

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT VERSUS MIGRATION IN ROMANIA

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Abstract

The paper describes the employment situation in Romania in terms of sustainable development and takes into account both employment issues and employment policies. The notion of occupation is described including indicators in the field of employment: objective -employment rate, unemployment, areas of economic activity and subjective - estimate working conditions, possibilities of obtaining a job, satisfaction with work and profession.

Modern employment policies have the flexibility and safety as coordinating criteria and the new steering institutional / labor legislation of our country consider them. Are presented the main problems of our country related to the migration and the measures / strategies to solve them and the existing legislation taking into account Romania's development strategy in view of the next two decades. A realistic vision of economic and social development in the coming decades is a necessity for Romania, given the diminishing working population.

Studies made in recent years by social actors implicated draw attention to the fact that reducing the economically active population will make its mark on the general rate of activity.

For defining and structuring a national strategy population is the main element, and the developing of national strategy must include clear measures for improving the demographic situation. Policy analysis in the field of employment is based on the direction the European Union, more and better jobs, wage policy, anti-unemployment policies, policies to increase the quality of employment.

Keywords: *employment, occupation, job, sustainable.*

Clasificare JEL : *L19, M11, M30*

1. INTRODUCTION

Policy analysis in the field of employment is based on the direction the European Union, more and better jobs, wage policy, anti-unemployment policies, policies to increase the quality of employment .

Migration and mobility are key determinants of sustainable development, but global cooperation get into a higher speed.

The High-Level Dialogue of the UN in October 2013 provided an unique opportunity to bring to the forefront of the global agenda migration and the development and promotion of actual measures to make a significant contribution to the life of immigrants , said Commissioner for Home Affairs Cecilia Malmström (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>).

Andris Piebalgs Commissioner for Development, underlined that Migration should be recognized as a determinant of economic, social and environmental inclusive and as such should be included as a priority in the development agenda post-2015 (<http://ec.europa.eu>).

Romania's situation after the revolution of 1989 was a special one, marked by changes in economic, but also by the lack of a sustainable social security system.

Romania's EU integration required since the pre-adjustment policies and social policy at EU values.

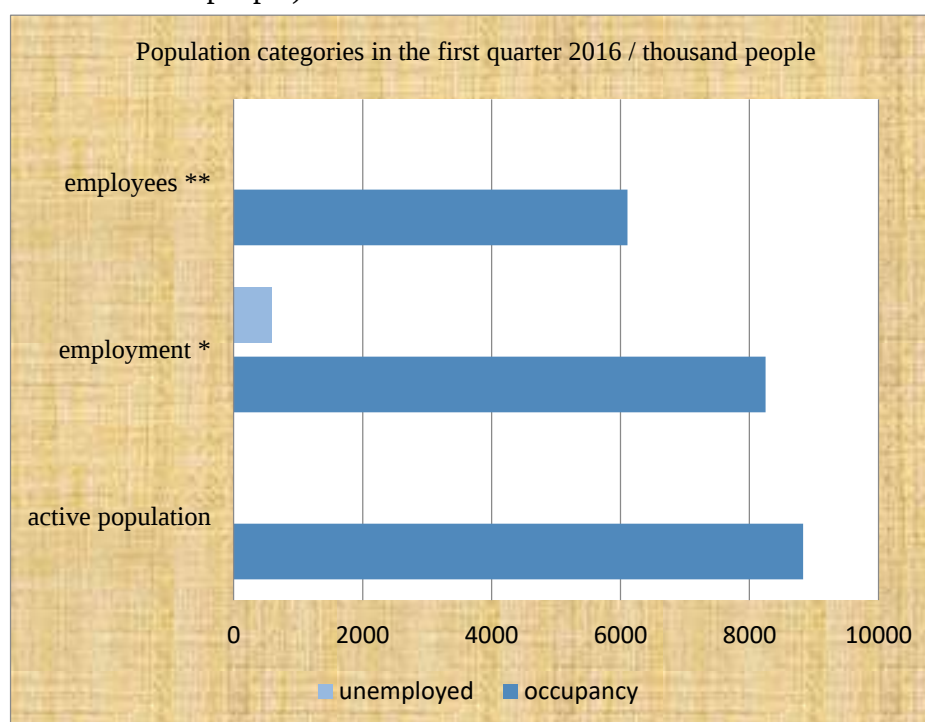
In Romania, the transformations after 1990 led to major social changes related to the transition to a market economy.

This transition resulted in both economic changes and the need to implement a system of social protection that can disable the economic effects on the population. In the postrevolutionary period due to restructurings caused by the economic transition, employment rate fell unexpectedly knowing a significant increase in the late 90s .

Migration and remittances are sections of the distribution of risks and strategies to ensure the means of living a decent life, followed by families and migrant households.

2. Sustainable development versus migration

In the first quarter of 2016, the employment rate of working age population (15-64 years) was 59.8%, dropping from the previous quarter, conforme Figure no.1 (Population categories in the quarter 2016/ thousand people):



Source National Institute of Statistics, www.insse.ro

Figure no.1

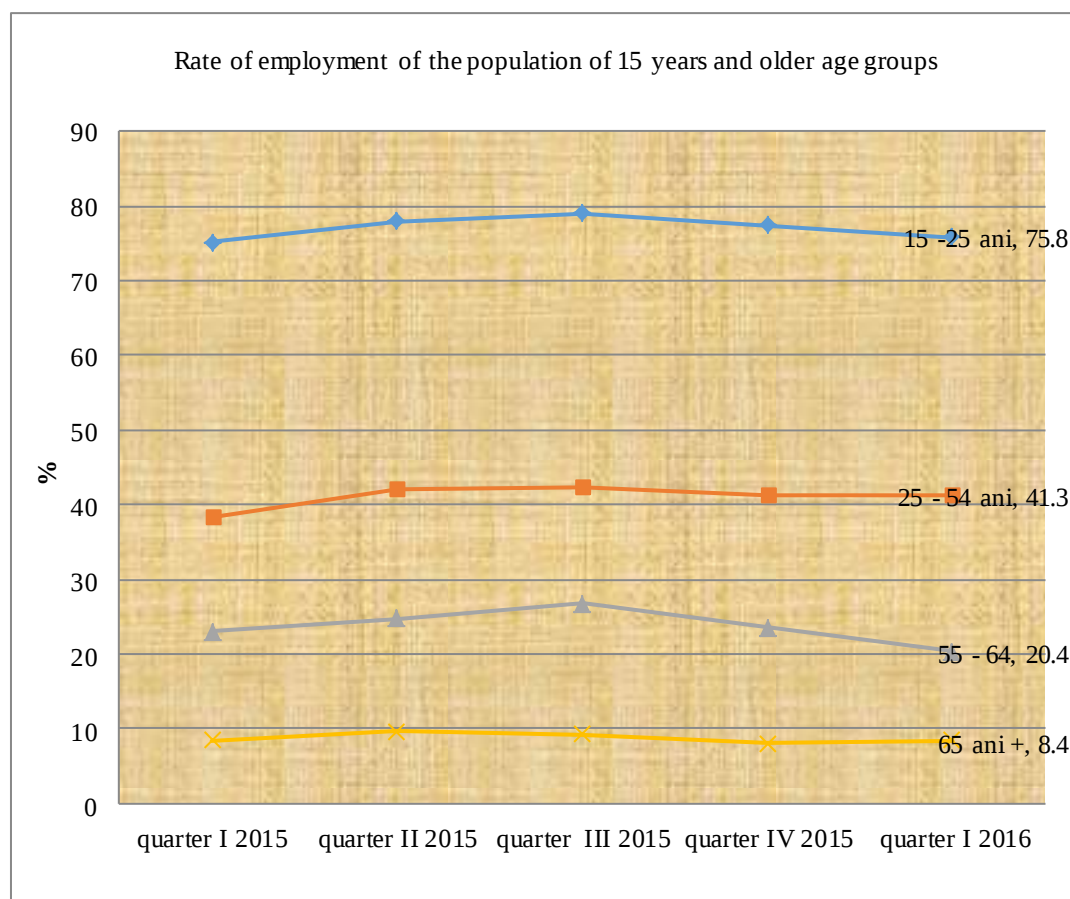
Population categories in the first quarter 2016 / thousand people

Legend:

* Including armed forces and assimilated and those working in the informal and moonlighting.

* Other categories: employers, self-employed, unpaid family workers and members of a society of a cooperative agricultural or non-agricultural.

The employment rate of young people (15-24 years) was 20.4%, conforme Figure no. 2 (Rate of employment of the population of 15 years and older age groups):



Source National Institute of Statistics, www.insse.ro

Figure no.2

Rate of employment of the population of 15 years and older age groups

Notwithstanding differences between neoclassical ideas and development, both sectors believe that migration has had a generally positive impact on development activities in their societies of origin [2].

In a world strictly neoclassical the role of development migration is fully achieved by balancing price, while developers have similar views on migration and items that can be invested is believed subsequently to foster development and modernization [4].

It is estimated that returning migrants are active agents of economic growth.

In general, structuralist approaches to migration and development tend to address migration as a negative phenomenon which further contributes to underdevelopment of the societies of origin [3].

The optimistic developmentist template argued that through a policy of widespread share capital (loans, development aid and remittances) and industrialization, poor countries could be powered directly towards economic development and rapid modernization [1].

Working population will decrease by 44% by 2060, reaching about 7.51 million people, according to a publication of the National Institute of Statistics (INS) sent to Agerpres request. Romania's demographic decline acquires new dimensions.

A realistic vision of economic and social development in the coming decades is a necessity for Romania, given the diminishing working population, INS data shows.

Territorially, the population of 15-64 years will record a fall version all regions. Until 2060 a reduction in population is anticipated to increase in South-Muntenia regions (with almost 1.139 million) and South-West Oltenia (about 820,000 inhabitants).

A population decrease between 603 000 and 695,000 people will be recorded in the Center, North-East and North-West regions. South-West Oltenia and West will continue to fall in 2060 among those with the lowest number of adults of working age (15-64 year old), on the opposite maintaining the North-East, North -West and Bucharest-Ilfov.

According to the National Statistics Institute (INS), for both sexes, a significant decrease is to be recorded in age groups of 25-34 years and 35-44 years.

If on January the 1st, 2015 the population share of 35-44 years was 23.1% of the total working age population, in 2060 the population share of 35-44 years will be reduced to 19.5%. The share of population aged 55-64 years will increase from 20.3% (2015) to 23.7% of the population of working age (2060), "said INS.

At a regional level, the active population increased in 2014 over 2010, in Bucharest - Ilfov (2.4%), North West (2.0%) and Northeast (0.8%), but decreased in the other five regions -4.9% varying between (South-East) and -1.3% (West).

In 2014, the activity rate of the population of working age (15-64 years) recorded the lowest values in the Central region, 60.4%, as in 2010, and the highest values in the North East, 69.9%, versus 68.6% in 2010, and Bucharest-Ilfov, 69.5% against, 67.2% in 2010, explains INS.

Studies made in recent years by social actors implicated draw attention to the fact that reducing the economically active population will make its mark on the general rate of activity.

During the pre-joining period Romania (Law 202/2002) and Bulgaria (in 2004, the Bulgarian parliament adopted the "Anti-Discrimination Act") had to introduce anti-discrimination measures. Also, in the Republic of Moldova, which is currently under the pre-trial monitoring period, the principle of equal treatment is ensured by the Equality Law no. 121 of 25.05.2012.

Even if 10 years have passed, according to the first Gender Equality Index by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), in 2015, Romania (35.3 points) and Bulgaria (with a score of 37) are placed at the bottom of this ranking .

Further analysis of this study reveals the significant difference between the Balkan area and the Scandinavian area (Sweden with a score of 74.2, Denmark with a score of 70.9).

All of this data generates many questions [6]. Questions like: Why such differences? Where are the problems, in legislation, in formal and informal education, in the education habits [7]? How did these Nordic countries manage to find and implement measures that place them today over the European average (52,9) ?.

Legislation to prohibit discrimination and promoting equality is indispensable, but inadequate. Discrimination will not only disappear because there are laws that amend the facts. In order to combat discrimination, there is a need for extensive research on the causes and possible alternatives for creating a culture of gender equality [4].

In the research, I will try to identify the viability of the following action alternatives to raise awareness of gender equality in Balkan countries, countries close to each other:

- institutions for effective enforcement of legislation

- financing the development of actions and NGOs in the framework of extensive campaigns in the development of a gender culture;
- impartial education based on concepts of gender equality;
- improvement of training and employment services;
- statistical data and databases for monitoring progress;
- strengthening the capacity of intervention of employers' and trade union organizations.

This mix of policies and tools is essential, regardless of the form of discrimination.

Both formal and informal barriers to equality have to be abolished, and measures to promote equality that take account of diversity in culture, language, family circumstances are necessary.

Analyzing from the socio-cultural point of view the above mentioned, it can be said that most of these reactions come from the past [5]. From family life during childhood and adolescence.

The phrases "beating is broken out of heaven" or "my dad beat me and he knew why," are unfortunately still common. All of this leave a mark on the male behavior, resulting in individuals whom continue to propagate such behaviour by offering a similar perspective to their children.

In the Balkan society, the man is seen as "the head of the family", and this position gives him the right to decide the role of each family and control its income. These reflect the needs, logic and interaction of men. By default, all of this encompasses more complex connotations from the questioning of the legitimacy of rules operating in society after (male) logic or male logic, with women ordered by these rules and visible only in the way men understand them: either As sexual beings, either as mothers or as "wives." Such a social order implies gender inequality (female inferiority and male normative superiority), hierarchy and subordination, arguing that there is always a superior opinion or solution, not admitting pluralism.

At young ages in the playground, children copy this model by assigning their roles very clearly: "I am the man, and you are the woman [8]. I come from work and you put me on the table." During adolescence, psychological harassment is frequent, and they are addressed to colleagues with "you are a bad", "why do you want to do this, because your mind does not get you to do it." It is shown by studies that the results of youngsters are superior to learning, but they do not even have a positive attitude based on these results by assuming their inferior position.

Domestic violence, which is tacitly accepted in families, generates a decrease in the woman's self-esteem in both the life partner relationship and in the relationship with her own children. Unfortunately, the mass media frequently encounters serious cases of domestic violence that do not end with drastic measures applied to the aggressor because women withdraw their complaints motivating their poor economic status, lack of support and assistance available to them.

The promotion of women in the media as a housewife (advertisements for detergents, household advertisements, including commercials for children), and the man in the position of strength (beer advertisements, powerful machines) add to the existing discrepancies.

Conclusions

The departure disaster of Romanians working abroad continues, but the issue of migration acquires new dimensions, since most of those who leave school degree or higher and most likely give up work which they had in Romania.

The first waves of migration population emigrate came, mostly unemployed or people remaining unemployed for a long time due to de-industrialization [9], which had high qualifications and who have lost their jobs after the closure of factories, especially in the region of Moldavia.

The situation has changed and the impact on the Romanian economy is significant.

If until now migrants with secondary education accounted for the largest share of Romanian migrants, which went mainly to Spain and Italy, recently noted a strong growth segment of migrant

education and superior skills, opting to Nordic countries or to destinations such as Germany, the United Kingdom and even Switzerland.

There has increased the migration of highly qualified people, highly educated, well-informed, highly likely to have a job in Romania before emigration.

The paper describes the employment situation in Romania in terms of sustainable development and takes into account both employment issues and employment policies.

The notion of occupation is described including indicators [10] in the field of employment: objective -employment rate, unemployment, areas of economic activity and subjective - estimate working conditions, possibilities of obtaining a job, satisfaction with work and profession.

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A realistic vision of economic and social development in the coming decades is a necessity for Romania, given the diminishing working population.

Economic implications of demographic decline and the changing age structure will be more visible in Romania after 2020, when the working population will decrease gradually and "mature" groups will come in the elderly population [11].

Diminishing populations will cause a change in the economic dependency ratio and total economic burden of the working population will increase.

The changes known in activity rates in the future are hard to predict, especially in the current context of labor migration in Europe.

In this context, a realistic vision of economic and social development in the coming decades is a necessity for Romania.

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