

**YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS**

**MASTER OF ECONOMICS**

**A STUDY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS  
OF THARRAWADDY TOWNSHIP**

**(2013/2014 TO 2017/2018)**

**THET HTAR HSU**

**SEPTEMBER, 2018**

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**(2013/2014 TO 2017/2018)**

**A Thesis submitted as a partial fulfillment towards the requirements for the  
Degree of Master of Economics**

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**YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS**  
**MASTER OF ECONOMICS**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This paper highlights all around the development of Tharrawaddy Township. Socio-economics is important because it studies how economic activity affects and it shaped by social processes. The objective of this paper is to study the socio-economic conditions of Tharrawaddy Township which based on secondary and primary data. Tharrawaddy Township grows rice as a major product; it plays an important role in country's agricultural sector. Fishery sector is standing as one of the important sectors for local food security. Also in social sector, college has been established and both basic education and higher education have been uplifted in the district. In health sector, hospitals have been upgraded and new hospitals are also built and many disease control programs initiated. Fly-proof latrines have also been built in rural for health care projects. Industries are opened by government and private enterprises. NGOs also contribute in the development of activities of the district.

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## **List of Abbreviations**

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
UN	United Nation
HDI	Human Development Index
HPI	Human Poverty Index
NGO	Non-Government Organization
MECs	Monastic Education Centers

# **CHAPTER I**

## **Introduction**

### **1.1 Rationale of the study**

Myanmar has been carrying out on programme for all around national development promoting the quality of life of the people to achieve the aim of the emergence of a peaceful, modern and developed nation since 2006. The government has laid down four political objectives, four economic objectives and social objectives. Today, Myanmar is potential to obtain upward trend in economic development as it has possessed the improvement of infrastructure in recent decades and it still has resources to be used. To have all round development, it is important to have both physical infrastructure and social infrastructure. Moreover, the economic development of a country is closely related to social development especially in health and education. In building Myanmar as a modern, developed and peaceful country, rural development plays a vital role as 75% of total population lives in rural areas.

The government has been building infrastructures through systematic plans for the nation people to be able to enjoy a rich and secure socio-economic life and possess a promising future. In line with the objectives, the government has set up the five rural development tasks, securing smooth and better transportation in the rural areas, availability of clean water in rural areas, uplift of the education standards of the rural people, uplift of healthcare for the rural people and development of the economy in the rural regions to promote the socio-economic situation of rural areas and to narrow the socio economic gaps between urban and rural areas by alleviating poverty in rural areas.

It is required to develop the local areas including rural and urban in order to develop the whole country. The development of country dramatically depends on all local areas consisting in it. Therefore, the development of Myanmar definitely depends on its Regions and States development. Similarly, progress of those regions and states depends much on their respective districts, township and village. Since, 75% of township population live in rural area and majority have to live on the agriculture. In performing rural development activities, the states play its role as policy marker, strategy planner, and supervisor and rural development measures are being taken in

Selected Target Areas by constructing model village approach. So, this paper attempts to observe the socio-economic conditions of rural area on the basic survey data of Tharrawaddy Township.

## **1.2 Objectives of the study**

The main objective is to study the socio-economic conditions in Tharrawaddy Township of Bago Region.

## **1.3 Method of Study**

The study is mainly based on descriptive method and analytical method. The descriptive is employed by using secondary data from all available sources. The analytical method is primary data based on the survey questionnaires by using simple random sampling method. Some data, facts and figures were collected from the General Administrative Office and Planning Department of Tharrawaddy Township. And literature studies and statistical record from various libraries were used. Due to the limited time and fund, that data from 200 random households' groups were collected by using face to face interview methods. Simple random sampling method used in this study.

## **1.4 Scope and Limitation of the study**

The research is basically focused on the socio-economic conditions according to the available facts and figures. Simple random sampling method was used to collect the data. Field survey was conducted to get the required data for sample households in the study area. Total number of villages in Tharrawaddy Township are 48 and 20 villages were chosen for 200 households by systematic sampling method for this thesis. The personal interview was conducted between June and July 2018 for this study.

## **1.5 Organizations of the study**

This paper is divided into five chapters. The first chapter includes the rationale of the study, objectives of the study, method of study, scope and limitation of the study, organization of the study. Literature review is presented in second chapter. The third chapter is about the historical background, location and area, topography and climate, population, race and religious and socio-economic conditions of Tharrawaddy Township. The fourth chapter includes analysis on the socio-economic conditions of sample households in Tharrawaddy Township. The research findings, suggestions and conclusions are consisted in the fifth chapter.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **Literature Review**

#### **2.1 Defining Socio-economic Development**

Socio-economic is the process of social and economic development in a society. Socio-economics development is measured with indicators, such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy and level of employment. Changes in less-tangible factors are also considered such as personal dignity and freedom of association, personal safety and freedom from fear of physical harm and the extent of participation in civil society.

Socio-economic impacts are for example, new technologies, changes in laws, changes in the physical environment and ecological changes. There is considerable disagreement over the meaning and measurement of socio-economic development and what actually constitutes true development. Socio-economic development refers to the ability to produce on adequate and growing supply of good and service productively and efficiently, to accumulate capital, and to distribute the fruits of production in a relatively equitable manner.

The gap between rich and poor, developed and underdevelopment nation reflects variation in these socio-economic development involves productions, accumulation and distribution process, the study development has ben heavily influence by particular sociological concepts and economic measure. Sociological studies have emphasized the traditional to modern transition a part of the larger process social change (Todaro & Smith, 2009).

Social economics is an umbrella term with different usages. Social economics may refer broadly to the use of economics in the study of society. Socio-economic development is a process that seeks to identify both the social and the economic needs within a community and seek to create strategies that will address those needs in ways that are practical and in the best interests of the community over the long run. Causes of socio-economic impacts are, for example, new technologies, changes in the physical environment and ecological changes.

Education and health are basic objectives of social development. Health is central to well-being and education is essential for a satisfactory and rewarding life. At the same time, education plays a key role in the ability of a developing country to absorb modern technology and to develop the capacity for self-sustaining growth and development. Moreover, health is a prerequisite for increases in productivity while successful education relies on adequate health as well. Thus both health and education can also be seen as vital components of growth and development as inputs to the aggregate production function. Their dual roles as both inputs and outputs give health and education their central importance in economic development. The distribution of health and education within countries is as important as income distribution: life expectancy may be quite high for better off people in developing countries (Todaro & Smith, 2009)

## **2.2 Indicators of Socio-economic Development**

Socio-economic development is the study of the relationship between economic activity and social life in a society. It typically analyzes both the social impacts on economic activity and economic impacts on social activity. The goal of socio-economic study is generally to bring about socio-economic development by measuring the indicators such as increase in GDP, life expectancy, literacy, level of employment, etc (Todaro & Smith, 2009). The economic growth of a country means the increase in income and productivity of the individuals as well as the country. When studying the facts of the economic growth of an infrastructure by the experts, it has been known that it is also important to note special conditions besides workforce, capital and others. The measurement of the economic growth is based not only on status of the individual's income and productivity but also on the social conditions.

In developed countries such as America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada it has been known that the individual productivity of these countries are high. Whereas, on developing countries such as Myanmar, Lao, Vietnam and Pakistan, the individual's productivity is low according to the studies. The study based on the facts of the United Nations Institute of social development regarding the socio-economic development. Among them, the following are the indicators which show the socio-economic development;



- (1) The number of the birth and death rate as well as the number of the child death which are under one-year-old
- (2) The ratio of the population density and the number of doctors available to that region. The rate of death due to the infectious disease among a hundred thousand populations.
- (3) The size of the average household, the number of dependents and child dependents
- (4) The literacy rate among the age of (5) to (19) from primary education to secondary education, the literacy rate among the age of (5) to (14) to primary education, the literacy rate among the age of (15) to (19) to secondary education, the literacy rate for professional courses among the age of (15) to (19)
- (5) The status and condition of the primary, secondary and higher educational schools as well as the ratio between teachers and students
- (6) The percentage of electricity and water distribution and the number of people in every household
- (7) The calories consumption, protein consumption and the protein consumption from animal products
- (8) The number of mobile phones usage per one hundred thousand populations, the number of newspaper sales per thousand populations, the number of television and radio occupations per thousand populations (Granhan, 1972).

Moreover, the transportation sectors, communication sector, electricity sector which provide the economic development are also important. The transportation sector plays a vital role for regional development and socio-economic uplift, so serious attention must be paid on transportation sector. Transportation sector development includes the increase land miles, construction of bridges and roads, railways, waterways and motorways. The increase in postal services, telegraph services, telecommunications services may develop the communication sector. The increase in per capita electricity consumption, increase in installed capacity, power generation, and construction of mini-hydropower plants may appear the development of electricity sector. However, the access to other social amenities such as population with access to safe water supply and sanitation are needed to calculate the socio economic development. So, these all

point of views are necessary to study on socio-economic development (Todaro & Smith, 2009).

### **2.3 Economic Growth and Economic Development**

Growth refers to horizontal expansion in the existing plane characterized by quantitative expansion such as farmer increasing the area under cultivation and a retail businessman opening more retail outlets. Development refers to a vertical shift in the level of operation that brings about a qualitative change such as retailer turning into a manufacturer and an elementary school turning into a high school.

Economics is related with the human beings and social system which are formulated by their activities to satisfy the basic needs (foods, shelter, and clothing) and wants (educations, knowledge, spiritual fulfillment). Economics studies many activities undertaken in relation to wealth. Its scope is very wide, the activities of man's relation to wealth, the way in which he selects and organizes his scarce resources so as to produce wealth and the way in which he exchanges that wealth the province of economics.

Economic growth means more output derived from greater amount of input. Economic growth is the growth in a nation's productive potential that results from the increased availability and productivity of resources. Economic growth is the increase of a specific measure such as real national income, gross domestic product or per capita income. National income or product is commonly expressed in terms of a measure of the aggregate value-added output of the domestic economy called gross domestic product (GDP). When the GDP of nation raises it refer to it as economic growth. Economic growth is a statistic process which is an essential component of development. It can be growth without development but development cannot be perceived without growth.

Nations need balanced growth of economic sectors of their economy. The economic growth without balancing among the economic sectors is not sustainable in the long term. Therefore, it is necessary for the sector-wise development of a nation. Some economists defined development as the capacity of a national economy, to generate and sustain an annual increase in its GNP at rates of perhaps 5% to 7% or more.

However, there are some countries where there is GNP increase, agriculture's share declines and manufacturing and service industries increase, but still poverty exists among the people. Development has traditionally meant the capacity of a national economy to generate and sustain an annual increase in its GNP. The new economic view of development, during the 1970s, the new economic view of development, economic development comes to be redefined in term of the reduction or elimination of poverty and unemployment (Todaro & Smith, 2009). In development process, the challenges of economic development are to improve the quality of life. Moreover, most of the developing countries are facing the challenges which are starvation problems.

Toward a better or human life, the three major values of development and three major objectives of development are necessary. According to the Todaro, Michael P, the three core values of development are (Todaro & Smith, 2009) (1) Sustenance: the ability to meet basic needs (2) Self-Esteem: to be a person (the good life is self-esteem \_ a sense of worth and self-respect) and (3) Freedom from Servitude: to be able to choose.

Although economists defined the different ways of economic development, their entire acceptance is benefits for human being welfare. To be sustainable development or future generation welfare, the economic, social and environment must be balanced. So, the quality of environment has emerged as one of the more important economic and social issues of this century. Because air pollution, toxic and hazardous substances, solid waste disposal, aquatic resources degradation, poor drainage system, and administrative problems are important to increase the standard of living of the whole country. Economic development encompasses three major areas: (www.wikipedia.org/socioeconomic development, n.d.).

- (1) Policies that government undertakes to meet board economic objectives such as price stability, high employment, and sustainable growth. Such efforts include monetary and fiscal policies, regulation of financial institutions, trade and tax policies.
- (2) Policies and programs have to provide infrastructure and services such as highways, parks, affordable housing, crime prevention and K-12 education.
- (3) Policies and programs explicitly directed at job creation and retention through specific effort in business finance, marketing, neighborhood development, small business development, business retention and expansion, technology transfer and real estate development.

UN has accepted the indicators to measure the development are human development index (HDI) to measure the life expectancy, educational attainment and adjusted real income and human poverty index (HPI) to measure the percentage of people expected to die before age 40, the percentage of illiterate adults, the percentage of people without access to health services and safe water and percentage of underweight children under five.

The better quality of life, especially in developing countries is higher per capita income. However, it doesn't perfect. To be perfect, better education, higher standard of health and nutrition, less poverty, clear environment, more equality of opportunity, greater individual freedom and a richer cultural life are necessary. The nation economic development levels are not homogenous because of different development strategies. So, both the physical and maternal development for the societies, they have to formulate the well strategies and have to set the good policies to the economic development.

## **2.5 Health and Education in Development**

Development of Health sector consists of health care services, health impact indicators and hospital services indicators. Number of hospitals, clinics need to be counted. It is necessary to calculate the crude birth rate, late fetal death ratio, crude death rate, infant mortality rate, under five mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, total fertility rate, and gross reproduction rate. Nutrition status of a population is a silent indicator of human development in a society. Malnutrition generally strikes more on the women and children who are physiological as well as socio-culturally vulnerable to many deprivations.

Development of Education sector consists of basic education and higher education. Primary schools, middle schools and high schools' infrastructure are included in the quantitative term of basic education sector development. Teacher and student ratio should be calculated to know more about the education sector development. School enrollment rate, school dropout rate and literacy rate need to be included in measuring education sector development.

Education and health are essential to economic development. Health is essential to one's well-being on one hand, and education is essential for perfect life on the other hand, both are integral to the broader idea of expanded human capabilities that is center

of the meaning of development. For a developing country, education is an entrance to get modern technology and to develop human capital. In addition, health is necessary to increase the productivity and successful education more or less depends on health. As health and education play essential roles in development, we can see this as clear evidence that health and education levels are much higher in high-income countries. There are good reasons to believe that the causality runs in both directions with greater health and education, higher productivity and incomes are possible. Because of these relationship, development policy needs to focus on income, health, and education simultaneously (Todaro & Smith, Economic Development, 2003, p. 366).

## **CHAPTER III**

### **Socio-economic Conditions of the Tharrawaddy Township**

#### **3.1 Historical background**

Tharrawaddy Township is a township in Tharrawaddy District in the Bago Region of Burma (Myanmar). The principal town is Tharrawaddy. Tharrawaddy district contains the following townships: Tharrawaddy, Letpandan, Minhla, Moenyo, Okpho, Kyopinkok, Zegon, Nattalin. Tharrawaddy Township locates on the main Yangon-Pyay road and 76 miles away at the north of the Yangon. The current city was built when under British rule, at that place. In the first British temporary seat at Thonze. However, Thonze is populated for district office. Therefore, they decided to move two miles north of Thonze and the new district city was built in 1878. The name of the city called Tharrawaddy as the Burmese old time name.

#### **Location and Area**

Tharrawaddy Township is situated in Bago Region. It is located between 17 degrees 28 minutes and 17 degrees 54 minutes North Latitude and 95 degrees 37 minutes and 96 degrees 5 minutes East Longitude. The distance from east to west is 24.46 miles and from south to north is 12.70 miles. The total area of Tharrawaddy Township is 398.89 square miles. It is bordered on the east by Bago Region and Bago Township, on the south by Yangon Region and Titegyi Township, on the west by Ayeyawaddy Region and Zaloon Township, on the north by Bago Region and Letpandan Township.

#### **3.2 Topography and Climate**

Tharrawaddy township situates on plateau east, on lowland in west and on plain at the middle. Tharrawaddy Township is one of the Lower River and stream region, but Thonze stream flows from east to west. The famous stream Thonze through the middle

of Thonze Township and flows from east to west. The Myitmakha River which is flows from north to south in the western portion of the township meeting with Thonze stream and flows into the Phokaung village.

Tharrawaddy Township is the wet-tropical climate. The average highest temperature is 42.2 degree centigrade and the lowest temperature is 9.0 degree centigrade, the annual average rainfall is about 68.56 inches and the total days that rain yearly is about 98.

**Table (3.1) The climate of Tharrawaddy Township in (2013/14 to 2017/18)**

No.	Year	Rainfall		Temperature	
		Raining day	Total rainfall	Summer(C) maximum	Winter(C) Maximum
1	2013	107	88.38	42.2	9.0
2	2014	107	88.38	42.2	9.0
3	2015	118	95.76	37.2	10.0
4	2016	105	86.30	40.9	10.7
5	2017	98	68.56	40.0	12.5

Source: Annual Reports (2013/14 to 2017/18), Planning Department of Tharrawaddy Township

### 3.3 Land Utilization in Tharrawaddy Township

Table (3.2) show that utilization of land in Tharrawaddy Township from the year, 2013/2014 to 2017/2018.

**Table (3.2) Utilization of land in Tharrawaddy Township (2013/2014 to 2017/2018)**

No.	Type of Land	Count	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
1	Net Sown Area	Acre	137898	137961	141982	141982	146174
2	Forest Area	Acre	74530	74530	74483	74483	74483
3	Urban Land	Acre	-	-	-	1330	1330
4	Rural Land	Acre	-	-	-	4116	4116
5	Pasture Land	Acre	-	-	-	3027	3027
6	Wild Land	Acre	1610	1610	4192	-	-
7	Uncultivated Land	Acre	1872	1701	34633	30352	26160
8	Other Land	Acre	39380	39488	-	-	-
9	Total Land	Acre	255290	255290	255290	255290	255290

Source: Annual Reports (2013/14 to 2017/18), Planning Department of Tharrawaddy Township

As shown in table (3.2), there are (255290) acres which exist in the Tharrawaddy Township. The usage of land can be categorized into Net sown area, Forest area, Urban land, Rural land, Pasture land, Wild land, Uncultivated land, and Other land. Net sown area is the biggest of the total land. Net sown area can be divided into farm land, crop land, paddy land and garden land. Among then, farm land is the most important followed by garden land.

### 3.4 Population of Tharrawaddy Township

Population variables also affect other dimension of social development such as poverty alleviation. So population is the most important factor for national development. Population is also important to know the difference between the number of population of urban and rural population for the development programs. Only then the government would be able to provide the necessary aids and the services based on the number of population. Regarding the population of Tharrawaddy Township, the thesis will study male to female ratio, religion and the number residency of foreign ethnicity.

**Table (3.3) Number of Houses, Household and Population in (2013/14 to 2017/18)**

Year	No. of House	No. of Household	Number of Population				Total
			Above 18		Under 18		
			Male	Female	Male	female	
2013	28975	29577	42802	52172	24704	29833	149511
2014	30775	36919	47517	59081	27436	27477	150511
2015	30775	36919	50660	53616	22069	24616	150959
2016	32345	36577	55901	59442	17608	19395	152663
2017	34546	36061	50813	57151	23346	23296	154606

Source: Annual Reports (2013/14 to 2017/18), Planning Department of Tharrawaddy Township

The structure of population by sex and age is shown in table (3.3), there were 29577 households in 2013 but the figurehead reached to 36061 in 2017 showing the increase 6484 of households. In the case of population in 2013, there were 149511 people, but in 2017, it had increase into 154606 with the increase of 5095 people.



According to the table, from 2013 to 2015, the number of household increased but from 2016 to 2017, the number of household are decreased although the total population increased.

Table (3.4) show that urban and rural population in the Tharrawaddy Township. the majority of population resides in the rural.

**Table (3.4) Urban and Rural Population**

Year	Total Population	Urban		Rural	
		Number of population	Percentage	Number of population	Percentage
2013/14	149511	34366	22.99	115145	77.01
2014/15	150511	38011	25.25	112500	74.75
2015/16	150959	36719	24.32	114240	75.68
2016/17	152663	37320	24.45	115343	75.55
2017/18	154606	36566	23.65	118040	76.35

Source: Annual Reports (2013/14 to 2017/18), Planning Department of Tharrawaddy Township

According to the population table (3.4), the population number of 149511 in 2013 of the entire Tharrawaddy Township, those who live in the urban area 34366 or (22.99%) and the number of people living in the rural are (115145) or (77.01%). In 2014, (25.25%) of total population live in urban area and (74.75%) of total population live in rural. (24.32%) of the total population live in urban area and (75.68%) of total population live in rural area. In 2016, there were (24.45%) who live in urban area and (75.55%) of the total population live in rural area. In 2017, the total populations of (23.65%) live in urban area and (76.35%) live in rural area. According to the table, the majority of population resides in the rural. It is clearly see that the rural area is more populated than urban area. Tharrawaddy Township has to be depending on the agriculture and livestock breeding sector in rural area.

### **Race and Religion**

Race and religion is an important part of any country in the world. Among the regions and states of Myanmar, races have been divided into national races, races with foreign ethnicity and foreigners. The ethnic Burmese is the majority in the Tharrawaddy Township followed by Karen ethnic as the second majority. Among the races with foreign ethnicity, Indians are the highest followed by the Chinese.

**Table (3.5) The structure Population by Races**

No.	Race	Number of Population	Total	% as of the population
1	Kachin	2	154606	0.001
2	Kayar	0	154606	0
3	Karen	12125	154606	7.84
4	Chin	11	154606	0.007
5	Mon	0	154606	0
6	Burmese	139909	154606	90.49
7	Rakhine	12	154606	0.007
8	Shan	165	154606	0.11

Source: Annual Report (2017/18), Planning Department of Tharrawaddy Township

According to the table (3.5), there are (139909) Burma residence, in estimation it percentages at (90.49%). Karen ethnic residence numbers are (12125) at a percentage of (7.84%). Among the different ethnic groups, Burmese is the dominant ethnic and the Karen is the second largest group and Shan is the third largest group. Kachin is the least ethnic group and it has 0.001% of the total ethnic. Burma is the most resident in that Township.

### **Religion in Tharrawaddy Township**

Race and religion is an important part of any country in the world. Government of Myanmar allows freedom of the worship. The four main religious are Buddhist, Christian, Hindu and Islam. Religion in Tharrawaddy Township can be seen in table (3.6).

**Table (3.6) Religion in Tharrawaddy Township (2017/18)**

No.	Religion	Number of Population	Percentage
1	Buddhist	144722	93.60
2	Christian	7649	4.95
3	Hindu	262	0.17
4	Islam	1973	1.28
5	Total	154606	100

Source: Annual report (2017/2018), Planning Department of Tharrawaddy Township

Buddhists make up the largest proportion of the population, (93.60%). Christians are the second largest proportion of population (4.95%), Islam are the third proportion of the population (1.28%) and Hindus are make up only (0.17%) of the population. It can see that Buddhist is the most in the Tharrawaddy Township.

### 3.5 Total Product of Tharrawaddy Township

Economic growth refers to quantitative change and is usually measured as increase in per capita output or income. The most widely measure of national output is GDP, defined as the value of the final goods and services produced in an economy during a year. According to economists, economic development means economic growth with accompanied changes in output or income distribution and economic structure. So, to examine the development it is necessary to study the rate of growth of GDP. Thus, in order to study the rate of growth, gross domestic product and per capita income of Tharrawaddy Township is required. So, the growth of Tharrawaddy Township can be studied by sectorial contribution to Gross Domestic Product of Tharrawaddy Township. The share of goods, services and trade sectors in GDP show in the table (3.7).

**Table (3.7) Sectoral contribution to GDP of Tharrawaddy Township (million kyat)**

Year	Goods	Services	Trade	Total Output	Growth Rate (%)
2013/14	221388.1	38669.6	36493.1	296550.8	
2014/15	256016.7	43747.8	42994.8	342759.3	15.5
2015/16	223292.3	40461.6	41211.2	304965.1	2.8
2016/17	239817.7	38492.2	44044.0	322353.9	8.7
2017/18	245470.9	41666.4	45871.8	333009.1	12.2

Source: Annual Report (2013/14 to 2017/18), Planning Department of Tharrawaddy Township

The share of goods, services and trade sectors in GDP show in the table (4.1) the rate of growth of GDP of Tharrawaddy from year 2013/14 through 2017/18 can be studied. The value of production of is calculated with 2013/14 constant price. According to the table, in 2014/15, its GDP growth rate was 15.5 %. In 2015/16, its good, services and trade sector decreased, so the growth rate decline from 15.5% to 2.8%. This is because in 2015/16, most of the rural dweller migrate to other region and

countries for their jobs that's why there is no people to work in agricultural and fishery sector. And then, in 2015/16, most of the field were flooded and farmers were faced debt to the government. Next year 2016/17, the government provided more credit loans to farmers. Therefore, in 2016/17 and 2017/18, the all sectors slightly increased into 2.8% to 12.2% year by year.

In Tharrawaddy Township, the share of good sector is the largest. More than of the total GDP is form good sector. Thus, GDP growth rate of Tharrawaddy Township may be due to it goods and trade sector more than service sector. GDP is a macroeconomic measure of the value of economy adjusted for prices changes. The geographic condition of the township is also favorable because it is quite close to Yangon so the transportation is also quite convenient for trading activities.

**Table (3.8) Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita Income in Tharrawaddy Township (2011/12 to2017/18)**

Year	Number of Population (Thousand)	GDP (Kyats Million)	Per Capita Income
2013/14	150	158822.4	1051560
2014/15	150	170602.2	1136289
2015/16	152	203800.3	1340791
2016/17	154	220779.8	1452499
2017/18	156	251975.0	1646895

Source: Annual Report (2013/14 to 2017/18), Planning Department of Tharrawaddy Township

Table (3.8) show that GDP and per capita income of Tharrawaddy Township from 2013/14 to 2017/18. In 2013/14, GDP and per capita income increase from 158822.4 and 1051560 kyats millions and 251975.0 and 1646895 kyats millions in 2017/18. Per capita income highest in 2017/18.

### **3.6 Status of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery sector in Tharrawaddy Township**

Paddy as the designated crop has plated its proper role in the economic development of the country. Paddy is not only a traditional and cultural product but also the stable food of the whole township that has not yet any close substitutes for their

diet. Paddy is being grown in monsoon and summer. Tharrawaddy Township has 255290 acres of land and out of those acres, 141982 acres of land is net arable land. 96821 acres of land is for agriculture. The main crop of the region is rice. Besides monsoon paddy and summer paddy can be cultivated alternately the whole year. Other minor plantations are mat pea, green gram, ground nut, sunflower and sesame. The table (3.9) shows the production of paddy in monsoon and summer in Tharrawaddy Township.

**Table (3.9) Production of Paddy in Monsoon and Summer (2013/14 to 2017/18)**

Year	Monsoon Paddy			Summer Paddy			Total Production (basket)
	Sown (acre)	Harvested (acre)	Production (basket)	Sown (acre)	Harvested (acre)	Production (basket)	
2013/14	82511	75111	5205019	2136	2136	311141	5516160
2014/15	93427	85107	5950210	2240	2240	332125	6282335
2015/16	97916	70517	4924688	3190	3190	335020	5259708
2016/17	100348	90291	6313469	3353	3353	355432	6668901
2017/18	100372	95901	7477401	4000	4000	426579	7903980

Source: Annual Report (2013/14 to 2017/18), Planning Department of Tharrawaddy Township

According to table (3.9), the monsoon paddy was higher than that of summer paddy. This is because Tharrawaddy Township is in favorable geographical condition and climate in monsoon. Thus, overall production of paddy has been gradually increasing year by year. So it shows, the agriculture sector of Tharrawaddy Township can be progressed in the future. Tharrawaddy Township do not only in the agricultural farms but also in the livestock farms. The main bread livestock are buffaloes, cows, pigs, goat/sheep, chicken and ducks. By having observed the livestock farms, it is now developing from home consuming status to commercial status. Therefore, Tharrawaddy Township has family breeding business and according to data obtained in 2017 showed 144 buffaloes, 1268 cows, 3784 pigs, 203 goats/sheep, and 183308 chicken and 9348 ducks. In fisheries sector it has 90 ponds which has 2044.238 acres of ponds. The annual output is 1246000 vissess. The above mentioned data show that there have the sufficient amounts of livestock and fisheries in locally. Therefore, it should have to improve the sufficient amount of livestock and fisheries to export other region to increase per capita income of Tharrawaddy Township.

### 3.7 Industrial Sector in Tharrawaddy Township

There are (15) different types of industries, workshops and industries in Tharrawaddy Township. There is a few factories owned by the government such as InnYwar Dish. Under the jurisdiction of the regional government, there are (3) different privately owned factories operating in Tharrawaddy Township such as textile. The following table shows the types of factories and number of work focre in Tharrawaddy Township.

**Table (3.10) Factories in Tharrawaddy Township (2017/2018)**

No.	Factory	Types of factories	Owned by state/private	No. of operated factories	Work force
1	Aung Myin Taw	Textile	Private	1	670
2	Hua Sheng	Textile	Private	1	1140
3	Brillion Bays	Textile	Private	1	143
4	InnYwar Dish	Dish	State	1	150
5	Total			4	2103

Source: Annual Report (2017/2018), Planning Department of Tharrawaddy Township

In the factory, most of the labor are worked at textile factories of Hua Sheng because in the township there has less chance to work higher income job and their low education level, that's why most of the people work textile factories with low salary. And then, there are also 7 different types of workshop such as rice mill, mohinga, noddle, ironworks and powder mill. All of these workshop are private owned and the total workforce are 296. Also there are 5 different types of cottage industries such as purified drinking water, workshop, dynamo motor, sear and car body.

### 3.8 Development of Social Sector

Social development is defined as a process which results in the transformation of social structures in a manner that is subconscious in the society emerges as conscious knowledge in pioneering individuals. Social sector development consists of education sector development and health sector development. Provision of quality health and education services provide, over and above the direct benefits to the individuals, who

receive them, greater productivity, earning power, and direct consumption benefits to the society as a whole.

### **Education Status in Tharrawaddy Township**

Education plays a major role in human development. Education strengthens peoples' ability to meet their needs by increasing their productivity, their potential to achieve a higher standard of living and confidence to create and innovate in all aspects of life. Education is one of the best long term investments. Any country can make and therefore, education is the foundation of human resources development processes by making contributions to national economic progress and nation building. Education affects productivity and growth through several channels. It improves the quality of labor through promotion of skill, efficiency, work knowledge and increase scientific and technical knowledge to promote invention, discovery and swift adaptation.

In viewing these facts, the government has established higher education sectors so that the education level of students are not lower than that of ASEAN countries. In higher education sector, Tharrawaddy State Institute Agriculture was established in the district. There are 476 students and 19 teachers are in Tharrawaddy State Institute Agriculture and student teacher ratio is 25:1. According to that data, it can be seen students to teacher's ratio is low.

Moreover, according to Tharrawaddy Township Planning Department's data there are 150 Basic Education Primary Schools, 20 Basic Education Middle Schools, 11 Basic Education High Schools and 7 Pre Primary Schools are established. And in 2017, there are 16526 pupils and 993 teachers in 150 Basic Education Primary Schools, 7362 pupils and 482 teachers in 20 Basic Education Middle Schools and 5426 pupils and 456 teachers in 11 Basic Education High Schools respectively. Table (3.11) show that the The number of schools, teachers and students in Tharrawaddy Township from the year, 2013/2014 to 2017/2018.

**Table (3.11) The number of schools, teachers and students in Tharrawaddy Township (2013/14 to 2017/18)**

Factors	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Primary School	162	162	162	150	150
Teacher	487	488	504	719	993
Student	12192	12180	15795	16199	16526
Student-teacher ratio	1:25	1:25	1:31	1:23	1:17
Middle School	12	12	12	19	20
Teacher	331	332	342	414	482
Student	4061	5317	6498	6837	7362
Student-teacher ratio	1:12	1:16	1:19	1:17	1:15
High School	5	5	5	16	11
Teacher	290	291	339	399	456
Student	2814	3546	4588	4942	5426
Student-teacher ratio	1:10	1:12	1:13	1:12	1:12

Source: Annual Report (2013/14 to 2017/18), Planning Department of Tharrawaddy Township

According to table (3.11), not only the number of schools but also the number of teacher and students are increased in each year. But the rate of teachers' change should cover well the interesting rate of students' change. Because teachers and students ratio is essential to show the status of the education. This means that the improvement in student-teacher ratio was by no means accompanied by improvement in the quality of education. Moreover, matriculation exam is a step to the higher education. Matriculation pass rate can be seen in the table (3.12).

**Table (3.12) Matriculation Pass Rate (2012/2013 to 2016/2017)**

Year	No. of Candidate	No. of Candidate (Pass)	Percentage of Candidate (Pass)
2012-2013	1036	305	29.44
2013-2014	1187	371	31.25
2014-2015	1251	421	33.65
2015-2016	1374	394	28.68
2016-2017	1553	560	36.06

Source: Annual Report (2013/14 to 2017/18), Planning Department of Tharrawaddy



Above table (3.12) show that the matriculation pass rate is increased from 29.44% in 2012/2013 to 33.65% in 2014/2015. But, in 2015/2016, the matriculation pass rate is declined from 33.65% to 28.86%. This is because most students need to earn money for the helping to family living cost. So these students cannot give full time to study their lesson regularly. Although, in 2016/2017, the pass rate is increased to 36.06%.

Moreover, monastic education has played a major role in fostering basic literacy among people. In Tharrawaddy Township, there can be seen 2 MECs (Monastic Education Centers and the government is continuously giving assistance to these MECs (Monastic Education Center). In these 2 monastic education centers, the total numbers of monastic education students are 680 and the total numbers of teachers are 31 in these MECs. Because of the monastic Education System can reduce illiteracy rate and increase the morality of the people.

**Table (3.13) Student/Teacher Ratio in Primary School Level**

No.	Academic Year	Tharrawaddy Township			Union		
		No. of Teacher	No. of Student	Ratio	No. of Teacher	No. of Student	Ratio
1	2013/2014	487	12192	1:25	184743	5139632	1:28
2	2014/2015	488	12180	1:25	187327	5166317	1:28
3	2015/2016	504	15795	1:31	197124	5121203	1:26
4	2016/2017	719	16199	1:23	234605	5071458	1:22
5	2017/2018	993	16526	1:17	226357	5139305	1:23

Source: Annual report (2013 to 2017) and Statistical Yearbook (2017), Various Issues

**Table (3.14) Student/Teacher Ratio in Middle School Level**

No.	Academic Year	Tharrawaddy Township			Union		
		No. of Teacher	No. of Students	Ratio	No. of Teacher	No. of Students	Ratio
1	2013/2014	331	4061	1:12	67883	2370861	1:35
2	2014/2015	332	5317	1:16	69212	2542830	1:37
3	2015/2016	342	6498	1:19	80660	2687801	1:33
4	2016/2017	414	6837	1:17	97455	2730879	1:28
5	2017/2018	482	7362	1:15	99437	2843363	1:29

Source: Annual report (2013 to 2017) and Statistical Yearbook (2017), Various Issues

In table (3.13), teacher/student ratio in primary school is mentioned. According to this table, in the Union (the whole Myanmar), the ratio of teachers to students is 1:28 in 2013/14 academic year. This means that each teacher has to teach and nurture 28 students. But in Tharrawaddy Township, each teacher has to teach 25 students. So, there is no wide gap between the two. In 2017/18 academic year, the ratio is 1:17 in Tharrawaddy Township and 1:23 in the union. Therefore, the ratio of teachers to student of Tharrawaddy Township was better than that of the union.

As to the middle school in table (3.14), Tharrawaddy Township teacher/student ratio is 1:12 in township and 1:35 in the Union in 2013/14 academic year. So, there is a gap of teacher/student ratio between Tharrawaddy Township and the Union. But, after 2016/17 academic year, the teacher/student ratio are not very wide gap in both Tharrawaddy Township and the Union. Moreover, the ratio is better than almost all year.

**Table (3.15) Student/Teacher Ratio in High School Level**

No.	Academic Year	Tharrawaddy Township			Union		
		No. of Teacher	No. of Student	Ratio	No. of Teacher	No. of Student	Ratio
1	2013/2014	290	2814	1:10	27200	669056	1:24
2	2014/2015	291	3546	1:12	28817	730866	1:25
3	2015/2016	339	4588	1:13	33924	792670	1:23
4	2016/2017	399	4942	1:12	39051	840706	1:21
5	2017/2018	456	5426	1:12	39478	925410	1:23

Source: Annual report (2013 to 2017) and Statistical Yearbook (2017), Various Issues

Also at the high school level in table (3.15), Tharrawaddy Township teacher/student ratio, academic year from 2013/14 to 2017/18, the ratio is better Tharrawaddy Township than the Union. So, the teachers can teach and supervise more effectively. It may help to improve the pass rate of the matriculation examination in Tharrawaddy Township.

### **Health status in Tharrawaddy Township**

Health is an integral part of social development. There is a growing awareness that access to health care is a basic need and that a healthy population is a valuable national asset. The development of health status, a primary aim of social development is reflected in the rapid rise in the number of hospitals, dispensaries and dispensaries and other health care facilities, increase in the number of doctor-patients ratios, nurse-patients ratio and also number of hospital bed-population ratio. Access to critical medical care is also upgraded and facilitated. And also in Tharrawaddy Township, there can be seen the setup of township hospital and health care services.

**Table (3.16) Hospitals and Health Care Center and Clinic in Tharrawaddy Township (2017/2018)**

No.	Health Department	Quantity
1	100-bedded Hospital	1
2	16-bedded Hospital	2
3	Private Hospital	1
4	Private Clinic	6
5	Rural Health Care Center	7
6	Sub Rural Health Care Center	29
7	Traditional Health Care	2

Source: Annual Report (2017/2018), Planning Department of Tharrawaddy Township

According to the table (3.16), there are 1-100 bedded government hospital, 2-16 bedded government hospital, 1 private hospital and 6 private clinics. It also can be seen that there are 7 rural health care centers, 29 sub rural health care centers and 2 traditional health care centers.

**Table (3.17) Ratio of health staffs and population by township hospital**

Year	Total population	Rate of Health Care services by Doctor		Rate of Health Care services by Nurse		Rate of Health Care services by Health Assistant	
		No. of Doctor	Ratio of Doctor and Population	No. of Nurse	Ratio of Nurse and Population	No. of Health Assistant	Ratio of Health Assistant and Population
2013	149511	14	1:10679	42	1:3559	8	1:18688
2014	150511	14	1:10750	42	1:3583	8	1:18813
2015	150959	15	1:10063	46	1:3281	7	1:12565
2016	152663	20	1:7633	52	1:2935	8	1:19082
2017	154606	27	1:5726	58	1:2665	10	1:15460

Source: Annual Report (2013/14 to 2017/18), Planning Department of Tharrawaddy Township

According to the table (3.17), the ratio of doctor and population is 1:10679 in 2013 and 1:5756 in 2018. The ratio of nurse and population is 1:3559 in 2013 and 1:2665 in 2018. And then, the ratio of health assistant and population is 1:18688 in

2013 and 1:15460 in 2018. Due to the result of above table, a doctor has to take care 5756 people, a nurse has to take care 2665 and a health assistant needs to take care 15460 people. Furthermore, the manpower of health staff has not appointed comparable with annual growth rate of population. Consequently, a medical doctor needs to take care increasing number of patients.

**Table (3.18) Ratio of Health staffs and Population by Union Level**

Year	Tharrawaddy Township				Union			
	No. of Doctor	Ratio	No. of Nurse	Ratio	No. of Doctor	Ratio	No. of Nurse	Ratio
2013/14	14	1:10679	42	1:3559	4420	1:11312	2533	1:19739
2014/15	14	1:10750	42	1:3583	4494	1:11348	2603	1:19592
2015/16	15	1:10063	46	1:3281	4508	1:11535	2631	1:19764
2016/17	20	1:7633	52	1:2935	5108	1:10180	3028	1:17173
2017/18	27	1:5726	58	1:2665	5226	1:10141	3019	1:17555

Source: Annual report (2013 to 2017) and Statistical Yearbook (2017), Various Issues

According to the table (3.18), the ratio of doctor/patient and the nurse/patient ratio is mentioned. Above in this table, the Union (the whole Myanmar), the ratio of doctor/patient is 1:11312 and nurse/patient is 1:19739 in 2013/2014. But, in Tharrawaddy Township, a doctor has to take care 10679 and a nurse has to take care 3559 people. So, there is no wide gap between doctor/patient ratio but there is a wide gap between nurse/patient ratio. Although has a gap the Tharrawaddy Township is better than the Union almost all year.

### **3.9 Development of Infrastructure in Tharrawaddy Township**

Development of infrastructure sector in one region can uplift the socioeconomic status of the local people. Development in transportation and communication sectors will be conducive to national integration and bring about development in social, economic and education sectors to national brethren. Infrastructure plays a critical role in expanding sectors to national production capacity, which leads to increase in a country's wealth.

## Transportation

Road and transport constitutes the main undertaking for the development of a nation. The lack of transport infrastructure may inhibit production expansion. When there has a good transportation it can save time, money and manpower. So transportation is not only important for regional development but for improving the living standard. In Tharrawaddy Township, township to township road, it is main connection from Tharrawaddy to Yangon with Yangon-Pyay road which is 15 miles long. In terms of aerial transportation, Tharrawaddy has not an airport and helicopter base. Regarding maritime transportation, there are ship routes from HleLanKuu to Myitsaung. In railway transportation, there are big railway stations and four small railway stations which are connect from NgaPhyuLay to InnYwar. There is also having a total of 5 car gates where a total of 21 vehicles and 7 express cars operate transportation services.

## Communication

Communication sector is one of the prime factors to get development. In the previous year's communication sector of Tharrawaddy Township has post offices, telegraph, telephone exchange, microwave station. But, nowadays, telephone is the most convenient communication tool that's why auto exchange phone was setup in the district.

**Table (3.19) Condition of the communication sector in Tharrawaddy Township**

Year	Post offices	Telegraph offices	No. of mobile	No. of internet users
2013/14	3	2	1450	600
2014/15	3	2	7672	2318
2015/16	3	2	82005	4760
2016/17	3	2	113279	7632
2017/18	3	2	153600	18859

Source: Annual Report (2013/14 to 2017/18), Planning Department of Tharrawaddy Township

According to the data, the number of telephone users increased from 1450 to 153600 and number of internet users increased from 600 to 18859. So, it can say that the communication sector is more convenience than earlier days.

## Electric Power

Electric power plays a crucial role for the developing of our country. Electricity consumption has increased in parallel with the development of the nation and higher living standard of people. In Tharrawaddy Township, there are 2 sub-electricity generators in Tharrawaddy and Thonze. Sub-electricity generators can be produced totally 1400 kilowatt and 1700 kilowatt. The use of electricity in Tharawaddy Township is shown in table (3.20).

**Table (3.20) The use of electricity in Tharrawaddy Township (2017/2018)**

Subject	State-Owned	Private Owned	Total Power (kilowatt)
Sub-electricity generator in Tharrawaddy	State-Owned	-	1400
Sub-electricity generator in Thonze	State-Owned	-	1700
Total			3100

Source: Annual Report (2017/18), Planning Department of Tharrawaddy Township

These two sub-electricity generators distribute electricity to Tharrawaddy Township and they are state-owned. There is no private-owned in Tharrawaddy. These two sub-electricity generators are still using and distributing to urban and rural area.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **ANALYSIS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THARRAWADDY TOWNSHIP**

In this study, the socio-economic conditions of Tharrawaddy Township's villages may be presented.

#### **4.1 Sampling and Questionnaire Designs**

A survey was used to study the socio-economic conditions of households of Tharrawaddy Township's villages by using the systematic sampling method. To analyze the socio-economic status, it is important to get the correct data and facts of the households. The sample size of households is 200. The sampling unit for this study is the household of the Tharrawaddy Township's villages. The personal interview was conducted between July and August 2018 for this study. The emphasized study unit is that of occupation, income, expenditure, housing characteristics and education level of each household member.

The questionnaire design is prepared for the present socio-economic characteristics in studied area. The sex of household members, the number of households and ages were interviewed to know the sex ratio, household size and dependency ratio. The questionnaire consisted of the occupation and income of workers of each household to know the total income. The expenditure on food, clothing, health, education, and others were also knowing the household's expenditure.

The education of household members, the types of houses, types of toilet, access to electricity, etc. were interviewed to know the other socio-economic characteristics. To strengthen its validity, the questionnaire was pre-tested with three respondents. Based on the feedback received from the pre-tested sources, it was modified by editing some points. The questionnaire was prepared in Myanmar language and the questionnaires are shown in Appendix.



## 4.2 Housing Condition and Classification of houses

The basic necessity of human life is the standard of housing situation. Because of it is necessary to have a good shelter to prevent from the natural disasters, especially, to protect from wind, water, fire and other weather conditions. Moreover, it is necessary to protect from the outside danger of various aspects, such as thieves and robbers. In this chapter, the social and economic situation may be evaluated by scrutinizing the housing condition of the Tharrawaddy Township's village. In 2018, the sample housing condition of Tharrawaddy Township's village is described by showing the material used making houses.

The housing conditions of village can be assessed on the basis of the survey data. Out of the 200 houses, 128 houses used wood for posts, only 72 houses used brick posts. On the total houses of survey data, 118 houses were wooden floors, 47 houses were bamboo flooring and 35 houses were brick flooring. Moreover, according to the survey data, 153 houses used zinc sheets roofing and 47 houses used thatch roofing material used for houses in this region. The housing characteristics based on survey data about materials of construction the following classification of houses was accepted:

- Houses in good structure (with zinc sheets roofs and brick walls)
- Houses in fair strong structure (with zinc sheets roofs and wooden walls)
- Houses in poor structure (with thatch roofs and bamboo walls)

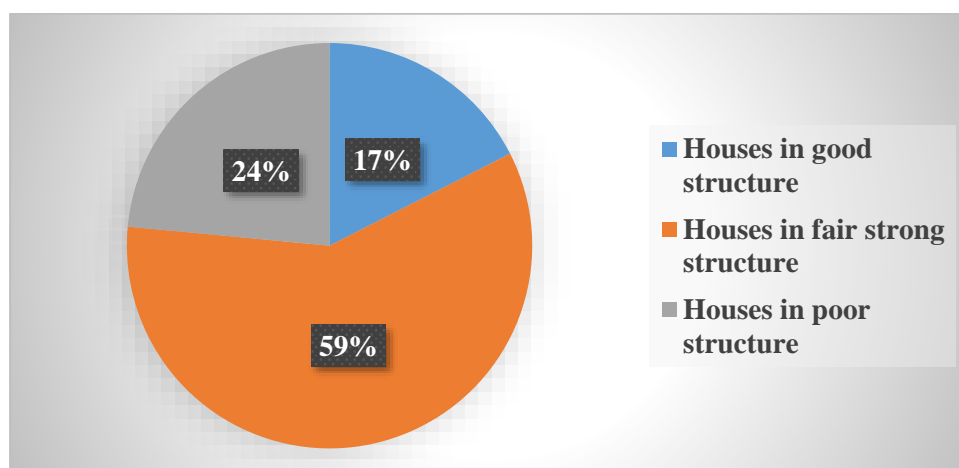
According to the survey data, classification of houses in Tharrawaddy Township's villages are in the following Table (4.1).

**Table (4.1) Classification of houses in Tharrawaddy Township**

No.	Classification of Houses	No. of Houses	Percentage
1	Houses in good structure	35	17.5
2	Houses in fair strong structure	118	59
3	Houses in poor structure	47	23.5
	Total	200	100

Source: Survey Data, 2018

**Figure (4.1) Classification of houses in Tharrawaddy Township’s village (2018)**



Source: Survey Data, 2018

According to table (4.1), 59 percent of houses in Tharrawaddy Township’s village lives in fair strong structure which is made up of zinc sheets roofs and wooden walls, 23.5 percent of houses lives in poor structure which is made up of thatch roofs and bamboo walls and 17.5 percent of houses lives in good structure which is made up of iron sheets roofs and bricks walls. It shows that most of the households live in with zinc sheets roof and wooden walls.

The type of the toilet is the essential for personal hygiene and coverage for environmental health. According to the survey data, all of the households use the fly-proof latrines. This is improvidence was due mainly to the health education given by village authority concerned. It can be seen that the standard of living is not low in that villages.

#### **4.3 The sex ratio of Sample Households**

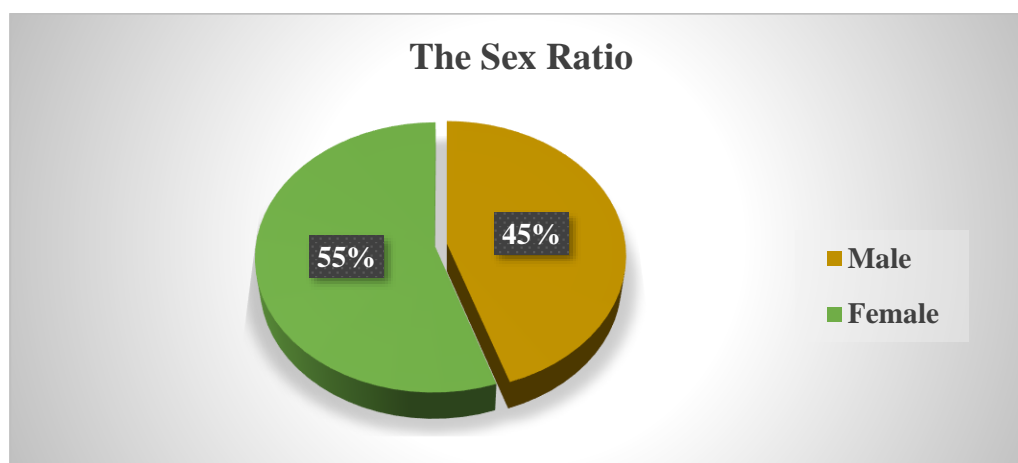
The sex ratio also impacts on socio-economic development state. The following table show that the types of sex, frequency and percentage.

**Table (4.2) The distribution of households by sex**

No.	Sex	Quantity	Percentage
1	Male	325	44.77
2	Female	401	55.23
	Total	726	100

Source: Survey Data, 2018

**Figure (4.2) The Sex Ratio**



Source: Survey Data, 2018

According to the table (4.2) and figure (4.2), 726 persons were found to be residing in 200 households. It has 325 or 44.77% of male and 401 or 55.23% of female of household's members. So, female are more than male persons. But, most of the female are dependency and only work their house works. Most of the male are household's head.

### **The Age Group of Sample Households**

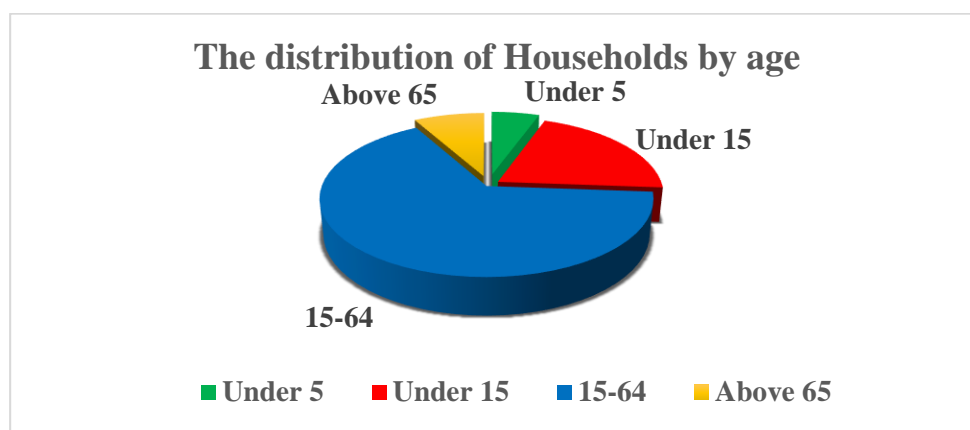
The age group determinant of socio-economic development by spreading the working age group and dependence.

**Table (4.3) The distribution of households by age**

No.	Age group	Quantity	Percentage
1	Under 5	40	5.51
2	Under 15	150	20.66
3	15-64	477	65.70
4	Above 65	59	8.13
	Total	726	100

Source: Survey Data 2018

**Figure (4.3) The distribution of households by age**



Source: Survey Data, 2018

According to the Table and figure, of the total population age under 5 years, its rate is 5.51%, the age under 15 has its rate is 20.66%, the working age group 15-64 that reflect the labor force is 65.70% and out of total population age above 65 is 8.13% respectively. So, it shows that the dependency rate is about 34.3% of the total population of sample households. The working age group is more than that of dependency ratio in this village. It can also say that the labor force is high. Thus, it causes the increase of per capita income. The increase of per capita income lead to improvement of living standard of inhabitants in this village.

### Dependency Ratio

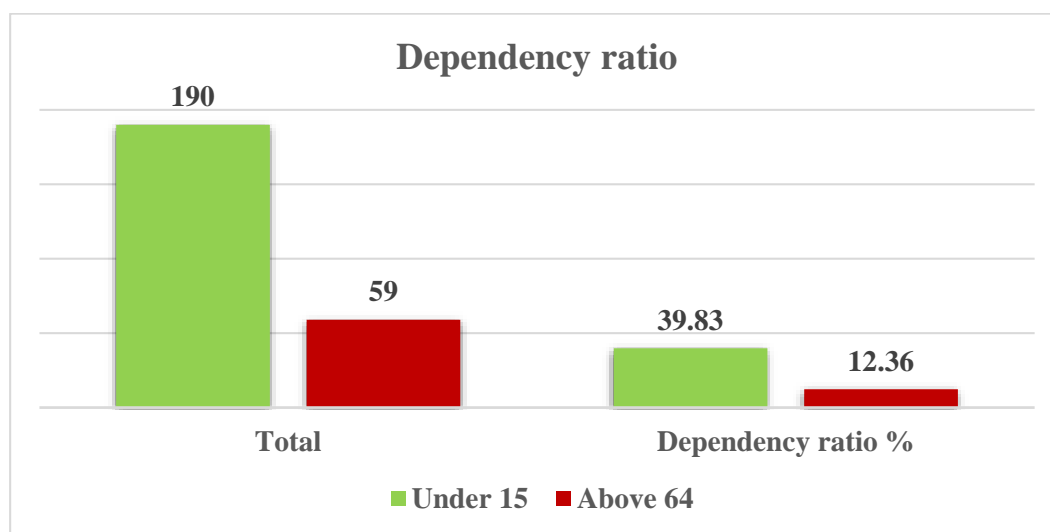
Sample household in Tharrawaddy's Township villages of dependency ratio is shown in table (4.4) from survey data in 2018.

**Table (4.4) Dependency ratio in sample households in 2018**

Dependent	Total	Dependency ratio %
Under 15	190	39.83
Above 64	59	12.36
Total	249	52.19

Source: Survey Data 2018

**Figure (4.4) Dependency ratio in sample households in Tharrawaddy Township**



Source: Survey Data, 2018

According to the figure (4.3), in that villages, working age are more than the dependency ratio. Dependency ratio is the number of dependent population per 100 population of the working age (between 15 to 64). It is the ratio of the number of dependents aged 0 to 14 and over the age of 64 to the total population aged 15 to 64. The dependency ratio, together with YDR (Young Dependency Ratio) and ODR (Old Dependency Ratio) in that village is expressed in according table and figure. In 2018, the total dependency ratio is 52.19. Old dependency ratio is 12.36% and young age dependency ratio is 39.83%. According to the table (4.4), in the village, YDR is larger than OLD.

#### **4.4 The Education Level of Sample Households**

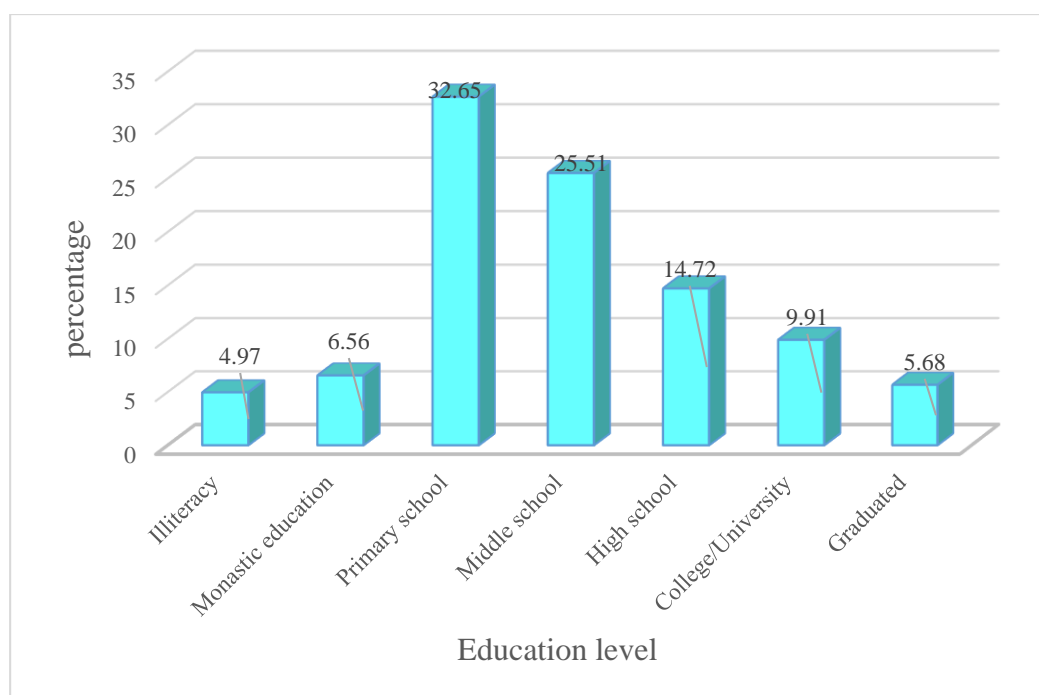
The education level is partially an indicator to access the socio-economic development. In 2018, the classification of educational qualification by seven types of educational level.

**Table (4.5) The distribution of households by education level**

No.	Education Level	Quantity	Percentage
1	Illiteracy	34	4.97
2	Monastic education	45	6.56
3	Primary school	224	32.65
4	Middle school	175	25.51
5	High school	101	14.72
6	College/University	68	9.91
7	Graduated	39	5.68
	Total	686	100

Source: Survey Data 2018

**Figure (4.5) Distribution of households by education level**



Source: Survey Data, 2018

According to the table (4.5) show that the illiteracy level is 34 persons or 4.97% and 45 persons or 6.56% are monastic education. The number of people who finished primary school is 224 persons or 32.65% and the number of people who finished middle school is 175 persons or 25.51% and high school education level is 101 persons or 14.72%. The people of the attending university are 68 persons or 9.91% and the

graduated persons are 35 or 5.68% respectively. So, in this township, the graduated person is very low. Their education level is not high.

#### 4.5 Access and Utilization of water in Sample Households

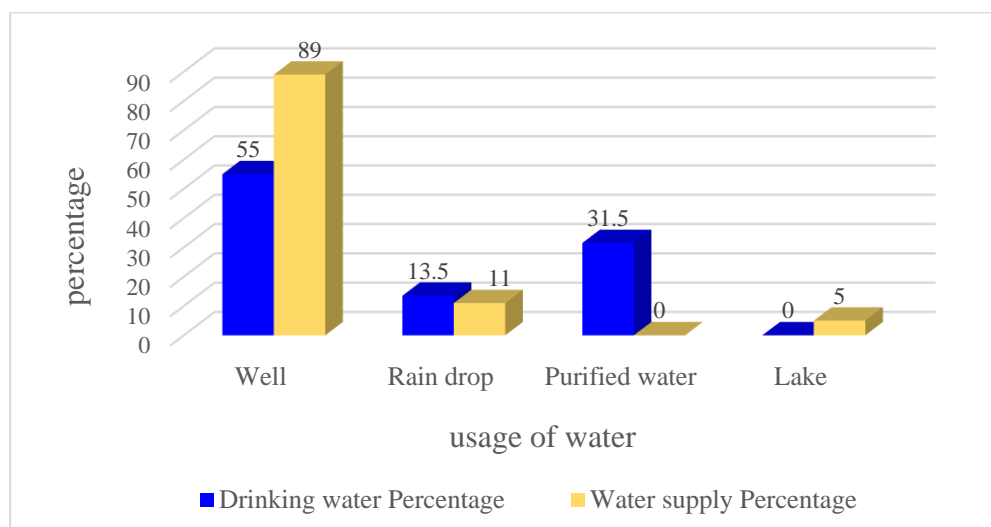
The availability of water in the village households is not only for the water for domestic use but also for the sufficient potable water. As mentioned in the table (4.6), the vast majority of sample households rely on water from well for drinking water and water supply. Some households use water from rain drop and lake for general purpose.

**Table (4.6) Condition of access and utilization of water in sample households**

Factor	Drinking water		Water supply	
	No. of households	Percentage	No. of households	Percentage
Well	110	55	168	89
Rain drop	27	13.5	22	11
Purified water	63	31.5	-	-
Lake	-	-	10	5
Total	200	100	200	100

Source: Survey Data, 2018

**Figure (4.6) Condition of access and utilization of water in sample households**



Source: Survey Data, 2018

In findings of sample households in villages as shown in Figure (4.5), most of the household can get drinking water from well and some of the sample households rely on purifying drinking water and rain drop. Moreover, drinking the boiled water leads to good health. It can automatically prevent the villagers from cholera. Most of the sample household use water supply from well and some households use from lake and rain drop for general purpose. So, in 2018, the findings of sample households in villages as shown in Figure (4.5).

#### **4.6 Electricity Usage of Sample Households**

The sample households of Tharrawaddy Township’s villages use battery and solar power for lighting. In 2018, according to the finding of sample households in that village shown in table (4.7).

**Table (4.7) Conditions of electricity usage of sample households**

No.	Source of lighting	Quantity	Percentage
1	Public electricity	83	41.5
2	Battery + Solar power	114	57
3	Candle	3	1.5
	Total	200	100

Source: Survey Data ,2018

According to the above table (4.7), 41% of sample household use electricity from public electricity and 57% of sample household use battery and solar power for light. But, a small percentage of households still using the candle for light in that village because most of the households cannot access the electricity. So, they rely on battery and solar power for light at night.

#### **Sources of fuel for cooking**

Most of the inhabitants in this village use electricity, charcoal fuel and wood fuel. The following table (4.8) shows that the sources of fuel for cooking.



**Table (4.8) Sources of fuel for cooking**

No.	Factors	Quantity	Percentage %
1	Wood	113	56.5
2	Charcoal	50	25
3	Electricity	37	18.5
	Total	200	100

Source: Survey Data, 2018

According to the table (4.8), 56% of the sample households use charcoal fuel as a main source, 19% of sample households use electricity and about 25% are using wood fuel for cooking in household.

#### **4.7 Healthcare Access of Sample Households**

Health sector development is a basic for production sector. Educated person and healthy labor can increase the skill and productivity of labor. From the survey data, the apothecary shops in the villages are powerful influence, most of the basic level people cannot access the public and private clinic. The sample households' health care access presented in below table (4.9).

**Table (4.9) Conditions of health access of sample households**

No.	Factors	Quantity	Percentage %
1	Public	62	31
2	Private	65	32.5
3	Pharmacy shop	73	36.5
	Total	200	100

Source: Survey Data 2018

According to the survey data, 32.5% of people reply on private healthcare provides for treatment and diagnosis and 31% receive healthcare services from public hospitals. There were 36.5% of people who receive form apothecary shop for their affliction such as sneeze, cough, hay fever and stomachache.

#### 4.8 Households' Amenities

The Socio-economic status is determined by the average monthly income and expenditure, type of houses' condition and possession of common household amenities. The following table (4.10) shows that the number of sample households amenities.

**Table (4.10) The Number of Sample Households Amenities**

No.	Ownership	No. of household Amenities	Percentage
1	Own bicycle	122	61
2	Own motor cycle	128	64
3	Own car	4	2
4	Own cassette	14	7
5	Own radio	31	15.5
6	Own TV	142	71
7	Own DVD	86	42
8	Own satellite	112	56
9	Own refrigerator	57	28.5
10	Own telephone	58	29
11	Own mobile phone	121	60.5
12	Own washing machine	10	5

Source: Survey Data 2018

According to the above table (4.10), in 2018 as sample household own TV, DVD players and satellite. Among them, TV possessing rate was 71%, DVD players possessing rate was 42% and satellite possessing rate was 56% respectively. That is why the socio-economic status of Tharrawaddy Township's village was fairly good.

Moreover, according to household survey, bicycle possessing rate is 61%, motor cycle possessing rate is 64% and car possessing rate is a small percentage of 2% respectively. Most villagers in the village use bicycles and motor cycles go to the nearby and go to the city. Then, the rate using telephone is 29% and mobile phone rate is 60.5%. The rate of using electrical items such as refrigerator and washing machine are 28.5% and 5% respectively.

Most of the households are use bicycle and motor cycle for to go to school, work, and market and for their own business transportation. And then, most of the households can use own television and satellite for their entrainment with battery and

solar power although they are not got public electricity. Therefore, the level of social status is not low.

#### 4.9 The Distribution of Employment by Sample households

Population is the main-stream of human resources and also the important factor for national development. Not all of the population is engaged in directly productive employment. Some are engaged in housework and some are unpaid family workers contributing their labor for family run business. Some are self-employed workers in the informal sector. This being the case, the types of employment by sample household's villages are presented in table (4.11).

**Table (4.11) The Distribution of Employment by Sample Households**

No.	Employment	Quantity	Percentage %
1	Government Servant	29	8.17
2	Private worker	11	3.10
3	Agricultural	87	24.51
4	Livestock	6	1.70
5	Industry	45	12.68
6	Daily wages workers	58	16.33
7	Seller (shopkeeper)	16	4.51
8	Go to foreign for a job	11	3.10
9	Merchant	28	7.88
10	Others	64	18.02
	Total	355	100

Source: Survey Data 2018

Table (4.11) states the distribution of employment in studied area by type of job. According to survey data, table (4.11) describes that there are 24.51% of agricultural, 16.33% of daily wages workers, 12.68% of industry, 8.17% of government servant. The others are working in varied types of job, working in many other business as carpenters, motor cycle carriers, construction, drivers, beauty salon, mechanics, barber, tailoring and casual worker. Thus the most of the workers in studied area engage in only agricultural, daily wages workers and others. As shown in table (4.5), the number of primary and middle education are more than other education level and in employment agricultural and daily workers. So, it can say that since they are not

graduated their employment opportunity chances are less than graduated people so that they work agricultural and daily wages workers.

#### **4.10 Income and Expenditure**

The major source of data on expenditure and income is the household surveys. These household's surveys are useful in measuring the economic well-being of household members.

##### **Sample Households' Monthly Income**

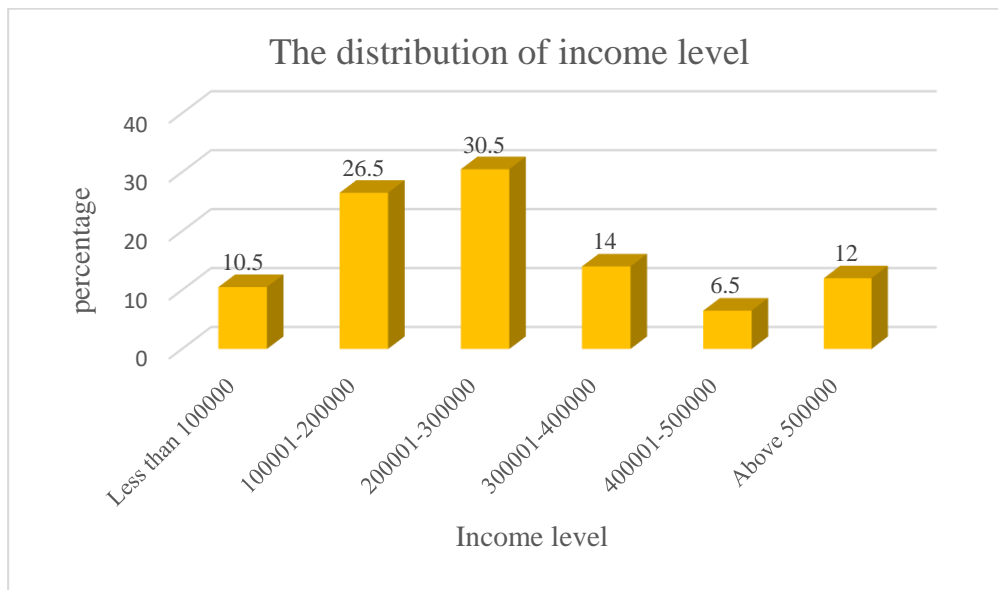
The income level is vital important to be develop the socio-economic conditions of households. Household surveys are useful in measuring the economic well-being of household's people. Household income is the sum of the income of all members of the whole family. Knowing of households' income is also important in measuring the economic status of household. So, the distribution of sample households' monthly income level is shown in table (4.12) below.

**Table (4.12) The Distribution of Households' Monthly Income Level**

No.	Income Level (Kyats)	No. of households	Percentage %
1	Less than 100000	21	10.5
2	100001-200000	53	26.5
3	200001-300000	61	30.5
4	300001-400000	28	14
5	400001-500000	13	6.5
6	Above 500000	24	12
	Total	200	100

Source: Survey Data 2018

**Figure (4.7) The Distribution of Households' Monthly Income Level**



Source: Table (4.12)

In this study, families are classified by their income level in table (4.12). The income groups are divided into six groups, under 100000, between 100001-200000 kyats, between 200001-300000 kyats, between 300001-400000 kyats, between 400001-500000 kyats and above 500000 kyats to include various income level.

As mentioned in the table (4.12) and figure (4.9) above, 10.5% of the sample households have income less than 100000kyats. Most of the household representing 30.5% of the total income between 200001-300000 kyats' income level is the largest group among the sample households. 26.5% of the families have income between 100001-200000 kyats who also stand as the second largest group. Among them, there are 24 households earns above the 500000 kyats' group due to their hard works and the higher number of workers per households. From the studies, it has found that 14% of sample households make between 300001-400000 kyats and 6.5% of the households make between 400001-500000 kyats a month.

Therefore, it is the middle income class level are more than that of higher income class level and lower income level. Moreover, the lowest income family has not only one or two employs but also working in casual worker. Thus, there are known that the gap between income group by their occupation and number of employers.

### Sample Households' Monthly Consumption Expenditure

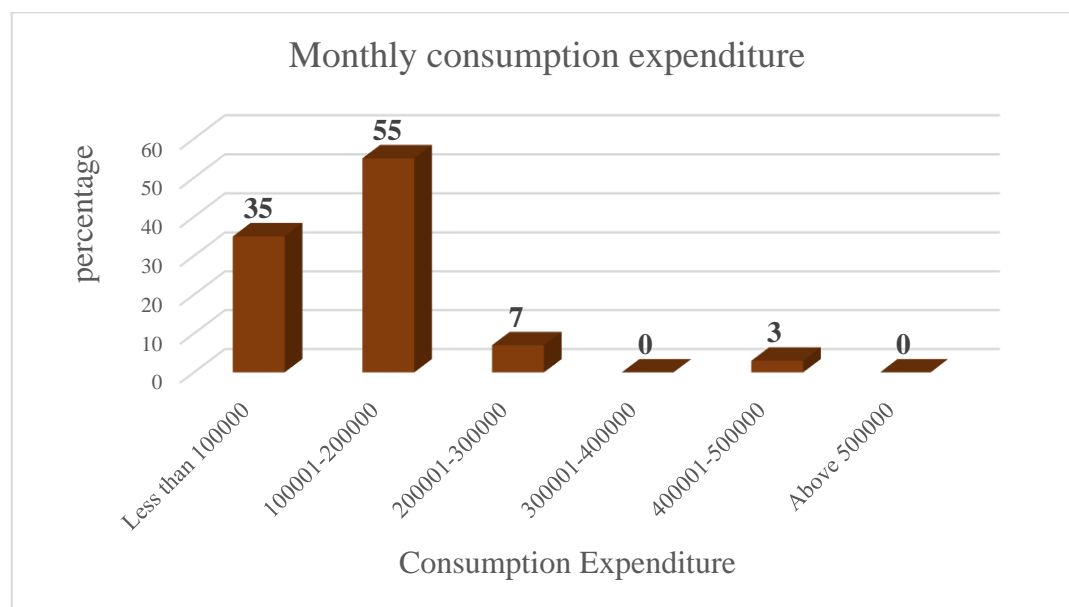
The relationship between household size and various other characteristics are investigated in the survey. Households consumption of a commodity or service either for the whole members of the households or for individual's members of the household is the household expenditure. The sample households' monthly consumption expenditure presented in table (4.13) below.

**Table (4.13) Sample Households' Monthly Consumption Expenditure**

No.	Amount (Kyats)	No. of households	Percentage %
1	Less than 100000	70	35
2	100001-200000	110	55
3	200001-300000	14	7
4	300001-400000	0	0
5	400001-500000	6	3
6	Above 500000	0	0
	Total	200	100

Source: Survey Data 2018

**Figure (4.8) Monthly Sample Households' Expenditure**



Source: Survey Data, 2018

Based on the above table, it is found that the number of households having the expenditure of between 100001-200000 kyat is 110 at the highest percentage of 55% among all consumption expenditure. 35% of the households have expenses less than 100000 kyats. 7% of the families have expense between 200001-300000 kyats and only 3% of the families who spend between 400001-500000 kyats a month. The expenses of the households mean the expenditures on basic necessities such as rice, cooking and others.

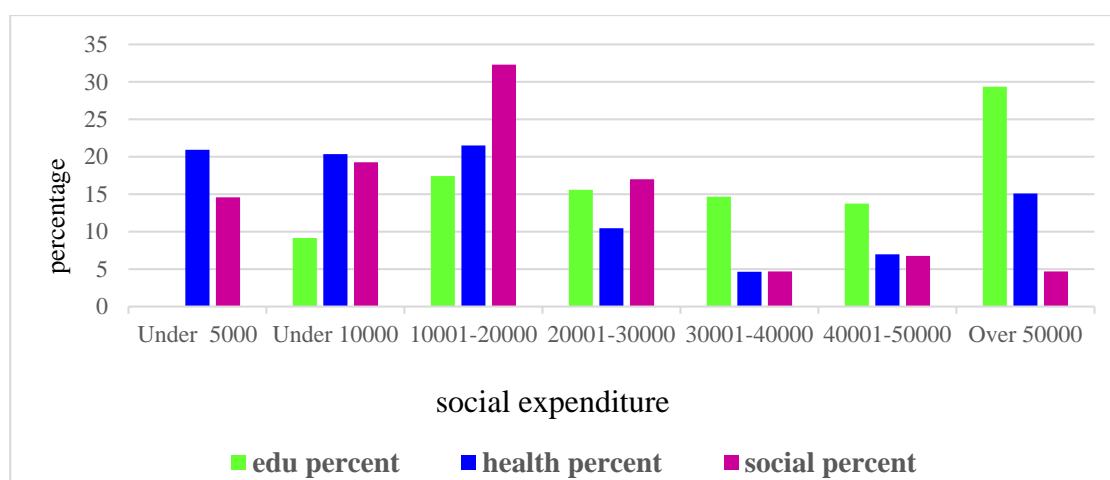
### Sample household’s education, healthcare, and social expenditure

**Table (4.14) Conditions of sample household’s education, healthcare and social Expenditure**

Factor	Education		Health		Social cost	
	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
Less than 5000	-	-	36	20.93	18	9.89
Less than 10000	10	9.17	35	20.34	37	20.37
10001-20000	19	17.43	37	21.51	62	34.06
20001-30000	17	15.60	18	10.46	34	18.68
30001-40000	16	14.68	8	4.65	9	4.94
40001-50000	15	13.76	12	6.97	13	7.14
Over 50000	32	29.36	26	15.13	9	4.94
Total	109	100	172	100	182	100

Source: Survey Data, 2018

**Figure (4.9) Conditions of sample household’s education, healthcare and social Expenditure**



Source: Survey Data, 2018

The above picture describes the expenses of the sample households for education, healthcare and social activities. The expenses for education means the expenditures of the households that have students in their families including from primary education to college education. It is generally stated in the study about the expenses of the households that have students without the detailed mentioning of the costs of the students for each class.

Expense for health care means the expenditure of the families for the families for the health of the individuals without the mentioning of the costs of treatments for each illness. Expenditures for social activities includes all types of social gathering and activities.

When studying the monthly expenses for education, (9.17%) of the families spend less than 10000 kyats, (17.43%) of the families who have students spend between 10001-20000 kyats, (15.6%) of the families spend between 20001-30000 kyats, meanwhile another (14.68%) of the families spend between 30001-40000 and (13.76%) of the families spend between 40001-50000. It is also noted that there (29.36%) of the sample households with students that spend more than 50000 kyats a month for education. Sample households usually spend between 5000 to 20000 kyats for healthcare each month. The highest expense for healthcare exceed more than 50000 kyats. These households usually spend between 5000 to 30000 kyats for social activities. There are also families who spend more than 50000 kyats a month for such activities.



## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION**

#### **5.1 Findings**

Socio-economic development is the main factor that determines the poverty alleviation, improve the quality of life generally calls for higher incomes of a certain region. Myanmar has strived for the socio-economic development and the poverty alleviation by rural development. Tharrawaddy Township is located on the main Yangon-Pyay road in Bago Region and 76 miles away at the north of the Yangon. In this division, development tasks will carry out for socio-economic development. The basic necessity of human life is the standard housing situations are houses in good structure, houses in fair strong structure, and houses in poor structure. Therefore the socio-economic statuses of Tharrawaddy Township's villages were fairly goods; the level of living standard is not low.

In agricultural sector of Tharrawaddy Township, it processes good cultivated resourceful soil and produces basic agricultural products. According to the proper location and sufficient rainfall, the cultivation of Tharrawaddy Township has a good record. Given its economic structure, its economic growth is determined by its own agricultural development. Among ten major crops, rice is the main source of foreign exchange for importing capital goods; Tharrawaddy Township plays a part of important role in Myanmar economy. Tharrawaddy Township is a good cultivated region; the yields of all kinds of crops have good result. And then, the proper weather conditions favor the crops to grow in all seasons. Moreover, government also encourages the transformation from traditional farming to mechanized farming. So, government provides the agricultural credit and loans to needy framers. According to the survey data, most of the people are working in agricultural. Some people are due to the low education level and rare chance to get the permanent job; they are working in casual labor and other.

In communication sector, in accordance with survey data, almost all of the households can use telephones. There is a post office and a magneto telephone exchange through which the villagers can telephone to anywhere in the country.

Therefore, communication of this township is more convenient than earlier days. For the industrial development, there are three private-owned industries and one public-owned industry in the district. Government encourages private participation in industries. In the transportation sector, the construction of bridges and highway roads are great helps for transporting of products, travelling to neighboring regions and export products passed through Tharrawaddy Township to broader areas. Good transport will contribute a great deal to development of economics, health, educations and social sectors. In the population sector of Tharrawaddy Township, the rural area is more populated than urban area. Survey data show that the working age group more than that of dependency group in Tharrawaddy Township and this showed that the increase in labor force. And then this also implies that if there are enough job opportunities for working age people, there will be high potential for economic growth because of more income, low consumption, more saving and investment. Since the social sector and economic sector are mutually interdependent, improvement in economic sector has led to the improvement of the education sector.

Social sector development consists of education sector development and health sector development. 181 basic education school including primary, middle and high schools were constructed in the District. Tharrawaddy State Institute Agriculture college was also established in the district. There are 993 primary school teachers, 482 middle school teachers and 456 high school teachers in 2017. Matriculation pass rate also increased from 2015/2016 to 2016/2017. Monastic schools have been established and there are now two schools in the District. School enrolment rate increased and it reached to 100% in 2017. Adult literacy rate also increased and reached 100% in 2017. School dropout rate in both primary level and middle school level decreased. Multi-media class has been established. There are 3 multi-media class rooms in basic education schools. A teacher has to teach 25 Tharrawaddy State Institute Agriculture students in college. Hospitals have been uplifted into 132 bed hospitals. A doctor has to take care of 5726 patients and a nurse has to take care 2665 patients. Non-government organizations also participate in health sector development of District. There are 21 NGOs in the District. As for the health service, safe water resource and number of latrine is also increased in the District. As for the health impact, infant mortality and maternal mortality rate decreased. Crude birth rate and crude death rate also decreased. When the facts are taken together, it can be seen that economic sector, infrastructure

and social sector including health and education of Tharrawaddy Township is processing and developing.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

The following suggestion based on the finding from the sample survey of socio-economic development in Tharrawaddy District, Tharrawaddy Township. The government set the strategies and policies to aim to raise the standard of living of the entire people as well as to reduce poverty throughout the country. According to the household income and expenditure survey data, to reduce the poverty gap ratio in Tharrawaddy Township, creating employment opportunities for growing working age population, industries should be established with the help of responsible organizations and local authorizes NGOs and national entrepreneurs.

In agricultural sector, it is important to transform from traditional farming to mechanized farming in order to achieve the economic development of the district. Farmers need agricultural inputs such as land, irrigation, machinery, technology, quality seeds, more agricultural credit, fertilizers and other inputs in order to increase the productivity of the district. Moreover, it needs to improve livestock and fisheries sector to meet the consumption of growing population and by exporting to other region for increasing per capita income of Tharrawaddy Township.

In education sector, the number of teacher should be employed and raised in order to give more detail attention on students. To upgrade the quality of the teaching staff, further training is recommended. To improve students' quality, more schools should be equipped with teaching materials and teaching aids such as multimedia classroom, ensuring that every student has access to these facilities. Moreover, more children especially from rural areas should be encouraged to enroll and more schools should be established to be able to accept more students in the rural area. Thus, the responsible organization will be support these requirements for socio-economic development of the Tharrawaddy Township.

In health sector development, the number of doctor's health staffs should be strengthened and more health personal such as doctors, dental surgeons, nurses, health assistants and midwives should be employed in this township for getting the good health

for the villagers. In average, there is one doctor for 14629 people. This shows that the ratio of doctor to population is still high. More doctors are still required to fulfill the demand for health care services. Hospital should be upgraded to provide better health care services. Communication is one of the essential tools for the enhancement of economic, social and cultural development of the people. The development in transportation and telecommunication sectors are not only supports growth in economy but also helps in boosting up productivity, acceleration of industrial activities, transportation efficiency and social equity. The smooth roads network from villages to town and from town to other towns, the tarred roads are still needed for networking, and then need to modernize the postal, telegraph and telephone service within in township as well as rural areas.

In conclusion, as Tharrawaddy Township is located on the Yangon-Pyay road, it has much potential for higher level of socio-economic development. To get more and more socio-economic development of Tharrawaddy Township not only local authorities as well as local people and NGOs should work together. Socio-economic conditions of Tharrawaddy Township will be enhanced by uplifting economic sector, education sector and health sector. But, according to the facts mentioned, Tharrawaddy District of Tharrawaddy Township has much potential for higher level of socio-economic development.

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# သာယာဝတီမြို့နယ် မြေပုံ



- ညွှန်းပြချက်**
- မြို့နယ်စွဲစိုက်ရာမြို့
  - တိုင်းရင်းမြို့
  - မြို့နယ်နယ်နိမိတ်
  - ခရိုင်နယ်နိမိတ်
  - တိုင်းနယ်နိမိတ်
  - ပိရမစ်လမ်း
  - ပေတော်တားလမ်း
  - ဆယ်စုစုလှောင်တမ်း
  - မြစ်၊ ချောင်း
  - တာဝပ်
  - သစ်တောပြင်ပိုင်း

APPENDIX

သာယာဂတီမြို့နယ်၏ လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအချက်အလက်ပုံစံ

အိမ်ထောင်စုတစ်ခု၏လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအချက်အလက်

1. ကျေးရွာအမည် =
2. ကျေးရွာအုပ်စုအမည် =
3. မြို့နယ်အမည် =
4. အိမ်ထောင်ဦးစီးအမည် =

အိမ်ထောင်စုရှိ လူဦးရေ

စဉ်	ကျား/မ	အလုပ်အကိုင်	ပညာအရည်အချင်း	အိမ်ထောင်ဦးစီးနှင့်တော်စပ်ပုံ	ကိုးကွယ်သည့် ဘာသာ

နေအိမ်အခြေအနေ/ စီးပွားရေးအခြေအနေ

(၁) နေအိမ်ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှု

၁။ ကိုယ်ပိုင် ၂။ အငှား ၃။ အစိုးရဝန်ထမ်းအိမ်ရာ ၄။ အခြား

(၂) အိမ်အမျိုးအစား

၁။ တိုက်အိမ် ၂။ တိုက်ခံအိမ် ၃။ ပျဉ်ထောင်သွပ်မိုးအိမ် ၄။ ဝါးထရံကာသွပ်မိုး

၅။ ဝါးကာ/ဝါးခင်းအိမ် ၆။ မြေစိုက်အိမ်

(၃) အိမ်သာသုံးစွဲမှု အခြေအနေ

၁။ ရေလောင်း/ယင်လုံ ၂။ ယင်မလုံ/တွင်းအိမ်သာ ၃။ တောထိုင် ၄။ အခြား

(၄) သောက်ရေရရှိမှု အနေအထား

၁။ အဝီစိတွင်းရေ ၂။ ကန်ရေ ၃။ တွင်းရေ ၄။ ဆည်ရေ ၅။ မြစ်ရေ ၆။ ချောင်းရေ

၇။ ရေသန့်(ဝယ်သုံး) ၈။ လျှိုပိတ် ၉။ မြစ်ရေတင် ၁၀။ အခြား

**(၅) သုံးရေရရှိမှု အနေအထား**

၁။ အဝီစိတွင်းရေ ၂။ ကန်ရေ ၃။ တွင်းရေ ၄။ ဆည်ရေ ၅။ မြစ်ရေ ၆။ ချောင်းရေ  
၇။ ရေသန့်(ဝယ်သုံး) ၈။ လျှိုပိတ် ၉။ မြစ်ရေတင် ၁၀။ အခြား

**(၆) မီးအလင်းရောင်ရရှိမှု အခြေအနေ**

၁။ အစိုးရ ၂။ ကိုယ်ပိုင်မီးစက် ၃။ ပုဂ္ဂလိကမီးစက် ၄။ ဘတ်ထရီမီးချောင်း  
၅။ ရေနံဆီမီးခွက် ၆။ ဖယောင်းတိုင် ၇။ မီးအိမ် ၈။ ဆိုလာ ၉။ အခြား

**(၇) အိမ်အသုံးအဆောင်ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှု**

၁။ သံထွန်တုံး ၂။ ထယ် ၃။ နွားလှည်း ၄။ စက်တုံး ၅။ စက်ဘီး ၆။ ဆိုင်ကယ်  
၇။ ကား ၈။ ထော်လာဂျီ ၉။ တုတ်တုတ် ၁၀။ ဒိန်းဒေါင် ၁၁။ ကက်ဆက် ၁၂။ ရေဒီယို  
၁၃။ တီဗီ ၁၄။ DVD စက် ၁၅။ ဂြိုဟ်တုစက် ၁၆။ ရေခဲသေတ္တာ ၁၇။ တယ်လီဖုန်း ၁၈။  
mobile phone ၁၉။ လျှပ်စစ်မီတာ ၂၀။ စက်လှေ ၂၁။ ငါးဖမ်းလှေ ၂၂။ သမ္ဗန်

**(၈) အိမ်တောင်စု အသုံးစရိတ် (တစ်လပျမ်းမျှ ကုန်ကျငွေ)**

1. အစားအသောက် =
2. အဝတ်အထည် =
3. ခရီးစရိတ် (အလုပ်/ကျောင်းအသွားအပြန်) =
4. ပညာရေးအတွက်အသုံးစရိတ် =
5. ကျန်းမာရေးအတွက် အသုံးစရိတ် =
6. လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အား =
7. လူမှုရေး (သာရေး/နာရေး) =

**(၉) လစဉ်စုဆောင်းငွေ**

၁။ ရှိ ၂။ မရှိ ၃။ အခြား

**(၁၀) စုဆောင်းငွေ မည်သို့ စုဆောင်းပါသနည်း။**

၁။ အိမ် ၂။ ဘဏ် ၃။ ဝိုင်းကြီးချုပ်(စုမဲ) ၄။ အခြား



ပညာရေးနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေး

(၁၁) ဖခင်၏ပညာအရည်အချင်း

၁။ စာမတတ် ၂။ ရေး/ဖတ်တတ် ၃။ မူလတန်း ၄။ အလယ်တန်း ၅။ အထက်တန်း  
၆။ ဘွဲ့ရ ၇။ ဘွဲ့လွန်

(၁၂) မိခင်၏ပညာအရည်အချင်း

၁။ စာမတတ် ၂။ ရေး/ဖတ်တတ် ၃။ မူလတန်း ၄။ အလယ်တန်း ၅။ အထက်တန်း  
၆။ ဘွဲ့ရ ၇။ ဘွဲ့လွန်

(၁၃) သင့်မိသားစုအတွင်း ကျောင်းသား/သူ

(၁)ရှိ (၂) မရှိ

(၁၄) ရှိပါက မည်သည့်အတန်းတွင် ပညာသင်ကြားနေပါသနည်း။

၁။ မူလတန်း ၂။ အလယ်တန်း ၃။ အထက်တန်း ၄။ တက္ကသိုလ်(အဝေးသင်/day)

(၁၅) ကျောင်းနေအရွယ်တွင် ကျောင်းမနေသူအရေအတွက်

၁။ ၁ ယောက် ၂။ ၂ယောက် ၃။ ၃ယောက် ၄။ ၄ယောက်နှင့်အထက်

(၁၆) ကျောင်းမနေရသောအကြောင်းအရင်းများ

1. ကျောင်းစရိတ်မတတ်နိုင်သဖြင့်
2. ကျန်းမာရေးမကောင်းသဖြင့်
3. သွားလာရေးခက်ခဲသဖြင့် (ကျောင်းနှင့်ဝေးသဖြင့်)
4. အိမ်၏စီးပွားရေးတွင်ပါဝင်ကူညီနေရသဖြင့်
5. စာရေးတတ်/ဖတ်တတ်ရုံဖြင့်ကျေနပ်နေပါသဖြင့်
6. ကျောင်းသား/သူ ကိုယ်တိုင်က ပညာရေးစိတ်ဝင်စားမှုမရှိသဖြင့်

(၁၇) အိမ်ထောင်စုဝင်များသည် ကျန်းမာရေးစောင့်ရှောက်မှု အခြေအနေအတွက် မည်သည်ကိုအသုံးပြုသနည်း။

၁။ ဆေးဆိုင်မှဆေးဝယ်သောက် ၂။ အစိုးရဆေးရုံ/ဆေးခန်း ၃။ ပုဂ္ဂလိကဆေးရုံ/ဆေးခန်း  
၄။ ကျန်းမာရေးမှူး ၅။ အခြား

(၁၈) မိသားစုဝင်များတွင် အဖြစ်များသောရောဂါ

၁။ ရိုးရိုးဖျားနာ ၂။ ဝမ်းပျက်/ဝမ်းလျှော ၃။ သွေးလွန်တုပ်ကွေး ၄။ ကာလသားရောဂါ  
၅။ TB ၆။ ငှက်ဖျား ၇။ အသည်းရောင် ၈။ ဝမ်းကိုက် ၉။ HIV/AIDS ၁၀။ အခြား

(၁၉) တစ်နှစ်အတွင်းဆေးကုသမှုခံရသည့် အကြိမ်ပေါင်း

၁။ ၁ ကြိမ် ၂။ ၂ ကြိမ် ၃။ ၃ ကြိမ် ၄။ ၄ ကြိမ်နှင့်အထက်

အိမ်ထောင်စု အလုပ်အကိုင်နှင့် လုပ်သားအင်အားနှင့် ဝင်ငွေ

(၂၀) ဖခင်၏အလုပ်အကိုင်

၁။ အစိုးရဝန်ထမ်း ၂။ ကုမ္ပဏီ/ပုဂ္ဂလိကဝန်ထမ်း ၃။ ဝန်ဆောင်မှု ၄။ စိုက်ပျိုးရေး  
၅။ မွေးမြူရေး ၆။ မှီခို ၇။ ရေလုပ်ငန်း ၈။ သင်္ဘောလိုက်/နိုင်ငံခြားတွင်အလုပ်လုပ် ၉။  
အရောင်းအဝယ် ၁၀။ စက်မှုလက်မှု ၁၁။ ကျွဲဘမ်း ၁၂။ အခြား

(၂၁) မိခင်၏အလုပ်အကိုင်

၁။ အစိုးရဝန်ထမ်း ၂။ ကုမ္ပဏီ/ပုဂ္ဂလိကဝန်ထမ်း ၃။ ဝန်ဆောင်မှု ၄။ စိုက်ပျိုးရေး  
၅။ မွေးမြူရေး ၆။ မှီခို ၇။ ရေလုပ်ငန်း ၈။ သင်္ဘောလိုက်/နိုင်ငံခြားတွင်အလုပ်လုပ် ၉။  
အရောင်းအဝယ် ၁၀။ စက်မှုလက်မှု ၁၁။ ကျွဲဘမ်း ၁၂။ အခြား

(၂၂) သင်တို့မိသားစုသည် ( စပါး၊ ပဲ၊ ဆီထွက်သီးနှံ) စိုက်ပျိုးခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းကို အဓိက  
လုပ်ကိုင်ပါသလား။

၁။ လုပ်ကိုင်ပါသည် ၂။ မလုပ်ကိုင်ပါ

(၂၃) လယ်ယာလုပ်ငန်းအခြေအနေ

1. စိုက်ပျိုးမြေဧရိယာ =
2. စိုက်ပျိုးသီးနှံ =
3. အောင်ဧက =
4. သီးနှံအထွက် =
5. ဝင်ငွေအခြေအနေ =
6. တစ်ဧကအပေါ်ဓာတ်မြေဩဇာသုံးစွဲမှု (ကျပ်) =
7. စုစုပေါင်းဧကအပေါ်ဓာတ်မြေဩဇာသုံးစွဲမှု (ကျပ်) =
8. အလုပ်သမားစရိတ် =

9. အခြားစရိတ် (ငှားရမ်းသုံးစွဲသော ပစ္စည်း/ကိရိယာများ) =

10. ကုန်ကျစရိတ် (တစ်နှစ်) =

**(၂၄) လယ်ယာလုပ်ငန်းအတွက်ပိုင်ဆိုင်သည့်အမျိုးအစား (အရေအတွက်နှင့်တန်ဖိုးဖော်ပြရန်)**

1. လယ်ယာသုံးစက်ကိရိယာ =

2. ခိုင်းကျွဲ/ခိုင်းနွား =

3. လှည်း =

4. ထွန်/ထယ် ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှု =

5. အခြားလယ်ယာသုံးကိရိယာ =

**(၂၅) စိုက်ပျိုးစရိတ်ချေးငွေ**

စိုက်ပျိုးစရိတ်ချေးငွေ	ဌာန	ပမာဏ	အတိုး	ဆပ်ပြီးငွေ	ကျန်ငွေ
အစိုးရ					
ပုဂ္ဂလိက					
NGO					

**(၂၆) အခြားဝင်ငွေရ လုပ်ငန်းများကို လုပ်ကိုင်ပါသလား။**

၁။ လုပ်ကိုင်ပါသည် ၂။ မလုပ်ကိုင်ပါ

**(၂၇) အောက်ပါလုပ်ငန်းများကို လုပ်ကိုင်ပါသည်။**

၁။ ဝန်ထမ်း (အစိုးရ/ပုဂ္ဂလိက/NGO/အခြား) ၂။ မွေးမြူရေး ၃။ ငါးမွေး/ငါးဖမ်းလုပ်ငန်း

၄။ ကုန်စုံဆိုင် ၅။ ဥယျာဉ်ခြံ ၆။ အရောင်းအဝယ် ၇။ ကျပန်း/နေ့စား ၈။ အခြား

**(၂၈) တစ်နိုင်တစ်ပိုင်မွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်း**

11. မွေးမြူရေးတိရစ္ဆာန် =

12. အရေအတွက် =

13. စရိတ် =

14. ရောင်းရငွေ =

(၂၉) သင့်တွင် အိမ်တွင်းစက်မှုလုပ်ငန်းရှိပါသလား။

(၁) ရှိ (၂) မရှိ

(၃၀) ရှိပါက လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစားဖော်ပြပါ။

5. လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစား =

6. စတင်သည့်နှစ် =

7. ဝင်ငွေ =

8. မတည်ငွေ =

(၃၁) အိမ်ထောင်စုအတွင်း အလုပ်လုပ်သူဦးရေ ကိုဖော်ပြပါ။

၁။ အလုပ်အမျိုးအစား =

၂။ ဝင်ငွေ =

**အခြားအခြေအနေများ**

(၃၂) သင်နေသော ရပ်ကွက်/ကျေးရွာတွင် ဈေးရှိပါသလား။

(၁) ရှိ (၂) မရှိ

(၃၃) ဈေးမရှိပါက မည်သည့်နေရာသို့ သွားရသနည်း။ မည်မျှဝေးပါသနည်း။

(၁) ရှိ (၂) မရှိ

(၃၄) သင့် ရပ်ကွက်/ကျေးရွာ အတွင်း ဆက်သွယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းရှိပါသလား။

(၁) ရှိ (၂) မရှိ

(၃၅) ရှိပါက မည်သည့် ဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ ရှိပါသနည်း။

(၁) စာတိုက် (၂) တယ်လီဖုန်း (၃) ကြိုးဖုန်း

အခြားတင်ပြရန်အကြောင်းရှိပါက

