

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF MIGRATION ROMANIAN MOBILITY, BETWEEN STUDIES AND REALITY

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ABSTRACT. - **Anthropological Summary of Migration Romanian Mobility, between Studies and Reality.** The anthropological analysis of the Romanian migration to foreign countries, thus also to Italy, appears as very useful for going deeper into this phenomenon bordered, till now, only within the transnational model. The present work integrates it showing the social and economic advantages of the phenomenon. This is, in fact, outlined from the perspective of the exchange of resources and opportunities between the two protagonists: the offer of the Romanian immigrant, characterized by a cultural system and values similar to those from the Italian past; the question of an Italian society completely changed, that has not yet succeeded to deprive itself of its cultural and traditional aspects.

Keywords: *Anthropology, Migrations, Culture, Romania, Italy*

The anthropological observation on immigration has led to a review of the judgment of transnationalism and international mobility, so as to promote debates in other areas such as sociology, political science and economic studies. The transnational model enunciated (Glick Schiller *et al.*, 1992) had been proposed as a solution to the problems of the 70s and 80s on immigration studies. The studies had stopped to put the subject in the culture of the host country or of a temporary transfer for a home coming back. The figure of immigrant was seen as a move dictated by business needs, its integrative capacity in the country of arrival was assessed regarding the presence on the labor market, social activities and education.

As we have seen on the field, plus continued an outline that today we can have, the rapidity with it moves to the news, the new transnational model does not follow a logic of thinking in one sense, but it rather a shift faces place towards two or more directions, an uninterrupted movement of people, capital, goods, ideas, considering the new united Europe and eliminating the old national borders, allowing a communication physical spaces, political, economic, different social.

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Keeping up with the times it has led to a conceptual modernization, tying new ideas, resources, tools, the technologies and the innovation brought to the market in support of the company, a rapidity which migration did not have before. We mention the phrase with which some scholars (Glick Schiller *et al.*, 1992) have defined the transnationalism: “the processes through which immigrants create and sustain social relations that linking the stratified society of origin with those of settlement.” This definition has not been immune from criticism; It must also be said, however, that there has been the utilization of this concept made by some authors (Cingolani, 2010, pp. 14-17). Without dwelling on this type of thematic challenges we continue our analysis by observing the movement of Romanian immigrants.

The labor factor is the leading voice in migration flows, the cause that led to the need to emigrate from the country of origin and in the stages of transferring people do not stop at a single occupancy. The immigrants have found jobs in different sectors, in agriculture, in construction, textile, and managed to cover the roles of entrepreneurship.

The condition of variability that Italian labor markets and perhaps the European offers, leads the immigrant, favored by a number of surrounding and in particular to those information, to maintain a close relationship with the country of origin. The immigrant is an allowance in our territories, through a job opportunity with the acquisition of the residence, keeping as a reference their country with regard to savings and investments, in anticipation of a return to their homeland.

The main figure that keeps alive their interest in the new social economies chosen to follow up their work prospects remains, as in societies to industrial and commercial development, those aspects involves the participation in the educational system, education, and more closely associated with the production market.

For many professionals in the work the emigration from Eastern Europe is perhaps to be found in the crisis of the political systems that have prompted its inhabitants to over come for political and economic, difficult situations showing a mobility and an intense and enjoyable social fabric in large parts of Europe. The area of Eastern Europe shows a peculiar socio-political renewal came with the migration, following the various stages occurred in the history of local societies. An issue such as the migration from Eastern Europe can not fail to consider a history of past and present has marked the life of its inhabitants. Studies carried out in recent years have dealt with an issue that raises many questions and such delicate reflections to be imposed on the migrant, not only in the social harshness of his state of origin, but also the situation on a global scale.

The Romanian immigrant who start packing in search of better luck, generally has a social position of mid-level, has enough potential, in both economic and social, to enable it to implement his decision to leave and go to the long planned. The poorer class must try other ways of escape, not to be absorbed by a destiny that would compel it to a social immobility.

The events on mobility for immigrants, Romanians and not, use, are different, many times the risks and dangers are not lacking. Among them there are the organizations that traffic in this type of trafficking of persons.

The moving to other areas, in new transnational areas, allows to the immigrant to get in touch with the new realities. The complexity resulting from new social relationships leads the immigrant a new condition of himself. Many suffer this state of affairs, leaving dominate the new relations reached, in other cases there may be a greater social or economic weight, that they had not in their country of origin (Cingolani, 2010, pp. 20-21).

Before 1989, we think of Romania and other socialist countries, the ability to shift was indicated as a form of protest to the political regime, but probably the controls and the closure policy of national borders had prevented its residents to improve their expectations, forcing bear precise political choices that prevented, in fact, social development, except for those few who enjoyed the favor of the ruling class. The scheme, by the reports of some studies, had set up an internal migration that obeyed the directives of the state, useful to improve the industrial structure of the country, and another influx considered adverse and disobedient who betrayed the nation (Cingolani, 2010, p. 29).

The focus must fall on the socio-political thought that has changed the Romanian society, before allowing her to live in rigid social patterns, then, with the birth of a united Europe, bound mostly by a single base coinage, favoring. It is spilling most of its inhabitants and the entry of companies, goods, capital to restart its economy. In all this change the Romanian emigrant actively participates in the formation of an economic stability by sending his savings in his country, enabling the creation of a source of income of coins which allows new forms of wealth, on which the nation can throw the foundation to share in its economic development. A goal-currency, however, that in recent years inevitably affected by economic crises that afflict many migrant receiving countries, Spain and Italy in particular.

The phenomenon of emigration in Romania reflects the new expression of the community who has known the current economic and social change, in which the migrant is someone who puts into circulation new cultural fashions to move between the territories in which they live (Cingolani, 2010, p. 31). The new historical stage of Romanian society has gone beyond the old boundaries cultural background. Today the state of dissatisfaction of the inhabitants along with a search for "identity" that the Romanian citizen free from old prejudices, urging a revival not only economic but also cultural in particular.

Comparing to the past there are so many disparate forces together competing with each other to build a new social model, into which business ventures of foreign countries, including Italy, which create new opportunities in the economy, prospects that before the Romanian society, suffocated a single

large pro-government management, it had not. The arrival of foreign groups has enabled a comparison with the mentality and habits of Europeans even more have changed the spirit of the Dweller Romanian.

The Romanian citizen is committed to defining the contours with the collaboration established with the immigrant, both characters combine with an active participation to social ascent in the past was hampered. The immigrant with economic resources gained in the countries of destination starts to lay the groundwork for a future return which is expected to be a new protagonist, to continue contributing first hand, his own and others' social reconstruction, with the acquisition of other cultural experiences. The data we collected in recent research does not allows to go further to scrutinize what could be the thought of the Dweller left in Romania. Whatever the reasoning implemented, the changing nature of today's society and the competition that it can be inferred, were most likely looking for a personality emerging in which individuals are competing for lasting results.

We have to consider an important feature of the Romanian immigrant : it is his feeling stranger in a host country. Examining in details the personality of the immigrant it can describe the immigrant worker 's feeling like a person who has no points of reference, what surrounds it revolves around her being immersed in a cultural context in which it is born, but there is only a certain period of his life and seeking opportunities. His main fear is to have to deal with cultural differences. This puts it in a position where it feels the pressure of a continuous test, entertaining for these and other reasons relationships with their fellow citizens and their communities, not opening their cultural barriers preventing interaction with society d 'arrival, closing social relationships within the groups to which they belong. Upon his arrival in the host country, the migrant increases his knowledge, coming into contact with other worlds, flow of ideas, goods, and other exchanges. In his imagination, the immigrant picturing a possible return home, in a new social position changed from the time when he decided to move, he will make sure to take action, for those who have the foresight to rely on a sound economic choice realizing how budgeted, a silent social revolution in which he has placed his talents working. On his return to feel a sense of belonging not only tied to his roots, but his wandering in other European countries, including ours, will ensure that its status is linked to a concept of inhabitant "extraromeno" then Europe.

Studies of the Romanian migration have become the subject of interest among scholars in recent years. You must be recorded among the reasons that have promoted this line of study, the lack of detailed knowledge, because in the past there were opportunities for the spread of ideas on these topics, as well as the fact that immigration abroad was affected by the closure of borders. The regime even before 1989 controlled the lives of their citizens, without damaging the image in the international community. After 1989 the Romanian territory

opens his company with a transformation that generates an international mobility. Since 2007, the entry into the European Community has changed the state of things again, creating other incentives in the population that has led to other migrations.

The first symptoms of an economic crisis are felt even before 1989, with the final fall of the regime: the Romanian population has to deal with an uncomfortable condition at the political-social that was unprecedented.

The first aspect that has produced a strong backlash on the social system is the traumatic disruption due to sudden change not only political, but also centers of production, causing the extinction of domestic and foreign trades. The loss of trading partners Socialists, after 1989, have blocked the country's economic growth: industrial employment has fallen from 40% in 1990 to 23% in 2000. The average unemployment has increased from sixteen months in 1995 to eighteen months 2000, with the decline of central government control in the sphere of production as well as the support for the assistance. A decrease of livelihood has increased in parallel with the grant application submitted by the elderly, the unemployed, women. The new form manifested in the Romanian society in the labor market has been the flexibility. The elasticity that before the Romanian society was not used to have, involved companies, with an increase in layoffs or different working hours, flexibility linked to outsourcing and subcontracting, therefore even the pay was immune from the socio-conditioning statement. The data that we studied proves that in the first ten years after the falling down of the regime more than 40% of employees have changed jobs, this has led to a subsequent social crisis with gre ater poverty (Cingolani, 2010, pp. 33; 38).

The economic growth that characterized the past the central government through its agreements with partners Socialists was blocked when they were no longer any commercial outlets, isolating, in fact, part of the Romanian territory and its productive sectors which significantly impacted the population. The lacking) administration and the new government forces have not been able to compensate for the breaking of the old models of production after the events which have changed the balance. These things added to the absences of the previous political totalitarianism which had failed to connect the regional differences within the state, rather it aggravates and form a feature of the new market economy. The north-east part of the country is the area with a greater loss of industrial jobs and the reduction of infrastructure investments relative to other parts of the country. The western area of the country, taking advantage of the proximity to the borders of Europe and with more foreign investment, along with the capital, has been fortunate to receive resources that have characterized a career growth and a strengthening of the structures. Agriculture has preserved huge differences. If production is fortunately high inland and in the south, in the north-east continued to have strong needs for sustenance.

We note that the economy has produced changes, bringing the Romanian citizens in a modified mobility within the state. The first consequence of de-industrialization has been the decline of an internal movement, with the return from the cities to rural towns starting. The small urban settlements from the early 90s have lost the ability to attract the inhabitants of rural areas, with a considerable reduction in employment, that has seen by the people from the agricultural centers, the first to be expelled from the factories, returning to rural areas. The causes of this return there are: the cost of maintenance of urban apartments, the lacking of social housing through which the regime was helping young couples, the decline in public transport and connections that every day there were between countries and cities (Rotariu, Mezei, 1999, pp. 5-38). One more incentive for the return of farmland consists of the process decollectivisation of the agricol fields, although the rebirth of a small landholdings, bought from Romanian, formed only a source of essential family that never made it to an activity capable of producing gains (Cingolani, 2010, p. 40, footnote 5). That people who had moved into town, have returned to the country taking the house of their relatives, while others have decided to sell the homes owned in town to buy houses in the countryside with farmland. Lost interest in small urban centers, regional differences continue to shift flows into Romania and (have) seen to persist with the socialist period cities like Bucharest, Constanta, Timisoara which favorite centers : regions east suffers from greater inter-regional migration(Rotariu, Mezei, 1999, pp. 101-103).

The economy has changed its forms, no longer works in continuous character but uses small newspapers, trade, jobs are not regular gimmicks to obtain gains and overcome serious difficulties for a large part of the Romanian families; the data indicate that 40% of the entire gross domestic product at the end of the 90 derived from these forms of income (Stanculescu, Berevoescu, 2002, pp. 187-225).

The trade across national borders has been another way to profit in the first years that followed the fall of the regime, a sort of petty economy, for many Romanians represented the opportunity to step outside our own country. A mode feature that gave birth to the figure of 'false tourists' (Stola, 2001). Many people took advantage of the occasion of the proximity to countries confined to enter as tourists, but took advantage of Romanian products to sell and buy goods to be imported on the domestic market. This original method of "suitcase traders" was already present during the communist politics and was formed mainly by Poles, who had acquired skills in practice the '50s, taking advantage of a national policy rather lax in issuing passports. This practice was also present in Romania: an agreement between Romania and the Yugoslav government in 1967, had favored a free flow of people up to eight days a month, without visas and even without a passport (Radu, 2006). The extent of cross-border transfers after the falling of the regime grew wildly: in the years 1990 to 1993 about thirty million Romanians visited as tourists Hungary and in 1992 a million headed for Istanbul. Many people

discovered other ways to make earnings through new economic markets. The benefits derived in particular from the absence of rules typical of this market, with very low cost, it is not practiced any form of tax and without constraint and without initial capital. The so-called “suitcase traders with” placed themselves in an intermediate position: in a market share of defined gray, free of the white market, with taxes and protected by the state, but also in a slice of black market run by the crime with initial expenses and commercial return for large sums.

Within a few years this form of trade has spread and changed to the action required by the introduction of rules to regulate the cross-border market, for a greater diversification of the work of Trade (who sells an asset plays a distinct role from those who moved through the border) and to distinguish ethnic minority semi-sedentary and specialized (in particular Chinese and Vietnamese). Few are those who have passed from the “suitcase trade” with an asset of container, putting up a real business. The regions closer to the borders with Ukraine and Moldova are the part of the settlements that were more involved in this phenomenon. The years that cover the range that ranges from 1990 to 1994 are defined by Diminescu the first phase of mobility Romanian (Diminescu, 2003). The possibility offered by the external market with new channels on which converge the exchange of goods, not only by resorting to a single market and closed the case with a cross-border trade subjective. The request for political asylum (Cingolani, 2010, p. 42) and emigration particularly affect small communities: Germans, Hungarians and Jews. The mechanism of national purification began with the Government of Ceausescu. Between 1950 and 1989, approximately 242,000 Germans leaved Romania (Cingolani, 2010, p. 43, footnote 8).

Between 1990 and 1993, followed by others 140,000. Since 1994 this transfer drops significantly and it became a sort of stay or holidays in the country Romania by the Germans. The same policy is followed for the Hungarians: between 1987 and 1989 about 25,000 people got the status of refugees, an increase of emigration after the opening of borders with about 29,700 people in 1990, which declined in the following years. For the Jewish community the increased migration occurred in the 60s and 70s on the basis of an agreement between Romania and Israel with the transfer of about 63,500 people; 90s departures fell, for the reduction of the group that, in the country, reaches just under 9,000 units. The displacement of these communities in their respective countries, served as an excuse to enter the Romanians, so that they begin to migrate for work.

Germany was the favorite destination for the regions like Sibiu, Brasov and Timis. The point of connection was through an old neighbour or friend of German origin who was deported to Germany. Romanian Jews back to Israel, they put on the mediation organizations for the work they were interested in finding Romanian labor; the Hungarian side they took advantage of relatives and friends for support during seasonal businesses abroad. Germany and Israel, both lost

their previous interest, for actions to protect migratory policy, so the 90 is applied stricter rules against Romanians immigrants.

The second phase of transnational migration is from Diminescu traced back to the years from 1994 to 2000, which coincides with a standardization of EU immigration policies and the increasing of the economic crisis in Romania. Emigration in the early head for neighbouring countries, moving towards the western areas of the Mediterranean (Italy, Spain, Greece and Portugal), other central and northern destinations such as France and Germany, they lost interest. Many people at this time decide to migrate, and in particular the inhabitants of rural areas (due to that part of the population directed to the industrial centers, then forced to return to the countryside).

In many cases they are young men in the countries of immigration in particular, work in agriculture and construction, but also women in later years willing to offer labor services of care and personal care. In this phase it would include a strong regionalization implementing migratory chains and groups that connect villages starting in precise areas of arrival.

The input process in Western European countries is done clandestinely or through the issuance of a visa to the Schengen area. Once granted permission to settle there are concerns and work in a country other than the one who had issued the visa attempting a possible regularization for its position (in particular Italy and Spain). During this period increasingly gaining what scholars call "circular migration", a type of mobility prepared to take advantage of the systems was fraying-national, identified as a "new basis of Romanian migration system" (Sandu *et al.*, 2004). There is much difficulty in making quantitative estimates of this phenomenon. The first attempt was made with a survey in late 2001 by the Ministry of Information, the Ministry of the Interior and IOM in Bucharest, through a questionnaire submitted to a local representative. From the results of the investigation proves, the fact of about 200,000 people were abroad and 120,000 were expatriated in previous years. While about 47% had returned home at least twice during their residence abroad, which implied that there was several exits and entrances of the country Romania (Cingolani, 2010, p. 45). Since January 2002 we enter the third phase of migration: after the abolition of the visa in the Schengen area, the Romanian citizens can travel out of the country as a tourist, the only obligation was not to stay abroad more than three months; What we confirmed by a Romanian citizen, at times when we have been committed on the territory. With this opportunity, after the negotiations to be joining to EU Romania, they have increased the flows of migrant Romanians willing to travel abroad for business reasons.

For many citizens the presence outside of the national borders has produced intermittence of round trips from Romania moving between countries of the European community with more simplicity.

The entry of Romania into the European Union was the last piece for a free movement. The new tendencies have strengthened presence in Ireland and Britain, calling mainly due to the economy, but it is not yet able to fully assess the real impact of movements in Europe after the fall of the borders of January 2007.

The picture that we have proposed, tries to not leave out important data and carefully evaluating the studies on the matter, introduce us to other issues related to the mobility of Romanian citizens. The questions in the political and public opinion for these circumstances raises questions about future developments that provide the final return from abroad of the Dweller in his native Romania. The social and political changes are constantly changing, citizens living abroad are watching closely the evolution of things in their home, they live in hope of a future return, but being skeptical and uncertain what to do, for the most difficult aspects that surround the social, political and economic life of their country that still stabilize Romania (Cingolani, 2010, pp. 45-46).

We've got to find, during the course of our investigation, the local presence we studied the Romanian labor, and we wondered if this emigration of Romanian laborers had not created other problems for the reconstruction of their country. Our collection of information continued in the reading of specific topics in the industry, and in part founded a response to our questions.

The Emigration outside Romanian borders produced in certain parts of the country there is an insufficient mastery local who initiated other immigration processes. They are for example increased the number of inhabitants of the Republic of Moldova or Ukraine, by virtue of the proximity of borders and facilities (Moldovan citizens have dual passports). These come seasonally neighboring areas to carry out agricultural work, as well as in buildings and forests, while the absence of local youths who went abroad. Even the Turks and the Lebanese are employed in trade in southern Romania and the capital. While other national groups, who had had no relevance in Romania, there are established. The daily events were discussed in the local press concerning the creation of a large wholesale market on the outskirts of the Chinese capital and the assumption in the textile factories in Bacau of Chinese workers. What is certain is that Romania has a key position on the eastern border of the European Union, which could transform it from a nation of emigration to country of transit and allocation (Michalon, 2005).

The evolution of the migratory situation impresses with its rapidity and complexity and goes hand in hand with the redefinition of political boundaries and dynamics border.

The mechanism of regularization proved as irregular arrivals burden the total attendance Romanian, highlighting areas of application in which Romanian citizens are more engaged, formed from assistance. It was found that people do not always have been occupied in the branches for which they had received the documents. There are several cases of women who had to pay for care services, which were covered, then changing profession.

The Romanian citizens in Italy have not been established only in large urban centers but are scattered in the territory, with a branch polycentric. This sorting seems to conform to the characteristics of our country with a provision of the city not in large clusters citizens as the extended metropolitan areas, but following groupings of urban and economic centers. It was noted, for studies on the subject that we are facing a general preference for Romanian immigrant suburbs. Weber speaks on arguing that this trend is linked to two factors: the ease of finding accommodation and more job opportunities in branches such as restoration and construction, care for the elderly and work in agricultural fields (Weber, 2004). In this typical townhouse small town and urban area, the Romanian citizen is to live in a location (country or small town) and work in areas of intense urbanization: seems to follow those aspects of *navettismo* they had had during the socialist regime.

The employment sectors who know greater presence of Romanian citizens are construction, agriculture and handicrafts to humans; women engage in work and nursing care of the elderly. These data brings out a key which reflects the performance of the Italian social situation, with a labor market that offers the lacking of national workers in these areas, in which these immigrants demonstrate their preference. Rather than provide those services in their home countries, attracted perhaps by currency speculation which guarantee more earnings, they travel abroad to carry out these tasks. Like the Italian citizen who refuses to pay their workers with a tax burden oppressive and does not allow a more comfortable life, the Romanian immigrants occupy the seats left vacant by the Italians, and then perform shift from money to your home country; what they do in Italy would not be possible to carry it out in the country of origin due to lower economic returns.

The reality of Romania with the crisis of 1989 is passed by large industrial production activities in the period, to a post-industrial phase directed towards greater flexibility (Cingolani, 2010, p. 49), based on small productive activities and job mobility Phenomenon that after twenty years is proposed with features similar to what was experienced in the countries of southern Europe (Wallace, 2001). The Romanian emigrant is the witness of this continuity.

Our production system is based on an interrelationship between job insecurity and the informal economy; in this approach it is not regular work. Studies have focused their interest on undeclared work and the benefits this has for the employer, not by paying the costs. Illegal employment is found primarily in the construction and agricultural sectors. This involves a new production management: illegal workers are placed on the labor market to follow the trends of supply and demand work. The demand and supply of labor are targeted towards those minorities with little or no rights.

Changing the state of the Romanian worker happened in 2007, after having acquired the same rights as Community workers. Employers after these changes have preferred to hire workers more easily blackmailed Moldovan or Ukrainian, accepting working precarious conditions.

A Romanian citizen has confirmed the employment difficulties encountered in previous years the entry of Romania into the European Union. The company where he worked imposed harsh conditions, in these cases, companies or those who run them should undergo more checks, because they cause problems on employment systems to national and foreigners, with repercussions on state finances straining the fees charged.

These elements of informality and elasticity, as already mentioned, are mainly found in the construction, agriculture, small artisans, where the opportunity to work illegally is very large. The construction sector is developed through the races of subcontracting, in which the work is based on the fees received by the firm. The construction industry makes use of seasonal and occasional work, however poorly controlled in small and medium-sized companies. The company has crafted a family, sees involve the owner and his employees, and in this case will establish internal rules. The emigrant Romanian became part of a gear which collects customs and family relationships in productive activities, so as to convey to the place to live with that when you work with work rhythms unspecified (Cingolani, 2010, pp. 49-50).

Another aspect of our labor market is the big question of assistance and care for the elderly. These developments give us information about the composition and the demographic and social changes that have affected our country in the last thirty years, with a notable decrease in births and a greater presence of Italian women in the workplace, leaving commitments household and proliferation (Andall, 2000), matched to the low presence of social policies. This lacking, or should I call it absence, it had to deal with an empty capped by strong immigration of Romanian women found no evidence in other European situations. A new work role was introduced in Italian families, the inclusion of a new figure able to provide services of care and assistance to the most needy, starting with the elderly. This has given rise to a new social figure, leading to elevate the role played in this case by the women in Romania; right from the stages of the 2002 regularization has highlighted this fact. The figures place them in second place after the Ukrainian (Cingolani, 2010, p. 51).

Some studies are interested in the Romanian migration (Vlase, 2006, pp. 6-22) as known, the number of women has grown over the years, in the initial migration husbands after they reached an initial allocation or traveling along with them; in recent years there has been a new trend, sees further protagonists of migratory processes.

In fact, it is the women, to meet those needs we mentioned, to leave the home fire; speeches that some Italian citizens face and heard personally, to compare our grandmothers post-war. Many people see in them their grandmothers. Others describe the Romanian society with customs and traditions that belonged to our recent past. Other descriptions reminiscent of ancient traditions and ways almost extincted in our habits that technological development and social replaced.

They are also reminded of the many cases in which these migrations occur from women who are not young, with children to support, leaving behind difficult situations related to a marriage gone bad, or cases in which they are left alone for the loss of husband to care for their children. The women arrive in Italy starting most of the time alone with the weight of the children to support, sacrificing affections to help them in their growth, with an obvious choice that leave away from home.

Studies saw this happen through coincidence of the abolition of visas in 2002: according to these investigations in this way there would be more dependence on men. Women so they do not need money to buy a visa or to wait until it is the husband or other relatives to ask their arrival in the country of destination. The acquired independence of women does not end with their arrival in Italy. On this type of growth of women not everyone agrees, suggesting other analyses (Cingolani, 2010, pp. 52-53).

If today is a predominantly female migration, retracing roads and circulation patterns now widespread and consolidated, in the meantime there has been, on the part of the Romanians, a passage to the obvious fact that root in the area; we refer to a greater presence in the schools, the increase in couples, the growth of the students in the schools, the average age of those who habitually have taken up residence, house purchase.

The studies on this phenomenon, conducted in other regions of our country, allowed to note how the Romanian migrants, with regard to their permanence, are not separated compared Italians and many of the jobs that practice involve a high percentage of integration with the locals. Just think of women at work and assistance at the homes: coming to have a good feel for the families, often with the person to attend, is the primary tool to enhance the learning of language and society.

The fundamentals are the same for the men occupied in small companies, because the relationship that develops between the boss and their employee is held on mechanisms friendly and confidential.

The study done by Cingolani allowed to make further assessments on the presence of the Romanian community. The presence of a large community in the area has led to the emergence of public delegations, in many cases appeared sketchy and elementary, shifting the emphasis from the wealth of internal differences, which recur the vicissitudes of life experiences and personal subjects (Cingolani, 2010, p. 54). We can deduce two things: assimilationist and criminal.

For the case assimilationist the Romanian citizen has more potential for integration, to be simply due to our past of migrants; this passage suggests some reflections on what we have previously reported after collecting speeches, dialogues that are present in many of our countrymen, abandoning a social entity as a reflection of what happened in Italian society on the threshold of mass industrialization. The Romanian citizen is a practicing Christian, related to the

family and employee. Womankind instead it has its peculiarities in the family and respect of male power. While boys are praised for the on-going work and to honor its word. The Romanian presence leads us to reflect on how many Italians, we have assumed in our considerations, have left a deep value system that our society no longer has. What surrounds us today, corruption, excesses, excessive social frenzy, consumerism or other factors, bring out a whole series of reasons that have changed the incentives, important points to mark our history, therefore capable of producing positive effects. An example to complete part of our analysis is the choice of many Italian men to find wives in Romania and generally in other Eastern European countries, for a sensitivity family no longer present in the Italian women. It is given that this could also be read as a lack of capacity or ability, by many of these men, of contracting meaningful relationships their diversion into marriage with Italian women.

Under the aspect of the criminalization of Romania, there has been a large group of individuals that harm our security and peace, entering in the plots bleak social strata in putting agitation serenity. The male gender is described as evil and always ready to steal, entering in homes that often known for having worked as masons; often are linked, together with other ethnic groups of the East, to the theft of computer tools provided by banks (debit, credit cards, etc.) or the exploitation of the prostitution of countrymen.

The dialogues between, assimilation and criminalization are proposed daily in collective discussions and correlation with episodes of broader political economic (Cingolani, 2010, pp. 54-57).

We learned why to all individuals who have moved, you pose the findings relating to the relationship between the public, private and the correlation between standards, legal protection, diversity of membership, social pluralism. The whole that is became part of our world, not more and not only at the level of European borders and circulation as well as tracked by our politicians, expressed new forms of communicability and changes in our historical development, has changed our habits social. The demand for new social norms and the implementation of the rights can be achieved through actions that develop alongside other changes taking place. It is not always easy to put into practice and have a provision that makes the case: most of the time in the legal no rights suited to the problems that arise, the rules in certain situations come in a second time to fill a void judicial It emerged from society as a multifaceted feature and an unstoppable process of making up.

Let's think of the aforementioned figure of the emigrant who now plays the "role of the caregiver." In his investigation, also Di Nuzzo offers this example to expose the best condition and unpreparedness of our legal system (Di Nuzzo, 2009).

In his speech he shows us the ability to move in confined areas, to reap the benefits for society, getting a protection group, and a lot of defense from the outside. On which model is its ability to live in society, but not in its external side and of its financial system. It is subtracted from the duties and obligations that

would result in an effective citizenship. We met with the benefits that the employer may have to avoid taking citizens regularized. On identical floor there is the case of the family is not willing to expose other expenses to his budget, in cases where there is mutual agreement between the parties not to manifest a regular contract, to reduce the costs of the family in need of care and assistance, and, a more hidden life for the caregiver, so can play a major action without obligations, receiving higher fees. The cases which lend themselves to favor these particular situations are women who have applied to receive a regular residence but arrive in Italy with regular residence permits, working for certain periods and to perform their service at the home which should this tacit agreement.

Following the periodic cycles ago return to the country of origin, relying on circulation that allows it to fit into the gears of the system by avoiding problematic situations.

This new dimension has become part and parcel of our society and our families, reflecting the changes in which we all participate actively or passively.

The figure of the carer, domestic transnational, has broken new ground by circulating not only a movement of people, but an exchange of ideas, goods, means to transport in order to simplify the contact between different realities.

In our mentality they have aroused much curiosity the arrival of new people and settle with the emergence of these new professionals and produced the elimination of previous schemes.

The reality on our territory and centers under investigation, appears to reveal a delay of the presence of Romanian immigrants, only after access to certain employment relationships increased wildfire local presence.

Returning to the role of the home, a commonplace strongly felt, is the image of the Romanian ready to do anything to receive the benefits. Women better inserted in familiar surroundings, they get the confidence to use their charm to compromise the Italian men just to reach their goals. Knowing the individual aspects of the life and habits of the people in which they perform their duties, a definite plus for achieving what you want. But you would think that in a society characterized by households shrinking, the female labor and an aging population, emerges the need for somebody "mind" of the house and especially the elderly. And therefore it explained the genesis of a new word that, until a few years ago, did not appear as certain noun in dictionaries: "caregiver" or "carer". A term recovered from the past more by necessity than by choice as in emergencies and new challenges posed by aging populations, the domiciliary has found an answer in the decisive contribution of the foreign and assistants. This phenomenon has developed, in a relatively short time, displacing the public programming and acting on a mix of factors need and cost effectiveness and to take up a significant size. So a theme that is looming as a particular aspect of the current balance of the local welfare systems: the conveniences hidden, as defined Pierangelo Spano, in elderly care (Spano, 2006).

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