

## **The Link Between Migration And Economic Development**

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**Abstract.** This paperwork analyses the intricate and complex links between mobility and economic and social development. This analysis shows that migration was always widespread, linked to social and economic processes and that modern forms of rural to urban or international migration can not be dissociated from the processes of capitalist development, urbanism, the expansion of economic and political integration of globalization. Also, migration is not just a result of social transformation, it is a form of social transformation in its own way, which has a feedback effect for the involved entities. This work shows that the level at which the phenomenon of migration is capable of making structural changes is real but limited. Although migration and remittances play a vital role in securing and improving directly the means of existence of millions of people from developing countries, they alone can not solve the problems that these countries face like: an unstable political environment, mistakes in the macro-economic politics, lack of security, juridical insecurity of personal property, bureaucracy, corruption and lacking infrastructure.

**Keywords:** economic politics, migration, free circulation, migration, remittances

### **INTRODUCTION**

Mobility is an integral part of human development, hence the desire for people to discover new horizons, to migrate to a place that offers more opportunities in the workplace, education, political rights, safety, health care. One of the aims of migrants is the ability to increase their economic freedoms, political and social, and the prospect of acquiring such capabilities often strongly motivates people to emigrate, even though the act of migration itself does not affect positive well-being.

EU population count since 2010, over 500 millions inhabitants. One of the great dreams of European integration is to create a total unified labor market, but this hope has proved difficult to translate. Integration in 2004 and 2007 a large group of 10 and 2 states, which joined the European Union, up from a single labor market view of new problems. Most of the newly integrated countries are former command economies, which now operates as a market economy with labor market characterized by low wages and high social insecurity.

Over the last twenty years the population of Europe has seen a continuing reduction 27, explained by two factors: the aging European population because the number of people out of the category of working age (64 years) increases, while the number of that fall into this category (from 15 years) decreases: decrease the level of employment due to restructuring work several activities under the influence of market demand and technical progress. International migration in this context has a serious impact - both positive and negative - on the EU and the Member States. EU needs to manage migration in broader socio-economic context of Europe, context increasingly characterized more by a lack of skills and labor, competition for highly skilled people, in an economic system increasingly globalized and rapidly aging population of Europe in terms of demographic.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Three components will be analyzed: a quantitative analysis at national level, a qualitative analysis with the authorities and communities' reaction to migration related phenomena and an institutional analysis upon existent agreements, central politics and public institutions involved.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Accurate evaluation of human capital and state trends in the medium and long term is of fundamental importance for designing realistic prospects of a sustainable model of development in human resources. For an objective assessment of the situation, recent studies take into account elements such as the stock of human capital (investment per capita for education and training for employment, human capital composition depending on the type and level of education, health), use it (the employment rate, unemployment rate multimedia communication network connection, participation in producing income or value), productivity (human capital contribution related to the added value, quality education and training, lifelong employability, investment in research and development) and demography (growth or decline, migratory trends, calculated on the labor market impact).

Throughout Europe (except Turkey, EU candidate country) are suffering from demographic stagnation or decline more or less pronounced, resulting in, among others, general aging of the population. For countries in Central Europe that joined the European Union the situation is worrisome because of very low birth rates and therefore the progressive reduction of the working population, exodus of young people and people with average or higher qualifications, the unsatisfactory level of training according to market requirements and acquisition of skills necessary for passing the information society, knowledge and innovation. It is estimated that there is real risk that in coming decades, countries in Central and Eastern Europe to become a sparsely populated region with a declining labor force, forced to carry the burden of an aging population.

If people skills are positively affected by migration, it may increase other people's desire to migrate through the effect of remittances, information on migration and social capital as networks of migrants reducing costs and risks of migration. However, it is possible that those whose capacities are increased migration try to shut the migration option for those who come afterwards, thus reducing the capabilities of others.

Mobility also affects access to social resources, economic and human resources. Despite this it is important to stress that migrants face structural constraints and that their power remains fundamentally limited action. That also means limiting the degree of change that can cause. That migrants face unnecessary constraints make the distinction between voluntary and forced migration. For example, migrants leave in search of a job due to the constraints of home, but their migration options are dictated by the structure of economic, political and social place. Also those who are called forced migrants as refugees, their power of decision and action exercise in the context of difficult circumstances. Only in the context of extreme situations that slavery no one can speak of power decision. It is therefore more appropriate to understand this phenomenon in terms of constraints rather than resort to dichotomous classifications.

The distinction between voluntary and forced migration is a political and legal interest determined by the states to classify migrants and to establish their legal rights.. These policies and legal categories are useful states, but prove to be problematic when they are adopted

without critical to understanding social realities. Their inefficiency becomes visible when the migration phenomenon are not applied but individuals. For example, while certain forms of mobility can be classified as forced, irregular or transient can not say the same about immigrants, because it would overlook their power of action and also that the motivations, aspirations, their status and legal constraints they face tend to change over time and even during their mobility.

A fundamental paradox is that human development increases people's ability to travel long distances but at the same time, people's motivation to migrate is higher when constraints facing major social, economic and / or political places, regions or countries in which they live. In other words, the degree of development constraints can motivate people to move to another place or another country, yet they restrictions emigration since it makes access to the resources they need to put implementation intentions. For example, South-North migration internationally involves greater costs and risks. Is therefore not surprising that South-North migration in countries with poor human resources development, as in sub-Saharan Africa tends to be reduced and selective targeting mainly the rich and have certain skills. South-North migration in developed countries is not only larger but also less selective.

Although migration almost always cause some degree of accumulation, migration can also cause a decrease in wealth and welfare, especially when such decisions are made in extremely limited.

In terms of capacity it is possible to identify three general mechanisms through which migration and human development are interdependent. First, a minimum level of development is required for the issue to occur in substantial numbers. People need some freedom and access to economic and social resources to be able to migrate. While recognizing the intrinsic value of the potential of migration as a liberating experience in itself, is very important to emphasize that freedom of mobility means also freedom to not migrate. While recognizing the intrinsic value of the potential of migration as a liberating experience in itself, is very important to emphasize that freedom of mobility means also freedom to not migrate. Therefore, if people move involuntarily because of political conflicts or when others force them to do so (for example, slave trade, etc.) migration is a direct expression of lack of freedom. Such forms of exploitation of forced migration can have direct economic interests of others, but is often a clear decrease in the welfare of migrants themselves. Second, migration has the potential to affect the welfare of migrants and their families, communities and nations belonging. Enhancements fueled by migration in living standards and welfare through better housing, sanitation, food, clothing, electronics and household were often rejected as non-development. Speeches academics and policymakers from spending and non-migrants for ways to spend their money are often unfounded because of an error to understand the context, often in indirect ways such costs can improve the economic situation of households and communities ( Taylor, Arango, Hugo, Kouaouci, Massey, and Pellegrino 1996). However, in a capability perspective, mobility issues are intrinsically developer, as long as they increase the capacity of people to be safer and live the lives they have reason to value them. These aspects will be considered virtues of welfare development in itself, although they must be weighed against the considerable psychological and social costs that migration may also involve.

Thirdly, apart from welfare and increasing direct intrinsic potential of migration as such - raising potential freedom of migration can also be instrumental in increasing the value people's ability to improve their living standards and to increase general economic and social change, benefits may also result in people in households without migrants. Therefore we can say that the effects of migration are heterogeneous depending on the particular conditions in

which it occurs. For example, if migration occurs under the pressure of factors constraining migration will be seen as the lesser evil, which could mean a decrease in the well prior to emigration. In other cases, immigrants would benefit the individual, which means but will not automatically change for the better macro-structural and national, all depending on the activities that decide to take. This means that mobility can have both positive and negative effects on the overall process of development, depending on the specifics related to the context. If the country of origin economic conditions are poor, predominantly distrust and political instability is unlikely that immigrants make massive investments there or to return in large numbers. For example in Somalia while money sent by emigrants have resulted in improved living conditions for some families and communities have an incentive to develop the country without a government and a safe investment environment.

From an economic perspective, immigration is not based on salary only differences between rich and poor countries, but expansion of economic development from rich to poor and persistent need for cheap labor in developed countries. Immigration has many social foundations, but networking migration is probably the most important. Networks created in the process of migration is a self-perpetuated since that time to increase, despite fluctuations in the differences in wages, recession, and anti-immigration policies more restrictive.

Available data indicate that migration has both positive and negative effects, both in terms of attitudes and the social. Among positive effects include local economic development, stimulate entrepreneurship and increased tolerance in some areas with high migration rate. The negative effects of dependence to include income from migration, abandoned children and human trafficking (Rainer, 2004).

Another advantage is the migrant worker contact with specific elements of civilization and culture of that state. In this way, gain new experiences, knowledge, habits that can have a positive effect on subsequent individual development. On the other hand, however, accept an offer of employment abroad is uncertain evolution of the medium and long term training. Moreover, migrant workers are often willing to compromise on the type of business you are going abroad to conduct studies related to the qualifications and skills acquired in the home. Specialized business interruption has a negative impact on professional continuity and the skills necessary to practice the profession to return. From this perspective, migration of highly qualified staff and is a loss for the home state, unable to get the result that investment in human resources training. Migration not only affects the processes of human development through social and financial remittances individual. Migration also affects social and political life in countries of origin in a wider sense. Migrants and their descendants often tend to become involved further with the countries of origin through investment business, frequent visits back or collective initiatives to promote development in places of origin. Migrants often play an important role in civil society in countries of origin, but many states have ambiguous attitude towards immigrants. While many states saw migration as an effective safety valve to reduce unemployment, poverty and political unrest, these having also as potential migrants dissidents policies. From this, one could argue that migration and remittances become a tool to reduce internal pressure for structural reforms and support to effectively position of elite groups, rather than lead to change and emancipation of minority groups (Castles and Delgado Wise 2008, de Haas 2007c).

Important long-term and indirect effects of migration on national economic growth - such as the impact of migration on the entrepreneurial climate, skills transfers and political reform - but are almost impossible to measure.

Internationally, attention is paid to income from migration (remittances) are showing that they can have numerous benefits for the development process. Transmissions are

invaluable sources of income and foreign exchange gain for many countries, especially those with barriers in terms of international trade. Among these countries in developing, facing a steady decrease in the labor market, labor export in exchange for the transfers of money is an important component of development strategy. The transfers are usually less volatile than private capital flows, and may increase during the recession, helping to stimulate the economy vulnerable. The probability that they reach and economic and social areas are left relatively untouched by official development assistance and private capital by foreign investors is high.

Money remittances by migrants in their home country is an important source of foreign earnings for some developing countries and a substantial contribution to their GDP. Remittances can be used for imports of capital goods or provide funds for investment entrepreneurs. Also, remittances may increase family income needed to purchase consumer and services.

Romanians working abroad sent in the last six years of \$ 38.819 billion in the country, the best years being 2007 and 2008 and lowest in 2010, according to data and World Bank estimates. The number of Romanian migrants is 2.769 million this year, representing 13.1% of the total population. The amount sent back in 2009 by workers leave to work abroad represented 4.4% of GDP.

The value of remittances has risen sharply during 2005-2008, from 4.733 billion dollars in 2005-6718000000 dollars in 2006, 8.542 billion dollars in 2007 and 9.381 billion dollars in 2008. Subsequently, the amount fell sharply to 4.928 billion dollars in 2009, an estimated 4.517 billion dollars in 2010 due to economic crisis. Thus, Romania was exceeded in the past two years on remittances from Ukraine, the amounts sent home by Ukrainian exceeding \$ 5 billion annually. According to the World Bank, more than 6.5 million Ukrainians living abroad. Poles have sent home U.S. \$ 53.817 billion in the last six years, approximately 3.102 million Poles, or 8.2% of the population living outside the country.

Hungary in the last six years has attracted 11.67 billion dollars of remittances, as Bulgaria has received 10.05 billion dollars from this source and the Czech Republic 7.372 billion dollars. Remittances totaled 8.812 billion to Slovakia dollars in 2005-2010, and Serbia came to 31.25 billion dollars. Moldova has entries for over \$ 8 billion in the period, given that in 2010, 21.5% of the population lived outside the country, and the value of remittances in 2009 is 23.1% of GDP.

Governments in some EU countries must sometimes perform tasks for the benefit of all Member States. For example, because of their geographical location, southern and eastern countries should also protect the borders on behalf of the Nordic countries and Western EU. As a sign of solidarity, EU leaders decided to share some costs in this regard by setting up four EU funds with a combined budget of over €4 billion for 2007-2013.

The largest of the External Borders Fund is woven with a budget of 1.8 billion Euro. It is distributed among EU countries based on relative load for external Bears That Each border control and visa policy. Community Infrastructure Finances helps to pay border guards and border transport equipment for the training and investment in technology.

With a budget of 676 million euros, fund repatriation of EU countries support efforts to improve management of repatriation and resettlement of irregular immigrants. It gives specific assistance to vulnerable groups and cover the costs of repatriation, including those for escorts, medical staff and interpreters.

European Refugee Fund with a budget of 628 million euros for 2007-2013, capacity expansion aims of EU asylum systems. It also supports efforts to establish refugees and asylum seekers and long-term to share the burden of accepting refugees and asylum seekers in a more evenly between Member States.

EU leaders respond to these concerns. At a meeting peak in October 2008 adopted a new European pact on immigration and asylum. This is the basis for a common strategy, which allows EU countries to work together for positive and proactive management of migratory flows and maintain a general line of the growing number of rules and common strategies.

## CONCLUSIONS

Social and economic changes in international and national products consistently affect spatial distribution of opportunities and hence mobility. Despite this it would be wrong to reduce migration from passive reaction to the macro forces that manifest themselves globally. People are migration agents and individual decision to emigrate or not the act of emigration can be seen as forms of human development. However, people also need a minimum of social and economic resources to migrate. Thus, rich societies tend to be more mobile than the poorest. Mobility of people is a potential force for structural change may affect economic and social conditions of different localities, regions and countries.

In societies in transition is the transformation of mentalities change most slowly, and in many cases, beliefs and opinions Cancel immobility effects of institutional change. Meanwhile, frequent contact with foreign members of the community, even for longer periods or shorter in other countries, can accelerate the process of changing mindsets. Studying the phenomenon to identify situations where the effect of international migration is positive, to intervene through public policy measures to create conditions for progress, or to integrate existing effects in the local development strategies.

For migrant workers, the main advantage is the ability to find a job, depending on skills and qualifications, often getting a higher wage than at home. In addition, the European Union, according to Regulation no. 1612/68 on free movement of workers within the Community, social and tax benefits granted to migrant workers community are similar to those granted to its citizens. Also, the same social benefits and family benefits worker.

Potential impacts of migration and development are complex, multidimensional and multinational require a response from policy makers. The impact of migration can be positive or negative, providing opportunities and constraints for social, economic and human. The effects will vary depending on the country context, economic and social trends and the magnitude and characteristics of migration and migrants take individual behavior. For example, depending on the type and magnitude of migration prospects can migrate either to increase or decrease the initiatives to invest in education and human capital locally.

This work shows that it is possible that many of the temporary migrants will become permanent if the economic and social condition in their countries of origin will remain negative and if the immigration policies in their country of destination are restrictive. We have shown that the return of migrants and to their home countries, the realization of Improvements in the economic and social environments trough remittances, and the knowledge or skills gained while out of their country depends on: economic and political conditions in the country of origin, the measure in which the migrants have gained new financial resources in their countries of destination and the personal preferences of migrants in regards to their country of origin.

The elimination of visas was a new chance to fill labour gaps trough permanent or temporary migration. Migration of workforce has offered income sources considerably higher than in the country of origin even if the employment was in areas that were paying medium wages like agriculture, construction or domestic services. These incomes have been sufficient

to sustain those at home and even to set some money aside. Estimates regarding the sums that were sent home have gone as high as 5% of the PIB, but with a significant decline during the economic crisis. Being, in their vast majority at the bottom of the social ladder, migrants have been the first to be hit by the global economic crisis. In these conditions some went back while other did not leave any more. More importantly and with lasting effects is the social cost of this migration: breaking of families and the situation of the children left behind.

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