GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURE IN DAIK-U TOWNSHIP

PhD DISSERTATION

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ABSTRACT

This research work is essentially an attempt to analyze the agriculture of the township. Daik-U Township, located in the eastern part of Bago Region of Southern Myanmar, is heavily dependent on agriculture for its economic development. The western one-third of the township is clothed with dense forests in response to upland elevation and climatic conditions. The remaining two–thirds are occupied by the Sittaung River Valley, with low, flat alluvial land which are suitable for successful growing of a variety of crops. The necessary data are obtained from various primary and secondary sources which are considered their respective updateness as much as possible. The findings reveal that paddy and pulses position as first ranking crops, while there are 10 crops that rank second and more than 10 crops are grown as the third priority crops. According to Bhatia's (1965) methods the concentration and diversification of paddy, pulses, groundnut, sesame and sunflower has changed in the occupied area during the period under study in responses to climatic condition, availability of irrigation water and market demand. According to John C. Weaver's (1954) crop combination method, the two crops combination, paddy and pulses, is dominant, for the study area as a whole. When checked by Enyedi's (1964) method of productivity on the 5 major crops i.e, paddy, pulses, sunflower, sesame and groundnut. As the share of industrial sector in the economy of the township is still limited, socio-economy of the township largely depends on the agricultural intensity which generates earning to those involved in the farming activities.

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