

## THE ROMANIAN MIGRATIONAL EVOLUTION PHENOMENON

### **Sorlescu Mariana**

*Romanian-American University, Faculty of Internal and International Commercial and Financial-Banking Relations, 1B Expozitiei Blvd., 1st district, Bucharest  
madisorlescu@yahoo.com, 0722238463*

### **Cristian Raluca**

*Romanian-American University, Faculty of Internal and International Commercial and Financial-Banking Relations, 1B Expozitiei Blvd., 1st district, Bucharest  
cristianraluca@yahoo.com, 0721710480*

*In our contemporary democratic society the migration phenomenon meets unknown valences in any previous societies. Free will and right to self-determination, much exploited by the XX century society., raised the possibility of interpretation of migration as a last possibility penalty governance bankrupt a nation. Abolishing the borders as obstacles to free the circulation of citizens of Eastern Europe was possible only in the economic stability of countries and equal opportunities for work and life. The effects of migration are felt on short term and long term being positive and negative and they are felt in the country of origin and host country alike and are presented and analyzed in this study.*

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Migration has already aroused much controversy not only in political circles, but even in the most intimate layers of society, namely the interpersonal level, emotionally and physically dividing friends and families and communities. Addressing this problem is not simple, because of the complexity of the subject and the social implications of their behavior. Reviews of different causes that cause the phenomenon are generally known - the desire for higher earnings - professional development opportunities, - the existence of a low standard of living - the desire for equality and justice between members of society - more decent conditions of life for children(health and education). And the list can continue with other causes, but I hope to have remembered, at least the most significant arguments of the social nature which, unfortunately, have a higher power of persuasion than any other.

Too little is known that migration entails in many instances less pleasant circumstances. Like any dream, migration also is accompanied by blind over-optimism perceiving only the proper elements of that decision. Migration has experienced a rapid expansion in 1970 registering 82 million people and in 2000 reached 175 million, the latest statistics worldwide recorded in 2008, 200 million people, and between 1980-2000 the number immigrants from developed countries increased from 48 to 110 million, in developing countries from 52 to 65 million people.

In our contemporary democratic society the migration phenomenon meets unknown valences in any previous societies. Just free will and right to self-determination, much exploited by the sec. XX, raised the possibility of interpretation of migration as a possibility last penalty governance bankrupt a nation. Abolishing the borders as obstacles to free the circulation of citizens of Eastern Europe was possible only in the economic stability of countries and equal opportunities for work and life. There is every reason to believe that the situation of immigrants, whatever their country of origin will change dramatically in the next period and the number of legal and illegal immigrants will decrease rapidly. Over 191 million people last year lived outside their countries of origin, is shown in a report by the United Nations on international immigration. Most immigrants live in the U.S., Russia and Germany. France is ranked fifth, while the UK ranks 9. After the end of the Second World War, Europe saw a large wave of refugees, about 30 million, which were running away from the fights devastated areas, many installed in the United States,

the Commonwealth countries or the west area of Germany. Needs for reconstruction of the postwar period made changes among the workers with adequate reserves of strength to work (Italy, Netherlands, West Germany) and countries with deficient labor force (France and Belgium). The 1970s mark an economic crisis, being created by the emergence of new industrial production technologies that required better trained people and less numerous. Early 1980s is characterized by massive increase in the number of requests for political asylum as a result of the increasing conflicts in the world, the number of people reaching 8.5 million, 1985 is known as the year with the largest movements after 1945 by 1.5 million people on the east-west.

Countries in Central Europe are countries of emigration, recorded in 1990 in Romania between 600,000 - 800,000 and 250,000 departures. In Bulgaria, at the same time these countries is a "bridge head" to the west, especially for immigrants from the Middle East their way into Central Europe and Germany. The enlargement of the European Union has created high hopes for rapid economic growth and raising the standard of living for new members and on the other side it "led to worries" on the loss of jobs and increasing the unemployment in the European Union.

Since 2004 tens of thousands of Asians have found jobs in factories in Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, they have practically taken the jobs that a million Poles and hundreds of thousands of Czechs, Baltic, the Slovaks and Hungarians have abandoned in turn when they have migrated to European Union countries: Ireland, United Kingdom and Sweden. Over two million Poles have emigrated after the accession of Poland into the European Union (May 2004), the last four years, more than 800,000 eastern Europeans have migrated to the UK. Germany has absorbed over the same period 37% of Eastern European immigrants who arrived before and after enlargement of the European Union, Italy has assimilated 22%, Greece 11% and only 8.3% were directed to Switzerland and Britain, in the first year after Romania joins the European Union about the Romanian one million have migrated to Italy and Spain. If at the beginning of enlargement to Central Europe to Eastern countries such as Germany, Spain, Austria and have open borders for citizens of new Member States, in 2009 the position of these states is to take place in as much as labor migration by 2011. Research done after the last enlargement of the European Union, shows that there are other countries who left the greatest number of people: Lithuania, Cyprus, Poland, Latvia, Slovakia, Estonia and Portugal. Differences between labor costs show that there is sufficient investment for Western firms to move manufacturing activities in new Member States, Western companies allocate jobs to Central and Eastern Europe, where labor is relatively cheap as needed foreign investment can stimulate trade with the European Union. Another advantage is that labor migration brings economic gains to the host country. In these circumstances, was provisionally established a commitment that the present Member States will have the right to restrict the flow of work from Central and Eastern Europe for seven years. If economic growth rate will encourage employment and economic development in the new Member States will determine the prospects for workers in these countries to remain at her home. The current economic crisis will return to their home many immigrants, which make more difficult the management of anti-crisis policies, the number of unemployed is much higher. Likely that these effects will feel better by mid-2009. Temporary unemployment insurance and to support those seeking work will facilitate more effective change than laws designed to protect employment. Enlargement will force a redistribution of labor between industries and countries, especially in Member States and the cities close to the new Member States, and will provide another boost with a realization of such reforms.

Between 2 and 4 million Romanians are leaving to work abroad, most of them aged between 20 and 35 years, meaning is in the fertile period. Note that only in 2000, Romania has fueled the international market with dozens of immigrants and hundreds of thousands of people, more than half of whom were female, only 20% having higher education and over 20% without being education. Nobody knows exactly how many Romanians work abroad, given that a good part of them work "in the black", others with seasonal contracts or simply commute daily or weekly,

especially in Hungary. Estimates range from 1 to 3 million people. In the first phase in 1990-1995, there were five destinations for Romanians having a share of over 7% of total departures: Israel, Turkey, Hungary and Germany, and during 1996-2002 the Romanian favorite destinations were Canada, Spain and USA; Romanians after 2002 have focused departures to Spain and Italy. At individual level the share of persons aged 18-59 years who work outside the country reached 12%. Romania has lost a quarter of the active population of the country, areas which produce a massive migration of labor are: health, education and research. After Romania's join in the European Union, the 3 favorite states are: Italy in proportion of 26% of the Romanian people, Spain was favored by 57% of the Romanians (for those who have an education level lower and have lower qualifications), and only 2% preferred UK (young, more educated persons with a higher income and a professional training). The share of young population aged 18-40 years is 36% of the population of the entire country, and the people who immigrated legally after 1991 represent a share of almost 55%, according to the data provided by INS. The phenomenon was accentuated after 2002, with the liberalization movement in the Schengen area. Romanian, Italy and Spain remained the main destinations for Romanians. Moldova, Muntenia and Oltenia regions are historical in that temporary migration for work prevails over temporary departures of tourism - visits, more frequent in Banat, Transylvania, Bucharest and Dobrogea. A series of statistical studies show that in general, from Muntenia, people particularly go in Spain and from Moldova, in Italy, those who intend to leave for UK come in most parts from the North-East area; legal emigration outlining the ethnic character of 1990, 1998 ethnic Romanians represented more than 90% of immigrants (Source INS). Main areas where Romanians operating abroad are: Men's construction (98% have worked at least once in this area), housekeeping work for women (88% of them worked) and agriculture (about 72% of men and 28% of women). New studies in Romania, shows that immigrants are young, and the immigration policies of developed countries are becoming more selective with age, level of education, level of training, the latest census conducted in the country is composed of persons aged 20-39 years. Working abroad represents an important source of income, nationwide 10% of each type of investment in recent years is achieved by using revenues from international migration and the unemployment level in our country has seen a considerable decrease. In these circumstances, the Romanian employers are forced to call on workers coming from China, India and Pakistan, the national labor market in 2008 were registered between 2000-2500 about the Chinese employees, the number resulting from the deficit of labor go into Romanians especially in Italy and Spain. At 01.01. Italy in 2005 residents were okay with acts of 249,000 Romanian citizens (0.5% of the population), the third after the Albanian community and Moroccan. In reality it is estimated that about 1 million Romanians lived in Spain last year, about 300,000 Romanians documented in regulation and still almost as much illegal. They formed the third community after the Ecuador people and Moroccans and accounted for more than 1% of total population. Around 15,000 Romanians were legal residents in France in 2003, and now it seems that there are three times more. On the EU in general, about 40% of the total number of permits are granted residence permits granted for work. In Germany and Spain were granted residence permits for the purpose of employment in 80% of cases and in Italy over 50% of cases. As consequences of the phenomenon are cunning, immigrants contribute to economic growth in their countries, and in the adoptive country. The report estimates that the amount of money sent by immigrants in countries of origin has increased from 102 billion dollars in 1995 to approximately 232 billion in 2005. Of this money, over 167 billion reached the developing countries. Rating countries that have most money to work abroad is led by India, followed by China and Mexico. Romania is not among the 20 countries. -Most immigrants refused to accept local jobs. - For companies in countries of destination, immigration and low wages mean higher profits. -On the other hand, illegal migration brings profits of 10-15 billion dollars organizations traffickers as a report showed the UN. Almost half of this amount is estimated to come from illegal transit to Europe of nearly 500,000 people annually. - Most illegal

immigrants have no education or qualification, this number relating the poverty. - Children born in these families have no access to formal health services and schools. - Those without documents work for low wages, no insurance and in difficult conditions. - The Romanian emigrant more than other immigrants, redoes his biography, changes his ways and is ashamed of his origins, ashamed of his country, his faith and even his ancestors and he is hiding in the dark. - This loss of identity in the country, makes a lot of Romanian immigrants, ex-respected people with the fear of God, for various reasons, to end up among prostitutes, thieves, beggars, traffickers and even criminals. - But the most profound effects, that will have ample force, are the cultural ones. Many of those who go to work pass the border for the first time. It is a kind of clash of civilizations. Some of them bring their children and then, relatives, friends, found a real colony and in some areas of Italy, one of four new-born is of Romanian origin. Effects of the migrating phenomenon: - Employment is decimal for Migration. Deficiency of the workforce is real, it feels increasingly more explanation and, unfortunately, does not lie in economic growth - the money is sent in the country for the families left at home, extra income, if not the only financial support, sent-currency balance deficits caused by massive imports, making as our national currency is not devalued; -villages depopulate today will become, probably, when they return those who have left in search of a job, prosperous localities. - After 2-3 years, immigrants find better jobs paid by the average - over 1500 euros in EU and they make plans to establish definitively there, all with families, schools lacking of Romanian children stayed home from school to work in general, with the false feeling that work abroad, they still think small is easy and make money, 'The negative effects of migration is observed also in families that often break apart increasing the number of divorces - diminishing birth rate - encouraging the dissolute life reducing the number of marriages and increasing the age of founding families; Emigration of Romanians abroad has more serious effects than the authorities could have guessed or the over two million people of a country leave with the hope of making a better life. From now until the authorities have started monitoring the phenomenon "home alone" phenomenon victims are children, whose emotional fragility expose them to great risks. Two out of three children who have parents go to work abroad felt acutely their lack of love. Respective children, say psychologists and sociologists develop personalities and therefore it is possible that, once mature, to form a generation of adults with problems of social integration. Around 10% of these children stay home alone and approx. 30% of children whose parents go to work abroad are left under the care of grandparents who often do not manage to replace the role of a parent. Young children have sleep disorders, become aggressive, do not trust them - lack of parental model, the primary cycle from start to lie, to attend street groups that can not communicate well with other family members begin to be aggressive and emotionally labile, secondary school students can become verbally and physically aggressive because of frustration, anxiety and marginalization of starting to show. Romanian colonization, although partly organized by the Romanian state through the various contracts of employment or scholarship facility abroad, falls on the same type that strictly economic entered in modern Irish and Italians (the U.S.) or Yugoslavia (to Germany, Austria and Italy). A retrospective analysis of migration flows Italian, Irish, or reveals Yugoslav both benefits and disadvantages. The main benefits are quite easy to be there: run away from home in awful poverty, both the Italians and the Irish have largely managed to find happiness social in another country first. " In the meantime, even countries of origin have gained through investments made by Expatriates (see the case of Ireland) or by sequential growth of living standards through constant money sent home (if the former Yugoslavia).

Migration contemporary forms known but major limitations of the prosperous countries of destination, the selection imposed focusing only on receipt of those professional strictly necessary intellectuals from the fields of high-tech, medical staff and qualified workers for jobs declined by mediocre ethnic true-born, sanitation or agriculture."Migration of brains" is the main disadvantage for the country of origin. Young people with a university education in Romania

made going to higher education in the West for not coming back only occasional vacancies. Certainly freedom of movement is a fundamental attribute of human beings in modern democratic societies. But the Irish, for example, known to prevent the negative effects of the loss of part of its potential through intelligent conditioning employers by law to open foreign branches in the country of origin. Romania's external image has undergone a fast short period in the Revolution days, when the West watched with sympathy the Romanians' revolt who were eager to escape from the communist tyranny, fast cure But once the opening borders of Bucharest and the inability to control migration flows. Roma minority has brought its contribution to the damage of Romania's image, and statistical discrimination may be find that most expulsions of the kind promoted by Interior Minister Sarkozy of France Michel them on ethnic Roma.

Remain but those valuable Romanians that emigrated in the West to study or work, who have managed to make a name and not have been ashamed to say that they are Romanian. Are those compatriots who were concerned, despite the lengthy absence from Australia, do not forget and ethnicity and language, giving them and their children an education that Romania should not miss. Sociological analysis after 1989 reveals alarming decrease the population of Romania, the forecast for 2020 we reduced the number from 23 to 18 million.

The causes are multiple and again unfortunately famous. What is unknown is the science and the will to counter them. Of course, the flow of migration plays an important role, but this is largely a reversible while those in temporary employment in the West back periodically. A major problem is the inability of the Romanian state to generate and foster a decent living for young categories. In the Romanian legislation is still unfavorable to those who wish to become mothers, and financial losses were considerable career. About housing spaces for young people have made feeble steps, the program is not exempt from ANL scandals Addressees apartments for rent.

The second question highlights the non-functioning Romanian medical system characterized by corruption, incompetence and decay. In the first 2 years after the accession of Bulgaria and Romania, these countries access to markets depends on the employment and national policies and bilateral agreements that are Romania with the European Union.

For Romania, the lifting of the restrictions would be on 31 December 2011, Member States have announced periods of restriction, access is restricted in 15 countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, UK, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Hungary.

Situation of Romanian immigrants in the past 2 years has changed a number of states have taken measures raising restrictions: Romanian citizens can work in Hungary, Greece, Portugal has no work permit conditions equal to citizens of other EU countries. Greece, Spain and Denmark and have opened the labor market to Bulgarian and Romanian citizens, according to national statistics of these countries, Bulgarian citizens are interested to hire in Greece, while Romanians prefer to work in Spain. Netherlands preferred to postpone the opening of borders to Romanian and Bulgarian workers for 1 January 2009 due to financial crisis, Italy in 2009 extended the transition period, imposing restrictions on certain areas of activity on Romanian and Bulgarian workers, except those falling in the following areas: agriculture, tourism and hospitality sector, employment housekeeping and care of people, buildings, seasonal work and managing positions with a high degree of qualification for persons with higher education. Germany's position is to maintain restrictions on the labor market for Romanian citizens, just extending the period for seasonal workers in agriculture for a maximum of 4 - 6 months, but not the same thing we can say about Switzerland in early February 2009 "and has sent people voting to decide" in favor of extending the Romanians and Bulgarians, as their vote for renewing the agreement of free movement of persons EU. The negotiation process of Romania joining the European Union assumed a continuing effort by the government institutions to achieve a level of compatibility with the Member States in the law and institutional plan. According to recent demographic forecasts, Romania will face as most Member States of the European Union, with the aging of the

population and decrease, for 2050 being estimated that the population will reach 16 million people.

The main negative effect of the migration phenomenon is reflected on the demography, according to studies, immigrants are young: 40% of them leaving between 1996-2006 and 50% left in the years in which it was recorded a massive exodus during 2002-2006. The proportion of unmarried parents is 82% among those aged 15-24 years and 23% among those aged 25-39 years.

Migration is a complex phenomenon with a multitude of effects both positive and negative for the country the unemployment rate falls to a certain extent, it can be observed a pretty significant increase in wages (taking into account inflation and the rate of possible economic crisis) and it should be taken into account and a transfer of income of people working abroad, provided that such income sent the country to be invested and considerable improvement of qualifications of workers. The effects are felt in the host country: human resources grow, leading to slow growth in wages and an increase in the capital, but also to a higher level of social protection of citizens, which ultimately lead to reduced capacity of the economy and society to generate more employment, encouraging the exodus of qualified work, current concerns of the EU is heading towards effective management of labor migration.

According to statistical data provided by (INS) in Romania in the next two decades the main trends will increase the flow of labor to the European Union space and a reduction of illegal migration (uncontrolled) which is in favor of the laws, but due to economic crisis a the growth will be slower than the one recorded in recent years.

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