

別紙第1号様式

No.1

博士論文の要旨

専攻名 システム創成科学専攻

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博士論文題名

**An empirical study of South Asian migration and remittances impact on poverty and inequality as well as economic development.**

(南アジアにおける移住と送金が貧困、不平等と経済発展に与える影響に関する実証分析)

over the years of knowledge expansion as well as quest for research and more so development of age of information, human beings have been seen to migrate from one are to the other for search of better paying jobs to sustain their lives as well as to improve their social welfare. According to Della Pergola (2017), the international movement of individuals from one nation to the other has had development implications to both countries. however, in recent years, it has been recorded that the attention and global migration has shifted to a greater movement to the South of Asia (UNDP, 2016).

The thesis paper, therefore, seeks to review the impact that migration has on both social and economic development in South Asia. In so doing, the research offers a critical analysis and investigation that the impact of migrants' remittances on poverty and inequality as well as social-economic development specifically in South Asia. The interactions among migration, remittances, and development have been a controversial topic among researchers and policy makers. For many years, researchers analyzed the determinants of migration independent of migration's impacts, and vice versa. Therefore, the implication of migration to socio-economic development and the direct necessity to bring about and maintain in-migration have been seen as been as relevant

to the South Asia as it was in the North. This research study focuses on economic impact of immigration and the remittances that the country of origin for migrants receives taking the countries in South Asia as a case study. In so doing, the study is directed by specific objectives and a valid hypothesis. And structured in that literature review discusses on migration and remittances with respect to their effect on economic growth, its stability and poverty. Some micro-level studies on remittances were reviewed to better understand the underlying mechanisms through which people in developing countries migrate and remit, with a focus on the income structure of households, heir incentives and costs. We then used cross-country panel data to examine, econometrically, the effects of remittances and migration on economic growth, poverty and inequality, after taking into account the endogeneity of remittances. This dissertation consists of seven chapters and each chapter is further divided into sections and subsections.

The first chapter, which is the introductory section, gives a general overview of the whole study. The remaining chapters subsequently flow from the macro to micro level. Chapter two provides a comprehensive analysis of statistics related to extra regional labour migration of South Asian nationals in the context of global migration, referring to those migrating outside of the region from the following eight countries: India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan. Where applicable and relevant to the statistical discussion, this chapter also includes conversations on developments and trends in labour migration, the definition of international migrants, migrant worker attributes (South Asian migrant flows), Comparing international migrants in South Asia with South Asian nationals abroad and associated thematic areas (such as remittances) in South Asia and overview of remittances to South Asia.

In Chapter three we have reviewed some issues of international migration, remittance and development. Moreover, this chapter the discussion has covered the issues like the the impact of migrants, reasons of Migration, development Implication of Migration, Positive vs Suspicious View on Migration, Remittance and Development. Moreover, this chapter reviews empirical studies about the impact of migrants' remittance on poverty and inequality and also the use of remittances. In this thesis chapter econometric results indicate that remittances will promote economic growth and reduce poverty based on the international poverty lines for the US\$1.90, after taking into account the endogeneity of remittances. Consistent with this result, migration tends to be negatively associated with economic growth, given that remittances are likely to be positively associated with the number of emigrants.

Our use of poverty (based on the international poverty lines) and Gini for the cross-country study is nevertheless a departure from the existing literature such as Imai et al. (2014), who used poverty data at the national level only. Our econometric results are broadly consistent with the existing literature on remittances and migration in developing countries like south Asia. In our review, many studies based on cross-country panel data have shown that: (i) remittances tend to promote economic growth; (ii) remittances tend to stabilize economic growth; and (iii) remittances tend to reduce poverty.

In chapter four we have analyzed the Social and Economic Impacts of International Migration in South Asia. Moreover, this chapter discussed about the attention towards education as the Source of growth in South Asia.

In this chapter aimed to determine the effect of the variables expenditure on education, human capital, labor, net enrollment of primary, net enrolment of secondary and net enrolment of tertiary towards the overall productivity level in terms of economic growth. We argue that, Expenditure in education has proven to be an important variable towards the achievement of economic growth and education. Investment in education results in increased quality of services offered hence resulting in skilled personnel. The impact of skilled personnel in a country is beyond doubt a productive one. Increased ways of sourcing income and advancements in technology are all results of quality education and contribute towards the growth of an economy.

In chapter five provides the available statistics on the migration trends within and from Asia. The first section compares Asia to other regions of origin and destination, in terms of migrant stock. The subsequent sections analyze labor migration flows from Asia to the Gulf and within the rest of Asia on one hand, and to OECD countries on the other hand and an analysis of trends in remittances sent to Asia. Moreover, this chapter discussed the behavior of remittances in comparison with other inflows as foreign direct investment (FDI) and analyzed the effects of FDI and Remittances on the International Migration from Asian Countries to Japan.

In chapter six explored to find the connection between international migration, remittances, education and poverty in South Asia. This chapter is oblivious of any study that has developed a relationship between international migration remittances in South Asia and more specifically its impact on education and poverty.

Finally, the chapter seven also provides policy implication and conclusions that would better future global migration and their impact to the economies of both the origin and the recipient countries. Using The article reveals that remittance has significant impacts on South Asian

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economy and socio-economic development, for example, reducing the poverty, increasing the household expenditure, saving, leading to maintain the quality of life as well as gender equality. This research provides some final reflections on further research on international migration and development in South Asia.