

MINING-RELATED IN-MIGRATION AND MONGOLIA ECONOMIC POSITIVE IMPACT

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ABSTRACT:

This paper to study on commercial large-scale mining in Mongolia that how to impact on the economy. During the last few years, the mining sectors were started to provide an important contribution in GDP. The mining sector is a major contributor to Mongolia economy, accounting for about 17% of GDP, 65% of industrial value added and 58% of export earnings. However, over than 12,000 people working in mining sector, and the informal (artisanal) mining sector involves many times this number. This study examined the mining-in related-migration and impact on the economy. The study was optioned from major mining companies of Mongolia. This results were analyzed by using Excel and Software.

KEYWORD: Impact.Migration. Mining.

I. INTRODUCTION:

In Mongolia economy, the mining sector is one of the largest financial contributors. The primary outputs of the industry are copper and gold, along with iron ore, molybdenum, and fluorospar. Mongolia is estimated to have potential reserves of 125 billion metric tons of coal, and the current coal production is over 20 million metric tons per year, mostly exported to China. Since the late 1990s, the Mongolian economy has grown gradually, with the recent mining boom providing a massive boost to the economy.[1] A key challenge for Mongolia today is managing the impact and benefit of economic growth generated by the mineral wealth to create a solid foundation for sustainable development..

Mining-related -in-migration trends in Mongolia. There has been a massive increase in rural-to-urban migration in the past decade. In the 2007 study "Growth of Internal and International Migration in Mongolia", two waves of migration were identified in Mongolia until 2000: 1) until 1980, controlled movements of people based on industrialization and collectivization; and 2) 1991–1996 migration to the countryside due to privatization of livestock, and 1996–2000 rural-to-urban migration with a pull factor of job opportunities and education. Rapid and sustained growth of an in-migrant population can cause significant environmental, economic, and social impacts in the project area of influence. Individually and collectively, in-migrants' presence and their activities can directly or indirectly affect the local environment, the 'host' communities, and project operations. Over time migrants may cause a fundamental change in the project area of influence and thereby change the project context.[2] Mongolia's largest mining-related -in-migration trends are the South Gobi region. Most mining operations (mainly gold and copper) are in the South Gobi region, which has seen a surge in in-migration; most of this migration is the result of new employment opportunities created by mining and mining supply operations. South Gobi region, or Umnogobi aimag, is Mongolia's largest province. Its capital (or aimag/provincial centre) is Dalanzadgad. The province has a (registered) population of 60,500, of which 22,000 live in the provincial capital. South Gobi has 168 exploration licences, and 70 companies have received extraction licences. This paper optioned mining migration in the South Gobi region, and to estimate to analyze.

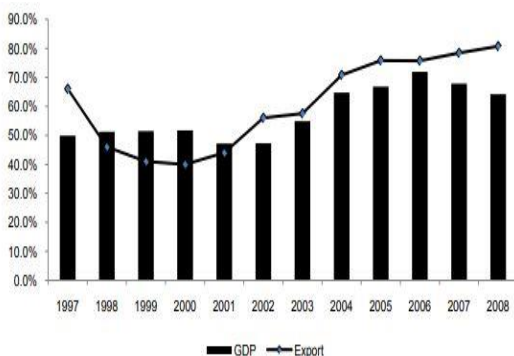


Fig.1 Mine Production Contributes to Export & GDP of Country
 Source : Mineral Resource Authority of Mongolia, 2009

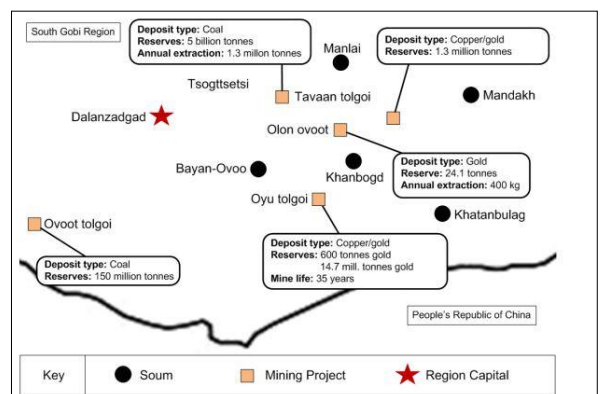


Fig.2 South Gobi region mining location
 Source: Castalia

II. METHODOLOGY:

The following factors included in evaluating the economic impact of the economy.(fig.2) Across the study areas, a number of in-migration issues and impacts emerged that directly or indirectly are affecting economic. The analysis below describes the issues and their manifestations in the study areas, as well as the ways in which stakeholders are experiencing and viewing the impacts. Along with the challenges and changes represented by mining in local areas in Mongolia, the presence of mining and influx of population and activity also bring positive impacts.

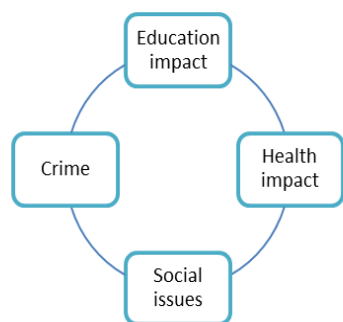


Fig.3 Factor of impact economic

III. RESULT:

The in-migration in Mongolia is also characterized by issues of large, unregistered mobile populations that often exceed the registered population by manifold numbers. The unregistered population mainly consists of job seekers to a mining area for direct or indirect employment opportunities and brings an increase in the single male population as well as in the number of families and households.

Education impact_- increased demands linked to mining and in-migration. The schools interviewed were consistently over capacity in terms of the number of pupils admitted, from 50 percent to 250 percent. Disadvantages are the high numbers of pupils make it difficult for staff to provide the desired quality of education. Teachers highlighted that child development is not given adequate resources and that child development suffers from a lack of time and attention. The schools also reported issues with children left behind due to parents' work in mining and long rosters. This meant a lack of parental involvement in the children's education when parents are working in the mines. The schools have tried different methods to engage, but still less than 50 percent of parents showed up at meetings and other activities.

Health impact- all the hospitals interviewed in Mandal soum, Tsogttsetsii, and Dalanzadgad reported a lack of capacity, in part due to the high numbers of unregistered populations that need to access the hospital and health services. In addition, all mine-related medical emergencies

are referred to and treated in Tsogttsetsii or Dalanzadgad, as the mines' on-site medical staff only provide primary care.

In all the mining areas, increased populations and commercial activity had led to a higher number of road accidents involving mines. The hospitals also reported increases in accidents in the home involving children when children were left alone during the mine workers' shifts. The hospitals, in general, see an increase of alcohol abuse during the mine roster, which often leads to violence and injuries and puts pressures on the emergency services.

Social issues - mining attracts a large proportion of male migrants. As a consequence of an increasing population, the levels of nightlife and adult leisure activity in a mining town typically increase, making the public (and sometimes private) spaces unsafe for children. The mining-related influx has been seen to increase the levels of alcohol use and abuse by adults in the mining areas, linked to entertainment of male workers between and after shifts, as well as an increase in alcoholism with unsuccessful jobseekers and laid off workers. The levels of drinking among young people and children are seen as linked to the increased exposure to adults drinking in public (young boys will mimic this behavior) and drinking among children in child-headed households and without parental supervision.

Crime- juvenile crime is linked to the absence of parental supervision in mining-affected areas. The South Gobi province Family Department for Children and Families Development said crime with the participation of children in the province has increased and that crime rates are higher in mining towns.

IV. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION:

In this study focused on Mongolia mining and in-migration impacts on economic show that the movement of people in connection with mining has significant consequences economic. The Mongolia country study was conducted during a significant the slowdown in the mining sector, in Mongolia, as well as globally. Many of the mining-related issues identified had had more substantial impact previously and had decreased during the slowdown. This perspective means that a new predicted upsurge in mining activity in Mongolia will make the issues bigger and more urgent, even compared to the previous mining boom. This means that now, during a slower period, is the time to start collaborative planning and forecasting of issues through multi-stakeholder partnerships. As the paper shows, the risks and benefits of mining and in-migration are shared between mining companies, local authorities and the central government, and the trends in in-migration impacts point to the necessity of collaborative efforts. While in-migration cannot easily be managed or stopped, a

number of initiatives can help to reduce the negative impacts and enhance the development benefits of economic and social activities in areas that host mining operations.

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