ROMANIAN PEOPLE'S MIGRATION IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

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Abstract
The actual moment represents the compact effort of the study's integration about migration containing some tips of the real theories, regarding the reality of this international phenomenon.
The chances of seeing such a phenomenon as an unique event, even unrepeatable, are under the risk of stopping its relation with its origins, as an empirical evidence that is hard to control.
The temporal-spatial circumstances have foreshadowed the occurrence of the migrants' meshes, and plus it represents the base pillar in the research process of some universal principles that clarify the meaning of migration.
The role of different factors, such as the ones of micro, macro and meso-origins, are as a matter of course understood regarding this phenomenological diversity, but unfortunately the concerns related to analogy and prediction, frozen in the augury of a general, unique theory, are fated to failure, being that it hatches the necessity of gap between what is specific and what is bounded to a general frame, which is aimed to help with analyses and references that can be tasted.

Key words: migration, immigration, globalization, demography

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1. Short intro about the globalization phenomenon

In a short analysis of this concept, Joseph Stiglitz says that the globalization phenomenon stays in "a stronger integration of the countries and their populations, as a result of the significant reduction of the costs in transportation and communication and into the elimination of the artificial barriers for the goods' market, for the services, the capital, their knowledge and (to a lesser extent) of people between states" (Stiglitz J., 2005, p.38).

Ulrich Beck defines globalization as followed: "Globalization means for enterprises that have a transnational action at the border of 21st century, exactly what social classes represented in the 19th century for the labor movement. With the essential difference that the labor movement was manifested as an opposite power, while currently global produces act in the present moment, in the absence of such a contrary force (transnational)". (Beck U., 2003, p.14)

I find that, taking into consideration the opinions above, the tendency is to enlarge the vision which sustains the fact that the countries that take part in the process of globalization are the small ones, because they don't have the natural resources and the inside market that they need.

That's why this phenomenon of globalization is seen as a cause-effect for the international migration concept. To justify this idea, one is expected to reaffirm the compression concerning the globalization concept and its features.

In these sense, Thomas Friedman argues that an advantage, or respectively a disadvantage provided by the process of globalization is rendered by influencing domestic politics, but also through the specifics of the external relations of the countries involved.

A different opinion concerning this issue, argues that: "globalization is a myth, and does not have a significant role in shaping human relations". (Baylis, j., Smith, s., 2005, p. 26)

Starting from the main theories of international relations: neoliberal/liberal, neorealist/realist, Marxist, those of social constructivism, have highlighted four specific approaches to globalization. According to the neoliberal perspective, the globalization

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process generates global savings which no longer have borders, and non-state actors are those who hold an important role; for neorealist it is important that the process of internationalization, which gave them the role of the main actors of international states. Social constructivism emerges toward perceiving globalization as a dichotomy of relations between North and South, which on the one hand give rise to an imbalance within the states, favouring powerful states, namely corporate power. But all these perceptions of globalization have not surprised the complexity of the process, a fact which indicates the idea of the existence of "followers and opposing parties" (Bill s., 2004, p. 304).

Adherents usually claim positive aspects of globalization, while skeptics argue that the contemporary world is regionalised, economic and political activities are in property of the countries that are members in the Organization for economic cooperation and development (OECD), while the countries from the South area, receive less globalized integration compared to the countries from the North area. Skeptics also assert that the borders of States and nationalism are more important and more powerful now; in fact they say that globalization is just a pro-Western ideology, US hegemony.

Hence arose the need to differentiate the two concepts: globalization and internationalization - the latter concept stating "the interactions and interrelationships among which arise between two or more member states, no matter of their geographical location" (I. Stoica, 2011, p. 305).

However, we cannot assert that globalization imposes a predefined trend, but that it is rather a sum of interactions of global and local forces, which have a certain progress to comply with internal and external developments, generating specific results. Therefore, we can reconsider the globalization as a process of deterritorialisation, whose results cannot be predicted. Inge Kaul claims that "development and human security are integrated results of our economic activities, social and political organisations at a local, national, international level. (Inge k.).

An important role in prefiguring the (in) security belongs not just to the nation states but also to non-state actors: STNs, non-governmental and international organisations, which ensure the conditions of sustainability for the economy of a community.

Thus, there appears a need to develop forces that netted conflicts and generates motivation to abort them. The state-nation maintains its role as the primary mechanism for organizing the society, in the context of globalization.

The social dimension of globalization indicates the role of this process in human's life and work environment (on the level of poverty and income disparities). Globalization has meant both a tool created by the progress: wealth, opportunities in the development of entrepreneurship, as well as poverty, unemployment, marginalization. It is for this reason that globalization has led to destabilisation of political regimes, but also to social crises.

The process concentrates its power and marginalises the poors, countries or people. In addition, the pressure of international financial institutions has constrained the ability of countries in the process of development, to design their own development strategies and to establish fair and equitable relations between host countries and STNs ". (World Bank)

The delocalisation of the economic activities was followed by a reduction in the number of jobs and on the amount of wages.

2. International Migration-the effect of globalization

The dynamics of international migration represents a subject quite accessible in our days as a result of the impact on the development of psycho-socio-economics.

The sociology of migration was defined by the Castle: "Today there are new reasons why research should emancipate from the national divisions. Until recently, the bulk of migration tended to be carried out from a nation state by another and, in general, lead to

the establishment of destination or upon return to their country of origin after a period of residence abroad.

In the age of globalization, there is a proliferation of periodic and circular patterns of migration and, which lead to a greater diversity of the experiences of migration and, equally, to more complex cultural experiences. The altered transnational communities are one of the most obvious expressions of these trends. Approaches centred on the nation state are not adequate to well understand the surroundings."(S. m., 2011, p. 13-14)

By accentuating migrant networks of this approach in certain major currents by a theoretically point of view, it is prescribed an institutional approach to social capital asociated to this network.

This objective is supported by the idea promoted by Arago: "the construction of theories in this area is a problem of the twentieth century, and in particular its last thirds of time. Most of the earlier 1960s contributions are today of historic interest, with the exception of a number of contributions to the special significance of migration and its vocabulary of several notable precursors (Abraham, 200a, 283). […]. Gravitational models whose origins are linked to the beginnings of concerns for migration (the seven laws set forth by Ravenstein-19th, 1889, developed a century later by Lee), postulates condensation by a certain flow, as a result of the combined action of distance and volume of population in the areas of origin and destination.

By developing this line of research, gravitational models can be considered with difficulty a theoretical guidance itself; they are rather "a collection of empirical regularities" (Massey et al., 1998, 15).

The push-pull models address to migration as a factor of balance, without providing a consistent theoretical perspective. "Although in the approaches on the basis of the model, in push-pull category there are included factors of an economic nature" (Massey etal., 1998,12), the two terms are used in contemporary literature to denote any kind of influence that "pushes" the migration from its origin and/or "attracts" it to her destination. This fact itself is an argument related to the amount of push-pull models, more rather requiring a terminology, than a theoretical orientation" (S. m., 2011, p. 33-34)

"In the context of intra-EU migration, the complexity of the situation is further aggravated by the existence of a suprastatale structure (European Union), characterized by the establishment of an area of free movement and trend of homogenization (or at least the timing), by the migration policies at the over-exposed national level" (S. m., 2011, p. 14).

The situation of the population in Romania, which is included in this phenomenon, has European origins, being exacerbated by the context of multi-destination. At the origin of this phenomenon lies a supranational space context (issue Schenghen), with a major shortage of internal frontiers. I can say that the period of structuring this phenomenon is specific to the period that followed after the revolution, and the authentic-sustainable configuration in the international migration context loomed at the beginning of the 21st century.

According to the dictionary of human geography, migration is a "process by which people change their place of residence permanently or temporarily. The migration occurs outside the borders of a state, as a result of existing economic disparities between states ". Therefore, "international migration involves crossing a frontier, of an official political limit, regardless of the distance tha is travelled" (Mark G., Darlington, 2009, p.126).

In the present studies, migration is perceived as a process, in which "a person is seeking to maximize its utility or to pursue his/her aspirations" (Gordon f. De Jong, Ralph R. Sell).

The drift of persons within the borders of a state, is called internal migration (from the rural to the urban environment); where as the movement of people outside the national borders is called international migration.

According to the United Nation perception, the short-term migration, also known as the temporary migration (seasonal workers, students, prisoners of war), refers to those people who are moving from one country to another for more than three months, but less than a year; while the long term migration, also known as permanent migration refers to the choice of persons to leave their birth country for a period longer than one year.

Voluntary migration is motivated by the existence of better working conditions (being encouraged by the factors of rejection which manifests in the original countries, but also by the attractive factors existing in the countries of destination), or socio-cultural affinities with the country of destination (managers, students, prisoners of war, scientists) (Sable, FL. Miu, 2009).

Involuntary migration (forced migration) arose as a result of a breach of fundamental human rights, conflicts and political repressions.

According to the EU, the difference between emigration and immigration shall indicate the choice of the person to determine the usual place of residence in a member state's territorial area for at least one year, although he has benefited from the resident status in another state or country.

International emigration indicates the choice of an employee with prior residence in a member state, to stop his/her leaving in that state for at least one year.

The difference between the emigrant and immigrant can be achieved by taking as a reference the origin country: if a citisen is leaving he/she is called an emigrant; and from the perspective of the destination country he/she is an immigrant. The concept of immigrant, can have both a positive sense as well as a negative one. The negative sense referring to the man who does not acquire the nationality of the country in which he chooses to continue his existence. In other words, it is about a foreigner in that country, and this context excludes the category of persons which are in transit, traveling on personal or business means or are not part of the armed forces of those countries.

The positive direction of the concept as an immigrant takes into account the period of time during when the human from his country leaves to another country for a period which may not be bounded in time.

"The assessment of immigrant, from a sociological point of view, allows a complex examination of the migration phenomenon, helping us to understand the causes, factors, effects of socio-economic and cultural needs of its heapening.

The most common data about migration, are made known through the media, that is way they have a statistical feature, which relates to the quantitative dimension of the phenomenon; other information are aimed at illegal immigration, being presented by the authorities that deal with monitoring crime.

The sociological research of migration must start from the premise of concept, according to which, in any society there is a variety of stable population of emigrant population and immigrant population.

The delimitation of the three sections of the population and the differences between them is a must to focus the analysis on the phenomenon of migration.

The sociological investigations highlight also another methodological criterion to examinate migration, the rate of progress, which leads to the differentiation betwee the regular migration and the irregular one. Among immigrants who travel in an irregular manner there are also included the clandestins. In fact, the clandestine immigrant is the one who lives in a country without possession of an entry ID or his/her residence permit expired (drawing upon and a change of status from legal immigrant-illegal immigrant). […]

Potential migration refers to one's intention of leaving his/her city or home country, which can be known, at a individual or group level, via questionnaire or interview. The intention can reflect a strong option (which premerge the act itself of departure) or an

optional choice (involving surrender, if it changes the conditions and factors that necessitate the leaving).

The real migration refers to the concrete, effective movement manifested by the population and it is defined by opposition to the potential or latent migration.

The migration flows relate to movement and take place internally, naionally, interzonally (from urban to rural, from rular to urban, from urban to urban and from rular to rula) and internationally (from poor to rich societies, between rich societies, between poor scieties; between continents; between the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere; between East and West). " (Otovescu, 2008)

The imbalances occurring at a level of social structure, or at a level of global economy have led to the phenomenon of international migration-like a dimension of globalization.

The causes of migration are numerous, but in reality, people choose to live in the country which respects their right for freedom of expression and where their economic rights are protected (a situation rarely seen in the autocratic regimes of former Communist countries-mostly in Europe, where people migrated and asked for political asylum in the West-in comparison to democratic states). Analyzing the phenomenon we can observe a high share of women in the total number of immigrants that can be explained by the presence of the following factors: an increase in the demand for labor force in developed-country framework (medical care, domestic services or in the sex industry), urging the female labor force, which later prompted the expansion of the right to reunificate the migrants' families.

A indomitable consequence of the international migration over the destination countries, indicates that this phenomenon alters not only the composition of the ethnic, racial, but also those of the receiving culture societies (e.g. Edd, l. Dumitrache, 2009, p. 153): culinary arts, fashion, media, sports, so the concept of mixed cultivation apears which is-a combination of host country and traditionally culture. Under the conditions in which immigrants do not adapt in host societies, there is a risk that social insecurity may arise with protests and violence.

The immigrants' integration into societies is influenced by the following factors:

- The appropriation of the host country's language (outside of this, the immigrants cannot gain access to the traditions, culture and social life of the host community. This is one of the reasons that the European States have made conditions on obtaining the citizenship through knowledge of the language and history of the host community).

-The results achieved in the workplace offer them opportunities to integrate into the host society (G. Lemaitre, 2007).

The immigrants' integration process is influenced by the geographical dispersal policy used by European States. Policies have emerged as a result of immigrants' tendency to socialize more with natives from their country and less with the host country citizens.

The advantage of this tendency is justified by the mutual exchange of information on employment opportunities in the host society; the disadvantage of this tendency is justified by delaying the process of integration into the host community. Temporary migration has a huge effect on the social exclusion of immigrants.

In order for international migration to take place naturally, it requires the presence of three factors: the demand in the possible host countries, the supply of labor in the countries and networks that realize the demand with the supply connection. All these networks have an important role especially in the early phase of migration, later they even become counterproductive, as a result of the need for achieving the integration of immigrants into the host society.

With regard to common policies regarding migration, the need for their coherenceand efficiency of the management of migration, the European Commission has put forward ten principles of migration that encourage cooperation and enhancing the local, regional and national level. These principles were arranged on three related EU policy areas: security, prosperity and solidarity. Each of these were followed by practical measures designed to ensure their implementation in concrete terms: migration and security, prosperity and migration, solidarity and migration.

The largest concentration of immigrants is found in Germany (7.3 million), Spain (5.3 million), United Kingdom (4 million) and Italy (3.4 million).

Thus, the phenomenon of migration has had a huge impact on the demographic situation in the host countries (on both the age and on the composition of the population).

At the same time, the fertility rate among migrants is quite high, contributing to the increasing number of population (However, the fertility rate from EU member countries is diminished compared to the perpetuation of the species, level of life expectancy growth, and the European population is decreasing and aging).

This is another reason underlying the phenomenon of migration, encouraging especially from among qualified population, creating viable solutions to the shortage of labor in the labor market (particularly in health, agriculture, tourism, constructions and services).

In almost all European member countries of the OECD it is expected that the population will drop by 10% in the first half of this century.

If migration in developed countries would cease, the population would be reduced significantly by 2050, according to the perspective of the United Nations study in 2000 regarding the population.

Improved public perceptions towards immigrants are an essential condition for the imigrants integration, and they can be achieved by fulfilling the following requirements:

- The transparency of the security policies (public information of what are in reality the causes and benefits of international migration);

- Dialogue with both the immigrants and the organizations where they have chosen to affiliate (this helps prevent crime through knowledge of the culture of the immigrants, the causes of their behaviour and attitudes in the host country, knowledge of the environment in which they grew up. These concerns can help prevent the inclusion of immigrants in criminal organisations or extremist-terrorist)

Migration and social security

The researches (Mital, Beutin r. Horvath, a., Hubert a., Lerais f., Smith, p., Sochachi m.,) revealed that 76% of Europeans consider that large numbers of immigrants that come into their country constitute a major threat to their states. This perception was fuelled by increased social services, housing, good schools, or areas with a pronounced ethnic diversification.

Effect of migration is the emergence of ethnic minorities that can transform a multicultural, multitechnic society different from homogeneous society; Therefore, immigrants are more likely to be a threat to religious and cultural values than to social host society.These are the reasons which have led to the emergence of social security to a much-needed conceptualization to reduce efforts that threat modern societies.

The existence of links between social identity and security, exacerbate xenophobic feelings premises, causing politicians to decide what points will be secure, the secure manner, with consequences for civil liberty; otherwise, it increases the likelihood occurrence of the phenomenon by social insecurity for both natives and receivers companies for immigrants.

The insecurity of the latter occurs as a result of the border control's strictness, the abusesby exploiting to which they are exposed in the labor market; native insecurity arises as a result of failure in the implementation of border control within the limits of acceptable costs, but also in terms of diminishing the sense of national security.

3. The migration phenomenon in Romania's actual context

The developments at a national and an european level, recorded after 1990, prompted Romania to generate a complex system that will enable the management of the phenomenon on migration. This systemic approach can create adequate space, reduce the negative economic and social effects: the shadow of economy, the smuggling of people, the ethnic conflicts, the negative effects of the social security system and the effects of radical attitudes.

The field of legislative reform was expedited by the changes with impact on our country:

-The prospect of EU membership (this one has generated new responsibilities for Romania: acceptance of refugee communities, as a result of natural disasters occurring in the country of origin, the climate change or natural disasters).

According to the estimations by the European Institute of Romania, if only 10% of the immigrants present in Romania might fall into the category of those requesting assistance, unit costs would be returned to a witnessed 10 times lower than those registered, the effort of the Romanian state would rise from 0.6 to 20 million euros, in comparison to the medium variant of an amount of 6 million euros annually. (Carlos D, 2004).

-After 1990, Romania became both a transit country and a host country for the migration phenomenon;

-Migration flows have been encouraged by the Romanian authorities, as a result of the need to cover labor shortages that emerged as a result of emigration of the local population.

Domestic policies related to the migration phenomena are assumed to establish institutions with major powers in this domain, such as the adoption of normative acts and last but not least, cooperation between states.

After the second world war there has been a pretty low participation in the process of individualisation, the only type of movements being represented by the migration of Hungarians into the Transilvania area, to the state of the nation's own ethnic migration. The motivation to encourage them is justified by Hungary's interese, expressed towards Romania in a co-ethnic style, through the help of structures of civil societies.

Also in the period 1950-1992, a number of 500,000 ethnic jews left Romania for Israel and for the United States.

Temporary migration for employment and education was imitated by the Countries from Israel, USA, Germany with which Romania had signed agreements: one of the rules forbidding the reunification of families (Focus Migration 2007).

After 1970, the Romanian state has stressed the existence of agreements with the german state, agreements that facilitated benefits for the Department of economics.

During the Communist regime, just authorities had the opportunity to elect the temporary migration, particularly those in certain fields of activity: construction, agriculture, oil industry, those who visited the socialist countries, members of the communistelite or to study abroad. (Focus Migration 2007)

Despite the restrictive measures, there were romanians that succeded to migrate, this fact being permitted to persons uncomfortable with the communist regime, the aim being to reduce the number of persons who wanted political regime as in the West (the gesture performed by the romanian communist authorities as an obliquity of the image management is liable to attract the attention of foreign governments, in a negative sense).

(C. Mueller, 1999) "The migration of refugees, largely for political reasons, did not have, for Romania, a consistency of the other tates of movements with the communist bloc. The revolution in 1956 from Hungary, the Prague Spring (1968), the imposition of martial law in Poland (1981) are events that have given rise to substantial political refugee movements (Fihel et al., 2). The case seems to have been all about individual projects and finding the "lonely" road to the Western democracies.

The European fever for labor migration in the 1950s-1970s did not contaminate Romania in any way. Movements, in order to work outside the borders of the country, took place in restricted programmes implemented by the communist authorities with other partners of European Socialists (the former German Democratic Republic and the USSR) or the "friendlly" Arab States. More than the other countries of the former communist bloc Member, Romania was before 1989, in a situation of isolation (one might say "abnormality") from the point of view of international migration: the state exercised strict control over the exits and entries from/into Romania, there by reducing the international mobility up to extreme limits. The repatriation of ethnic minorities or the controlled migration for employment are the types which were characteristic to the communist period. The rest motivations of migration (political, economical) could have been implemented in fundamentally outside the law. Family reunification represented one of the few mechanisms for extern mobility." (Serna M., 2011)

The process of industrialization in that period of time, has encouraged internal migration from rural areas toward urban areas (restricted trend in the 1980s, to reach the highest level in the 1990s).

In 1948, almost 80% of the Romanian population was living in the rural areas (Jordan v. Cucu,i., 1984). The poverty rate, though low after 2003, has increased the rate of migration in urban-rural areas.

The framework context of the migration phenomenon

Economic context

The economic decline of Romania in December 1989, was followed by a marked structural disorganization. Hard-tested areas were: industry, agriculture and scientific research; the unemployment rate increased from 0% in ' 89, at 8-9% in the 1990s; the economic transition from the period 1990-2002 was followed by job losses-particularly in the industry, which led to an increase in poverty. These issues have encouraged romanians to emigrate either temporarily or permanently, legally or illegally, in order to improve their financial situation.

Political context

The social policy of the EU, USA, Australia, Canada, concerning attracting qualified labor in preparation, skill, partnerships between the rest of Europe and Romania, the political convulsions that arose after the 90s, have denigrated the image of our country: those who supported these negative influences were young people with higher education.

Romania's accession to the EU constitutes a point of reference in the evolution of migration. (Ibekwe c. 2007). If before the year 2000 there were concluded agreements relating to the integration of labor only in the countries of Lebanon and Germany, during 2001-2002 political agreements have also included countries such as Spain, Portugal, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Hungary and Italy.

Educational context

After 1990, Romania has carried out a series of cooperative programmes: Erasmus, the open society Foundation Soros, which have received EU funding through the World Bank.

These programs facilitated and encouraged academic mobility: students and teachers from Romanian universities participated in various activities from abroad, realizing cultural exchanges. These programs have encouraged recipients to return to their

countries of origin. However, there have been situations when students, as a result of contacts with other countries, have chosen to migrate.

Currently, the trend is towards migration for work, circulatory and this phenomenon is three times higher than in 2002: 60 percent of romanian workers are going to work for short periods (motivation is the legal contract work or the university education) and only 5% are leaving without proposing to return (this choice is motivated by marriage, the request of political asylum as the U.S. Green Card type). Thus, leaving to work abroad has become an everyday reality (Ibekwe c., 2006), even a strategy for life. Because hiring remains a strict   legal requirement in the labor market, the same are generated by the opportunity to travel as a tourist, bringing new opportunities for getting a job in the informal economy.

4. Conclusions

This references rushes for a better living, we can locate our temporal space, after the 1989 revolution, which marked a period of socio-professional insecurity, a real imbalance in terms of the economy and social order. Since that time, it has been initiated a process of reconstruction of the Romanian territory, exposed to more and more poverty, urban growthand overall mortality.

Observable differences in regional and territorial developments have imposed a new trend among romanians, namely of initiation a new individual life strategies, a real ordeal for the elderly, which is booming, but also for the remaining teens home.

In my opinion, sociological approach to the migration phenomenon, requires some demonstration of a relational reciprocity between migration and socio-economic attributes that govern the personal motivation of the migrant to accede to a new residence.

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