: English Abstract:

In this essay, I suggest a autochthonous and instrumental approach to explaining demography transition process, emphasizing that instrumental character of demographic transition is wholly governed by social constraints and fast economical development rather than by ideological ideas and intellectual debates-characteristically for the autochthonous transition approach. The author is focused on the influence of socioeconomic conditions in Republic of Macedonia that lead to a faster and a short one instrumental character of demographic transition process.

1.Title:" The instrumental character of the demographic transition of the Republic of Macedonia".

2.Introduction:

The Fertility transition has such a dominance in demography that it is possessed by no other theme. Its study is largely responsible for the growth of demography as a discipline over the last half-century. Over the past century virtually all countries have made rapid progress through their demographic transitions, as reflected in large declines in birth and death rates. Population growth has been rapid, because reductions in death rates preceded declines in birth rates. The population size of the world increased from 1.6 billion in 1900 to 2.5 billion in 1950 and to 6.1 billion at the end of the last century.

The populations of the industrialized world ("The North") have essentially completed their transitions, and, even including immigration, the average rate of population growth in the North is only a fraction of one percent per year. (J.Bongaarts and R.A.Bulatao, 1999). In contrast, in much of the developing world ("The south"), population growth continues at a high pace, despite substantial reductions in fertility over the past several decades.

Projections made by the United Nations and the World Bank assumes that nearly all countries will complete their demographic transitions during this century. Population size for the world as a whole is expected to rise to 9.5 billion by 2100, according to the United Nations (1999) and to 10.0 billion according to the World Bank (1998). Projections made by other agencies (e.g. IIASA, Lutz, 1996) and US Bureau of the Census (1999) give similar results. Future trajectories in population size are determined by future trends in fertility, mortality and migration and by the current distribution of population by age.

The term:" theory of demographic transition "is in use from 1945, when Frank W.Notestein had noticed causal connections between demographical and socio-economical changes achieved in the countries of West Europe. (Slave Ristevski, 1996). There should be noted that, defined with a large point of view, the demographic transition is comprehensive and more complex process, which incorporates not only the changes in the natural movement and demographical structures (by age and gender) but also the changes in all economical and social structures of the population, which are very important and crucial for the demographic development. Very intensive relation between social and economical and demographical development were established in the period during industrial revolution and after. In the period after industrial revolution, the demographic changes were very dynamic and there were radical changes in the

population with declining fertility and mortality rates. Also, there are new structures of the population, as demographical, and also economical and social ones.
Shortly, the demography transition could be defined as long-term decline in the number of children from four or more per woman to two or fewer. (K. O. Mason, 1997).
The process of industrialization and urbanization created conditions for fast apart with traditional understandings about family, education of the children etc. Also the changed role of women and of mother and their positions in society- representing one of the significant determinants of the decreasing of reproduction of the population.
For most of the demographers, the "granddaddy" of fertility theories is classic demographic transition theory as described by Thompson (1930) and Notestein(1953),(Karen Oppenheim Mason,1997).This theory attributes fertility decline to changes in social life that accompany, and are presumed to be caused by, industrialization and urbanization. These changes initially produce a decline in mortality, which sets the stage for-or by itself may bring about-fertility decline by increasing the survival of children and, hence, the size of families.
Urbanization and industrialization also create a way of life in which rearing more than a few children is expensive enough to discourage most parents from having large families. Demographers have used classic transition theory extensively, but they have also criticized it harshly.(Cleland 1985,Cleland and Wilson 1987,Coale and Watkins 1986, Knobel and van de Walle 1979 , Mc Donald 1993).Classic transition theory is plausible on a millennial scale, but as noted earlier, any theory consistent with the history of the West is equally plausible. When applied on a decadal scale, the theory is frequently contradicted.
In both Europe (Coale 1973, Coale and Watkins, 1996) and the developing countries (Bongaarts and Watkins, 1996), correlations between level of urbanization or industrialization and the decade in which nations or provinces first experience a fertility decline are weak.

It is very hard to say for how long will last demography transition of the population in a whole world. This process will be dependent and determined by the industrialization processes in the developing countries. Herman Kahn, with his colleagues from Hudson's Institute, USA, predicted that the demographic transition in the world will last about 400 years and will end around 2175.

The nature and real meaning of demographic transition process should be searched in the largest context, which is connected with the essential questions of survival and development of industrial civilization.

3. Two types of demographic transition:

The main aim of this paper is to improve understanding of the fertility transition, that is, long term declines in the number of children from four or more per women to two or fewer, connected with socio-economic and demographic factors and other variations and changes.
The thesis of this essay is that there have been two fertility transitions, a largely spontaneous one in the West, and a contrived manmade one in developing countries, one

socially natural and the other not preordained by historical forces but the product of social engineering.

The argument here is that there has been a progression of largely inevitable changes that could have been predicted, although perhaps not in their exact timing. The western fertility transition certainly did not happen as soon as the economic calculus was right, but more as a result of intellectual and ideological movements and battles (Maltus's view, mercantilist's opinions, classical economists ,secularization process, Christian religious principles etc.) toward population control during the first half of the twentieth century and prior.

But many demographers clearly showed something very different in some of the developing countries, where the great majority of fertility declines beginning in a short period, after 1960-1965 with a strong correlation to the socio-economic threshold indexes and with the legitimating of the family planning programs since 1960.(Caldwell ,John, C. 1997).
Since this period were recommended a government family planning programs as a necessity and outlining the full range of activities of modern national family planning programs in developing countries and as well in some of the Western countries.
As a result of these programs, fertility transition processes began in those countries in connection to socioeconomic causation as well.

According to central concepts of Malthus's quotable essay from 1798,population growth tends to press on resources and that large poor families suffer individual pressures, became part of the thinking of the English-speaking world and beyond. (Caldwell, C. John .1997).

With the legitimating of sexual activity during sexual revolution at 60s and birth control, there was change in attitudes toward women: indeed concentration on –sexuality, or an ignoring of the religious view. In that regard, sexual activity was not aimed at procreation and specifically of the use of methods to prevent conception. Key factor was the secularizing society, perhaps especially a Catholic society without Puritan approach to sexuality and with responsibility laid upon the individual. Here, even the legitimating of birth control, in the sense of removing sexuality from religious supervision, was probably achieved by person-to-person diffusion in a very unusual time, when ideas were being challenged and behavior being debated. (Caldwell C.John.1997).

The first decline of fertility began successively from the countries bordering the North Sea, with socioeconomic thresholds, to others with much lower thresholds (Coale and Watkins 1986), as it was to do almost a century later in the third world. (Bongaarts and Watkins, 1996).

So-called autochthony demographic transition is characteristic for industrial development countries. Autochthony is because, its appearing is for the first time in these countries and its progressing has been encouraged with further technological progress and industrial revolution. This type of demographic transition lasted for 200 years, and the declining of

mortality rates was first significant trend. This phenomenon was important and characteristically for almost all of the Western European countries.

Since 1851-1950, that is, in the period of 100 years, the percentage of declining of mortality rates in some countries was between 40% - 50%(Belgium, France, Norway, England with Wales, Sweden, Switzerland and some others). More intense declining of mortality rates was noticed in Germany, Holland, Finland, that is, 58%-63%. (Slave Ristevski, 1996).

When we talk about decreasing of natality trends in the same period of time, 1851-1950, there were two groups of countries; the first was (France, Finland, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark and Norway with declining between 21%-37%, and the second group was:(Sweden, Belgium, England with Wales and Germany) with interval of natality declining from 42%-53%. (Slave Ristevski, 1996).
These trends of decreasing of the natality and mortality rates are still continuing nowadays which lead to stagnation type of population or depopulation. (When mortality rates are equal with natality rates). For example, in Germany, 1992, the natality rate was 10% and it was lower than mortality rate, which was 11%. In Italy, 1992,the rates of natality and mortality were equal. So, in the 80s, the average rate of natural growth in Western European countries was 0.8% and during 1980-2000 this rate is supposed to be 0.5 %. (World Development Report, 1994).

On the other side, there exists a type of instrumental demographic transition process, which characterizes the countries, which started with their own industrial development later. The exported and applied foreign technology plays the role as an instrument, which by self developed specific form of transition. During the instrumental demographic transition, the population structure is changing on completely different way as it was in autochthony transition, as in terms of natural growth, also in term of reproduction.

The instrumental demographic transition is important for two groups of countries. In first group belong the countries from African, Asian and South American continent (developing countries).
In the other group belongs the countries from former Soviet Union and those from central and Eastern Europe.
The instrumental demographic transition in developing countries played role mostly with one component, that is, with mortality rates. The latest experience with those countries regarding both mortality and natality rates, show declining but with respectful distance. In these countries, the foreign technology had been approached in the area of medical protection at first, and as a result of it, there was a rapid declining of mortality. On the other side, because of slow modernization process of the economy and priority of agricultural aspects of the societies, there were high rates of natality for a long time, and all of it, has been brought these countries in different position compared with the Western European countries, especially regarding social-economic factors.

The countries from former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern European countries has adopted the model of fast development, not just in economical areas, but also in the area

of education, medicine, nutrition etc. This model is very different from the Western European countries and developing countries, and its characteristics are: fast decreasing of mortality and natality rates, natality decreasing follows mortality decreasing and the time for all of it is very short compared with Western European countries and developing countries.

For an indication, natality rates has been decreased from 30promiles to 20promiles (33%) in Poland for 22 years (1931-1955), in Hungary for about 28 years (1921-1955), in former Soviet Union for about 16 years (1948-1964) etc. (Slave Ristevski, 1996) and (World Development report, 1994).
In contrast, to be decreased rates of natality from 30promiles to 20promiles (33.3%), France needed 80 years (1831-1915), to Switzerland about 73 years (1841-1920), to Holland about 47 years (1906-1955). (World Development report, 1994).
However, it might be concluded that natality and mortality rates in these countries has the same characteristics as in the Western European countries regarding movement and changes in population dynamics. In the period until 1980, the average rates of natural growth was 1%, and in the period between 1980-2000 about 0.7 % in the countries of former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern European countries, the same situation as in the countries from Western Europe. (Slave Ristevski, 1996).

4.The trend of Demographic transition in Republic of Macedonia:

Demographic transition on the territory of former Yugoslavia started much later compared to the other European countries. When Breznik talks about the decrease of natality of the population at the territory of former Yugoslavia, he is more specific and emphasizes the regional differences.
He says that this process has started in specific regions at the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century, and in other regions between two world wars, that is, intensively after the Second World War, which continued after the short-lasting post war compensation baby boom. Avramov and Macura give similar data also. (Kiril Demirdziev,1998).

Following up the birthrate in Macedonia for a long period, starting since before the First World War (in case where statistical data lack, other sources are used for the general situation of population, by which it is directly concluded about the problem under research), up until, today it might be concluded that it constantly decreases except for the compensation periods after the wars.
Its decrease is closely related to the mortality of population (especially the mortality of babies) as well as to the fact that the decrease has started in a different time in different regions (municipalities) in Macedonia and it differs by its intensity.
In the period between the two World wars, besides the evident process of decreasing natality rate, Macedonia was numbered amongst countries with extremely high natality, high mortality and extremely high mortality of newborns. During the same period, Macedonia is characterized by a bad economic situation, weakened by the war destruction and the low rate of manufacturing and generally –unsolved problems with the

agrarian matters, the problem of assimilation of the Macedonian population, weak working habits and general low cultural level. (Demirdiev Kiril, 1998).
Valuable base for the understanding of the reproductive behavior from that period is the research conducted by Vera Erlich right after the World war 2:"Family transformation in Yugoslavia". The author explicitly separated the Macedonian Muslims and Macedonian Christian population. The basis for such classification of Christian and Muslims, the author found into the fact that the second ones have saved stronger," ancient" characteristics than the Christians, preserved under the influence of the Turkish decadency.

The rates of natality and mortality were very high in Macedonia in the period before World War 2, which shows that Macedonia was in the sub-phase of the early transition. But in the post-war period, Macedonia experienced a significant demographic transition; so, during the sixties it entered the sub-phase of central transition. In 1961 the natality rate in Macedonia fell under the level of 30 promiles (Slave Ristevski, 1996).

During the period between 1961 -1981, the natality rate was characterized by a slow decreasing trend, so even at the beginning of the eighties Macedonia got closer to the sub-phase of the late transition. In 1983 the natality rate was below 20promiles. (Slave Ristevski, 1996). But some municipalities in Macedonia are still in the sub-phase of central transition, because the municipalities inhabited mostly with Albanian population: Debar-25.1promiles, Gostivar-24.6 promiles, Kichevo-20.9promiles, Kumanovo-21.12promiles, Struga -23.9 and Tetovo-23.3 (Amalija Jovanovic, 1998).
The natality rate has decreasing trend since 1994 onwards and in the year 2000, it is coming close to 16promiles.

5.The character of the demographic transition in Republic of Macedonia:

Right after the World War 2, in 1945, in a violent way was destroyed the capitalistic economic system and was introduced a new one, unknown, socialist system, with collectivization in the villages at first and then with nationalizing the large agricultural holdings, manufacturing capacities, larger businesses and private buildings. Macedonia was an agricultural region, largest part of the population used to live by their land.
Fast de-agrarization process, forced collectivization, fast urbanization, industrialization, mass education of the Macedonian population and other turbulent changes which were differently happening to the Macedonian population and the minorities in Macedonia, caused differences in accepting the new life style and leaving the traditional patriarchal norms of behavior in all spheres of living. People were migrating into towns as unqualified working force where they were confronting with a lot of problems from different types.
The insufficiently developed industry, the over employed people in it and the weak economic basis could not adequately solve the problems of these people.

During the post-war period in Republic of Macedonia were built modern industrial objects, which influenced the increase of the country incomes per capita and the employment with the years. But, besides that, the foreign technology became an

instrument for very noticeable radical social changes. As a factor and device of industrialization, foreign technology functioned also as a factor and device for intensive demographic and other changes, with a very evident constant results. During the whole past -war period, the phenomena of the rural exodus are present in Macedonia.

As a consequence of all of it, the demographic transition took such speeding up, that it very easily became anticipative, that is, it moved faster than the economic and technological development. (Slave Ristevski, 1996).
Population in Macedonia is dragged into early process of growing old which is a serious problem of the further demographical, economical and social and technological development of Macedonia.

The researchers in Macedonia point to the conclusion that the demographic transition in the Republic of Macedonia was very fast and pre-forced. In other words, Republic of Macedonia is mainly in the phase of a mechanical use of foreign technology and in a small part in the phase of autonomous use of knowledge, that is, in our country, the demographic syndrome from aspect of bursting into the technology process is present. Regarding the demographic transition through the mortality it is very expressed, and noticeable there is a constant decrease of natality. (Slave Ristevski, 1996). Namely, while the technology development is making its first steps, the demographic transition in Republic of Macedonia has gone much further. This speaks about the instrumental character of the demographic transition in our country.

Such model of transformation of the population appears in the countries that started the modernization of the economy later. Macedonia is listed among those countries, which accepted the model of faster economic and social development as a solution for its late industrialization.

All of these circumstances surely reflected over the reproductive behavior of the people in Republic of Macedonia.
If the after-war process of de-agrarization and industrialization of Republic of Macedonia was observed from the aspect of the influence and the mutual relation between the demographic and economic factor, we could make a conclusion that Marx was right when during the analysis of these two factors in the economical development of a country, and generally of the whole human race until the era of capitalism, came to the conclusion that the development of the economical factor was before the demographic , which does not exclude the possibility that in certain circumstances, in certain period of time can appear the opposite direction of movement.(Karl Marx, 1949).

6. The impact of economic and social boom over demographic transition in Republic of Macedonia

Considering the fact that the industrial development in Macedonia started without any base and tradition for industry planning from the pre-war period, the post-war period of an independent industrial development of Socialist Republic of Macedonia can be

considered mainly as a period of foundation of its independent industrial development (S.C.SSRNJ, 1975).

The industrialization as a base of the fastened development caused very fast and significant changes in the economy structure of Republic of Macedonia. In 1993 compared to 1956, the industry has more than twice increased its participation in the per capita of the country, and in the same time, the agriculture has decreased its participation for more than twice. For example, the industrial manufacturing of Republic of Macedonia was increasing for 4.2 times faster than the agricultural in the period of 1952/53-1971/72, and the national income for 3.2 times, in times when the industrial manufacturing in former Yugoslavia was increasing 3.4 times faster then the agricultural, and the national income for 2.4 times. (State Conference of SSRNJ,1975).
With gaining its first historical deliberation and equality with the other republics of former Yugoslavia, Macedonia gained its first opportunities to plan the industrial development in direction of a complex and encompassed economical whole in the frames of the whole country.

The connection between the model of economical development and the process of transition of the population has been achieved by the help of five factors: employment, labor productivity investments, the income per capita and the economic and social development.
The trend by the politics of employment had important place in the strategy of development of Macedonia during the entire post-war period, and especially by the end of the sixties.
In the period between 1956-1994 the total employment in Macedonia was increasing with an average increasing rate of 2.92 %. But, the dynamics of the increasing of employment differs in different periods. The highest average yearly rate was achieved in the period between 1956-1986(5.5%). (Slave Ristevski, 1996). The high rates of employment in Macedonia during the period of 1956-1986 can be considered as a very important factor of intensifying the process of demographic transition. Under its influence, one specific model of a demographic, economic and social transformation in our country was formed.
During the whole post-war period there is a noticeable tendency of a constant decrease of the fertility rate, as in the natural growth and also in the gross and net reproduction rates.
Only as an indication: gross rate of reproduction decreased for almost three times from 2.83 in 1950 to 1.04 in 1992, and also net reproduction rate was 2.13 in 1950, and in 1990 it dropped under 1. (0.93). (Slave Ristevski, 1996). This means that all women in Republic of Macedonia, regardless of their education, employment status, nationality, do not give birth of one female child to live birth child.

Table 1: Rate of reproduction and natural growth in R. Macedonia

Year	Reproduction rate		Natural growth
	Gross	Net	
1950	2.83	2.13	25.6
1955	2.43	1.82	23.0
1960	2.00	1.52	21.6

1965	1.80	1.37	19.7
1970	1.44	1.21	15.6
1975	1.32	1.18	15.2
1980	1.19	1.06	13.9
1985	1.12	1.05	12.1
1990	0.98	0.93	9.7

Sources: Statistical year book of R. Macedonia, 1990, Republic Institute for Statistics; and Demographic Statistics 1970 – 1980, State Institute for Statistics, Belgrade

Investments in Republic of Macedonia were characterized with a very high level of increasing, especially in the middle of the 1970s.
As a consequence of the investments in Macedonia in the period since 1956-1993, the par capita of Macedonia was growing with an average annual increasing rate of 5.8%; per capita (per inhabitant) in Republic of Macedonia was constantly increasing by the middle eighties. (Statistical yearbooks of Macedonia, 1986-1995).
As the economical chronicists shall notice-the achieved increasing rates of the per capita of Macedonia and the other former Yugoslav republic were among the highest in the world.
Because of the well known reasons of Yugoslav's federation and disintegration and all that followed, the par capita (per inhabitant) in Republic of Macedonia decreased for over 50% in the period from 1986-1993 and after compared to the period since 1981-1983. (Statistical yearbooks of Republic of Macedonia, 1986-1995).
The labor productivity in the period since 1956-1993 increased for 1.41%, that is, it grew with an average annual increasing rate of 0.04. (Slave Ristevski, 1996).
The employment in Republic of Macedonia had a very intensive increase even when the dynamics of the economy with its productivity was slow or decreasing. Namely, it is well known that if the employment has dominant participation in the creation of the economical growth of the labor productivity, and the participation of the labor productivity is marginal, the economy of the country shall be organized as a closed system with an extensive manner of manufacturing. That system is not capable to accumulate capital for expanded reproduction, so it is forced to seek external sources.

Besides economical, also the social development has great importance for the direction and intensity of the changes in demography transition.

The social development today is defined as a process of quantitative increase and qualitative changes in the domain of the living, working and social conditions.
The important part of the social development, such as housing, education, health care of the population, science, culture and other similar areas have great role in the whole society transformation. The standard of the housing in our republic has continually grown. The process of the intensive urbanization created better conditions for housing and living in the towns. We could say that in the total post-war period the rents were low

and the communal services were much cheaper, which contributed to the constant increasing of the urban population. Because of all these reasons, the urbanization in Macedonia had significant and key role in intensifying the process of demographic transition.

Macedonian population is characterized with the highest rate of urbanization among all the republics in the former Yugoslavia which is a result of the historical development (town's foundation) and also with the largest concentration of the population in settlements of over 15.000 inhabitants. (Breznik Dushan, 1980).

In the past -war period, the medical protection of the population in Macedonia as a component of the social development had a very intensive growth. At the same time, this component supported the increase of the living standards and it had a large contribution to the transformation of the population in Macedonia. Its results can be noticed through decreasing of the mortality rate of the infants and younger children and also the morbidity rate of mothers during delivery. The health care stopped many contagious diseases that used to be very common in the past through preventive actions.

Decreasing mortality rate of infants was very obvious and intensive. The high mortality rate of this category was more reduced than as a whole. It decreased from 112promiles in 1950 to 22.5 promiles in 1994, or the decrease presented in percentages is 80%, and the references of the Council of Europe indicate that the mortality rate of infants in Macedonia is still relatively high, that is, higher than 15promiles. (Council of Europe, 2000).

Also, the mortality connected to abortions in Macedonia decreased from 35 at 100.000 in 1963 to 3 at 100.000 procedures in 1986. (UN country report, 1995).

With the decrease of mortality, the medicine influenced over the decrease of the natality also, because keeping alive smaller number of children made unnecessary the frequent deliveries.

The health care activities of the population of Republic of Macedonia were happening into more institutions, such as: medical centers, general and special hospitals, clinics, pharmacies, health care institutions, consulting institutions for family planning etc.

It can be concluded that the development of the medical care system was very expressed and autonomous in Republic of Macedonia, independent from the economical development as a clearly expressed and priority objective. Thankfully to such treatment, the medical care has been improved a lot in the past period and became a very important factor for fast transformation of the population in our country.

Following the natality and fertility rates in Republic of Macedonia for a longer period of time, we could conclude that they were continuously decreasing. This decreasing has been connected to the mortality rate of the population (especially the high mortality rate of infants) for a long time. It can be said that in the first years after the war, the natality was being regulated with the mortality of infants. Decreasing of fertility in Macedonia started in different periods of time in different regions and differed by its intensity. Development of the region was correlated with the great differences of fertility decreasing, but the recent decreasing of fertility is connected to the demographic and social, ethnic differences of the population.

So, according to some recent data there are low and high birthrate regions in Macedonia that differ by the natural growth of population as well (because of the age structure of

population and the quite decreased mortality-general rate in spite of the still high mortality of babies in some regions) which results in demographic aging of the population in some regions, opposite to the young population in the others (Jovanovic Amalija, 1998).
The differential fertility by the women in republic of Macedonia, according to the social and economic features, education, profession and activity, established on the basis of the statistical data, confirms the familiar regularities on the stated feature's impact on fertility. It decreases almost proportionately to the increase of the level of education, although, the profession or employment status plays the crucial role in the decrease of fertility.
The differential fertility records differences according to the ethnic affiliation of women as well, so that we can talk about low birthrate by the women who belong to the Macedonian, Serbian and Vlachian ethnic group on one hand, and the still high fertility by the women of the Albanian, Turkish, Romany (Gypsies) and the Muslim ethnic group. (Jovanovic Amalija, 1998).

Fertility regulation in Macedonia is also one of the factors which influenced directly the fertility decreasing, that is, a consequence of the total economical-social development of Republic of Macedonia, and most directly connected to the processes of industrialization and urbanization of the family, that is, with the changes in the social and demographical structures of the population caused by the processes of modernization.

7. Conclusion:

The demographic picture of the world can be viewed from different approaches. In some countries, the demographic transition has been finished long time ago, but in other and in the most of the countries there is still more young population than old and they are too far away from the end of demographic transition.
Republic of Macedonia is characterized with an instrumental character of demographic transition and in the same time anticipative one.
Too much emphatic industrialization that happened in Macedonia should have fastened the modernization of our society and to transform faster rural population into urban population. In the same time, there have been forced the economical and social development .As a result of all of this, the demographic transition became anticipative, that is, its moving was faster than economical and technological development in Republic of Macedonia. The population has got close to its ageing with transformed demographic structures, that is, the population has gone too far with its ageing process, and from the other side-low level of technological and creative skills of the economy of the population. There have been modernized social structures but their productivity is not up to highest standards in Republic of Macedonia.
The development model of Macedonia succeeded to connect the demographical, economical and social structures according to the level of developed industrial countries, but the general efficacy and productivity of the system is far behind from the appropriate level. Under the influence of the instrumental demographic transition process, the population of Macedonia will continue ageing.

All of this means that at the beginning of 21st century and further, in Republic of Macedonia in demographic view, the society will start to transform in an old one, because of the fact that the bigger part of the population will start to be intensively old. This would be a serious problem for the future demographical, social and technological development of Republic of Macedonia.

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