

## MIGRATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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### **Abstract**

Migration is a total social phenomenon and the objective of this article is to describe, explain and make it intelligible. The author presents a few traditions that have a certain influence on immigration and integration policies, the main ideas of migration theories. Migration is often explained as a type of linear causality. The author suggests a constructivist approach, while focusing on the causes, factors, responsibility of all involved and on the options and consequences of their acts. When the author presents the effects of migration on migrants and their families, the community and country of origin, the population and host communities, he emphasizes both positive and negative effects. The text also examines the current policies on migration in Italy and Spain (where we find most Romanian migrants) and Romania where we deal with massive emigration after the fall of communism, while immigration is a new phenomenon. Is the current crisis – a crossroads – a new opportunity for the future? The author presents a few options (remaining for good in the community of destination, return to the community of origin, circular and temporary migration, those who didn't migrate should remain where they are and live in dignity etc..) and what is to be done in each case.

**Keywords:** Migration, constructivist sociology, theories of migration, the effects of migration, migration policies

### **Résumé**

La migration est un phénomène social total. L'objectif de l'article est de décrire, expliquer, interpréter la migration des roumains. L'auteur envisage des traditions qui influencent les politiques d'immigration et d'intégration ainsi que d'idées principales de théories de la migration. La migration est expliquée souvent par une causalité linéaire. L'auteur propose une approche constructiviste qui se concentre en même temps sur les causes, les facteurs, sur la responsabilité de tous les impliqués et sur les conséquences de leurs actes. Quand l'auteur présente les effets de la migration sur les migrants, leurs familles, sur la communauté et le pays d'origine, sur la population des communautés et du pays d'accueil, il insiste sur les effets positifs, mais aussi sur les effets négatifs. Le texte passe en revue les politiques migratoires actuelles en Italie et l'Espagne (ou se retrouve la majorité de migrants roumains). En ce qui concerne la Roumanie, l'émigration reste dynamique après la chute du communisme, tandis que l'immigration y est un phénomène nouveau. La migration et la crise actuelle – une croisée des chemins – sont une nouvelle opportunité pour l'avenir des communautés roumaines? L'auteur présente des options possibles et ce qu'il peut être fait en chaque cas.

**Mots-clé:** Migration, sociologie constructiviste, théories de la migration, effets de la migration, politiques migratoires

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### Rezumat

Migrația este un fenomen social total. Obiectul articolului este acela de a descrie, explica, interpreta migrația românilor. Autorul prezintă tradiții naționale care influențează politicile imigrării și integrării ca și unele teorii ale migrației. Migrația este adesea explicată printr-o cauzalitate liniară. Autorul propune un demers constructivist care se concentrează în același timp asupra cauzelor, factorilor, dar și asupra responsabilității tuturor celor implicați și asupra consecințelor actelor lor. Când autorul prezintă efectele migrației asupra migrantilor, asupra familiilor lor, asupra comunităților și țărilor de origine, asupra populațiilor și țărilor de primire, el insistă asupra efectelor pozitive, dar și asupra efectelor negative. Textul trece în revistă politici actuale privind migrația în Italia și Spania (unde se află majoritatea migrantilor români). În ceea ce privește România, emigrația rămâne dinamică după căderea comunismului, în timp ce imigrația este aici un fenomen nou. Migrația și criza actuală – intersectate – sunt o oportunitate pentru viitorul comunităților românești? Autorul prezintă opțiuni posibile și ceea ce ar fi de făcut în fiecare caz.

**Cuvinte cheie:** Migrație, sociologie constructivistă, teorii ale migrației, efecte ale migrației, politici migratorii

### Theoretical approaches

An approach linking the socio-human subjects may be conducive to the advancement of the theories of migration<sup>1</sup>. Individuals choose between alternatives, in structures that impose restrictions. The cost-benefit calculation underlies the decision to migrate, but also personality factors (the willingness to take risks, adaptability), human capital and social capital<sup>2</sup>, the level of qualification, the level of wages in the country of destination, the family strategy. The social and cultural context also influence the decision to migrate, as well as the age, the education, the relationship model, the size of the family. Interactions within networks<sup>3</sup> make migration easier by reducing costs and risks (FDSC 2006, p. 217).

The theoretical approach in Romania is optimistic when it identifies remittances – as sources of community development<sup>4</sup>. Several programs and research projects on migration and development have identified models of migration, effects, policy

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<sup>1</sup> Theories: the rational choice, the allocation of family resources, the networks, the disruption of traditional society, the breakdown of legitimate political context, the world system, dynamic acculturation, the segmented labor market, the migration system, the social construction abroad etc.

<sup>2</sup> Quite often, the perception of the population comes down to the economic and financial aspects (many Romanian migrants borrow money to go abroad, but often they lose everything and return more indebted).

<sup>3</sup> The migrant “pioneers” decide themselves where to go, where to find work, so they are faced with high costs and risks. Potential migrants can benefit from already established networks (kinship networks, social networks, migration networks - as a composite of interpersonal relationships, inter-families, with friends, with acquaintances (see M. Granovetter, *Getting a Job: A Study of Contacts and Careers*, Harvard University Press 1974, “Network Sampling: Some First Steps” in the *American Journal of Sociology*, 1976, pp. 1287-1303 etc.)

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.soros.ro/ro/program.php?program=13>

area. Sociology of migration (Anghel and Horváth 2009, pp. 31-33) is to identify the characteristics of the migration process, the integration of Romanian migrants abroad. Research<sup>5</sup> has linked factors, causes, conditions, resources, situations, intentions, reasons, effects, solutions, behaviours involved in the migration. They also mentioned: networks, recruitment strategies, strategies for family reunification, circular migration, return migration, measures concerning immigration and integration in different countries, the “brain drain”<sup>6</sup> etc.

Migration is often explained by a linear causality type “if A, then B” (“if he is poor, he migrates”), the “causes” of migration being located in: the personality characteristics of the migrant, social interrelations, the opportunities created by information and communication, or outside the person (e.g. if the migration is “programmed” by the social functioning, by the community, by an ideology ...).

The explanations of the phenomenon are constructions of researchers in different ethno-socio-cultural contexts. The constructivist approach focuses on the causes, factors etc., but also on the responsibility of all involved, and the consequences of their actions.

In Romania many assumptions about migration are overturned. First, the assumption of “peasant immobility”, because even the villagers emigrated en masse and depopulated rural communities. Migration is a complete break with a certain community. The financial, economic and cultural enrichment does not weaken the attachment of the person migrating from his traditional way of life. Migration can not be judged in pathological terms: migration is a “symptom” of poverty and departure – the “cure” (in Romania are very poor villages where people do not migrate, and rich villages where the majority of their residents are abroad ...)<sup>7</sup>. “Everyone says” that migration has an impact on the (de) rising of unemployment. However, many studies show that immigration affects the overall unemployment rate (it is important to understand why some European countries switch from opening to closing and tend to limit the opportunity of immigration ...)

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<sup>5</sup> *The Report of the Presidential Commission entitled Risks and social inequities in Romania, 2009* (ed. M. Preda), Soros Foundation, which has launched research on temporary accommodation abroad: 1990-2006 surveys in Teleorman and Vrancea, in localities with a high index of migration surveys in Italy and Spain or communities where the Romanian immigrants installed, to identify the causes and consequences of migration after 1989 policies and institutions of the migration: labor migration in Romania 1990-2006 analyzes the changes in the laws and responsibilities of public institutions.

<sup>6</sup> The Cyber Platform Watcher allows to monitor approximately 65,000 online sources in 40 languages;

<http://www.u.tv/News/Britain-faces-brain-drain-as-cuts-force-top-scientists-to-leave-country> (septembrie 2011);

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/2010/oct/02/science-loss-will-hurt-economy> (consulté en octobre 2011);

<http://www.u.tv/News/Science-funding-cuts-could-lead-to-lost-generation-of-scientists-warns-Krebs> (octobre 2011)

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nPRQscP\\_dFo&feature=related](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nPRQscP_dFo&feature=related);

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=venWm90rflw&feature=related>

(IOM 2001, pp. 1-18). It is important, however, to identify the role of migrants in the community development, the roles of “crises”<sup>8</sup> on migration.

### **Effects of migration**

“Migration is a natural and unstoppable force that will intensify in the coming decades [...]. Globalization and migration are intertwined processes leading humanity towards a cosmopolitan future where people, goods, ideas and capital can move freely across national borders. “

Remittances are mostly positive effects for Romanians<sup>9</sup>. According to EUROSTAT data, in July 2010, Romania was the second country in the EU with regard to the level of money transfers<sup>10</sup>. Not a budget projection has not ignored the amounts sent by the Romanian migrants<sup>11</sup>. But migration can not be considered only from an accounting point of view ... We must add its socio-cultural impact.

If positive effects are identifiable, the negative effects are evident also for migrants, their families, their communities of origin<sup>12</sup> (shortage of labor, ageing and feminization of the population). The “brain drain “, the children let with relatives in their communities of origin, problems regarding the access of migrants to jobs, wages, pensions, the risks to work on “black labor market”, tensions between migrants and natives, increased crime, prostitution, xenophobia (Rodier 2003, pp. 50-65) are other effects.

Romania is favoured by migration (because those who work abroad send money, facilitate technology transfer, increase productivity etc.). It is true, but the sociological surveys show that 53% of households receive money to cover their daily needs<sup>13</sup> and the general tendency of consumption, not productive investment. Migration reduces unemployment in Romania, but at the same time it creates a deficit of labour in some sectors (e.g. agriculture) and the aging of the village population.

Working abroad improves skills, workforce skills, but highly skilled migrants will keep coming back to Romania.

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<sup>8</sup> <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1d2lr-pLFio>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.sferapoliticii.ro/sfera/137/art02-prelipcean.html>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.curierulnational.ro/Opinii/2008-11-18/Prognose+negative+foarte+abrupte+pentru+remitente+in+anul2009>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.curierulnational.ro/Opinii/2008-11-18/Prognose+negative+foarte+abrupte+pentru+remitente+in+anul2009>

<sup>12</sup> Approximately 40% of those who left the country between 1996 to 2001 (and 50% who left the country between 2002-2012) are “euro-commuters” young Romanians, they delay marriage and child birth ... The proportion of the un married among 18-24 year olds is about 85%, and among 25-39 years is 45%. Some of them do not come back ... to Romania;

([http://www.adevarul.ro/actualitate/social/Raport\\_OCDE-\\_Sunt\\_2,7\\_milioane\\_de\\_emigranti\\_romani\\_in\\_UE\\_0\\_296970536.html](http://www.adevarul.ro/actualitate/social/Raport_OCDE-_Sunt_2,7_milioane_de_emigranti_romani_in_UE_0_296970536.html), accesé 2011 ;

[http://www.romania-actualitati.ro/numarul\\_imigrantilor\\_romani\\_in\\_ue\\_in\\_crestere-16347](http://www.romania-actualitati.ro/numarul_imigrantilor_romani_in_ue_in_crestere-16347), accesed 2011).

<sup>13</sup> [http://www.osf.ro/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=60&Itemid=32](http://www.osf.ro/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=60&Itemid=32)

Migration abroad changes the mentality of Romanians<sup>14</sup>, but it's pretty rare when the migrants returned in Romania involve in their communities, becoming owners or business partners.

According to the National Authority for Child Protection, 85 000 children have parents abroad. Polls show at least 170 000. The departure of migrant parents has positive effects for their children, but the money and the goods can not compensate the negative effects: lack of parental affection, emotional traumas, fear, depression, even suicide attempts ... It should be added: child abuse (exploitation by labour, sexual exploitation), the overvaluation by these material aspects, consuming behaviour, lack of representation of the united family etc.

Caring for the elderly is a responsibility for children heirs. In Romania, many seniors have children abroad. The number of members of the older generation *home alone* has increased<sup>15</sup>.

Under these conditions, public opinion, social ideology in the Romanian communities generally remain favourable to the external migration (“it is better”, “we earn more”, “this is another level of life”, “there are many possibilities “etc.). although outnumber those who say that” it is difficult among foreigners, “migration divides families” etc.

## Policies on migrants

Bearing in mind the facilities of the European citizens<sup>16</sup>, leaders and public policy experts continue to operate with trends in the number of migrants<sup>17</sup>.

This number increased in all EU countries. The main reasons for migrants are jobs and money. The countries of origin of migrants vary greatly since 2000. Temporary emigration increases. The “rogues” are sidelined and Europe wants to

<sup>14</sup> Many of these persons say that friends are very important in life (34%), that free time is very important (48% compared to the national average of 28%), that politics is important (14%) that the work is very important in life (61%);

[http://www.euractiv.ro/uniunea-europeana/articles%7CdisplayArticle/articleID\\_10156/Dosar-Migratia-romanilor-in-Europa-trecut-si-viitor.html](http://www.euractiv.ro/uniunea-europeana/articles%7CdisplayArticle/articleID_10156/Dosar-Migratia-romanilor-in-Europa-trecut-si-viitor.html)

<sup>15</sup> Presidency.ro (2010) *Strategia națională de apărare. Pentru o Românie care garantează securitatea și prosperitatea generațiilor viitoare*, pp. 14-19;

<http://www.presidency.ro/static/ordine/SNAp/SNAp.pdf>; Guvernul României (2008) *Strategia națională pentru dezvoltarea durabilă a României: Orizonturi 2013-2020-2030*, București, <http://strategia.ncsd.ro/docs/snnd-final-ro.pdf> (accessed septembrie 2011)

<sup>16</sup> The citizens may quit the country to go abroad with their identity card or passport, they do not have to specify where they go, what they do there or when they return.

<sup>17</sup> A number of indicators allowed to refine these trends: the number of arrests of illegal aliens, many displacements in detention centers, the number of rejected asylum seekers, number of permits issued to foreigners claiming to have entered the country illegally, beneficiaries of State medical aid, records of transit at the customs, statistical surveys in families, data about workforce, censuses etc.. The scale of migration can be “guessed” as the insistence on this theme in the official speeches or in debates, programs and projects of the Government (which are intended to limit, reduce or stop the negative effects of the phenomenon).

be safer<sup>18</sup>. The “common policy of migration” is a goal<sup>19</sup>, because the members of the European Union have been built over a long historical process<sup>20</sup> as relevant organizations and collective and individual security entities.

In Europe they have imposed two ideas of nation: the political nation (in French), and ethnic or cultural nation (in German). Another, multicultural nation, now based on the principle of the “right to difference”<sup>21</sup>, but some host countries include the idea of permanent settlement of migrants, or the idea of ethno-socio-cultural in their territory – especially in times of crisis – because immigrants are still perceived as a threat to the way of living, way of life, social cohesion etc. Discrimination on grounds of nationality shall be prohibited, but the demagogic speeches continue to have immigrants as “the cause of all evils”<sup>22</sup> ...

The desire to articulate migration policies and development policies has resulted in partnerships with the countries of origin of the migrants by developing solidarity<sup>23</sup>, but accountability of the countries and communities of origin of migrants add to ... “streamlining procedures for expulsion” [Roman 2010, pp. 102-107]. It must be added the “new approach to integration”, the generalization of the host contract for primo arrivants, the integration of legal immigrants<sup>24</sup>.

In Italy there are about one million Romanians<sup>25</sup>. Various Italian governments have tried to deal with immigration (laws that stem illegal immigration, which accentuate the punitive aspect). Coordination of immigration and integration

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<sup>18</sup> Open or closed, public or private, legal or informal centers in the neighborhood of airports and ports etc. designed to accommodate undocumented aliens and passport expulsion (Centri di permanenza temporanea e assistenza Centros internamento extranjeros etc.); some have proposed to install such centers outside the European Union (Albania, Morocco, Nigeria etc.), as well as off-shore camps to lock up asylum seekers pending the processing of their application.

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.affaires-publiques.org/textof/TCE/plan.htm>

<sup>20</sup> The nation-state is the juxtaposition of the state - a political organization - and of the nation - people who consider themselves related and belong to the same people, the juxtaposition of people's identity and sovereignty of the State.

<sup>21</sup> During globalization it is impossible for a country to isolate. The culture is a set of ways of thinking, feeling, acting, more or less formalized, which are learned and shared in specific communities. Multiculturalism makes necessary the renegotiation of identities. Democracy can bind the intercultural and migration phenomenon. The intercultural approach is to learn to listen to each other, to love each other, using empathy for mutual understanding, renegotiating stereotypes, prejudices.

<sup>22</sup> This is an explanation for the success of the extreme right parties, populist, racist etc.. in a restructuring Europe in time of crisis ...

<sup>23</sup> In France, the program “Migration and Development Solidarity” has (in 2009) € 26.3 million in commitment authorizations and € 24.3 million in credits to support projects, plans under bilateral signed agreements.

<sup>24</sup> It can even engage before the arrival of the emigrant and is characterized by learning the language and values of the host society, access to employment and a career.

<sup>25</sup> In Italy there are more than one million Romanians, but the perception is that “... Romanians are everywhere; everywhere in Rome you can hear Romanian ... I do not speak of Turin, and I think we are the majority ... In every city in Italy is impossible not to find a Romanian “(Romanian immigrant, 28 years).

policies is provided by several ministries and implemented at local level: the regions finance proposed by the charities and associations of immigrants projects. The success or failures of integration depends on the socio-economic and socio-cultural data. Italy is confronted with uncontrolled immigration, excessively concentrated in urban areas, all on a background of financial and economic crisis. These difficulties explain the often racist and xenophobic attitudes<sup>26</sup>.

Spain has six million immigrants (Șerban 2009). The number of Romanian immigrants is about 1 million (in 2011). The skills of immigration and integration are shared between the national and local level. The autonomous communities are fully competent for health, employment, education, housing, vocational training, social services and support for all immigrants, legal or illegal<sup>27</sup>.

In Romania, the emigration is dynamic after 1989. Then, the country became a transit<sup>28</sup>, country, even the target country of immigrants (Drăgoi and Alexandru 2002). The changes of political regime have created a series of transformations in the economic, social and cultural life: the transition from a closed to an open society, the “restructuring” of the economy, the qualifications before 1989 who were most stressed, the increased unemployment<sup>29</sup>. We must add the opening for the West, the “fascination of the West,” the freedom of travel and visits after the elimination of visas, kinship networks, religious contacts and / or ethnic experience of migration, mobility culture.

Three million Romanians are now in other European countries<sup>30</sup>. They left on several “waves” (between 1990-2012). Initially, emigration was selective (mostly men over women, the urban versus the villagers etc.). Then, the state has tried to control the outputs of the Romanian<sup>31</sup>, regulate the situation of Romanian migrants abroad (if in the case of legal migration, the legal situation of Romanian was clear in the case of private migration situation was complicated because migrants have indicated different for travel – tourism, for example – but in reality their goal was to find a job ...). The third wave flows to the country of culture and Latin language:

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<sup>26</sup> <http://www.tvr.ro/articol.php?id=114485>. “Fac macel” is a racist song against Romanians in Italy (webcast), another such song is played in Spain: Romanians - identified with Gypsies - are described as thieves, thugs, drug dealers ...

<sup>27</sup> Social benefits are generous to encourage emigrants to get out of their hiding (after registration, each immigrant receives a card giving them access to social benefits, education, health, and only legal immigrants have a work permit and residence enjoy pension rights etc.).

<sup>28</sup> The main routes of international migration westward, crossing Romania are: Asia-Russia-Romania-Hungary Ukraine, Asia-Russia-Moldova-Romania-Hungary, Middle East - Turkey - Bulgaria - Romania-Hungary.

<sup>29</sup> *L'Annuaire Statistique de la Roumanie*, 2004

[http://www.euroavocatura.ro/stiri/8865/In\\_luna\\_octombrie\\_2011\\_numarul\\_somerilor\\_este\\_estimat\\_la\\_727\\_000\\_persoane](http://www.euroavocatura.ro/stiri/8865/In_luna_octombrie_2011_numarul_somerilor_este_estimat_la_727_000_persoane)

<sup>30</sup> In Italy, Spain, Germany, England, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Pays-Bas, Sweden ; <http://www.ziare.com/locuri-de-munca/munca-strainatate/peste-2-1-milioane-de-romani-lucraza-in-15-state-europene-1091040>

<sup>31</sup> <http://www.migrationinformation.org/Glossary/>

Italy and Spain<sup>32</sup>. After the entry of Romania into the European Union (1 January 2007), a fourth wave is primarily through the “brains” (doctors, for example see: Ulrich et al. (2011), the code of practice on the international recruitment of health personnel<sup>33</sup> has not reduces the migration of Romanian doctors – about 2 000 per year<sup>34</sup>), that stimulate innovation, economic growth in the host country<sup>35</sup> (although Spain and other Western countries invoke the “safeguard clause” for workers Romania, December 31, 2013<sup>36</sup> ...).

Illegal migration is “a problem”, but the fight against illegal immigration should not prevent Romanians from moving freely within the European Union... Most often the problem of the migration of Gypsies from Romania is brought into discussion. It is true that many members of the ethnic group have not succeeded to adapt to the rapid changes, many do not have a job, a stable income, many people earn their living by begging and / or stealing<sup>37</sup>, but many programs and integration projects have been implemented. Romania and other countries of destination have not identified the best solutions to integrate them ...

The European Parliament has recognized the existence of a “discouraging effect” on the part of many European countries, in order to reduce the number of emigrants. On the other hand, the integration remains a challenge or at least a misunderstood concept ... Normally, it is a process that requires mutual effort on the part of the emigrants and the host society, openness to diversity, but also an adhesion, a responsible will for building and a guaranty for a common democratic socio-culture. In some countries, the “integration model” requires a great cost, without guaranteed results<sup>38</sup>. The integration effort is particularly heavy when the institutional and political means of integration are reduced and inadequate (Souilamas 2005, pp. 150-157).

For the Romanian emigrants returning to their countries, the experts see necessary:

- A strategy to attract their capital and invest in the communities of origin;

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<sup>32</sup> Organizația Internațională pentru Migrație OIM, *Migration in Romania: A Country Profile*, Geneva, 2008

([http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Romania\\_Profile2008.pdf](http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Romania_Profile2008.pdf))

<sup>33</sup> [http://www.euro.who.int/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0014/102353/hsc08\\_fsatellite1.pdf](http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0014/102353/hsc08_fsatellite1.pdf)

<sup>34</sup> The employment offices held by Western firms recruiting in Bucharest, Timisoara, Cluj, Iasi leave whenever a new vacuum of expertise in the medical professional field of Romania ...

<sup>35</sup> In Spain, 20% of total Romanian emigrants have higher education.

<sup>36</sup> Two years after the entry into the EU, the national legislation of the Member States regulates the access of workers from Romania to the labor market, Member States may extend the application of measures for three years, provided they notify the Commission; a member State which maintains national measures at the end of this second phase may continue to apply them another 2 years ... “If serious disturbances occur or may occur on the labor market” and after notifying the Commission.

<sup>37</sup> Thieves are respected ... if they are “gifted” – that is to say that they are not caught by the police ..., in which case they are often protected by the gypsy community and their “bulibasha” ...

<sup>38</sup> <http://libertaire.free.fr/ABrossat57.html>; <http://www.lefigaro.fr/actualite-france/2011/11/29/01016-20111129ARTFIG00737-des-policiers-roumains-arpentent-les-rues-de-paris.php>



- The development of public-private partnerships for sustainable development communities;
- The involvement of local authorities to change the social status of re-emigrants etc.

It is important that the migration with unpredictable costs for Romanian be converted in circular migration with predictable costs (FDSC 2006).

Romania participated in the Action Plan to combat the human beings traffic in Central and Eastern Europe, and signed the Eurodac Convention, the Europol Convention<sup>39</sup>, created the Romanian Committee for Problems of Migrants, the Department for Romanians from everywhere<sup>40</sup>, ratified the European Convention on Extradition and additional Protocols<sup>41</sup>, it is part of the European Strategy on Migration and respects the Vienna Action Plan<sup>42</sup>. The Romanian Government has taken concrete steps<sup>43</sup> and working abroad (Lăzăroiu 2003) has become a more standardized process (Sandu 2007). Since 2007 Romania participated in the construction of a common policy on migration, but it is important to know the characteristics of emigrants there or they live – even if the experience (positive or negative) will imprint the perceptions of researchers and policy makers<sup>44</sup>.

The Resolution of the European Parliament (12 March 2009), the National Strategy for the Protection of Children' Rights 2008-2013 consider children left at home as a vulnerable group. Romanians who have children and want to work abroad are required to notify the municipalities 40 days before leaving their stable home. Parents who leave children on their own can be fined between 500-2000 euros. Town halls and DGASPC are required to prepare monthly assessments for the children whose parents are working abroad. If the report shows that their development is in danger, they can be sent in placement centers. After school programs, the school and community programs are focused on helping them with their lessons on helping them spend their free time in a creative manner or for

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<sup>39</sup> The cooperation between the police forces of the European countries.

<sup>40</sup> [http://www.dreptonline.ro/legislatie/hg\\_departamentul\\_romanii\\_pretutindeni\\_%2027\\_2010.php](http://www.dreptonline.ro/legislatie/hg_departamentul_romanii_pretutindeni_%2027_2010.php), accesé la 3 aprilie

<sup>41</sup> Strasbourg, 1975 et 1978

<sup>42</sup> Who sees the necessity of combating poverty, improving the living conditions and job opportunities, strengthen democracy and respect for human rights in the countries of origin of the emigrants.

<sup>43</sup> Secure passports (in accordance with the European standards), regulation of the right to use the passport (which can be suspended to the Romanians returned based on readmission agreements, the Law 252/2002 which provides penalties for crimes committed by Romanians abroad. The Romanian state is responsible for protecting its citizens working abroad. It has signed agreements, conventions, treaties, based on the principle of equal treatment conventions, applying conditions more favorable existing in the Romanian law or in the international law to which Romania is a party etc.; they establish at least the minimum wage, the working time and the resting time, the protection and safety, the insurance in case of accidents and occupational diseases etc..

<sup>44</sup> The Order of the Romanian Minister of Education no. 3170 / 2006 which provides a course for high school students: *Contemporary Migrations - XX-XXI centuries*.

children of re-emigrants and their reintegration in the Romanian educational system.

2012 is the *European Year of Active Ageing and Intergenerational Solidarity* to revise the way we live together, to sensitize the authorities, politicians, employers and trade unions, urban planners, transport operators, service providers, health organizations, media, researchers and citizens. In Romania, the programs and projects are designed to act against the discrimination based on age, the development of best practices in active aging and intergenerational cooperation, the evaluation of the impact of the current crisis on the activity and the life of the elderly, the integrated approach to health and social services etc. to better meet the needs of old beneficiaries home alone.

How to determine the professional emigrants to return to Romania? They are an essential resource for the present and the future of the Romanian society. So, first of all, it is important that they do not feel humiliated by low income, by their bad social status...

Many Romanian Gypsies have chosen semi-nomadic solution, the seasonal nomadisme. The representatives of the associations of Gypsies in Romania have adopted "statements" in which they reaffirm their right to free movement, promise to be involved in the prevention and the fight against trafficking in minors, women, persons with disabilities. The 1990s were years of civil and political mobilization of the Gypsies, but at the same time, years of migration to the West. In Romania, they are recognized as a national minority, they are NGOs, associations and foundations. At the same time, economic polarization between them increases (The rich gypsies next to many poor ones who earn their living from occasional activities, form RMG, social assistance or child benefits for children Gypsies).

"Sociological surveys [...] showed rejection of the Gypsies by other ethnic groups in Romania, even the majority". The associations, organizations, foundations make hundreds of projects, *Doctors Without Borders* working with them in Romania, *Open Society Foundation* (Soros) has funded many projects, 2005-2015 is the *Decade of Inclusion of Gypsy*, *ESF* has funded hundreds of projects providing Gypsies better access to health, education, advice and training, the *European Commission* issued the "EU Framework for national integration strategies of the Gypsies" in order help Member States to implement national, regional and local policies for Gypsies etc. "Gypsies themselves should be responsible for dealing with and get out of the difficult situation in which they find themselves [...]" "We must recognize the dual responsibility of the state and the minority. If we are not willing to recognize this dual responsibility for the positive development of the minority [...] the government and EU programs are doomed to failure"<sup>45</sup>.

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<sup>45</sup> Speeches at the Palace of the Romanian Parliament - February 22, 2010, the conference for the launch of the National Strategy for improving the situation of Rroms.

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