

The external migration and its effects in Romania

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Abstract:

Migration or territorial mobility of the population is not limited to travel in space, but is a more complex process that brings into the equation multiple items and irrespective of the mechanisms that set in motion or influencing their manifestation, generates a broad spectrum of effects. The changes are visible in the economic life political, social, cultural, religious. They manifest both in the place of origin, from where potential migrants will go, and in the destination.

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Studying the migration is not recent. It drew the attention of researchers of various areas (demographics, geography, economics, sociology), each analyzing it from different perspectives by developing schemes and theories that attempt to explain the mechanism of the phenomenon. Irrespective of the period to which we refer, traveling in the regions were made with different intensities and different motivations. Dealing with the problems raised by migration is wide, just as their prospects are multiple explanations. Migration or territorial mobility of the population is not limited to travel in space, but is a more complex process that

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brings into the equation multiple items and irrespective of the mechanisms that set in motion or influencing their manifestation, generates a broad spectrum of effects. The changes are visible in the economic life political, social, cultural, religious. They manifest both in the place of origin, from where potential migrants will go, and in the destination. On the one hand remains an "empty" the absence of the people wich get out being particularly felt by the family and the local community (especially for rural), and on the other hand, the integration and absorption of newcomers in communities chosen as the destination rises problems, at least in residential and employment. Research approach of this phenomenon should bring together the views expressed by scientists with different preparation (sociologists, demographers, geographers, economists, lawyers, etc.). In reality, these approaches are, in most cases, unilateral ignoring the such significant details that would complete the image of this phenomenon. Studies on the migration was achieved especially by demographers. Generally speaking can be identified two major components of the process: territorial (aspect studied quantitatively especially demographers, but is also found in other theoretical studies of other disciplines) and social (which is not limited to professional aspects and processes of socialization, but equally involves systems and value options, interactions and relations of interest, etc.).

The sociological perspective highlights the fact that defining the migration is based on economic arguments, social, cultural.

In the *Dictionary of Sociology* (Zamfir and Vlăsceanu , 1993) migration is the following definition:

Migration - is a phenomenon that consists of territorial displacement of crowds of people from one area to another, followed by a change of residence or employment in some form of activity in the finish area.

Here we are talking about two types of migration:

Immigration and *Emigration* which represents all entries, outputs that represent all groups of people in a particular locality or country in which they originate, housing and employment.

Migration is not a phenomenon not independent, but is linked to several factors, factors and processes, and reciprocal influencing developments. Moreover, its complexity generates multiple effects on various areas of private life or a community. Migration influences the evolution directions of several processes of demographic, social, economic, and can remember in this respect: the volume and demographic structure of local communities and the development of of phenomena socio-demographic features, structure and functionality households of the origin and destination of flows, relations between local labor resources and the population in that area, quality and style

of life, personal and community value system.(Sandu , 1984: 145-146)

A correct analysis of migration look at the effects that it produces both the area of origin of migrants in the destination and the migrants themselves. Depending on the particular context and the complex factors involved in the process, the effects of migration are properly assessed as positive or negative and are reflected on some very different areas of economic, political, cultural, social society. (Sandu , 1984: 145-146)

From a demographic perspective, according to many researchers, the most important and visible effects of migration which characterizes the Romanian space after 1989 are:

- The demographic aging by engaging in migration, especially of young people (20-40 years), active professionally active. The impact of this fact is felt especially of the labor market (decreasing share of population increase pressure on the remaining assets to support the elderly dependent) systems and social services (the elderly have special care needs) but it has extended to level and provision of social services, housing fund, education and economy operation itself.
- Changes in the evolution of nuptiality, in fertility (from total fertility rate - 2.1 children / woman in

1989 has arrived at the a value of 1.3 children / woman).

- Changes in the age structure and sex of the population that reflects a slow but continuous process of demographic aging.
- Changes in families dimensions.
- The overcrowding and depopulation of the emitting regions receiving. (Cartea Verde a Populației, 2006: 7-9)

In economic matters, the effects of migration phenomenon occurring as soon as it begins to manifest. They may have positive or negative way and can be felt for a long term, medium or short. Identifying and analyzing the effects of migration could bring into discussion several aspects. Thus, these effects we can look like in the life of the individual, family or group migrant, but also in the community to which it belonged or to integrate. In general, individuals who opt for migration to other regions departing from the idea that after this action will be able to ensure a standard of living better than the time before the decision. But what the individual can be an advantage for the community of origin, in some cases, the significance of the act is questionable.

As to the of the effects on economic migration can help to increase income, providing employment, rising living standards, lower unemployment in certain sectors, targeting migrants for certain economic sectors weak manpower to one time. Of the other part, can highlight a

number of negative effects (situations encountered in Romania, especially after 1990): (Sandu , 1984)

- a) "brain drain", S.Stănică, citing various sources showing that expresses the significance of the concept of brain drain, in most cases, "migration of educated and skilled labor from poor countries to rich ones" in seeking professional recognition and pay higher fulfilled conditions in developed countries.

The negative effect of highly skilled labor migration for the country of origin increases especially when migrating those professions economy can not do without affecting the development of the entire society not only financially, both in the short and medium term and the long term. Instead, it notes that the countries which were directed towards the high recorded professionally trained "economic growth due to outstanding creative capacity of the human capital of migrants". (Sandu , 1984)

- b) Loss of specialized manpower / qualified. This aspect has a double significance; on the one side have migrated persons trained professional which created a shortage of such manpower in the sectors in which teachers, on the other side is far from being a weakness for Romania meaning that professional training of individuals has meant a cost to our country and its exploitation will be made the account of another country.

- c) The loss of professional qualifications. There are many cases where certain studies and qualifications recognition is not achieved by all countries so that migrants often waive them accepting jobs lower their qualification in favor of attractive returns.
- d) The decline of exports (due to a decrease domestic production), artificial support of the national currency.

There is a close connection between the influence of religion, specifically the teachings of the church and the control that it exercises over his parishioners and the effects that migration has on them. Not to be understood that population movements result in changes regarding fundamentals, tenets and rituals of different religious denominations. What will be influenced by migration is people's attitude to religious communities that want to integrate (temporarily or permanently), especially if they are different from those to which they belong and where they grew up and participation in the religious life of the new community (not only by the presence at services and church events, but by keeping the relationship with the divine).

Interpretation of changes in the social life of a community as a result of migration can leave and the effects that urbanization as a process achieved by migration of rural population, has imposed within them. In this case, under a effervescent movements territorial population, we can say that the religious life of a community faces a series of

changes from the perspective of quantitative and qualitative differences between urban and rural areas is quite obvious .

In a study achieved on the subject, M.Voicu said that if until 1990, in Romania, the differences between the two environments were clear gradually to 2000, begin to notice certain similarities between these environments, at least in relation to affiliation and identification with a particular religion, and "the distance between villages and cities, in terms of religiosity begins to decline." (Voicu M, Voicu B, 2006: 111-117)

Regarding migration in this process can play an important role migration networks organized through churches, their work assuming destinations outside the country. Deciphering migration from this perspective is a favorite and the current trend of much research. Ensure migrants access to information networks, offering support in finding a job, a house, of livelihoods in places other than those originating facilitating contacts between migrants and their families. The phenomenon is dynamic, large and almost any individual included in the circuit will increase the likelihood of a similar event in the future. (Constantinescu, 2002)

The cultural influence on the family, acquired by migration, is also found to reconsidering the size of family, relationships between members, the roles of each of these values and personal beliefs.

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