

MIGRATION, FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS AND ECONOMY. IMPACT STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF MIGRATION ON THE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT IN SUCEAVA COUNTRY

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Abstract: *Accustomed to the research work submitted during the doctoral cycle and led by the idea that the initiative initiated, materialized in this doctoral thesis, brought some original contributions, considered by us scientifically relevant for knowing the topic under research we consider appropriate to provide an image general information on the bases of a new research direction, which settled along the way, as a relevant idea for the researcher, among other possible perspectives of analysis, which appeared inherent in the development of the approach. In our view, the study we undertook is useful as a tool for diagnosing the existing situation, according to which short-term objectives can be set, the achievement of which can be monitored by repeating the application of the questionnaire at the desired time. The periodic application of the questionnaires, similar to the one we used in the study can outline an image as close as possible to the reality of the existing situation, involving an extension of the sample, in order to take action, resulting in a real improving the context in which the quality of educational services and the achievement of performance are desired. My attention falls on the migration process which can have both positive and negative effects on the educational environment. In the rest of this research it is necessary to establish a clear definition of migration. Migration is usually defined as the movement of a person or group of people from one geographical unit to another across an administrative or political border, and who wishes to settle permanently or temporarily in a place other than their place of origin.*

Keywords: migration, preuniversity school, movement of persons, economy effects

Introduction

Since the movement between two geographical units does not have to occur directly, it is still possible to differentiate between place of origin or destination, regions of transit, as well as place of destination or receiving region (ILO, 2003, p. 8). Travel within a country is usually defined as internal migration and, consequently, movements across international borders are called international migration. For these reasons, we focus exclusively on international migration. The literature is generous in terms of analyzing the correlation between migration and economic growth, from the perspective of immigration countries. However, there are a limited number of empirical studies on this topic. Most of the time, the results of these studies are contradictory. Barro and Sala-i-Martin (1992), for example, show that in the United States and Japan, migration has a positive, albeit small, effect on economic growth. However, the empirical results of Blanchard and Katz (1992) and Dolado et al. (1993) contradict those of Barro and Sala-i-Martin (1992). They conclude that migration is negatively correlated with convergence between regions. The lack of evidence and contradictory results indicate that further research is needed on this issue, which is encouraging for our approach. Numerous studies have shown that there is a correlation between parents' departure and a difficult school situation. Specifically, it is found that the very right to education and training

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of children left at home is affected, which is an important violation of human dignity and calls into question the very foundation of human rights. Single children at home are a vulnerable category caused by the even temporary lack of parents, who develop predispositions to various problems, such as:

- a) Absenteeism and school dropout. There is a tendency for teenagers, especially boys, who have both parents to go abroad to work, to leave school (over 20,000 eighth graders drop out of school before entering high school). Also, among adolescents, both girls and boys, there is a high level of truancy;
- b) The decrease of the interest towards homework and school is observed both in the adolescents and in the students from the primary cycle, due to the lack of motivation and preoccupation of the family with tutelary role;
- c) Difficulties in understanding the subject, especially in the little ones, which appeared due to the absence of their parents, who would have supported them at home, in this activity.
- d) The child puts the household and helping the family in the first place, to the detriment of school activities, where the mother is missing.

The present study calls for a growing need to reduce early school leaving, as well as reduce the illiteracy rate and prevent abuse in the families of children who have emigrated to other countries for a better life.

Methodology

The research plan consists of two complementary parts, as follows:

- statistical analysis, which mainly provides descriptive, quantitative data;
- qualitative survey, which provides in-depth information on the situation of children in Suceava County affected by emigration, given the fact that so far, no data have been collected on the profile of these children.

The mixed approach method was the most appropriate methodology for this study, which aimed to analyze a robust corpus of data. The results obtained with the help of research tools have contributed to the support of the conclusions and to the evolution of the generalization trend. The mixed methods used include: qualitative-quantitative research, case studies of international and national projects carried out up to the time of research. The purpose of this research is to obtain information on the effects of migration on the educational environment in Suceava County - especially on young high school graduates.

The main objective of the research is to analyze the opinions of young high school graduates on continuing or giving up higher education and the reasons that influence the decision.

We specify that, through this research, we aim to meet the following objectives:

- identifying the categories of young people who are determined to continue their studies;
- identification of the criteria taken into account when choosing the profession;
- identifying the cause that determines young people not to continue their studies;
- knowing the opinions of young graduates about emigrating to another country.

The next stage of the research aims to identify the community from which the statistical study data will be obtained. We emphasize that by investigating the sample we will obtain conclusions that can be extended to the entire community of young high school graduates from Suceava County.

We specify that we analyzed a sample of 185 people because a total research requires, first of all, a high financial effort and a fairly long working time. A number of 185 young high school graduates answered this questionnaire. Of these, 75 were male and 110 were female, and the average age was 17.8 years.

To carry out this research we used as a study method the survey based on opinion poll, and the tool used was the questionnaire. The structure of the questionnaire includes questions with

multiple choice answers. These questions are grouped into general questions, which identify the effects of migration on the educational environment in Suceava County and respondent identification questions. The questionnaire in the present research is made up of 17 questions and requires a maximum of 5 minutes to complete. This questionnaire is anonymous and young high school graduates are asked to answer closed or open-ended questions. The questionnaire was introduced on isondaje.ro and those targeted answered questions between may and june of 2020. The answers received were centralized and processed using the EXCELL program.

In Romania, the issue of children whose parents have gone to work abroad has become a phenomenon. Among the most common and serious consequences for children are: longing for parents that turns into depression, anxiety, decreased school performance, school absenteeism, delinquency problems, risk of dropping out of school, exploitation through work, abuse and last but not least , even suicide. Labor migration has steadily increased over the past decade, with the majority of international migrants 64 million, currently residing in the European Union. Free movement benefits the economies of all Member States and offers EU citizens the chance for economic and personal development, but reality has shown that these positive effects can be mitigated by the undesirable side effects of migration, including poor living conditions. live the children of migrants who remain in their country of origin when their parents migrate to another Member State. Migration contributes to reducing poverty and increasing investment in human capital, but for children left at home, there are also negative aspects, including the risk of poor care in terms of physical and mental health, as well as health effects. such as: depression, inadequate use of free time for play and development, lack of participation in school, education and training, malnutrition and child abuse. The children of migrants who move with their parents to their destination country can enjoy improved living conditions and education. Instead, children left at home have become a phenomenon that has received too little attention, lacking even information about the opportunities and benefits offered by to countries where parents find work. These observations are partly provisions of the European Parliament Resolution of 12 March 2009 on the children of migrants, who are left in their country of origin. These provisions can be supplemented, adapted and adopted by each Member State, especially Romania where the phenomenon seems to be even more pronounced and I think we are all worried about the high number of these children who continue to be at risk. According to studies conducted by specialized organizations in our country (UNICEF, Save the Children, Soros Foundation), in recent years, about 350,000 children have at least one parent abroad. Unfortunately, the specialized studies carried out could only be carried out for about half of these children, more precisely for a number of about 170,000 minors who are included in the public education system, in the gymnasium cycle. Of these, approximately 80,000 children (47% of the total number) are deprived of the father's presence, 55,000 (33%) of the mother's presence, while no less than 35,000 children (representing about 20% of the total number) are they have to deal with the extremely difficult situation of the departure of both parents. The conclusions that resulted from the analysis can be very easily extrapolated for the entire population of children affected by the phenomenon of international migration of parents. At the macroeconomic level, migration leads to the destabilization of the labor market, by creating either a surplus in certain areas or a labor shortage in certain sectors, for certain periods and in certain areas. Supersaturation of labor in a sector can be seen as an aggressive phenomenon by the native population. At the individual level, both positive phenomena appear, by increasing the standard of living, satisfaction, the feeling of job security, and negative ones, which aim especially at the relationship with the group of origin (feeling of uprooting, etc.). The impact in Romania means affecting some sectors (construction, services, production) that were facing a labor shortage until the last half of 2008, currently alarming unemployment at international and national level, as a result of the crisis that has severely affected various sectors (construction, retail, financial-banking, etc.). Also, the decline of the active population has an influence (direct loss and effects over time,

due to the imbalance of age structures and as a result of the migration of the young population).

Results and discussions

The interest in the analysis of the effects of migration on emigration countries is highlighted in the OECD report *Effects Of Migration On Sending Countries: What Do We Know ?*, prepared by Louka T. Katseli, Robert E.B. Lucas and Theodora Xenogiani (2006). It pays particular attention to the impact of remittances and presents their consequences at the macroeconomic level, but also microeconomically. Temporary migration tends to lead to an increase in remittances, compared to permanent migration, especially when it involves low-skilled migrants waiting to return to their country of origin. León-Ledesma and Piracha (2004) analyze the case of eleven Eastern European countries in transition between 1990 and 1999 and follow the correlation between the level of remittances and the level of investments. Romania's population has declined in the last 19 years and there are still no visible signs of recovery. The decrease in the number of the population can be the result of separate or cumulated three factors:

- negative net external migration higher than natural increase;
- increasing the mortality rate that exceeds the birth rate level;
- the decline of the birth rate below the level of the mortality rate.

The most important effects are related to the severe slippage and the multitude of dysfunctions on the labor market, among which we mention: employment capacity; unemployment rate and its characteristics; mass emigration of skilled labor - loss of "brain", able to create greater added value; wage distortions and labor segmentation; amplification of the underground economy ("undeclared" work); diminishing the local labor force potential; the use of immigrants in order to make up for the lack of local labor.

The tendencies / mutations in the contemporary Romanian family, consequence of some social factors are the following:

- liberalization of premarital sexuality (removal of the taboo of virginity), with consequences in the behavior of adolescents, as well as in their social attitudes;
- illegitimacy of births (correlated with) determines the emergence of a new social category that raises multiple = psycho-social problems - "adolescent parents";
- increased instability of marriages, especially in the first 5-7 years;
- paternal or maternal single-parent families that appear either as a result of divorce or family abandonment, death, detention of one of the parents, etc.

The main problems that affect the child's development in maternal single-parent families are:

- a) Financial difficulties that may lead to role transfers to the child, in the sense that he may be forced to earn income through various activities (begging, prostitution, theft, etc.);
- b) Due to the absence of the father figure in the family, single mothers try to take over part or all of the male roles, which affects the resources that should be allocated to the socialization of children;
- c) Mothers also change their relationship style with their children, which leads to the appearance of barriers between adult and child roles. Due to the absence of the husband, the mother gradually assigns to the child the role of partner, emotional support, substitute for the father, which forces the child to develop maturity in advance, inconsistent with his biological age. In families with a low standard of living, the child can be assigned specific role tasks to the father, being forced to take part in them, and the inability to exercise and the fear of possible sanctions can generate strong frustrations and anxieties, which by repetition, lead to the situation of abandonment, the child preferring the solution of leaving home;
- d) Single mothers cannot exercise effective parental control, which determines the child's adherence to various marginalized groups, the appearance of the phenomenon of absenteeism and the decrease of school performance.

The family unit is the one that undergoes multiple transformations in the case of going abroad. Of course, it is necessary to distinguish between temporary and permanent migrations, those in which only one family member leaves and those in which parents choose to leave with their children. In each of these situations we were dealing with both advantages and disadvantages. It is another phenomenon that has grown and can have, over time, harmful effects on our state, given the large number of migrants. The European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers provides for the right to family reunification provided that the migrant worker is legally employed in that country and has a family home that is considered normal for national workers in the region where he is employed.

By applying the questionnaire the following can be ascertained:

- ✓ the occupation of the parents most often determines the decisions of the young people regarding their future career, and from the study we can see that most of the interviewees have parents with secondary education or without education;
- ✓ the precarious financial situation of the family determines the young graduates to emigrate to a country other than their native one in order to find a job;
- ✓ a relevant question contained in the questionnaire concerns the career guidance services they benefited from in school, and the answer was a positive one, namely over 50% of the respondents had this opportunity.

I mention that we used only a few results of the study to prove that the emigration of a fairly large number of young graduates is largely due to the economic situation of our country. An allocation of the percentage of the country's GDP as high as possible in education would create economic stability for the population and would not create these major imbalances (unemployment, inflation, the emergence of the migration phenomenon, etc.).

Conclusion

Negative effects that going abroad to work produces on children, identified both after consulting specialized doctrinal elements, national statistics and their own research reports but also by other institutions and individuals interested in the scale of the phenomenon are: the appearance and development of the phenomenon of child abuse, neglecting the child
3. Legal effects on the violation of fundamental rights of the child, psychological effects like pain, anxiety, depression, kids loneliness and the effects of separation from parents (maternal and paternal deprivation), suicide. The other effects which can be appear are social effects like: school deviance presents characteristics similar to deviant behavior, respectively, relativity, universality, normality. This results from a process of social interaction, during which a certain behavior is labeled as deviant depending on the intensity of the group's emotional response, norms and situation. The main forms of manifestation of school deviance: copying, running away from school and / or home, school dropout, school. Economic effects can be positive effects of parents' departure to work abroad a "healthy" education is the education that corresponds to a set of values on which the social ideal is based: values that are directly related to knowledge, understood as a process of ascension to solid information with truth value and values related to what we generically call morality. A healthy education is, at the same time, individual and societal, the exclusive focus on one of the coordinates leading to poor coverage of purposes. Educational capital - based on the rationality of choosing and selecting values, inevitably leads to the development of social capital, there is a correspondence between educational values - social capital - the educational ideal.

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