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Migration, Ethics and "Brain Drain" Phenomenon

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Abstract

This research emphasizes the analysis of migration phenomenon, how to perceive migration and the opportunity to study abroad, from the perspective of students and highly qualified human resources, which can be achieved through the study programs such as ERASMUS + and EEA. Considering that the loss of intellectual capital, called "brain drain" in Eastern European countries is accentuated given that study programs offer opportunities for students to educate and improve in conditions with modern technologies, which the country of origin cannot offer, we can consider that the international study programs offers new, unique experiences and opportunities.

Keywords: *migration; ethics; human resources*

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1. Introduction

This presentation has the objective of illustrating a complex perspective which studies the cause-effect phenomena of migration through the time. Europe's migration frontiers have moved south and east since 1980s [8].

Furthermore, this paper presents the perception of migration, ethics and the opportunity to study abroad, from the perspective of students, which can be achieved through the study programs such as ERASMUS + and EEA .

Migration of highly trained has been the subject of studies and scientific research and policy debates in recent years. This is quite understandable taking into account that few issues display greater complexity [7].

2. Problem Statement

The international migration.

The international migration is a phenomenon that implies demographic, social, economic and political repercussions.

The etymology of the word migrated is very complex. Internal migration – movement from one region to another region in the same country; international migration - movement from one country to another [9].

When it comes to the international migration, we can identify two intertwined processes: immigration and emigration.

The immigration is the relocation of population in the destination country, temporary or permanently. The receiving or the immigration country is economically characterized by the following elements:

- slightly risen degree economic development
- higher request of labour compared to national availability
- aging of population

Among the migration factors are poverty and inequality; investments in education, health, housing and other productive activities; entrepreneurship; and child labor and education [10]. The emigration represents the oscillatory relocation of population between the origin country and the receiving country. The country of emigration is characterized by the following elements:

- slightly lowered degree economic development

- a high proportion of young people and of work capable population in general
- the lack of employment opportunities/ the absence of possibilities for the national use of the labor force (qualified and highly qualified) available etc.

Mobility as a phenomenon proceeds only when migrant networks turn local resources into transnational ones [6]. This could be one of the explanations for the "brain drain" phenomenon which which is happening nowadays more than in the past especially from east to west.

Immigration is a simple economic equation, but its effects are complex. Exodus confirms how crucial it will be that public policy face and address all of its ramifications [2].

Other type of the contemporary human migration: political, social and religious causes.

The political problems which affect the migration are: -the political corruption/-the beginning of an armed war/-the lack of liberty and rights etc.

The social motives include: -the precarious financial situation/the desire of professional improvement/the desire of building a bright future for the next generation/the lack of employment/poverty etc.

From a religious point of view, we can share: -the religious views discrepancy/the apparition of cults etc.

Medical concerns: Migration also rises the problem of health care. One example which can sustain the given arguments is the spread of the 2019 coronavirus. The situation regarding the disease in Europe was accentuated by the open-borders agreement and also the slow response of the authorities regarding the migration of people from countries with a sudden increase in cases.

While movements of people across borders have shaped states and societies since time immemorial, what is distinctive in recent years is their global scope, their centrality to domestic and international politics and their considerable economic and social consequences [1].

The analysis of consequences of highly skilled migration across countries has recently moved into novel economic, legal and social areas.

Generally, new-comers/ refugees are welcomed with aggression and tend to be ignored due to legal barriers, racism and corruption.

For sustain these facts we can refer to the new European situation as we can see in the figure No.1

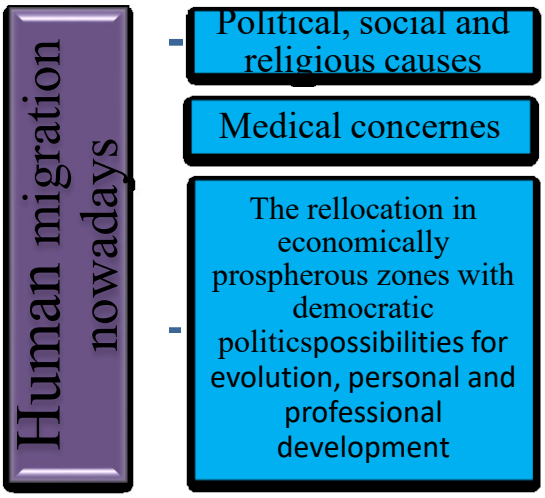


Figure no.1 – Human migration nowadays

3. Aims of the research

We will start from the following four hypotheses:

The right to higher education is valued by all students as a fundamental right.

The desire to participate in a study program such as Erasmus+ programme - the EU programme for education, training, youth and sport [4] and EEA - program in Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein for education, training, youth and sports [5] is very high.

The main reason for emigration, considered eligible by our target group is the material one, in order to improve the material condition.

The question that arises in this context is: Is it ethical or not to take advantage of these opportunities taking into account that the vast majority of students choose to go to heavily developed Western European countries.

4. Research Methods

This study addresses the issue of external migration, from the perspective of students, taking into account that the migration of highly qualified labor force is currently of particular interest.

Case presentation:

This research addresses the issues of external migration from the perspective of students.

Private information about the case study: total number of participants 200 students

The age of the participants is required between 18-22 years.

Our study included questions to which we were given the following answers:

What do you think is the reason for population migration?

What do you think is the most important right of an emigrant?

What is the first word that comes to mind when you hear the word "Erasmus +/EEA?" Do you think that participating in the Erasmus +/EEA programs can offer you new opportunities? ”

If you could participate, where would you choose to go? ” - most of the civilian students opted for Germany, Austria and Norway.

Students consider to a large extent that the reason for population migration is due to the desire to raise living standards.

A large part of the participants appreciate that according to the right to democracy, the second most important right is that of quality education.

A large part of the students consider, at first sight, that the Erasmus +/EEA programs means opportunity, development and study.

All participants consider that the European study program ERASMUS + offers new, unique experiences and opportunities.

One of the limits of the study is the sample of students. It would be interesting to do a similar analysis for students from other Eastern European countries [4].

5. Findings and Discussions

The paper presents the way in which international migration influences the social, economic, medical and politic environment in the states it influences and how it affects the process of globalization and internationalization.

Economic globalization encourages free trade agreements between countries, the work of multinational corporations and facilitates the free flow of goods around the world. All these rapid increases in the transnational flow of capital, trade and technology also have effects on international migration. As economic globalization highlights inequalities between nations, migration becomes not a choice for many, but an economic necessity.

The issue of international labor migration and, above all, its analysis both at European level and in our country, especially in the context of mass movements and labor mobility in the European Union [3]. This can have major consequences for the economy of the countries of origin and destination of the migrant population, as well as socially, politically, individually, and historically.

The complex phenomena of globalization and internationalization has redefined the relations between states worldwide, the borders becoming less and less highlighted, entire communities of people leaving their place of origin and choosing to live in areas where the quality of life presented better conditions as is summarized in the figure No.2

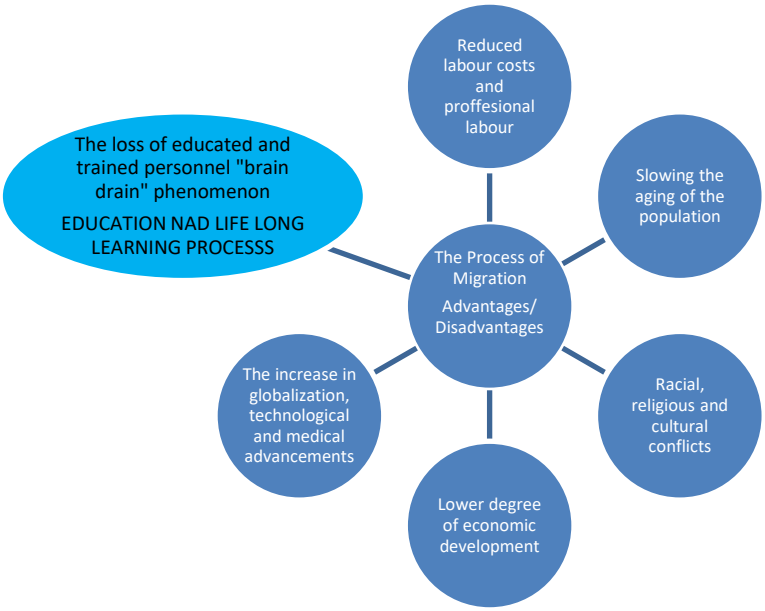


Figure no.2 Globalization and internationalization phenomena

Migration affects both sides: the country they leave (by the departure of well prepared and trained students which want better living conditions and salary, phenomenon which is defined by the term „brain drain") and the country in which they find residence (by offering their services/labour at a smaller cost). It resides in the human nature, the desire to always improve on your living conditions. By this way of thinking, the migration to developed countries comes as a natural phenomenon.

6. Conclusions

The hypotheses formulated in the first part of the paper can be confirmed. The desire to participate in study programs is very high. Most students consider that the main reason for population emigration is the material one and that they choose to study in internships in Western European countries, strongly developed.

According to the phenomenon of modern migration, it refers to the conclusions:

Loss of intellectual capital, called "brain drain" in Eastern European countries is intensifying.

The chance to study in another country is a great opportunity for students.

Continuing undergraduate studies at master's and doctoral level is also an opportunity.

The study program can provide opportunities to be able to learn and improve in conditions with modern technologies, to take care of the country of origin or it may be possible.

Consequently, migration affects all of us to some extent.

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