

MIGRATION - THE PREMISE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT?

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Abstract

Migration, a large-scale phenomenon of the 21st century, can be viewed from several perspectives, both at the microeconomic and macroeconomic levels. On the one hand, migration represents the cornerstone for the construction of personal well-being, in a world guided by political interests, and on the other hand, migration is that element that can produce major imbalances, when it is not properly managed. The objective of this article is to provide a detailed analysis of the issue of migration, but also of its effects, on the citizens, but also on the countries of origin and destination. In fact, it is intended to demonstrate the beneficial consequences that migration has on humanity, but also to mitigate its negative impact, by finding viable solutions. To test the formulated hypotheses, a research methodology will be used, which consists in the study of divergent opinions, from the specialized literature, trying to find the key points, for which there are often antagonistic visions regarding migration and development. Thus, the theme will be presented, from a conceptual perspective, which will show all the aspects in which migration exerts its influence on a state and its population. As a result of the research, it was concluded that migration can be a premise of socio-economic development, only when it falls within a certain limit and when the states manage it effectively. Otherwise, it becomes a threat to economic growth, which can increase regional disparities even more.

KEYWORDS: *migration, economic development, equity, integration, brain drain, remittances, modernization, multiculturalism*

1. INTRODUCTION

Migration, so current nowadays, arose, first of all, from people's desire to improve their living conditions and to increase their standard of living, and secondly, it was determined by the needs of the population, which they could not be covered in the country of origin: education, health, insurance and social protection, etc.

In the 1960s, migration was closely linked to development, being seen, mostly, through the prism of the macroeconomic aspects it generates. In 1964, the International Organization for Migration considered that the two notions were in tandem, due to the start of programs and measures for the attraction and retention of migrants with high professional qualifications.

In the years 1970-1980, migration was associated to the specialist, with the failure of development policies, which had as their objective, the reduction of regional gaps and guaranteeing the well-being of citizens.

Later, in the 1980-1990 interval, migration was seen as a factor that hindered the prospects of local economic development, which induced dependence and stagnation, a fact that irreversibly affects economic growth.

Thus, considering the previously presented, it can be highlighted that there are 2 antagonistic views in the migration-development dyad: an optimistic view and a pessimistic view.

The optimistic vision explains the existing transfer of citizens from the north to the south, for modernization, but also for a transfer of resources and qualifications of the emancipated workforce, to the poor south. At the same time, we are dealing with a brain gain, a gain of skills and knowledge, which will lead to equity and the investment of remittances for the purpose of development - for the destination state. This process involves achieving an effective integration, respecting the phenomenon of globalization.

The pessimistic vision envisages a transfer of human resources between the south and the north, further deepening the regional disparities, a fact that leads to disintegration. Mention is made of brain drain, a migration of highly qualified citizens - from the state of origin, in order to ensure family stability and reduce poverty, so that we cannot talk about a transfer of knowledge, which guarantees long-term

growth. In this sense, Haas and Faist revealed in their works that migration leads to unsustainable consumption, but also dependence on remittances.

We notice that, when migration is discussed, it is linked to the remittances it generates. What are remittances? The term defines those private funds that migrants transfer to their families and the state they come from, but these are unreliable, unpredictable and unstable, depending on the duration of the migration. In this context, migration is seen as a survival strategy, which deepens socio-economic imbalances.

It starts from the premise that the most advantageous migration is the temporary one, of the brains, because it could favorably influence, including the poorly qualified labor force, from the destination state.

However, the questions arise: Which factor would decisively influence brain gain? What should be the optimal interval for migration? What are the factors that decisively influence the level of development of a state and its citizens?

The primary objective of this study is the centralization of the notions of the basis, in the field of migration, of its effects, both on the population and on the states of origin and destination, for their correct use, but also for the purpose of creating a formula that connects migration to development.

The second objective of the work is the highlighting of the most beneficial effects that migration has on the degree of development, for the formulation of solutions to extend these advantages.

2. REVIEW OF SPECIALTY LITERATURE

Ever since 1994, the UN General Assembly has debated the issue of international migration, adopting Resolution 56/203 of December 21, 2001.

The 20th century is considered to be the "century of migration", important from an economic, social and political point of view.

International migration is a phenomenon that involves demographic, social, economic and political consequences, it increased significantly starting with 1980, and the interest in the analysis of this process intensified and included all regions of the world. We can discuss 2 components of migration: on the one hand - EMIGRATION, and on the other hand - IMMIGRATION.

Emigration represents that phenomenon, through which citizens move temporarily or permanently from the country of origin to the country of destination. Immigration is that process, through which, in the destination state, individuals are received, who move under various motivations.

It should be mentioned that labor force migration is the one that constitutes a significant component of economic development and, at the same time, the result of the process of development and opening of markets.

In the table below, the main doctrines and currents regarding the phenomenon of migration are presented.

Current name/doctrine	detailing	Representatives
commercialism	Appeared against the backdrop of the expansion of the capitalist world system, it politically and socially legitimized the job search process. According to the mercantilists, in order for the economic actions taken, with the aim of enriching the nation, to achieve the desired effect, it was necessary for the labor factor to be cheap and abundant. Demographic growth was considered very advantageous for the state, as it was obvious that emigration was stopping	Thomas Munn

	economic growth, because emigration made labor more expensive, leading to an increase in wages and prices of manufactured products.	
THE LIBERAL SCHOOL	He proposed the liquidation of barriers imposed by states on the movement of goods, capital and population. Adam Smith introduced a new concept related to labor force, to human capital, a notion that will be developed later. Stuart Mill considered emigration to the colonies advantageous for the metropolises, because it led to the formation of a market for national products and the pressures caused by overpopulation were avoided. Thomas Malthus believed that resorting to emigration is only a temporary form of reducing demographic pressure.	Adam Smith Stuart Mill Thomas Malthus
MARXISM	Draws relationships between labor migration and the overproduction crisis and the role of foreign markets in economic growth. It follows from the Marxist theory that emigration to the colonies was a form of diminishing the crises of overproduction.	Karl Marx

Source: Authors' interpretation, based on data taken from Microeconomics studies

Later, based on previous doctrines and currents, other models of analysis appeared, of a functionalist, systemic or structural nature, all integrating contributions from various fields - economics, economic history, geography, demography, etc. The components that appear most often in the theoretical analysis of migrations are the economy, politics, culture, the legal system.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology used to test the formulated hypothesis is predominant qualitative, consisting in the centralization of specialized literature. As a quantitative research, a formula was created, which connects dependent and independent variables, to define migration and its links with economic development.

This paper provides a detailed analysis of the existing relationship between migration international and the socio-economic development of individuals, of the countries of origin, but also of the countries of destination.

By highlighting previous research, carried out by specialists in the field of migration, a basic and a secondary hypothesis were thus formulated:

- H1: There is a significant positive association between international migration and socio-economic development;
- H2: International migration is the premise of development, in all its forms.

In order to test the formulated hypotheses, all specialized bibliographic sources were researched, of which, the most important references, are the opinions formulated, over time, by the International Organization for Migration, but also by mercantilists, Marxists, liberals and to Haas and Faist. At the same time, the effects of international migration were analyzed, the authors finding themselves in a permanent search, to re-examine the solutions that must be applied, at the macroeconomic level, to make the free movement of people more efficient.

4. RESEARCH CONCLUSIONS

Taking into account the fact that both quantitative research and the qualitative one, the results derived from the two methods of analysis are presented in the following. Both from the quantitative research and from the qualitative research, some important conclusions were drawn:

- There is a significant positive association between international migration and development, mentioning that migration has both beneficial and destructive effects on the economic growth of a nation;
- Most of the time, when there are no tools necessary for management migration, this is inversely proportional to socio-economic development;
- Migration is the most important premise of development, only when develops controlled;
- In the other cases, when the phenomenon of migration takes place and they are not included practices effective measures to manage migrants, this can turn into a threat for the destination state and a weakness for the state of origin. From the conclusions drawn, following the quantitative and qualitative analysis, the 2 formulated hypotheses were confirmed, only partially:
 - There is a partially positive significant relationship between international migration and socio-economic development, since, often, we are dealing with an inversely proportional relationship between the two;
 - Only when migration is properly managed and monitored by the state international is the basic premise of socio-economic development.

5. THE EFFECTS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

The main effect of international migration, which is closely related to all the others, is represented by remittances, resulting from the movement of emigrants and immigrants.

Unstable sources of private funds, remittances are the main elements that lead to development, with a strong multiplier impact, which is usually found in consumption and services, reducing the income allocated to profitable purposes.

Thus, remittances often produce imbalance in the labor market, differences in well-being, but also economic and social inequities, which are hidden under the generic name of "social asymmetry".

Taking into account the fact that, predominantly, migration is temporary, remittances are dependent on its duration, so they are difficult to predict and quantify and do not generate positive effects, except in the short term.

However, Delgado and Covarrubias considered that remittances were the only ones that could lead to the development of the countries of destination and origin, but also of migrants.

In the table below, an attempt was made to centralize the microeconomic and macroeconomic effects, based on previous experience, internationally:

Table 5.1. The microeconomic and macroeconomic effects of international migration

Microeconomic effects	Macroeconomic effects	
The decrease in the poverty level of migrants and the increase in the standard of living	Thus, the economic decline of the state is prevented	Modernizing and increasing the quality of public and private services
Increasing migrants' access to infrastructure, products and services	Reduction of internal unemployment	Infrastructure improvement
Migration - survival strategy of migrants	The domestic economy is impoverished, due to brain drain, i.e. the retention of highly	Changes in the demographic structure of the population - the indigenous population is

	qualified people in the destination state	stagnating, life expectancy is increasing, the birth rate is decreasing, there is an increased aging process. All this generates pressure on social assistance services, an increased rate of early retirement, but also a large interval, spent by young people, in the complete educational system and in structural unemployment
Increasing the entrepreneurial spirit	Intensification of money transfers from migrants - increase in income	Increased fiscal pressure
Affecting family stability and family disintegration	Subsistence of the states of origin - in periods of economic and political crises, shocks on the financial and currency markets can be absorbed, achieving their stability	Population growth in developed states, considered to be "paradise for migrants"
Increasing school dropout and increasing criminality	It can lead to socio-economic imbalances, through the remittances resulting from this process	The dynamics of the labor market are influenced, causing considerable changes in the size and structure of the workforce
Changing conceptions and lifestyle	It causes a significant loss of human resources, which affects salaries - the increase in the level of salaries, but also of national production	In developed countries, the decrease in the level of minimum wages per economy is determined - wage decline, determining the equalization of wages between states. In addition, there is a downward trend of unemployment
Strong psychological and emotional impact	Relaxation of the labor market	Pressures exerted on social protection systems
Increasing the professional skills of migrants	Increasing domestic consumption, but also domestic demand for goods and services - encouraging national production	Multiculturalism
Improving the education level of migrants	The decrease in labor productivity, through the transfer of migrants, to the destination state	Increasing trade balance imbalances and increasing imports of goods
The possibility of making investments, through money transfers of migrants	The decrease of foreign direct investments	Negative impact on social cohesion
Migrants can improve/affect the image of the state they come from	State modernization	A high level of xenophobia

Migrants can become residents of the destination states	Brain drain	Brain gain
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Source: Authors' interpretation, based on data provided by the OECD and the International Organization for Migration

It can be noted, therefore, following the analysis of the previous table, that there are a series of microeconomic and macroeconomic effects, which international migration determines, above all, through the remittances resulting from this process.

At the microeconomic level, reference is made to citizens and their families, highlighting the fact that they develop economically, educationally and socially through migration, but, most of the time, they end up disintegrating their own family. Thus, it seems that personal development through "migration" has a rather high price, which must be paid by the migrant and, at the same time, by the countries of origin, which host their abandoned families.

At the macroeconomic level, studies have shown that, in general, we are dealing with a temporary migration, both of the highly qualified labor force, as well as of the one with weak skills, to the developed states, which become a "mirage" , for undervalued people in the country of origin.

At the same time, we can also talk about a brain migration, in which, often, migrants become residents of the country of destination, integrating accordingly and gradually transferring, even the family, to the country of immigration.

In addition, an aspect that should not be neglected is represented by migration for educational purposes, which generates costs for the country of destination, which are not amortized and are calculated in the category of losses, when, upon completion of the courses, the migrants return to the country of origin. In this case, the poles are reversed: there is a brain gain for the state of origin and a brain drain for the destination state.

6. FACTORS OF INFLUENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

Following the research of the problem of international migration, in correlation with socio-economic development, the authors considered it opportune to make a classification of the influencing factors of development, these being rendered as follows:

- International migration - prior role in determining development and variable independently, which can be best shown through the transfers of migrants (senders);
- Remittances are strictly dependent on the duration of the migration and depend on the market structure of work, the division of national sectors of activity, but also the level of migrants' skills, which influences the monthly earnings. Remittances are directly proportional to socio-economic development, only when migration investments exceed domestic consumption;
- Education is in a relationship of direct proportionality with development, a degree high professional skills favorably influencing economic growth;
- The investments made by migrant families, but those that create added value money transfers, generating long-term positive effects. Investments, however, are inversely proportional to internal consumption, but also to the internal demand for goods and services;
- The standard of living of the population is directly proportional to the degree of development economic, but also with migrants' money transfers and their education;
- The degree of poverty has a negative relationship with economic-social development, but also with the investments made with the money transfers of immigrants, but in a positive relationship with internal consumption, which induces a state of collapse, of the economy, when a long interval persists;
- Unemployment has a negative causal relationship with development and presents 2 perspectives: the unemployment of the country of origin decreases, with the departure of migrants, and the unemployment of the country of destination increases, with the reception of immigrants;
- Internal consumption, as important as value, is, unfortunately, direct proportional to remittances and inversely proportional to the development of the state and citizens.

Thus, in the above, it can be seen that we are dealing with 2 independent variables (international migration, education), a partially independent variable (migrant money transfers are dependent only on

the duration of migration) and 5 variables dependencies (investments, standard of living, degree of poverty, unemployment and consumption), in the calculation of the economic development of a country.

The 2 formulated hypotheses are again partially confirmed:

- International migration, is only occasionally, in a significant positive relationship with socio-economic development, when either the other influencing factors of economic growth are not taken into account, or all the variables have values favorable to development;

- International migration is the main prerequisite for economic development, but it is not it is the only variable that is taken into account in calculating the level of development of a state.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS

From the aspects presented, especially from the details related to the effects of international migration and those related to development, it can be noted that migration is the most important premise for ensuring economic growth and improving social aspects. When migration is excessive and uncontrolled, it can turn into a real threat to the integrity of a person and a state.

International migration, in our opinion, can be presented from 3 important perspectives, respectively: migration is a defining phenomenon for the personal development of citizens; migration is an opportunity for the country of origin of the migrants; migration represents a threat to the economic growth and social cohesion of the destination state.

In our opinion, it will never be possible to establish a relationship of direct causality and a relationship of direct proportionality between migration and development, since this phenomenon is not the only one taken into account in the calculation of the degree of emancipation of a state. However, it can be concluded, following the analyzed information, that migration is, as advantageous as it is, quite dangerous, often undermining the wealth of nations and their cultural uniqueness.

Also, the formulated hypotheses were partially confirmed, concluding that: when there are administered and correctly managed measures for the control and regulation of migration, this shows a significant positive relationship with the development of the state in question and migration represents, among others, a premise essential for ensuring socio-economic development.

Thus, it can be concluded by underlining the fact that, on the border between benefit and disadvantage, international migration has a strong temporary and unpredictable character, which prevents a full communion with the growth, cohesion and development of a state.

At the same time, researching the topic of international migration and the possibilities of expanding its beneficial effects, I concluded that the following proposals can be formulated:

- so that temporary migration leads to poverty reduction and stability family, measures must be taken to bring the migrants' families to the destination state;

- for the retention of the highly qualified workforce, the human resource that benefits from schooling in the country of destination, they must be obliged to work in the country, for the amortization of educational expenses;

- fundamental rules must be applied in order to regulate migration; natives of the destination state must be made responsible for the integration of migrants;

- analysis of demographic trends, to anticipate waves of migration;

- the creation of motivational salary packages, in the state of origin, for the reduction labor migration.

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