

YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS
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A STUDY ON SOCIO- ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF NAGA
SELF- ADMINISTERED ZONE

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SELF- ADMINISTERED ZONE

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ABSTRACT

This study highlights the socio-economic conditions in Naga Self-Administered Zone. The main objective of the study is to examine overall socio-economic conditions of the study area. The descriptive method is used in this study and secondary data are collected from the government offices and other relative sources. In addition, education and health sectors also left behind in this area although literacy rate and school enrollment rate were improved year by year. These sectors are the main key to the development of the country. Nevertheless, transportation and communication sector plays important role as well for the holistic development of the region which cannot be neglected. According to the study result, in Naga Self-Administered Zone, electricity, transportation, hotel and tourism sectors are still need to developed by comparing others areas. So, it is highly suggested for all the related ministries should do long-term and short-term development projects for the economic and social infrastructure development for the Naga Self- Administered Zone.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
VDBs	Village Development Boards
USA	United States Approximately
CESD	Centre for Economic Social development
MoALI	The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
NWRC	National Water Resource Committee
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale of the Study

Myanmar is one of the developing countries in south East Asia and most of the people live in rural area. So, regional wide analyses are very important for the development of our country. Now, Myanmar is embarking on program for all round national development and the quality of the people to achieve the aim for the emergence of a peaceful, modern and development nation.

Moreover, regional development has affected on national development because of the challenges of development are not only to improve the quality of life, but also to reduce the development gap among regions. However, regional development differs depending on major fundamental factor such as geographical location, natural resources and production pattern.

The socio-economic transition refers to a situation where people experienced society and economy shifting to a new situation from its previous Zone. It is a changing Zone of affairs in qualitative term. As the changing process and involves multiple steps. In modern era where massive developmental activities take place that effects people directly – advancement in education, better health, increase income, improve family livelihood, longevity, employment opportunity, and sound environment – are said to be socio-economic development of the local people. Better planning mechanism, implementation, management organization, governance and operation of development schemes could results in smooth attainment of socio-economic transition. Socio-economic transition is not a radical change, but it is a slow and steady process of changeover to new feature. It is a determinable factor. It is a result of development and effect people movements. Socio-economic transition is the beginning step of next higher field.

The stipulation of the 2008 Constitution includes ethnic self-administered zones and self-administered divisions. There are 6 Self-Administered Zones which was officially announced on 20 August 2010 in two main regions; Shan State and Sagaing Division. They are Danu, Kokang, Naga, Pa'O, Pa Laung and Wa Self-Administered Zones. 'The Naga Self-Administered Zone, as stipulated by the 2008 Constitution of Myanmar, is a self-administered zone consisting of three townships in the Sagaing Region: Lahe Township, Leshi Township, and Nanyun Township. Those three townships were administratively part of Hkamti District prior to the creation of the Naga Self-Administered Zone.

Naga Self-administered zone is an underdevelopment region of Myanmar, agriculturally backward. Rural people are suffering much due to the huge gap between the rich and poor. Socio-economic study is one of the important parts for development of a country because it is relationship between economic activity and social life of the county. Especially in Naga areas, the development process is very slow in everything such as in education, health, and transportation. There are negative impacts on most of Naga people who are residing in rural areas.

Leshi, Lahe and Nanyun townships are known as Naga Self-administered zone. By observing the conditions of these three places, Naga Self-administered zone is not yet developed everything is lacking behind by comparing other places such as health, transport and education as a Naga Self-administered zone. In this study, it is mainly focus about the development of Naga region and to show the highlight the condition of development of Naga Self-administered zone.

1.2 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to examine the socio-economic conditions of Naga Self-Administered Zone.

1.3 Method of Study

The descriptive method is used in this study. The primary data are collected by using key informant interview with the government official staff, private traders, causal workers and local residents from the Naga Self-Administered Zone to get detail and

accurate information about the challenges and current situations and their opinions and suggestions of the socio-economic conditions of Naga Self-Administered Zone. The secondary data are collected from the government offices, various issues of statistical year books, reports, previous studies, journals and other related websites.

1.4 Scope and Limitations of the Study

This study only focuses on the socio-economic conditions of Leshi, Lahe and Nanyun townships from Naga Self-Administered Zone in Myanmar. The study period covered from 2013 to 2018.

1.5 Organization of the Study

This study consists of five chapters. Chapter (1) is introduction of the thesis that includes the rationale, objectives, scope and limitation of the study, method of the study and organization of the study. Chapter (2) presents about literature review and previous studies. Chapter (3) includes overview on the background of Naga Self- Administered Zone. Chapter (4) includes the socio-economic condition of Naga Self- Administered Zone. Chapter (5) concludes with findings and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Socio-economic Development

Socio-economic development is the relations between economic activity and social life. Social-economic development is also the continuous improvement in the wellbeing and in the standard of living of the people. It is measured with indicators such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment. The impacts of socio-economic development are seen in changes in laws, changes in the physical environment and ecological changes.

According to CESD(2017), the socio-economic objectives are: Promote self-reliance in development and build capacity for self-sustaining development, Accelerate socio-economic development to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication, Strengthen policies, delivery mechanism and outcomes in key social areas, Ensuring affordable access to water, sanitation, energy, finance (including micro-finance), markets, ICT, shelter and land to all citizens, especially the rural poor. Progress towards gender equality in all critical areas of concern including equal access to education for girls at all levels. Encourage broad based participation in development by all stakeholder levels.

Social development is about improving the well-being of every individual in society so they can reach their full potential. The success of society is linked to the well-being of each and every citizen. Social development means investing in people. It requires the removal of barriers so that all citizens can journey toward their dreams with confidence and dignity. It is about refusing to accept that people who live in poverty will always be poor. It is about helping people so they can move forward on their path to self-sufficiency. If they are healthy, well-educated and trained to enter the workforce and are able to make a decent wage they are better equipped to meet their basic needs and be successful. Their families will also do well and the whole of society will benefit. Learning must start early in life. By investing in early learning initiatives, we can ensure a greater degree of success amongst our citizens. Making sure that children get a good

start in their education goes a long way to increasing their success later in life. An affordable, high quality child care system is also needed for society to succeed. When people know that their children are being well taken care of, they can be more productive in their jobs. When employers have good employees their business is more likely to succeed. When businesses succeed, the economic situation of a community is improved. An investment today in good child care programs can provide many long term economic benefits for society.

In addition, a safe affordable place to live is very important in helping people to achieve self-sufficiency. It is the focus of family life; where families can live safely, nurture their children, build community relationships and care for aging parents. Without a decent place to live, it is difficult to function as a productive member of society. Other investments in people that contribute to the economic prosperity of society include youth programs and services, post-secondary education, job creation, promotion of healthy, active living and safe and secure communities.

Economic development is generally defined to include improvements in material welfare, especially for persons with the lowest incomes; the eradication of mass poverty with its correlates of illiteracy, disease, and early death; changes in the composition of inputs that generally includes shifts in the underlying structure of production away from agricultural toward the correspondingly greater participation of broadly based groups in making decisions about the directions, economic and otherwise in which they should move to improve their welfare.

The social services constitute developmental services and what is called social development is both a part of and the cause of economic development and not a mere follow-up of economic development, does not wholly explain the relation between social and economic development. It is also important to realize that economic development produces social consequences the cost of which is not necessarily borne by those who benefit by economic development.

Economic development is the increase in the standard of living in a nation's population with sustained growth from a simple, low-income economy to a modern, high-income economy also, if the local quality of life could be improved, economic

development would be enhanced. Its scope includes the process and policies by which a nation improves the economic, political, and social well-being of its people.

Socio-economic development and empowerment of disadvantaged groups is an imperative area that needs to be taken into consideration in order to lead to effective growth and development of the area. It is primarily concerned with bringing about improvement in the system of education, employment opportunities, lifestyles, incomes, skills development and cultural factors. Schemes have been initiated to bring them at par with the wider community. The problems of poverty, illiteracy and unemployment are the major barriers within the course of their socio-economic development and empowerment. The government has implemented various programs and schemes that facilitate education, employment opportunities, income generation and overall sustenance of their living conditions. The processes of social and economic transformations are based upon cultural and environmental factors. (eurostat, 2015)

2.2 Measuring Socio-economic Development

Primary objective of socio-economic development is to increase productivity through the suited and healthy labor. Therefore the collective effect of good health and education, available technology, and financial investment can lead to maximum productivity. Some portion of investment shifted into education that no diminishing returns. National plan is prior to health care, education development, increasing living standard, welfare and promoting infrastructures.

The economic sector, education sector and health sector must be attention to measure the socio-economic development. The study on economic sector, agriculture, live-stock and fishing forestry, mining, manufacturing and industrial sector may show the economic development. Likewise, analyzing the economic indicators such as per capita income, per capita saving, employment rate, inflation rate, per capita export, export consumption can be known economic development.

Education is an important role to absorb the modern technology and to develop the capacity for self-sustaining growth and development. In the education sector, number of schools, number of Universities and colleges, number of teachers, number students, educational infrastructure may be included However, in order to

know the education sector development, student teacher ratio, student staff ratio, student school ratio, student educational infrastructure ratio, adequate teaching material ratio, literacy rate, school enrollment rate and school dropout rate must be studied. There is no diminishing return to development by investing in the education sector. The United Nations reported on the world social situation in 1997, education is fundamental to enhancing the quality of life and ensuring social and economic progress.

The health sector is also a basic objective of development as education WHO defined the health on its webpage that a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity. The increase in health leads to the productivity. Infant survival rate, infant mortality rate, crude birth rate, crude death rate, patient doctor and nurse ratio, patient hospital bed ratio, maternal mortality rate, total fertility rate, under 5 mortality rate, per capita caloric intakes and adequate medical facilities may be calculated to the health sector development. The level of mortality is both a basic population parameter and an indicator of the health and development of a country. One measure of standard of living is the Human Development Index (HDI). It considers life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rates, and per capita gross domestic product (GDP) to measure a country's level of development. Quality of life is a more subjective and intangible term than standard of living. As such, it can often be hard to quantify. The factors that affect the overall quality of life vary by people's lifestyles and their personal preferences. Regardless of these factors, this measure plays an important part in the financial decisions in everyone's lives. Some of the factors that can affect a person's quality of life can include conditions in the workplace, healthcare, education, and material living conditions. (Bowen, 2003)

2.3 Economic Growth and Development

Economic growth is a term used to indicate the increase of per capita gross domestic product (GDP) or other measure of aggregate income. It is often measured as the rate of change in GDP. Economic growth refers only to the quantity of goods and services produced.

Development is the process of improving the quality of all human lives. Three equally important aspects of development are (1) raising people's levels of living their income and consumption levels of food, medical services, education etc. Through relevant economic growth processes (2) creating conditions conducive to the growth of people's self-esteem through the establishment of social, political and economic systems and institutions that promote human dignity and respect; and (3) increasing people's freedom by enlarging the range of their choice variables, as by increasing varieties of consumer goods and services.

The modern economic believe that development is broader than economic growth. Development has traditionally meant the capacity of a national economy, whose initial economic condition has been more or less static for a long time, to generate and sustain an annual increase in its gross national product (GNP) at the rate 5% to 7% or more.

Economic development is a broad term that generally refers to the sustained, concerted effort of policymakers and community to promote the standard of living and economic health in specific area. Such effort can involve multiple areas including development of human capital, critical infrastructure, regional competitiveness, initiatives. Economic development refers to social and technological progress. It implies a change in the way goods and services are produced, not a wider scale. Economic growth is often measured by rate of change of gross domestic product (e.g, percent GDP increase per year.) Gross domestic product is the aggregate value – added by the economic activity within a county's borders. (Todaro, 2012)

Economic development typically involves improvements in a variety of indicators such as literacy rates, life expectancy, and poverty rates. GDP does not take into account important aspects such as leisure time, environment quality, freedom, or social justice; alternative measures of economic wellbeing have been proposed. A county's economic development is related to its human development, which encompasses, among other things, health and education. (Todaro, 2012)

2.4 Indicators of Social Development

Various indicators of social development taken into consideration which are adult literacy, percentage of children admitted in the first grade who complete primary school, secondary school enrolment ratios, percentage of population that has access to safe water, percentage of population that has adequate sanitation, percentage of population that has access to healthcare facilities, and number of persons per doctor. These indicators reflect the quality of social life.

Literacy and education is considered one of the main indicators of social development. This variable not only indicates the quality of human resources in an area or a country but high mortality (Caldwell et al, 1979). The variable percentage of children enrolled in grade one completing primary education reflects the school retention situation. A high rate in this regard would suggest that a larger number of children who are enrolled in the primary school would complete the primary education.

Access of population to adequate and safe drinking water is important to maintain a healthy population (Singh, 1992). Diseases caused and spread by the use of contaminated water are major killers of the majority of population especially in the developing countries. Therefore, a higher proportion of population having access to safe drinking water will mean a lower prevalence of infectious diseases. Access to sanitation facilities is also important to develop pleasant living environment and maintain a healthy population. Where there are no safe sanitation facilities people defecate in the open areas or use service toilets. This leads to the contamination of surface and ground water which subsequently causes diarrheal disease and other illnesses.

Availability of health care and access to these facilities is also important to maintain a healthy population. In many developing countries not only are there inadequate health care facilities but substantial population in these countries do not have access to them. A higher proportion having much access leads to a better health status of the population. One other indicator of the health status of the population is the doctor-population ratio. This is measured in terms of number of persons per doctor. A low doctor-person ratio indicates a better health status. (Bowen, 2003)

2.5 Administrative System for National Development

Administrative systems are as old as the history of human beings working together in large groups. For thousands of Years, since long before the dawn of recorded history, the art of government and administration had been essential features of human society. Since man emerged from the most primitive forms of association he has had to devise administrative systems to stay organized more for survival than for development.

Today, the State is expected to be the accelerator of economic and social change and no longer the preserver of the status quo and in its new role as the prime mover and stimulator of national development, it is expected to spread the benefits of economic and social progress to the many.

The modern State is expected to achieve these purposes within the general framework of the consent of the people. The functions of the modern State are new both in their dynamism and in their universality. There are no limits to the services which the State is called upon to perform. Even those countries which in the nineteenth century achieved politically democratic form and instituted a number of social services, have in the twentieth century greatly expanded their activities in the economic and social fields.

There are great variation in the functions assumed by State. A modern State may act as the director, entrepreneur or stimulator or initiator.

This century is witnessing an extension of governmental functions beyond all precedence. The concept of the service State has been almost universally accepted. Government have taken upon themselves the responsibility for the direction and utilization of manpower, natural resources and the fast-growing technology of the modern world for the creation of an environment conducive to widespread economic and social well- being.

Public administration is the machinery used by the state to place itself in a position to make public service plans and programmes that can be carry out the plans and programmes it has made. To an ever-increasing degree, the effective utilization of national resources depends upon the adoption of sound economic and social programmes, whose success in turn depends upon an effective public service.

On the other hand, to build a good administrative system is a long and painful task. Quick and easy results are not be expected. Even for developed countries with a

long history of administrative progress the task is not easy, nor was it ever finished. For the developing countries, where sudden demands on the government are often greater, the task of administrative improvement presents special problems whose solutions require a new sense of direction and a determination to overcome many obstacles. Public administrative reforms require high standard of leadership, sustained and continuous attention and a sizable commitment in terms of exercising power to manage the country's resources. (Nigro, 1951)

2.6 Reviews on Previous Studies

Nant Poe (2008) analyzed about the Socio-economic development in Haling Thayar Township. The study found that Hlaing Thayar township has improved in the social infrastructure, and economic sector. She also suggested that it is necessary to sustainable development activities in all sectors especially in industrial sector.

Khin Sandar Oo (2011) studied about the Socio-economic development in Mandalay Region. Her study found that agricultural production is the largest share of Mandalay regional and also the region has increased in numbers of private industries in new industrial zone. The government had enhanced tourism development in attracted areas.

May Thu (2011) analyzed about the Socio-economic development in Sagaing Region. The study found that economic sector, infrastructure and social sector including education and health sector of Sagaing region is progressing and developing. There have been potentials for all round development for that region and these potentials are developed efficiently for productive use.

Naw Htoo Htoo Wah (2012) studied about the Socio-economic development in Kawkaik District. Her study found that the goods sector is the main contributor to increase GDP. Among the goods sectors, agriculture sector plays the major role in that region. In social sectors, progress of education and health is helping the improvement of the quality of its human resources.

Salai vam Za Paing (2012) studied about the Socio-economic development of Chin State from 1988 to 2011. His study was to highlight all round development of Chin State during 1988 to 2011. His study found that goods sector is the main contributors of Chin State's GDP. Among them, agriculture sector plays the major role and the second major is border trade. In social sector progress of education and health is contributing towards the improvement of the quality of human resources. Moreover, the measures taken for extending and upgrading the infrastructure are also supporting factors and foundation for the development of the State.

Khant Htoo Zaw (2018) studied about the Socio-economic development of Kayin State. His study found that the production of good is the main contribution of state's GDP and the agriculture sector plays an important role in the Kayin State's GDP. Furthermore, tourism industry in Kayin State is significantly improved and also Kayin State can offer high potential for eco-tourism. In addition, education and health for the social sector in Kayin State is improved.

CHAPTER III

OVERVIEW OF THE NAGA SELF-ADMINISTERED ZONE

3.1 Rural Development in Myanmar

The Government has its strategic plan for the Rural Development. Various recent government reforms have highlighted the importance of agriculture and rural development in Myanmar, as manifest in the Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development Action Plan, the Framework for Economic and Social Reforms, the National Comprehensive Development Plan, and the Rural Development Strategic Framework. The government regards agricultural development as one of the driving forces of the economy and the foundation for the broad-based development and inclusive growth that is needed to improve the well-being of most of Myanmar's population.

However, practice has not always matched the stated objectives and priorities for the sector. For example, the poor state of rural roads severely constrains access to rural areas; rural areas are hardly served by electricity; government funding for the management of the sector is far below needed levels. The challenge is to identify the principal needs for growth, allocate adequate resources, and strengthen key institutions in the sector. It will also be necessary to adopt policies that promote the involvement of the private sector in rural and agricultural development in areas such as marketing, processing, storage, and supply of inputs.

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas, often relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Rural development has traditionally centered on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry. However, changes in global production networks and increased urbanization have changed the character of rural areas. Increasingly tourism, niche manufacturers, and recreation have replaced resource extraction and agriculture as dominant economic drivers. The need for rural communities to approach development from a wider perspective has created more focus on a broad

range of development goals rather than merely creating incentive for agricultural or resource based businesses. Education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure all play an important role in developing rural regions. Rural development is also characterized by its emphasis on locally produced economic development strategies. In contrast to urban regions, which have many similarities, rural areas are highly distinctive from one another. For this reason, there are various ways of rural development approaches used globally.

The performance of the agriculture sector and its potential for growth have been enhanced by recent progressive agricultural policy reforms such as (i) land law reforms; (ii) abolition of the rice production quota, allowing farmers to choose which crops to cultivate; (iii) liberalization of domestic and international marketing of rice in 2003, and of industrial crops in 2004; (iv) removal of the export tax on key agricultural commodities; (v) a law allowing the establishment of microfinance institutions; (vi) use of crops as loan collateral; and (vii) passage of a plant pest quarantine law in 1990, a pesticide law in 1993, and a fertilizer law in 2000. In spite of this progress, the need remains to adopt a more coherent and comprehensive approach to agriculture and rural development, and to make agriculture more commercially oriented, as has been done by the leading ASEAN members that have sizable agriculture sectors. To accomplish this, the government has been adopting a value-chain approach to agriculture since 2011, which will facilitate the job creation and income growth needed to achieve not only rural development but also sustainable inclusive growth.

Key constraints still to overcome are (i) weak land and water resource management; (ii) limited access to agricultural support services—input supply, research and extension, market information, and credit (at both the farm level and along the entire agricultural value chain); (iii) low capacity of farmers' and irrigation water users' organizations; (iv) weak, inadequate, and poorly integrated marketing; (v) limited or low-quality infrastructure (hardware and software); (vi) limited investment and private sector involvement in value chains; and (vii) a less than fully supportive policy environment. In the productive areas devastated by the 2008 cyclone, these constraints have been

exacerbated by the destruction of vital rural infrastructure (including flood and salinity control structures).

Governance and institutional capacity: The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MoALI) is responsible for the food crop industry. With a staff of 70,000, it is a large ministry with a broad mandate covering water resources, irrigation, mechanization, settlement, and land records. MOAI's effectiveness is constrained by an inadequate budget, lack of relevant technical expertise (other than civil engineering), and poor access to many rural areas. The need to reform the legislative framework for water resources is a critical measure to be taken within broader water sector reform. The National Water Policy approved by the National Water Resource Committee (NWRC) in March 2014 recognizes the need for a system of laws and institutions, along with a legal framework and a strategic management plan, to improve integrated water resource management (IWRM) in the country. Existing laws, rules, and regulations need to be reviewed and revised to establish a unified water resource law and a more effective legal framework for managing water resources for alternative uses.

Promoting and sustaining Myanmar's competitiveness: The continuing emphasis on rice is necessary, but not sufficient to generate more income, employment, rural development, and inclusive growth. The medium- to long-term growth of the sector will be determined by the extent of economic diversification, both vertical and horizontal. Growth in regional market demand is expected to be most significant for fruits and vegetables, poultry, fish and seafood, pulses, and edible oils, creating a derived demand for inputs and related services. (Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, 2018)

The Department of Rural Development under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MoALI) has been involved in the activities of Development of rural areas of Naga Self-Administered Zone through the implementation of various programmes and schemes with the objective of improving the economic and social living standards of the rural poor through employment generation and infrastructural development programmes. All the activities of the department are implemented through the grass-root level organization, the Village Development Boards (VDBs), which has been active since its inception to mobilize resources and implement the scheme through

the involvement of Village Community, the activities are determined and selected on the basis of their need.

Myanmar has a very underdeveloped industrial and manufacturing sector, especially in terms of employing people. It has the potential to employ a lot more as labor is very cheap. On multinationals setting up shop in Myanmar. "Myanmar's manufacturing industry has pretty much been wiped out by sanctions. Foreign companies have money and access to expertise, markets and knowledge of supply chains... it gives them an advantage".

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 70 percent; industry: 7 percent services: 23 percent (2001) GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 38.8 percent; industry: 19.3 percent; services: 41.8 percent (2012 est.); GDP - composition by sector (percent) agriculture: 54.6 percent, industry: 13 percent, services: 32.4 percent (2005 est). Industrial production growth rate: 4.3 percent (2010 est.), country comparison to the world: 69.

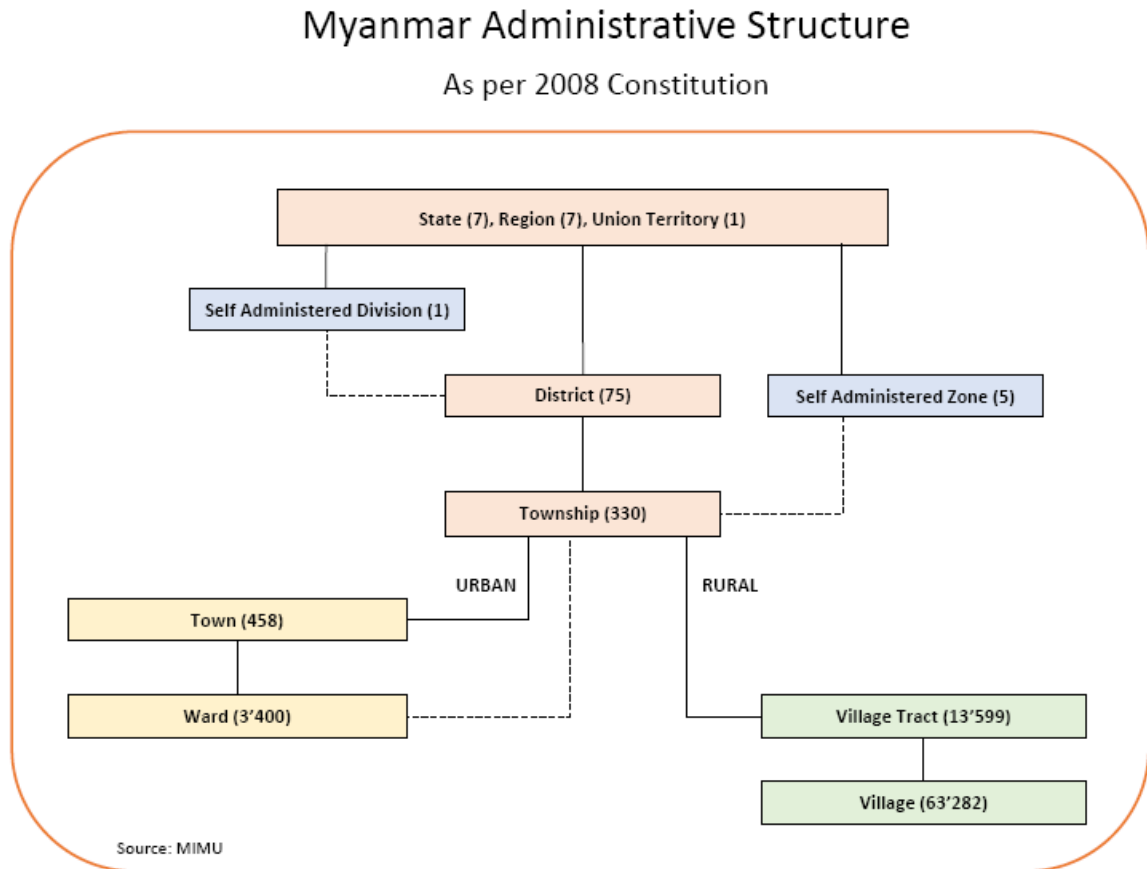
The private sector dominates in agriculture, light industry, and transport activities, while the military government controls energy, heavy industry, and rice trade. Industries have traditionally been small and family-owned. Wood carving, stone sculpting and brass casting are local industries. Tobacco, cheroots, cigars and some jute are produced. The red, green, white and black trades are the most lucrative enterprises in Myanmar. The colors refer to rubies, jade, heroin and opium (See Rubies, Jade, Opium, Heroin) There is also commerce in gold, sapphires, teaks, diamonds, oil, rubber. Inefficiencies remain some of them a legacy of out-dated socialist policies. The lack of an educated workforce skilled in modern technology prevents the economy developing, maturing and being competitive. The country also lacks adequate infrastructure. Goods travel primarily across the Thai border (where most illegal drugs are exported) and along the Ayeyarwady River. Railroads are old and rudimentary, with few repairs since their construction in the late nineteenth century. (Aidan Jones, 2013)

3.2 Self-Administrative Zones in Myanmar

Myanmar, officially known as the Republic of the Union of Myanmar is geographically situated in the south-east Asia region. As the largest country on mainland South-East Asia, it shares borders with China, Laos and Thailand in the east and Bangladesh, India in the west, the Bay of Bengal to the South-West with the Andaman Sea. The country covers an area of 261228 sq. miles (677000 square kilometers), ranging 582 miles (936 kilometers) from east to west and 1275 miles (2051 kilometers) from north to south. Myanmar is made up of over one hundred national races, of which the main national races are Kachin, Kayah, Kayan, Chin, Burma, Mon, Rakhine and Shan. The Population of the country is over 60 million. Urban and Rural ratio in Myanmar is 30:70.

The Union is delineated and constituted by seven Regions, seven States and the Union territories. They are Kachin State, Kayah State, Kayin State, Chin State, Sagaing Region, Taninthayi Region, Bago Region, Magway Region, Mandalay Region, Mon State, Rakhine State, Yangon Region, Shan State, Ayeyawady Region and Union territories. Nay Pyi Taw, the capital of the Union, prescribed as Union territory, shall be under the direct administration of the President. It is located the central part of Myanmar. Day-to-day functions would be carried out on the President's behalf by the Nay Pyi Taw Council led by Chairperson. The Chairperson and members of the Nay Pyi Taw Council are appointed by the President and shall include civilians and representatives of the Armed Forces. Yangon Region is the most densely populated and Mandalay Region has the largest population. The smallest population is Kayah State. In terms of land area, Shan State is the largest and Yangon Region is the smallest.

Figure 3.1 Myanmar Administrative Structure



Source: General Administration Department, 2013

Myanmar is divided into twenty- one administrative subdivisions, which include seven states and seven regions, those are of equal status, five ethnic self-administered zones and one self-administered division.

These self-administered zones and self-administered division include the following:

- (1) Naga self-administered zone: consisting of Leshi, Lahe and Nanyun Townships in Saging Region.
- (2) Danu self-administered zone: consisting of Ywangan and Pindaya Townships in Shan State.
- (3) Pa-O self-administered zone: consisting of Hopong, Hsihseng, Pinlaung Townships in Shan State.

(4) Pa Laung self-administered zone: consisting of Namhsan and Manton Townships in Shan State.

(5) Kokang self-administered zone: consisting of Konkyan and Laukkai Townships in Shan State.

(6) Wa self-administered zone: consisting of Hopang, Mongma, Panwai, Nahpan, Metman and Pangsang Townships in Shan State. Self-administered zones and Self-administered division are administered by a Leading Body. The Leading body consists of at least ten members and includes State or Regional Hluttaw members elected from the zones or Divisions and other members nominated by the Armed Forces. The Leading Body has both executive and legislative powers.

Figure: 3.2 Administrative Divisions of Myanmar

First- level
Region
State
Nay Pyi daw Union Territory
Second –level
District
Third –level
Township
Fourth – level
Ward
Village tract
Fifth –level
Village

Source: General Administration Department, 2013

Figure: 3.3 Structural hierarchy

Level	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th
Division Type	Union Territory	District	Township	Ward	-
	Region				
	State				
	Self-Administered Division	Village tract	Village		
	Self-Administered Zone				

Source: General Administration Department, 2013

Figure 3.3 shows the Administration division of Myanmar. There are five level from state/Region levels to village level for administration division of Myanmar.

3.3 Structure Self-Administered Zones in Myanmar

Self-Administered Zones and Self-Administered Divisions are administered by a Leading Body. The Leading Body consists of at least ten members and includes State or Regional Hluttaw members elected from the Zones or Divisions and other members nominated by the Armed Forces. The Leading Body has both executive and legislative powers. A Chairperson is head of each Leading Body. The Naga Self-Administered Zone is administered by a Leading Body, which consists of at least ten members and includes Regional Hluttaw (Assembly) members elected from the Zone and members nominated by the Armed Forces. The Leading Body performs both executive and legislative functions and is led by a Chairperson, currently Kay Hsai. The Leading Body has competence in ten areas of policy, including urban and rural development, road construction and maintenance, and public health. The zone is made up of the three townships: Lahe, Leshi and Nanyun. The three townships were previously part of the Hkamti District prior to the creation of the Naga Self-Administered Zone. The zone was created to be self-administered by the Naga people.

Lahe township and Nanyun township are located within the [Naga Self-Administered Zone](#) of [Sagaing Division, Myanmar](#).

Leshi Township is a mountainous township located within the Naga Self-Administered Zone of Sagaing Region, Myanmar. It is also part of the Naga Self-Administered Zone. There is a major road under construction down from Lashi to the Chindwin River at Tamanthi in Homalin Township ,was transferred to Leshi Township, to facilitate the creation of the Naga Self-Administered Zone. (Callahan (2007)

3.4 Profile of Naga Self-Administration Zone

The origins of the Nagas remain a mystery. There is one of the Mongolian racial groups who migrated overland through China to the present day Nagaland (Northeastern India and Northwestern Burma). Without the knowledge or consent of the Naga people, their original lands were divided, along the Patkai Range in 1914, by the British among India and Burma with the larger portion being made part of the present-day Indian state of Nagaland. The remaining Naga lands, given to Burma, are located in the Sagaing Division - Homalin, Khamti, Leshi, Lahe and Nanyun townships - and the adjacent Shingbwi Yang and Tanai townships in Kachin State.

Prior to the 1974 Constitution of Burma, the areas of Eastern Nagaland in the Sagaing Division were called the Naga Hills District. Then with the 1974 Constitution of Burma, the Naga Hills District was replaced by and divided into five townships - Homalin, Khamti (Singkling), Leshi, Lahe and Nanyun. In the recent 2008 Constitution of Burma, Homalin and Khamti (Singkling) Townships (plains areas) were carved out and the remaining three townships of Nanyun, Lahe and Leshi (hilly areas) were re-designated as the Naga Self-Administered Zone. These changes were made without the consent and against the will of the Eastern Naga people and represent an administrative confiscation of integral parts of Eastern Nagaland by the Burman ethnic majority.

The Naga people have been living independently since time immemorial. In the past, Nagas had no overall king or a government to rule over all of the Naga people. Each village had its own independence as a village republic and was ruled by a village chieftain. No village or community was subjected to another village or community.

The Nagas had no contact with the outside world until the Second World War when the British fought against the Japanese in the Naga Hills (Eastern Nagaland). The Nagas also did not know about the Burmese, except for their immediate neighbors like

Kachins. Only after the 1950s did the Nagas come to know the Burmese when the Burmese government claimed that Eastern Nagaland was an integral part of Burma. The Burmese government has appointed village chairmen, but they are simply regarded by the Naga people as a village representative to the Burmese government with no authority to rule their assigned village.

The Naga people live in the mountainous region along the border of Myanmar and India, known as the Naga Hills.¹ There are over 40 Naga tribes, living divided between north-east India and north-west Myanmar. In India, most Naga people live in the state of Nagaland and parts of Manipur, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. There are about 3.5 million Nagas, with approximately 2.5 million of them in Nagaland, India. In Myanmar, around one million Nagas from 10 tribes live in Sagaing Region and Kachin State. The Naga Self-Administered Zone, which was established in the 2008 Constitution, is made up of Layshi, Lahe, and Namyun Townships in Khamti District, Sagaing Region. They have traditionally grown crops and hunted and lived mostly in the mountainous areas; places nobody else wanted to live and maintained a high degree of isolation from other groups.

There are about one million of Naga living in Myanmar. Most of them live in the northern part of the country near the India-Myanmar border in the valley regions of Patkwai. They spread around Western Sagaing Division: from Patkoi range in the North to Thaugdyat in the South and then from Indian border in the West to Chindwin River in the East. Their original settlements were around the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers in Burma. Some could also be found in Khamti, Leshi, Lahe and Nanyun of Sagaing Division. They usually make their villages above 3000 or 4000 feet above sea level (Myanmar Travel Information, 2017).

3.5 Demographic Situations in Naga Self-Administered Zone

Population is an important factor which should be taken into account when studying the development of either region or a country because all of the development planning and data collection are based on population. There are 3 townships in Naga Self-Administered zone; Lahe, Leshi and Nanyun townships which are consist of 270

villages in total. Population is an important factor which should be taken into account when studying the development of either region or a country because all the development planning and data collection are based on population.

According to the table 3.1, in Lahe Township, there are slightly more females than males with 99 males per 100 females. The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (7.3%) living in urban areas. The population density of Lahe Township is 14 persons per square kilometre. There are 6.1 persons living in each household in Lahe Township.

In table 3.1, in Leshi Township, there are slightly more females than males with 98 males per 100 females. The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (18.8%) living in urban areas. The population density of Leshi Township is 6 persons per square kilometre. There are 5.0 persons living in each household in Leshi Township.

Table 3.1 shows in Nanyun Township, there are less females than males with 123 males per 100 females. The majority of the people in the Township live in rural areas with only (23.2%) living in urban areas. The population density of Nanyun Township is 4 persons per square kilometre. There are 5.7 persons living in each household in Nanyun Township.

Table 3.1 Demographic Characteristics in Naga Self-Administered Zone (2014)

Lahe Township	Total population	43,191		
	Males	21,443		
	Females	21,748		
	Sex ratio	99 males per 100 females		
	Percentage of urban population	7.3%		
	Area (Km ²)	3,194.3		
	Population density (persons per Km ²)	13.5 persons		
	Number of wards	4		
	Number of village tracts	31		
		Total	Urban	Rural
	Population in conventional households	42,605	2,832	39,773
	Number of conventional households	6,977	538	6,439
	Mean household size	6.1 persons		
	Total population	9,061		

Leshi Township	Males	4,491		
	Females	4,570		
	Sex ratio	98 males per 100 females		
	Percentage of urban population	18.8%		
	Area (Km2)	1,443.0		
	Population density (persons per Km2)	6.3 persons		
	Number of wards	2		
	Number of village tracts	12		
		Total	Urban	Rural
	Population in conventional households	8,361	1,376	6,985
	Number of conventional households	1,656	253	1,403
	Mean household size	5.0 persons		
Nanyun Township	Total population	10,514		
	Males	5,794		
	Females	4,720		
	Sex ratio	123 males per 100 females		
	Percentage of urban population	23.2%		
	Area (Km2)	2,386.2		
	Population density (persons per Km2)	4.4 persons		
	Number of wards	3		
	Number of village tracts	16		
		Total	Urban	Rural
	Population in conventional households	8,988	2,152	6,836
	Number of conventional households	1,568	375	1,193
Mean household size	5.7 persons			

Source: Census Report, Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, 2014.

Table 3.2 shows estimated population and density of Naga Self-Administered Zone during 2015-2018. In Naga Self- Administered Zone, approximately 90 percent of population lives in rural areas and 10 percent of population resides in urban areas because most of the population is engaged in agricultural tasks. The main reasons are firstly, Nagas chose the location of villages depending on protection against enemies and security from enemies, Secondly, water resources available and cultivation. However, share of population increased slightly in urban areas year by year.

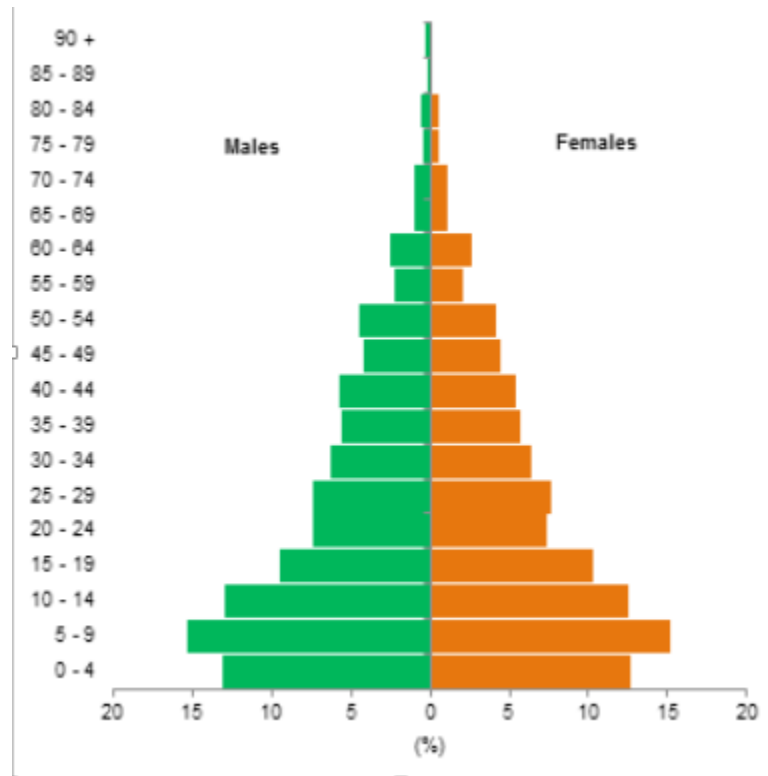
**Table 3.2 Estimated population and density of Naga Self-Administered Zone
(2015-2018)**

TOWN				VILLAGE			
	Year	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Lahe	2015	216	1,272	1,488	12,104	10,089	22,193
	2016	1,320	1,292	2,612	12,412		24,732
	2017	1,349	1,315	2,664	12,343	12,852	25,195
	2018	2,487	2,442	4,929	24,964	24,820	49,784
Nanyun	2015	1,281	1,129	2,410	11,571	12,180	23,751
	2016	1,256	1,188	2,444	12,453	12,111	24,564
	2017	1,286	1,216	2,502	12,298	11,832	24,130
	2018	2,547	2,501	5,048	24,997	24,333	49,330
Leshi	2015	830	645	1,675	3,264	3,135	6,399
	2016	878	859	1,713	3,423	3,328	6,751
	2017	1,185	1,222	2,407	3,657	3,737	7,394
	2018	2,062	2,090	4,152	7,007	6,981	13,988
Total		16,697	17,171	34,644	140,493	137,718	278,211

Source: General Administrative Department, Lahe Township

Figure 3.4 show, the Population Pyramid of Lahe Township in 2014. The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Lahe Township since the last 5 years. The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards. Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Lahe Township. There are less males than females in age groups 15-19 to 35-39, 45-49 and 60-64 to 75-79. In the rest of the age groups there are more males than females.

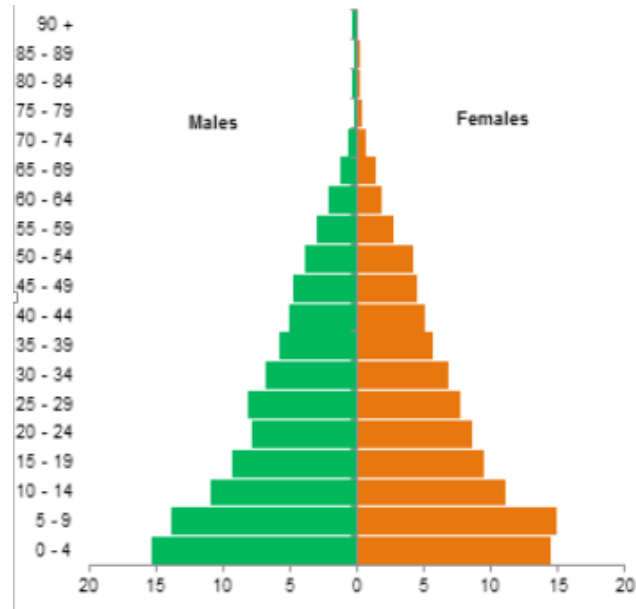
Figure 3.4 Population Pyramid, Lahe Township (2014)



Source: Census Report, Lahe Township, Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population.

According to the figure 3.5, the birth rate has been high in Leshi Township since the last 5 years. The population has markedly declined from age group 10-14 onwards. Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Leshi Township. In age groups 5-9 to 20-24, 30-34, 40-44, 50-54, 65-69 to 75-79 and 85-89, there are less males than females and there are more males than females in the rest of the age groups.

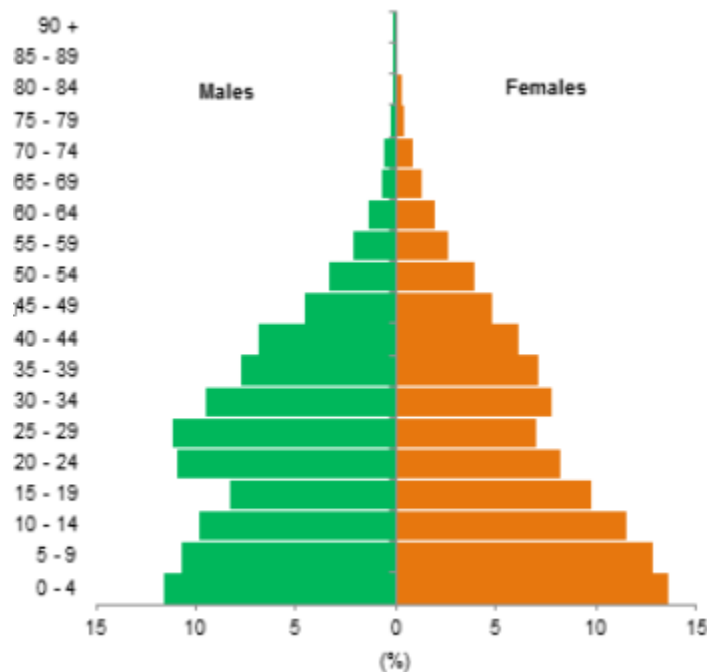
Figure 3.5 Population Pyramid, Leshi Township (2014)



Source: Census Report, Leshi Township, Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population.

In figure 3.6, the birth rate has been slightly increasing in Nanyun Township since the last 5 years. The population has markedly declined in age groups 5-9 to 15-19 and increased again at age groups 20-24 and 25-29. Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Nanyun Township. In Nanyun Township, except for some older age groups, there are more males than females in all age groups.

Figure 3.6 Population Pyramid, Nanyun Township (2014)



Source: Census Report, Nanyun Township, Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population.

3.5.2 Race and Religion

Race and religion is also an important for any county. In Naga Self- Administered Zone, there have many kinds of races such as Kachin, Kayin, Chine, Rakine, Shan, Burma and Mon, and so on. The majority of people is Naga, it was about 90% and 10% percent in 2017. Different races lives in the Naga Self- Administered Zone with in peacefully. Christian are the largest group.

Table 3.3, shows the structure of population by Race in Naga Self- Administered Zone from 2015 to 2018. The majority of people are Nagas and other ethnic groups are Burma nationalities. Chin nationalities are second largest population in Naga areas and the minorities are Kayin and Rakhine. There are also foreign immigrants such as Chinese business people mostly come from the central part of Myanmar influencing and occupying the main sector of trading aiming mainly for business in Naga region.

Table 3.3 Structure of population by Races in Naga Self- Administered Zone (2015-2018)

Year	Naga	Kachin	Kayin	Chin	Rakine	Shan	Burma	Mon	Total
2015	122,240	19	5	1,679	6	62	845	-	124856
2016	112,892	22	10	1,985	9	108	1,760	-	116786
2017	121,173	35	14	2,838	19	94	2,799	-	126972
2018	122,239	33	10	2,893	12	96	2,156	-	127439

Source: General Administrative Department, Lahe Township

Different races live in the Naga Self- Administered Zone with peacefully. Naga ethnic groups consist of more than 32 ethnic groups but the Myanmar Government recognize only 7 major tribes. They are Lainong, Konyak, Makury, Thanshang, Tankung, Bara and Khamniungan. Though there are differences in tone and accent in dialects of various groups of the Naga families, they all came from the same origin.

Table 3.4 The Structure of Population by Religion (2017)

Township	Christian	Buddhist	Islamic	Hindu	Other	Total
Leshi	16,038	1,614	-	-	488	18,140
Nanyun	38,775	15,544	4	-	55	54,378
Lahe	38,375	14,811	-	-	1527	54,713
Total	93,188	31,969	4	-	2,070	127,231

Source: General Administrative Department, Lahe Township.

According to the table 3.4, the structure of population by religion in Naga Self- Administered Zone can be found into two main religions; Christianity and Buddhism. Christianity are the largest about 90 percent of the population. Buddhist is the second largest of the total population in Naga areas.

According to the table 3.4, labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Lahe Township is 84.3 per cent. The labour force participation rate of females is 79.4 per cent and is lower than that of their male counterparts which is 89.3 per cent. The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Lahe Township is 0.9 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (1.0%) and for females (0.8%).

Table 3.4 shows labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Leshi Township is 78.1 per cent. The labour force participation rate of females is 68.8 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 87.5 per cent. The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Leshi Township is 2.1 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (2.1%) and for females (2.0%).

Table 3.5 Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group (2014)

Township	Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
lahe	Labour force participation rate	84.3%	89.3%	79.4%
	Unemployment rate	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%
	Employment to population ratio	83.6%	88.4%	78.8%
Leshi	Labour force participation rate	78.1%	87.5%	68.8%
	Unemployment rate	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%
	Employment to population ratio	76.5%	85.6%	67.4%
Nanyun	Labour force participation rate	68.7%	72.7%	63.2%
	Unemployment rate	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%
	Employment to population ratio	68.5%	72.5%	63.0%

Source: Census Report, Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population.

In table 3.5, labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Nanyun Township is 68.7 per cent. The labour force participation rate of females is 63.2 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 72.7 per cent. The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Nanyun Township is 0.3 per cent. There

is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (0.2%) and for females (0.4%).

3.5.1 Main Occupation of Naga Self- Administered Zone

The economic life of the people in Naga Self-Administration Zone was dependent and self-supported by their own nature of surviving with cultivations, fishery and hunting. Economically Nagas in Myanmar depend on land and forest paddy cultivation that is the main occupation for their survival which provides maize, millet, yam, sweet potato and tapioca etc. The Nagas in Myanmar settle in top of Patkai range, as result there is no place for paddy field cultivation to meet the needs of the entire community. Many valuable could be found in the Forest; such as timber, firewood, and green vegetables. There is also a ground of people who always go for hunting and fishing, but not for commercial purpose only for self-consumption. There was a practice of barter system. They exchange local commodities which other material. “For example field and Mithun, pig and cow etc.” During those days, economic crises were occurred in this region. Due to head hunting, people can’t visit to each other village to exchange their things like maize, spear with gun.” The inheritance of the properties is only for the elder son in the family” the younger brother will only allow cultivating a part of his father’s land for some years. In case eldest brother die he has authority and if there is no other son, there is a chance for a guardian to inherit the properties, but no chance for a daughter to get of properties.

The Eastern Nagas are the poorest people in Burma. Their economy is solely dependent on shifting cultivation with the exception of the Naga Region where they have developed terrace fields. The local economy and socio-economic indicators are highly diverse with the urbanized South showing reasonably good living standards by comparison to its remote northern areas, where the ethnic minorities live with significantly lower standards of economic activity and social sector performance. Parts of the townships belonging to the Naga SAZ are among the poorest, most isolated and least developed of Myanmar.

Hunting is ingrained in Naga culture and wild animals are hunted to provide food and medicine, prevent the destruction of crops and loss of livestock and to earn income. Village residents are allowed to hunt in village forests, but most hunting is opportunistic and focused on wildlife that comes to the fields. Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) and multiple species of deer eat rice in terraces and *jhum* and Asiatic black bears (*Ursus thibetanus*) sometimes visit *jhum* fields to eat maize. Hunting trips are occasionally organized when livestock is killed by wildlife to prevent further loss of livestock. Only a few people in each village go on multi-day hunting trips to deep forest areas. Some Naga tribes have customs that regulate hunting, including a closed season while animals are breeding when traditionally no hunting is allowed. Other tribes have less guidance for hunters about when and where to hunt, but do have customary rules about how to share meat with other people in the village including elders, widows and disabled people who do not hunt themselves. According to a hunter in Dengkleyway, when animals are found in a group some should always be left unharmed.

Some Naga villages also have established areas where no hunting is allowed. Some tribes also have customs protecting specific species from hunting. The clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*) has a special place in Naga culture and, according to traditional beliefs, some Naga people can have a connection to the clouded leopard spirit. A good hunter will never shoot a clouded leopard out of respect for the animal as a fellow hunter.

Residents of the case study villages have noticed a decline in the quantity of wildlife they see in the fields and forests. Some attribute the decline to increased access to guns over the years and others noticed a decline in wildlife after trees were cut for construction projects. The customary system can be used to make changes that will better protect wildlife, so that future generations will be able to enjoy wildlife and to continue Naga cultural traditions related to wildlife and hunting. Hunting bans and wildlife sanctuaries have been established by Naga villages with the customary system. One famous example in India is the Khonoma Nature Conservation and Tragopan Sanctuary. The customary system provides an effective framework that villages and tribes could use to tackle wildlife decline by building support for change through village meetings and

enforcing changes through local customary institutions according to the customary justice system.

The people of Naga's are good craftsmen. They practice making handicrafts for commercial purpose as well as for personal usages. They were interdependent to one another, helping one another through various ways.

Primitive arts and crafts can be said to be one of the most awesome pieces. Naga's arts and crafts are unique with various designs and each of these has a special meaning. Each of these meaning is relate to Naga culture. Different crafts are made such as axes, spear, dao, earthen cooking pots, bamboo and cane mats, and baskets of different kinds, hats and weaving. The different minor tribes have different designs and styles.

3.5.3 Location

Naga Self-Administered Zone is located in the Northwestern part of Myanmar. It lies between North latitude 26°29' and 27°11' East longitude between 95°22' and 97°00'. It is bounded in the north by the Nagaland State of India, in the northwest and west by the Arunachal Pradesh of India, in the south by the Manipur and in the east by the Kachin State of Myanmar. It has an area of 5,168,207 square miles or 4,248,147 acres.

There are three main townships in the Naga Self-Administered zone, mostly they are hilly. Leshi town is situated 4,443 feet about sea level, the highest mountain is Saramati over 12,553 feet high. It is in the North Latitude 25 ° 45' and the East longitude 94 ° 50'. The area of Leshi town is 1,057.209 square miles. Lahe town is situated 4,313 feet about sea level, the highest Malar Mountain is 8,543 feet high. It is located in North Latitude 25°45' and 26°42' and between East longitude 95°4' and 95°5'. The area of Lahe town is 1,555.277 square miles. Nanyun is situated at 1,100 feet about sea water, the highest Mong mountain is 7,438 feet high which located in the North Latitude between 26°29' and 27 11' and between East longitude 95° 22' and 97° 80'. The area of Nanyun town is 2,555.721 square miles. It is situation above the sea level between 3000' and 5000' feet high (General Administrative Department of Lahe Township, 2017).

3.5.4 Climate

Naga Self-Administered Zone has a mild hot and wet climate. March, April and May are the hottest months of the year. The maximum temperature degree for April 2017 was 30 °C and 36 °C in April 2018. December, January and February in the year are the coldest months of the year. In the cold season, the temperature is below 8°C of Naga Self-Administered Zone.

Annual rainfall averages between 70 inches and 100 inches (1,800 mm and 2,500 mm) and it concentrated in the months of the southwest monsoon (May to September). In the summer, temperatures range from 70°F (about 21–23°C) to 100 °F (about 38–40 °C). In the winter season, there is rarely drop below 40°F (4 °C), though frost is common at higher elevations. Humidity levels are generally high throughout the state. The climate of Naga has a typical monsoon climate ranging from tropical to temperate conditions. Over the foothills, it is warm and tropical, and over the high hills is cool and temperate. The mid-slopes and lower ranges of the hills and mountains flank have warm climate. In Naga region Monsoon lasted from May to September and annual rainfall varies from 100cm to 250cm. Some area of the Naga region get heavy rainfall.

According to the table 3.6, it rains more in the months of June, July and August are the months of heaviest rainfall. From December to March the region is dry season. October to February is winter season the weather condition of Naga Self- Administered Zone are changing year by year.

Table 3.6 The Climate of Naga Self- Administered Zone (2013-2017)

Township	Year	Rainfall		Temperature	
		Raining day	Total rainfall (?)	Summer (°C) Maximum	Winter (°C) Minimum
Lahe	2013	126	67.60	35 °C	14 °C
	2014	80	67.0	35 °C	14 °C
	2015	113	68.15	32 °C	14 °C
	2016	134	102.15	32 °C	14 °C
	2017	80	120	32 °C	14 °C
Nanyun	2013	104	44.32	33 °C	8 °C
	2014	124	78.97	34 °C	9 °C
	2015	104	71.06	35 °C	16 °C
	2016	151	118.75	35 °C	16 °C
	2017	21	9.28	36 °C	16 °C
Lashi	2013	103	69.72	35 °C	9 °C
	2014	115	77.58	35 °C	9 °C
	2015	79	65.65	36 °C	9 °C
	2016	76	66.90	36 °C	9 °C
	2017	7	2.29	-	-

Source: General Administrative Department, Lahe Township

3.6 Traditional and Culture

3.6.1 Culture and organization

The Nagas are organized by tribes differentiated by language and some traditions. They have a strong warrior tradition. Their villages are sited on hilltops and until the later part of the 19th century, they made frequent armed raids to villages on the plains below. The

tribes exhibit variation to a certain degree, particularly in their languages and some traditional practices...

Similarities in their culture distinguish them from the neighbouring occupants of the region, who are of other ethnicities. Almost all these Naga tribes have a similar dress code, eating habits, customs, traditional laws, etc. One distinction was their ritual practice of headhunting, once prevalent among tribal warriors in Nagaland and Naga areas in Manipur and among the Naga tribes in Myanmar. They used to take the heads of enemies to take on their power. They no longer practice this ritual. The men's clothing is distinctive: conical red headgear is decorated with wild-boar canine teeth and white-black hornbill feathers. Their weapons are primarily a spear, with the shaft decorated with red-black hair, and the machete (dah), with broad blade and long handle. However Nagas today have culturally much westernized and traditional dresses are rarely used except during their traditional festivals

3.6.2 Naga Traditional New Year Festival

Naga Traditional New Year Festival is celebrated in every Naga village from time immemorial. It is celebrated usually after the harvest and before starting the farming activities again. And it is celebrated on different days so that one village can go and participate in another village's festival. This festival is a value and an important festival for all the Nagas. During this festival, they share not only their experiences in the last whole year but also discuss for the farming activities in the next year. It is a time that they make clear the account of debts. Beside, they make prayers to have good crops and fair climate and to be freed from all kinds of sickness and epidemic. It was in this festival, the family members, relatives and friends from far and near happily meet with each other. In this festival, we the Nagas sing melodious songs and folk dances that mark our tradition and culture.

We learned the lessons from our past difficulties and we are proud of our success that we have achieved. We eat and drink together; we sing and dance together; we lovingly make fun of each other and solve big and small problems. This festival was celebrated by way of making friendship and strengthening the unity of the people. Having seen a good result, Naga Traditional New Year Festival was celebrated in township level

as well since 1956-57. But in the year 1990, celebrating on different day and in different place was evaluated as having weak friendship and unity of the people group. Naga national leaders resolved to celebrate it on January 15 as the main but begins on 13 with the arrival of the folk-dancers. Since 1993, Naga Traditional New Year Festival has been celebrating with the support of the state and the state leaders themselves have been attending it. A sad thing is that this festival is not allowed to be celebrated in Khamti and Homlin which are considered to be under Naga territory. The Junta knowingly does not allow and states that these two important towns are not included in Naga territory. Therefore, it is celebrated by turn in the hill towns like Layshi, Lahe, Namyun the reason is to have more solidarity and to do regional development in the areas where there is very less development. Though the junta government charges a good amount of tax and entry fees, nothing big visible is found thus far apart from some pigaxe, hoes and *daos* saying that the Nagas are still in need of these. But for this festival, from which the junta makes a lot of bucks, many Naga villagers are called for forced labor without any pay. But in return the Nagas are left miserably.

3.6.3 Festival

Every year, the Naga New Year festival is held on January 14 and 15. The main idea of celebrating New Year is to enjoy the feast of the gone year and to welcome a better year of harvest. Naga tribes' biggest festival is New Year Festival of January 15th, called *Kaing Vi* organized by Naga festival committee who choose each year's festival location and details under control of the Central Government. The Naga tribes send a few delegations to this occasion. Thus, it is a good opportunity to see variety of different Naga people in one place.

During the Festival, every tribe shows their unique style of living and dances although the Nagas share many things in common: namely the *torso* is kept erect and the steps in the early stage of the dance are austere and dignified and as the dance progresses become more ecstatic and expressive. The steep patters of the dances are very complex. Positions and formations are determined by the social organization of the tribe and an individual's position within the group. One formation, for example, it is associated with

villages ruled by a headman and another is associated with villages led by a council. During hunting time, dancers hold swords and spears and dance in a circle in an effort to drive away evil spirits.

The only time that foreigners can travel to Naga Self- Administered Zone is during annual Naga New Year Festival held in January. This festival is sponsored and tightly controlled by Burmese government. Only a limited number of foreigners are allowed to observe the festival. Even then, they are escorted to the festival site and not permitted to visit other villages in Naga Self- Administered Zone. Consequently, foreigners have no opportunity to see firsthand the very poor living conditions of the Eastern Naga people.

3.6.4 Language of Naga

The Naga people are various individual or ethnic groups associated with the North Eastern part of India and northwestern part of Myanmar. In Myanmar, people of Naga speak different dialects without having common language. So, the Naga people speak only Burmese as common **Language** that are part of Burmese family. But, there is a great diversity among the languages spoken by the Naga people. There are many dialects as there are various tribes and groups among Nagas. English is the official language of the state for Nagaland in India.

Although Nagamese could be a common language, due to its various tribal dialect and geographical distance it is difficult to use as a common language in Myanmar; there are about 60 spoken dialects. In some areas, dialects vary even from village to village. Intertribal conversation generally is carried on through broken Burmese. The common language used between Nagas in Myanmar and Nagas in India is Nagamese.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF NAGA SELF-ADMINISTERED ZONE

4.1. Economic Sectors

4.1.1 Agriculture

Agriculture sector is very important area for the development of the country. In Myanmar, this is the time to change from traditional field work to modern machine. Nearly 75 percent of county's population who reside in rural areas mainly rely on agriculture. As the population in our county always increases, it needs to increase food production for Myanmar people. Myanmar is rich in natural resources (cultivable, lands, abundant water resource and etc.). Agriculture sector is the main source to get income within the country for local people. Also, it plays a significant role in providing overall domestic food self-sufficiency, and promoting external trade and in providing raw materials to meet the domestic agro-based industries. To promote agriculture input, the government provides farmers such as technology, credit, fertilizer, machinery, quality seeds and irrigation.

In Naga Self-Administered Zone, land is the main source of economy. They practiced shifting cultivation and their main crops were paddy, maize, millets, chilies cotton, potato, ginger, pumpkin, yam, tomatoes, tapioca, and sweet potato etc. Every household has at least two spot of cultivation in a year. Each and every member in the family worked hard in the field throughout the year.

4.1.2 Forestry

Naga communities manage their forests to maintain healthy watersheds and to provide a source of food, construction materials, fuel wood and medicine. Households also maintain woodlots for their personal use, encouraging growth of economically valuable trees with a mix of enrichment planting, thinning and selective felling.

Households collaboratively manage pine woodlots in a rotational system. Recognizing the Naga customary system for managing forests is essential for maintaining forest cover and securing rural livelihoods. The land management that has kept these forests standing is effective because it is part of a system with institutions that set rules for forest management and enforce those rules according to the customary justice system.

Community-Managed Forests Each village protects the forest in their watershed area, which they protect to secure a supply of water for farming and household use. Community forests are also managed to provide food, construction materials, fuel wood and medicinal plants. Most of these products can be harvested only by community members and only for domestic use. Management rights are held by a customary village authority

Community Forestry Community Forestry (CF) is currently the most commonly used mechanism by the government of Myanmar to recognize community management of a forest. Established in 1995 and revised in 2016, the Community Forestry Instruction grants renewable CF certificates for commercial and subsistence use rights to a forest user group for 30 years. In contrast, the Naga customary system secures all land within village boundaries from generation to generation. Securing all land within the village enables integrated management of forests agro forests and agriculture. The Naga customary system could provide inspiration for landscape approaches to CF in areas where customary forest management practices are not strong. However, based on experience from other areas, implementing CF in its current form would likely simplify tenure and management and undermine customary institutions. This in turn would cause conflicts within or between villages, undermine customary governance, and ultimately lead to less effective forest management and protection.

Household Land Households have the rights to cultivate and manage terraces, orchards, woodlots, gardens and home gardens. Households hold the right to cultivate the same patches of *jhum* in a rotation. Community members can collect some wild forest products from fallows. These tenure rights are sometimes called ‘individual’ rights, but

the term household is used in this report to emphasize that it belongs to the family, both husband and wife, and not just to one person or the head of the household.

Inheritance Land is typically passed from fathers to sons, with some variation in how the land is distributed among the sons according to the traditions of different tribes and the preferences of individual families. Parents typically transfer land to their sons when they get married. In some Naga tribes a majority of land and assets go to the eldest son, who is expected to care for parents in their old age and any unmarried siblings. Naga women almost never inherit land under the customary tenure system, but support for women's rights to inherit has been increasing.

The flora in Naga is widely varied in the altitudes, and it has given rise to the diversity in climate and vegetation's coupled with the geological formations in various climatic, vegetation and geological belts of the land. Topography and climate, therefore, are the most pre-dominant factors involved in the soil process.

The soil of the valleys and the foothills are alluvial and that of the slopes is colluviums/ colluvial (Loose rock and soil at the base of a cliff or steep slope). The soils of the lower areas are subjected to stronger weathering than those over the high altitudes. The hill slopes of the temperate region are very rich in organic matter, while those developed under pine forest vegetation do not exhibit accumulation of organic matter.

The Flora in Naga area is naturally rich vegetation's and forests. Naga soil exhibits gradient depending on altitude, rainfall and soil. Exposed to the heavy rainfall of monsoon current, the area is endowed with rich flora to high relative humidity and low rate of evaporation. The quantity of rainfall received in the areas should have been sufficient to keep the vegetation green throughout the year. However, two reasons that do not happen are; firstly, due to the hilly terrain of the land and high ferocity of the soil, water retention capacity is less. Secondly, plants at higher altitudes cannot stand the cold which last for about 3 to 6 months in some area. As a result, most of the under growth including shrubs, herbs and grasses start dying from the month of November and continues up to April. Further, the conditions are not uniform all over the area but differ

from the foot hills to hills and from the hills to the high hills and plants. The temperate vegetation is found in the higher 1,500m and 3,000m. High altitude and high humidity coupled with heavy rainfall in the area have favored a high diversity plants and species. The land of Naga is considered as the riches in forest.

Fauna the major part of the Naga area is being covered by forest and jungles where plenty of birds, animals, and reptiles made their home. In Naga area like tiger, jungle cat, wild pig, wild buffalo, wild dog, porcupine, sambas, reindeer, barking deer, mithun, dove, hornbill, peacock, rabbit, mongoose, antelope, pangolin, wolf, flying fox, squirrel, monkey, bear, giant python, snake, wood pecker, bulbul, sparrow, crow, wild fowl, and fishes etc. A majority of the people of Naga are meat eaters. Therefore, the hunters are killing animal's birds and fishing fishes that effects the ecology. Till now, the land is rich in flora and fauna however, later these rich natural resources may deplete due to the indiscriminate killing of animals and birds. There are many varieties of rare species which are not found in other places.

4.1.3 Main Crops Production in Naga Region

For Naga, land is the main source of economy. They practiced shifting cultivation and their main crops were paddy, maize, millets, chilies cotton, potato, ginger, yam, tomatoes, tapioca, and sweet potato etc. Every household has at least two spot of cultivation in a year. Each and every member in the family worked hard in the field throughout the year.

Some Naga tribes are almost exclusively farmers. Others also raise some domestic animals, hunt and fish. Domestic animals include gayals (for trade), cows (for meat and trade), cow hybrids, pigs, dogs (for meat and hunting), cats (for food and magic-religious purposes), fowl, bees and goats. Hunting of serows (mountain goats), wild dogs and deer is done for both food and sport with spears and guns. Fishing is done with poisons.

The Naga grow cops on terraces and *jhum* (slashed-and-burn field). Jhum field is generally cleared and burned and used for two years and allowed to return to jungle. The Some of Naga use jhum farming and terracing on steep hillsides. The terraces are used to

grow rice and are irrigated using channels and bamboo pipes to direct water from a stream into the terrace.

Naga farmers grow food, hunt for food and live simply. The main staple crops are rice and millet. Job's ear maize, great millet, beans, oil seeds, gourds, cucumbers, chilies, spinach, mustard, and *kachu* (a kind of taro) are also commonly grown. Cotton and jute are raised for clothing. Wood and bamboo are used for building houses, fire wood and tools. Grass is exploited for thatching. The primary agricultural tools are axes, spades, hoes, mattocks, rakes, sickles and a marking sticks.

Agriculture employs about nine-tenths of the population. Rice, corn (maize), small millets, pulses (legumes), oilseeds, fibers, sugarcane, potato, and tobacco are the principal crops. Nagaland, however, still has to depend on imports of food from neighboring states. The widespread practice of *jhum* has led to soil erosion and loss of soil fertility. Traditional implements include the light hoe, the *dao* (a multipurpose heavy knife), and the sickle; except in the plains, the plow is not used. Forestry is also a primary source of income and employment.

According to the table 4.1, the total land area of Naga Self- Administered Zone is 1491367 acres. In 2016/2017, the net cultivable land area was 37994 acres. Naga Self- Administered Zone are 1495602 acres of Naga Self- Administered Zone total areas. It shows that Naga Self- Administered Zone are consistently practicing traditional sifting cultivation till today. Gradually, some places become transformed from sifting cultivation to permanent farm because of becoming extension farm land orchard.

Naga Self- Administered Zone land is naturally rich vegetation and forests. But due to lack of technology forest is left without utilization with huge land. Moreover we still don't have forest department and forest are only useful in one way for the agriculture purpose only. In Naga Self- Administered Zone soil exhibits gradient depending on altitude, rainfall and soil. Exposed to the heavy rainfall of monsoon current, the area is endowed with rich flora to high relative humidity and low rate of evaporation. The

quantity of rainfall received in the areas should have been sufficient to keep the vegetation green throughout the year.

Table 4.1 Land Utilization by Acre in Naga Self-Administered Zone (2016-2017)

Township	Type of land	2016	2017
		Acre	Acre
Leshi	Cultivable	6,984	7,206
	Fallow land	423,477	424,196
	Reserved forests	243,863	20,480
Nanyun	Cultivable	13,964	10,363
	Fallow land	515,712	520,568
	Reserved forests	1,095,680	1,095,680
Lahe	Cultivable	20,799	20,425
	Fallow land	595,737	595,737
	Reserved forests	-	375,207

Source: General Administrative Department, Lahe Township.

According to the table 4.2, the economic life of the people of Naga Self-Administered Zone were dependent and self- supported by their own nature of surviving with cultivations, fishery and hunting. Economically, Naga Self- Administered Zone in Myanmar depends from land and forest paddy cultivation is the main occupation for their survival which provides maize, millet, yum, sweet potato and tapioca etc.

Table 4.2 Main Crops Cultivation and Yield in Naga Self- Administered Zone (2017)

Town-ship	Sown & Yield	Paddy	Ground Nut	Sun flower	Matpe	Green gram	Cotton	Sugar cane	Maize
Leshi	Sown	5,190	150	35	122	-	-	-	152
	Harvested	3,435	133	34	122	-	-	-	152
	Yield	62.72	-	-	5.90	-	-	-	53.00
	Production	216,436	-	-	720	-	-	-	8,056
Nanyun	Sown	2,476	8	8	37	-	-	-	161
	Harvested	2,476	8	8	37	-	-	-	161
	Yield	56.53	50.00	21.25	5.86	-	-	-	49.16
	Production	139,975	400	186	217	-	-	-	7,915
Lahe	Sown	7,156	--	--	242	-	-	-	18,689
	Harvested	7,156	-	-	242	-	-	-	18,689
	Yield	56.98	-	-	5.79	-	-	-	51.17
	Production	407,427	-	-	1,402	-	-	-	956,387

Source: General Administrative Department, Lahe Township.

4.1.4 Hotel and Tourism

Nowadays, hotel is one of the essentials to have in town or village as much as possible because most people love to travel and observe new things around the world by visiting place to place. Therefore, having hotels and guest houses are also other way to make income for the locals.

In Naga Self-Administration Zone, there don't have any hotel for foreign visitors or tourists, only guest houses for visitors to stay in this region. The guest house is constructed like traditional house with bamboo and timber etc. In Lahe, there are three guest houses. In Leshi, there are four houses and Nanyun has two guest houses.

Different countries and places give attraction and facilities for the tourist to visit. This also another way of making income for the people because the tourist trade is very flourishing these days for all the countries. It helps to earn valuable foreign exchange.

Moreover, when foreign tourists come, they can carry back to their own people good impressions about our land and people.

The Naga Self-Administration Zone has many historical places such as high mountain with snow covered peaks, many beautiful lakes in midst of high mountains. It also offers many opportunities to the tourists who have interest in birds and wild life. Unfortunately, Naga area is still under development and also poor in technology. Transportation is still a big challenge within the area. The communication network such as internet and phone connection is still very poor. Those limitations prevent the world to see the beauty of Naga Self-Administration Zone. Tourists visit only once in a year during Naga New Year Festival. This is mainly celebrated in Naga Self- Administration Zone such as Lahe, Leshi and Nanyun townships.

4.2 Social Sectors

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4.2.1 Education Sector

Education refers to the process of learning and acquiring information. In other words, education is a process of teaching, training and learning, especially in schools or colleges to improve knowledge and develop skills. Generally, education is important for learning basic life, as well as learning advanced skills that can make a person more attractive in the job market. This sector is the main key to develop social sector of a county. Primary, Middle and High school infrastructures are included in the quantitative term of basic education sector development. Teachers and students ratio can be calculated to know about the education sector development.

In twentieth century, there wear many Naga people who were educated but still remained as Naga. There are few educated people among the Naga but most of them are even un-literate. Those who are in town and nearby town go to the school properly. The Consideration is to make under the age of 30, the literate men and women are probably 45%. The age above 30, 90% are un-literate. Still more, many children do not go to the school in villages. So, the schools normally are the government school of Myanmar, and

there is no other school. At school, things are learned according to the curriculum. But in most of the primary schools (villages) communication is in Naga dialect. Most of the students in the village do not speak Burmese, although they can understand Burmese. However, the gratitude goes to the governors because there are many changes in twinkling of an eye. In 1997, there were many villages, having no school but today, if it is not wrong, almost every village has the primary school. And in 2002-2003, the Basic Education High School Naga (B.E.H.S.N) was promoted to be given the matriculation exam. This was the first step to grow Naga people in education. Burmese language is being official language in Myanmar for communication among people. Naga people also use and can speak Burmese language to communicate with other Nagas from other villages or people who do not speak the same Naga language. Although many of researchers tried to prove and create the alphabets for Naga but it was not successful because it is not approached professionally or due to lack of communication among the officials.

In Naga Self-Administered Zone, education system and teaching methods profile level remains low until now. Even though, teachers get double payment of Salary for being in rural but they are still facing problems in transportation, food and lodging. This is the reason in Naga Self-Administered Zone getting double payment but most of them could not meet the requirement bestowed upon them. As the result, most of the student cannot meet the level expected. Moreover, primary school teachers are the native people, those who failed in matriculation or grade nine. They serve as teacher in Naga Self-Administered Zone area by giving salary as daily wages.

Table 4.3 Education Statistics by level in Naga Self- Administered Zone (2016-2017)

Township	Primary School	Middle School	High School
Leshi	280	83	6
Nanyun	215	5	4
Lahe	41	2	3
Total	536	90	13

Source: General Administrative Department, Lahe Township.

According to the education statistics by level in Naga self-administered zone, there are (536) primary schools, and (90) middle schools but there are only (13) high schools in the whole region. It indicates that there is a big gap between primary school education and high school education in the region. This shows that not many of the children who have gone to primary school education are able to make it through middle school but very few of them have gone to high school education. Table 4.3 shows that while Leshi township has greater number of primary school, Lahe stands having the least number among these three townships. According to the educational statistics, Leshi township stands as leading township among Naga Self-Administered Zone. Nanyun stands in second place and Lahe as third. It is indicated that most children from Naga Self-Administered Zone are going to primary school. However, the number dropping off of middle school and high school shows that after primary school children in Naga Self-Administered Zone do not continue their middle school and high school.

There are several reasons why the children discontinue their school after primary school education. Most of the children discontinue their middle school after primary school because in order to continue middle school they need to go to another place or village where middle school is. In many cases, the parents do not want to send their children due to financial difficulties and they also believe that if their children can read and write a little that will be enough for them.

There are lesser number of students who continue their middle school education after primary school. It is the age of being able to help their parents in the slash-and-burn rice field and also capable of hunting and fishing for their own families. Also in the past, Naga Self-Administered Zone was considered as brown region due to political instability and that has prevented to have interest in education. Some might give reason that it is also because of proper road transportation problems, but for Naga people they don't see it as a hindrance. These limitations lead them to have less student who goes to high school education that effect the number of high schools in Naga Self-Administered Zone. But what they need is to have peaceful development in the region and motivation and awareness for education.

According to the table 4.4, school teacher plays as an important role in the education system to measure the achievement of learning and the growth of qualified students. Not only infrastructure of education but also the numbers of qualified teachers are vital for education in knowledge Age. Generally, the more efficient schools and the highly qualified teachers can produce qualified and well-trained students for the human resource development of the region.

Table 4.4 Students / Teachers Ratio by level in Naga Self- Administered Zone (2017)

Township	Number of Teachers				Number of Students			
	Primary	Middle	High	Total	Primary	Middle	High	Total
Leshi	280	83	105	468	2,830	920	1,970	5720
Nanyun	454	47	100	1055	1,406	1,527	2,348	5281
Lahe	126	169	76	371	2,300	4,869	2,628	9797
Total	860	299	281	1440	6,536	7,316	6,946	20798

Source: General Administrative Department, Lahe Township.

Many students stopped their education after primary school because their parents had no income to support them for further studies. Only few students have been able to manage to attend high school. It was, and still is, a far dream for them to attend college and university. Thus, the Eastern Naga people have remained very backwards in their remote corner of Northwestern Burma and the Burmese government has offered no plans to change this situation. According to World Data Atlas, Pupil-teacher ratio in primary education in Myanmar in 2014 was 27.6 students per teacher. Pupil-teacher ratio in primary education of Myanmar fell gradually from 54.1 students per teacher in 1989 to 27.6 students per teacher in 2014. On the other hand, Public School Review (USA) stated that student-teacher ratio in the United States is approximately 16:1 in 2018. Comparing the information provided from World Data Atlas about Myanmar primary

education student-teacher ratio and about Public School Review in the United States some difference is observed about student-teacher ratio. Looking at table 4.5, the overall pupil-teacher ratio for primary school is 7.5 students per teacher in Naga Self-Administered Zone. This study shows that student-teacher ratio for primary school is at a very good and effective state. However, in order to come up with a concrete conclusion that can be implemented for the future betterment proper research need to be carried out. But it is observed that the education level, experience and skills of the teachers in this region need to be improved. Because of the requirement, teachers are appointed locally as many qualified and experienced teachers from plain area cannot come due to geographical locational distance that creates cultural, language and way of life differences.

Table 4.5 The Status of Monastic Education in Naga Self- Administered Zone (2017)

Township	Schools	Students	Teacher	Student/ Teacher Ratio
Leshi	1	103	6	1:17
Nanyun	-	-	-	-
Lahe	1	232	3	1:77
Total	2	335	9	2.68

Source: General Administrative Department, Lahe Township

Myanmar people traditionally received basic education from monastic education schools. These schools have existed in Naga region since the 20th century A.D. There are two monastic schools in Naga Self- Administered Zone, namely one in Leshi and the other in Lahe. Although there are government basic education schools, it is insufficient to fulfill the needs of the students. In this monastic education schools volunteer teachers are working as partial fulfillment of the schools. However, it is indicated that these schools need to be developed to be institutions where middle and high school education are also taught in the future.

However, there is no monastic education school in Nanyun township. The reason is that it is a result of monastic missionary work is not as strong as other two townships. Regardless of religion or any community organization private education sector need to be encouraged in order to promote education and building peaceful nation in this region.

Table 4.6 Matriculation result of Naga Self- Administered Zone (2014- 2017)

Township	Year	Sit	Pass	Percentage (%)
Lahe	2014	176	6	3.41
	2015	177	9	5.08
	2016	150	5	3.33
	2017	135	23	17.04
Leshi	2014	274	14	5.10
	2015	308	26	8.44
	2016	292	15	5.13
	2017	333	52	15.62
Nanyun	2014	204	24	6.75
	2015	232	27	11.63
	2016	265	18	6.79
	2017	278	33	11.87
Total		2,824	252	8.9

Source: General Administrative Department, Lahe Township

According to the table 4.6, the result of matriculation is very bad. Each year, the students who pass matriculation are only 5% to 20 %. This shows that the foundation of basic education level is not strong, and the students do not assimilate their subjects well. In other way, the teachers may not be qualified and inefficient in using teaching aids and time. Moreover, the students have language barrier and not enough time for study because they attend school from distant villages. They stay as tenants crowdedly at a small room which they rent. They have no guides or guardians when study at night and in the morning in their study room. They cook and buy food by themselves. Some brought

food items from their own villages for a week. In this way, they struggle for passing matriculation examination.

After passing matriculation, some students who can effort financially continue for further study but it is still very few. But, most students remained without doing anything else, some students joined in Government service if they have vacancy jobs in Naga region. Therefore, at Naga Self- Administered Zone, the education level of government servants are only high school level and they cannot effort to continue their university of college level education programs. Due to left behind in educational status, the local residents cannot lead their local people to become better way of life and living standard in the Naga Self-Administered Zone. Moreover, the organization of the Naga Self-Administered Zone cannot systematically manage like other Self- Administered Zones in Myanmar.

Table 4.7 Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over) in Naga Self-Administered Zone (2014)

Township	Male	female	Literacy rate
Lahe	25.5%	16.0%	20.6
Leshi	78.2%	56.9%	66.7
Nanyun	69.0%	51.4%	60.3

Source: Department of Population, Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

Table 4.8 Youth literacy rate (15 – 24 year) in Naga Self-Administered Zone (2014)

Township	Male	female	Literacy Rate(15 - 24)
Lahe	43.5	34.1	38.6
Leshi	95.4	86.2	90.2
Nanyun	90.2	85.0	87.6

Source: Department of Population, Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

According to table 4.7 and 4.8, the literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Lahe Township is 20.6 per cent. It is noticeably lower than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region

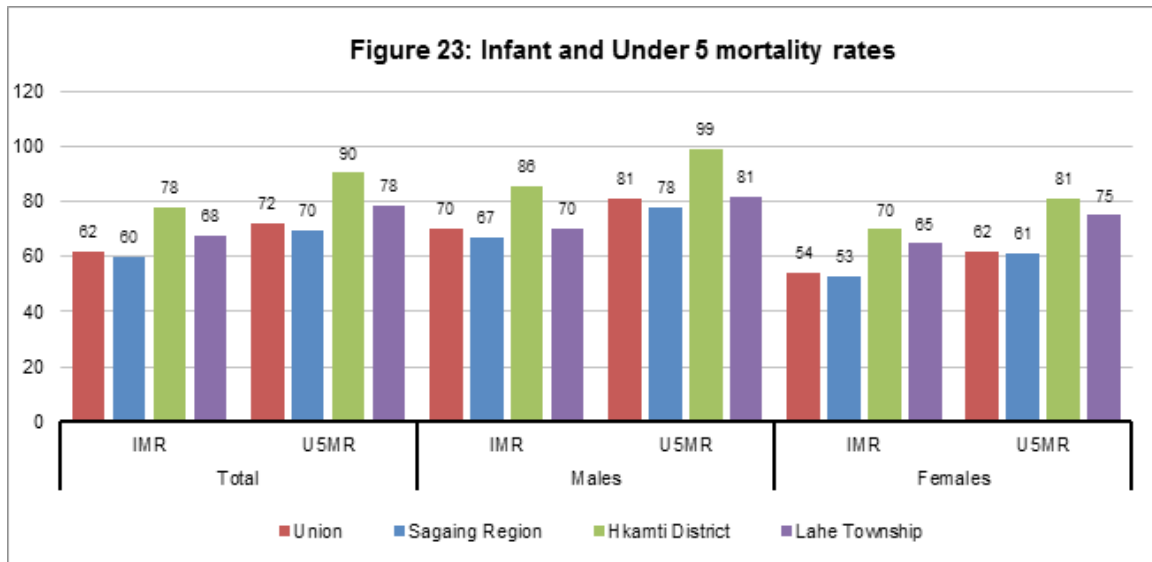
(93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 16.0 per cent and for the males it is 25.5 per cent. The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 38.6 per cent with 34.1 per cent for females and 43.5 per cent for males. The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Leshi Township is 66.7 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 56.9 per cent and for the males it is 78.2 per cent. The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 90.2 per cent with 86.2 per cent for females and 95.4 per cent for males. The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Nanyun Township is 60.3 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Sagaing Region (93.7%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 51.4 per cent and for the males it is 69.0 per cent. The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 87.6 per cent with 85.0 per cent for females and 90.2 per cent for males.

4.2.2 Health Sector

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing. Health is one of the characteristic measured for human capital, an important source for development. Human capital, reflected in improvements in nutrition and health and gains in knowledge and skills, not only translates into increase productivity, but directly enhances the quality of life refers to the additional utility which is unable to develop the skills and knowledge of its people and to utilize them effectively in the national economy will be unable to develop anything else. The state has placed considerable emphasis on public health. It has programs for treating tuberculosis and malaria and for improving drinking water supplies.

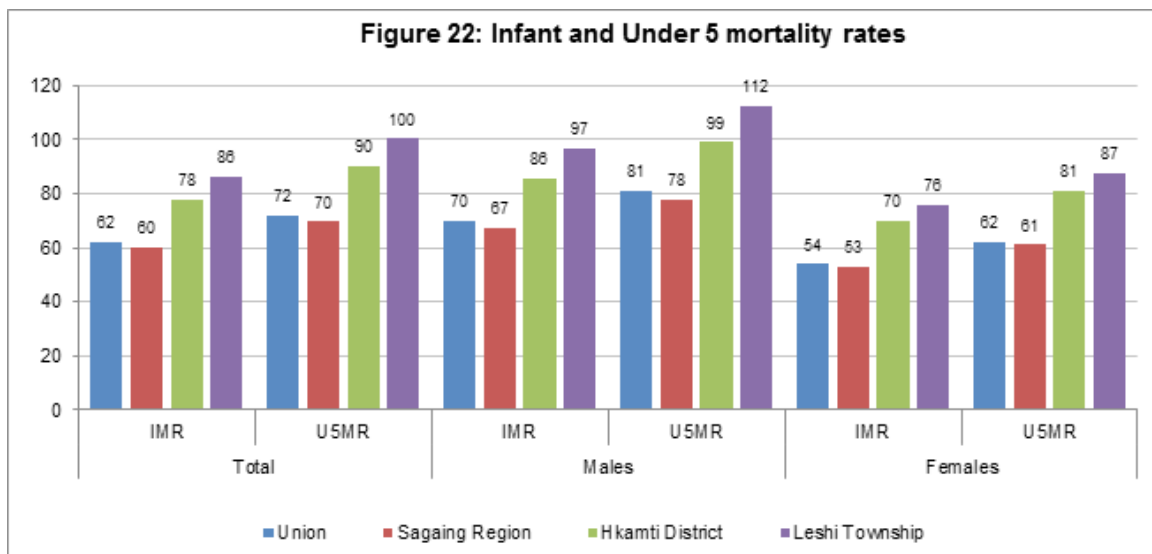
According to figure 4.1, The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Lahe Township are higher than that of Sagaing Region and lower than that of Hkamti District. The Infant mortality in Lahe Township is 68 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 78 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 4.1 Infant and Under 5 Mortality Rates in Lahe Township(2014)



Source: Census Report, Lahe Township.

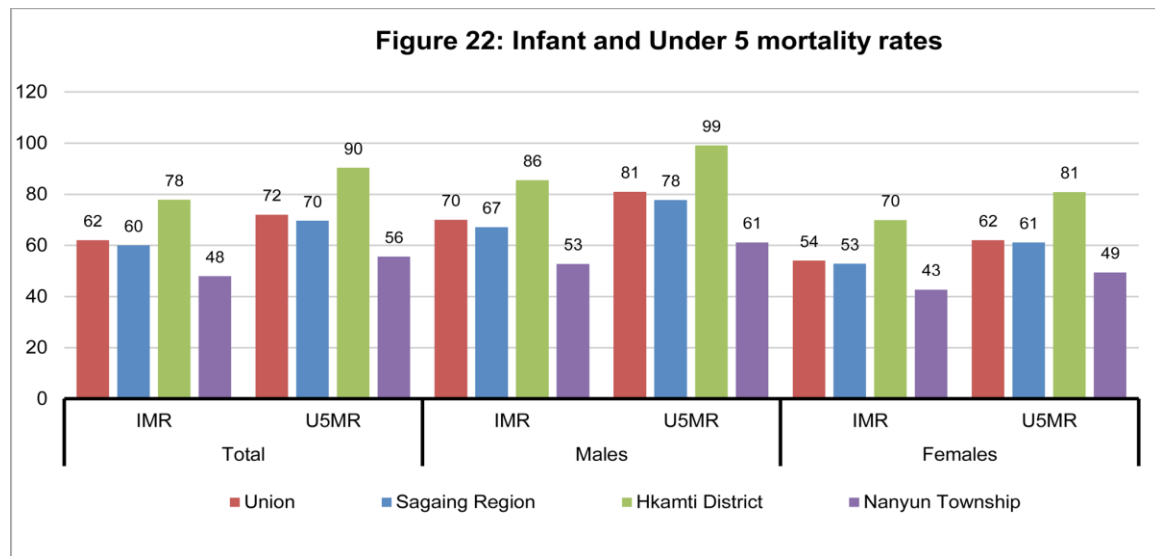
Figure 4.2 Infant and Under 5 Mortality Rates in Leshi Township (2014)



Source: Census Report, Leshi Township.

According to figure 4.2, The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Leshi Township are higher than those in Sagaing Region and Hkamti District. The Infant mortality in Leshi Township is 86 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 100 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 4.3 Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Nanyun Township (2014)



Source: Census Report, Nanyun Township.

According to figure 4.3, The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Nanyun Township are lower than those in Sagaing Region and Hkamti District. The Infant mortality in Nanyun is 48 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 56 per 1,000 live births.

Table 4.9 Health Manpower in Naga Self-Administered Zone (2017)

Township	Doctor	Dental Surgeon	Nurse	Health Assistant	Midwife
Leshi	5	-	12	3	-
Nanyun	9	-	8	3	-
Lahe	3	-	9	4	-
Total	17	-	29	10	-

Source: General Administrative Department, Lahe Township.

According to the health manpower data from the table 4.9, there are 17 medical doctors from plain area other than Naga nationals. Due to geographical locational different and cultural, language and food differences, they can only stay for a short period about (3) months and then they always transfer to other regions as new assignment. After

every three months, the new medical doctors are appointed to this region. Therefore, it is needed to have permanent medical doctors in Naga Self- Administered Zone.

Moreover, the medical doctors serve only at Government hospital and their service is limited and not extended to other than Government hospital building. Medical doctors are insufficient in Naga Self-Administered Zone and also not enough medical supplies from government and as a result it is effected the health status of the Naga people. There is still no health awareness program, so many peoples can't understand about the knowledge of healthy living. Most of the families have many children without giving proper support for their children. So many young peoples are getting marriage before the age in Naga Self- Administered Zone. It is a result of not giving awareness and education programs from Myanmar and Naga Self- Administered Zone leader so everything is lacking behind in development for the whole Naga area.

4.3 Infrastructure Development

4.3.1 Transportation and Communication

A major source of economic growth is accumulation of capital. One form of capital is infrastructure. It is essential in achieving the main development target of developing countries, such as urbanization, industrialization, export promotion, equitable income distribution, and sustainable economic development. In addition, availability of an efficient infrastructure network can stimulate new investment in other sectors. Conversely, either a shortage or an over-expansion of infrastructure in certain areas can rise costs and create incentives to refrain from investment.

Local people from the Naga Self- Administered Zone mainly depend on roads for transportation to reach one place to another. In Naga area, there is no rail way transportation like other place around the country. Naga region is still lacking development compare to others regions. Because, Naga region is underdevelopment due to poor transportation and it effects in many areas of Naga. Therefore, in order to develop the country, the government need to improve and investment for the transportation

system. If transportation is poor, everything is effected but if the transportation smooth, it brings many advantages or benefit for the citizen.

There is no smooth road in Naga Self-Administered Zone. There are no railway stations, airports. Bridges of the rivers and streams are still very few. The demand of communication infrastructure is at high. Sometimes, no cars to drive on the constructed roads at many places because of poor communication transportation. Therefore, Naga region's population is sparser and thinner. It is described that physical communication in Naga region is very difficult. This is one of the main important issues for sustainable development in Naga Self- Administered Zone. Motor car roads link only the major town and some large villages. Most villages, nearly all are connected by walking path only. This condition makes disease control, spreading of health knowledge, uplifting education more hazardous and difficult. It is a major constrain to social and economic development of in Naga people.

Currently, the government has been building many new roads in Naga Self-Administered Zone. Mule roads, earth roads have been upgraded into gravel ones, and the gravel roads to tarred facilities. Road and transport sector development is one of the main factors.

In Naga Self- Administered Zone, 56 miles Khamti - Lahe road has already been completed and tarred roads including 20 miles and 1 furlong. Lahe – Nanyun road is 98 miles and 1 furlong including tarred road 4 miles and 2 furlongs. Khamti – Thapa con road is 47 miles and 5 furlongs and tarred road includes only 5 miles and 3 furlongs and lahe – Leshi is 156 miles and 4 furlongs. At present, better transport facilities can be seen in Naga region for the construction of reinforced concrete bridges in Naga.

According to the table 4.10, shows development in transportation sector of Naga Self-Administered Zone. The first column of the table indicates bridges built under 300 feet in three different townships of Naga Self-Administered Zone. The total bridges built are all 7, namely Leshi and Lahe each have 1 bridge built whereas Lahe has 5 bridges built.

Table 4.10 Development in transportation sector of Naga Self- Administered Zone (2017)

Township	Under the 300ft bridge	Above 1470ft bridge	Above 1500ft bridge	Total
Leshi	1	-	10	11
Nanyun	5	-	8	13
Lahe	1	1	20	22
Total	7	1	38	56

Source: General Administrative Department, Lahe Township.

The second column of the table indicates bridges built above 1470 feet. According to the table only Lahe has built 1 bridge and Leshi and Nanyun has none. Again, the third column of the table shows bridges above 1500 feet built in Naga Self-Administered Zone. The total of the bridges are 38 and Lahe has 20 bridges built and it stands as the most bridges built in the region and Leshi has 10 bridges built and Nanyun has 8 bridges built. All bridges in Naga Self-Administered Zone are 56 in total. The number of bridges in each town has are as follow. Lahe has 22 bridges, Nanyun has 13 bridges and Leshi has 11 bridges. The statistic shows that among three different towns Lahe seems to have many rivers and streams and it will be the most likely that if these bridges are not built in timely manner the people from Lahe will face difficulty in communicating people from other towns or getting supplies from plain areas. The same also applied to others two towns. Naga Self-Administered Zone is located in such that development in transportation sector plays in a very important part for communication and supplies.

For transportation and communication sector, in Naga Self-Administered Zone, mostly people depends on roads transportation to reach one place to another. There is no rail way station for transportation like other places in Myanmar. However, the motor car roads linked only to the major cities, towns and some large villages. Communication network is still very weak and unavailable to most of the places in the region. This poor

communication system hinders the people in Naga region from various helpful information for developing our Naga Self-Administered Zone.

Table 4.11 Development of Road and Bridge Naga Self-Administered Zone

(2017- 2018)

Town-ship	Year	Road	Mile/Furlong	Tarred Road	Gravel Road	Hard Road	Concrete Road
Lahe	2017	2	10	4	6	-	-
	2018	3	56	4	26/6	26/6	-
Nanyun	2017	4	37	3	-	34	-
	2018	1	8/3	-	-	8/3	-
Leshi	2017	1	7	1	-	5	-
	2018	3	46/3	8	4/7	33/4	-
Total		14	72/6	20	37/5	107/5	-

Source: General Administrative Department, Lahe Township.

According to the table 4.11, transportation sector of road and bridge of Naga Self-Administered Zone have tarred, gravel road and hard road and 56 bridge. Still now not having concrete road and without airport for transportation from one place to another place makes difficult. During the raining season vehicles cannot drive through because of poor road and so people travel on foot from one place to other places. Due to bad road, people from Naga Self- Administered Zone mainly depend on motor bike for transportation instead of vehicles. The bridges are constructed with wooden and iron in this region. However, most of the bridges are temporary built to relief the needs of local people.

In the age of globalization, communication infrastructure is important. Because of the easy to access to information, decision making became better and credible. In the other hand, information is the costless in the perfect market and time saving. Communication services are vital in the management, economy and social affairs of the nation.

The Ministry of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs are up Information and Technology Department 2013 for development of Information and Technology in Myanmar and it is moving into high gear. The main objective of the policy is increasing country's mobile density and making telecommunication service available to the general public at affordable prices, especially in rural areas. The impact of those objective, there can be seen improvement of communication sectors in Naga Self-Administered Zone

Telephone system has private phone, public phone, domestic and exchange calls. Nowadays, due to the utilization of auto phones and radio phones in town and villages, communication is rapid and trading is fast. Government known the importance of communication and builds the communication infrastructure in Naga Self-Administered Zone.

4.3.2 Electricity

As a key infrastructure component, electricity is vital to social and economic development. Its support of wide-ranging activities and services improves quality of life, increases labor productivity, and encourages entrepreneurial activity. Electricity is an effective and efficient energy source. Its stable supply of power allows households to improve living condition helping to meet heating, and cooking needs across income level. And it is a key input in economic production, making goods and services across all economic sectors possible. It is also vital to basic social services such as education, health care, clean water supply and sanitation. As such, access to affordable electricity can help developing countries meet the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.(World Bank, World Development Report,1994: Infrastructure for Development.

In Naga Self-Administered Zone, there are many places without getting electricity and people living in many places still rely only on Solar system at night. Even though Naga Self-Administered Zone has many rivers and plenty of water due to lack of technology and knowledge of the people living in the area it's still unable to build sufficient hydro power stations. As far as, the availability of electricity only at Lahe, Layshe and Nanyun only nearby villages doesn't get electricity. At present, there are three hydro power stations; namely in Lahe, Leshi and Nanyun. Among them, Lahe hydro power can supply power for 24 hours for Lahe Town only. Other places like Leshi

and Nanyun have hydro power supply but the power can only be used at night time due to its insufficiency to produce enough power. Thus, the Government should try to provide sufficient electricity in all Naga areas to fulfil the requirements of people but the works and efforts still need to go a long way for its development in this region.

Table 4.12 Conventional households by source of lighting by Naga Self-Administered Zone (2014)

Township	Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Lahe	Electricity	316	4.5
	Kerosene	61	0.9
	Candle	1,347	19.3
	Battery	303	4.3
	Generator (private)	*	0.1
	Water mill (private)	297	4.3
	Solar system/energy	1,797	25.8
	Other	2,852	4.5
Leshi	Electricity	239	14.4
	Kerosene	*	0.6
	Candle	787	47.5
	Battery	87	5.3
	Generator (private)	*	0.3
	Water mill (private)	*	0.1
	Solar system/energy	331	20.0
	Other	196	11.8
Nanyun	Electricity	157	10.0
	Kerosene	*	0.2
	Candle	872	55.6
	Battery	82	5.2
	Generator (private)	42	2.7
	Water mill (private)	52	3.3
	Solar system/energy	294	18.8
	Other	66	4.2

Source: Department of Population Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

According to table 4.12, in Lahe Township, 4.5 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compared to other townships in the Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to the (1-23) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in the Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent. The use of solar system/energy for lighting is the highest

in the township with 25.8 per cent. In rural areas, 26.6 per cent of the households use solar system/energy for lighting.

According to the table 4.12, in Leshi Township, 14.4 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. Compare to other townships in Sagaing Region, this proportion belongs to (1-23) per cent group. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent. The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 47.5 per cent. In rural areas, 55.0 per cent of the households use candle for lighting.

According to the table 4.12, in Nanyun Township, 10.0 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to (1-23) per cent group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Sagaing Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Sagaing Region is 24.2 per cent. The use of candle for lighting is the highest in the township with 55.6 per cent. In rural areas, 64.2 per cent of the households mainly use candle for lighting.

4.4 Result of the Key Informal Interview with Local Respondents

Key informal interview had been conducted with 10 people of the local respondents from the Naga Self-Administered Zone, who are from government official staff, private traders, casual workers and local people to get detail and accurate information about the challenges, current situations and their opinions. They have in their job for over 5 years and they said that urban areas are more developed especially in transportation, electricity, health and education sectors within the Naga Self-Administered Zone.

According to their opinions, there is a huge difference between current and past 10 years in the Naga Self-Administered Zone. The development in the sectors such as; health, education, infrastructure, roads and bridges were literally seeable. Significantly, in health sector; hospitals, clinics, health staffs and health services were increased.

For education sector, students, teachers and other education staff are gradually insufficient as the school buildings quantity increases. Before 1990, students needed to go

to other villages/towns for schooling but there are many primary schools are located in different villages. The local respondents said that education is the main escape from the poor. Between 2015 and 2019 transportation sector were also more improved. Especially, transportation development is achieved it could save people lives in emergencies, connect from one place to another for trading and people will gain more benefits from it. While electricity and infrastructure in urban are more developed which impacts on health services, living standards and other it is also important for rural development to improve the living standards as well.

First of all, transportation is vital for the development of Naga areas, without proper road condition neither students to study in town nor goods/facilities for the students in the villages could be reached effectively. Due to poor connection between towns and villages, school teachers from outside face difficulties to go to their posting places and many organizations stuck in time of needs.

Secondly, education plays important role for the development as most of Naga villages run up to primary school level only and some even do not have school. So, lack of knowledge (value of education) many parents are not will to send their children to schools as they on the other hand need to work at the paddy fields. This lack of education and proper facilities at schools impact the zeal for teachers to come to the villages, which results in low level of education in the areas.

Thirdly, it is about health care in the areas. There are still many villages those are not covered by the government medical care. The government provision reaches few villages but maintain up to townships level only. Therefore, many lives have been lost due to poor health care system in the areas. Considering all the factors mentioned above, they all link together for the need of the development of the areas. Thus, there are many more tasks to be done in Naga Self-Administered Zone for its socio-economic development.

According to another interviewee: The Naga people in Naga Self-Administered Zone, first and foremost need should be trainings and seminars for different fields, for example Youth empowerment, livelihood, agriculture, domestication etc. We need these

trainings because we cannot send our parents and grown up youths to schools at their age but to educate them through short term trainings and seminars. We can see that every year there is starvation and food crisis in one place or another. The people need modern knowledge of farming and agriculture ideas as time passes by and the environment changes and there comes the need to adapt with the new environment. If the government could create opportunities for trading and business with good transportation of roads and bridges development, then we could see a new life of Naga Self- Administered Zone in next 10 years. No civilizations in the history happened without trade, business and transportation. It would be good if the government could create job opportunities for the many unemployed youths. There are about 95% unemployed youths according to my personal observation, for which many of them are into drugs. Unemployment of the youths are the reason for poverty and broken family in the society. At the same time Public leaders should be vigilant about the functioning of schools and keep checking, to make sure that the students are provided with quality education. The government should work to upgrade Schools in the Naga region as well.

According to another interviewee: According to my opinion education, health care, transportation needs are to be addressed first. Naga region is the least developed part of Myanmar. First, education is indispensable to the Naga region. The Naga people are left behind because of the weaknesses of education sector when compared to other regions. We don't have enough teachers and scholars. Basic health care is in great need of Naga regions. We have shortage of medical supplies. Some are in lack of health knowledge. Transportation is very bad in our regions. There are no proper roads for motor vehicles. And transportation cost is extremely expensive. The poor can't afford for that because they have no income. Food and supplies for the local people are delivered by motorcycles, especially in rainy season. The communication, health and education and transportation are the root causes of several complicating consequences in Naga region. Some parents cannot afford to send their children because of their financial hardship. Low income families are unable to send their children to school. They, therefore drop out their school and work back for their parents. All Naga people are making a living by doing livestock and agriculture works. They cannot do anything for living except for

these. They all are going to the system of like Hand to Mouth for life survival. Many job opportunities should be created for the local Naga people.

The last interviewee's finding: The most important needs to develop in our land today are; transportation, education, medical care, and electricity. Today in our land the first priority need to develop is transportation. We know that all the people depend on transport to go to home and to go about their daily business. Likewise, without road, students are not able to go town to study. And without road trades cannot bring village to village. Till today in our land there is no proper transportation and the facilities are not available. Because of the lack of transportation, social groups and NGOs are not able to reach in every place of Naga hills.

Second most important thing need to be develop is education; today, I can see educational system is very poor, still now no progress at all. Today most villages have only Grade five schools and some villages still don't have schools, after grade five is over most of students are not able to go town and continue their studying since the Naga hill is very remote place and no facilities, so most of teachers are not willing to come and serve. The other thing is health care or medical care, till today there are many villages which do not reach medical care. Because of the lack of medical care and transport when villagers face sick they cannot go to town for treatment and many lives have been lost.

The third is electricity; which has to be developed. There are many villages with no electricity and no phone network at all. So, many villages have no idea about the today world. He felt that these are the failures of the Government of Myanmar. After the independence of Myanmar it's been almost a century, but the Naga hill still remains as it is remote place in Myanmar and in the world. The Government had forsaken or ignored the Naga hill many years. And so far as I observe there is no proper investment for the development of Naga hill by both the Naga Self Administration Zone leading body and Myanmar Government.

As mentioned above that all the necessary things have to be developed the Government has big responsibility for these matters. Actually, the Government must be investing money for education and development of our country, rather the Government is

wasting for other causes which are not so necessary and here I should say that the Nagas also have every right to receive all these needs and every right to be developed like others states and regions in Myanmar. Therefore I would like to request to the government and Naga leaders that instead of wasting money unnecessarily, make use them of the development of our country especially like backward and remote places in our land.

According to the key informant interview with local Naga people,

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Findings

Naga Self- Administered Zone is located in the Northern part of Myanmar with other National races are such as Naga, Kayin, Kachin, Chin, Rakine, Shan and Burma. Naga area is mountainous covering from North to South with a number of valleys, rivers and less plain area. The Nagas are divided into two countries, India and Myanmar. The population of Nagas in India is 3.5 million whereas the population in Myanmar is about one million.

In agriculture sector, it is important to transform from traditional farming to mechanized farming in order to achieve the economic development of the district. Famers need agricultural inputs such as land, irrigation, technology, quality seeds. Morevoer, it needs to improve livestock. It is mainly practiced shifting cultivation system. The main crops are paddy, maize, millets, chilies cotton, potato, ginger, pumpkin, yam, tomatoes, tapioca, and sweet potato etc. Every household has at least two spots of cultivation sight in a year but it is only for the family consumption and not for sale or export.

In forestry sector, fauna and the major part of the Naga Self-Administered Zone land is being covered by forest and jungles where plenty of birds, animals, and reptiles and also rich in vegetation. Moreover, Naga people are still practicing shifting cultivation system and forest is fired yearly for the agriculture purpose and leaving deforestation is still taking place. There is still no industry sector in the area although there are raw materials available in Naga region, the plan to establish industries from the government is still unforeseen.

In Education sector, the students-teachers ratio shows very positive so that teachers will be able to teach and supervise the students effectively. Matriculation passing rate of Naga Self-Administered Zone is lower than the other regions in Myanmar.

Most qualified and dedicated teachers from plain face difficulties adjusting the climate, language, food, living style and cultural barriers as well. Primary schools are mostly taught by local teachers who might not have higher education nor teachers' training. Due to lack of skills in imparting knowledge, the students suffer and not able to gain foundation knowledge for going higher classes. Parents from the region generally believe that if their children learn how to read and write in Burmese that will be enough and they let their children help parents in slash-and-burn field and send them for hunting and fishing for their family. In short a holistic development is needed in order to have more educated younger generation in the future. Thus, the responsible organization will be support these requirements for socio-economic development of Naga Self-Administered Zone.

In health sector, the public health services is very poor although Naga Self-Administered Zone has great public health facilities such as hospital, rural health centers, sub-health center and maternal and child health centers. More doctors are still required to fulfil 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 sector are not only support growth in economy but also helps in transportation efficiency and social equity. The smooth roads network from villages to town and from town to other towns, the tarred road are still needed for networking and the need to modernize the postal, telephone service within in township as well as rural areas.

5.2 Suggestions

The following suggestion based on the finding from socio-economic conditions of Naga Self-Administered Zone. In the education sector, the number of teacher should be increased for the increased number of students. The training program is necessary and should be made for getting the qualified teachers. Then the number of school should be

upgraded and set up the schools in rural area. In education sector, as the percentage rate of matriculation pass is still too low and as the Government support is the only source of the area it is urge to work further more on this sector. The low level of education effects the health of the people. Even organizing the awareness campaigns could benefit the locals. Technology advancement in Agriculture is one of the main needs as it is the main source of income and living for the people of the area. Since, there are only land road transportation it highly requires to maintain properly and alternative solution should be made in order to bring positive effects on the people in different sectors of life. It is difficult to bring the people in the area because there is no hotel or proper electricity supply. So, it is highly suggested for all the related Ministries should do projects for the infrastructure development of transportation and communication systems, social sector development for health and education sectors in remote and rural areas within the country especially for the Naga Self-Administered Zone to upgrade the living standard of the local people in this region. Therefore, to get the improvement in socio-economic development of rural villages, the supporting of government sector and non-government organization is necessary. But native people's participation is one of the essential things. If all the villages in rural or urban area must be uplifted and upgraded, the poverty in the rural or urban area can be significantly reduced. This study is also a stepping stone for further investigation or research for a holistic development for better future of Naga Self-Administered Zone. It is highly recommended for further studies about the development of the whole Naga regions.

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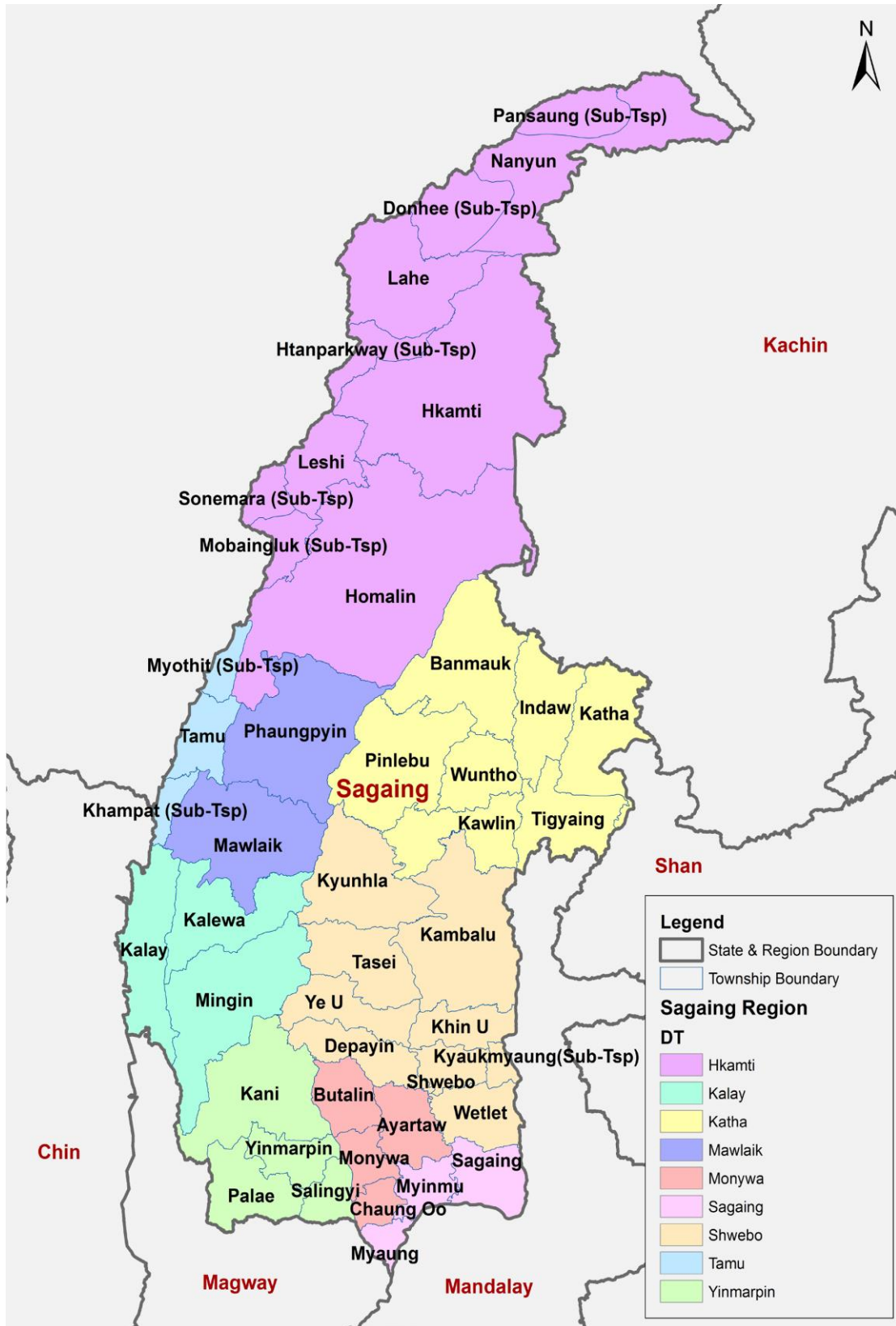
APPENDIX

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်

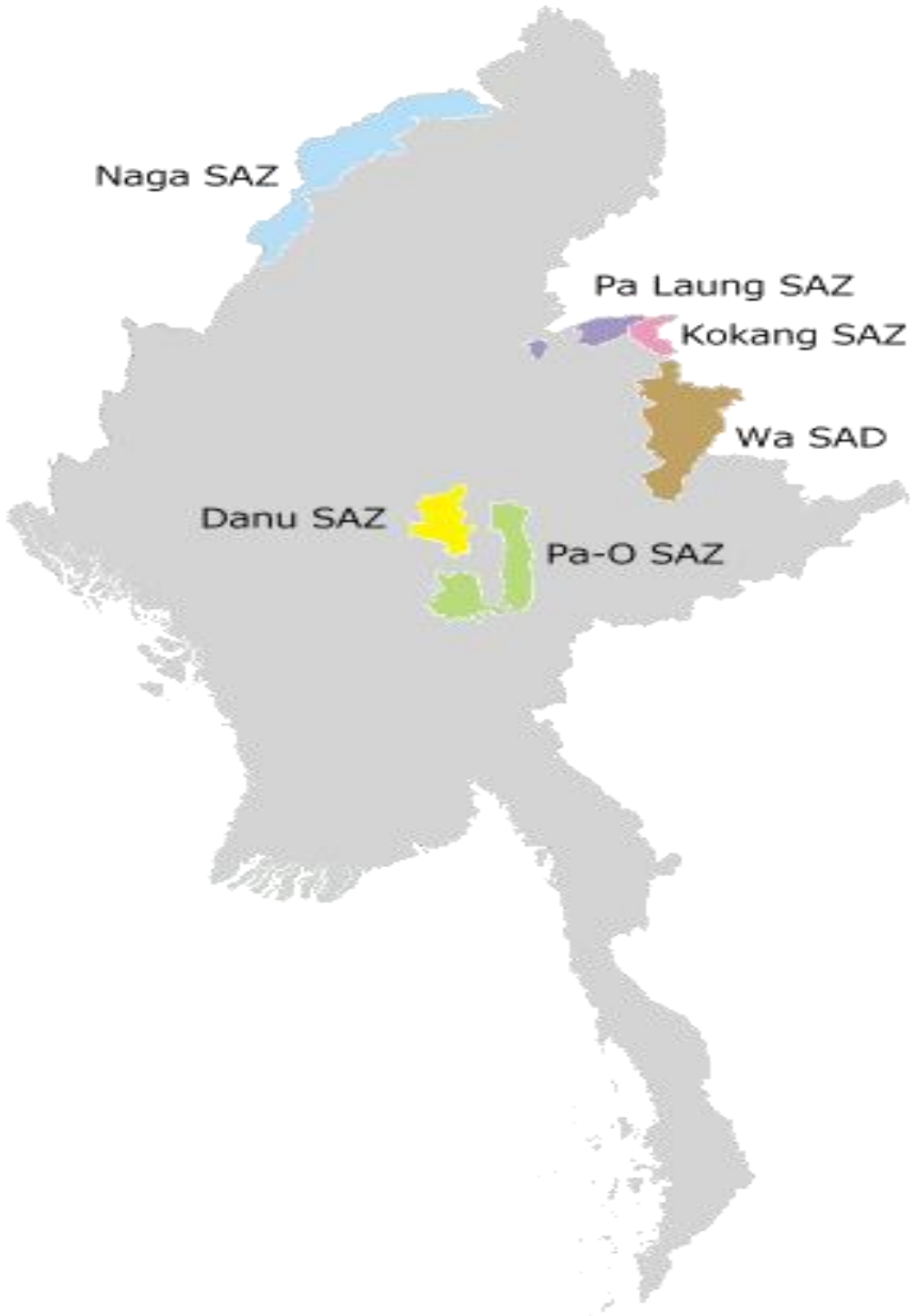


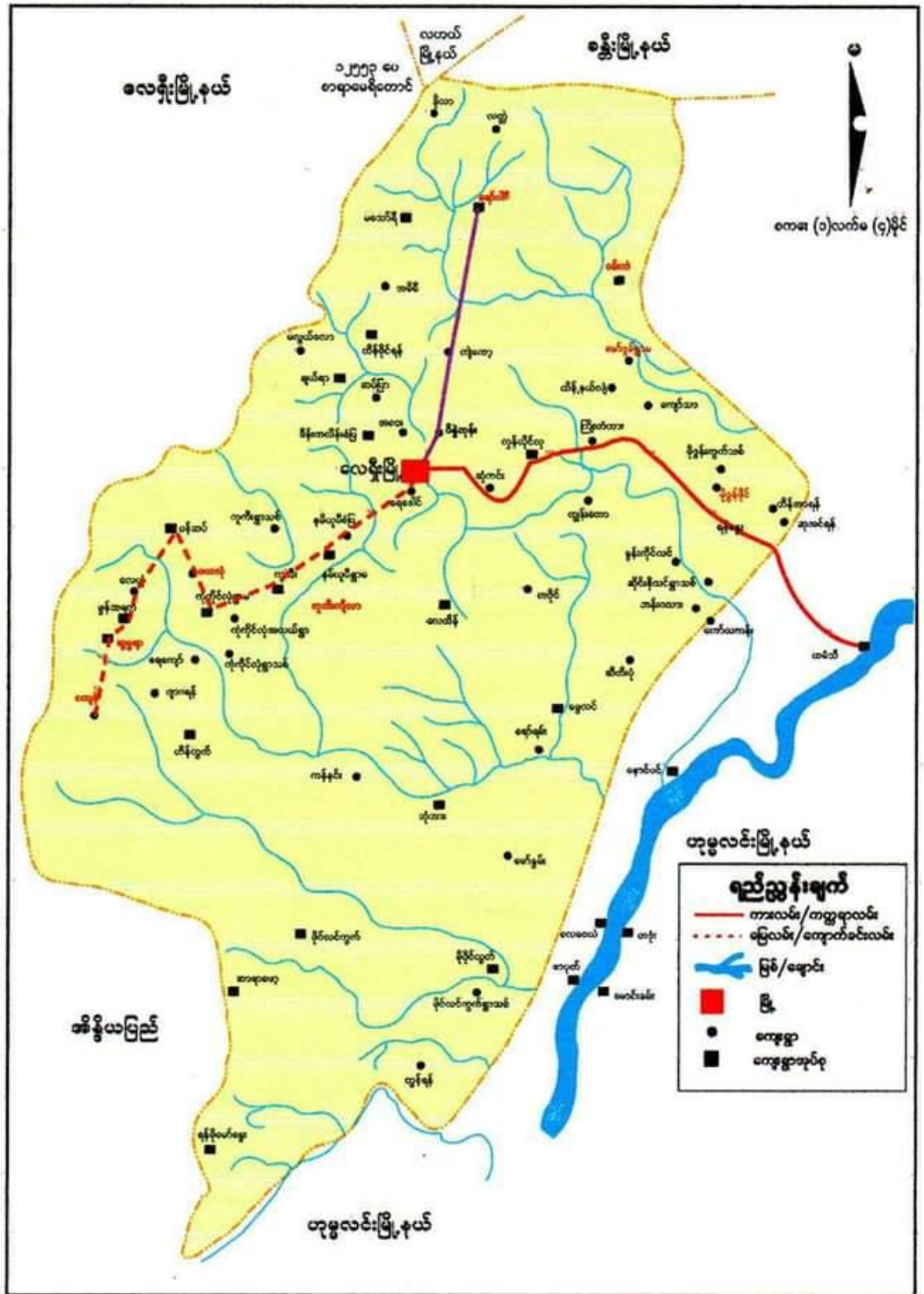
Figure Naga People scattered areas



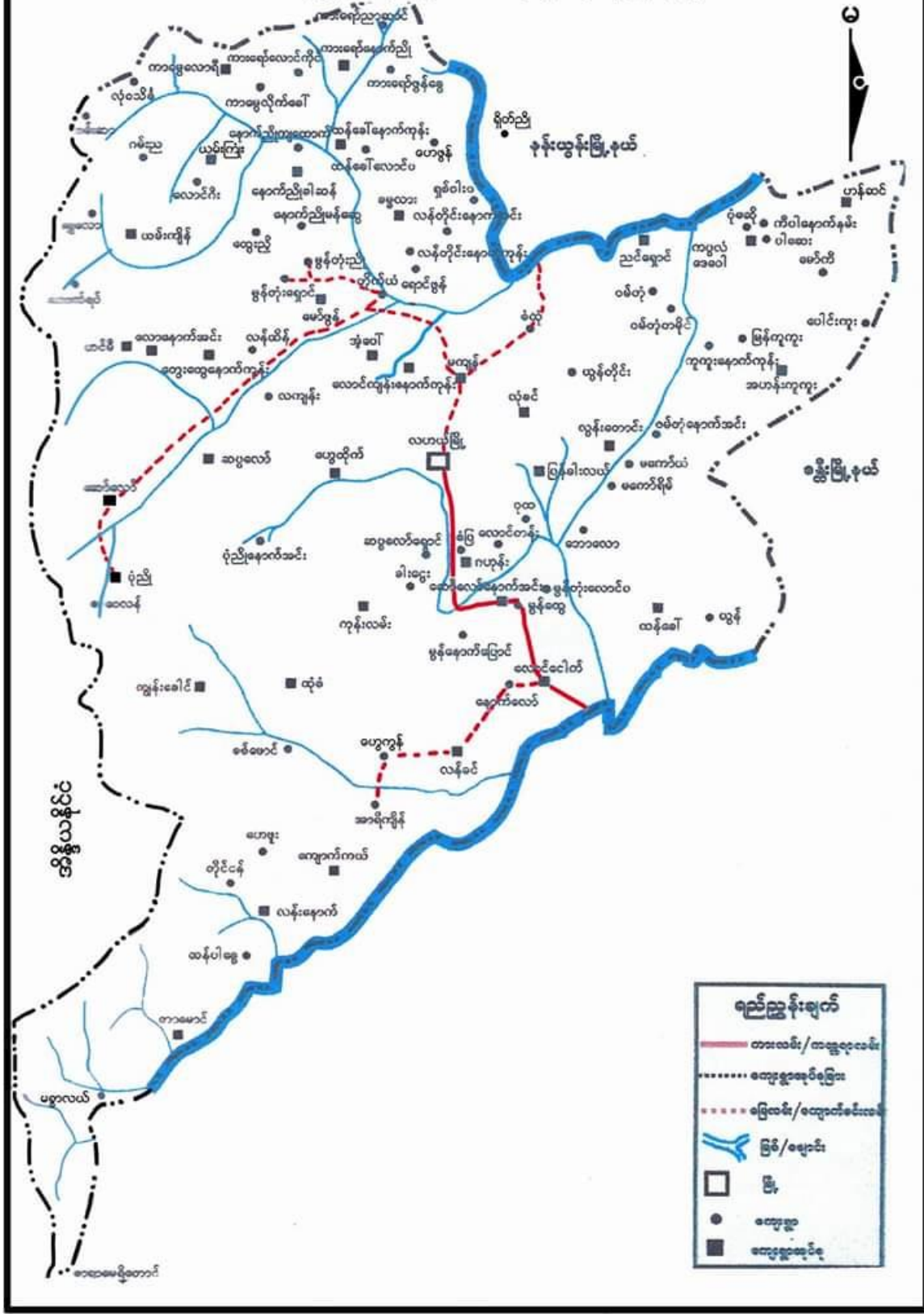


Myanmar Self-administered zone

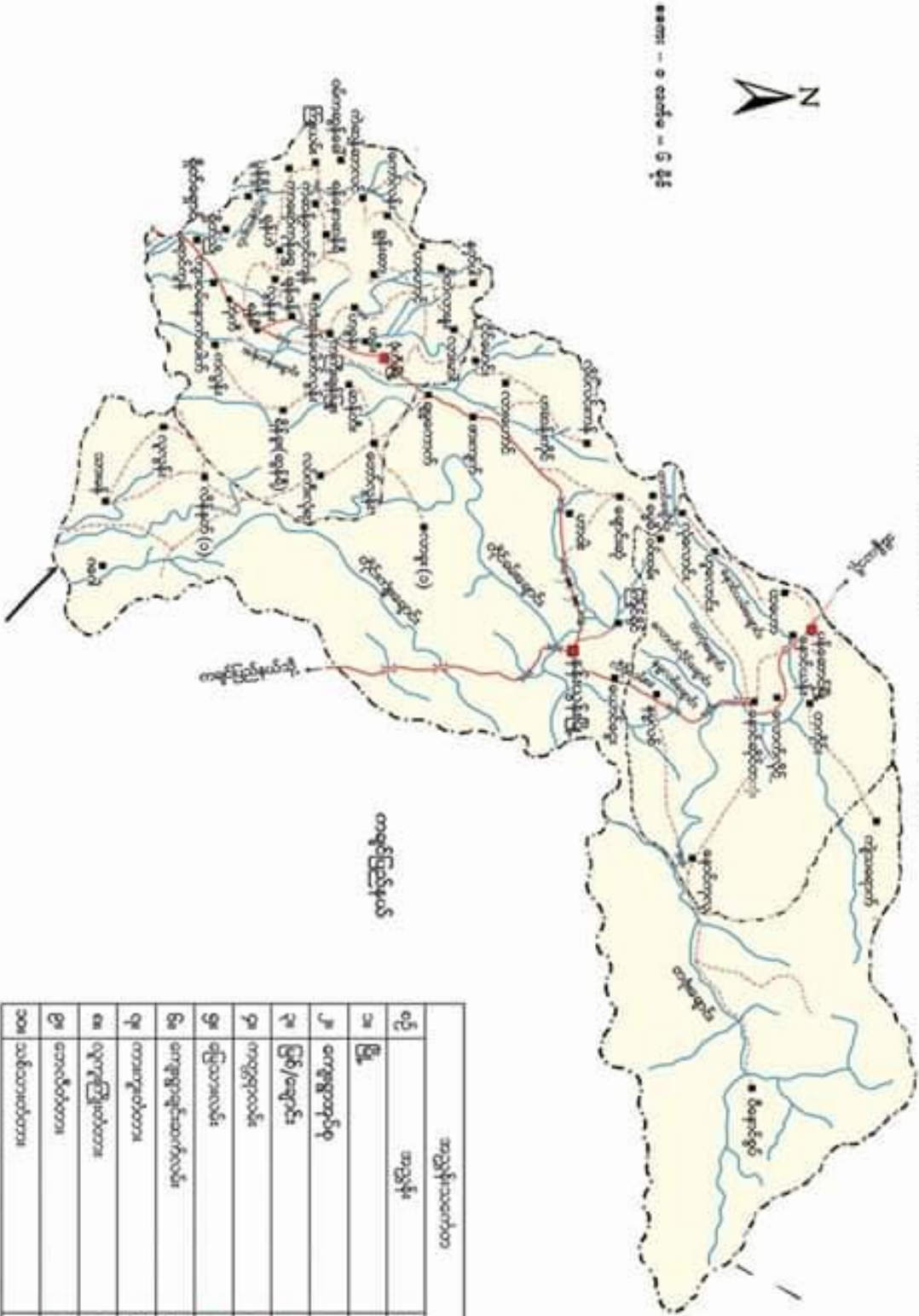




လဟယ်မြို့နယ် ရပ်ကွက်/ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု ပြမြေပုံ



နန်းယွန်းမြို့နယ် အခြေပြမြေပုံ



ကျွန်းပြည်နယ်		သတ်မှတ်
၁၆	မြို့	■
၁၇	ကျေးရွာချုပ်စု	■
၁၈	ပြင်/ချောင်း	—
၁၉	ကျေးရွာလမ်း	—
၂၀	မြို့လမ်းလမ်း	—
၂၁	ကျေးရွာချင်းဆက်လမ်း	—
၂၂	ကျေးရွာချင်းဆက်	—
၂၃	ကျေးရွာချင်းဆက်	—
၂၄	ကျေးရွာချင်းဆက်	—
၂၅	ကျေးရွာချင်းဆက်	—
၂၆	ကျေးရွာချင်းဆက်	—
၂၇	ကျေးရွာချင်းဆက်	—
၂၈	ကျေးရွာချင်းဆက်	—
၂၉	ကျေးရွာချင်းဆက်	—
၃၀	ကျေးရွာချင်းဆက်	—

Naga Traditional Dance



Bridge and School Building



Lahe main Highway



Traditional Fishing and Weaving



Replica of a Naga dwelling

