

## INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE CURRENT CONTEXT

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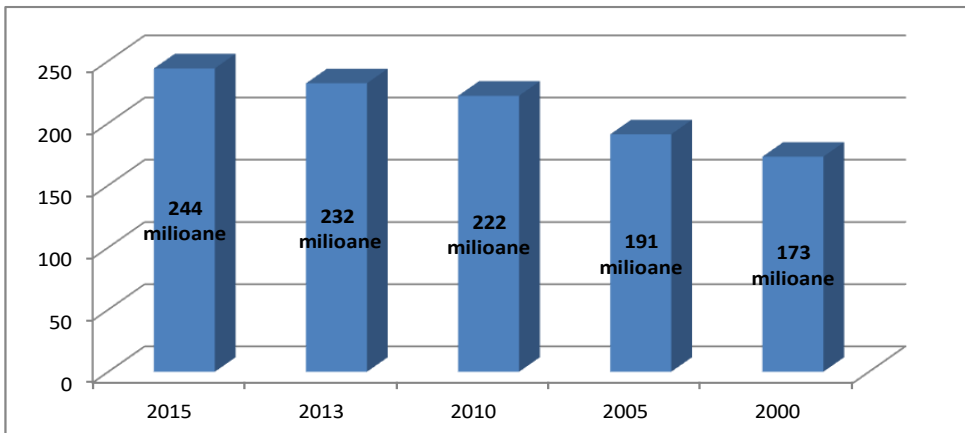
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**Abstract :** Migration or territorial mobility of the population is not limited to travel in space, but is a more complex process that brings into the equation multiple items and irrespective of the mechanisms that set in motion or influencing their 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.

**Key words:** migration, population, mobility, effects, Romania

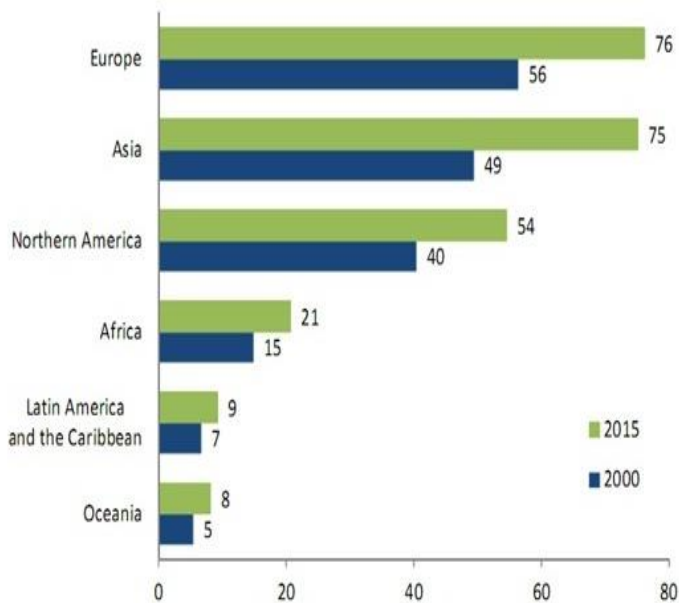
Migration has become nowadays a current phenomenon that leads to globalization. This reality deserves noted, because in the past this phenomenon was considered an exception, an anomaly in relation to the condition sedentary human communities. Migration, change of nationality, repatriation, foreign countries are perceived today, following a radical change of attitude as belonging normal, everyday, sometimes causing problems, sometimes generating new values in a community (H. Shryock, J. S. Siegel, 1976, p. 373.). XXI century has been called "migration era" (Castles, Stephen and Mark Miller, 2009), mainly because today there are more migrants in the world than ever. The number of international migrants worldwide has grown rapidly in the last fifteen years, reaching 244 million in 2015 (International Migration Raport 2015, p.1) to 232 million international migrants in 2013 (Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision - Migrants by Age and Sex., 2013), 222 million in 2010, 191 million in 2005 and 173 million in 2000. However, the world population reached a record 7.1 billion people in 2013 so it could be an explanation for the fact that the number of migrants worldwide has increased.



**Fig. 1** - *The number of international migrants in the world during 2000-2015*

International migration is a global phenomenon that is constantly expanding. Migration is both a cause and an effect of the broader development process but also an intrinsic feature of globalization permanent. Not a substitute for development, migration can be a positive force for development it is supported by a proper legislation and complete. Increasing global mobility, the increasing complexity of migration patterns and their impact on the countries of migrants, their families and communities have all contributed to making international migration a priority for the international community.

The global migration has changed in the last decades of origins, destinations, and the volume and types of migrants. Countries that were once origins of migration have become destinations for migrants and vice versa. Changing direction of emigration from Europe to America and Australia, mainly during the twentieth century is perhaps the most striking example recent history. At the beginning of the twentieth century a million migrants a year were leaving Europe, mainly to settle in North America (Hatton Timothy J. și Jeffrey G. Williamson, 2005). In 2010 the European Union has absorbed 1.2 million migrants who have settled in the EU, more than the number of permanent migrants in the United States (over one million), which represents a significant change in the overall migration scheme last hundred years (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2012).

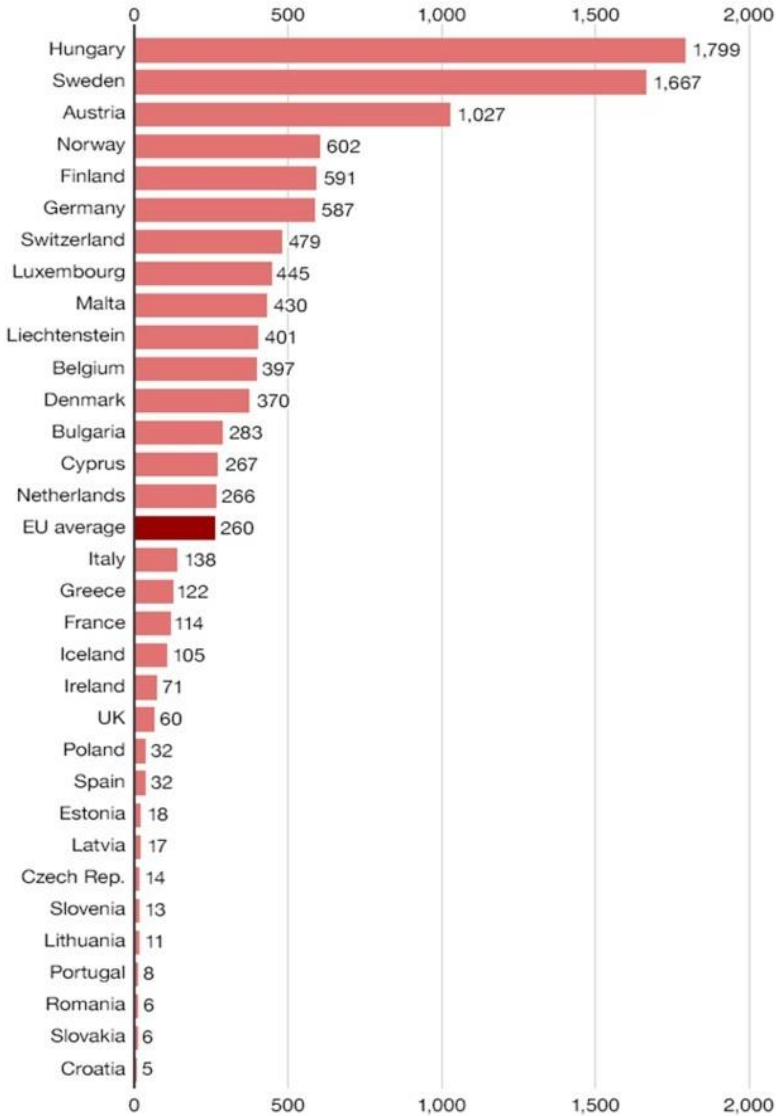


**Fig. 2** - The number of international migrants by region of destination during the period 2000-2015 (millions)

In 2015, the refugee crisis in Europe began when more than a million migrants and refugees crossed the border to seek asylum in Europe. They came from areas such as South and West Asia, Africa and the Western Balkans. The vast majority arrived in the Mediterranean, but some migrants have traveled overland through Southeast Europe (mainly via Turkey and Albania). According to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, among the nationalities of the million refugees who came to the Mediterranean Sea, between January 2015 and March 2016, Syrians are (46.7%), Afghans (20.9%) and Iraqis (9.4%). Of refugees and migrants who arrived in Europe by sea in 2015, 58% were men, 17% women and 25% children. The number of deaths at sea rose to record levels in April 2015 when five boats carrying nearly 2,000 migrants in Europe sank in the Mediterranean, dying more than 1,200 people.

According to Eurostat, the EU Member States have received over 1.2 million applications for asylum first time in 2015, a number more than double the previous year. Four countries (Germany, Hungary, Sweden and Austria) received around two thirds of EU asylum applications in 2015, Hungary, Sweden and Austria being the first beneficiaries of asylum applications.

Thus, in 2015 the situation has led to a refugee crisis where EU countries such as Italy, Germany, Hungary and others have struggled to cope with the influx of migrants and to handle their absorption.



Source: Eurostat

BBC

**Fig. 3 - The number of asylum applications registered in 2015**

After 1989, in Romania there were major changes in all areas of economic, social, political and moral, these changes have had a big impact on family life. The economic crisis, rising unemployment, falling incomes and rising poverty on the one hand, the absence of viable social protection measures, on the other hand, sparked social, convinced that it is impossible to provide acceptable living conditions in Romania. Poverty, lack of employment opportunities or family problems have caused massive departures of Romanians abroad after the fall of the communist regime in the hope of having a better life.

In this historical process of migration over the centuries the twentieth and twenty-first century, was coached population of Romania, so that, according to some statistics, about 13 million Romanian living outside national boundaries, which represents more half the current population of our society (Adrian Otovescu, 2010, p. 635).

After twenty-five years that have elapsed since the fall of communism, Romanian migration was turned into a mass phenomenon, with important implications for social, economic, demographic, geographic. Romanian migration process is not linear with respect to changes in the scope of migration, the destination, the categories of migrants, duration, number of emigrants etc. If in the early years, 1990-1993, German and Hungarian ethnic Romanians are those who enroll in a process migration in the coming years considerably increase the number of Romanians and Roma leaving the country of residence with the intention to settle in another country, the main reason being the search for a job. Among the main reasons for the weak and highly-skilled migrants are: work, professional fulfillment, hob reasons, family reunification, further education. In recent years, the number of people studying international universities has risen considerably, mainly under the influence of inter-university exchanges.

In addition to numerical growth between the characteristics of the current Romanian migration records and other changes. Migration macho in the first stage of migration balance is gradually leading to relatively equal proportions of the two gender categories. While each category of gender orientation is maintained by certain fields, men by construction, agriculture and industry, and to the care of women, domestic service, agriculture, hospitality system. From the temporary migration of low-skilled people for short periods of time, feature the first stage (1994-2006), there is increased migration of highly skilled persons and extend the residence by long-term or permanent migration, since 2007. Regarding the "brain drain" or brain drain, some areas absorb a high percentage of Romanian as well as the health sector, information and research (Dumitru Sandu, 2007, p. 23-24).

Analysis intensity of the phenomenon of migration of Romanians showed that over a third of the country's households (approximately two and a half million) had at least one family member gone abroad after 1989. The share of people 18-59 years old who worked in other countries after 1989 is approximately 12%. Temporary departures for work abroad had a frequency of about 28 per 1000 people aged between 15 and 64 years. The phenomenon was particularly pronounced after 2002, with the liberalization of the Schengen area for Romanian circulației. In 2007, the phenomenon departure temporarily working abroad was approximately three times more intense than in 2002. Between 1989-2012, Romania's stable population decreased by over 3.1 million people. Thus, more than 77% of the decline of population resident in this period was due to the migration process.

Romanian migration contains various European and non-European direction. In Europe, Romanians were originally targeted to countries such as Turkey, Israel, Hungary and Germany, then to Italy and Spain. Non-European countries by Romanian migrants headed constantly are the United States and Canada. In terms of choosing the direction of migration, it is influenced by legislation, access to employment and training level of the migrants. It found, for example, that in Italy and Spain prevails in which the percentage of low-skilled Romanian migrants, while countries such as Switzerland, Britain, Germany, Belgium and France recorded increased proportions of highly qualified Romanian.

As regards, the main factors that influence and determine the migration, they are social, so no individual act systematically and manifests both the origin and destination flow. When factors acting simultaneously with the origin of the destination produce a specific effect of migration that called factor of interaction. For example, a flow of migration can develop between a rural and an urban agriculture where productivity increases but decreases the number of jobs in rural and in urban locality increase the number of jobs (Dumitru Sandu, 1984, p. 47).

It seems that the presence of these factors origin and destination are specific in determining migration flows. Thus there are several types of migration according to the causal structure of that process:

- "Migration Flow: social causes at the origin and destination; interaction effect between causes of origin and destination;
- migration determined social origin / destination: social causes of the process in origin or destination; ineffectiveness of interaction between the causes of origin and destination;

- migration dispersed: there are social causes, but only the individual motivation of migration from the perspective of both the origin and the destination of the movement.

In this context, labor migration has taken on new dimensions and negative effects have occurred mainly on family structure, relationships intrafamiliale, the psychological development of children. According to data provided by the National Agency for Child Protection, an institution that has a role in monitoring this phenomenon, in early 2009, in Romania there were over 82,464 children without one or both parents, who are left to work abroad. Of these, 26 406 were from families where both parents were working abroad, 47,154 came from families in which one parent was left to work abroad and 8904 from families where one supporter was left to work abroad. Another 2,500 children were included in the social protection system.

Romanian migration, as it is known today, is a relatively recent but has large influence on the Romanian society as a whole.

International migration is a phenomenon that today takes many forms and shapes effect national companies. This phenomenon leads to migrating behavior and by globalization, producing significant changes in the way of living (Adrian Gorun, Horațiu Tiberiu Gorun, Ion Ghizdeanu, Gabriela Radu (coord.), 2013, p. 136).

In the contemporary world, international migration is a common reality of daily life, the variety of forms and causal factors requiring a dynamic analytical approach, according to the particularities of each category of migrants.

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