

**A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS ON AGRICULTURE
IN MYAUNGMYA TOWNSHIP**

PhD DISSERTATION

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ABSTRACT

This dissertation intends to highlight the potentials of agricultural production in Myaungmya Township. The township is a part of the Ayeyarwady deltaic region. It is characterized by five major rivers and numerous streams. Topographically, much of the land is lowland. Myaungmya Town is located on about 3.864 m (12.678ft) above sea level. Thus the land suitable for growing field crops is relatively large. In Myaungmya Township, the existing physical conditions such as topography, climate and soils are favourable for agriculture. Agricultural area expansion was found in the whole township. Thus, the area has no culturable waste land and fallow land. At present, seven crop combinations are dominant in most village tracts. The township's occupied lands are mostly used for growing paddy (76.18 per cent). Paddy is the leading crop in the study area. The areas with highest diversification are found in the undulating areas in the township. The majority of village tracts are normally placed in the high agriculture efficiency within the study area. The second crop of summer paddy demands the amount of capital investment for farmers. However, pulses and rubber are more profitable and high demand in both domestic and foreign markets. Likewise most other townships within the Ayeyarwady Region, has a large proportion of cultivated land. The definite alteration of the *le* land into second crops of summer paddy, pulses land and further more double and mixed cropping cultivated lands will ultimately result in the dominance of more commercial production of agriculture in the near future. Among the crops, pulses and rubber are most hopeful in demand as well as in price and hence profit is high. Agricultural inputs such as loans, farming equipment, selected quality seeds; chemical fertilizers, pesticides and etc. systematically are in need for this township. Therefore, for the development of the agricultural sector, scientific techniques are essential to be used in order to promote the crop yield per hectare or acre. In general, the economy of the township and the socio-economic status of the inhabitants depend on agriculture.

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