

SOCIAL-CULTURAL COMPONENT TO STRENGTHEN THE MOLDOVAN DIASPORA IN TERMS OF DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

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Abstract. *This article addresses a current problem facing the government and Moldovan society, namely changes in the migration process in diaspora communities, both in terms of government policies and in terms of practical implementation of these policies. EU policies encourages the governments to actively pursue their efforts through the United Nations the issue of migration and strengthening the Diaspora to occupy an important place on the international agenda for the human rights of migrants are guaranteed under an international legislative framework and that shared administration migration processes between countries of origin and host countries to contribute to economic and social development. For this motive, in this article the concept of inclusion and migration will be mobilized to analyze the social reality of Moldavians migrants in UE. The second part of this paper is to present the social reality of Moldavians immigrants within the enlarged Europe, specifically by examining the migration experiences, the personal stories and perceptions about them. In order to measure to what extent borders and mobility is affecting immigrants' identity; this paper explores the construction of immigrant identity through the interaction with the host society analyzing social situation.*

Keywords: *diaspora communities, migration's consolidation, policies and strategies for diaspora, development policies.*

Introduction

Throughout history most countries have developed social practices and systems to strengthen its diaspora. Develop policies to strengthen the diaspora have many reasons, some of historical and denotes develop the relationship with the State of origin, other ideological, based on that assumption idea of consolidation and protection of the Diaspora, but also economic in dependence on social-economic development of the society structure data, etc. (Rea, 2008: 128).

This article addresses current themes facing the Moldovan government and society, namely the transformation of the new Moldovan migration process to a new stage: the emergence of diaspora communities. In this respect there is a need to develop development policies addressed the relationship with the Diaspora and the practical implementation of these policies by the Diaspora.

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Some authors consider that development themes about migration usually reflect interests of the state and, as a result, some authors consistently shown migrants in a subordinate position (Abdelmalek, 2000: 191-193). Thus, in this article we propose that aim to develop a different perspective of the concept of strengthening the Diaspora, to analyze the social reality of our emigrants in Moldova. In this sense, we use the concept of migration trajectories, allowing us to observe Moldovan emigrants' subjectivity linked to socio-cultural component to strengthen the Moldovan diaspora.

Current Moldovan migration is approached from the perspective of network configuration and available resources of migrant's migration. These resources can be analyzed as opportunities for economic capital, material resources, cultural capital, information, resources, legal and psychological support. We aimed to examine the socio-cultural component to strengthen the Moldovan diaspora in terms of development policies and speeches addressed to diaspora communities of Moldovan migrants, members of diaspora communities in Europe.

For empirical analysis, reference material appeals to interviews conducted within the institutional project *"Policies Moldovan diaspora in the context of the Association Agreement with the EU: consolidating the role of the Diaspora in the development of state of origin"* (15.817.06.21F) Moldovan migrants EU.

Theoretical considerations: the notion of migration trajectories

The concept of migration trajectories represented in studies about new waves of migration in the European space (Wrench, 1999: 274), whose main objective is to reflect the diversity and complexity of migration processes and employment of migrants in Europe. European authors studies addressing the situation of migrants who are on different positions, based on statuses, acts available.

So, new migrants in the European space already no longer workers invited, as were the cases after the Second World War, but migrant workers (with residence permit), migrant arriving for family reasons (family reunification) applications for asylum, refugees, persons whose residence situation was settled after arriving in the country and illegal migrants. In this regard, new immigrants, according to the legal status of residence time and conditions of their realization in the host country, crystallized appearance diaspora communities.

In this context, research has pursued three main objectives. First, qualitative data available allow us to emphasize composition and profile of their new diaspora communities . On the other hand, it gives us an opportunity to examine the policies developed by the Government of Moldova aimed at supporting these communities diaspora. Moreover, interviews allow us to understand and explain the migration trajectories, that way of life processes of incorporation into society receivers of migrants, social interactions and cultural society of origin.

Some European authors (Wrench, 1999: 123) analyzed in a new context or career path concept of migration, from the more general notion of professional trajectory proposed by Howard S. Becker. In classical sociology, that term refers to the processes of professional mobility of individuals. From the author's perspective Becker, then taken over by other researchers, involves a development trajectories of status or position, accompanied by a change of perception possibilities in terms of emigrant. Trajectories are subject to the following factors: objective aspects that depend on legal and institutional context and socio-economic; the subjective aspects related to the sense that assigns individuals migration projects; objectives and actions designed to achieve them; concept of success, such as an emigrant design and acting as a motivating force for their intended

projects and strategies; changes in social identity, accompanying changes in status; story time and marking the evolution of these trajectories. From this point of view, the migration takes on a new character and identity structuring requires the broadest sense of the term.

Trajectories depend on the skills of migrants, their skills in cross-border mobility and efficiency of their ability to interact with society of origin, and organizational skills in the host society.

In this sense, the concept of the migration path is built around three levels of social reality, depending on the opportunities and restrictions of mobility features actor immigrant and resources through networks and social capital. The first level (micro level) it is based on individual characteristics of migrants. According to author L. Guarnizo, it includes the length of stay in the host country, nationality, marital status, educational level, age and gender (Guarnizo, 2003: 755-782). Other authors also considers important, and that depends on immigrant legal status, but also the employment (Pecoud, 2004: 13-23).

The second level (macro level) is configured around opportunities and limitations, depending on political and legal environment and economic institutional entourage of origin and host countries (Pecoud, 2004: 21). While the first level includes all the laws and institutions that legalizes the status of foreigners, the second principle relates to the labor market and welfare state policies. Of course, these averages evolves migration vary by level of research that can be local, regional, national or supranational / international.

Development of policy development of the Moldovan diaspora.

Since 2013, the first Moldovan authorities include in its action program "European Integration: Freedom, Democracy, Welfare" policy formulation directly addressed the Moldovan diaspora everywhere. These policies try to include the diaspora component main objectives of government and about 48 priority actions of the Government (Government Decision no. 164, 2014).

With the formation of the Office for Relations with Diaspora (BRD) were formulated key strategic objectives that can be divided into two directions: on the one hand, BRD ensure the coherent and comprehensive policy for the Moldovan Diaspora and coordination of policies and programs for diaspora level of government and ministries, and on the other hand develops an ongoing dialogue with the Moldovan diaspora, and more than 248 diaspora organizations (non-governmental associations, initiative groups, cultural centers, research institutes, clubs sports, professional interest groups, etc.) in 35 countries (Government Disposition No. 58, 2013).

So, government through BRD initiate enhanced implementation of programs aimed at meeting the needs of diaspora members and enhance their opportunities, and to the development of Moldova as a satisfactory medium of expression for its citizens and a destination for migrants return.

In this regard, the relevant are over 20 programs in the field of migration and involvement of diasporas to development, implemented by the central government and local support of development partners as part of the Mobility Partnership EU-Moldova being included "Strengthening Diaspora and development "of the International Organization for Migration, UNDP, EU Commission, Swiss Agency for development and Cooperation (SDC), IASCI-NEXUS Moldova, UN Women, ICMPD, etc.

At the same time put a multidimensional approach from public authorities for the extension of international migration and other projects active, therefore being launched the mapping of the institutional mandate of several programs and projects of national and local level.

Complementary was initiated a collaborative project NEXUS, coordinated by IASCI Austria, where it was opened three regional centers in Ungheni, Cahul, Edinet, which helps citizens to achieve their personal goals related to migration - the phase before departure to return - through an integrated platform and market-oriented. NEXUS specialist centers offering specialized, individual assistance and concrete solutions from partners NEXUS "Migrate prepared. Return thanked "the principle of" single window ", where there are answers to all questions related to migration, and access to online services. The centers have initiated a broad collaboration with named individuals responsible for implementing policies for the diaspora in ministries and state agencies for Moldovan citizens have access to information about the preparation of the migration, services provided by government agencies.

We note that, in policy formulation were conducted a number of studies and research on migration and diaspora, for example - Mapping Moldovan Diaspora in 4 countries and the Russian Federation; Research at national households with migrant workers on the project IASCI-NEXUS Moldova; Labor migration and aspects of knowledge and skills in Moldova (NBS ILO) and other relevant studies. Also they are to developing a series of studies carried out with the support of the NEXUS Moldova: "Identifying and strengthening the model of migration and rural development in Moldova", "Study on the legal framework for the international carriage of passengers and parcels", "Development activities Extracurricular for children without parental care ", "analysis of the role of the church and other organizations and religious communities in the diaspora - their involvement in socio-cultural diaspora and the country of origin "Migration and local development by UNDP and more other topics of interest serving on the argument policies involve the diaspora in their country of origin (Report the Moldovan government and the Diaspora, 2014).

Another perspective to strengthen the diaspora is the component that is included participatory dialogue open, transparent between the government and the diaspora. In this regard, were involved in the public consultation exponents diaspora, thus ensuring access of Moldovan citizens abroad in decision-making on national strategies in public health, demographic security, family and child protection, youth, culture, science, law on protection of Children at risk, transporting unaccompanied baggage and parcels, e-apostille and other electronic services and many other projects for migrants.

As a result of the consultation process with the Diaspora it was established the working group expanded development strategy Diaspora 2025 is developed the concept Strategy, which sets the general framework for ensuring policy Coherence State on diaspora and implement a common vision of government on diaspora and development. The costs of implementing this strategy were estimated at EUR 3,990 thousand from the state budget and presented in the Action Plan for the years 2016-2018. For this purpose was developed and implemented a platform for identifying problems facing the diaspora and finding solutions to them.

To strengthen the Moldovan diaspora, according to the objectives set out in government programs, it is necessary not only to formulate policies but also the real financial coverage. In this regard, policies and programs for Diaspora and initiatives from the Diaspora have a sustainable and continuous funding through budget subprogram "Support diaspora". Under this sub-program, the state budget was allocated financial resources major: for example in 2013 (November-December) - 1 million lei in 2014 - 3 million lei, the largest sums which were granted ever Moldovan diaspora support for the implementation of activities organized by associations and communities Moldovans abroad, including the centers of culture and mother tongue (Sectorial Strategy Spending

on Culture, 2013). Mostly addressed diaspora policy actions are covered by the state budget and the support of development partners.

The government is trying to achieve a number of important activities with impact and positive effect on the development of the Moldovan diaspora and strengthen the connection between Diaspora with the country of origin, as more structured programs, projects of short or long-term, oriented towards increasing the participation of diaspora and citizens regardless of their place of residence. At the moment over 18 concepts were developed for various programs and initiatives targeted at different categories of migrants and diaspora members. Among them mention economic and investment programs for the 41% of migrants and diaspora members interested in starting a business and investment, but also the 70% of migrants who would invest in their locality (study results Nexus, 2012-2013).

A considerable role in the economic programs has Italy diaspora representatives who demonstrate active involvement in various demonstrations and activities of an economic nature. For example, at the initiative of two associations of the Diaspora "Gente Moldava" and "AIFI Nazionale" in Venice in September 2013 was organized Investment Forum Moldovan-Italian "Investment opportunities in Moldova", which aimed to promote exports and Moldovan companies and products competitiveness, attract investment, foreign capital and know-how. The Forum has demonstrated an ability to mobilize the community of Moldovans abroad and cooperation with the Moldovan central public institutions.

And in April 2015 the Moldovan-Italian economic forum in Chisinau, were presented the perspectives of improving business climate in Moldova, where they signed several framework agreements in tourism. Following the Investment Forum held in Venice, Italy, in February 2014 it was organized a delegation of businessmen from Italy. The visit was analyzed investment opportunities of Free Economic Zones (MIEPO, 2014).

Another dimension of policies to strengthen the Moldovan Diaspora constitutes the social programs that are directed diaspora needs social protection, access to health services and social action. In this context we should mention the signing of the Cooperation Agreement between the Patronage BRD SIAS / Christian Workers Movement (MCL) on social assistance and free Moldovan migrants working in Italy. Under the agreement for free use over 300 offices throughout Italy MCL operational for the provision of consular services in the framework of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration "Embassy comes closer to you"; are activities of Diaspora associations (services, consulting citizens, courses, lessons for children, cultural events, etc.); was offered free access to social services for the needy, legal assistance in labor and immigration application and issuing a residence permit (Italian), access to pension rights, employment, cultural, linguistic, and family assistance in tax liabilities for individuals training. In Moldova, with the support of Regina Pacis, MCL diversify their free social services needed by persons who have returned to Moldova.

At the same time it has become a necessity to adjust the concept of health insurance conditions massive presence of the Moldovan diaspora abroad. For example, the year about 10 thousand students studying abroad Moldovans already benefit from free medical insurance policy in Moldova. Also BRD Diaspora informed about the legal provisions on compulsory insurance of health, given the length of stay of citizens in the country over 183 days. There were also requests submitted by CNAS for members of the diaspora who have returned home and purchased medical insurance policy in case of emergencies. Given its mission, BRD will require changing the legal framework for health insurance, especially with reference to Moldovan citizens abroad.

Increasingly common are lately charity carried out by diaspora associations for this with support Bureau were distributed aid collected abroad: clothes, toys, books, medical machinery for persons with disabilities, preparing documents for those who go abroad for medical treatment and prosthetic abroad.

However, the most significant role of the diaspora is to implement cultural programs that are geared to preserve national identity and develop emotional ties with their home country. The best example is the program in which children DOR diaspora can return home and rediscover national values. The program aims to strengthen emotional ties, cultural identity and diaspora youth with their native country. Also, in partnership with the association Jeunes Moldaves (France) has organized "Gala students from Moldova". The competition was applied to 205 students and graduates from 21 countries, of which 33 were awarded with diplomas and gifts. This event promotes role models for the younger generation in the country and recognizes excellence in young people in the country who study abroad, with outstanding results in school and exhibit developed civic spirit.

From the perspective of strengthening diaspora, a group of Moldovan students from abroad have initiated Global Mentoring program "MentorMe" dedicated to high school students who want to study abroad. The program consists in discussing personal or virtual mentor, trough connecting with "bud", encourages cooperation within the community and facilitate the transfer of knowledge between generations. Currently this program also extends to young graduates who returned to Moldova and provide support for the plans for education or career guidance, opportunities for personal development, experience and lessons learned from mentors, integration into society of the country chosen for study.

Another topic and public policy tool was the concept development and pilot communities of excellence to stimulate communication, collaboration and involvement of distinguished members of the diaspora and the formation of professional associations. In this regard they were offered a series of consultations and drafted two recommendations as methodological support for the creation of specialized networks (businessmen, teachers, doctors, students, etc.), including promoting the creation of the network of associations of the Moldovan diaspora.

It was initially proposed as a vector for economic excellence piloting communities. According to the concept, these communities are groups of people famous in a certain area, associated formal or informal. Their objective is to create connections, exchange of ideas and opinions, sharing best practices and experiences, participation in joint projects and programs. Thus, were selected specialists and economic experts renowned both abroad and as well as in the country who participated in the consultation together with NEXUS Moldova at Concept Notes targeting economic potential of migration - Market Analysis and Feasibility Study "Migrant Savings and Investment Fund "and" Diaspora Bonds ".

Surely efficient use of financial resources to support activities organized in the Diaspora, BRD has developed so-called "Guide to support cultural projects and educational organized by associations and communities of the Diaspora," which includes an agenda announcements and invitations for all Moldovan associations and communities. An important component of the guide is to preserve the principle of transparency and equality of all participants in this process.

Moldovan authorities (Government of Moldova, BRD) focuses its efforts on strengthening national identity in the Diaspora, by organizing a series of activities such as: the months of December 2012-October 2013 were made various types of celebrations in the Diaspora, including technical and financial support for 11 cycles of cultural and

artistic events (festival "Martisor" Independence Day and Language Day promotion Eurovision, competitions etc.) in over 50 cities in Europe, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, East near the US and Canada.

In 2014, according to the same guidelines, the Government of allocated funds to implement projects initiated by communities / diaspora associations in organizing large events cycles. An opportune time for projects with diaspora has been announced for winter holidays (December 2013 to January 2014), under which activities were supported by over 45 associations from 19 countries, national costumes being shipped, national symbols and objects crafts, and organized a series of cultural events with the participation of artists in the diaspora in Moldova.

Then came spring holidays where they received support from the Government of a number of associations and communities in the Diaspora, they were procuring services and goods sent free of charge in the Diaspora. They were organized dozens of major artistic actions with the participation of artists, painters and craftsmen from Moldova and other cultural activities organized with local talent - adults and children established in those countries.

Support was provided to organize innovative events such as painted eggs Festival in Portugal, Festival peoples of Novosibirsk, the show "The thought of a Summer Night." Under National Holidays we were organized a series of cultural events in the Russian Federation, Germany, Canada and the US were offered goods as books, handicrafts and national symbols for 18 associations and communities of Moldovans abroad.

Another feature of supporting diaspora is the creation of centers of culture and mother tongue, opened in the host countries of migrants for these centers were purchased books and manuals that were to be distributed to the 32 associations of the diaspora who have libraries and organizes various training activities. Thus, during the years 2013-2014, for about 45 associations from 20 countries of the diaspora they have been delivered over 9,000 books and manuals, including donations from the Association of Young Historians of Moldova, Association of European Trainers from Moldova (ANTEM) and publisher Neighborhood.

In the context of European integration was relevant campaign "I bring home Europe" (June-July 2014), the message which focus on promoting European integration of Moldova. For this purpose has been developed communication tool of the campaign by resource internet (Sectorial Strategy Spending on Culture, 2013), where fellow citizens abroad could write those letters home about Europe and Prime Ministers from all EU countries to convince them, under their own examples, that you deserve be supported and promoted to become a full member of the European Union.

On this dimension of activity in the cities with the highest concentration of Moldovans in Italy, Portugal and Greece were held great cultural events, attended by renowned artists from Moldova. A share consolidation was organizing the first Days of Diaspora (28 to 30 August 2014), with informative workshops, cultural activities and the conference "Diaspora economic Moldova", which were presented policy proposals in three priority areas - economics and investments, pensions, infrastructure and energy, developed by experts from the diaspora with representatives of institutions responsible for these areas.

Among other innovative actions was to organize open days throughout the government, scrolling fashion "Diaspora Talks Fashion", which brought together Fashion designers fashion Moldovan diaspora "town Diaspora" for children and adults, the fair projects and "Festival Diaspora".

In conclusion, Diaspora Days are part of an extensive series of events meant to strengthen the relationship and facilitate communication between the government and the Diaspora, but also to mobilize the Diaspora associations and civil society for sustainable development of the country.

No less important is the work of establishing and strengthening relations with associations in the Diaspora. In this regard it has been initiated database development and liaising of about 248 associations and numerous diaspora initiative groups in 35 countries, identifying areas for joint activities, finding solutions to open cultural centers in the Diaspora.

Also, it secured the necessary support in order to bring new associations of the Moldovan diaspora in Spain, France, Denmark, USA. At the request of the representatives of the diaspora associations was assured data collection process for the 3rd edition of the guide "Moldovans in Italy: Guidelines for orientation and social integration of Moldovans in Italy", which was released in early 2014.

Strengthening diaspora in speech perception Moldovan migrants

Strengthening Diaspora is interpreted by interactions with the society of origin (*subjective dimension*) and the opportunities available (*objective dimension*) and can distinguish four kinds of speeches on the development diaspora between Moldovan migrants. These speeches corresponding to various processes that can be described in terms of reproduction of relations with the country of origin, negative perception and positive perception of diaspora, and opening "strengthening Moldovan diaspora".

The first of these areas are reproductive processes of social relationships and family networks based fundamentally on country of origin. Thus, feasts and holidays Moldovan marks reproduction during migration in the European and allow society to share the rhythms of origin, despite the geographical distance. In this sense, the family unit and established migration networks fulfill a vital role when reproducing inclusion relations with the country of origin.

"The habits of Moldova observed, we live practically as in Moldova, organize outings in nature, with barbecues, beer festivals do, go to the Russian Orthodox Church" (Female, 44 years).

From the perspective of Moldovan migrants, strengthening diaspora be dealt with in terms of reproduction of the social realities of the society of origin. There are cases when Moldovan emigrants demonstrate a lack of belonging to the country of origin, so their environment is perceived lack of inclusion in migration networks. Context of different realities of the country of origin rather be construed as an aggravating does not encourage comprehension of Moldovan immigrants to natives, to the extent that "not all".

From the point of view of Moldovan migrants, failing to speak the language of the recipient state is signaled as a barrier to inclusion and this is due, in large part, element 'between us' in which the Moldovan emigrants affected by longing return. This situation is explained by the feeling of nostalgia that generates a fingerprint on migrants.

"Neither here nor there ... we are not in any sideways (Male, 35 years)". For some diaspora is not a force seemingly identity in the context of migration. Non-participation and lack of time to develop diasporii appears in this case as another obstacle to inclusion in the diaspora, which could include a meeting space with the society of origin in the migration space.

In another case, the Moldovan migrants argue that the opt-out situation is aggravated by the lack of information about events organized by diaspora. The fact they

do not have the information necessary to participate in activities diaspora marginalizes them from the process of strengthening Moldovan diaspora.

"Sometimes we do not know anything about what is organized by the Moldovan ... not out of the events organized by our stay here more than six years" (Female, 50 years old).

Often in European metropolitan areas, where European capitals tend to form communities of Moldovan migrants, and tend to look for roommates to be in Moldova through announcements made by our fellow citizens. Such situations highlight the support relationships when sharing private space with people who speak the same language (Dominguez, 2010, 65-79).

On the other hand, some positive state of Moldovan emigrants, are worth inclusion in the Diaspora, as a positive experience. In these cases, diaspora communities contribute to the maintenance of cultural relations for those away from home, having a more positive view diaspora activity. For some immigrants are diaspora communities as places of meetings and help the migration path. In this sense, the diaspora community is perceived in terms of opportunities. Speech is an immigrant from Italy who confesses: *"diaspora members are open people, helps us to maintain a link with what is beautiful home" (Female, 45).*

In other cases, irresponsibility due to the lack of interaction with Moldovan diaspora is attributed attitude that "removes and critical before knowing" not endeavor to know more closely the activities of diaspora. Opportunities that are presented in the space diaspora be construed meetings not only within but also in terms of promoting national culture in host countries such as the ability to dispose of national social-cultural values. The objective aspects also gains importance when issuing a certain perceptions about strengthening the Diaspora. Regarding links between Europeans Community and Moldovan emigrants are varied: jobs, resting, as performances of popular music, excursions, restaurants, shops crafts and handicrafts offering a demonstration of the country's culture of home receivers within society.

In addition, children born in the EU or arrive at an early age, through their parents often know best national socio-cultural values in the host society. Lastly, inclusion in the Diaspora occurs mostly as a personal matter, that each must settle for himself and is built through personal contacts. According to interviews, to help strengthen diaspora increases with increasing level of study or training who emigrated.

"Young people do not think to come back and then we need to educate here in a double culture, so was born a new generation, they are intelligent, and they need to learn about our national values ..." (Male 40 years).

The perceptions that refer to diaspora role focus on various topics. As institutions of European countries, starting from the policies of the regime of foreigners, which formulates and implements the central government to the services applied by regional governments and municipalities to serve the needs of the immigrant population from a specific exposure (with reference to integration policies) or universal (ie policies on education, employment, etc.).

Regarding the institutions related to the country of origin, they are consulates, embassies, religious establishments they frequent migrants. In speeches migrants mention the role of associations and NGOs operating in the EU in order to facilitate the situation of migrants.

Regarding public services, immigrants are particularly appreciative of social services, integration and training programs, language lessons, as well as financial aid received, even if small, especially in the context of the economic crisis.

When this occurs contact with migrants, seems more effective coordination between the various entities involved in the implementation of programs such as municipal governments, regional governments and NGOs. In this respect, as you increase the contact, it highlights the positive perception of the institutions. Through contact with migrants institutions are set up relationship with the host society in an exchange of rights and obligations.

While some appreciate the role of public services in European countries, others, on the contrary, it mentions the lack of initiative and poor service received at the embassy or consulate of the country of origin. In most cases migrants critical to the long waiting, waiting lack of space, lack of communication and information update, corruption. Some interviewees interpret their experience at the consulate as one nonhuman. When referring to the plight of the home, there are also reasons that allow us, in large part, to explain the migration, which is related to distrust of socio-economic context of Moldova.

"At the consulate you go ... you talk through the bars, I send you out to the tail will not allow you to speak, is an indifferent treatment without involvement and assistance" (Female, 31 years).

"To make my ballot, I prefer to go in Moldova than the embassy. Now with biometric passports can travel freely and do not have to go to your embassy to legalize" (Female, 41 years).

Labor associations and NGOs operating in the EU in order to help immigrants is seen as positive, even if sometimes appears to be a difficult task. Moldovan migrant's works recognize that an NGO-s meet when referring to legal assistance to regularize the administrative situation of migrants fragmented activities to promote culture or country of origin. However, leaders' speech associative sphere appears some discrepancy between the Moldovan community's populations, for example, between immigrants and emigrants leading association whose main objective is to work.

An immigrant interviewee highlights the lack of solidarity between Moldovan emigrants, which sometimes leads to loneliness hard to bear. When calling services OF THE diaspora NGOs, migrants values particularly activities for children, including various courses and activities about the country of origin. Generally, meetings and celebrations occur only in private - home to friends at church. In this respect, contact with the public seems relatively limited one, either through municipal and regional access to services or through involvement and participation in the activities of associations and NGOs.

The perception of migration in the Diaspora

Perceptions of diaspora are influenced by the role of institutions, social organizations, migration path conditions, as much as the perception of migration. In this regard, the discourse these people about various perspectives regarding migration, which is interpreted, on the one hand, as an opportunity or as an obligation, to personal or social level.

Some migrants interviewed consider that migration is a natural process, its human nature. For others, it appears as a necessity of absolute change, which requires a huge capacity to adapt to new circumstances and confrontation. This need for change can be interpreted, for young people in a positive way. In this respect, the situation is in contrast with the situation of young adults with family responsibilities.

"Migration is a fact necessary in the life of any young, at least ... you cannot always stay in my parents' house, but you have to move to get to know the world, is not it?" (Male, 57 years old)

From the point of view of society recipient (host), migration is presented as a challenge to the arrival of new people, who perhaps may have difficulties to establish interactions or communicate due to ignorance of the language, culture, etc. Many of those interviewed report that migration brings diversity, prosperity enriches the host society.

However, while it is considered that migration contributes to development policies of the country of origin, by including the original diaspora country's development. In this regard, some of those interviewed adopted speeches own society of origin. Most states change perceptions about migration in the previous years, this being harnessed in a slightly positive form thanks to the contribution of migrants to the labor market.

"Unskilled migrants have always done, we accumulated experience, we want to share in our country, the homeland ... I perceive migration and multiculturalism as a plus for all" (Female, 49)

The perception of deterioration in terms of attitude towards immigrants is manifested in relation to various factors, including: social injustice, a differential access to social rights, checks by law enforcement to check the legally resident immigrants. Sometimes opportunities compares Moldovan migrants from EU countries as different issues such as: the attitude of the host society, access to a legal system for legal work and residence, language, availability of job offers, climate.

Few come to complete their perception of migration with reference to country of origin, considering that the departure of the population is a failure of governance. Even if there is distrust of public institutions, migration is interpreted positively, as far as make contributions that benefit the community, particularly through economic and social remittances.

Conclusion

Are away from their homeland, any migrant feels the need to integrate as quickly as in the host country. Risks related to human trafficking, forced labor submission; ignorance of migrant rights in relation to the employer in the host country etc. generates uncertainty as the migrant. This, in turn, determines the need to strengthen Diaspora, in our case - the Moldavian, the best solution is to create public organizations that represent them Moldovans migrants at all levels in both the host country and the country of origin. Also, these associations are established to address all the challenges undergone by the migrant in the host country, to base economic and spiritual potential of the diaspora to contribute to the effective integration of its members into society.

In particular, public associations set up by Moldovans abroad as aim for better organization of diaspora structurally, in order to support a qualitatively new level integrating newcomers and those who arrived earlier. The area is part of these concerns and strengthens relationships between community members through mutual aid by initiating various activities, liaising spiritual homeland. It has great importance and adequate representation of Moldovans in relations with government bodies and NGOs in countries of residence or in Moldova. Diaspora plays a major role in promoting a positive image of Moldova abroad. In this context becomes particularly important effort to institutionalize the Moldovan diaspora, which has great potential able to contribute significantly to strengthening bilateral relations in various fields, to find ways to support their home country with all the experience gained abroad.

Not least, we must take into account the profile of Moldovan migrants in Europe, which depends as diaspora ability to contribute to the "Europeanization" of Moldova. According to general perception, compared with Moldovans working in Russia, those working in Europe are more educated Moldovans, who also represents a skilled

workforce. However, diaspora in Europe is variegated. Some Moldovans are fully integrated into European societies; others prefer to live in communities of Moldovans rather isolated. Therefore, before the diaspora to act as an agent of "Europeanization", it must itself to "Europeanize". On the other hand, the reality of Moldovan migrants appears as a process during which may occur ups and downs, departures and comings (ex; country of origin in the host country). In addition, it allows us to take into account all objective and subjective dimensions of migration trajectories, thus recognizing the capacity for action and reflection of our emigrants.

The analysis was centered on perceptions of Moldovan migrants, from their speeches about Diaspora, the role of institutions and social organizations, and migration. One of the fundamental contributions of the analysis is based on the concept of migration that allows to highlight the diversity of approach to migrants in different sizes, which refers to the cultural promotion in the host society. Beyond the immediate nationality are common elements in terms of perceptions about inclusion, the role of networks, social organizations. Regarding future migrants interviewed, it seems that it falls in mobility from Europe or permanent installation, depending on real or perceived opportunities. In any case, the return to their native country does not seem to present itself as a main alternative to the emergency which are now deep in Moldova following the recent events in our society. Given the fact that we live in a world gripped by globalization and rapidly changing, it is imperative that the Moldovans would not learn anywhere, preserve and promote national values, their cultural and spiritual heritage.

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