

SOCIAL POLICY FOR CHILDREN WITH PARENTS WORKING ABROAD¹³

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Abstract: In the context of the European Union, which meant, among others, the opening of borders and regulation of labor relations in what he regards Romanian nationals, Romania face massive migration of a number increasingly more people to countries with economies more developed where better conditions and more favorable working. This phenomenon exploded and higher in the "poorest" of the country, where entire communities migrate leaving behind a huge number of children. A direct consequence of depriving the parents' migration is the child of parental affection and the necessary supervision of its normal development. After starting the mother or both parents working abroad, amid deprivation affective and lack of supervision by the parent, children face a number of problems of greater or lesser importance in the school, group of friends in the community.

Key words: migration, protection, parents, children.

Migration and its implications for the protection of children (causes, characteristics, effects)

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This phenomenon exploded and higher in the "poorest" of the country, where entire communities migrate leaving behind a huge number of children.

At the end of June 2007, official figures provided by the National Child Protection Authority indicated a total of 82,464 children whose parents are abroad. Although it is a topic widely publicized, the situation of children with parents working abroad has been less studied.

At this time there are no known negative or positive consequences caused by their parents who work abroad. There are some official statistics (unfortunately insufficient), and several studies of non-governmental organizations; these studies refer the matter some problems and are a good place to start. Late twentieth century was marked by global transformations in all areas of social life (economic, political, spiritual), which had a significant impact on the family institute, values, norms and behaviors in this sphere.

The family as the natural and fundamental element of society has undergone significant changes in recent decades. In recent years the company has accumulated a lot of problems related to the physical and moral health of the family, the social-economic and environmental conditions in which it operates disastrous and develop.

Economic changes as labor occupation policy in housing, education, healthcare etc. have a worse quality of life as consequences of the modern family.(Boots, Radulescu 2002). Preteens temporarily disintegrated families appreciate their high manual skills, character and sometimes outside, but showed a lower position in the team of peers, reduced self-confidence.

Among them, Preteens families differ temporarily disrupted by the quality of self-esteem. Children with parents abroad are a vulnerable group in situation of risk, the main negative effects of migration of parents being decreased interest in school or delays in mental development.

The absence of parents of children does not always directly, but indirectly, by producing effects that lead to family separation. A group of children who are most at risk of various forms are those who come from broken families and, especially, when it is the mother who leaves to work abroad. In these situations, it is most likely to occur abandonment or exposure of children to abuse from adults who take care of stay.

The negative consequences are felt by parents leaving children first, psychologically - yearning for the absent parent may result in the child a sense of loneliness for some time.

A direct consequence of depriving the parents' migration is the child of parental affection and the necessary supervision of its normal

development. Given their parents for longer periods and the remaining children in the care of people who can provide emotional support and education, these two consequences may turn their negative effects on health and psychological development of the child, involvement in school activities and their results, engage them in deviant behavior or inconsistencies age and subjecting children to exploitation or abuse other. (Gavrila, Horvath, 2009)

The causes of this migration are very simple: a precarious financial situation, the desire to achieve professionally achieving a brighter future for children, youth and parents wants a detachment of a more independent life etc.

It is believed that the phenomenon of migration are economic and social factors: the lack of a job or the desire to find a better one; lack of money; lack of housing (in urban areas); the desire to give families a better life; the belief that work is rewarded to the true value; social imitation (examples succes works at the individual level); family conflicts.

Going abroad in search of jobs is considered by most an effective strategy to circumvent poverty. Beyond the immediate economic benefits of migration, the consequences of separation from parents to children, and large become more apparent over time.

A general effect of this situation is that school performance of students with parents working abroad are not in accordance with the available cognitive thereof shall operate within their ability school performance and school failure resulted in situations conditioned or repetition or drop out is common.

Students with parents working abroad, most often, are left with grandparents or other relatives or neighbors who do not have the necessary authority over the children and fail to manage situations of everyday life in favor of psychosocial development optimal for students to develop social-emotional for a coherent integration.

Furthermore, interest and occasional parental responsibility is not the highest.

Another factor that generates eşesc school in preparation for life of students is communication deficiată or Inefficient teachers at school and tutor children semiabandonăți and this not only disrupts monitoring by parents, the school situation of pupils and provides context favorable of antisocial behavior from students who know free. (Gh Nistor. 2009), is a dramatic lack of emotional support for children of parents who temporarily leave to work abroad.

This can lead not only to depression but also pathological forms that can be completed by suicide. There are numerous cases of pupils

who decided alone to die by suicide in solitude. This not only was semnat of school psychologists (teachers counselors, school psychologists, etc.) but some cases were covered by the press in Romania or international, emphasizing state of deplorable in which the standard of living in Romania, for most people below human dignity, according to analyzes by the Institute for Quality of Life of the Romanian Academy. At the end of 2006 "Soros" has launched the first national research on labor migration for Romanians abroad: temporary dwelling abroad.

Economic migration of Romanians: 1990- 2006 (Coordinator: prof. Dumitru Sandu). The study comprised three research Quantitative survey research at national and micro-regional level two counties: Teleorman and Vrancea; qualitative research in the six communities in the country with high index of emigration and four foreign community in Italy, Spain and Serbia.

The study shows the profile of those who left to work abroad (how, who, where and how?) As well as the causes and consequences of migration for work abroad after 1989.

In March 2007 a second study was launched under the program policies and institutions in international migration: work migration from Romania. 1990- 2006 (Monica Serban Stoica and Melinda). The study analyzes changes of legislation and successive duties of main public institutions involved and the effects of these changes. Study enable understanding the phenomenon and assess the impact of any new institutional configuration changes.

Research Foundation "Soros" aims to determine the impact of absent parents left to work abroad on the children left behind and to propose measures that adverse effects can be mitigated.

The research results. The largest category of migrant parents who miss their kids are near fathers. The study indicates that there are approximately 115,000 middle school students whose father is abroad. Of these, 21% live without their father for a period of between 2 and 4 years, and 28% even more than 4 years. In most cases the only father abroad (94%), children left behind in the care of mothers. As regards mothers, 15% of children live without them for more than 4 years, and 21% for a period between 2 and 4 years. Half of the mothers of these children are missing their next child of one year. For students whose mother is abroad support extended family is important. Only 58% of them live with their father.

Data show that children who have both parents in the country, 34% live without parents for at least two years, and 54% less than a year. This means that in the age group 10-14 years, from about 2,000 children nationwide live for at least two years in the absence of both parents, and

almost 19,000 are in the same situation a year. 65% of these students are in the care of grandparents, 24% are cared for aunts and uncles, and the remaining 11% others.

The main positive effects are related to the welfare of pupils whose parents are abroad. In most cases parents' migration increases the standard of living of the child left home.

As other studies have shown, foreign income are used mostly to improve the living conditions and the endowment with durables. It is noted for example that in the case of children whose parents work abroad needs, the percentage who have a mobile phone is higher than for children without parents left (mobile phone seems to have turned into a good basic necessities for children - to nationally 75% of middle school students have their own cell phone).

Computers and video game consoles are more common in migrant households than in others. And other personal belongings that we could consider age-specific (bicycle, mp3 player or Ipod, rollers) are held in a higher share of children of migrants than others.

Beyond material wealth, migrant children, especially those with both parents, tend to have a higher share of foreign travel experience compared to other children. 34% of children with both parents working abroad have traveled abroad as opposed to only 14% of non-migrant children. 20% of children with both parents spent their summer vacation 2006 abroad from their parents.

Among the negative effects it is interesting to note that the departure of one of the parents in some cases causes damage to the child's relationship with the parent remaining at home. Thus, if the father went abroad, the percentage of children who do not have a very good relationship with their mother is greater than in other cases.

The same can be seen even more so if the relationship between child and father while the mother is out of the country.

The family is the main source of support for children when faced with a problem, especially if the problem is related to the school. In children with migrant parents percentage of those who say they do not go to anyone to help them in school issues is significantly higher than for children without migrant parents.

One of the responsibilities which highlights the essential role of the family in progeny protection training. The manner in which parents work abroad performs that function for, on the one hand custody of the child of a member of the extended family or other platforms for raising and education, and secondly how the father realized this (legal or not).

There is a change of roles, it is the woman who leaves home since manages to find a job easier. There are frequent situations where both

parents decide to leave leaving children in the care of others. Duration absence of a family member, or both, may be associated with a number of problems or failure of the child's needs. If the investigated population studies can appreciate that in general terms the need for affection (64% feel that they are loved by anyone; 59.3% feel lonely). When asked by what means they keep in touch with parents, respondents said, in most cases, it is the preferred way telephone conversation (35.9%). Separating children from one or both parents gone to work abroad for a prolonged period of time generates feel abandoned, with repercussions personality. Verbal violence is supported by acute deprivation complained of subjects, irrespective of their studies, originally identified in the family home and then recovered in relation to friends, schoolmates and caretaker. (Gavrila, Horvath, 2009)

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