A STUDY ON MIGRATION OF NAUNG KA YEE VILLAGE IN MON STATE

Ye Htut Aung[1]

Abstract

This paper is concerned with the migration of households in Naung Ka Yee village. Naung Ka Yee village is situated in Mawlamyine Township at Mon State. There were (8) wards in Naung Ka Yee village. The objective of the paper is to examine the overall living standard status by migration of peoples in the study area. The main objective is to find out the migration influences factor of household in this village. Naung Ka Yee village economy is depending on the agriculture sector. From the study it was founded that the paper migration to remitted per capita income level and education level of households with migrant workers are higher than others. The samples of 310 head of households were collected by using simple random sampling. Key Words: Migration, Socio-economic, Demographic, Descriptive Analysis

INTRODUCTION

Myanmar people get the more salaries to migration to other countries. Myanmar peoples migration within across its long borders, which cover Thailand, Laos, China, Malaysia, Singapore, Japan and South Korea. Many people migration are i-migration and e-migration as they want to improve their living standard to back up family member, for marriage, for education or to provide their livelihoods. Moreover the income earning and education status of households with migrant workers are highly than others households.

The major shifts that the country is experiencing- industrialization, urbanization, greater connectivity, peace process, regional integration and climate change to name a few will further induce greater movements of people. The prospect of economic growth alone suggests that an additional 10 million people or nearly one-third of Myanmar's rural population of 36 million will migrate from villages to cities to take up non-farm employment in a couple of decades.

---

[1]Lecturer, Department of Economics, Co-operative University, Thanlyin

Migration, whether it is internal movement or international, has increasingly become a widespread livelihood strategy for people in Myanmar. At the same time, a closer look at the migration dynamics of the regions clearly shows that migration takes place as a result of complex local conditions, including the proximity to livelihood opportunities and established social networks.

1.1 Objectives of the Study

- To analysis Naung Ka Yee Village migration and its support to economic development and
- To analysis the effect of migrant, remittance on living standard condition of Naung Ka Yee Village in Mon State

1.2 Scope and Limitations of the Study

This paper focuses on the households in Naung Ka Yee Village and collected data from 310 households out of 4340 households from the four selected villages. These primary data are collected during 2020.

1.3   Method of the Study

This study used the descriptive survey method. The secondary data collected form Naung Ka Yee administrative villages documents of Mawlamyine Township, Mon State and government publication, relevant texts and previous research paper and internet websites. The primary data collected from four selected villages of Naung Ka Yee villages.

1.4   Organization of Study

This paper consists of five chapters. Chapter one is introduction which contains the outline of the rationale, objectives, method, scope and limitation and organization of the study. Chapter two literature review on historical perspective on migration, population structure and migration models, Migration of labor geographically, migration and Myanmar. Chapter three is background history of the village on location and selected villages, economic conditions of Naung Ka Yee village and population and household of Naung Ka Yee villages. Chapter is formed by a case study on migration in Mawlamyine Township. The final chapter is concerned with conclusion, describing findings and recommendation from case study of four villages.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1   Population Structure and Migration Models

Any economic policy that effect rural and urban incomes will influence migration; this, in turn, will be effect sectorial and geographic economic activity, income distribution and even population growth. About half of the world's population lives in cities; by 2025, nearly two-thirds will live in urban areas. Most of the urban growth is taking place in the developing world. The pattern of this growth and its implication are complex. Urban population growth in the developing world is far more rapid than population growth generally; migrants account about half of the urban growth for from rural areas.

The Todaro migration models postulate that observed migration is individually rational but that migrants respond to urban-rural differences in expected rather than rural earnings, which may in turn be even higher than urban traditional-sector earnings. Migration occurs until average or expected rather than actual incomes are equal across regions, generating equilibrium unemployment of underemployment in the urban traditional sector.

While migration is mostly about flows, its impact on population structure and trends is also a major issue both at national and regional levels. Migration affects population growth, age and sex structures and related dependency ratio. The migration countries, it depletes cohorts, mostly at young adult ages, and it increases the youth bulge in immigration countries. Its impact on the labor force, distribution of income, women empowerment and families can have positive as well as negative effects on poverty and consequently on MDGs. Poverty is acknowledged to be a comer stone of MDGs attainment. Migration, through its impact on population can have effect on access to quality services and contribute to poverty reduction that are both necessary to achieve the MDGs.

2.2   Migration of Labor Geographically

The migration of labor geographically, out of rural areas and occupationally out of farm jobs, is one of the most pervasive features of agricultural transformations and economic growth. This is true both historically in developed countries (DCs) and currently in less-developed countries (LDCs). Among nations, the share of rural population declines sharply as per-capita incomes increase, from 70 to 80 percent in countries with the lowest per-capita GNPs to less than 15 percent in the highest-income countries. The share of the national workforce in agriculture plunges even more sharply from 90 percent or higher in low-income countries to less than 10 percent in high-income countries.

As internal migration redistributes populations and workforces from rural to urban areas many countries including those with the world's most dynamic fruit, vegetable and horticultural crop production turn to foreign-boom migrants frequently of rural origin for labor.

The world's great migrations out of rural areas are accelerating making internal and international migration potentially one of the most important

development and policy issues of the 21st Century. The greatest migration potential is in China, where 71 percent of the population is rural and an estimated one-third of the rural labor force of 450 million is either unemployed or underemployed.

2.4   Migration and Myanmar

Due to the economic crisis in 1997, manufacturing and other industries in most advanced economies were closed down and many employees were retrenched. Asian countries including Japan, Korea and Singapore are also facing with lay-off problems as a result of recession. Therefore, many migrant workers in these countries lost their jobs. Although this situation can affect Myanmar nationals who are working in foreign countries, it depends on the type and nature of jobs and qualification and education required by respective industries.

However, Myanmar is able and ready to job opportunities to them in the sectors of agriculture, oil palm plantation and fishery. And measures are being undertaken by distributing leaflets regarding job vacancy announcement as well as advertising job vacancies announcement as well as advertising job vacancies on notice boards at entrances and airports for jobseekers. At present, Myanmar employees have been still working in engineering, services, managerial and other skilled related sectors in many foreign countries. The movement of skilled and educated professional workers has predominantly been toward the developed countries while the movement of unskilled or relatively less skilled workers has been more around intra-regional and cross border areas. It is also found that more skilled and professional Myanmar migrates to Singapore and other developed countries while more of the unskilled Myanmar have been working in Thailand and Malaysia. In Myanmar there are more than 110 private overseas employment agencies registered under the overseas employment legislation and thousands of Myanmar workers are assigned to overseas employment month.

3. BACKGROUND HISTORY OF THE VILLAGE

3.1   Location and Selected Villages

Naung Ka Yee village is situated at 25 miles far from Mawlamyine Township. It is bounded by Hpan-an township and Paung Township on the North, Kyaikmaraw Township on the East, Mudon Township on the south and Chaungzone Township on

the west. Although it is a coastal township and which consists of 19 villages and 18wards. Kawhmet Village and Kawhlar Village are Located in North side and Pa auk and Yogo Villages are south sided in the Township of Mawlamyine.

The shape of the four villages is elongated with north-south extent of 36,8km (23 miles) and east-west breadth of 14.4km (9 miles). The Yankin Ridge, the central portion of that township divided the major and minor urban areas of the Township. It also divides Mawlamyine River side and Ataran River side. Arable lands on both sides are contiguous with urban center.

Naung Ka Yee villages have 5860 households in 2020. The population of Naung Ka Yee village is 32850, the male population is 13897 and female population is 18953.

3.2   Economic Conditions of Naung Ka Yee Village

The main economic activity of the Naung Ka Yee villages is agriculture sector. The cultivation in this village main crop is paddy and then multi-crop. Multiple cropping and double cropping are typical for the area because single cropping is not sate for the farms facing the meager and unreliable rainfall. Double cropping is partied in the paddy lands. Livestock and fishery plays a crucial role in household food security as it provides a source of income and nutrition as well being a key asset especially during times of extreme crisis. Common livestock include pigs, poultry and cattle. The cattle are most important for livestock of households.

3.3   Population and Household of Naung Ka Yee Villages

Sr.No	Ward	Number of Households
1	San Kyi	870
2	Myine Thayar	590
3	Done Ze Yet	522
4	Ya Khine Kone	380
5	Kawhmet	2398
6	Kawhlar	153
7	Pa out	384
8	Yo go	563

	Total	5860

Source: Survey Data, 2020

4. DATA ANALYSIS

4.1   Survey Profile

A survey profile for a study on migration of workers from Mawlamyine Township of Myanmar it includes four villages Ya Khine Kone, Kawhlar, Pa auk and Yogo. The survey was carried out 5 weeks in April, May 2020 when 300 households were surveyed. The respondents were household heads the sample size was calculated using the sampling survey method to cover the population.

(i) Population

Unlike other region, the majority of the national races residing in these four villages are Mon and Bahmars. Total households, population and sex ratios of surveyed villages is shown Table 4.1

Table (4.1)   Population and Household Number of Selected Villages

Village	Household	Population				Total
		Male	%	Female	%	
Ya Khine Kone	380	1347	36.02	2393	63.98	3740
Kawhlar	153	4019	43.78	5160	56.22	9179
Paout	384	2450	47.02	2761	52.98	5211
Yogo	563	761	20.55	2942	79.45	3707
Total	4340	8577	39.28	13256	61.72	21833

Source: Survey Data, 2020

In these villages, it is found that every household owns a house. The total number of households in 20202 is 4348 and total population is 21833 in four villages. The average family size is 4.96 persons per household. Kawhlar Village has the

largest number of households with 153 households and population 9179 persons and it also has the largest average family size with 5.06 persons per household. Yo go village has the smallest number of household, 563 and population is 3707.

(ii) Household Sample Size

Table (4.2) Household Sample Size by Selected Villages

Particular	Ya Khine Kone	Kawhlar	Paout	Yogo	Total
Sample Household	75	150	45	40	310

Source: Survey Data, 2020

The data collection in household level interviews includes health, education, economy, biography, house size, numbers of children, occupation, food supply, income, sources of income, water supply and sanitation, educational qualification of family members and migrant workers. In the survey, total

(iii) Age, Education and Marital Status of Reported Migrant Workers.

There were a total of 310 migrant workers reported by respondents in this study. Frequency and percentage distribution of number of reported migrant workers is presented in table 4.3.

Table (4.3) Percentage Distribution of Reported Migrants Workers by Their Age Group

Villages Age Group	Ya Khine Kone		Kawhlar		Paout		Yogo		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
01-15	-	-	2	1.33	1	2.22	-	-	3	0.97
16-20	6	8.00	16	10.67	4	8.89	2	5.00	28	9.03
21-25	17	22.67	24	16.00	12	26.67	16	40.00	69	22.26

26-30	27	36.00	28	18.67	16	35.56	6	15.00	77	24.84
31-35	4	5.33	28	10.67	5	11.11	7	13.50	44	14.19
36-40	6	8.00	22	14.66	2	11.14	3	7.50	33	10.65
41-45	8	10.67	21	14.00	5	11.11	-	-	34	10.96
46-50	3	4.00	9	6.00	-	-	4	10.00	16	5.16
51-55	4	5.33	-	-	-	-	2	5.00	6	1.94
Total	75	100	150	100	45	100	40	100	310	100

Source: Survey Data, 2020

From this table, it is found that 77 migratnt worker 24.24% age bracket 26-30 years, having the largest percentage and second largest percentage is 22.26% is 69 migrant workers between 21 and 25 years.

(iv) Education Level of Reported Migrant Workers by Their Education Level

Frequency and percentage distribution of reported migrant workers in this study is presented in table

Table (4.4) Education Level of Reported Migrant Workers by Their Education Level

Village Educational Level	Ya Khine Kone		Kawhlar		Paout		Yogo		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Monastery	-	-	8	5.33	1	2.22	-	-	9	2.91

Education										
Primary Level	21	28.00	26	17.33	9	20.00	4	10.00	60	19.35
Secondary Level	22	29.33	35	46.67	18	40.00	21	52.50	96	30.91
High Level	14	18.67	42	56.00	10	22.22	7	17.50	73	23.55
University Level	10	13.33	13	17.33	2	4.44	3	7.50	28	9.03
Post Diploma	2	2.67	16	10.67	2	4.44	-	-	20	6.45
Graduate	6	8.00	4	2.67	2	4.44	4	10.00	16	5.16
Master	-	-	6	4.00	1	2.22	1	250	8	2.58
Total	75	100	150	100	45	100	40	100	310	100

Source: Survey Data, 2020

(v) Marital Status of Migrant Workers

Frequency and percentage distribution of reported migrant workers by their marital status and native village is presented in table (4.5).

Table (4.5) Percentage Distribution of Reported Migrant Workers by Their Marital Status

Status	Ya Khine Kone		Kawhlar		Paout		Yogo		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Marriage	30	40.00	42	28.00	17	37.78	19	47.50	108	34.84
Single	45	60.00	108	72.00	28	62.22	21	52.50	202	65.16
Total	75	100	150	100	45	100	40	100	310	100

Source: Survey Data, 2020

Frequency and percentage distribution of reported migrant workers by their marital status and native village is presented in table 4.5. According to the surveyed data, 65.16 (202 workers) are singe and it can be easier decision to migrate, 34.84% (108 workers) of total migrant workers are marriage.

(v) Reasons for Migrating from Native Villages

Table (4.6) Reasons for Migrating from Migration

Villages/ Reason	Ya Khine Kone		Kawhlar		Paout		Yogo		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Higher income	7	9.33	16	10.67	2	4.45	1	2.50	26	8.39
Lower income	42	56.00	93	62.00	28	62.22	28	70.00	191	61.61
Educated	14	18.67	36	24.00	14	31.11	9	22.50	73	23.55
Marriage	7	9.33	5	3.33	1	2.22	2	5.00	15	4.84
Opportunities	5	6.67	0	-	0	-	0	-	5	1.61
Total	75	100	150	100	45	100	40	100	310	100

Source: Survey Data, 2020

According to this table results of 310 migrant workers in the study exits 191 have migrated from their villages to other regions or countries because of lower income and scarcity of the opportunity in their villages at maximum percent of (61.61%), 73 migrant workers (23.55%) migrated to other regions or countries because they thought that (i) they become educated after receiving a diploma or a bachelor degree at least from an academic institution or university and (ii) there were no sufficient jobs in their native region and job opportunities which were not commensurate with their educational qualifications. Some 15(4.84%) migrant workers migrated from their villages because they were married to their spouses living in other regions apart from their villages while there were nine migrant workers who migrated from their villages because of higher income in the region or countries to which they migrated. There were only the workers who migrated in anticipation of good overall long run opportunities in the regions or countries. It was also found that most of the migrant workers, who migrated to other region for the reasons of higher income, were the ones who were currently living and working in other countries.

(vi) Migration Regions of Reported Migrant Workers

Table (4.7) Migration Regions of Reported Migrant Workers

Countries/ Region	Ya Khine Kone		Kawhlar		Paout		Yogo		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Malaysia	34	49.27	33	30.28	9	24.32	16	4.44	92	36.65
Thailand	26	37.68	68	62.36	20	54.05	20	55.56	134	53.39
Singapore	8	11.59	6	5.52	8	21.63	-	-	22	8.76
Japan	-	-	1	0.92	-	-	-	-	1	0.40
USA	1	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.40
Australia	-	-	1	0.92	-	-	-	-	1	0.40
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Total	69	100	109	100	37	100	36	100	251	100
Yangon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madalay	-	-	7	17.07	-	-	-	-	7	11.86
Pharkant	6	100	14	34.15	6	75.00	4	100	30	50.85
Shweli	-	-	20	48.78	2	25.00	-	-	22	37.29
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal Migrant	6	100	41	100	8	100	4	100	59	100
Grand Total	755	100	150	100	45	100	40	100	310	100

Source: Survey Data, 2020

(vii) Type of Job in Foreign and Internal-Migration

Types of job in foreign migrant workers are shown in the table (4.10).

Table (4.8) (a) Types of Job in Foreign

Types of Types Job	Ya Khine Kone		Kawhlar		Paout		Yogo		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
General Worker	15	21.39	5	14.85	4	9.76	8	22.22	32	12.75

Factories	23	32.39	26	25.24	14	34.15	10	27.78	73	29.08
Contraction	15	21.13	14	13.59	13	31.70	8	22.22	22	20.73
Agriculture	1	1.41	24	23.30	4	9.76	8	22.22	37	14.74
Nurse	3	4.23	3	2.62	-	-	-	-	6	2.39
Engineer	1	2.82	3	2.92	-	-	-	-	5	1.99
Sailors	12	16.90	28	27.18	6	14.63	2	5.56	48	19.12
Total	71	100	103	100	41	100	36	100	251	100

Source: Survey Data, 2020

Table (4.8) (b) Types of Job in Internal

Types of Job	Ya Khine Kone		Kawhlar		Paout		Yogo		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Unmanly Staff	2	50.0	24	51.06	-	-	-	-	26	44.07
General worker	-	-	10	21.27	4	100	4	100	18	30.51
Restaurant	-	-	6	12.77	-	-	-	-	6	10.07
Grocery	2	50.00	7	14.90	-	-	-	-	18	15.25
Sale person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	100	47	100	4	100	4	100	59	100

Source: Survey Data, 2020

(viii) Comparison of the Household Income and Expenditure (par/day) After Migration

Table (4.9) Comparison of the Household income and Expenditure (par/day) after migration

In Kyats	Past Income		Presents Income		Past Expenditure		Presents Expenditure	
	Frequ	%	Frequ	%	Frequ	%	Frequ	%

	ency		ency		ency		ency	
Under- 5000	34	10.96	-	-	123	39-68	63	20.32
5000-7500	60	19.35	32	10.23	92	29-68	128	41.29
7500-10000	76	24.52	68	21.94	73	23-55	94	30.32
10000-15000	67	21.61	108	34.84	22	7.09	25	8.07
Over-15000	73	23.56	102	32.90	-	-	-	-

Source: Survey Data, 2020

According to this table comparison of the household before and after migration to get more income that is socio-economic development for these four villages.

Chapter-V

Conclusion

5.1 Findings and Recommendations

In this research paper, 310 respondents of Mawlamyine Township are selected as a sample. The sample includes includent's 75 respondents in Ya Khine Kone, 150 respondents in kawhlar, 45 respondents in Pa auk and 40 respondents in Yogo Village

of Mawlamyine Township. A total 310 households were interviewed using semi-structured questionnaires. They are most likely to be affected by migration and also contribute the most adequate areas for the study area.

According survey data, average family sizes is still large but it can be seen that the education level and average family sizes of each village have been inversely related. A village with higher education level has a small average family sizes. Migrant workers completed age in surveyed villages 61.25% of migrant workers are in age group between 21-35 years. At this indicated that most of the migrant workers were young persons in the prime of their lives.

In status of marital worker can be concluded that that is why singles persons are easier to make a decision to migrate. The main causes of migration in survey four villages is lower earning in their native village and in some villages and education level is also the influence factor of migration decision. Most of the migrant workers in internal and international are general workers in different job such as factories, construction sites, factories, restaurants and etc.

Myanmar faces great challenges in balancing poverty-reducing agricultural and rural economic growth with sustainable natural resource use needed for such growth. In order to stimulate migrant returnees contributions to the economic development of Myanmar, Myanmar policy makers should provide proper international banking channels and banking infrastructure such as ATM networks and electronic money order systems: relax restrictions on foreign currency accounts for migrant workers; provide pre-departure training regarding financial education and offer saving and investments options and services to get the best benefit out of financial remittances. Moreover, the government should grant a friendlier environment for migrant returnees, such as providing more reliable and transparent immigration information: allow the returnees to buy and possess property regardless of their present status of nationality; grant them exemption from various visa regulations review double taxation policy and exemptions in different spheres including tax exemptions.

Reference

Robert O'Connor, Urban-Migration in Myanmar an Analysis of Migration patterns and migrant well being p.df

Charlotte McConaghy, Migration

https://www.irrawaddy.com

https://www.ilo.org

https://Lac.unfpa.org

https://themimu.info