
ANALYSIS OF POPULATION AND WORLD RESOURCES - EVOLUTION AND PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract

The issue of economic development is made individually in each country, in every international economic organization, within UN bodies specialized in the field, and especially, it is a topical subject for the world's great researchers. The issue of human resources and food and development resources on the globe has become of the utmost importance. First, a decade ago, China was the world's biggest problem in terms of birth and population. Subsequently, India entered, another Asian colossus with a large population and, above all, a high birth rate. In the course of the last hundred years, an issue that is becoming worrying is the evolution of the population of the African continent states. In passing, from 1917 until 2017, the population of this continent increased from 100 million inhabitants, as it was known, to 1.2 billion inhabitants in 2017. Natality in most states of the world, based on female fertility, is included between 2.6 children / one woman in North African countries at 7.6 children per woman in Niger. Of course, if we only took Nigeria, we will see that it will have a population of 400 million predictable in 2050, we realize the overpopulation of the African continent, but also the prospect of the effect of emigration expected in the European Union, as a promoter Germany. At the same time, we can also address the issue of natural resources, in which context we will refer only to two or three areas of particular importance. Thus, global water resources tend to fall. Agriculture, on a global scale, has its limits, even if there are insufficiently exploited reserves. The mineral resources discovered so far are in an active process of exhaustion and the problem of discovering new reserves will be raised in order to ensure a standard of living and especially an economic development perspective. Putting together the resources in the population that are in constant growth compared to the natural resources of the globe, there is a matter of utmost importance and solutions must be found to identify a form

of superior and, above all, resource-saving are limited. In this article, the authors focus on a comprehensive study of the evolution of the population in the context of world-wide resources, outlining some suggestions-conclusions, which will be the prospect of global economic and financial evolution.

Key words: *fertility, birth, material resources, capitalization, emigration / immigration*

JEL classification: J13, O15, R23

Introduction

In this article, the authors have gone from the current world population by anticipating that, if in 2017 this population is 7.2 billion inhabitants, it is likely to reach 10 billion in 2050, of which a quarter, ie 2.5 billion to locate in African countries. From this point of view, the study focuses on reviewing the main elements of population evolution in African countries, the study of population evolution in other countries, on the other continents, and then a comparative study on the resources existing in Europe and in Africa, then on extraordinary fertility in Africa, the highest level being recorded in Niger - 7.6 live births / one woman - compared to Europe where average fertility is 1.48 live-births per woman. The study also shows that Asia, which has been, and continues to be, a source of population growth, has moderated its birth rate to 2.2 children per woman. Next, the natural resources that exist in the world are mapped out wherever they are localized, so that through comparative study the authors conclude that measures must be taken to moderate population growth, especially in Africa, and to save resources, to capitalize to achieve a balance between population growth and world-wide available resources. The article, based on the study, presents data that convincingly illustrates how natural resources evolve relative to the world population growth. Immigration is a problem, especially for Europe, because from Europe we can only consider an increase in emigration to the United States and some northern African countries, less to Asia and not to Africa.

Literature review

Anghel and Anghelache (2017) conducted a study on the financial potential of the European Union member states in health as an essential element in a population and as a consequence, a workforce able to conduct effective. Anghelache and Anghel (2017) analyzed the evolution of population and labor resources at European Union level. Anghelache and Anghel (2017) studied aspects of social inclusion, income and distribution, and social protection in the member countries of the European Union. Bar and Leukhina (2010) investigated the correlation between natality, standard of living and

economic developments. Brown, Flavin and French (2000) conducted an analysis of global resources and the problems faced by mankind. Hall and Jones (2007) analyzed the link between rising health expenditures and quality of life. Hili, Lahmandi-Ayed and Lasram (2016) researched the labor market in the context of globalization. Klein and Ventura (2009) investigated the effects of productivity on labor force developments. Maestas, Mullen and Powell (2016) presented the implications of aging populations on labor, productivity and growth. Marlier and Atkinson (2010) addressed aspects of methods of measuring poverty and social exclusion. Pęciak and Tusińska (2015) analyzed the effectiveness of the current European policy on poverty and social exclusion. Saraceno (2015) discussed in the context of the Europe 2020 poverty reduction policies Walker and Maltby (2012) explained the need, at EU level, a policy aimed at „active aging”.

Research methodology, data, results and discussions

In the present study the authors have proposed to analyze the evolution of population growth on the globe, at the same time as the amount of resources attracted to exploitation, research, or predictability to exist on Earth. Many researchers, including Lester Brown, Cristophore Flavin and Hillary French, have dealt with the analysis of the world economic situation, starting from the average birth rate on the globe, which is rising compared to any kind of resources that by exploitation, diminished.

In this context, precise references are made to chemical „creation” and the perspective of obtaining substitutes for natural resources. Certainly, such analyzes existed, and I gave only one example to understand that researchers are concerned about them and should be more careful about how mankind evolves.

By taking them in the logical sequence, we will first deal with the world population, trying to uncover the evolution trend of this phenomenon, called the natural growth of the population based on feminine fertility.

When making this study, we must take into account the concrete situation of the continents, Europe, Asia, North America, South America, Africa, Australia and, why not, Oceania.

A study based on the evolutionary data of the last hundred years, ie from 1917 to 2017, points out that over time, 2 continents, in this case Europe and North America, have entered the sphere of civilization with a developed economic development on unprecedented research and technology, dominating the global economic situation. We can not neglect Japan and China as states of the Asian continent, where Japan has continually been interposed among the great economic and technical-scientific powers based on research and

innovation, and China has always been a focus for the rest of the competitors Europe.

South America is interpreted from the point of view of population and economic development as a transitory continent, between developed and developed countries and continents, and from the point of view of exploitation of resources and technical-scientific development.

From the population point of view, China and India were the countries with the highest birth rates, especially China, which until 1990 had a very special female birth rate / fertility. For a while, on the basis of its resources and its colossal labor force, China has moved on to another economic development strategy, becoming today a power that can not be neglected in any context of world analyzes. China has calmed its birth rate, diminished its fertility, and although it has the largest population of the world, it has managed to balance its birth in the last few decades.

If until long ago China was a country where it was the question of creating jobs of any kind only to give the feeling of its inhabitants that they were useful and carrying out an activity, research has now become important, and international trade relations are also becoming a concern, all of which give China another world stance. The Chinese population has begun to migrate, especially to the European continent, where it has moved on to developing businesses that are beneficial even to the host countries. Who will have the curiosity to study the US and Canadian markets will find that a huge part of China's textile, leather and other products has invaded the market of these two major states in the North American continent. In fact, we can not neglect the fact that China was at the heart of the start of the economic and financial crisis triggered in 2008, that through its particular efforts, through its exports to the United States, it managed to create foreign exchange US dollars, which it blocked, using them for imports only to the extent that they were convenient and were in the field of high technology and other economic sectors that China needed.

Going beyond all this, we will find that in the Asian continent there is also India, a country of paradoxes, with results in some areas, for example the IT field in which India has a special position on the globe, but the contrast between developed and other areas with the level of input of results is significant.

The other Asian countries have positive results, they use the resources of the Asian continent.

From a brief look it follows that the Asian continent is now somewhere in the balance of population and resources, yet with the largest population in the world, from all continents.

Of course, we are not talking about the surface of every continent, but we conclude, however, that the highest population density is also found on the Asian continent. There are still conflicting areas, such as inter-Korean, but this, according to statistics based on the law of large numbers, which states that „in a sufficiently big collectivity, deviations in one sense or another mutually cancel, there is a balance on this continent.

South America has the particularity of having countries like Brazil, Argentina, Chile, in fact the main countries that occupy the majority of the continent, which have a resource-based economy, a large enough population and a level of civilization that has penetrated and developed, evolved in these states on the South American continent.

Two diametrically opposite continents, namely Europe and Africa, remain to be interpreted. In Europe and Africa there are countries that are at the poles of economic evolution, civilization, culture, level of economic development, technical-scientific and research.

The old continent has a high level of emancipation, it still has resources, has the European Union comprising 28 (27) states that are trying to become the „union of the European states” as a counterweight in the economic, technical and scientific balance and cultural life in the world. Natalivity in these countries is rather low, and if we give two examples of fertility, Italy and Spain both of Latin origin, we will find that in the two states fertility is 1.39 live births per woman in Italy and 1.27 born live to a woman in Spain. And the other European countries have a low level of female fertility and, consequently, birth rates.

For decades, Europe’s population has stagnated or is declining. We refer to the European population „from all points of view” and not necessarily to the population of these countries, because it is also under discussion due to immigration.

At the opposite end lies the African continent and states on this continent. The African continent must be divided into at least two, if not three geographical areas. The northern part occupied by the Maghreb area (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritania and Western Sahara) has a higher level of development, it is the beneficiary of particular relations with the European countries and, as such, a higher economic level, better economic results and, consequently, a population trend based on moderate fertility / birth rates.

There is the African area of Saharan Africa, Sub-Saharan, Equatorial, where there are resources, but the population is in the explosion of growth and acute problems appear.

There is also the Middle East region that is at the confluence of the three continents, Africa, Europe and Asia, where countries have a positive

development level, birth / fertility is controllable and, therefore, the situation is soothing.

There is also South Africa, where this country, even with this name, South Africa, is a country with particularly valuable resources, such as rare diamonds and ores, is a developed country, above the rest of the African countries, and which has to be analyzed differently from the point of view of the population, of the indicators that characterize the population, the resources and the perspectives of evolution.

About Australia, the analyzes lead to the conclusion that it is a balanced continent (a country) that has both resources and population and is in the entourage of both Europeans and the US.

It should also be noted that in the analysis of the population of the states situated on different continents it must first be borne in mind that fertility, which determines the birth rate in three continents in 2017, was as follows: in Africa on average 4.7 children born to a woman in Asia 2.2 children born of a woman and in Europe 1.48 children born to a woman. I took these three continents because North America, South America, Australia is in the middle of the birthplace.

As a result of the study of the world's archives, we find that the world's population is at certain levels and here we will deepen the analysis based on the evolution of the total population globally as compared to the evolution of the population of the African continent.

In this regard, considering the 100-year period, from 1917 to 2017, and the estimation of population growth by 2050, synthesising the data, it looks like this: Africa had a population of 100 million inhabitants registered in 1917, a total population of 2 billion people. In 2017, so after 100 years, the population of Africa has reached 1.2 billion inhabitants, out of a total of 7.2 billion inhabitants globally. We find that the Earth's population has grown 3.6 times while Africa's population has grown 12 times. Extrapolating our statistical data shows that in 2050, due to the maintenance of the fertility / birth rate trend as in 2017 on all continents, the population of Africa will reach 2.5 billion inhabitants out of a total of 10 billion inhabitants from the globe. This results in an increase of more than 2 times the population of African countries, which will account for 25% of the world's population, compared to population growth in all other continents, thus total world population, which will grow by about 35%. So, here is an interesting perspective that will put the perspective of population evolution on the globe.

We know that immigration is at the EU level, and there is concern that this phenomenon will develop unhindered, with Germany as the leader of this phenomenon of immigration seeking acceptance. Macron, the French

president, said in a speech that „Immigration will not help Africa, will destabilize Europe and be able to cause a particularly high population growth in the European continent due to immigration.” This is not encouraging and measures should be taken to ensure that support for African states is effective and used in the development of these states.

Looking more closely at the Brexit initiated by the UK, we find that the number one element is the concern about the immigration phenomenon. British Prime Minister May said clearly: „We, the British, have the experience of immigration, it was an empire, now the New Commonwealth. We have relations with a large number of states from other continents and from Africa, but we must consider that we need to take protective measures. „

Referring to the UK population, we note that this is the only state in the world that has, through its customary legislative system, the population divided into three categories, by nationality and citizenship. Here, from the point of view of citizenship, there are three categories, namely: British first-class citizens who are British origin, born anywhere on the territory of the island of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; then, is the second-degree population, born in the former Commonwealth colonies, established in the UK; and the third-rank population of states that are born and lives in former New-Commonwealth countries, which has the privilege of settling in the UK. Against this background, for the British Government, the prospect of accepting other immigrants in its territory is unacceptable.

The phenomenon that imposed this situation was for the first time: controlling immigration, preserving jobs and maintaining the macrostabilisation of the British state

In the European area, Italy, first of all, somewhat Spain, Portugal, Greece, and especially Turkey, speaking of immigrants from the Middle East, are the most affected countries. We would point out that the German immigration strategy also had a negative domestic effect in this country (see the outcome of the last elections, when Chancellor Angela Merkel’s party did not have the majority any other time and was forced to stand in a position conciliation with other parties, including left-wing parties).

Returning to the African population, we find that in 2017, the population aged under 15 was the majority due to the demographic explosion. Analyzing the evolution of only a few states on the African continent, we will see how much population growth has been in these countries. Here we will take the population from 1950-1960 compared to the population of 2017 and fertility on the states that will be mentioned, which give a trend for the year 2050. The data are included in Table no. 1.

Population of African / European countries

Table no. 1
- millions of people -

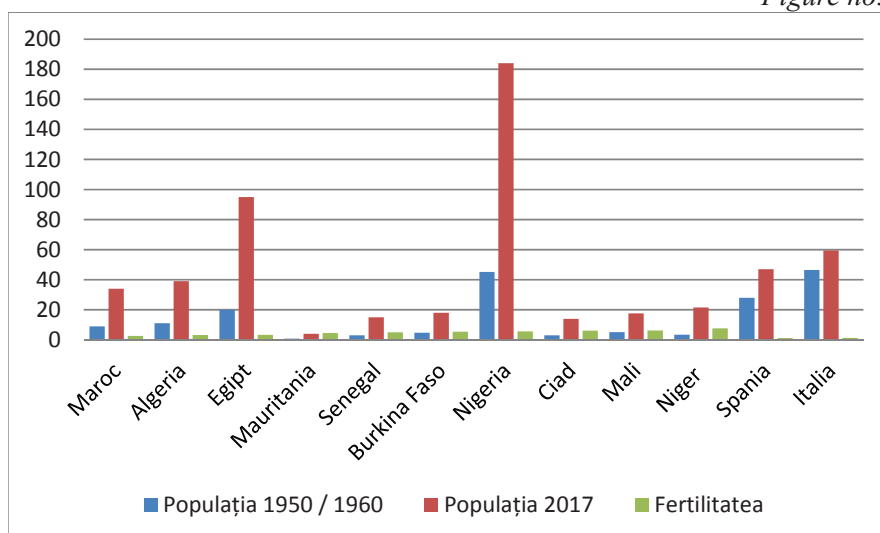
State	Population 1950 / 1960	Population 2017	Fertility
Morocco	9	34	2,6
Algeria	11	39	3,2
Egypt	20	95	3,34
Mauritania	0,85	4	4,6
Senegal	3	15	5,10
Burkina faso	4,8	18	5,5
Nigeria	45,2	184	5,65
Chad	3	14	6,16
Mali	5,2	17,60	6,23
Niger	3,4	21,50	7,6
Spain	28,0	47,00	1,27
Italy	46,5	59,5	1,39

Source: data processed by authors from bibliographic sources

From the data presented we find that Algeria had a population of 11 million in 1960, reaching 20 million to 39 million inhabitants with a fertility of 3.2 live births to a woman; Morocco had 9 million in 1950, reaching 34 million in 2017, with a fertility of 2.6 live births to a woman; Egypt had 20 million in 1960, reaching 95 million in 2017, with fertility of 3.34 live births to a woman; Senegal has reached 3 to 15 million, with a fertility of 5.10 live births to a woman in the same timeframe; Mauritania from 850 thousand inhabitants in 1950 has reached 4 million, with a fertility of 4.6 live births to a woman; Mali, from 5.2 million to 17.6 million, with a fertility rate of 6.23 live births per woman; Burkina Fasso from 4.8 million to 18 million with a fertility of 5.5 live births to a woman; Chad had a population growth of 3 to 14 million, with a fertility of 6.6 live births to a woman; Nigeria had a population of 4.2 million in 1950, reaching 184 million in 2017, with the highest fertility rate, 5.65 live births per woman; Niger from 3.4 million has reached 21.5 million with the highest fertility in the world, 7.6 live births to a woman.

The evolution of the population of some African / European countries

Figure no. 1



By extrapolating the data, we will just give some examples to understand the demographic explosion in the African continent, which will continue. Thus, Burkina Faso will reach 60 million inhabitants and Nigeria will have around 400 million inhabitants, that is, more than the United States to highlight an equivalence criterion.

This is why the issue of population growth in Africa is not a matter of neglect but of consideration.

Problems also have the other countries in the South American and Asian continents, but not the scale of the African population.

In a study published by the Worldwatch Institute (USA), it was mentioned that „if the exodus of the African population through immigration that can stifle Europe can not be stopped, we can talk about Europe as Africa over the lake shortly,” he said. increases the population of states in the European continent, ie being „above the lake” across the Mediterranean Sea.

States that have colonies are taking care of some extent to provide some facilities to those states in the African continent, but only to the extent that it can bring economic and financial benefits that will provide a way of concentrating the situation on the continent.

Regarding the evolution of the situation in Africa, we can conclude that:

- The African continent remains the one with the highest demographic explosion, based on a high fertility rate combined with a level of education,

of evolving civilization, but still insufficient to provide family planning, economic development in consensus with population growth and provide jobs, income and everything.

- The African continent and, above all, the population of this continent will face severe poverty. There are still resources in these countries, but they are either exploited by developed countries in their own interest, or they are unexploited, while others are still insufficiently prospected to be able to determine what the real level of resources is.

- The level of corruption on this background in African continent states is unimaginable. We will continue to give some examples to understand what the concrete situation is in this direction.

In some African countries, it has reborn Islam that will develop and it is not clear what direction it will take.

Based on these aspects, we will invent some of the economic and financial support attempts that were directed to the African continent, but which eventually were captured by some of those who run those states. Between 1960 and 1990, US \$ 220 billion was directed to African states, speaking of a Marshall mini-plan at that time. The effect of these investments, support, as we want to say, was zero.

In Europe, Germany has become an economic force as a result of the Marshall Plan, because its level of development and the reconstruction system it has benefited from has become a developed country.

The attempt to develop the African continent is hampered by the high level of corruption and the inability to capitalize on any aid that these countries receive. Infrastructure costs, per physical unit, school, hospital, are 3.5 to 10 times higher than in Europe. This is because the amounts that arrive do not have the desired destination.

We will give some examples to understand that the amounts of aid received, investments directed to the African continent were not used, GDP was hijacked. Thus, in IMF there was an IMF aid of \$ 46 million over three years. President Ibrahim Bubakar Reita bought a \$ 36 million personal airplane from this money, made a lot of trips in the context of a single flight requiring \$ 20,000 in spending, that is, the salary of 2,000 Mali citizens on a day, respectively the amount received was diverted in the interest of one person.

In Angola, an oil producing country, President Isabel Dos Santos mastered the oil and recorded a loss of 4.2 billion US dollars in 3 years due to corruption and redirection of the resulting sums.

Nigeria, the second largest economy after South Africa, ranked fifth in the world of oil producers, is the situation where 95% of Nigerians have

a nutrition and poverty allocation of just \$ 2 a day. 70% of this population has even \$ 1 a day. The Nigerian state is confronted with a lack of water, electricity and other facilities, being a state that lives in terrible poverty and lack of civilization.

Equatorial Guinea, headed by Theodoro Nguenna Obiong Mangué, of all its values, the president's son bought a yacht of \$ 150 million in 2016 and another \$ 100 million yacht later, that is, 10 times the budget annual education or 17 times the public health budget of the entire state.

Current conditions trigger a migratory tsunami that is out of proportion to previous periods when African citizens use their last hope of leaving and arriving in more developed European areas with civilization and living conditions.

We remind that seven years ago, Berlusconi and Ghadaffi predicted that Europe would be assaulted by African migrants without the possibility of controlling and stopping this phenomenon. Africa and Europe are separated from the Mediterranean, which will only become the avenue for directing African migrants to Europe.

The dangers of immigration have, as we have seen, caused Britain's Brexit and Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovenia, together, are trying to resist this phenomenon. At the time, Ghadaffi and Berlusconi questioned Europe's unity against the African invasion. Many politicians in the European continent do not consider African emigration, but simply invasion. Until now, 10 million Africans have joined Europe, equal to the Hungarian population or half that of Romania. De Gaulle states in his time that „individuals can be integrated, but peoples can never be integrated.”

So, the great invasion of some African countries leads to an exodus that we can say that compact populations from a continent are heading towards Europe. In 2016, 93% of the immigrants settled in Europe were Africans, and in 2017, in 6 months, 100,000 citizens from sub-Saharan states entered Italy.

Antonio Tajani, president of the European Parliament, said that tens of millions of African immigrants will be able to emigrate to Europe. He proposes a long-term strategy to help Africa and try to stop the predictable wave of emigration.

Bill Gates says „Enormous immigration pressure requires action on the part of Europe. Millions of euros of general support, family planning, family reunification and control are elements to be taken into consideration before any financial support. „

Angela Merkel in Berlin told African people that there is a need for European investment in Africa, but from words to deeds is a very long distance since the African continent not only has no investment, it is under-invested, and problems are becoming the more difficult.

The group of 20 states launched the «Compact with Africa» project, in which 13 million euros will be used to fight corruption and the attempt for a Marshall Plan desired by Africans to develop in this respect.

In terms of global analysis, we can see that if Afghanistan is the „cemetery of empires,” Africa is „the cemetery of Western money” which, if no steps are taken to rehabilitate the leaders of these countries, will have no effect.

We have presented in this sense the perspective of the evolution of the population on the globe. Of course, this is the situation, special plans will be attempted but, ultimately, it is hard to foresee that a positive evolution in order to primarily protect mankind but especially Europe from the effect of the development of these countries will be quite difficult.

The evolution of the population is hoped to have been somehow properly presented and understood by those who would like to study this article. We need to put it in close relation, concordance and correlation with the resources available to mankind. In this regard, we can discuss the fact that the 21st century comes with new challenges. First, there are environmental elements that shape the new century in the sense that economic and ecological aspects need to be correlated. We must aim at stopping the decline, moving towards prospecting for new resources so that we can get where we are supposed to, ie to increase the exploited / exploitable resources to ensure the possibility of economic development and the ability to feed the population of the globe.

We anticipate a surprise of the environment, in the sense that tropical forests will have to be correlated, the seas and oceans have their vegetation to be exploited and, last but not least, a plan to rethink the development of African continent countries.

Agriculture, which is sufficiently well-developed and represented on the globe, is suffering greatly, and it will be possible to obtain a special leap only by accepting agriculture based on irrigation, which can give several times a higher level of harvests that can be obtained . But it will hit the increase in water scarcity, the climate globalization process, the reversal and the lack of rainfall, and the volumes necessary for irrigation. Not to mention the fact that irrigation involves technology and other expenses that involve the application of all to capitalize on the first natural resources we have, namely the arable / agricultural land. Lately, we can talk about the war on water, with water resources diminishing. There is also the question that irrigation can be a solution, but we are returning to the somewhat rhetorical question of how can we extend irrigation to the situation of poor farmers? „ We also have enough examples in the country where agricultural land is not being worked, not only is not irrigated, and we have great difficulty in obtaining superior produce.

It would be a solution, that of changing politics in those countries or even globally. The problem of global solidarity is becoming particularly important.

Next, we will show that feeding the malnourished and the over-energized is a problem of our day. We have a malnourished world, an enormous percentage of the population that is on the brink of poverty, in the African continent there are 70% of the population with incomes of 1 dollar / day and many more. The famine we are talking about is one that is not a matter of day or another, but it is one of evolution. In the African continent, food was limited and the population grew.

We can not overlook the emergence of overeating in the areas of huzur and luxury, compared to a fairly modest diet and social assistance.

The social costs of eating are incorrectly distributed across the globe and the effects are easy to see and anticipate. It is a question of establishing a nutrition level on all the meridians of the globe, but this is a theoretical desideratum, being difficult to put into practice.

The removal of existing organic pollutants is another element to be taken into account when natural reserves are affected by the unprecedented environmental pollution, which leads to damage to natural resources, especially in the fields of agriculture, forestry and other areas of origin natural but which are quite difficult to control. The landscape of the forest system led through the irrational deforestation system in many parts of the world to environmental change, having an impact on water resources, drinking water, irrigation water, affected production dependent on wood, especially paper, has increased costs Consumption being delicate the perspective of thinking about a sustainable economy.

In the 21st century we live in the century of information. Information technology should be used for the environment. Global expansion is a term, but reality is a delicate one. We are at the brink of a double-minded question: all that is being done is to save the natural resources or, on the contrary, to the chase after some evolutions, affect what is left of the resources that can generate and can constitute a prospect of superior capitalization natural resources?

Monitoring and modeling as statistical and econometric phenomena, but with a scientific capacity to highlight trends and perspectives, must be widely used in the governance of governments, in conducting activities that will at least provide a guarantee for a measurable durability.

There are formulas but not unique recipes on sustainable development, which means creating IT tools for a complete study to ensure that the strategies to be followed are well consolidated, are well established and will have the expected effect.

In the current period, we are facing miniaturized development - micro-power plants, micro-hydro power plants and other wind - that can bring an increase in energy to be used for the purposes and benefits of humanity.

In the 21st century, we pose the problem that the population that is in expansionary growth also benefits from a job on an environmental protection fund. Increasing labor productivity and resource efficiency requires a conjugation of efforts for resources to be efficiently exploited and geological prospecting to bring to light new resources that are a possibility to create at least the prospect of development based on superior valorisation theirs. Energy restructuring, material recovery and other economic actions of this kind must be taken into account by those who are thinking about the prospect of the evolution of the world economy and, in doing so, to provide strategies that allow for the superior capitalization of resources and the achievement of conditions live as good as possible.

In the 21st Century we must also think about the issue of ecological globalization. The policy of a state can no longer be just that state in the field of environmental protection, to ensure the development of ecological products so as to ensure living conditions in a health perspective and at least reassuring resources. It is desirable that innovations that appear to be transposed into global environmental governance should be a link to environmental protection and thus provide a prospect of assuring the food of the growing population of the globe.

Other natural mineral resources, oceans and seas are researched and can be elements of support in economic development. Economic and financial crises are no longer limited to one territory or another, but affect the entire population of the globe in varying degrees.

By attempting a correlated analysis of global population growth with the prospect of diminishing and replacing natural resources, the natural, logical and scientific question is „where does mankind go?”

The study does not recommend the authors to be prophets, but some ideas break away. First of all, it is necessary to develop civilization, to properly impose the conditions for family planning and consolidation, especially in areas where fertility is explosive and in this way to ensure the rationalization of the natural growth of the population. International, economic and technical-scientific cooperation requires funds to be directed to resource-free areas but without opportunities, but in fairness and realism in these investments. Increasing the level of civilization, in the degrees that are imposed on the meridians and parallels of the globe, must be done by strengthening the education system, introducing a fair and comprehensive system of health, living conditions and cooperation in order to harness the resources material and human, so as to obtain the added benefit that mankind needs.

A Marshall Plan in Generic terms is not feasible for Africa but coordinated support, correlated to determine the African population to locate, carry out revenue-generating activities, is required. Europe is in real risk because of the possibility of immigration from Africa, without countering measures to support the African continent, so that African countries develop and capitalize on the resources they have at the local level.

The future of mankind is not gloomy, but it is sensitively affected by the discrepancy between the natural growth of the population and the improvement of the exploitation, the capitalization of the natural resources. A global policy must be enforced, to which especially the developed countries adhere, first of all those with colonies, which ensure territorial stability. Otherwise, Europe is the first target of degradation as a result of population growth through uncontrolled immigration, which has a high unemployment rate, with fewer resources than other continents, due to the technology of resource exploitation that was quite profound, can produce a number of negative aspects.

The hope is that the lucidity of the world's leaders will go towards working together, understanding the facts, and undertaking coordinated measures to try and succeed in stabilizing the situation and, especially, in the perspective of the evolution of mankind.

Conclusion

Following this study some conclusions are drawn that are normally interesting, but at the same time they are also worrying. First, population growth on the African continent is a threat to the European continent. The policy of the European states, which together with the United States, Japan, Russia and China are the most developed countries with the largest national wealth in the world, needs to be reorientated. We can also point out that a number of untapped or still unexplored resources are also in countries in the African continent. In this context, it is the question of European countries re-dimensioning their immigration policy, along with the support policy of African continent countries. The authors note that a number of European countries have obligations towards African states that have had colonial status in distant or even closer seasons. For example, the former British Empire, „where the sun never stood,” is now embodied in the New Commonwealth, which encompasses most of the states that were colonies, but brought to a close to what is needed, that is technological and financial support. There are also points of view in the European Union, such as France, and others who consider that if they are not granted financial aid by Europeans to African countries, they are simply unusable or, ultimately, they become the element

of corruption . The authors present in a few examples the way in which a series of financial aids that have arrived in states on the African continent have been exhausted without any possibility of improving the living conditions on this continent. An important conclusion is that policies must be adopted to review the attitudes of the Member States of the European Union in the field of immigration and, at the same time, projects that are geared towards making effective use of the resources available to African states and even other areas are still on the brink of high poverty.

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