning to maintain the productivity of an aging workforce. An interesting phenomenon will also be born in the future, namely increasing the share of Roma workers. While low-skilled labor is going to work, public services will need to be better adapted to their needs. On the other hand, if the increase in the Roma population in the future leads to a decrease in the highly qualified workforce, how the low-skilled labor force will correspond to the targets for a more competitive economy through smart growth. It is definitely worth noting that security and economic development are indivisible, and it is in this context that researchers present the many connections and relationships between them, as well as the resources needed for the functioning and development of the security and defense sector in a constantly globalizing world. Undoubtedly, security is everywhere around us, and security and defense are not to be seen only as consumers of public resources, as investments in military projects often have a huge impact on the whole of mankind, as with the use of new methods of research, as well as the introduction of new technologies in the everyday life of the population that affect the development of different sectors in the country's economy. But, clearly, the main contribution of the defense and security sector is linked to ensuring the protection of citizens and society. In the modern world, security and the economy go hand in hand, which further recalls the development of technology and scientific achievements in the fields of energy security, environmental security, cybersecurity, protection against natural disasters and many other aspects. Undoubtedly, due attention must be paid to the market and economic knowledge that are essential to the realization of world peace, and not to considering the economy as a factor, purpose and instrument of war. Often, national security is seen as endangered by the arms race, international military and economic domination, but also by indirect strategies of dissuasion and economic forms of revenge, such as the trade war, through the imposition of duties and taxes. And as a result, the intentions of countries where economic factors become weapons become visible, and the very use of economic weapons can generate different strategies of economic destabilization, creating economic problems in a rival country so as to increase its political, social and economic difficulties by stopping trade and financial relations. As an instrument of repression, the embargo is used to change behavior, but with continued disruption of trade

flows, it can lead to a permanent loss of markets. Certainly, economic security includes a number of key features of the system that ensure the normal functioning of the economy of a country and region, as part of the features being:

- Increasing and maintaining the competitiveness of the state;
- Maintaining the stability and sustainability of the state system;
- Ensuring and maintaining a degree of independence from other countries and the dynamics in the global world as a result of changes in the international context;
- Maintaining good public status and increasing the well-being of the population.

These characteristics can be described by a number of indicators, and economic security must not be linked primarily to protecting and guaranteeing the economic foundations of territorial development, since economic security should also include the purely human dimensions of economic prosperity, and this means securing the real access to food, energy, infrastructure, pensions and health services. We must definitely become accustomed to the existence of crises, regardless of their nature, which will be an integral part of our daily lives, as crises are embedded and are a function of modern societies, as everybody is influenced daily by big and small crises, which is why looking for opportunities to reduce their impact. The existence of crises should be understood as a public phenomenon which is directly or indirectly related to the search for the need to protect the stability and security of the settlement, the region, the state or the different areas of the public life of the population.

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