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Population in Ciuc Depression and the mountain
catchment area.

Ph..D. thesis
- summary-

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KEYWORDS

Population geography, demographics, geographic location, demographic structure, socio-geography, sociology, cultural and linguistic areas, demographic events, processes, demographic, economic and cultural variables, demographic transition, demographic analysis, geodemography, landforms, Ciucul de Sus Ciucul de Mijloc, Ciucul de Jos, settlements system, climate, water, biogeographic potential, glacial relicts, Neolithic culture, Dacic civilization, Dacic settlements and fortifications, Roman occupation, period of migrations, Sântana Cerneahov culture, Goths, Hungarians, medieval Szecklers, Armenians, pre-modern period, census actions and tax registers, Joseph II Conscription, doubling the population, historical event, socialist industrialization, economic-social transition, localities system genesis, physical-geographical factors, geographic and human factors, rural settlements, urban settlements, spatial distribution, density of settlements, the average annual growth, territorial distribution, population density, population growth, birth rate, death rate, infant mortality, mortality, marriage rate, divorce rate, population growth, population mobility, migration, immigration, migration balance, the increase of migration rate, gender structure, ethnic structure, the denominational structure, age structure, socio-economic structure, unemployment, dependency index, risks and vulnerabilities, demographic indicators and human geography, toponymy, the interaction of linguistic areas, horizon of expectation.

INTRODUCTION

Thesis "Population in Ciuc Depression" is an interdisciplinary study of population geography, which with demographic theories, economic and sociological was researched population of this area in ancient times to the present, in order to emphasize based on scientific research of regularities and important factors that can influence the evolutionary-making process of demographic structures.

Work objectives pursued:

- Shaping the physical conditions and geographical framework premised oecumene development of depression;

- Identify factors determining social and historical perspective on the dynamics of population demographic structures, ie the ratio between population and geographical environment;

- Interdisciplinary approach of geodemographic and sociological process of demographic transition of the population from depression, identifying risk factors on future demographic structures.

Chapter I. General Issues

In the first chapter, contributions to research and geographical knowledge of the region were presented in summary form the main papers published over time have approached the study of geographical description and Ciuc Depression. Neolithic and antiquity, namely systematic presentation and interpretation as demographics, were made in volume Harghita County Register of Archaeology (2000) and PhD thesis "Gauls in southeastern Transylvania" (Viorica Crisan, 2000).

Evolution of depression localities in the Middle Ages was marked by *„Socotelile lui Iacob a lui a lui Berengariu și Raimund de Bonofato,, strângători ai dijmelor pe șase ani din Regatul Ungariei”* compiled between 1332-1337, which details the organization , as well as "super Regestrum Sedium siculicalum Marus, Udvarhelj, Chik et Gyergyó 1567" imposed diet of November 30, 1566 Sibiu them to pay the 25 dinars needed to build the city of Sebes, which enshrined the number of gates in localities in that time.

Also were used the documents of Diplomatarului Secuiesc, containing acts of Archangels church Transylvania indicates how evolving ethnic and religious medieval and modern to 1776 in depression.

Premodern age, accordingly demographic processing in a form of several documents that describe population of Ciuc Depression between 1614-1850, (wills confessional United Diocese Rome, conducted by Bishop Petru Aron in 1750, General Census Buchow for enrollment in the border regiments 1762 "Status Familiarum Incyit Magnum Principatus Transilvaniae pro anno militari 1776 deserviens" or census conducted by the Austrian tax payer, "Conscriptiã Josefinã 1784" - the first form census was conducted in Volume II of "Românii din Scaunele Secuiești" (I Ranca 1997).

The raw data of censuses made from 1850 to 2011, were synthesized by the appearance Censualia Transilvanica Study series published in Cluj Napoca, which were processed in the current administrative organization of depression.

Among the most important works that have contributed to the geographical and demographic research of Ciuc Depression, remember "Descrierea Secuimii" of Orban Balazs in Budapest in 1868-1870 which occurred in the settlements with description of depression, with references to many historical documents, an analysis of the population at the time, showing the ethnic and confessional structure. Also, Sabin Opreanu in "Terra Sicularum" describes demographic evolution particularly in light of the development and networking of the main ethnic Romanian and Hungarian economic situation, evolution and social transformation of the area. The same author highlights developments in religious and ethnic structure of the early twentieth century, in the city basin in "Romanians Săcuizarea românilor prin religie" published in Cluj Napoca in 1929.

Among the works that addressed current population in Ciuc Depression, which contributed to the current thesis point out that Grigore P. Pop, "Carpații și Subcarpații României" - Cluj University Press, Cluj Napoca, 2006 – highlights Oecumenica character of the Carpathians, representing "bones basic and fundamental unit of Romanian territory", concluding that the depressions of the Carpathians, in terms of population, evolved as a true "country". Also mention that in this space, lived together and were present Szecklers and Romanians.

Also to be remembered "*Depresiunile Giurgeu și Ciuc. Studiu de Geografie regională*"- PhD thesis, 2007, prepared by Mara Basil. This paper describes the development and territorial distribution of ethnic and religious groups in the area Ciuc Depression. This paper addresses the comparative evolution of geodemographic structures in depression corridor Giurgeu Ciuc (size, population growth, gender structure, the ethnic, religious structure), while presenting the main demographic-social risks in the area studied.

In terms of interdisciplinary theoretical perspective was used work of Rotariu T 2001 - "*Demografie și sociologia populației* ", which supports stage need social interpretation of results demography. The theoretical explanation and substantiation of conclusions on some demographic phenomena like migration, custom in the basin were made by processing data from sociological volumes developed by Dumitru Sandu - social space of transition 1999 and social worlds of Romanian migration abroad - , 2010.

In subsection 1.2 Milestones in Evolving theoretical and methodological framework, were highlighted in the latest trends shaping the geography of a complete epistemology of the geography of population, approach and emphasizes interdisciplinary sociology, namely economy, cultural geography - by addressing the interaction between cultural areas, namely the development of ethnic structures confessional.

The research was conducted using the concept of "geographical area" defined by Bailly S., (Les concepts de géographie humaine, 1991), which by analyzing demographic statistics, followed highlighting:

- Outline of the physical geographic population development in this area;
- Dynamics in ancient times the size demographic structures;
- Natural movement and migration, namely the interaction and linkages with the population of the surrounding areas;

Evolution geodemographic structures;

Relations with environmental components geography;

As research methods and geodemographic analysis was used in Sonsonate main directions of research with human populations (Bailly S, 1991) aimed at:

Spatial distribution of population;

Studies relating to demographic change in time and space - which in terms of geography can explain and interpret demographic situations and their evolution, synthesized comprehensive theory of demographic transition;

'Geographical mobility "- which attempts to theorize certain processes observed to develop certain patterns of migration and highlight the underlying factors of this phenomenon.

Regarding sources of information on the population, with the works presented in the first part of the summary were used for socio-economic transition 1990-2012 Statistical books municipalities within the Harghita County Office of Statistics. The survey data allowed accurate description of the evolution of demographic structures - Number of population structure by sex, ethnicity, religion, natural movement, mortality and infant mortality.

We believe, however, that migrates data does not reflect a phenomenon quite exist especially in this period, which depend on the declaration to the authorities of the old residence and the actual people who settled in this geographical area.

Chapter 2. Geographical and phisycal premises in evolution and distribution of the population.

Ciuc Depression, as part of the dam volcanic depressions in the Eastern Carpathians linking depression Giurgeu and depression Brasov is the interference of natural and human geographic factors between Transylvania and Moldova, the axes of movement on the North - South Olt from Tuşnad, and the direction - west Vlăhiţa Pass, Casin Pass and Ghimes Pass have

built the premises of integration and interaction with the material and spiritual culture of the Carpathian Danubian tip. (Mara, 2005, page 12). An important link in the economic but also the human living space represented a relationship with Moldova, a process that has contributed greatly to the development of settlements Lunca de Sus and Lunca de Jos, located across the Ghimes Pass, along the meadow of the Trotuș River.

Natural limits are given by groups Harghita Mountains to the west, at southeast mountains Ciomatu, Ciuc to the west and Hășmașu Mare mountains to the North East.

There are two administrative entities over the Trotuș basin, Lunca de Sus and Lunca de Jos, that “flows” towards the main city Miercurea Ciuc, this being the main motivation for their inclusion in the study work.

The natural limits of the area of the two communes are given by Faget Pass at South, East and West Ciuc Mountains and Damuc Pass at North.

The River Olt basin draining from north to south, showing areas of narrowing in the Racu basaltic bodies and Jigodin, which resulted in three subunits Ciucul unit subdivision Superior or Upper Ciuc (Dănești) Middle Ciuc - the residence Miercurea Ciuc and Ciucul Inferior or Lower (Sanmartin). These subunits were natural foundation settlements system development in Ciuc Depression.

Population is found on all three levels of relief - piedmont terraces and floodplain (Pop P. Gr, 2006).

Accumulation foothills in fact forms the transition to the slopes, have a large development, sedimentary cover in the eastern and western side eruptive contain important drinking water resources.

Therefore foothills to the east is the main source of development of populated areas in Ciuc Depression, which is also favored by the expansion of Olt meadow at east - used for agriculture, and gentle slopes from east to meeting with Ciuc Mountains.

Slopes running from 800s 1000 meters hosting a series of shoulder, hand relief which is inhabited by about 10% of the basin, thus pointing out places Sântimbru Spa (cinnabar) and Harghita Bai (kaolin operation formed due to alteration of andesites) on the western side of Olt eastern slopes of Harghita mountains, towns that have developed as a result of mining mining, currently being tourist areas.

The settlements in depression developed using landscape with all three forms, meadow, foothills - especially aprons and slopes left tributaries of the Olt. Basaltic formations from Racu and Jigodin who form a small gorge of the Olt, delineated geographic localities system three subunits.

The Upper Ciuc outside Balan spanning left and right slopes of Olt, other cities have developed in the meadow. The Middle Ciuc, where the county seat Miercurea Ciuc, a substitute settlements stretching along the Glacis that starts from the top to the Olt meadow orchards and the Racu, including Miercurea Ciuc.

The right side of Olt on the Harghita volcanic massif in the mountain town of Harghita Bai developed in 1350 as a mining center and a spa.

In Ciucul de Jos localities spanning both the Olt River, Sâncrăieni, Sansimion, Sântimbru, Tușnad and along the Glacis Armășeni going from tip to Sansimion and Tușnad. Tușnad developed as a seaside resort in Olt. (Fig. One).

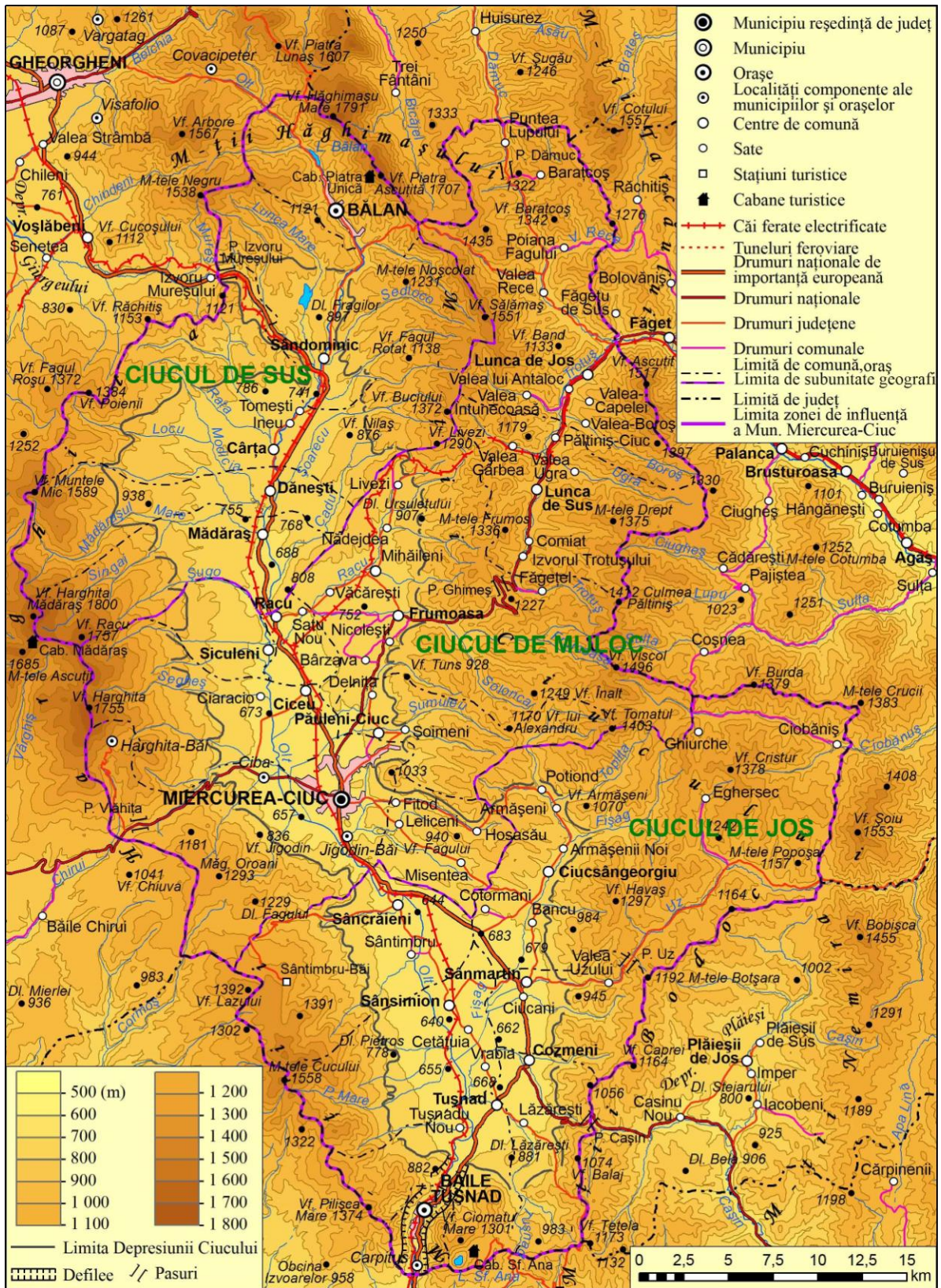


Figure one Ciuc Depression and the gravitationa area

Ciuc Depression is one of the coldest areas of the country, which inhabited the area, namely the depression, covering a large area of the habitat and the influence that cultivated areas - the average annual temperature is about 6 degrees. Depression is also known with the lowest temperatures.

Depression territory formed a rich hydrographic network with there natural and artificial lakes, swamps and important groundwater reserves. An important element that facilitated the development of localities mineral system depression are mainly soft and springs.

Ciuc Depression, through these ecosystems is the southernmost point where dwarf birch *Betula* appears Nana and rosemary *Andromeda polifolia* tundra. This ecosystem from last glaciation in the crater of its surroundings of Ciomatu Mare, allowed the development of four species of insectivorous plant, dew of heaven "(*Drosera, rotundifolia*), moss tundra." These "glacial relicts" were maintained due to specific climate with frequent intramontane low temperatures refugees especially in the alpine (Mara V. 2005, 59). Note that of the 48 "glacial relicts" over Romania, 38 are in Harghita County in which 27 are in "tinoavele" Harghita Mountains and its surroundings Luci and Ciomatu Mare. (Ratiu Flavia - *Problema ocrotirii genofondului floristic al județului Harghita*, Acta Harghitensia, 1980, pag. 435).

Chapter Three. Premises of social and historical evolution and population distribution.

In order to assess population size and evolution of depression until appearance of the first historical documents, the presence of the human factor in the choice made by the archaeological evidence, evaluating them in terms of the existence of centers of human habitat analysis and climatic factors favoring relief and assessment approximate size of this places human development, based on interpretations of artifacts, scale habitat sites researched anthropological interpretation of evidence of the cult.

The presence of human communities in depression are attested since the Neolithic age. Chronologically Neolithic (including transition phases protoneoliticului) spanning the years 8000-3000 BC, most representative crops, both for our country and for Europe is: Starcevo - Cris (Körös) - Early Neolithic - 5500 -4200 BC; cultures Turdaș Hamangia Boian, Pre-Cucuteni - 4200-3500 BC; late Neolithic and Eneolithic cultures Gumelnița Cucuteni - 3500-2500 BC After the transition to the Bronze Age (2500 - 2000 BC) and the actual Bronze Age (2000-1150î.en) following the Iron Age - "Hallstatt" - 1150-500 BC and Iron Age II - "La Tene" - 500 BC - 100 AC.

Elements of culture Starčevo River were discovered in the village area and Cozmeni Ciucsângiorgiu, but unfortunately have not done systematic research archeological this (Harghita County Archaeological Publishing "Eastern Carpathians", St. George, 2000, page 34). The following Neolithic period, Boian culture elements were discovered in Bancu Precucuteni Ciucsângiorgiu village, where they are the first elements of continuity of living in a geographical area. The Eneolithic Ciuc Harghita depression that falls in the north western cultural area Ariuşd - Cucuteni - Tripoli (which includes a more extensive area of Moldova and Transylvania), the discoveries made at Păuleni where he outlined a specific culture Ciomortan. (Rajha, 2000, pg 34), which characterize the sedentary culture of agriculture. Practicing such material evidence specific to this period later - Tisza culture Bodrogrkeresztur "spherical amphorae culture" approx. 2000 BCE were discovered in a tomb in the common Sanmartin. The transition period from the Eneolithic to the Bronze Age culture is specific vestiges reprezentată Coţofeni (1800-1700 BC), considering that the Ciuc Depression was the eastern part of the area of this crop. Specific elements of this culture were identified in Leliceni and Păuleni. The presence of anthropogenic depression is continuous and transition from the Neolithic era to the first epoch of bronze and Leliceni Jigodin the Early Bronze identified specific elements, the so-called culture Schnekenberg. Based on research conducted, the presence of this culture is based on a comprehensive process of moving ethno - cultural areas linking the Early Bronze Age culture of northern Greece, the Yugoslav - Bela Crkva Belotik and those in the current area of Hungary - Nyersegi-Mako , Nagyrev. This may support the hypothesis that this culture - Schnekenberg later Schnekenberg-Glina (specific artifacts as in Leliceni being Oltenia and Muntenia found including) - may represent a link between space Macedonian - Armenokori and groups Mako - Nyersegi. (Roman PI, AH 1980, p 16).

In terms of geodemographic presence of elements of this culture emphasizes that human communities in the area of complex depression interacted with other cultural areas capato space - Pontus and that of Pannonia. In conclusion Schnekenberg culture is the foundation on which to develop large group of the population trace (PI Roman, AH, 1980, p.19)

Age Dacian civilization poignancy is imposed across the basin. In this respect excavations, begun since the last century reveals a Dacian fortresses with military and defense purposes, and the presence of Dacian settlements discoveries identified with their location on the built-existing settlements. In this respect, were discovered elements of the Dacian communities: Bancu - common Ciucsângiorgiu - settlement; Citadel common Sansimion; - Settlement "Terrace Gorgos" Ciceu - Ciceu city; Dăneşti - treasure and laying the "New Cemetery" Delniţa - settlement; Leliceni - (importantly, Stone Mountain hill - Kőhegy materials were discovered during feudal) -

fortress; Madaras - settlement, Mihăileni - city Misentea - settlement; Mihăileni common hope - settlement; Common Nicolesti Beautiful - material elements; Racu city - the place "Vármező" village NV 500 "Vármező" and the city - "Poganyvar" - city heathen; Sâncrăieni - settlements "Brick", "Hill Borviz", "Telek" "Karimosarka" "Szilvaskert" career Andesite - Treasury, Miercurea Ciuc - suburb Jigodin 3 places Dacian fortresses "Várdomb" "Kisvarteto "and" field Mill ". The town Ciuboteni currently owned by M-Ciuc at "Garden of Fodor" haul - the western part of the Roman Catholic Church. Sândominic - city "City Corner"; Sanmartin - settlement; Sântimbru - settlement, Tuşnad Spa - Castle Peak ranked city (Viorica Crisan, 2000, page 48, 80). Dacian settlements are scattered piedmont of depression and high terraces.

Archaeological research, Dacian settlements falls chronologically between sec. II a.Cr. - Sec I p.Cr. placed in the hearth future medieval settlements. Because only in some places were established elements of continuity with sec. IV A. Cr Sântimbru - "Green Trees", it is considered that the development of a number of particular localities could produce demographic mechanisms that swarm. A very interesting fact is that during the floods of 1970, no site of ancient settlement has been flooded, leading to the conclusion that the people expressing this quality loclăități ancient knowledge and use of land configuration. (Viorica Crisan, 2000, page 86). During the Roman administration Ciuc Depression territory was a refuge area Dacian population (AH I. Ferenczi, 1980, p 28) being able to conclude that in this period the population grew demographic aspect.

The presence of the Roman population is attested by a possible Roman settlement at Jigodin the Dacian fortresses ever area, where there are two housing without stratigraphic elements are important. Thus, there are traces of Roman control is exercised and the territory Ciuc Depression, the archaeological evidence specialized in importing the homes of Roman artefacts from Jigodn and Racu, Ciucsângiorgiu hoard of habitat where it was found and an element of worship - a statue of Hercules. (Rajha, 2000, page 37).

In the fourth century archaeological evidence of culture "Santana de Mures - Cerneahov" were found to Ineu Jigodin, Sâncrăieni, Sansimion and Sântimbru. While some consider this specific culture as a conglomerate of alien elements Sarmatians Goths and Slavs (Rajha, 2000, p.38), which interacted with the local population Dacians, elements of culture "Santana de Mureaş - Cerneahov" are actually mixed Dacian invoice and Gothic, which attest to the continued housing hearth Dacian settlements. Presence and continuity population sec. VX are proven by archaeological findings in the area of settlements Mihaileni Sansimion, Sâncrăieni and Miercurea Ciuc, evidencing the same areas of specific artifacts era migrations Gepids and Avars presence (Rajha, 2000, 39).

Twelfth century, when the settlement is in the Eastern Carpathians Székely Catholic population of Hungarian, Romanian and Pecheneg along with the borders defended against Hungarian Tartar incursions. The natural geographic development of this population is the depressions of the Eastern Carpathians, Giurgeu, Ciuc Depression and part of St. George, to the Black River. Former medieval fortress from the Racu Jigodin and churches strengthened the fortress of Ciuboteni Racu and accounted for Székely strategic points of defense against Tatar incursions. (Vamszer G, local history information on the history of ancient settlements Ciuc County Publishing Palas Akademia, Miercurea Ciuc, 2001, page 90). The defense of fortified churches Szekely developed exclusively on the left side of the Olt River, their tributaries, a first document referring to settlements and Catholic parishes depression area analyzed is Pope's register tithes (taxes). The depression in 1334-1335 they were in number 18: Ciucul Middle - Șumuleu - which can also be regarded as the center of cities system, Leliceni, Fitod, Hosasău, Misentea, Delnița, Nicolesti, Jos Ciuc Ciucsângiorgiu, Sanmartin, Sâncrăieni , Cozmeni, Racu, Mihăileni, hope, Orchards, Upper Ciuc Ineu Tomești Sândominic (under demunirea Torcu - CART). Register taxes of dinars in 1567, recorded at 49 localities depression - collect realizing the "gates" - that existing households without taking into account the priests and serfs. (Vamszer G., 2000).

A milestone in demographic depression and the whole space is the Transylvanian Armenians is to establish trade with the main occupation. Their migration was partly due Moldova Track Shipments Turkish and Turkish-Polish conflict - where Armenians from the sixteenth century were an important social factor. With their settlement in Transylvania, they went to the Catholic faith. They kept the old language of worship, bringing their own places of worship, the Gheorghnei and Beautiful. Traditionally originally migrated about 3,000 Armenian families, a figure that has not been confirmed by historical documents. (Pal Judith, Structure and Armenian population in Transylvania in sec. 18th, Transylvanian Museum Union Magazine No. 1-2, 1997, page 106).

In 1750, as a result of actions Vicar General of the United Diocese Blajului Peter Paul Aron, Greek Catholic census is made that the Ciuc was made by two lay jury chair of Delnița Bocskor Elek and the Beautiful Antal Barabas joined with Dean Cicului of Nicholas Nemes. The seat Cicului parish are recorded at five centers Beautiful, Ghimeș, Sândominic, Ciucsângiorgiu. Centrul most important was to be subordinated beautiful 'subsidiary' in Middle Ciucul. Thus, in 1750, were present Greek Catholics who were ethnic Romanian in 27 localities of the 40 occurring at the time. In the modern period with the first census shows that the population growth in the second half of

the nineteenth century the population is the second phase of the transition from the modern era doubling demographic structures. Specific evolution Ciuc Depression falls into the trend in the area of Transylvania Station, where there is a dynamic demographic accelerated volume due to decreased mortality. The largest increases were settlements Carta Sândominic (almost 50%), Meadow Upper and Lower Meadow and Miercurea Ciuc had a considerable increase due to priming process of urbanization, while increasing importance in the economy of center administration in areas surrounding, particularly the spectacular growth of timber exploitation. In this sense develops almost exponential logging, which was carried in Trotuşului and Bistrita Valley (located in proximity of Tarcă) where large areas that had (Sândominicul) Books and operated condominium - the so-called co-owners, the ports on the Danube Galati and Braila in particular. Although the population increased apparently in the depression as a result of agricultural development in Ciucul de Sus, de Mijloc and Ciucul de Jos, in reality the population decreased in most regions, probably due to epidemics of cholera and infant mortality in 1884. one of the causes of low growth of population in Jos Ciuc waves of migration, between 1890-1910, statistical Yearbook 1910, highlighting the main area of migration destination Ciuc County he represented

Romania.

Political unity of the Romanians following the creation of the modern state unitary national Romania represented time consolidation of the Hungarian minority, namely the Székely, institutional economically and culturally. The ethnic and religious Jews like structures increased in population, both in Miercurea Ciuc only urban center and some rural areas. Since 1940, following the Vienna Award, depression territory came under Hungarian occupation state authorities and the census conducted in 1941 by comparison with the results of the 1930 census, while the population increased numerically in all localities, ethnic structures configuration changed as a result of historical events. Romanians were present in all localities of depression decreased most in Miercurea Ciuc (640 people) was the only town in the valley, but the proportions were maintained in the other villages. An emblematic case is the town Lăzăreşti where 1920 said 324 were Romanian, and in 1941 only one single person with language Romanian. The phenomenon was more prominent in rural areas, thus representing Ciucsângiorgiu localities, where in 1930 they said 51 Romanian, compared to 4 in 1941.

Jews were in great number in two places Miercurea Ciuc and Lower Meadow, where they fell by 247 people, 203 respectively. They exit from rural towns and Siculeni, Racu, Ciucsangeorgiu and Tuşnad where totally disappeared review activities. Compoaraţia religious aspect of the two censuses show that the events of 1940 affected numerically The Orthodox confession made the biggest losses. Reformed Confessions Unitarian increased most in urban

areas and in villages where there were Romanian communities Sândominic, Siculeni, Ciucsangeorgiu.

In the postwar period was a growing demographic structures known Miercurea Ciuc, Harghita County resident since 1968, with new administrative reorganization teritoială population increased four times in absolute value, a phenomenon explained by extensive industrialization policy regime socialist and development in less industrialized counties before. The development of socialist industry, which meant virtually an urbanization process was conducted in two stages, the first stage between 1950-1956, when an increase in the urban population but only in big cities and industrial centers of the main p, a stage where assumed slow growth of urban population until 1966 and the second time since 1968 that favored towns became county seat, as if Miercurea Ciuc. (Dr. Pasztor Gyongy specified urbanization in Romania. analysis socialist and post-socialist period, 2006 Cluj Napoca, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work-course p. 12).

After 1966 Balan was declared city, which contributed to the urbanization of the basin with the development Miercurea Ciuc. The transition period after 1989, which is the beginning of the sharp decline in demographic structures, the causes must be sought in the involution of the economy and of unemployment, which has led a comprehensive labor migration. Areas that have undergone this process most are those who have been at the branch mining, respectively Balan and Harghita Bai that after 1989, about 50% of the population lose them due to migration.

Chapter 5. Numerical evolution and territorial distribution of the population.

Total population shows that depression is an integral part of our country's demographic transition (population doubling began with the mid nineteenth century and was completed from 1970-1980 (V. Ghețău, 1985) (Figure # 2) after which installs demographic decline. Hence the growth of the same parameters that evolved the entire population of Romania. Important events in the social historical perspective that led moments threshold demographic perspective, are the two world wars and the 1990 economic capital when the transition occurs, at which demographic overlaps about over phase III of the demographic transition. In this phase was primed for significant social events with major impact on demographic structures - social events are emigration marked demographic impact and lower birthrates.

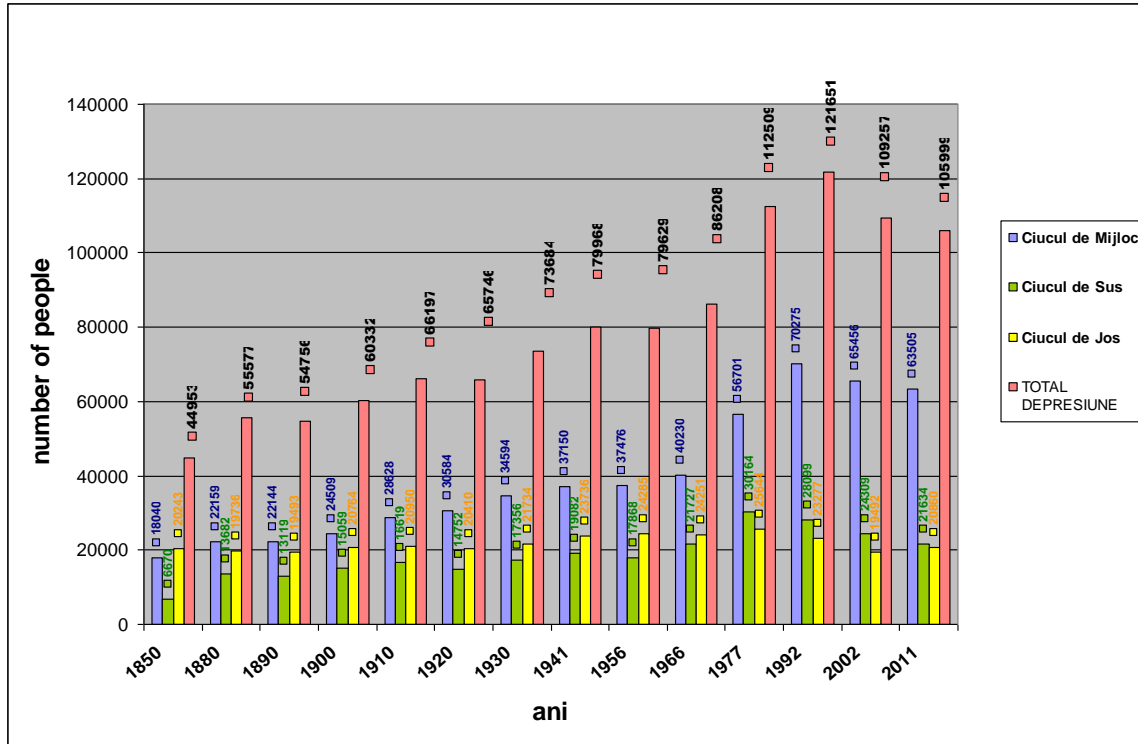


Fig. 2 Evolution of numerical population in Ciuc Depression - total and by geographic subunits 1850-2011 (Studia Censualia Transylvania).

Between 1880 and 1890 depressions across the three geographical sub-units so there has been a decrease in population that influenced the event was unprecedented growth of infant mortality in 1884 reached 500 %, the result of the epidemic of diphtheria and dysentery, especially in children between the ages of 1-5 years.

Another moment of population decline in Ciucul de Sus and Ciucul de Jos is the 1920, after the First World War, affecting the entire depression, at that time most people are concentrated in rural areas that in the two geographic subunits. (Table no. 1)

Table 1 Evolution of the number of population in geographic subunits Ciuc Depression

* Red indicates periods when the number of population decreased in absolute terms without the prior period.

| Years | Apper Ciuc | Middle Ciuc | Lower Ciuc | TOTAL DEPRESIUNE |
|-------|------------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| 1850 | 6670 | 18040 | 20243 | 44953 |

| | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1880 | 13682 | 22159 | 19736 | 55577 |
| 1890 | 13119 | 22144 | 19493 | 54756 |
| 1900 | 15059 | 24509 | 20764 | 60332 |
| 1910 | 16619 | 28628 | 20950 | 66197 |
| 1920 | 14752 | 30584 | 20410 | 65746 |
| 1930 | 17356 | 34594 | 21734 | 73684 |
| 1941 | 19082 | 37150 | 23736 | 79968 |
| 1956 | 17868 | 37476 | 24285 | 79629 |
| 1966 | 21727 | 40230 | 24251 | 86208 |
| 1977 | 30164 | 56701 | 25644 | 112509 |
| 1992 | 28099 | 70275 | 23277 | 121651 |
| 2002 | 24309 | 65456 | 19492 | 109257 |
| 2011 | 21634 | 63505 | 20860 | 105999 |

Maximum number of demographic structures in Ciucul Upper and lower was 1977, during the process of industrialization was at its peak, then began declining population versus Middle Ciucul where the maximum number of people in the year of 1992, which shows the upward trend of urbanization.

Between 1992 -2011, demographic decline, was installed in all three geographic subunits, depression population decreased by 11392 people, percentage of - 9.3%. The three subunits diminishing population had the following evolution Upper Ciuc, 592 persons 2.7% 3790 inhabitants Jos Ciuc 13.4% and 10.4% Middle Ciucul 7190 people. Decline after 1990 may fall by the population in two periods, 1990-2002 and 2002-2011

The largest decrease occurred between 1992-2002, in all geographical units, except villages Păuleni Ciuc with an increase of 3.16% and 1.13% Sansimion

In Ciucul de Jos/de Sus decline began even before 1990, which is explained by the attractiveness of the city residence Miercurea Ciuc. An argument for this is given by the people residing in the city in 1409 but not registered (Romanian Statistical Yearbook 1990).

The most affected was the urban Miercurea Ciuc losing a number of 4771 people - 10.3% and -23.9% Balan 4920 people. Compared to 1992, the decline in the Balan is bigger than Miercurea Ciuc.

The Middle Ciucul population decline in rural areas was installed in 1966, with the start of main industrial city of Miercurea Ciuc depression being. This led to a shift of population from neighboring villages in the first period of the administrative residence.

Regarding the geographical spread and the share of rural population density, we can say that the depression is still predominant and organizational forms of geodemographic natural pressure, demographic can be highlighted in residence city of Miercurea Ciuc.

The total area of the basin is 1776.24 km², including settlements gravitating towards the center of the Meadow Upper and Lower Meadow and geographical unității the population density is 59.69 inhabitants / km², lower than the national level (84.4 inhabitants / Km²) in 2011.

Since 1850, the overall density of the basin area has grown to 27.24 inhabitants / Km² - minimum value at 61.68 inhabitants / Km² peak in 1992. Localitățile with the highest density are clearly the Olt Tusnad to 1041, 78 inhabitants / Km² and Balan located between steep slopes and peak Hășmașuluii phage City of 4693.99 inhabitants / km² in 1977. surface of these areas is the lowest in specific basin slopes - (2.33 Km and 1.89 Km² Balan) to the Olt meadow area of Upper Ciuc as Sândominic surface of 150.5 km², or the area of terraces and glacis of Jos Ciuc - Ciucsîngerogiu surface of 240.72 km².

In terms of evolution, when the economy was in depression mostly agricolă were recorded close values of density in all three geographical sub-units 1880 and 1900 (values of 35.48 inhabitants / Km² Ciucul Middle, 35,00 instead / Km² Upper Ciuc and 34.31 inhabitants / Km² in Lower Ciuc).

During the industrial highest density was maintained until today was the urban concentrations, particularly where the Middle Ciucul Miercurea Ciuc. Thus the highest density was in the 1977 Middle Ciucul of 97.15 inhabitants / Km². (Fig. 3).

As population density typology, it appears that in 1850, Olt places right from Jos Ciuc had 30-40 majority inhabitants / km², while the Ciucul Upper and Middle Ciucul had lower densities between 0-20 inhabitants / km² Meadow Upper and Lower Meadow, located in a mountainous area 800 meters.

Density within localities with 50-60 inhabitants / sq.km are Ciu cul de Jos, which is more representative Mihăileni that the 1850 1992 and 2011 had the same density (50-60 inhabitants / square km) in 1930 when it was peak density agrarian village economy period was between 60-80 seat/km.

Localities that have evolved to increase density were mainly Miercurea Ciuc (maximum being between 300-400 inhabitants / km² in 1992 and 2011), Balan density between 3000 and 4000 inhabitants / km², Tusnad between (300-400 inhabitants / sq km).

Ciucsangeorgiu, which has one of the largest administrative area had the lowest density between 1850-1992 took place 20-30 / km, but which in 2011 had devolved so due to lower population density and with Racu were lowest in depression 0-20 inhabitants / sq.km.

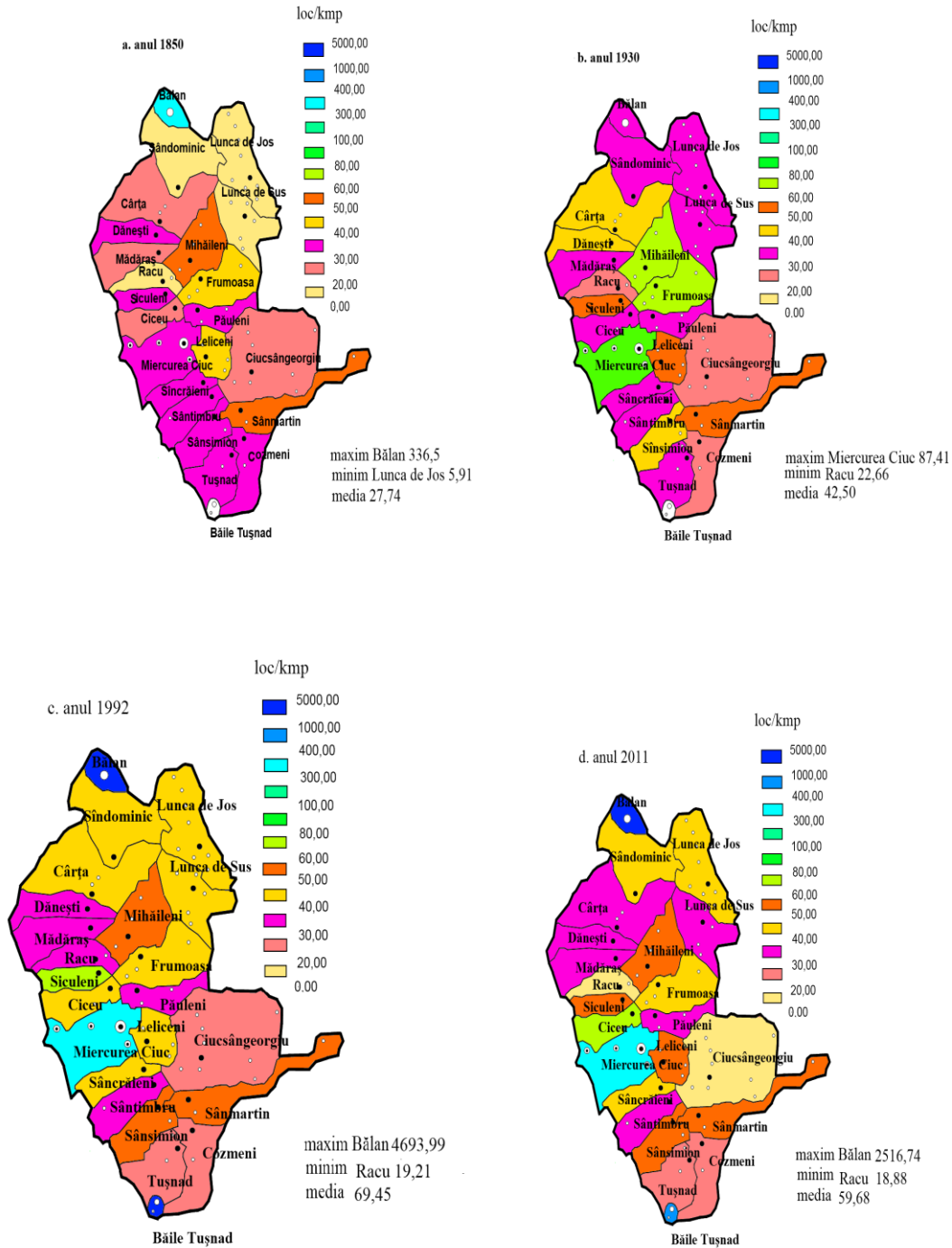


Figure No. 3. Population density in Ciuc Depression in 1850,1930,1992,2011.

Chapter 6 Population Dynamics.

Demographic dynamics is the general movement of the population and consists of two movements - natural movement and migratory movement that can function as two interdependent systems, which depend on the values and influence of a geodemographic context, social and historical. (Vert C., 2001, page 52).

Vital statistics and population growth is negative or positive depending on two parameters birth and death rates.

Had a high birth rate in the interwar period, so that during 1931-1936, the former county Ciuc (which included depression Giurgeu) average birth rate was 28.8 ‰ and 18.8 ‰ average mortality. (<http://romaniainterbelica.memoria.ro/judete/ciuc/index.html>)

In the period after World War II, namely the industrial period, considered as a real step demographic revolution that began in the depression with industrialization achieved by the socialist and unnaturally amplified legislative rules imposed by this Decree 770 in 1966. AFTER historic event with significant population birth rate stood at around 20 ‰, the highest values recorded in urban areas between 1971-1975 Balan 33.9 ‰, 24 ‰ Tusnad and Lunca de Sus and Lunca de Jos between 1966-1970 and 24.6 ‰ 24.6 ‰ Sândominic the same period. (population evolution during industrial development).

The lowest birth rates were in rural and peri Păuleni Beautiful, between 1966-1971. After 1970, the birth rate declines in all areas to around 15 ‰, the highest being found in the Upper meadow 20.6 ‰ and the lowest in Beautiful 12.9 ‰ - in rural areas.

Starting in 1990 with the transition to a new political and economic system at the national level starts decreasing drastically the population, which influences all system variables including birth godemografic so. Thus after 1990, the birth rate was a decrease in all three geographic subunits to 1993 - just as the national, followed by an increase of the maximum and minimum, the highest values being in Ciucul de Jos.

An inflection point or threshold is 1993, when the birth rate fell at both urban and rural minimum at 11 ‰, being basically a phenomenon of inertia, given that the birth rate has steadily decreased depression since 1980 when the phenomenon of population decline that has entered the third phase of demographic transition. Switching to a different socio-economic system and low quality of life were factors that were overlapped inherent process of transition which led to a sharp decrease of 2% in just three years.

Given the demographic transition, which in our country began with the 1870 mortality rate

was 46 ‰ in 1870 to reach 24 ‰ in 1910. Ciuc County at that time in 1910 the mortality rate was of 25.65 ‰ versus 32.64 ‰ in 1886. at the time of depression although the population is under Austro Hungarian government figures show demographic trends along the same lines as those in Romania.

In the interwar period, from 1930-1936, the Ciuc County that included depression, the death rate was higher than 18 ‰, similar to the national level.

Mortality decreased to 8 ‰ in 1966, reaching the threshold a moment then began to increase steadily to 10 ‰. As this demographic phenomenon is not one influenced by many variables, one mainly natural event likely represented the actual demographic that started the aging process specific demographic transition has been masked natal policies of communism.

From 1966, in full period of socialist industrialization, mortality increased slowly in all geographic subdivisions. After changing political and social system, with some fluctuations mortality rate increased on average by two percent, ranging between 9 ‰ and 16 ‰ in 1993 found a maximum. The highest mortality occurred in Jos Ciuc, where the rural population stands at over 90% mortality is so high and the lowest in Upper Ciuc, but in 2006 reached values closer to the two geographical units of 13 ‰.

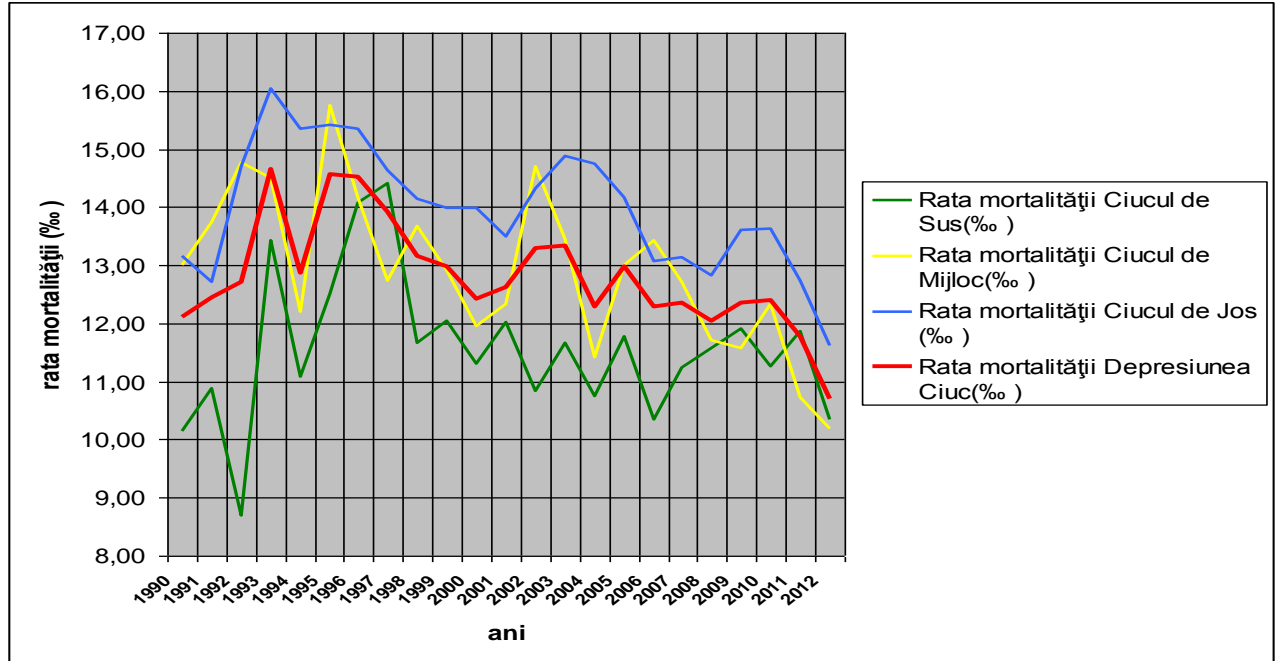


Fig. 4 Evolution of mortality in geographic subunits Ciuc Depression 1990-2012

From the perspective of history at the beginning of infant mortality, known as very large at the beginning and end of the last century. Thus in 1884, following the outbreak of dysentery

and diphtheria Ciuc Depression, infant mortality reached 500 ‰. At that time, infectious diseases were the main cause of this phenomenon.

In the evolution of the phenomenon reveals depression after 1990 prevalence of infant mortality in rural areas, which had a maximum of 25 ‰ in 1993, 1995, 1997. Urban had two peaks in 2003, 2005 and 2010 from 18 to 29 ‰. Although crude infant mortality rate maxima are located in rural areas, the absolute number of births increased in 2006 compared to 1990, while urban areas have decreased constantly. This fact can be explained by the persistence of fertility norms traditional rural and low health literacy, and developing common as suburban towns.

Among the causes of population decline can be remembered and decreasing marriage. An increase in the proportion of aged people also has repercussions on decreasing absolute number of marriages - approx. 5150 in 1990 to almost 1779 in 2006 - in fact a sharp decrease that can be explained by the transition to a new model of fertility.

This is reflected by the values of marriage that since 1990 from 6.44 ‰ to 3.94 ‰ dropped to 2012. In Phase III of the process of demographic transition period through which social variables basin population in the main economic demos greater influence decrease marriage in rural areas can be explained by the degradation of the primary sector of activity correlated with aging.

Regarding divorce, analyzing the phenomenon of demographic level by residence shows persistence of the traditional model of the family in the countryside. From this perspective the phenomenon is almost double the value in urban, maximum and minimum being in opposition in the two media in times threshold.

Since the main function of the traditional model of the family, is the economic support developments show that the divorce rate has doubled to 1997 in the two environments, knowing the peak in 1993 (in urban areas while the rural minimum) and after 2000 divorce steadily increasing in urban areas, but after 2008 drops but in rural areas increases, indicating increasing economic variables strongly influence the marriage and divorce.

The main indicator of population dynamics in relation to a given period is natural growth besides highlighting the quantitative evolution of the increase / decrease of population and improve conditions and lifestyles of individuals.

Statistically the difference between death and birth, from a demographic perspective, the dynamics of natural growth involves reducing child mortality while reducing mortality and increasing life expectancy. Population growth is mainly due to developments in tandem of the two factors. (Livi Bacci C., 2007, p 17).

The natural increase in the basin shows a constant phenomenon of aging, to the maximum birth rate that was evident after 1966. Since it was the start natalist policy, 1989 (marked by arrow) was the onset of decline birth.

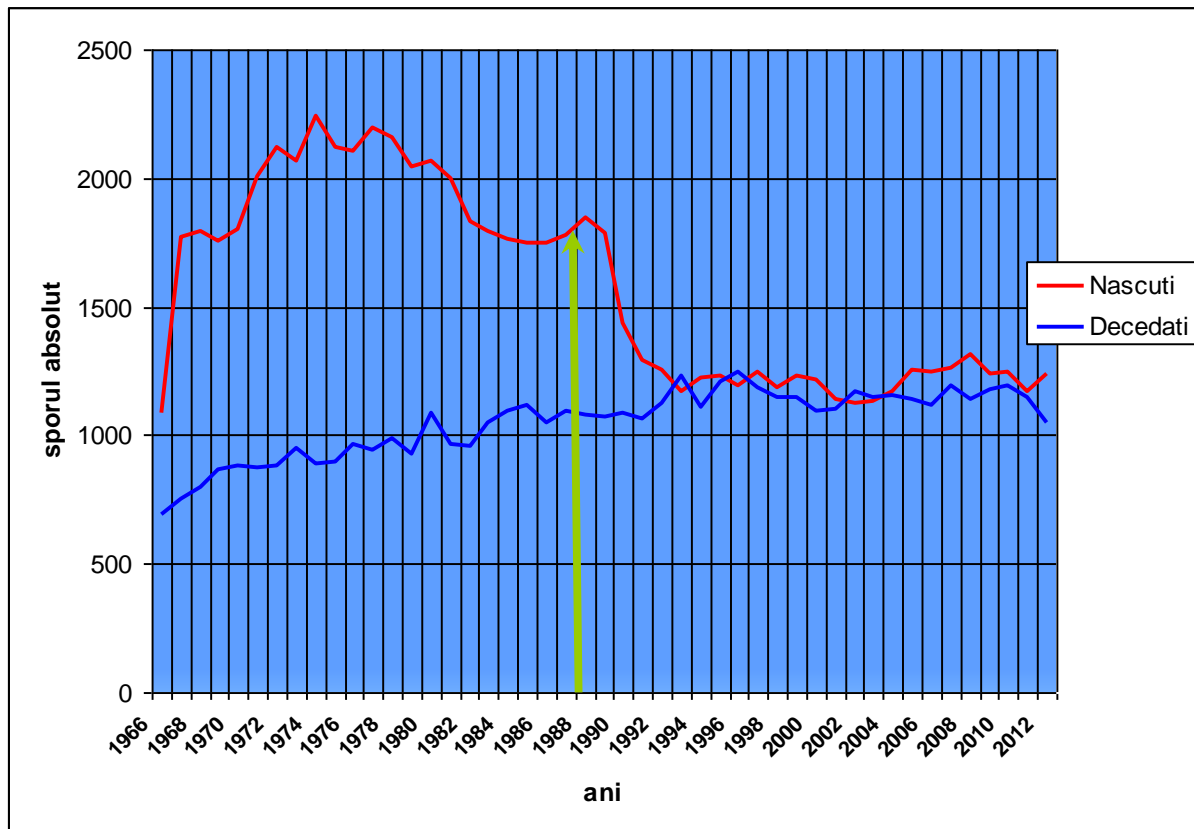


Figure No. 5 Evolution of natural increase from 1966 to 2006. Ciuc Depression.

Natural growth curve is comparable general national developments in Romania, showing a substantial increase from 1966 to 1977, during the industrialization of the area, namely the stabilization of labor when they built most mainstream businesses especially in the city Wednesday Ciuc and mining development Balan profile. Since 1981, the period of stagnating social mobility (Sandu D, 1999, 41) and the deterioration of living conditions, the trend is stagnant birth.

A time threshold that determines a new course of demography in depression is 1989, with the liberalization of abortion and changing the economic system, the birth rate is continuously decreasing while increasing the slope slower but continuous mortality.

Nationally natural growth becomes negative in 1993 as a first time installation of demographic decline in the Ciuc Depression, natural surplus becomes negative all this time and 1994, 1997 and 2003. Although low values its evolution is a specific depression industrial and post-industrial period, with national comparisons. Population mobility is the phenomenon of spatial movement of the inhabitants of a system, part of a complex demographic and geographic component of the open population. The main cause of the mobility of a population of a geographic area is the module exploitations of resources needed to develop systems demogafice that an imbalance between the population and the use of resources or providing necessary subsistence and development scheme has the population structure. (Nicoară L., Population Geography, Cluj Live Fire Publishing, 1999, pp. 90, after Trebici V.). If in the past the main factor mobility was overcrowding in cases of high natural surplus (Nicoară L., 1999, page 90), the present economic factors impacting the phenomena of birth and especially occupational structures plays the primary role in changing population size structures, which can be customized and highlighted where Ciuc depression.

With the census period, especially during 1885-1910, Statistical Yearbook of the Hungarian state emigration record made of the former county Ciuc, Romania being the arrival. This states that during this period emigrated to Romania 110 people, and to the U.S. 20 people. The record and the 18 immigrants arrived from Romania and settled in Ciuc. Although in this period the migration wave that affected Transylvania had the destnație U.S., Ciuc, the main p mobility destination was Romania. The main social event that has influenced policy changes socio-professional structures is the agrarian reform of 1923. This led to a massive temporary labor migration, especially in the kingdom and was mainly București.Scopul individual capital increase which was followed by the acquisition of agricultural land which resulted in depression returning residents, so mobility in this period was a temporary one. In the interwar period, the Romanian economy was characterized by "subsistence farming as the main mode of economic social organization" (D. Sandu, Space Science Society of transition Polirom 1999 page 10), this explains labor migration which had an ethnic characteristic Ciuc Depression, aiming principally individual accumulation of financial capital and its investment in agriculture. Population Ciuc Depression, comprising approx. third of the county population, experienced the period 1990-2012, the phenomenon caused extensive social mobility social events of the change of social system and economic, demographic and similar to certain peculiarities of the national.

Thus the mobility in the three subunits geographic mobility rates (to the left) compared to the average of the maximum plan național had 4 corresponding to four stages, namely:

- The first stage of recovery immobility of 1980s, there was extreme mobility (48.89 ‰ in urban areas in the Middle Ciucul where departures were higher, especially in municipal Miercurea Ciuc.

- The second maximum coincides with 1994-almost to the point of threshold population decline both nationally and in the basin, the maximum start-emigration process pleacare by those Ciucul Lower than those in the Middle Ciucul and Upper Ciuc.

- The third maximum in 1999, where the maximum mobility, namely the internal and external migration nationally observed phenomenon creșterea Upper Ciuc, weight gain is given by mobility, emigration of Romanian predominantly populated Balan.

- Maximum 4th since 2005, when both Ciucul Upper and Lower Ciucul recorded maximum range is increased mobility dinpre urban to rural. After this year emigration records Ciucul Middle to Upper Ciuc minimum (where migration from Balan acted in tandem with those working in rural areas) and Jos Ciuc with mostly rural population. (Figure no. 6)

Chapter 7. Geodemographic

structures.

The evolution of demographic structural dimensions, can be made the best out of official records of the population, and censuses as exhaustive and complete forms that establish as accurately as the population at a given time, which can give a full picture and qualitative .

Moving to the explanatory model predictive systematization is based on statistical information, taking into account the peculiarities existing in each area. (Trebici V., Bucharest, 1977, pag 15).

Sex structure and subpopulation specificity achieved delineation of male and female, as a basis for predicting demographic in terms of reproductive capacity, as well as highlighting the social and economic specificities of a geographical area. Statistically, the sexes, men that women are about equal, with a difference of 1-2%, a report in favor of one or the other depending on the changing Specificies imerente demographic transition, social or economic situation. In 1850, the male population was higher than 50.17% female to 49%, given a balanced structure and pattern of fertility natalitateră is why while. The geographic subunits share of male population was higher in Upper Ciuc (50, 52%), Middle Ciucul (50.16%), Jos Ciuc (49.99%), women were more numerous. Townships that were predominant male population was Balan - where mainline was mining (51.66%), Tușnad (51.12%) - the northern and southern end of the basin and Sâncrăieni (51.06%). The localities where the female population was larger were Ciucsângiorgiu (50.62%), Dănești (50.64%), Sansimion (50.87%). Miercurea Ciuc the county

seat had a population inferior male female 49.92% from 50.08%. 1990-2011 During the last phase of demographic transition, the censuses of 1992, 2002 and 2011, women became predominant due to the aging population, social economic background conditions, the determined labor migration. The female population in the basin had values above 50% in all three years 1992 to 1995 the beginning of the migration 50.23% in 2002, when aging was already installed, and had a maximum migratory growth, women the percentage reached 51.61%.

In 2011, when part of the population was out temporarily or for a long time, women were mainly 50, 74% of the total population.

As a result of the influence of Miercurea Ciuc in Ciucul Middle changing demographic structures, the subpopulation masculine fared balanced at 49, 18% in 1992 to 50.76% in 2002 and 50.36% in 2011. the situation in the past decade highlights the attractiveness of Miercurea Ciuc which attracted labor and resulted in attracting population center. Age structure. was made during 2006-2011 in view of the demographic transition effects, in particular those related to aging. Pyramid made in the towns depression made in 2006, shows the advance demographic aging - based pyramid narrowed the feature almost all localities, but in particular localities in Upper Ciuc, books, Dănești.

In the urban areas, pyramids highlights the same typology, found nationally, as is prevalent cohort between 40-45 years and between 0-10 years growing subpopulation.

Balan, the decrease popul slide as a result of labor migration and mortality older population is extremely low. Settlement higher male mortality than female, is Tușnad where the female population over 60 years is much larger than the male. A place where the base is higher than the middle of the pyramid (generation 34-40 years) is Sanmartin, where, however, the elderly female population is bigger. (Figure No. 71)

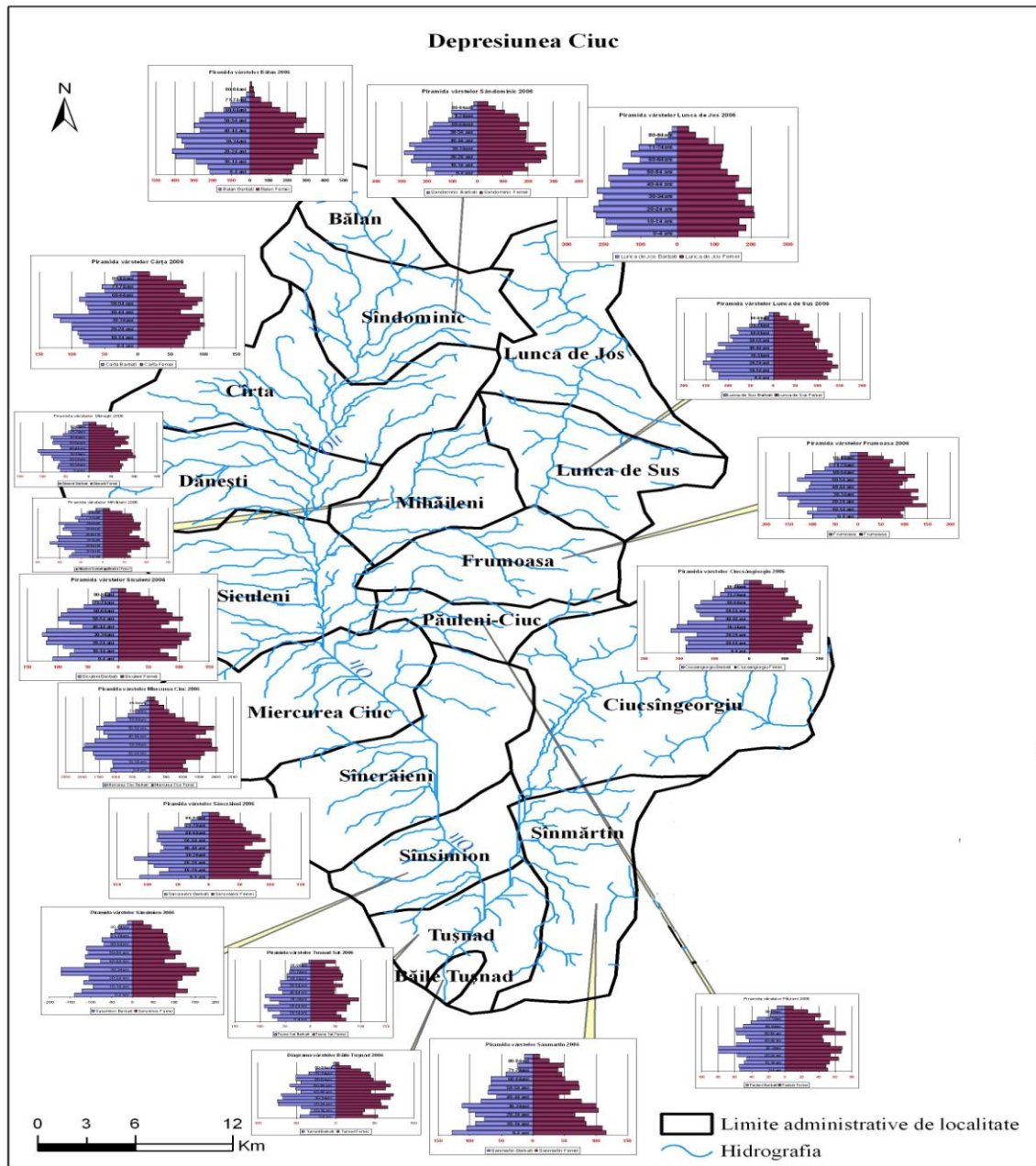


Figure No. 6. Pyramid localities Ciuc Depression 2006. Ethnic structure analysis shows that in ancient times, but especially in the modern era Ciuc Depression STRUCTURE population was made up of many ethnic groups of which the largest were Hungarian and Romanians. In the period before the modern era, the localities depression settled Armenians who adopted the Catholic religion and nationality Hungarian, and since the second half of the nineteenth century Jews were particularly resident census Miercurea Ciuc. Population development in the central basin, shows that the majority were Hungarians from all 7 censuses, followed by Romanian, and Roma. Jews were more numerous in 1930.

Following 1850 the proportion was 92% Hungarian, Romanian 4%, German 1%, Roma 1%. In 1910 the proportion decreases but because the way the census (probably language), Hungarians appear at a rate of almost 99% and 1% Romanians, Germans, Jews and Roma under 1%.

In the interwar period, 1930 structures were developed by ethnic diversity, so other than ethnic Hungarians were in higher proportions. Thus, 94% were Hungarians, Romanians 4%, Jewish 1%, other nationalities are enrolled at a rate of 1%, Germans, and they were less than 1%.

In 1941, all due process of reviewing and drain a portion of the population Hungarians returned to 99% and 1% Romanians. Following the historical events of 1940-1941, which had a particularly Demographic impact on ethnic structures from 1941 show that Romanians and Jews experienced the drastic reduction Ciucul Middle - 1846 470 Romanians Jewish people and the the depression in 2253 Romanians and 583 Jews. Between 1992 and 2011 the majority ethnic groups experienced significant decreases, but Roma had an increase of 913 people, after between 1977 and 1992 experienced a decrease.

Evolution of the Hungarian censuses of 1977, 1992 is 86% in 2011 to reach a rate of 88%. Romanians reach 13% in 1977 and then rise to 14% in 1992 and decrease in 2011 to 11%. Jews as a nation have even been in censuses from 1850 to 1910 is not registered either with a larger number 1930, 1% of the population, which is concentrated in Miercurea Ciuc and present Lower Meadow 213, Sansimion 35 Sanmartin.

1930 The Germans still have a share of 1% is concentrated in the city Balan to 1850 being 229, where there is mining. In 1941, there are a significant number of localities Miercurea Ciuc and Sanmartin. The city as a form of coexistence focus all nationalities, the present county seat, over time the major ethnic groups were present.

The geographic subunits, Hungarians have the highest share in all three subunits, after which the largest share are ethnic Romanians, who are more numerous in Ciucul Upper and Middle Ciucul. The Germans were present especially Ciucul Middle - both rural and rural and urban Ciucul top.

In Ciucul Middle, particularly due to the development of Miercurea Ciuc, their share was 93% in 1850, as to reach 97% in 1910 and 1941. Started at 1992 when the aging population, the proportion of this ethnic group 87 has reached, 84% then gradually decreased to 87, 42% in 2011.

Romanians, although to a lesser extent have evolved the same features as the Hungarians can say the same demographic behavior especially in the last phase of the transition period in both rural and rural areas.

The Jews had the largest share in 1930, 1.49% of the population of Upper Ciuc, the

population was developed in Miercurea Ciuc in rural Lower Meadow.

From 1989, as a result of labor migration, the number of Romanians in Ciucul utde top fell by almost 10% between 1992 and 2011 from 29.92% to 19.18%, this being due to degradation only demographic Balan.

Ethnic structure analysis of depression, shows that their evolution, their sudden increase or decrease respectively were due to two major historical events, the two world wars. In this sense a change in ethnic identity was achieved by inertia towards ethnic Hungarians especially after World War and aimed in this direction the other minorities other than Hungarian. After the second conflagration germaniii and Jews decrease was noted for the extreme - under 50.

Industrial period was a development of the Hungarians and Romanians same features, including what the third phase of demographic transition. Denominational structures in terms of diversity, reflected the evolution of ethnic structures in this area were more developed denominations - Reform, Unitarian - specific ethnic Hungarian greccatolică and orthodox romanian Evangelista and confession Israelite. The two războaie world, but mainly the second conflagration represent historical moments that led to confessions involution Orthodox Greek Catholic and evangelical Israel. Roman Catholics largest religion in the period between 1850 and 1992 the population doubled, rising from 44 780 people in 1850-97990 in 1992, an increase of 218%, with an average annual increase of 375 people. In phase III aa demographic transition, Roman Catholic subpopulation decreased by 12.26%, then in 2011 increased by 3.72%, a phenomenon that no longer meets the other denominations of depression. This evolution can be explained by specific positive natural growth of the Hungarian minority (GHERTA V., A conditional design of the Romanian population by main nationalities. Nr.1/1996 Journal of Social Research), superposed ethnic drastic reduction of external migration after 2002 (D. Sandu, 2010, page 41). It is interesting that although the Reformed confession, which is specific to ethnic Hungarians in the period after 1992, there was a decrease of 1 percent meținându to the proportion of 3% in the religious structures in 2002 and 2011. Unitarians also representing a Hungarian confession maintained share of 1% of the share confessions depression level. The numerical evolution Roman Catholic confession reveals that the average positive growth of this subpopulation in the depression is due to the contribution of rural areas. Confession is the largest in the countryside, while the Unitarians and refomații represent a specific subpopulation urban.

Orthodox is what confession second largest depression is specific Romanian ethnicity. In 1930, the Orthodox have increased in number especially in villages Siculeni, Sândomic,

Beautiful, Mihăileni, Sanmartin and Tușnad. In cities that Miercurea Ciuc depression and Balan, their share is 1.5% of the basin with reforms had the same proportion. In 1941, the number of Orthodox greatly decreases (almost for 1000) alongside the Greek Catholics (1,500), while the number of Calvinists, Unitarians evangelicals and doubles, due to historical and administrative, respectively partre population having a specific denominations Romanians passed that forced those of Hungarians, Roman Catholics, Protestants and Unitarians. A fraction can try and explain industrial growth during the religious structures, the mobility, ie migration flows during this stage of the socialist regime.

Greek Catholics, confession of Romanian ethnicity were present in all areas of the basin since 1850 mumar beings present more important in Ciceu 3.6%, 10.7% Mihăileni, Păuleni 6.9% Tomești 14.7% Ciucsângiorgiu 4.4%, 31.6% Lăzărești.

In 1930, due to inertia on ethnicity and confession, two villages in Jos Ciuc in Lăzărești and Sanmartin Greek Catholics share falls sharply to 2.05% and 3.85%.

Mozaicii or Israelites, are reviewed as a religion in 1869, the ethnics, who were present mainly in urban areas. Thus in 1910 in Miercurea Ciuc, are in a ratio of 3.42% and 4.51% Lower Meadow. In other localities are less numerous with a number of important people in Siculeni and Dănești.

Evolution demo-economic system, namely socio-economic structures of the population Ciuc Depression, shows that during the third demographic transition, a decrease in population, from 65.67% in 2002 to 57.42% in 2011, the main cause the process of aging, economic conditions in the study area correlated with other demographic impact phenomena such as temporary labor migration.

Economic conditions inherent socio economic transition period, was caused by lower industrial activity while the stagnation of agriculture at a subsistence level that failed to absorb the labor force in rural areas although there was a migration of population from rural to urban .

Compared to 1977, when it consisted basically rural stagnation beginning of a population which shows the attractiveness of the county seat municipiului Miercurea Ciuc, employment in the secondary sector, after 1991 the period of the employment in the secondary sector had some moments while the threshold fell steadily diminishing due to the disappearance of some areas that production capacity. These moments are in 1994, 2000 and 2002 when the depression returns to labor employed approximately 44% percent, due mainly to the process of urbanization and the development of industries such as construction and energy. During this period, however, the primary sector is experiencing a steady decline due to decrease in both agriculture and mining sectors. (fig. 7)

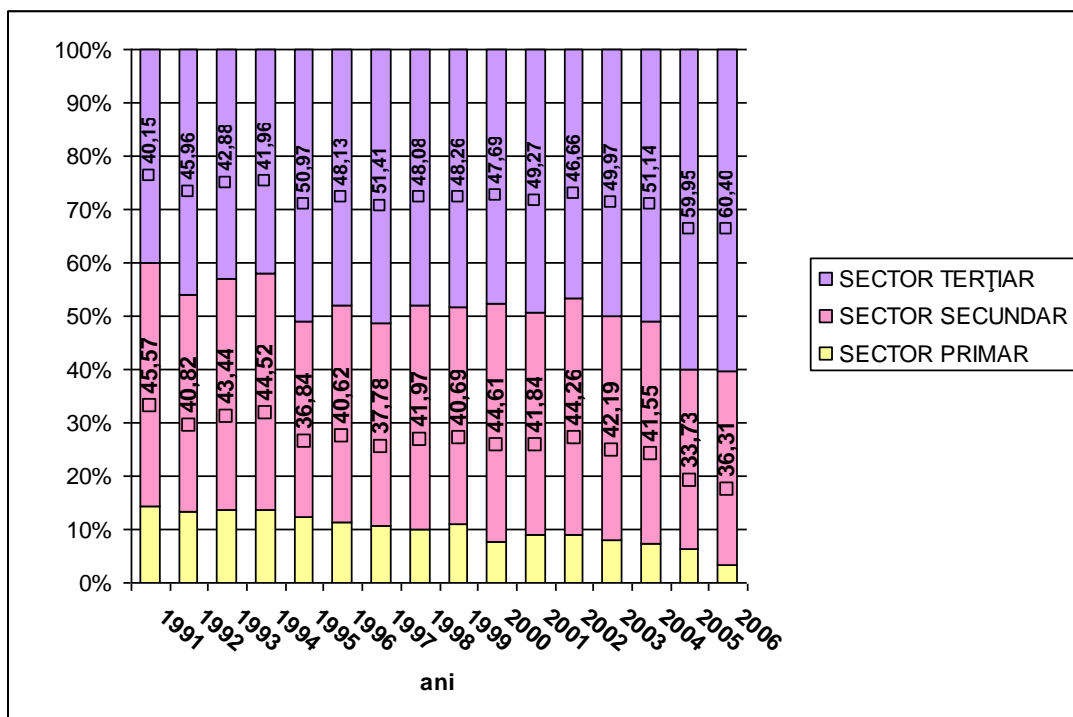


Figure No.7 Employment by main sectors Ciuc Depression. From 1991 to 2006. Since 1989, economic social system changed only once, the phenomenon of unemployment is an important factor in the evolution of demographics basically a subcomponent thereof, a process that favored emigration.

Evolution depression unemployment shows that it affected all localities, being present in proproția highest in Miercurea Ciuc, but with high values and other urban centers. The rural areas are also affected, a phenomenon already structural depression. Most unemployed people have been in Miercurea Ciuc city with the largest population, but relative to the population the number of people unemployed is high and the rural areas as the Lower Meadow, Sândominic, Sâcrăieni, Tușnad.

Economic dependency ratio, show that the one person busy (engaged) there are a few tens or hundreds of inactive people.

The lowest rate of economic dependency is the Miercurea Ciuc about 4.5%, this being due to the large number of people active in the county seat and a relatively small number of unemployed (in 1000) in relation to its population. Small amounts are found in the city Tusnad and Balan level (slightly higher) due to the city's economy. However in rural areas the situation is more dramatic, so if Sindominic municipalities with large population (115% dependency ratio, Dănești 102%) and especially in the case of small villages where it approaches or exceeds 200%.

The highest dependency ratio is 284.4% Cozmeni commune level in Jos Ciuc Racu followed by 157% and 144% in Ciucul Leliceni Middle. Peak at the year of 2010, after which the dependency ratio fell almost 50% in some communities, Madaras, Sanmartin Tomești Beautiful.

Chapter8.Demographicrisks.

"The history of the human population is synonymous with prosperity, stability and security Only a large population can mobilize human resources to build houses, towns, roads, bridges, ports and channels ... A densely populated area is evidence of stable social order, of human relationships consistent and proper use of natural resources ". (Livvi Bacillus M, 2007, page 1). Such is the dominant coordinates global population trends.

The complexity of a system as the population of a given area, involves shaping the evolution process, identify the many interdependent factors which give consistency to the system as a whole. In case of a major geodemographic variables that influence its evolution - given the multifactorial model extrapolation of risks and disasters components include physical, economic, financial and socio-cultural, ie spatial dimension.

Lately research risk phenomena has become a constant in demographic perspective so defined notion of demographic risk "... a process (phenomenon) Social extremely dangerous for the individual and society as a whole. Extreme consequences of demographic risks are embodied in social disasters. Besides the economic and social consequences, "Product extreme" demographic risk is measured in the number of victims, as in the case of natural hazards "(V. Deaf, geodemographic, Edit. Cluj University Press, Cluj-Napoca, 2001, p 184). Risk is the amplification of demographic aging in the third period of transition, ie exceeding the point where population decline is stabilizing, according to the theory of the second demographic transition (Crenshaw, Oakey and Cristenson 1999) which is common in European countries (Florentin Flavius Mihalache, "Changing demographic and occupational profile of the rural population 1990 - 2009 Magazine" Quality of Life "no.1-2, 2010). This phenomenon coincides with the degradation of the economic profile and in rural areas of agricultural, leading to unemployment - which Amplifier migration, subsistence agriculture and poverty. The lack of official data concrete and rural economic development indicators of depression highlights generalize the practice subsistence agriculture.

Among the most affected geographic subunits in this regard is Ciucul the top, followed by the Middle Ciucul where aging is more prominent in rural areas. A relative increase in the rural

population, particularly in the Ciuc the Netherlands, is part of porcesului rural urban migration, where he finds an increase in the birth rate. Erosion and Upper Ciuc demographic aging is due to several factors that impact on demographic structures, namely:

- Both as a natural process aging and as a result of labor migration, especially in the urban environment, Balan, following migration population cohort 25-35 years, due to the drastic reduction of the disappearance extractive industry. Migration has led in turn to lower birthrates.
- Increasing aging population in rural areas, in some areas there are values of the indicators that signal a supramortalitate male Sândominic, Dănești Charter.
- Worsening economic profile of rural areas of manufacturing respectiv Dănești Carta and generalization Sândominic subsistence

In the middle Ciuc, porcesul aging is higher in the rural clues Siculeni and Ciceu, ie northern municipiului Miercurea Ciuc in a specific area relief Ciucului Upper localities being placed on the floodplain and on the terraces of the Olt, but the main route of communication. An indicator ridicat aging is Mihăileni town, which is the main communication channel and is at a higher altitude than the average population depression 738 m development of towns like Bârzava Beautiful and Leliceni they become due suburban localities . However, some localities Leliceni - became administrative unit as Misentea and Hosasău and Nicolesti and Fagetel belonging beautiful phenomenon known advanced demographic decline. Hosasău localities is currently no inhabitant. In Miercurea Ciuc population growth is due to the industry who works at Miercurea Ciuc.

Jos Ciuc experienced population growth, aging and indexes over 100% in just Tusnad.

In other localities, the feminization index, for over 60 years subjects, is high, but the economic dependence and the aging are the smallest. Population growth was also due Sâncrăieni village, now suburban.

The smallest town in Romania, Tusnad managed to develop tertiary economic profile.

Ciucul de Jos Depression is the most exposed to risk than demographic aging.

Chapter9.Sociological aspects of interactions of Ciuc Depression cultural areas.

Toponyms are an important element of the interaction of language and ethnic areas Ciuc Depression, is interesting to highlight some of the most important names of landforms, which reflects the organization of society from a historical perspective: Ciuc - name is of Hungarian origin - Csik, which was the main name Székely seat that originally

contained the Ciuc Depression and Giugeu. The geographical designations are mainly found only in depression poară its name. Csik stated that it would be the old name of Turkish, Turkmen or Khazars, which means border.

Harghita - mountains in the western part of the basin is considered to be of Dacian origin glory Sincerely Hori Geta - meaning Gets place. Origin of the two names were submitted by Jozsef Benko Reformation theologian - a native of Three Chairs, who dealt in works of Turkish linguistic origins of words from Hungarian (www.googlebooks - Transsilvania sive Magnus Transsilvaniae Principatus olim Dacia Mediterranean - Vienna 1778 Publisher Kiterion Bucharest 1999 Eder Zoltan, Hungarian Academy Press, 1978, "Gyorgy Aranka's linguistic work" head. Jozsef Benko's letter to Aranka Gyorgy).

Demuiria depression is the principal city of Miercurea Ciuc - comes after the place where fairs were held on Wednesdays-Hungarian Csik Szereda, Szereda the Slavic word taken from the word Wednesday.

Localities have religious denominations named after Christian religious Hungarian recorded first on the list and Raimund Jacob's tithes of Bonafoto from 1332. These are Leliceni, Misentea, Sâncrăieni, Sansimion, Sanmartin, Mihaileni Delnița, Nicolesti, Tomești ineu. It is noted that Tomești and Sândominic were one locality. (G. Vamszer, 2000, p.28-29). Slavic names are considered to be Racu - Rakos - town in Upper Ciuc, that meant gathering place.

Toplița - former city of Olt River, now belongs to Miercurea Ciuc, then hot water and Bârzava - which means glory village under trees. (G.Vamszer, 2000, page 80)

In terms of functionality, the origin of place names in the administrative unit Ciucsangeorgiu highlights a communication path Romanian population that came Troțușului Valley, which can be a way transhumanță. Thus, it is considered that Armășeni - Hungarian Menosag Menes that go ag and ag is a branch, part of the village Ciucsangeorgiu. In Ciucsîngeorgiu as part of the unit is located on the river Ciobăniș Ciobăniș town whose name was taken and in Hungarian. Romanian population established in these communities was large, of Greek Catholic parish that served localities Ciucul bottom Sâncrăieni, Sanmartin, Coulzmeni, Lăzărești, Sansimion. Parish priest belonging to the center of Nice. (I. Ranca 1997, 48). A similar case is when the village was Torcu Sândominic that can be called in Hungarian Tarcăului area, toponimin Haghimasul common in the mountains bounding the depression. The transfer of place-names of some landforms by Hungarian population showing civilizației Dacian and Roman presence in depression, have been highlighted by historians since the seventeenth century XVIII respectively. Samuel Timon (1675 - 1736) - Jesuit priest considered

the first history of the Catholic Church, the "Imago antique Hungaria representans Terras, adventus res Gestas gentisates hunnicæ" Vienna 1735, refers to the names of "Poganyvar" - the pagan city Racu or the "Poganyhavas" - Gentile tip near the village beautiful. Poganyvar-which in fact is the hill on which the ancient Dacian fortress on the hill bordering Ciucul middle Ciucul top Racu town is considered cultic place of the old Dacian and Roman populations, taken as a designation of Székely. (Ippoly Arnold, Magyar mythology, Hungarian Academy Press, Budapest 1987pag.500).

After analyzing the phenomenon of fertility in this study were drawn from sociological findings on fertility transition model. Among the sociological and psychological causes of this phenomenon - can be listed, lower living standards, uncertainties related to the place of employment - unemployment, changes to another model of fertility - in Romania during 1990-2005, reached at 2.2 children for a woman to 1.3. (www.euractiv.ro) phenomenon can be seen on the Ciuc Depression, where the minimum and maximum marriage divorce - moments that threshold were located during the years 1995, when it is found and the lowest standard of living. As a paradox, raising living standards in the years around 2006, also resulted in increased divorce and lower marriage

Based on the interpretation of national surveys between 1990-1999, is considered the state of optimism, that satisfaction / dissatisfaction with the expectations of social conditions- had a threshold level of 1997, then declined steadily (D. Sandu, 1999, page 47). On this view / horizon of expectation of the economic conditions, the adult population was dissatisfied.

Interpreting the evolution of live births depression level shows that this indicator has minimum in 1993 - a period of transition and economic crisis in 1997, after which there was a peak in 2006, so from a sociological point of view, but not absolute horizon waiting growth may be an indicator of fertility.

CONCLUSIONS

Changing the volume and size of demographic structures entails social change. Sociographic intake and sociology is not just one explanation, or interpretation of some cases but more important. Social description of a population of a geographic area can support the development of future projections or forecasts. The moment that captures an evolution, there is a tendency to fit into a system of laws or at least

capture some regularities of the phenomenon of demographic scale in order to achieve a forecast. Weather, however, can not be achieved without taking into account the influence on the social and sociological phenomena so directly on the evolution of demographic structures. That does not stop a demographic decline can only be taken by the sociological social meaning - in this case the model marriage and reproduction - namely the psychological causes that influence the family model. In this relatively rural population - ie terrestrial or geographic space and its resources is an important factor. It is possible that these factors do not correlate as a mathematical model or law-like, at which geodemographic may contribute to its legitimate.

Archaeological artefacts and mapping systems towns and cities of antiquity, shows links to the Black Sea and Pannonian while which demonstrate continuous integration systems depression population demographic and cultural areas antichitiate populations especially Thracian family.

Continuity stocking Ciuc basin until 1000 during migration is evidenced by the presence of archaeological culture elementelor Santana Cerneahov attesting continued Dacian civilization together the whole area Gothic depression.

The old hearth with ancient settlements in the twelfth century and Giurgeu Ciuc depression settled Szecklers Hungarian population, having to defend the eastern borders of the Hungarian feudal kingdom, during which the authority of the Catholic Church is manifested by the appearance of specific major fortified churches Székely and Saxon, as a means of defense against Tatar incursions.

Fortified cities and fortresses, some like the one at Racu used since antiquity bones that were developed in medieval demographic system that reached about 41 municipalities in three geographical subunits.

The first census, especially in the period 1850-1910, shows that the population of depression followed the evolution of the common national population doubling occurred, the factors that trigger this process is the decrease mortality while increasing the birth rate, the period being uneventful demographic impact as cholera and dysentery epidemics, waves of migration that had targeted areas Carpathians. The economic development of urbanization induced resulting in the development of communication - the first railroad to Ghimes - have contributed to the demographic structures., Including ethnic and confessional.

A historical event that did not affect the numerical evolution of the population but represented a dramatic change in the ethnic and confessional structure of depression is the events of 1940 as reflected in the census of 1941, when ethnic Romanians, Jews, Germans and Roma have known a drastic decrease.

The period after the Second World War meant an increase in demographic structures, the main cause was the socialist industrialization, which has mainly focused on economic development cities modeled specific political system since

Increased birth rates and fertility basically due to the decree of 1966, although it was an event with important demographic implications, masked the natural process of aging, a phenomenon that was reflected in the changing demographic structures of rural and consequences during the third the demographic transition that installed pregnant with political and economic change in the social system in 1989.

1989 was an important event in the evolution of the population repercussions Ciuc Depression, which after a short period of growth, has entered Phase III of the demographic transition, economic social and cultural variables influențat direct negative effects of resizing the structures demographic.

While maintaining the traditional model of marriage in rural areas determined by cultural and religious norms led to a higher birth rate than in urban areas much higher mortality led to the decline of natural growth and evolution towards negative values.

Aging population especially in rural areas is already ongoing process that will continue next period as a result of the economic and demographic potential existing demographic risk in the basin will be that it will have a greater amplitude of all m and therefore regenerative capacity of the population will decrease more and more. As a sociological aspect increase fertility and stopping migration of young people depends on the horizon of expectations induced by improving economic conditions.

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