

ISSN: 2990-7993(P)

Dhaulagiri Journal of Contemporary Issues

Vol 3, Issues 1

July, 2025

DOI:

Published by: Research Management Committee,
Dhawalagiri Multiple Campus, Baglung
Home Page: <https://dmcjournal.edu.np/index.php/DWJCI>

Brain Drain and Its Effects on Livelihood: An Analysis of Phalewas Municipality, Nepal

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Abstract

This article explores the impacts of brain drain in Phalebas Municipality-7, Limithana, Parbat, Nepal. Brain drain is the global exchange of human resources and primarily involves the migration of skilled and educated individuals leaving countries. The main objective of this research is to investigate the causes of brain drain and its effects on their family in Phalebas Municipality-7, Limithana of Parbat District. This study is based on qualitative research methods, including descriptive and analytical research design. Data were collected using purposive sampling of 28 households. This study has applied observation and interview tools of data collection. The findings of this study show that brain drain has more negative than positive effects on households. Due to a lack of job opportunities, political instability, infrastructure problems, monkey terrorism, low productivity, inadequate working environments, lack of skilled training, and imitation. Informants tend to be attracted to work abroad when they find better job prospects, and once they realize their skills have improved, they are more likely to stay overseas. This study concluded that brain drain has effects on livelihood in this study area. To address the negative effects due to brain drain for better livelihoods, focus on educating citizens, creating attractive career opportunities, and mobilizing knowledge and skills. This research will be useful for academics, future researchers, and policymakers.

Keywords: aged people, brain drain, impacts migration, Phalebas Municipality

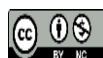
Article Information

Received: 11 February, 2025 **Reviewed:** 15 February, 2025 - 14 March, 2025 **Revised:** 15 March, 2025- 4 May, 2025

Accepted: 7 May, 2025

Published: 10 June, 2025

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Introduction

"Brain drain" describes the exodus of highly educated or intellectual individuals from a certain nation. It involves the movement of highly qualified workers worldwide for better living conditions, a higher standard of living, increased income, access to cutting-edge technology, and international political stability. Most young, intelligent, and healthy people relocate for better job opportunities and educational prospects. In 2000, nearly 175 million people, or 2.9% of the global population, had lived abroad for more than a year (Dodani & Laporte, 2005). Foreign migrants increased from 75 million to 190 million between 1960 and 2005 (Docquier & Rapoport, 2012).

Brain drain emerged as early as the beginning of the 20th century when people worldwide, particularly in Europe, started migrating to distant places in search of better opportunities and improved well-being. Scholars generally agree on the definition of brain drain, although some variations may exist. Brain drain is the international movement of skilled individuals from developing countries, especially to North America (Glavan, 2008). It is a process where the most skilled individuals from one economy migrate to another to improve their living conditions (Brassington, 2012). It also describes the movement of professionals and highly educated individuals from underdeveloped to developed nations (Sahay, 2009). The drain effect signifies the loss of trained professionals due to emigration, while the brain effect pertains to the return of human capital, skills, technology, and advanced education to the home country. In Nepal, "brain drain" describes the departure of individuals with a moderate level of education from Nepal to other countries in search of improved opportunities and overall well-being (Bhattarai, 2009).

Shumba and Mawere (2012) suggest brain drain negatively impacts teaching, research, and graduate education. However, other researchers argue brain drain benefits the home country, as it can improve income and education (Beine et al., 2008; Carman, 2011; Haupt et al., 2010; Miyagiwa, 1991; Mountford, 1997; Romero, 2013; Sahay, 2009). The main problem in Nepal currently is brain drain. Because young people do not find jobs that meet their expectations in the country. As a result, they are forced to search for employment in other countries. This has resulted in a lack of manpower in all aspects of life, from birth to death, as social support and mutual assistance are compromised. Brain drain has become a significant problem in Phalewas Municipality, Nepal. Skilled individuals are leaving the country in search of better opportunities abroad, which has negative effects on the community and economy. The loss of skilled professionals in key sectors like healthcare, education, and technology has led to a shortage of qualified personnel and a decline in services. Moreover, it hampers economic progress and job opportunities.

Regarding the Brain Drain in Nepal numerous studies have been conducted. Research on the factors influencing Nepalese students brain drain is still lacking though. There has been a paucity of research on the factors influencing brain drain among Nepalese students but more thorough studies are required to paint a clear picture of these factors. Studies that have already been conducted have looked at the causes of the brain drain from Nepal however further investigation is needed to fully comprehend the reasons behind the skilled professionals' departure and how they make decisions. It is important to look into elements like social dynamics political unpredictability and economic opportunities. It is important to conduct research on the elements that draw Nepalese students to particular nations. Numerous studies on brain drain fall short in this regard. By filling in this research gap we can gain a deeper comprehension of Nepal's brain drain issue and develop management and potentially reversal tactics for the exodus of highly qualified human capital. Planning policies requires an understanding of the volume and trends of skilled Nepalese worker emigration.

A mentality has developed among the Nepali youth that staying in the country will not lead to anything. The confusion is already evident when nothing materializes after achieving the certificates of degrees. As a result, the youth are increasingly moving abroad, leading to family disintegration and turning villages into old age homes. Incidents of human animal conflicts are on the rise, which also forcing people to leave their home. This has led to an acute shortage of human resources in development, construction, fostering mutual harmony, and carrying out transactions. People are

becoming more materialistic, leading to a loss of the village's originality. The trend of adopting other cultures and neglecting one's culture is growing daily. This issue has become the most pressing problem in the region.

Crush (2009) defines brain drain as skilled and educated individuals' emigration from their country of origin to another country due to economic, political, and social factors. Millions of people are being forced to work abroad, despite efforts by the government, political parties, businesspeople, and other stakeholders to address this issue.

The impact of brain drain on home countries' overall development, specifically in relation to higher education, has no consensus. Researchers argue brain drain has both positive and negative effects. Multiple studies highlight the negative impact on higher education and the originating nation's economy (Ha et al., 2016; Lee, 1976; McKenzie, 2006; Sefa Dei & Asgharzadeh, 2002). Youths raise the questions: how long will young people with energy, strength, and courage be forced to spend time abroad? How long will they live in foreign lands, leaving their birth home and family? How long will the warm embrace of the country and the youth ready to protect the motherland endure the 50-degree heat of Arabia in search of work? These are very serious questions for us. It is necessary to solve these problems at present.

Research Methods and Materials

This study focused on the issue of brain drain and its impact on the use of formal language in public speaking. The researchers used globalization theory to analyze the effects of brain drain in Nepal. Purposive sampling was done to select households and from each household one participant were selected, including 17 men and 11 women to gather information. This sampling method was chosen to identify cases that would provide in-depth information about the phenomenon. Qualitative research explores the "how" and "why" of research questions, allowing for a deeper understanding of experiences, phenomena, and contexts. It investigated real-world problems and provided profound insights.

The researcher interpreted the text based on the language, tone, and approach of the participants, forming an opinion based on their central ideas. This study employed a descriptive and analytical research design, using interviews and observations as the primary data sources. Semi-structured questions were used to gather information and experiences. Secondary data collection from various sources such as websites, online newspapers, university libraries, magazines, journals, and articles are properly used. Parbat District is known for its unique identity, but it is facing brain drain issues. Parbat District, Phalebas Municipality -7, Limithana, was chosen for the study due to its significant brain drain and migration challenges. Every year, residents of this ward migrate in search of jobs and other opportunities, both within and outside the country.

Globalization and Trends of Brain Drain

In the 1950s and 1960s, many scientists and technologists from the United Kingdom (UK) moved to the United States (US) and Canada, a trend referred to as brain drain (Gibson and McKenzie, 2012). Today, it more commonly describes the emigration of a nation's most talented citizens. Beine, Docquier, and Rapoport (2008) define brain drain as the international movement of human capital, primarily involving highly educated individuals relocating from developing to developed nations. They concluded that both supply and demand factors contribute to the increasing trend of brain drain. On the supply side, sending countries are influenced by economic globalization, as noted by Beine, Docquier, and Rapoport (2008). Human capital is now more likely to pursue better opportunities and mobility due to globalization, rather than remain confined in their home countries where prospects and economic conditions may be less favourable than in developed nations.

Beynon and Dunkerley (2000) describe globalization as a creative process that fosters cultural consistency or homogeneity. It can also be understood as the broadening of knowledge about the world through increased awareness. The integration of economies, cultures, and societies has been facilitated by communication, transformation, and

transportation (Steger, 2010). Several factors contribute to the consolidation of globalization, including technological, political, organic, social, financial, and cultural aspects (Dierks, 2001). Globalization reflects the current global events regarding economic, social, political, and cultural characteristics (Reyes, 2001). The migration of academic, skilled, and working human resources abroad is called intellectual migration. Millions of skilled and unskilled manpower have migrated from the country. The migration of such human resources from Nepal has been a major problem. We hear news of about fifteen to eighteen hundred people leaving the country every day. Neither the government, the political parties, nor the industrialists and stakeholders of Nepal are interested in solving the problem (Panta, 2023).

Brain drain refers to the exodus of highly educated and competent people from emerging nations, posing a serious problem for these nations. The political, social, and economic progress of these nations may suffer due to the departure of skilled labours. In South Asian countries such as Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, parental labour migration is prevalent, with many migrant workers relocating to the Gulf Cooperation Council countries (Anita et al., 2020; Asis & Feranil, 2020). This has detrimental financial effects and lowers the productivity of those left behind (Groizard & Llull, 2007), contributing to the exodus of individuals from the nation (Phuyal, 2018).

In developed nations businesses and governments seek out and hire competent people everywhere in order to fill the skills gap in the labor force. It is important to look into how this skilled labor transfer affects the welfare and economic expansion of the sending economies. When a large number of scientists and engineers migrated from developing to developed countries in the late 1960s concerns about skilled migration first surfaced. The sending economies were thought to suffer from this reallocation of skilled labor.

With Shrestha and others. 2007 clarified that Nepal's higher education did not advance until the 1950s when democracy was established. After that Tribhuvan University (TU) was founded with the intention of offering education across the nation. Over time, the responsibility for education has been divided among several other universities. The Nepalese education system focuses more on theory than practical knowledge, which is considered detrimental to students as they struggle to perform well in the professional world.

Higher Education and Brain Drain

In Nepal, the higher education system has expanded by establishing new education institutions, producing more graduates each year. This trend is also observed in other countries, such as India and China. One of the primary drivers of immigration to Canada was the increasing number of Chinese university graduates (Li, 2008). Brain drain is a symptom of economic issues in nations where qualified workers are underemployed or jobless (Hatton & Williamson, 2005). However, similar trends can be seen globally and are not confined to Asian countries. For instance, the high unemployment rates and scarce job opportunities in government sectors across various African nations push individuals to seek alternatives (Lewis, 2011). For many graduates, relocating to a developed country appears to be a practical solution.

Furthermore, the chance to make money while studying helps students who are studying overseas. Remittances are therefore influenced by the number of individuals departing. Nonetheless the lack of basic opportunities in Nepal for people to simultaneously build livelihoods and serve their communities is wasting the most promising segments of human skill (Chen 2017). Due to the dearth of high-quality education in the nation many young people in Nepal are looking outside of the country higher education institutions to attain their full intellectual potential and secure the best social and economic career opportunities (Gaulee 2014). According to one participant:

After completing their higher education young people are finding it difficult to find work. Practical comprehensive customized or career-focused secondary education does not exist. It is devoid of skills and practicality and concentrates only on knowledge. A university degree does not ensure stable employment. By providing maximum scholarships in fields requiring technical expertise like medicine emergency medicine

engineering agricultural technology and information technology governments are failing to guarantee employment opportunities for these individuals. Human resource management is not adequately planned for . (Sadiksha Panta Personal Communication, December 27 2023)

Due to the inability of the lower and middle classes to pay for the plus two educations the educational system is now class-based. Because of the expansion of higher education and class twelve young people attending these institutions are employed insecurely and are frequently used as tools by the bourgeoisie and educational brokers. As a result, many graduates especially those in the veterinary and agricultural fields have relocated from Nepal to developed countries in search of higher education according to one participant (Katel and Sapkota 2018). As a result, more students are going abroad to study every year particularly in developed countries like the US Japan Australia and Europe. Master of Surgery and Master of Dental Surgery (MDS). Of them 16302 are in the private sector 16302 are overseas and over 1500 work for the government. Approximately 16000 of the 56000 registered nurses with the Nursing Council have been granted permission to study overseas making up 20% of all nurses who have travelled abroad. The Nepal Engineer Council has 60000 registered engineers of whom about half are located outside of the country. As per the Ministry of Education Science and Technology report on foreign study permits 64 countries have granted study permits to students during the current fiscal year. Australia has 66885 permits Japan has 16820 permits the US has 5883 permits Canada has 5552 permits the UK has 5074 permits India has 3083 permits the UAE has 2394 permits Korea has 1337 permits France has 680 permits Russia has 626 permits and Germany has 499 permits. These are the top 10 lists.

Causes of Brain Drain

A study on brain drain and higher education in Nepal was conducted by Mainali (2019). He explored the causes and effects of brain drain in Nepal. Beside this, there are other causes, as follows:

Better Opportunities and a Higher Quality of Life

Brain drain, as an issue on the rise, has become increasingly important socially and ecologically. The interest of modern youth is focused on the deteriorating work/life balance, social and ecological impacts, quality of life etc. Professionals want to relocate to other countries that have low cost of living, good work-life balance and positive social and environmental effects. Lack of funding and underinvestment in research and development contribute to legal emigration: talented people are deprived of resources and cutting edge technologies needed for their careers.

Scarcity of Resources and Opportunities in Developing Nations

The scarcity of resources and opportunities in developing nations is one of the main causes of brain drain. Resources and employment possibilities for talented professionals in industries like technology, engineering, and healthcare are limited in many developing nations. As a result, many skilled individuals are compelled to travel to industrialized nations looking for better chances and higher pay. According to a participant:

Educated people have stopped farming, which has reduced agricultural production day by day. Lack of infrastructure, increasing consumerism, increasing dependence on imported goods, lack of financial services, lack of quality and skilled education, lack of quality health services, corruption, etc., have led to intellectual exodus. Natural problems like floods, landslides, soil erosion, earthquakes, and deforestation have caused economic and environmental problems. The syndicate's influence is still felt in every sector, leading to a decline in morale (Ram Bahadur BK, personal communication, December 27, 2023).

Similarly, another participant said in this regard:

Today, intellectual migration has exacerbated issues of social unrest, prejudice and political instability. Skilled workers are forced to go abroad without getting opportunities in the country. Feeling insecure, young people are looking elsewhere for a better life and the freedom to take opportunities (Govinda Sharma, personal communication, December 27, 2023).

Every ordinary and middle-class youth who has completed higher education has a big dream of becoming an engineer, pilot, nurse, journalist or government employee. However, due to externalities such as increasing poverty, a low economic growth rate, and a lack of commercialisation of education, it has become a compulsion to go abroad for higher education. According to Hunter (2013), the main reasons for brain drain in Nepal are low wages, limited resources, non-competitive salary rates and a lack of skilled experts in the industry.

Corruption, Brain Drain and Livelihood

Corruption and brain drain Another contributing factor to the brain drain in Nepal is widespread corruption, as evidenced by the findings reported by Okey (2016). Higher levels of corruption are associated with higher emigration rates, especially among doctors. Additionally, a corrupt government does not value skilled labour or incentivize skilled individuals to remain in their home country. Many young doctors in Nepal feel that their skills are undervalued by the government or other relevant authorities, leading them to believe it makes no difference whether they stay or leave (Pokhrel, 2017). Corruption negatively influences the education system, impeding institutional transformation and eroding educational innovation and integrity (Nguyen et al., 2016). The perception among Nepalese citizens that higher education in the country cannot be improved without suitable reforms is likely a contributing factor to the country's growing brain drain. One participant expressed this sentiment by stating:

Development has been delayed due to the region being backward in terms of geography. Every citizen now seeks quick returns, but there has been more development than before (Ramakanta Paudel, Personal Communication, December 25, 2023).

"Development works have been delayed, but every citizen now seeks quick returns. Brain drain is caused by outside factors unrelated to Nepal's political and economic circumstances. These explanations have to do with how different industrialized nations handle immigration. Several industrialized nations have implemented immigration laws to recruit highly trained people (Boeri, Hanson, & McCormick, 2002). For example, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand have implemented point-based systems (PBS) to attract highly trained labour." One of the participants said the following:

Brain drain is a global phenomenon influenced by political, social, technical, and economic factors. It is crucial to understand its causes and implement policies to address it. The digital economy has led to the rise of 'digital nomadism', where professionals can work remotely from any location, allowing them to maintain a career. This trend has resulted in highly qualified individuals working for multinational corporations instead of leaving their home countries, highlighting the need for policies and incentives to encourage skilled workers to stay in their home countries. (Ram Bahadur BK, Personal Communication, December 27, 2023).

The evolving nature of brain drain has also led to a new phenomenon known as brain circulation. Brain circulation refers to the movement of highly skilled professionals across borders. Brain drain is a flow of highly trained workers from less developed nations to more developed nations. But in the world of today's highly skilled global workforce, the shift is visible in the movement of skilled workers who are moving across borders, acquiring knowledge and experience, and returning home. Consequently, this brings an opportunity for developing nations to gain the skills and knowledge of their citizens who have had the experience of working overseas. This is known as "brain gain." Its effects on livelihood in this study area.

Effects of Brain Drain

Environmental degradation and political instability sip human capital resources through the brain drain of academics, talents, and professionals abroad. This has created a big problem for Nepal as many skilled and unskilled workers have flown away from the country. Hundreds and thousands have now been leaving from the airport every day yet no one from the government or political parties or industrialists and stakeholders in Nepal is concerned about it. The country's development can only be achieved by utilizing the research and labour of energetic manpower. Millions of Nepalese are forced to work and sweat in foreign lands.

Attribution of the impact of brain drain on the total development of home countries raises no consensus, and the problem becomes even more confusing with respect to higher education. Beine et al. (2001) define brain drain as challenging the phenomenon of brain drain that has two different effects, namely, the drain effect and the brain effect.

Several studies suggest that brain drain negatively impacts higher education and the economy of the nation of origin (Ha, Yi, J., & Zhang, 2016; Lee, 1976; McKenzie, 2006; Sefa Dei & Asgharzadeh, 2002). According to Shumba and Mawere (2012), brain drain has a detrimental effect on teaching, research, and the quality of graduate education. However, other research (Beine, Docquier, & Rapoport, 2008; Carman, 2011; Haupt, Krieger, & Lange, 2010; Miyagiwa, 1991; Mountford, 1997; Romero, 2013; Sahay, 2009) argues that brain drain benefits the nation of origin. For example, brain drain can increase the income and educational levels of the emigrant's nation (Miyagiwa, 1991).

Like Kunwar's (2015) observations, the study found positive and negative consequences of brain drain in Nepal. Nine out of fourteen participants believe brain drain has more harmful than beneficial consequences, particularly on higher education and Nepal's overall growth. When young and skilled individuals leave the nation, Nepal loses the funds invested in their training and education. Moreover, a country's ability to progress relies on its labour force; therefore, losing talented individuals harms Nepal's higher education system. Nepal also suffers significant losses in terms of knowledge and skills due to brain drain. To reduce or stop brain drain in Nepal, the government must create more job opportunities, establish a stable political environment with equal access and opportunities for all, regardless of political affiliation, eliminate corruption, and increase employee salaries and benefits.

Brain Drain could not Brain Gain in this study area

Brain Gain: This theory challenges the notion that brain drain is always detrimental, suggesting that skilled individuals living abroad can actually benefit their home countries by sending money back and sharing their knowledge upon returning.

Many family members move overseas for extended periods of time to overcome financial hardships. They return home for a short time and leave again, accommodating the needs and desires of their children and families. This cycle allows them to create favourable circumstances. Still now, in this area, nobody likes to keep gaining skills from foreign countries. Thus, brain gain is not utilised.

Remittance to Family for Livelihood

Under certain circumstances, brain drain may not necessarily be harmful for the country of origin (Hatton & Williamson, 2005). Remittances, or money sent back to family by many Nepalese immigrants, have been vital to the nation's economic activity (Pant, 2006). Remittances significantly contribute to the GDP of Nepal and positively impact the national economy (Shrestha, 2008). According to Sahay (2009), brain drain benefits both the foreigner's and the emigrant's people and home countries. One of the participants in the study expressed this sentiment.

Before my husband migrated, we only had one old house. After my husband migrated to Korea, we were able to buy land and build a concrete house (Muna Thapa, Personal Communication, September 14, 2023).

In order to counteract financial insufficiencies, several family members will live abroad for long periods, come home for short stays, and then return abroad again. This cycle makes it easy to accommodate these families and their children's needs and desires. But periodic bans on domestic workers have barred them from returning home, reuniting with their families, and reaping the benefits of the knowledge and skills gained through international labour migration. As the distance between mothers and children grows, their relationship becomes distant. Women's human rights are violated, and the family structure weakens, leading to a shift in its perceived value (Panta, 2023).

However, the importance of immigrants in Nepali higher education is poorly documented by research. It is clear that a significant portion of the nation's remittances is utilized by governmental or non-governmental organizations to support higher education in Nepal, likely improving the country's higher education system. For example, research indicates that remittances have a greater impact on school retention rates compared to similar amounts received from other sources (Edwards & Ureta, 2003). In this context, one participant shared the following thought:

Another migrant participant from the study area shared their experience about their land: "Before my husband migrated, we had an old house here, and we lived as a joint family." After my husband went to Qatar, we were able to buy four acres of land, and now we are planning to build a house on this land by the end of this year. (Sarita Paudel, Personal Communication, September 12, 2023).

Mock and Han (2016) argue that brain drain can actually create new international resources for the home country, aiding in economic growth, especially in the realm of higher education. There are indeed various ways in which home countries can benefit from diaspora networks. For example, these networks help establish domestic connections that facilitate high-quality interactions with emigrants' networks and improve governance (Docquier & Rapoport, 2012). In this context, one participant mentioned:

I always consult with my husband before making any decision, whether big or small. I have to ask him because he is the one who sends the money. If I use it without his permission, he will ask me what I did with the money" (Maiya Sharma, Personal Communication, September 10, 2023).

Another participant, whose husband has been in Dubai for the past three and a half years, gave a similar response: "Before making any decisions, I used to talk to my husband. He would be very upset with me if I didn't get his approval on how and where to spend the money. It wouldn't be right to use the money he earns without asking him (Maya Sunar, Personal Communication, September 11, 2023).

In contrast to discouraging people from traveling abroad Docquier and Rapport (2012) suggest that encouraging competent citizens who migrate outside to return could be a more effective tactic. Their analysis suggests that Nepals improved literacy and educational standing are partly attributable to immigration patterns based on labor immigration. Immigrants may thus contribute significantly to the transfer of vital knowledge skills and information back to their home country because they work in developed nations. With respect to this one participant said:

The money comes from my husband but I get to choose how to spend it. I save most of the remittances because my family and I are well-off thanks to the money I make from my shop. The majority of my decisions are made on my own. My husband is not fond of these tasks (Bindu Thapa, Personal communication September 11 2023).

Every year a large number of young Nepalese people depart from their hometown even though it might not be a smart move. The majority of immigrants continue to have some contact with friends and family from their previous country. In Nepal a lot of people also take part in different social and academic activities. They return from their

international travels with a plethora of new abilities and information. It makes sense that organizations with comparable missions in other regions of the world would have a hand in Nepal's economic and educational advancement as well. Thus Beine Docquier and Rapoport (2008) and Haupt Krieger and Lange (2010) suggest that brain drain can help increase the number of skilled workers in their home countries because many skilled workers who return home may contribute to higher education. The source country can gain from brain drain in a number of ways including higher education according to Sahay (2009). Remittances are advantageous to Nepal as well according to this argument.

Negative Effects

Brain drain has had a negative impact on the economy, workforce, and society. Its negative effects include the loss of intellectual and cultural diversity, inequality, and family breakdown. One major effect of brain drain is the skill gap it creates. Due to the lack of highly skilled people in the development of the nation, there is a shortage of people in important areas. Another consequence of brain drain is its economic impact. Although remittances are sent to the country, the departure of highly trained people has led to economic inequality and hampered overall development. Whenever students go to foreign countries as a means of study, this leads to an economic crisis in this area. Brain drain poses a serious threat to the future generation in this area. People who immigrate, especially those who are educated, suffer greatly as a result. Higher education is often a key factor in long-term migration trends.

The semi-urban area of Limitana has experienced a decrease in cultivation, leading to a reduction in food production and a risk of starvation. The village has become a suitable place for living and food markets. To retain locals, efforts have been made to improve road conditions and create youth-focused employment initiatives. One participant said:

There had been no development in the village before. There used to be residents, but as society developed, people migrated to cities and other nations. With the decline in farming, villages are now only home to the impoverished. For food, the locals now have to buy flour and rice from markets. A food shortage is the result of declining production of corn and millet, which were formerly plentiful. Hunger will become more likely if this pattern continues. Looking at the fields right now makes me sad because there are not many crops. Everybody depends on markets, and some people even go global (Srijana Timilsina, personal communication, December 27, 2023).

She states that the village might become abandoned in the next ten years if migration keeps up. The population of the previously underdeveloped area has shifted, with people migrating to cities and other nations as a result of technological improvements and increasing demands on a daily basis.

Effects of Migration on Families at the Place of Origin

Monkeys causing issues is a frequent problem here, and the government of Nepal has not made development a priority. Farmers often do not receive fertilizer on time, despite the small progress we have made in agriculture. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a fertilizer factory and an agricultural implement factory in Nepal. Adequate local technology has to be used in agriculture. Traditional organic fertilizers have to be developed and combined with modern technology. The focus on achieving sufficient agricultural production and linking it with industry. In this regard, a participant viewed:

As we work towards building a digital Nepal, we will make significant strides towards good governance, development, and prosperity. The active involvement of millions of young people in entrepreneurship and innovation within the country will contribute to national and social unity. I encourage everyone to participate

in this endeavour to help spread prosperity throughout the country and secure our future (Deepak Paudel, Personal Communication, September 12, 2023).

Based on the research conducted by the aforementioned participants, Nepal's natural resources, such as forests, wildlife, rivers, reservoirs, herbs, mines, livestock, agriculture, environment, and traditional technology, should be prioritized. New technologies should be developed in accordance with the research findings, and production and distribution systems should be enhanced. The country should aim for self-sufficiency in all sectors before focusing on exports.

Discussion

Intellectual migration affects the psychosocial and emotional health of family members left behind (Kaimal & Paul, 2021). Traditional knowledge, remittances, and other effects of migration also impact livelihoods and land management (Schwilch et al., 2017). Across the world, the role of think tanks in national development and prosperity is becoming more important and relevant. An important think tank like the university itself has not been put to practical use. Employment should be arranged for young people who have returned from abroad after obtaining a higher education system according to their expertise. Education and the health sector should be made free and of high quality by communalizing them. Research centers for studies and research in the academic sector should be established and developed.

Innovation centers should be established at all 753 local levels to develop science and technology. The field of using young people who have returned home from foreign employment and studies and have gained international experience should be developed in the national interest.

Only by proceeding according to the policy, thinking, and plan can we easily solve the problem of talent flight. Going abroad has become a necessity rather than a choice. The excerpt below depicts the reality:

The lack of job opportunities that match one's abilities, talents, and efficiency, along with an unfair pricing system not based on these qualities, a preference for mediocre individuals over skilled ones, a lack of respect for labour, weak work culture, absence of social security guarantees, and inadequate services and facilities for workers all contribute to the rise in migration. High expenses, a flourishing black market, unemployment, corruption, irregularities, instability, and dependency also play a role in pushing many talented young individuals to seek opportunities abroad (Ram Bahadur BK, Personal Communication, December 27, 2023).

A study on Brain Drain and Higher Education in Nepal was conducted by Mainali (2019). He explored the causes and effects of brain drain in Nepal's university sector, gathering data from fourteen respondents through semi-structured interviews. The analysis identified three main factors contributing to brain drain from Nepal: a lack of employment and educational opportunities, unstable political conditions, and low wages. Other factors associated with brain drain include insufficient education, poor working conditions, corruption, nepotism, and favoritism in hiring practices. He concluded that brain drain has had a more negative impact on Nepalese higher education than a positive one, arguing that the country would have gained more from the creativity and skills of its educated people.

Labour is the main driver of radical change, development, and prosperity, so the state should adopt a policy that encourages a culture that respects labour. The state government should announce the Youth Investment Year and increase investment to prevent the migration of knowledge, skills, creativity, potential, and energetic young talent. More employment opportunities should be created by announcing the Youth Investment Year. In this regard, a participant stated:

Employment should be ensured after the completion of higher education for the youth. Secondary-level education should be made practical, inclusive, coordinated, employment-oriented, and focused on knowledge,

skills, and practicality. After completing secondary level education, employment should be ensured along with higher education studies. The government should ensure employment for these individuals by providing maximum scholarships in fields that produce expert technical power, such as medical, paramedical, engineering, agricultural technology, and information technology (Govinda Prasad Sharma, Personal Communication, September 12, 2023).

This can be achieved by investing in education and research, implementing policies encouraging skilled individuals to stay, and improving job opportunities and working conditions in their home countries. The following excerpt illustrates the current situation:

Due to economic and social shortages caused by globalization, the Nepali economy is experiencing low growth. Therefore, it is necessary to build and develop an egalitarian society based on proportional, inclusive, and participatory principles to achieve a prosperous society through economic development with social justice and civil rights. (Yamuna Paudel, Personal Communication, September 24, 2023).

Nepal's unique natural resources should be linked with tourism, especially rural tourism and homestay tourism. An environment should be created to attract multinational companies for foreign investment, while unnecessary complications caused by the Nepali bureaucracy should be removed, and a comfortable environment should be established. The construction of physical infrastructure should be given top priority.

Numerous attempts have been made to retain villagers, yet the desired outcomes remain elusive. The focus should shift towards youth and self-employment initiatives. Improving road conditions is crucial for products to reach markets, potentially halting migration in the near future (Keshar Panta, Personal Communication, December 27, 2023).

The brain drain problem can be minimized if the country develops at a faster pace. A person cannot become rich and respected in any country. It is only through the development and abundance of the country as a whole that the country can maintain its identity in the world. We should not hesitate to learn from developed countries that intellectual migration can be stopped. Remittances from migrants serve as a main source of income in many developing countries at both the national and household levels. However, the absence of domestic labour resulting from a less number of population in rural areas is a drawback of migration (Rai & Dangal, 2021).

Nepal is also dependent on foreign currency from remittances received from Nepali workers abroad. According to Sahay (2009), brain drain benefits both the receiving and sending countries. In the home country, it generates new resources for transition that support economic growth, particularly in higher education (Mock & Han, 2016). However, as refugees, wherever they go, they will assimilate their culture and traditions and will have love for their native land. They will also send messages to their relatives. But how will the second generation, who born in a foreign land and enjoy its culture and civilization, love Nepal. The Nepali youth have migrated due to the attraction of different countries, so it is not possible for the second generation of youth to return to their ancestral country. The excerpt below depicts the reality:

The government should manage budgets, seeds, planning, and marketing of produced goods. An integrated settlement development plan that can be implemented in the village should be created. Infrastructure such as roads, nets, schools, drinking water, and other essential goods and services should be provided in villages (Ramakanta Paudel, Personal Communication, September 12, 2023).

There are emigration-friendly policies of developed countries that may have motivated individuals to seek opportunities elsewhere, leading to a brain drain in Nepal. Developed nations across the world prioritize developing

intelligent, skilled, and active manpower. As a result, they invest in the country's capital for the development of short- and long-term educational and technical training.

Conclusion

Brain drain and migration are major problems in Parbat because many young people leave the area in search of better opportunities overseas particularly in Phalebas Municipality-7 and Limithana Nepal. An outmoded educational system that emphasizes technical training and book knowledge alone is hurting the economy and advancement of the country. As a result, there is an increasing need for skilled workers. They love this country but they decide to leave because they are dissatisfied with their daily lives and standard of living. Upon realizing how proficient they have become they would want to remain there. The primary factors contributing to brain drain and migration from the region include low productivity, poor working conditions, insufficient training, political instability, infrastructure challenges, terrorism linked to monkeys, corruption, and a scarcity of job opportunities. To retain a skilled workforce, it is essential to tackle social and political issues such as discrimination and social unrest that drive brain drain. Overall these causes effects on livelihood.

The current outweighing of the positive effects of brain drain calls for public policies to prioritize career opportunities skill-oriented education and the mobilization of both native and modern skills and resources. Brilliant young people have encountered numerous difficulties. The village is currently a home for the elderly because it has been abandoned. It's not as simple as it once was to work together support one another and communicate. Customs and culture specific to the area are vanishing due to aging populations youth migration and youth employment overseas. More than ever action is required to support the industry efforts to retain highly skilled workers invest in vocational education and innovation and improve social and economic conditions. People must be taught how to work independently and for themselves in order to find employment opportunities.

Declarations

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate: I declare that this research has been conducted ethically.

Consent for Publication: Not applicable.

Availability of Data and Materials: The data will be available upon request.

Competing Interests: There are no competing interests with any individual or agency.

Funding: No funding was available for this research.

Acknowledgments:

I would like to express my profound and sincere gratitude to the chief editor and all the members of editorial board who encouraged and guided me to make this research work strong, valuable, and publishable. I am thankful to the research participants of Phalewas Municipality-7, Limithana for their strong support and cooperation on this research issue. Similarly, I would like to thank all the anonymous manuscript reviewers who provided constructive comments and insightful feedback that helped to make this research work valuable.

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