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**SOCIAL DIALOGUE, COMMUNICATION,
SYNERGY BONDS AND UNIFICATION WITH THE
ROMANIAN IMMIGRANTS BACKGROUND**

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Social Dialogue, Communication, Synergy Bonds and Unification with the Romanian Immigrants Background¹

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Abstract

Communication and social dialogue are the basic organization and social development. Human relationships are influenced by social interactions on micro-social level and macro-social level, without neglecting the role of the individual. People live together and interact in pursuit of common goals and the formation of communities as a result of belief, knowledge that is based on a common understanding. Romanian immigrant environments enable communication allowing similar ways of response, leading to emotional and intellectual provisions of the same rank. Social interaction and dialogue with the local populations of migrants and indigenous enable them to act, to integrate more easily, to be known and recognized and reflected upon. Communication and interpersonal relations are a necessity without which people or social groups cannot exist. On-line publications and sites created by Romanians everywhere, trying to establish a permanent communication language with a focus on what is happening in the country and aimed at promoting Romanian identity. Migrants with different origins, within common living areas, trying to communicate and evolve to a state of harmony, an uniform formation, helping to improve community life. Social interactions are influenced by the actions of individuals, groups, through the manifestation of conditions and performance. Romanian immigrants are found all over 30 countries in Europe and within 20 countries around the world, the migration of Romanians in the world has been going on since the second half of the nineteenth century.

Keywords:

communication, social dialogue, Romanian migrant, relations social networking, integration.

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Migration is a complex social phenomenon which affects a considerable part of the population and has effects upon the entire society. The symbiosis between the process of migration and the one of globalization does not lead to the standardization of the cultures but to their interconnection, forcing them to interact and communicate.

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1. Social Dialogue and its Role in Integration and Communication

The social dialogue represents the basis of integration, of the process of social and active inclusion of the immigrants. The concept of integration is often substituted with the concept of social inclusion (Carrera, 2006, p. 26).

In order to be successful, the integration must be based on the agreement of the individual which implies the learning of the language of the host country, the economic and political integration but at the same time one must still preserve his own individual freedom. The social dialogue between the countries which accept immigrants and the ones from which they leave is vital. Moreover, the dialogue between the authorities of the countries at a national, local or regional level is essential in order to allow immigrants to participate in the social, economic, cultural and civic life of the host country.

The social inclusion is the answer to the challenge of a multicultural society. The integration can be done through work, education, language and civic participation, inclusion and respecting the cultural, linguistic, religious, ethnical and gender differences. In Europe, most of the countries have only one language but in the case of immigrants in general, and of Romanian immigrants in particular, they speak more languages and therefore the European linguistic diversity is high. The national identity of a culture enhances the culture of the whole world.

The Romanian immigrants who decided to move to America, accepting the long distance from home, did so in order to settle down there, to make a living, but taking into consideration that they are helped by different favourable migration policies. The networks and the formal institutions of continuing resettling play an important role in the process of migration, being a strategy to adapt to new situations, its main role being that of maintaining social solidarity.

2. The Integration of the Romanian Immigrants in the Host Country:

Irrespective of the host country, the process of integration for Romanian immigrants, as well as for other immigrants means a good knowledge of the language, access to education, a job, equal justice, cultural and religious freedom, respect for the traditions, laws and values of the host country. In return, the host country must be tolerant and willing to allow immigrants to come, to understand the advantages and the challenges of a multicultural society, to offer access to information regarding the benefits of immigration, tolerance and intercultural dialogue, to respect and to understand the traditions, values and customs of all the immigrants and to protect their rights granted by law (IOM, 2003).

The integration of the Romanian immigrants also means having an open and tolerant attitude towards the immigrants. The citizens from the host countries have to leave behind discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of rejection. For example, the Canadian society respects the mixture of cultures, ethnical diversity, facilitating the integration of the immigrants. Moreover, in Canada, the Romanian communities settled down many years ago, 1882 being the year when the first Romanian colonists came to Canada.

3. The Social and Cultural Integration and the Immigrants' Communication in the Host Societies

The cultural integration of the Romanian immigrants is based upon respecting the fundamental values of the democratic society, on the immigrants' rights to preserve their own identity, on granting laws and obligations. In this way, the mixture of cultures allows the cultural integration of the individuals through the preservation of their own cultural and ethnical identity. The host societies promote the equality between the immigrants and their own citizens in terms of allowing access to institutions, goods and private and public services. The aim is to ensure labour force and to overcome the demographic challenges.

The social and cultural integration enables access to education through language courses and cultural orientation. The problems that the Romanian immigrants encounter are mainly linguistic, the incomplete development of the educational and professional skills, discrimination, problems with acknowledging the studies performed in the countries of origin, bad working conditions. The studies that tackled this theme, emphasized several ways to overcome the obstacles: the education, the professional training, the counselling, the coaching, the management of diversity, the acknowledgement of diplomas and qualifications, the internship and the approach depending on the context (Frouws & Buiskool, 2010, p. 29).

4. Communication and Mass-Media

From the point of view of the diversification of the society, both culturally and linguistically, the main means of influencing the attitudes towards society are communication and mass media. They also provide public information to the communities of immigrants and to the rest of the society (Niessen, & Huddleston, 2010, p. 26).

Mass media must also emphasize the cultural diversity of the societies. It must promote equality and facilitate the integration and the cohesion inside the groups of immigrants. The access to information is done with the help of television, newspapers, radio and internet. The Romanian immigrants in Europe have the possibility to watch television through satellite, can listen to radio broadcasts and can access news sites on the internet as well as discussion topics from the country or region of origin.

The Romanian immigrants consider that this information is more trustworthy than the one from the host country. Many problems arise from here, problems of intercultural communication which can prove to be an obstacle in the process of integration. Media and television tackle the theme of migration from different perspectives, from support to compassion, from prejudices to xenophobia.

A lot of the online Romanian publications, focus upon the intention to establish a way of communication between Romanians from all over the world. They come as an answer to a strong desire: the one of speaking in the mother tongue, of knowing what happens in other Romanian communities, of finding out what happens in the world and of preserving the idea of being a Romanian. These sites emphasize the concerns for the mother tongue and for the national identity.

Migrants with different origins, within common living areas, trying to communicate and evolve to a state of harmony, an uniform formation, helping to improve community life. Social interactions are influenced by the actions of individuals, groups, through the manifestation of conditions and performance.

Conclusions

- Romanians embellished and enriched the cultures of the host countries where they went, countries where they settled down or they simply remained there for a short period of time. This was possible due to a rich cultural treasure such as traditional songs, dances, folk costumes, icons on glass, workmanship. All the Romanian communities get together on holidays and the churches played an important role in the social lives of the Romanians.

- The sites for the Romanian immigrants provide information regarding the activity of all the Romanian embassies, the promotion of the cultural events, comments upon the politic events in the country, the scientific and cultural achievements of some Romanians, useful information related to migration. The topics of discussions focus on the difficulties the Romanians encounter when trying to find a job or a living space. The assimilation of the national cultures into the universal culture leads to the depiction of a varied and complex picture of the world, focusing on individuality and on the general traits of the culture as a whole. (Bondrea, 1988, p. 90)

- The Romanian immigrants are endowed with the rationalism, dignity, freedom, the rule of the law, dynamism and autonomy of values which characterize the European culture. Up until now, the cultural identities were tied to a territory, having a range of specific conditions very well determined.

- Globalization changed this, casting out of this single cultural environment the groups and the individuals. Each and every people travels through history with a pack of images depicted by other citizens from other countries. These are based on direct experiences (economic and spiritual contacts, forms of collaboration, alliances, conflicts, wars). (Georgiu, 2010, p. 4)

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