

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OF POPULATION FROM BOTOSANI COUNTY

The study on international migration of population from Botosani county bring a little light where official data conceal the essential aspects regarding the profound implications that this phenomenon has on the social mentality. If we know how many people go and where, people's personal motivations certainly far exceed the quantitative data that we have. Every emigrant of Botosani hides a story that can be ascertained only through dialogue that too few people are willing to participate.

Emigration is customized for each individual case, therefore an overview of the phenomenon locally, especially at regional level it is difficult to play. To what extent can we generalize the phenomenon? Apparently, the same thing happens in all counties but destinations and motivations change depending on education level and social environment in which each individual.

To quantify and concludes on some general patterns on emigration from Botosani county we need to study more and rigorous add a personal touch to each case, and such actions are harder taken as analytical approach faces in again, the skepticism of the population involved.

International migration from Botosani has produced a demographic transformation of the entire county level. Today is observed a beginning aging population in the eastern part of the county. In recent years, the birth rate and marriage is reduced, resulting a slight population decline. However, we can mention that, had it not intervened this international migration of incredible magnitude, the Botosani county would be faced with an obvious economic and social crisis.

Through survey conducted in Botosani county and in the capital of Madrid could be seen, to some extent, which are the causes of emigration, who are those who take this decision, which are favorite destinations of the migrants concerned, can be tinted some effects of the phenomenon of migration, which can obviously be positive or negative.

County residents decide to take the path of foreignness in the absence of better prospects in the place of origin, emigration thus became, for most a way of hope for the better, constituting a sort of horizon that is for some preferably in the absence of other perspectives (although this horizon seems sometimes menacing).

After analyzing questionnaire conducted were able to identify several important issues on which we want to emphasize as follows:

- Botosani county is noted by avoiding a demographic decline. This is due to the resistance of traditional demographic structure with a high birth rate, which blurred a decreased of demographic trends and massive migration of the population.
- Temporally and quantitatively deficit in international migration plan has been recovered fairly quickly from Botosani county population, especially with the easing of immigration in Italy, by *Turco-Napoletano* (2000) and *Bossi - Fini* (2002) laws.
- Obviously, another contributing factor was also the country's accession to the European Union on 1 January 2007.
- The general profile of the immigrant of Botoșani following general characteristics: a young person with aged 19-40 years, with an average educational level and in search of suitable financial conditions that would ensure the goods necessary for a decent life.
- It should be pointed the prerogative of younger age groups and young adults at international migration phenomenon to their share in the population size directly influences migrant flows. This explains the low contribution of migration that holds the eastern half part of the localities in the county, especially those from the far eastern. Unlike villages, cities have preserved more consistent echelons of the adult population; affirmation also applies to administrative units with some socio-demographic characteristics.
- In Botosani county are outlined two main migration areas identified in the south-west and north-west and two secondary areas in north and south of the county:
 - In the south-west is highlighted the Botosani city and its area polarization (villages of Mihai Eminescu, Curtesti, Vlădeni Bălușeni, Stăuceni), the secondary are co-opted the villages from far south-west part (Bucecea, Corni, Cristești, Tudora);
 - Northwest region belongs area polarization of Dorohoi municipality showing an extension to Suceava county (affecting our area through its highly values of migration phenomenon). This is bound largely to the

influence of neo-protestant religion (villages Dersca, Lozna Mihaileni Broscuti);

- The first area is the north part of county which stands out near Darabani town and Concești village and are under the influence of neo-protestant cult; although it has a secondary area in terms of migration, it is quite dynamic, especially in the last decade;
- The second secondary area is identified in the southern county, emphasizing Albesti village that showing high weights of neo-protestant religion. Some influence from Iasi municipality is remarkable in the Todireni, Lunca, Hlipiceni and Prajeni.

- Definitive migration holds a special attraction for urban area, the towns from the county have issued among the first migratory flows which over time have got a definitive character. The rural area is highlighted with a lower intensity for departures for a period more than a one year. Definitive migration focuses primarily on areas that have some experience and tradition or that have significant weights by neo-protestant confessions (Dorohoi, Albești, Darabani, Bucecea, Flamanzi, Săveni, Botosani, Dersca) and chose mainly as final destination the countries as United States, Canada or Australia.
- The structure of Botosani emigrants, according to work field work, is generally masculine, which includes a wide range of industries. There are broadly implemented activities from the county in the country of destination as construction (60.6%) and agriculture (12.4%) for men and for women the cleaning field (56%) remains the most noted.
- Depending on the level of education, emigrants from Botosani county hold mainly secondary education studies. Here we include high school (50%) and the professional schools (30%) that cumulate 80% of respondents. It is a real aspect knowing that this social class is more prone to emigrate abroad.
- In terms of destination, the international migration is predominantly temporary with a circulatory type; the main weights of Botosani's emigrants are found mostly in the European Union, with two major poles of concentration: in Italy with 60 % and

Spain-18 %. The remaining countries with a lower share are Greece – 3,8 %, Great Britain – 2,2 %, France – 2,2 %, USA – 2 % and Germany - 1.6 %.

In conclusion, the current international migrations of our compatriots can be seen as an opportunity or as a resource from which officials of both the country and our county have not taken any position. They can constitute, by importing of know-how, an engine of economic decolaj (so desirable), which could have a benefit (hopefully) for the population from Botosani county. If there was been an improvement in the economic and social resources in the county, it could give rise to a higher standard of living and reintegration of the population; also a higher percentage of young people who wish to perform locally. In this regard, we wish that the present paper to represents perhaps even an alarm signal.