

**SOCIO – ECONOMIC HISTORY OF PYAY TOWNSHIP  
(1962 – 1974)**

**Ph. D (DISSERTATION)**

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## Abstract

Pyay had been rich in culture and religion since ancient time. It was most developed during Pyu civilization and was known as Tharackhittayar. Pyay was not only fruitful in cultivation and agriculture but also prospered in trade and transportation due to its strategic geographical location. Starting from 1962, spanning 12 years, to 1974, the Revolutionary government nationalized the business enterprises, in line with the socialist economic policy, and run the economy through Trade Corporations and Cooperative Societies. Although the venture failed, due to good transportation network, trades and agriculture, Pyay township's economy continued to prosper. Within the society, there had been social classification because of the various livelihoods, but the gap was not large. There had been no extremely wealthy persons nor very poor people. Majority of the population were farmers and workers. There had been black marketers. The society was broad-minded, intelligent and had encouraged education. In health sector, there was cooperation between the government, municipality and the people. Pyay Township, being a district-status town, there are many government employees. The salary was their only source of income. Due to high price and inflation, the salary could not cover the expense and that led to bribery and corruption. The residents' social and living standard was not high enough. At that period, there was weakness of characters in both the officials and employees. During the Revolutionary council, administration was executed through the various levels of village, ward, township security and administrative councils. In the 1974, the administration was delivered through the People's Councils, which consisted People's Representatives.

Socio economic conditions of Pyay, covering the 12 – years period, i.e., from 1962 to 1974, can be generalized in the same way as was done for the whole country. Therefore by writing this dissertation as my opinion, it supplement one part of the socio-economic History of Myanmar. It is

believed that this dissertation would fill up some gaps in the study of socio economic History of Myanmar in this period. In formulating a state development plan, analysis and comparison on each region's economic and social situations, along with their strength and weakness should be inclusive. I believe that Socio-Economic History of Pyay township ( 1962-1974 ) will definitely be useful in formulating the state development plans.

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