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MASTER OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES PROGRAMME

A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
IN
TEDIM TOWNSHIP, CHIN STATE
(2009-2018)

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MASTER OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES PROGRAMME

A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
IN
TEDIM TOWNSHIP, CHIN STATE

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List of Abbreviations

ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations.
DRD	Department of Rural Development
FY	Fiscal Year
GAD	General Administrative Department
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
IFR	Infant Mortality Rate
IHLCA	Integrated Households Living Condition Assessment
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KG	Kindergarten
LDC	Least Develop Country
MECTel	Myanmar Economic Cooperation Telecommunication
MPT	Myanmar Post and Telecommunication
NER	Net Enrollment Rate
NCDP	National Comprehensive Development Plan
NGOs	Non-Government Organization
N ER	Net Enrollment
PHC	Primary Health Care
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TRDSP	Township Rural Development Strategies and Programmes

ABSTRACT

Chin State is described as the poorest state, among the fourteen states and regions in Myanmar. This thesis analyzes the current socio- economic status of the communities in Tedim Township, Chin State. The study is used descriptive methods using secondary data. The scope of the study is limited to the period between 2009-2010 to 2018- 2019. Especially for Gross Domestic Product (GDP), five years' data (2011-12 to 2015-16) has been used. According to the official data, per capita income of Tedim Township was over five folds less than the national level. Most of researchers normally determined poverty by the amount received of per capita income (GDP). In Myanmar the vulnerable of communities who stay in refugee camp of conflict regions would much greater than low income communities who live in peace region. To promote development in Tedim Township, the dominant subsistence economy must change into mass production practices. The infrastructures such as electric power and roads improvement are the greatest factors for Tedim Township as well as Chin State Development. If there is no infrastructure, there will be no investment. Without investment there will be no job opportunity and no production, therefore vicious circle will be permanent.

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This is to certify that this thesis entitled “**A Study on Socio-Economic Development in Tedim Township, Chin State**” submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Development Studies has been accepted by the Board of Examiners.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale of the Study

Myanmar was considered the rice bowl of Asia, at the time of independence. It had abundant natural resources: jade, oil, and, enormous mineral resources. Of all the countries in South East Asia, Burma was considered to have the greatest potential to become an economic success. But, decades of internal conflict and political instability undermined the economy, Myanmar is now experiencing one of the L.D.C and has the poorest economy in Southeast Asia.

The country had a highly stagnant and isolated economy for decades during the Burmese way to socialist economy system between 1962 to 1988. Since 1988, due to the military rule, political instability, and economic mismanagement has resulted in widespread poverty across Myanmar. According to the 2005 and 2010 United Nations Development Program (UNDP) household survey, one-third of the population in Myanmar lives below the poverty line.

In according to poverty profile, Integrated Households Living Conditions Assessment (IHLCA) survey, Chin State was found out as a least developed state and its poverty rate is 73.3% in 2010. Since then, Chin is described as the poorest among the 14 states and regions of Myanmar.

Some research reports said barriers of development for Chin state are physical features, geographical status and infrastructures. Most research reports also said the main income source of Chin people are agriculture sector. The Chins have been

practiced shifting cultivation for centuries. About 85 percent of Chins today in Chin state rely on rotational farming, slash-and-burn farming for their livelihoods. Farms are established on sloping hillsides, which are prone to erosion. Due to the lack of viable farm land, soil exhaustion, Chin farmers are unable to produce enough for their subsistence. Local communities argued about some reports for that could not real situation.

Chin state is home to Zomi, Mizo, Laimi, Khumi and Chomi whom they are called Chins. The Southern part of Chin State including four townships are the home of Khumi and Chomi tribe. The southern Chin is boarder to Rakhine state and Magway division, it has a largest plain and fertile soil compare to the other part of Chin state. The central Chin state including the capital namely Hakha, Thantlang and Falam are the home to Laimi tribe. The Chin state government offices are located in this regions. So that, the local communities heavily depend on the government sector, for these reason they had faced tight economic situation during in the Burmese way of socialist system. Nowadays, they obtain the largest of the government expenditure through the infrastructures projects (such like airport project which will cost twenty-eight billion kyats) and the monthly payment of government employees including state ministers and state parliament representative's salaries and allowance.

The northern part of Chin state is the true Chin hill, mountainous one lies between the Myitha River and Assam boarder of India. Tedim townships with 1463 households and 87623 populations (2014 consensus) is the big stand the most populous among townships in Chin state. It is the home to Zomi tribe, those who also live in Tonzang township, Cikha township of northern Chin state, Kalay myo, Tamu myo of Sagaing Division and the border townships called Champai, Mizo state and Churachanpul, Manipur state of India. In Myanmar during in the period of command and close economy, under Burmese way to socialism, Zomi's (Tedim) already have border trade with Mizo state and Churachanpur State of India in the informal system. Since 2015, when the elected government had made a little change in policies and administration, much of positive effects can be seen in Tedim Myo in the fields of social and economic sectors.

This paper attempts to study the real living situation of Tedim township (Zomi tribes) northern Chin state, in social and economic aspect, which whom are denoted as a poorest community in Myanmar.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The objective of this thesis is to analyze the current socio- economic status of the communities in Tedim Township, Chin State and to examine the challenges to develop for the community of Zomi (Chin) tribe.

1.3 Method of Study

This study is used descriptive methods to analyze the socio-economic development process of Tedim Township based on secondary data sources such as statistical year book, various departments report of Tedim Township, newspaper, journals and websites.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This thesis focuses on the social and economic perspectives of Tedim Township, Chin State. The scope of the study is limited to the period between 2010-11 FY to 2018-19 FY. But especially for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) five-year data (2010-11 to 2015-16) has been used.

1.5 Organization of the Study

This study is organized into five chapters. The first chapter is describing why the study has been done as well as the objectives of the study, scope and method of study. In Chapter 2, the literature reviews such as theories and ideas of growth and development of socio economic. Chapter (3) is about socio economics of Chin State and the overview of Chin State development policies. Chapter (4) shows the socio economic sector of Tedim Township mainly focus on education, health, economic and the challenges and opportunities for Tedim Township development. The last one of Chapter (5) describes the research finding and suggestion for the future development prospect for Tedim Township as well as Chin State.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Economic Growth and Development

Economic growth is a term used to indicate the increase of per capita gross domestic products (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. Blind pursuit of economic growth simply to create wealth and jobs to be rejected if it is likely to lead to increases in income inequality, irrevocably harm the environment, or worsen the plight of marginalized groups. Growing inequality can ultimately destabilize the economy and society and result in clashes between the “haves” and “have not’s”. Such clashes can result in community destroying violence.

Development is the process of improving the quality of all human lives. Three equally important aspects of development (i) 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. (Michael P. Torado and Stephen C. Smith, Economic Development 10 edition, Boston 2009, P- 820)

Development describes the growth of humans throughout the lifespan, from conception to death. The scientific study of human development seeks to understand and explain how and why people change throughout life. This includes all aspects of human growth, including physical, emotional, intellectual, spiritual, social, perceptual, and personality development.

Economic development is the abroad term that generally refers to the sustained, concerted effort of policy makers and community to promote the standard of living and economic health in a specific area. Such effort can involve multiple areas including development of human capital, critical infrastructure, regional competitiveness, environmental sustainability, social inclusion, health, safety, literacy, and other initiatives. Economic development refers to social and technological progress. It implies change in the way goods and services are produced, not merely an increase in production achieved using the old methods of production on a wider scale.

Economic growth implies only an increase in 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 country's borders. Gross domestic product (GDP) does not take into account important aspects such as leisure time, environmental quality, freedom, or social justice; alternative measures of economic wellbeing have been proposed. A regional economic development is related to its human development, which encompasses among other things, health and education (Ranis, G., Stewart, F.S Ramirez A.,2000, Economic Growth and Human Development, World, World Development, 28(2) P- 219).

2.2 Standard of Living and Quality of Life

Standard of living is generally measured by standards such as real income per person and poverty rate. Other measures such as access and quality of health care, income growth inequality and educational standards are also used. Levels of living are the extent to which a person, family, or group of people can satisfy their material and spiritual wants. If they are able to afford only a minimum quantity of food, shelter, and clothing, their levels of living are said to be very low. If they enjoy a great variety of food, clothing, and the things, such as good health, education, and leisure, they are enjoying relatively high levels of living (Butter Worth, Britain's quality of life worse than former communist countries, Febuary,2010. P- 53).

The Quality of Life Profile was developed to provide a measure that considers both the components and determinants of health and well-being. It draws upon a conceptual model that is consistent with recent definitions of health and health promotion as provided by the World Health Organization (W H O). The profile emphasizes individuals' physical, psychological, and spiritual functioning; their

connections with their environments; and opportunities for maintaining and enhancing skills.

Quality of life in a population is often defined in terms of social indicators such as nutrition, air quality, incidence of diseases, crime rates, health rates, health care, educational services, divorce rate, (S.MC Call, Quality of life, 1975).

2.3 Socio-economic Development

The socio-economic or social economic is an umbrella term with different usages. 'Social economic' may refer broadly to the use of economics in the study of society. More narrowly, contemporary practice considers behavioral interactions of individuals and groups through social capital and social 'markets' not excluding, (for example sorting by marriage) and formation of social norms. In the latter, it studies the relation of economic to social values. A distinct supplemental usage describes social economics as 'a discipline studying the reciprocal relationship between economic science on the one hand and social philosophy, ethics, and human dignity on the other' toward social reconstruction an improvement or as also emphasizing multidisciplinary methods from such fields as sociology, history, and political science. In criticizing mainstream economics for its alleged family philosophical premises (for example the pursuit of self-interest) and neglect of dysfunctional economic relationships, such advocated tend to classify social economics as heterodox. In many cases, socio-economists focus on the social impact of some of economic change. Such changes might include a closing factory, market manipulation, the signing of international trade treaties, new natural gas regulation, etc. Such social effects can be wide-ranging in size, anywhere from local effects on a small community to changes too an entire society.

The example causes of socio-economic impacts include new technologies such as cars or mobile phones, changes in laws, changes in the physical environment (such as increasing growing within cities) and ecological changes (such as prolonged drought or declining fish stocks). These may affect patterns of consumption, the distribution of incomes and wealth, the way in which people behave (both in terms of purchase decisions and the way in which they choose to spend their time) and the overall quality of life.

The goal of socio-economic study is generally to bring about socio-economic development, usually in terms of improvement in metrics such as GDP, life expectancy,

literacy, levels of employment, etc. Although harder to measure, changes in less-tangible factors are also considered, such as personal dignity, freedom of association.

Major Components of Socio-economic Development

Socio-economic development of any region or area depends upon various factors or components, which belong to different parameters and it is very difficult task to discuss each and every component of socio-economic development in detail. However, here, few major components of socio-economic development are worked out.

The major components of socio-economic development according to Jan Drewnowski are as follows.

- (i) Per capita Income
 - (ii) Level of Agriculture Development
 - (ii) Level of Industrial Development
 - (iii) Level of Urbanization
 - (iv) Occupational Structure
 - (v) Level of Educational Development
 - (vi) Health Status
 - (vii) Transport and Communication
 - (viii) Population Characteristics
- (Jan Drewnowski 1966).

Per Capita Income

Per capita income is widely accepted as a general measure of development. It is customary to identify whether a region has been backward or advanced in the levels of development using the estimates of per capita income. The regions which enjoy higher per capita income are deemed to be more developed than the states or regions with low per capita income. Generally per capita income has been taken at current price. This variable or component is commonly used for measuring economic development. Under-developed economies are distinguished from the developed economies on the basis of their low per capita income.

There are a number of problems which one encounters while using per capita income as a measure of development and hence, though convenient, income is not a very satisfactory measure of development and at best it can be taken as one of the component or indicator of development. However, the significance of income lies in the fact that just as power is emerging as the primary factor of inequality in advanced

industrial society, the main cause of inequality in development of the countries stems from unequal income, earning, etc. (Rao, H. 1984).

Level of Agricultural Development

Agricultural development is a pre-requisite of economic growth in our country. Agriculture is important not only to meet the ever growing and ever pressing demand for food and fibers for human consumption but also for providing forage for animals, raw materials for non-agricultural sector, employment opportunities to rural population and improves their standard of living. Agriculture is the mainstay of almost all the states of the nation.

It is clear that under all circumstances agricultural productivity makes important contribution to regional development and that within considerable limit at least it is one of the pre-conditions which must be established before a take-off into self-sustained economic growth becomes possible. It is equally clear that social and cultural change necessary to assimilate new industrial and technological development is possible through increased agricultural production (Robert, V.1978).

Level of Industrial Development

Industrialization is a key force of rapid development of any economy. Most of the economists have accepted industrialization as the most pre-dominant component of their development strategies. Industrial units of organize sectors generally, provide life blood to the economic system by their leading role in transmitting growth impulses to the surrounding area through their backward and forward linkages. Most of the infrastructure facilities such as, means of transportation and communication, power and banking expand along with industrial development, while, their availability in the area causes concentration of industries. Industrialization not only provides employment opportunities and reduces the dependence of workforce on agriculture but also acts as an agent of socio-cultural transformation by bringing about urbanization (Robert, V. 1978).

Level of Urbanization

Urbanization means that an increasing proportion of human society become towns folk, and as this happen towns grow in population, spread in area, and make an ever increasing impact upon the countryside, both upon its appearance and upon the life of its inhabitants. More and more of the landscape becomes townscape and people come

to live in an environment that is both physically and socially urban(Smailes,1975). Geographers define urbanization in relation to the distribution of urban spaces and proportion of urban population to the total population. It implies that an increase in both the above attributes at a given time is an indication of the growth of urbanization and vice versa.

The significance of urbanization is that it involves movement of people out of agricultural activities into other non-agricultural, industrial and service sectors. The social significance of urbanization is also portrayed by better facilities provided in the form of educational and medical institutions, banking facilities and other infrastructural facilities which result in wide disparities in patterns of rural and urban living (Harriss, J. (1982).

Occupational Structure

The occupational structure of a region is known with the distribution of its working population among different economic activities which are most significant aspect of an economy. Occupational structure of a society is one of the good indicators of social and economic inequality, because to a large extent it determines the level of living. Study intended to understand the pattern of disparity should, therefore, give due attention to this feature. In addition to providing an insight into the nature of economy it also throws light on socio-economic, cultural and political conditions of the society. For instance, the proportion of workers engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors is an undecided of development, whence as the agricultural sector is indicative of comparative under development. This is due to the fact that value added by manufacturing service sectors is higher than that of the agricultural sector. That is why percentage of workers engaged in manufacturing and tertiary sectors is very high in the developed countries, but it is very low in the developing countries (Robert, V. (1978).

Levels of Educational Development

Education is a crucial factor of social, economic and cultural development. It provides economic opportunities and helps to overcome social barriers. It also enhances earning potential and productivity of people through acquisition of skill and information for various opportunities and jobs. Educational achievement not only in the stepping stone to job opportunities and hence earnings, but in the words of Horace Mann, education is beyond all other devices of human origin, a great equalizer of the conditions of men, the balance wheel of social machinery. Thus, the level of education

determines the quality of people and development of a region. Importance of education hardly needs any elaboration. Investment in human resources is more important than in any other resources (U.N.O. 1951).

Level of Health Status

The term 'health' has been defined in different ways by scholars and organizations. In view of WHO, "a state of complete physical and mental well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity", whereas, Taleoft Parensos defined it as optimum capacity of an individual for effective performance of the role and task for which he has been socialized. Thus, health is a state of soundness of mind and body of an individual in which he is free from any sort of disorder. Pain of sickness and all organs of body function well and are conducive for efficient and prolonged life.

It is rightly said, "Health is Wealth". The ultimate aim of all economic policies are to achieve a healthy nation. A healthy nation can emerge only when there is adequate supply of proper balanced food, when people are not undernourished or malnourished. Poverty and health do not go together and hence in order to improve the health standard it is imperative to eliminate poverty. Health and nutrition are the most important and essential aspect of social concern. These are the basic needs of the social well-being, because a sound body and mind are the basic requisites for the maintenance of a healthy society function. Likewise, the proper nourishment is also prerequisite to maintain both sound physical and mental health. The proximity to health care facilities are of paramount importance, because this is one of the most noteworthy social facilities in which geographical space creates impurity. (U.N.O. 1951).

Transport and Communication

Transport and communication is an essential economic infrastructure for the rapid development of any region. In a planned economy, location of industries, development of backward areas, decentralization of economic activities, better distribution of products, better maintenance of law and order, justice, defense and security all necessitate a proper system of transport and communication. The modern concept of growth centers and growth poles, etc. in regional planning can meaningfully be implemented only if there is proper transport network within a region. Similarly, the integrated rural development programmes (IRDP) and other rural development programmes can be materialized only when proper infrastructure facilities are available. The lack of transport facilities retards the process of economic development,

even if a region is endowed with rich mineral resources or any other natural resources, because their availability and utilization may not always coincide. Hence, the development of transport facilities is a necessary precondition for economic and social development. Economic development through agriculture and industry and other tertiary services do not yield fruits unless it is accompanied by corresponding improvements in roads and other transport facilities. (Mabogunje, A.L. 1980).

Population Structure

Population structure having great subjective significance in the fields of sociology, demography and economics are gaining increasing objective significance with the growing emphasis on the regional planning and regional approach to the population policy and utilization of human resources. At present, as we know, all the governments irrespective of their socio-economic and political ideologies are undertaking regional planning to optimize economic production and to minimize regional disparities in economic and social development. Since, population structure such as population growth, population density, age, sex, fertility, mortality etc. determine the nature and magnitude of demand pressure on resources as well as the quantity and quality of workforce to operate economic production mechanism no regional and socio-economic development plan can afford to neglect them but at its own risk. (U.N.O. 1951).

2.4 Rural Development

Rural development in general denotes economic development and community development actions and initiatives taken to improve the standard of living in non-urban neighborhoods, remote villages and the countryside. Economic activities typically relate to the primary sector production and processing of food stuffs and raw materials.

Rural development actions are mainly and mostly related to development mostly aiming the social and economic development of the areas. Rural development programs are usually top-down from the local or regional authorities, regional development agencies, NGOs, national governments or international development organizations. But local populations can also bring about endogenous initiatives for development.

The main aim of the rural government policy is to develop the undeveloped villages. Rural development aims at finding the ways to improve the rural lives with participation of the rural people themselves so as to meet the required need of the rural

area. The outsider may not understand the setting, culture, language and other things prevalent in the local area. As such, general people themselves have to participate in their sustainable rural development. (http://en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/rural_development)

2.5 Regional Development

A region is a homogeneous area with physical and cultural characteristics distinct from those of neighboring areas. Regionalism properly represents the regional idea in action as an ideology, as a social movement, or as the theoretical basis for regional planning. Regional development is the social process of shifting restriction on the realization of human potential in which the shifting of one constraint necessarily affects the incidence of other restrictions. A satisfactory one of regional development definition would also have to take into account the differing opportunities existing for various groups, since restrictions are unevenly distributed over the various groups.

Regional economic development is achieved when a community's standard of living can be preserved and increased through a process of human and physical development that is based on principles of equity and sustainability. There are three essential elements in this definition, as below:

First, economic development establishes a minimum standard of living for all and increases the standard over time. Recognition of the need for a minimum standard of living in economic development translates into not just job creation but also job creation that provides living wages (earnings for full-time work that are high enough to lift individuals and families out of poverty). A rising standard of living is associated with consumption of better goods and services and quality housing, as well as increasing the number of households receiving paid health care plans, being able to save for retirement, and being able to provide vocational or collegiate education for their children.

Second, economic development reduces inequality. While the economic development as economic growth approach can mean that there is more wealth and assets, it does not try to ensure that everyone benefits from the additions to the economy. Consequently, certain groups and certain places are not only left behind but can have a harder time securing the standard of living their once knew because economic growth has driven up the costs of living for all. Thus, economic development reduces inequality between demographic groups (age, gender, race, and ethnicity) as well as spatially defined groups such as indigenous populations versus in migrants or

old timer versus newcomers. Likewise, it reduces inequality between different kinds of economic and political units.

Third, economic development promotes and encourages sustainable resource use and production. If economic development does not incorporate sustainability goals, then its process can create inequality between the present and future generations. Economic development requires recycling the goods cast off by an increasingly affluent and consumer-oriented society, as well as greater controls on growth to stem green field consumption and sprawl proliferation. Rising standards of living that are attained through sustainable resource use and production require different approaches to economic development. They also create demand for new kinds of products, markets, jobs, firms, and industries that do not harm the environment and may even help it.

The concept of development is relational in that it implies changes in economic and socio-political structures. Thus, the position of a group that has power will on general be affected if another group acquires participation in decision-making. Having to share power weakens the first group's relative position in society. The concept of development is comparative in that it can be used to identify inter-group differentials in terms of attributes that are perceived as constraints. The definition of the objective of regional studies encompasses not only sub-nation and supra-local development process, but also the role of government policy-making in the broadest sense (Planning, evaluation, decision-making, implementation and legislation) and that of voluntary associations, labor unions, and cooperative organizations, and so on in changing the structures within and among regions. (J.G.M Hilhorst, *Regional Studies and rural Development*, 1990 P-10)

The region, effectively under the wing of the national government. The fact that the regions are by no means self-supporting financially, with the major taxes under central control, might be expected to make them particularly dependent on the state. Yet although as in the rest country central finance plays the major role in the public sector (though not to quite the same degree), either directly or indirectly in the form of grants, nevertheless the regional authorities are in a position to prospect for and initiate developments in the interest of the region which might otherwise be overlooked, and to take precedence in influencing the government, not least through the ability of their deputies in the national parliament to act as an identify significant notably in terms of safeguarding local cultures. (MM. Watson, 1970).

Under this approach for regional development, the goal into specific sector objectives for the reference of different bodies of the administration for various areas of focus, including:

- Economics; income growth, salaries increment and regional allowance, regional commercial balance, production, capital, resources mobilization, co-financial capacity, market linkages, value chains, efficiency and geo-marketing.
- Socials; poverty reduction, public participation, cohesion building, gender equality, diversity, education, health and nourishment.
- Cultural; regional culture conservation and promotion, tradition and literature promotion.
- Administrative; Social solidarity building, training, functionality, re-engineering, competitiveness and institutional building.
- Management; Decision making, priorities definition, negotiation, advocacy and strategic partnering.
- Political; stability, conflicts settlement, legal impacts reduction, regional autonomy, national policies participation definition, strategic thinking, intelligence, influence and political partnering for development.
- Physical; Infrastructure, equipment and services, land management, spatial conditioning and geographical information systems. ([http://www. Contracting society.com/regional.org](http://www.Contracting society.com/regional.org))

2.6 Human Capital Development

The common perception of the developing economies was one of surplus labor, with shortages of physical and human capital constraining further economic growth and development. The Nobel-laureate economist Theodore Schultz says “the decisive factors are the improvement in population quality and advances in knowledge”.

Human capital formation, reflected in improvements in nutrition and health and gains in knowledge and skills, not only translates into increased productivity, but directly enhances the quality of life. The increase productivity from investing in human capital is measured by the rise in output from a given physical amount of labor, holding constant the uses of all nonhuman factors and the level of technology. Enhancement in the quality of life refers to the additional utility individuals receive from living longer, feeling better, and knowing more.

Investments in population quality, like all commitments of resources, have opportunity costs in the forms of forgone consumption, physical capital formation, or expenditures on national defense. On the other hand, human capital formation often has positive externalities. For example, better-nourished and healthier individuals are less likely to become ill and pass on communicable diseases. Education may stimulate entrepreneurship and the creation of economic opportunities and employment. Literate populations may contribute to political stability and the safeguarding of democratic rights.

In many cases the benefits of investments in human capital can be measured. For instance, ensuring that expectant mothers receive adequate nutrition and health care reduces the incidence of low-birth-weight babies and the attendant intensive medical care then required. Well-nourished and healthy children not only are more likely to attend school regularly but perform better while in school. Because investments in human capital are typically less tangible than investments in physical capital and because the contributions to economic growth from investments in nutrition, health, and education may be significantly delayed, while the costs are more immediate, human capital formation often has not received its due emphasis in development strategies.

By the mid-1960s, human capital was increasingly recognized as an important factor constraining economic growth and development. With the basic needs orientation in the 1970s, the importance of human capital formation was further highlighted. Indeed, skilled labor and physical capital are complementary factors of production. Literate, healthy workers are required to operate and maintain modern machinery and equipment. Educated and well-trained personnel are needed to provide the services in public administration, finance, education, health care, and communications that are essential to a modern economy. Education increases the willingness to take calculated risk. From the farmers who adopt new seeds to the entrepreneurs who open new businesses, innovators are the protagonists of economic development. The major components of human capital formation are; nutrition, health and education. (George Psacharopoulos, 2009).

2.7 Review on Previous Studies

Suang Khan Thang (2005). He studied the administration change among Zomi (Tedim- Chin). He points out that before British Colony period Zomi (Chin) already had Kam Hau Laws and widely practiced in Chin Hills. That Kam Hau Law was

comprehensive and covered executive, judicial and social field with moral ethics which were the core values of the Chin. It points out how Zomi (Northern Chin) are dutiful the State by performing efficiently at respective positions in good faith in civil and military.

Zozam @ Zam Cin Pau (2007), He studied infrastructure development in Chin State. It describes how the development of infrastructure impact on the regional economy during five years from 2001 to 2006.

Nilar Tun (2012), She studied the sustainable livelihood activities of the Chins state. The research said that the absence of adequate proper physical capita; and the lack of financial capital are the impediments of improve income generation of Chin households. The affective intervention in the area of finance, infrastructure and market development were needed.

Kyin Lam Mang, Chiang Mai University, Ethnic Chin People Today: Livelihood, Migration, Internal Displacement and Exile. The research said because of the local commodity prices high (inflation), highland farmers of Chin State faced difficulties to meet their household need during the military rule in Myanmar. As a coping strategy, many of Chin people migrated out from the native land. The pushed factors are: i) food insecurity and livelihood insecurity, ii) Political and social hardship. The pull factors are i) Livelihood security ii) decent education, and iii) good healthcare system.

Bawi Hu, Literacy and Language Maintenance in Chin State, Myanmar. It discussed about the history of Chin literacy. The research said the American Baptist Missionaries opened up the door of Chin literatures. The missionaries especially Dr. Cope contributed much to the development of Chin literacy as well as the standard living of Chin communities.

Cin Khan En Do Pau, John, Linking Resources to livelihoods: Comparative Study of Two Villages on the Chin State of Myanmar. The research analyzed the types of resources utilized by the people of two villages in Tedim Township Chin State. It described the livelihoods and the impacts of the practices on the productivity and sustainability of the systems in these two villages. The research suggested for rural development will need a pro-poor review and amendment of existing legal instruments in Chin State, so that access to and utilization of resources can be properly regulated while ensuring increased productivity and improved sustainability in linking resources to livelihoods.

Khin Saw New, Professor Department of History, University of Yangon Myanmar. Socio-cultural factors of Falam in Chin State, Myanmar. She discussed the traditional and customs of northern Chin State. It divided the festivals of Chin State into three categories such as economy, social and religion. It explains the reasons for the celebration of “Khua Do” festival, that are; i) To entertain the souls of departed ancestors whom they invited to the festival, ii) To drive away all the evil spirits, iii) know about the next year through asking the spirit mediums.

Clarisse Frissard, Alyssa Pritts. GRET. The evolution of farming systems and diet in Hakha Township, Chin State, Myanmar. The study identifies a trend in the reduction and simplification of shifting cultivation systems as a response to a reduction in the labor force, dietary preference for rice, and the stigmatization of this original local farming system. The research said cash crop production has increased and less labor intensive forms of farming such as fruit orchards and elephant foot yam cultivation are becoming increasingly popular in Chin State.

Thi Mar Win, A country Agency for Rural Development, Study on Farming System Diagnosis in Lautu Region in Three Townships of Matupi, Hakha and Than Tlang township, Chin State Myanmar. She studies the characterization of traditional farming systems. It classifies cropping system of into four categories: (i) High land mix farming in the shifting areas. (ii) semi-intensive mixed farming in terrace lands (iii) Mono cropping of lowland paddy (iv) Home gardening. She suggested the imperative needs of support of government agencies, particularly the seed division of MAS. The remoter areas of Chin State have opportunities for production of high-value, low-bulk commodities such as vegetable seeds, spices or medicinal plants.

CHAPTER III

SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF CHIN STATE

3.1 Chin State Profile

Between AD 400 and AD 550, the Chins seemed entered from North West of China to Union of Myanmar and they resided in Chindwin valley while some continued travelling down and moved to parts of Myanmar in groups. At present, a majority of the Chins reside in Chin State. Besides, it is found that the Chin live not only in Mizoram State, Manipur State, Assam State, Tripura State in India but also in the Chittagong mountain ranges in Bangladesh.

3.1.1 Location

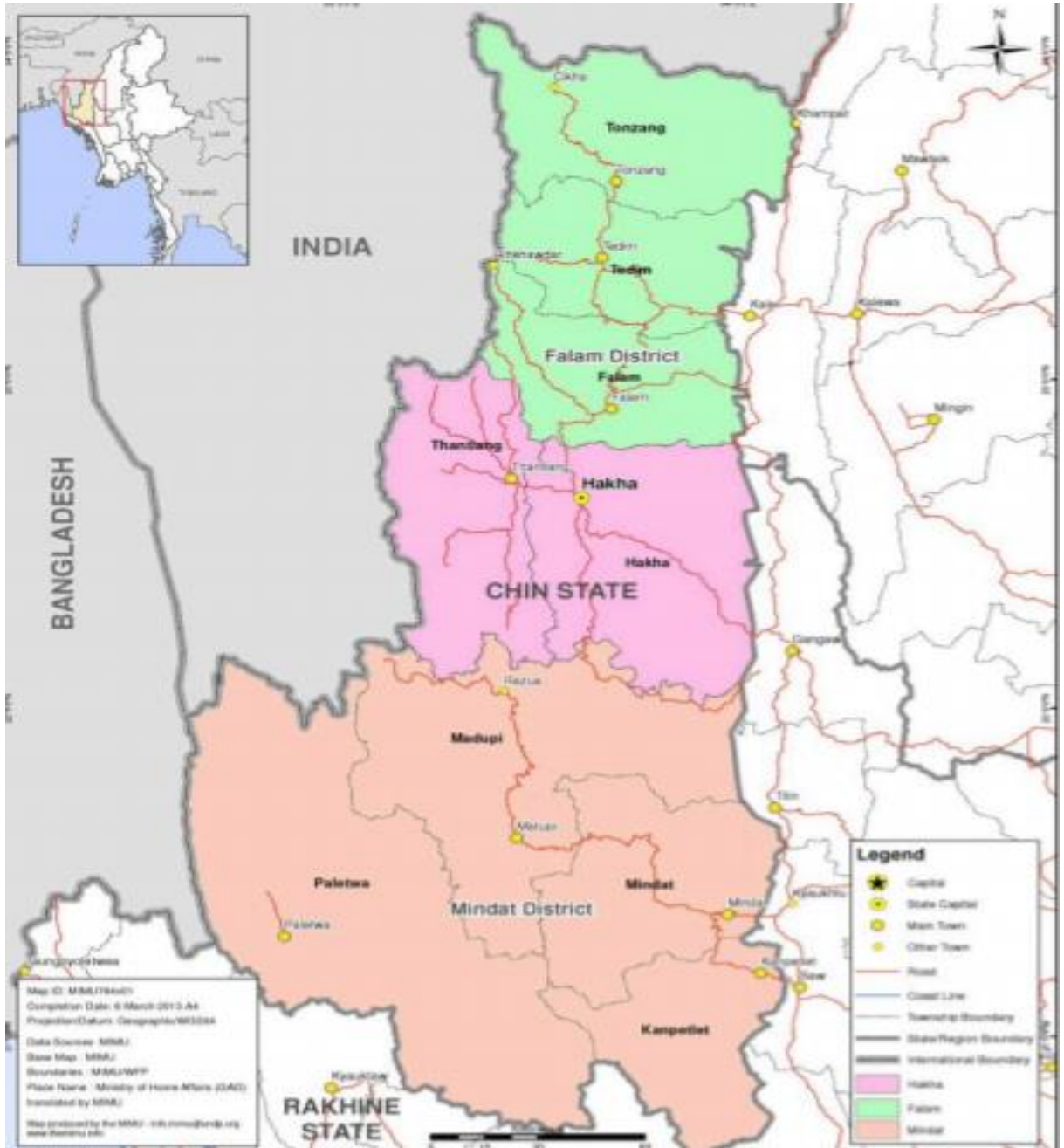
Chin State is located in the north western part of Myanmar. It lies between North Latitude 21 40' and 24 0' and East longitude between 92 36'. It is bounded in the north by the Manipur State of India, in the northwest and west by the Mizoram State of India, In the southwest by Chittagon District of Bangladesh, in the south by the Rakhine State of Myanmar, in the southeast by the Magway Region and in the east by Sagaing Region. It has an area of 13906.92 square miles and 890045 acres. The length of Chin State from north to south is over 300 miles, from east to west is over 100 miles, the narrowest length is over 40 miles. It is located above sea level between 4000 and 10000 feet high.

3.1.2 Physical Features

Chin State is a mountainous region, with very few plains. Because of it is make up of mountain ranges and river gorges, there are only little valleys and no table land. The mountains are higher in the northern range and gradually lower with flat tops in the south. The plateau and the mountains are mostly about 2000 feet high in the south and normally double in the north. The highest peak in Chin State is Natmataung called Mt. Victoria (Khawnu Mun-tsung literally means the mount of the Queen of Nats). It is 10200 feet high above sea level and the third highest peak in Myanmar.

Most of natural water resources are flowing among mountain ranges running from north to south. The state has five rivers; Manipur, Kaladan, Boinu, Lennu and Tiu. All of them are no navigable except the Kaladan (Yapang) in the southern part of Chin state. Although many streams in Chin State, most are depleted in the hot season and it has only few streams flowing in the whole seasons.

Figure 3.1 Map of Chin State



Source: UNDP and DRD, Chin State’s Comprehensive 5-year Development Plan and Annual Planning 2016 - 2021, Volume 2. Page-1

3.13. Climate

The climate is monsoonal in character; April and May are the hottest months, with average, daily maximum temperatures in excess of 30 degrees Celsius. November to January are cold with minimum temperatures as low as minus 4.4 degrees Celsius. Rainfall patterns are monsoonal with most rain occurring in the warmer months from May to October and peaking in August. The average total annual rainfall across the state is about 1800 mm. However, it should be noted that rainfall varies across the State according to topography and elevation, and this impacts crop yields in each area.

3.2 Demographic Characteristic

Demographic characteristic focuses population density, population growth rate, rural and urban population and language, religion and literature of Chin communities.

3.2.1 Population

Population is an important factor which should be taken into account when studying the development because all of development planning and data collection are based on population. The total population for Chin State as of 29 March 2014 was 478,801 persons. Of these, 229,604 were males and 249,197 were females. The total population of Chin State represents 0.93 percent of the total population of Myanmar. Chin state population and the proportion to total population of the union is shown in the following table.

Table: (3.1) Chin State Population and Proportion to Union

Year	1973-74	1983-84	2014-15
Myanmar	28.92	35.31	51.49
Population	0.323	0.369	0.48
Proportion (%)	1.1	1.0	0.9

Source: Statistical Year Book 2018

According 1973 census, Chin State population 0.323 million was (1.1) percent of all the nation population. In ten years later of 1983, the population increased (0.046) million but the proportion to total Myanmar population decreased one percent. After that three decades after in 2014-15, the Chin state population increased (0.111) but the proportion to the union was decreased (0.1) percent. It revealed the Chin state population growth rate is lower than all the nation growth rate.

3.2.2 Population of Urban and Rural Area

The Census results show that for every 100 persons in Chin State, 79 persons live in rural areas while 21 persons live in areas that are classified as urban by GAD. At the Union level, 70 percent of the total population live in rural areas while 30 percent live in urban areas.

3.2.3 Population Density

According to 1973 and 1983 census the population density of Chin State was 9 and 10 persons respectively per square kilometer. The following table shows the population density of Myanmar from 2014 to 2018.

Table 3.2 Population Density of Myanmar (2014 to 2018)

States and Regions	Density (per square kilometer)			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total	77	78	78	79
Kachin	19	20	20	21
Kayah	25	25	26	26
Kayin	52	52	52	52
Chin	14	14	14	14
Sagaing	57	58	58	59
Taninthayi	33	33	33	34
Bago	124	124	125	125
Magway	88	88	88	88
Mandalay	201	203	205	207
Mon	166	165	164	164
Rakhine	88	89	89	90
Yangon	723	739	755	772
Shan	38	39	39	40
Ayeyawady	179	179	179	179
Naypyitaw	167	170	172	175

Source: Statistical Year Book 2018.

In March 2014, the population density of Chin State was 14 persons per square kilometer. It is the lowest among all States and Regions, and is much lower than the Union level density of 77 persons per square kilometer. The Myanmar population density has increased from 77 persons per square kilometer to 79 persons in 2014 to 2018, while Chin State population per square kilometer in 14 persons remain the same.

3.2.4 Population Growth Rate

The comparison of population growth in Chin State and the Union are shown in the following table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Historical Population Growth Rate (Myanmar and Chin State)

Year	Union Total	Union Growth	Chin State Population		Annual Growth Rate	
	Million	Rate	Million	Growth Rate	Union	Chin
1973	28921		0.323			
1983	35308	22.08	0.369	14	2.21	1.40
2014	51486	45.82	0.479	28.99	1.53	0.97

Source: 2014 Census

During one decade of (1973-83) annual population growth rate of Myanmar was 2.21% while Chin State population growth rate was 1.4%. Again, during the three decades of 1983 to 2014, population growth rate of Chin State was 0.97% per annual while the nation level in the same period was 1.53%. It described that Chin State population growth rate was lower than the country level since last four decades.

3.2.5 Language

Chin language, comprising of four main dialects, is spoken in the Chin State. Linguistic research shows that any dialect of the Chin language actually is the mixture of several other dialects of the language. It is therefore much easier for a Chin person speaking one dialect to understand and pick up another Chin dialect than other people who do not speak any Chin dialect at all.

Chin people are called by names such as Laimi and Zomi, Chomi, Lusei (later Mizo), Kuki and others based on the names they were designated by Burmese people in the surrounding areas and the British.

3.2.6 Religion

The Chin state is the only Christian State in the whole of the fourteen provinces of the Union of Burma. The first Christian missionaries Rev. Arthur Carson and his wife Laura Carson, arrived at Haka, the present Chin State capital, on March 15, 1899 from the United States of America. The mission was intended specifically for the Chins by the America Baptist Mission which is now American Baptist Church, (ABC). The next six couple missionaries were sent succeeding one after another and the last missionaries Rev. R. Johnson and his wife Elizabeth Johnson left Haka and the Mission work in 1966 as foreign Christian missionaries were no longer allowed to come in. It was in this period before the centenary year of Christian missionary that the overwhelming majority of the Chin State population converted to Christians.

Table 3.4 Comparison of Religion Percentage in 2014 (Chin and Myanmar)

Sr.	Religions	Union %	Chin State%
1	Buddhist	89.8	13
2	Christian	6.3	85.4
3	Islam	2.3	0.1
4	Hindu	0.5	0
5	Animist	0.8	0.4
6	Other Religion	0.2	1.1
7	No religion	0.1	0

Source: Myanmar census 2014

According to the above table (3.4) the 85.4 percent of Chin state population is Christians and 13 percent is Buddhist which is the biggest percent of the Union level. In Chin State, of several Christian denominations, Baptist makes majority and Roman Catholic the second. The Chin Baptist Convention known as Zomi Baptist Convention station in Falam is leading the Baptist faith and Bishop of the Chin Diocese station in Haka is leading the Catholic faith.

3.2.7 Literature

The history of the alleged loss of Chin script was ascribed to the fact that a dog had eaten the leather book in which the script was written- this was the most common tradition as regards to the loss of Chin literature as a whole, and it probably was a myth or a legend as its credibility is doubtful.

Some of ethnic races in Myanmar have their own peculiar scripts. In general, Chin had no proper scripts before 1900. Ancient Chin people recorded all important events and facts on stone inscriptions in graphical picture and saying verbally. Some of Chin orthography, writings and scripts as well as the introducers and year are as in the following.

1. Mizo orthography was introduced by Lt. Shroas Herbert (1874)
2. Lai (Hakha) style of writing was introduced by Sergeant-major (1894)
3. Pau Cin Hau's (Tedim) scripts were introduced by Pau Cin Hau (1902)
4. Tedim and Falam system of writing was introduced by Rev. Joseph Herdbert Cope (1921)
5. Cho (Mindat) system of writing was introduced by Rev. Joseph Herbert Cope (1929).

3.3 Overview of Chin State Development Policies

In Myanmar, the Revolutionary Council nationalized all the private businesses with the aim of national economic development, reducing foreign influence in Burma and increasing the role of the military. The socialist government of Burma, from 1962 to 1988 was led by Ni Win operated a centralized “*command economy*” where nearly all decisions were made at the Union level and the role of the States and Regions was only to *implement* those parts of the National Plan that affected their State. The Burmese Way to Socialism greatly increase poverty and isolation and been described as disastrous. The economic policies of the Burmese Way to Socialism has largely been described by scholars as being xenophobic, superstitious and an “abject failure” and as turning one of the most prosperous countries in Asia into one of the world’s poorest. Under the Burmese Way of Socialist Economic Policies, Chin State as well as the seven states and divisions implemented that command development policies from the socialist government of Burma with any support for financial as well as technical.

As the state took more control of the Chin Hills under Ne Win’s rule, the agricultural landscape of Chin State continued to adapt to the social and political environment. The land was officially owned by the state, although shifting cultivation continued to follow customary land laws. The government promoted paddy production heavily during this period, forcing farmers to build paddy terraces, even where the land was not suitable. Although the land was technically owned by the central government, there was an increase in informal land sales- farmers would buy and sell ancestral land for terrace construction informally. Land was difficult to acquire, expensive in the black market and could not be purchased legally. Therefore, cash was converted to livestock. Like previous periods, barter exchange occurs in selling and buying for land and livestock.

3.3.1 Paddy Terraces Construction Policy

However, the landscape and soils of chin State were not well suited for paddy production, so yields were not high. Low yield was also caused by poor land selection for paddy terrace and the top soil depleted by terrace construction. The farmers used much of their efforts in terrace construction, so that they could not refill for the soil. The areas of land promoted by the government were not always located near a water source, which was necessary for irrigation for land preparation and seed broadcasting. Where terraces can be constructed, the input and other costs are generally too high for

poor households to undertake without substantial support. It became common for households to run out of rice before the following harvest. An increasing need of money resulted since a large majority of households started to purchase their preferred staple food. Individualization of work, as well as paid work, became more common during this period.

With the major increase of paddy terraces, the spatial organization within village boundaries changed. Land available for grazing reduced, provoking change on how large livestock was managed. Management became semi-collective and seasonal instead of individual and daily. With paddy terraces developing around the village, it was not possible for livestock to walk across the cultivated terraces. Therefore, the village's large livestock was grouped in a pasture area from mid-April to the end of November. From December to mid-April, households with paddy terraces would bring them to graze on the straws and other debris left on the plots, as well as the surrounding grass. Only buffaloes would be kept near the terraces during land preparation time. Horses would be used during harvest & postharvest times to transport the grains from the plots to the compound, keeping them in the compound at night.

3.3.2 Development Policies During Military Government (1988 to 2010)

Among the four economic objective of the military government (SPDC), the agriculture was set as the based for all ground economic development. The military regime had once started a project called "Chin state as Tea state" which was a complete failure. It seems the military regime believed that all the whole Chin was suitable for tea plantation. However, it should be noted that rainfall varies across the State according to topography and elevation, and this impacts crop yields in each area. Chin State has very little regions for tea plantation, according to the soil type, the rain falls and temperature. As for Tedim Township, around Dolluang Village which was adjacent to the plain area only suitable to grow tea plantation.

The authorities initiated the bio-diesel producing Castor oil plantation project again in 2006. In an all-out bid to transform Chin state to a bio-gas producing state, the military confiscate farmland to convert it to jathropas plantations. At that time, all villages of Chin State were instructed to plant one acre per household with fences. The order was compulsory for the villagers to comply and the villagers have to buy the seeds from Township Peace and Development Council office, at the rate of 3,000/- Kyats per kilogram. The government servants including United Solidarity Development

Association (USDA) were also force to make a jathropas plantations. Castor oil plantation took up all the time and there was no time left for other work needed to be done for subsistence. So that some villagers left their native and migrant out to Mizoram State of India.

There is no bio-diesel selling center in Myanmar, till to day. All the military junta development projects implemented by many sacrificing of local community was terminated in 2010. It also could be described as abjection failure. It should be considered that long-term planning for sustainable socio-economic development of Chin State should not neglect to take cognizance of short-term needs of the population.

3.3.3 Development Policies of Elected Government (2010-2015)

The new elected Union Government's new approach to planning is "*bottom-up*" and the responsibility for planning each State's operations and budget has moved to the State Governments. The Union Government prepared a National Comprehensive Development Plan, which is implementing over a five-year period beginning in fiscal year 2016 until mid-2021. Each State and Region is preparing its own State Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP).

3.3.4 Planning in States and Townships

Within the States, the Townships are the basic planning unit. Within the Township Administration there are four main committees;

(i) Township Management Committee (TMC)

The TMC is controlled by the General Administration Department, the TMC occupies the executive position within the Township. It is responsible for formulating Township Plans and Budgets and their implementation; the provision of public services; revenue collection; and all procurement. All positions on the TMC are filled by Government/Administration personnel. The TMC has 6 subcommittees reporting to it: a) Peace and Security; b) Planning and Finance; c) Commerce and Production; d) Education, Health, and Human Resources Development; e) Rural Development and Poverty Reduction; and, f) International Aid and Investment Coordination and Management. These Sub-Committees serve an advisory function to the TMC and provide the necessary inputs for the planning process. All Sub-Committees have two Government/Administration people and seven *selected or elected* representatives from the community, the private sector and/or community organizations.

(ii) Township Municipal Affairs Committee (TMAC)

The TMAC Includes an elected chairperson, up to nine Members and an Executive Secretary who is the Head of the Township Municipal Department. Two are from Government/Administration and seven members from the community. Its role is to assist in the management of urban and rural affairs; collection, administration and spending of township-sourced revenue and public services for roads, water and markets.

(iii) Township Development Supportive Committee (TDSC)

There are nine members responsible for electing their chairperson. The TDSC includes two Government/Administration members and seven selected/elected members from the community. The head of each of the Government departments becomes the Executive Secretary of a series of subcommittees covering the activities of their department. The main roles of the TDSC are: community consultations; providing two-way communication with the community; supporting bottom-up planning; promoting SME development; participating in rural development and poverty reduction activities; and, acting as the channel through which the community can express any grievances to the Government.

(iv) Township Planning and Implementation Committee (TPIC)

This is chaired by the Administrator and is responsible for data collection and reporting to the TMC.

The planning process is to be initiated at the village level with support provided by the TDSC. Village Development Committees have been formed and are expected to submit ideas/proposals to the township for possible inclusion in the Township Plans. Possible impact of new planning process on resource allocations to Chin State. With the shift of planning responsibilities to the States and Townships, their resource allocations depend on the State's ability to present an acceptable plan and budget to the Union Government for funding. The various States and Regions are now competing with each other for Union Government resources and for resources from the donor community. A State's ability to plan effectively and to present their plans in a manner that is convincing to the Union Government and/or the donor community will determine the quantity of development resources they receive.

Chin State is somewhat disadvantaged in the new approach to planning and budgeting because, unlike the mineral rich states, it has very limited means of raising

revenue within the State and is highly dependent on Union Government funding for its development budget. However, the Union Government recognizes Chin State's problem and provides additional funds through grants such as the Poverty Reduction Fund. Decentralization and the shifting of planning responsibility to the States and Townships is a positive move and will provide considerable governance and economic efficiency benefits.

3.4 Economic Sector Development

Agriculture is the mainstay of the Chin State economy and the majority of Chin people make their living from agriculture. It is the sector that contributes most to Chin State's GDP. Livestock play an essential role in the subsistence economy of rural households in Chin State. They are part of the coping strategy of poor households and reduce risk in the event of crop failure as they can be sold for cash that can be used to purchase food. There is very little industrial development in Chin State and the SME sector is small and poorly developed. Border trade with India in formal and informal is one of the business for Chin people since closed economy of Myanmar Socialist government. Nowadays, cash remittance is one of the income source for Chin communities.

3.4.1 Overview of Chin State GDP

GDP is useful for comparing economic activity from year to year. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a macroeconomic measure of the value of output economy adjusted for price changes (inflation or deflation). Per capita GDP allows economic regions of various sizes to be compared with each other. It is also a measure of a region's material prosperity as it shows the total output of a country broken down by the number of inhabitants. However, the mean values provide no information about the actual range of the per capita values. The regional breakdown reveals high values for some cities and relatively high values for central Myanmar. Most of the mountain regions are lagging far behind.

The data offer important insights into trends in the generation of GDP in Myanmar. However, their informative value should not be exaggerated, as some factors are fully or partially excluded from the calculation of GDP, such as the substantial contribution made by subsistence farming, by unremunerated domestic work or work in family businesses, and by the informal sector, shadow economy and unregistered

production, all of which are typical features of a developing country. It is clear that the figures for some townships need to be reviewed or analyzed in more detail.

Table 3.5 Comparison of Per Capita Income (Myanmar and Chin State)

Sr.	Particular	Per capita income (Kyats)		Percent
		Myanmar	Chin State	
1	2011-2012	1133394	307253	27.11
2	2012-2013	1255254	353309	28.15
3	2013-2014	1386249	399950	28.85
4	2014-2015	1507268	476942	31.64
5	2015-2016	1694219	559339	33.01

Source: Statistical year book 2018

According to table (3.5) per capita income of Chin State in (2011-16) was only 29.53 percent (average) of the national level in 2011 to 2016 of the study periods. In 2012-13 the per capita income of Chin State is 307253 Kyats, in the same period, the monthly expenditure of 5.39 household size in Chin State was 149171.11 kyats (Appendix IV), so that, the annual household expenditure was 1.79 million kyats. If we compare to the amount of per capita income and household expenditure, the income was sufficient only for two months (17%) of a family sustenance and the other ten months (83%) was in a need situation. But in the real situation the family expense as the same in all the 12 months of a years as they usual. It means that figures (data) couldn't reveal the real situation, due to it is the forgotten region in Myanmar and neglected in all field, so that difficult to obtain the true facts and figures.

Table 3.6 GDP of Chin State by Township and District (2011-12 to 2015-16)

(Million Kyat)							
Sr.	Particular	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Average
		GDP	GDP	GDP	GDP	GDP	Percent
	Chin State	144408.9	167468.7	190776.3	234178.3	277991.4	100
I	Falam District	45033.2	53012.5	58384.2	70445.3	82858.6	30.52
	Tedim	17193.6	20517.5	21007.4	25563.4	29096.7	11.17
	Tonzang	11341.3	12969	14609.5	17320.4	20640.3	7.58
	Falam	16498.3	19526	22767.3	27561.5	33121.6	11.77
II	Hakha District	36398.5	42132.2	52871.5	70250.5	86300.9	28.37
	Thantlang	17967.7	21145.5	22983.5	30834	35812.8	12.69
	Hakha	18430.8	20986.7	29888	39416.4	50488.1	15.69
III	Mindat District	62977.2	72323.6	79520.6	93482.5	108831.9	41.10
	Kanpetlet	7936.7	9963.9	11485.5	13113	17305	5.89
	Paletwa	23411.7	25929.1	25017.9	31937.4	31681.5	13.59
	Matupi	18386.8	21584.4	22755.7	26817.6	31005.7	11.88
	Mindat	13242	14846.2	20261.5	21614.5	28839.7	9.74

Source: Regional Facts of Chin State (2015-2016)

According to table (3.6) the five years GDP in the following table, Mindat District which is the southern part of Chin has the best economy performance while the northern part of Falam District is the least, the capital and central district of Hakha is at the medium. Among the nine townships of Chin State Paletwa lead in 2011-12 and 2012-13, but from 2013-14 to 2015-16 capital Hakha got the biggest amount of GDP through the government expenditure.

The nominal GDP (277991.4) million kyats of Chin state for 2015-16 is only (0.4) percent of the national GDP (72714021.2) million kyats (Statistical year book, 2018, page-257). According to table (3.6) the GDP of Chin State was (144408.9) million kyats in FY 2011-12, after five years in FY 2015-16 it progresses nearly two fold of (277991.4) million kyats.

3.4.1 Agriculture

The agriculture is the vital organ of the Myanmar economy as well as for Chin State. The military government of the State peace and Development Council laid down the twelve objective for the development of the sectors of political, economic and social of the country. They depicted in the first of the four economic objectives as development of agriculture sector as the base and to make all ground development of the country.

3.4.2. Kinds of Soil

Chin State is a mountainous region, with very few plains. The following table show the kind of soil by township. Chin State's kind of soil is between Hp 5.2 and 5.8. It shows kind of soil which crops can cultivate.

Table 3.7 Kinds of Soil

Sr.	Townships of Chin State	
	Township	Kinds of soil
1	CiKha	5.3-5.7 HP
2	Falam	5.2-5.5 HP
3	Hakha	5.2-5.5 HP
4	Kanpetlet	5.3-5.7 HP
5	Matupi	5.3-5.7 HP
6	Mindat	5.2-5.5 HP
7	Paletwa	5.3-5.8 HP
8	Rezua	5.3-5.7 HP
9	Rih Khuadar	5.3-5.7 HP
10	Tedim	5.2-5.5 HP
11	Thantlang	5.3-5.7 HP
12	Tonzang	5.3-5.7 HP

Source: The Report of Chin State Peace and Development council (2011)

Previously paddy has been practiced to grow as seasonal monocrop, since the cultivation of summer paddy was initiated and extended with the support of irrigation scheme summer season. Chin State is one of the lowest crops production yield in Myanmar due to low quality of soil.

3.4.3 Land Tenure

According to 1948 constitution, the state owns the land and farmers are tenants. That legal land ownership status of the State stills the same under the current 2008 constitution, farmland law (2012) the vacant, fallow and virgin lands management law (2012). Based on the farmland laws and rules, land tenure system in Myanmar is managed by the Central Farmland Management Committee, State, District, Township and Ward/ Village Farmland Management Committee. Township Agricultural Land Management and Statistics Department is the secretary and Township General Administrative Department is the Chair of Township Agricultural Land Management Committee. According to the farmland rule, farmers need to sign lease agreement for the right to use farm land by paying stamp duty in front of the concerned ward/village tract farm land management committee, where the farm land situate. Then, the farmer need to acquire the permit to work on farmland.

However, Tedim Township, as well as Chin state, still widely applies their customary land tenure system. Thus land tenure system in Tedim township, as elsewhere in Chin state. It is interesting to see intersect, overlap or contrast between the national land tenure system and Zomi (Chin) customary land tenure system.

3.4.4 The Main Agriculture Products

The Union of Republic of Myanmar is self-sufficient in terms of its food requirement. However, according to the diverse agro-ecological conditions, crop production pattern (food production) is significantly different from regions to regions. The rice production peaks around the Ayeyarwady Delta while more beans and pulses are grown in the central dry zone. In the Shan, Chin and Kachin mountain farmers plant soy, coffee, tea and strawberries, while onions, potatoes, pumpkins, carrots and other vegetable are found in their temperate foothills.

According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. (Frontier Myanmar, March 2018). Myanmar has a huge land area, 80 percent of all Myanmar

farmers grow rice. As for Chin State only 3% of the total area is currently cultivated. The crops grown are determined primarily by elevation. The sown areas there are five categories of farming: a) wet land farming (paddy cultivation) *or Le'*; b) dry land farming *or "Ya"*; c) horticulture land; d) alluvial land, *or kiang or kyun*; and, e) *Taung Yar* (hill plot). An estimated 80% of the sown areas are occupied by Taung Yar (hill plots). The 80 percent of a total sown area is under shifting cultivation. All of the townships have a very low ratio of total sown area. Cultivable waste land is highest in Hakha, Paletwa and Matupi Townships, where there appears to be potential for increasing the area cropped. Thangtlang, Tonzang, Kanpetlet and Mindat Townships have only limited cultivable waste land and little room for expansion of agriculture.

Table 3.8 Acre and Production of Selected Crops in Chin State

Year	Classification	Unit	Cereals			Oilseeds	
			Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Groundnut	Sesamum
2012-2013	Sown	Acre	107463	65	69493	3916.00	6947.00
	Harvested	Acre	107125	65	69493	3916.00	6947.00
	Production	Ton	99988	19	52927	1904.70	1287.44
2013-2014	Sown	Acre	101179	154	63618	4394.00	6597.00
	Harvested	Acre	100906	154	63571	4394.00	6597.00
	Production	Ton	94818	40	48684	2141.87	1239.56
2014-2015	Sown	Acre	93377	131	58123	4358.00	6556.00
	Harvested	Acre	93177	131	58118	4358.00	6556.00
	Production	Ton	87633	35	44439	2138.18	1236.02
2015-2016	Sown	Acre	89152	684	54881	4133.00	5753.00
	Harvested	Acre	85703	684	51293	4133.00	5733.00
	Production	Ton	79279	165	38009	2038.33	1097.07
2016-2017	Sown	Acre	82852	677	46842	4002.00	5593.00
	Harvested	Acre	82543	677	46648	4002.00	5593.00
	Production	Ton	76442	162	35014	1984.56	1085.45
2017-18	Sown	Acre	79140	434	42689	3950.00	5478.00
	Harvested	Acre	78995	434	42686	3950.00	5478.00
	Production	Ton	74240	104	32129	1952.54	1068.79

Source: Statistical Year Book 2018

In the study period, the cereal crop paddy and maize sown area decrease 28323 acres (26.36%) and 26804 acres (39%), in the same production yield. It reveals that the Chin communities reduced dependent on agriculture sector. There are a great increased of wheat sown acre from 65 to 434 (568%). It shows the change of staple food in Chin State. There is no much change in oil seed cultivation as shown in the above table. In

summarized up, the agricultural system is failing in Chin State. This is due to a decline in soil fertility, poor access to improved seeds, limited use of chemical fertilizers and poor water availability.

3.4.5 Forestry Sector

Myanmar has many natural resources. Taping from those natural resources, it is striving to the national economy. The major forest production Myanmar teak is famous for its quality, the unit price is very high in the world market, even Myanmar iron wood (pyin kado) and Tamalane sawn timber get nearly ten million kyats in China and Singapore market. The minor forest product such as bamboo, cane and orchid are a lots in the forest around the country. According to International Tropical Timber Organization (45) percent on Myanmar area covered forest but the quality of forest is degrading because of over exploitation of timber. Forest can benefit such as good soil, clean air, improved watershed areas, temperate climate, agricultural development and improve condition of rural people. The government of Myanmar reduce timber extraction and log export ban since April (1), 2014. So that Myanmar Timber business create more job opportunities by timber processing such as sawing timber, making value-added timber products for export.

Chin state also have many valuable teak and hard wood. The timber extraction agency of Chin state is situated in Pawai ward, Kalay Myo of Sagaing Region. The yearly timber production (2010 to 2018) in Chin state is as follows.

Table 3.9 Yearly Timber Extraction In Chin State (2010 to 2018)

Sr.	Year	Teak (Ton)	Hard Wood(Ton)	Total(Ton)
1	2010-2011		4864	4864
2	2011-2012		6383	6383
3	2012-2013		6196	6196
4	2013-2014		1406	1406
5	2014-2015	873	8389	9262
6	2015-2016	1082	5614	6696
7	2016-2017	1349	1852	3201
8	2017-2018	977	3338	4315
	Total	4281	38042	42323

Source; Statistical year book, 2018.

The forest reserves where timber extraction of Chin state are (1) northern forest district; Falam township, Tedim township, Tonzang township (2) Central forest district; Hakha township and Souther forest reserve; Kanpetlet township. But the Chin state timer extraction office is in Kalay of Sagaing Region, under the control of Myanma Timber Enterprise head office in Yangon. The timber (logs) outturn from northern Chin state are trucking to Kalay, Kabawl valley and transfer to Chindwin Rafting Agency, then carry Yangon. Extracted timber from southern Chin state are trucking to Magwe Region such as Gangaw and Seikphyo and then carrying to Yangon. All teak logs and nearly all quality hardwood logs extracted around the country are processed in Yangon. But there are wood process machines in some state and regions as follows;

Table 3.10 Saw Mills of States and Regions (2013-14 to 2017-18)

Sr.	STATE AND REGION	SAWMILL	RE-CUTTING MILL
1	Kachin State	1	128
2	Kayah State	3	29
3	Kayin State	1	44
4	Chn State	0	0
5	Sagaing Region	68	123
6	Tanantayi Region	9	62
7	Bago Region	55	101
8	Magway Region	22	75
9	Mandalay Region	37	271
10	Mon State	2	67
11	Rakhine State	6	56
12	Yangon Region	112	289
13	Shan State	17	61
14	Ayeyarwady Region	15	34
15	Naypyitaw	16	0
	TOTAL	364	1340

Source; Statistical year book 2018.

According to the table in Chin state is the only among the (15) state and region which have no wood processing machine in Myanmar. The local people in Chin state buy converted timber mostly from Kalay myo, Sagaing region for home needs. From 2010 to 1018, within eight years (42323) tons (table 3.9) of timber extract from Chin state, but the local people could not enjoy job opportunities in extraction process. In also the sawing processing because there was no permitted saw mill in Chin state, they buy back from other regions. So that some indigenous communities said the tree is in our garden but we are not allowed to eat the fruit.

3.4.6 Industries

Since Chin State is poorly serviced in terms of electrical power, industries of state own and private industries are underdeveloped condition. Some state own factories such as silk weaving factories are not running condition. The new Chin State government try to establish industrial zone in Hakha and Paletwa township for the south and center, as for the northern Chin State they depend on Kalay industrial zone. In the private sector, there are some small scale industries such as Traditional waving, coffee industries, grape wine production industries and bamboo industries. Most of them are handful industries, they are facing the shortages of electricity to expand the business.

3.4.7 Boarder Trade

Chin State share 510 kilometers a long border with Mizoram, north eastern state of India. This geographical proximity provides opportunity for the hitherto economically isolated Chin State to link to economic opportunities and markets. Zomi in Chin State, Myanmar and Mizo in Mizoram State, India are having the same historical socio-cultural and economic linkages since several decades. Chin State plays a very important part role in India's Act East Policy, which was enunciated in 1992. Altogether, the North Eastern States of India, and the contiguous states of Sagaing Region and Chin State hold large potential for future trade and investment.

Trade between India and Myanmar, particularly Myanmar's exports to India is dominated by agricultural products such as beans and pulses, betel nuts, leguminous vegetables etc. The trade of these commodities are regulated by Non-Tariff Measures. Betel nuts have been one of the key imports from Myanmar across the land border. In the period of closed economy in Burma, it was the major export to India in informal way through north Chin state by carrying horses. At that time the transportation between Kalay Myo (Sagaing Region) to Champai (India) was the major job opportunities for local northern communities. Transportation charges of a bag (16 visses) between Tedim to Champai, two days and a night journey was 1500 Kyat, a horse earned 3000 Kyats by carried two bags for a journey while lower clerk of Myanmar government employee earn 850 Kyat for salary. Nearly every household have horses just as having oversea migrant family member to day in northern Chin State communities.

Nowadays, the India-Myanmar land border became formal trade, but there are some impediments involves high transaction costs both in terms of time and money. The bilateral trade of Myanmar and India was 1468 million US\$ and border trade was 91 million only (1.1) percent of bilateral trade. The main export from Myanmar to India is

agricultural production. Kinds and quantity export from Myanmar of the last seven years are shown in the following table.

Table 3.11 Myanmar 's Export to India Through Border Trade

(Values in US\$ million)

Commodities	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Betel Nuts	0.3	3.4	10.1	19.6	19.7	21.8	0.3
Black Pepper							0.03
Ginger		0.01	0.01				
Total	0.3	3.41	10.11	19.6	19.7	21.8	0.33

Source: India Myanmar Border Trade, June 2019, India council for research. Page-13

Bilateral trade through the India-Myanmar land border is extremely low in comparison to overall trade between the two countries and has accounted for less than one per cent of total India-Myanmar trade during the period 2011-12 to 2017-18. At the same time however the annual trends in these years have varied significantly.

Table 3.12 India's Exports to Myanmar through Border Trade

(Values in US\$ million)

Commodities	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	201-18
Beans and Pulses			0.9	4.4			
Betel Nuts		0.03					
Cane Sugar	0.1						
Capsicum					0.5		
Chemicals		0.02		0.1	0.01	0.1	
Cumin	1	5.5	0.3				
Dry Grapes					0.6		
High Speed Diesel							0.02
Mechanical Equipment			0.01		0.2		
Soya Bari		0.003	0.03				
Vehicles			0.04				
Wheat		0.4	1.9	1.8	1.8		
Total	1.1	5.953	3.18	6.3	3.11	0.1	0.02

Source: India Myanmar Border Trade, June 2019, India council for research. Page-12

There was a substantial increase in border trade from 2012-13 till 2014-15. Particularly in 2014-15, Import from India through border trade rose from approx. US\$ 5.2 million from 2011-12. Possibly the reason was the expansion of the list of items that could be bilaterally traded across the land border. Since then though there has been a declining trend and there was only US\$ (0.02) million in 2017-18. There are two main reasons that have contributed to this decline; i) a sudden changed of India from the barter system of trade at the Indo-Myanmar border to normal trade. ii) Successive

Indian Restrictions on Import of Betel Nuts which is key imports from Myanmar across the land border.

To overcome the impediment of border trade, the India-Myanmar Friendship Road starting from Moreh/Tamu to Kyigone and Kalewa was built with Indian assistance and inaugurated in 2001. It was resurfaced by India in 2009 and handed over to Myanmar. The road has eased movement between Tamu and Kalewa in Myanmar's Sagaing region bordering India, but beyond that, the road condition is not good between Kalewa and Mandalay. Myanmar was unable to repair/upgrade the several bridges along the Friendship Road which forms part of the trilateral highway and in 2012 during then PM Manmohan Singh's visit to Myanmar, India agreed to undertake the task.

India also agreed to extend assistance to upgrade the 120 km Kalewa-Yargyi road segment in Myanmar to the standard of highways. However, India too has not been able to deliver the initially scheduled completion by 2016. The latest update provided by the Indian government in January 2019 states that "India is undertaking the construction of two sections of the Trilateral Highway in Myanmar namely: i) Construction of 120.74 km Kalewa-Yagyi road section, and ii) Construction of 69 bridges along with the approach road on the 149.70 km Tamu-Kyigone-Kalewa road section. Across the border in Myanmar India has undertaken to build the Rhi-Tedim road that will help connect the Trilateral Highway through the Zokhawthar-Rih border. Myanmar was unable to repair/upgrade the several bridges along the Friendship Border Road the development of Chin State border trade is totally rely on the government of India.

3.5 Social Sector Development of Chin State

Human resources development is a key for all ground development. A better educational qualification makes a faster and affective to change from least develop to a develop one. Investment in education and health infrastructure may uplift the education standard of new generation and is like making a brighter future of the nation.

3.5.1 Education

Education in Myanmar is mainly under the responsibility of ministry of education. The educational policy is to provide basic education equated with livelihood and within the reach of all. Basic education is compulsory according to the child law,

states that every child shall have opportunity of acquiring education and shall have the right to acquire free education (primary level) at schools opened by the state.

The preschool condition of Chin school is depending of Church education. Most of Churches in Chin State of towns and villages have preschool. In 2017, the primary school enrollment rate 97.8 percent of Chin state was only 1.75 percent less than the union level of 99.55 percent.

The higher education for northern Chin State, there are Kalay University, Government technological college and Computer College in Kalay Myo in Sagaing region which of adjacent to Chin State. For the central Chin State there are Hakha College and Government Technological College in the Capital of Hakha. Most of townships in Chin state, there are theological colleges which can study English, Leadership and Theology.

Table 3.13 Comparison of Chin and Union in Student per Teacher

State	Academic Year	Teachers (Thousand)			Students (Thousand)			Students per Teacher		
		Pri-Mary	Mid-dle	High	Pri-ary	Mid-dle	High	Pri-ary	Mid-dle	High
Union	2013-2014	187.3	69.2	28.8	5,166.3	2,542.8	730,866	28	37	25.4
Chin	2013-2014	3.3	1.0	.540	75.4	35.3	10,584	23	35	19.6
	Percentage	2	1	2	1	1	1			
Union	2014-2015	197.1	80.7	33.9	5,121.2	2,687.8	792,670	26	33	23.4
Chin	2014-2015	3.8	1.3	.584	76.7	36.7	10,151	20	28	17.4
	Percentage	2	2	2	1	1	1			
Union	2015-2016	234.6	96.9	39.0	5,071.5	2,730.8	840,706	22	28	21.6
Chin	2015-2016	5.4	1.7	.772	78.3	37.6	10,690	15	22	13.8
	Percentage	2	2	2	2	1	1			
Union	2016-2017	226.7	99.5	39.5	5,143.2	2,846.8	926,536	23	29	23.4
Chin	2016-2017	5.2	1.6	.706	80.4	38.2	11,532	15	23	16.3
	Percentage	2	2	2	2	1	1			
Union	2017-2018	248.3	103.8	40.1	5,038.6	2,935.9	1,009,770	20	28	25.2
Chin	2017-2018	6.4	1.8	.707	80.8	40.2	11,659	13	22	16.5
	Percentage	3	2	2	2	1	1			
Union	FIVE YEARS AVERAGE							24	31	24
Chin	FIVE YEARS AVERAGE							17	26	17

Source: Statistic Year Book 2019.

In the study period, the population of Chin State is 0.9 percent of the Union, but the primary, middle and high school student of Chin State percentages are 2, 1 and 1 respective to the Union total according to table (3.13). According to the above table (3.13) the average five years for students per teacher of the union are primary school 24, middle school 31 and 24 is of the high school. But as for the Chin State there are a batter situation of student per teacher in primary 17, middle school 26 and in the high school 17 respectively. It real that Chin State has a good based for basic education facilities.

3.5.2 Health

After decades of underinvestment in health, Myanmar is stepping now, into an exciting time of change. With the launch of the National Health Plan 2017-2021 (NHP), the country is committing to achieve universal health coverage (UHC) by 2030. Reaching this goal means that the whole population will be able to access primary healthcare services without suffering from financial hardship as a result of seeking care.

As the world moves to adopt strategies to establish universal coverage by 2030, as part of the Sustainable Development Goals, Myanmar must significantly improve across all components and in particular on three core building blocks of health facilities, health work force and health information.

The existing situation of health facilities in Chin State for Township including Township and Station Hospitals, State Hospitals, Maternal Child Health Centers, RHCs and sub-RHCs are shown in the following table.

Table 3.14 The Distribution of Health Facilities in Chin State (2017)

Sr.	Township	Township Hospital	Station Hospital	MCH	RCH	SRHC	Total Population	Health Facilities per10000 Pp.
1	Falam	1	3	1	10	40	53229	10
2	Hakha	1	1	1	4	18	50597	5
3	Kanpetlet	1	1	1	5	20	23268	12
4	Matupi	1	3	1	10	40	59751	9
5	Mindat	1	2	1	8	39	50319	10
6	Paletwa	1	2	1	10	39	105562	5
7	Tedim	1	3	1	18	71	94298	10
8	Thantlang	1	4	1	10	40	53342	10
9	Tonzang	1	1	1	6	24	32329	10
	Total	9	20	9	81	331	522695	9

Source: MoSH. Chin State Health Report 2018.

A key requirement for a well-functioning health system is sufficient infrastructure and facilities. These health facilities need to be geographically distributed equitably to improve geographical access to health. Furthermore, these health facilities need to be functional in order to provide services. That a health center is functional means having a private patient consultation room, labor room (where appropriate) and staff housing attached and so forth. Health facility management practices are also crucial, i.e. waste management.

In Chin State, there are on average nine health facilities per 10,000 people (See Table 3.14). There are fewer healthcare facilities in Paletwa and Hakha Townships, both Townships having on average five health facilities per 10,000 people. Considering that Paletwa is the Township with the largest population, there is a clear gap between availability of health facilities and population.

Table 3.15 Total OPD Visits and Admissions for 2017

Sr.	Township	OPD Visit	Admission	Percentage	Sanction bed	Turn Over Rate
1	Falam	47746	3521	7.4	248	14.20
2	Hakha	27714	6101	22.0	216	28.25
3	Kanpetlet	10501	1856	17.7	41	45.27
4	Matupi	19164	3057	16.0	98	31.19
5	Mindat	31027	4883	15.7	132	36.99
6	Paletwa	7330	3234	44.1	57	56.74
7	Tedim	15027	2513	16.7	148	16.98
8	Thantlang	23295	3789	16.3	74	51.20
9	Tonzang	10017	1367	13.6	41	33.34
	Average	21313.44	3369	15.81	117.22	28.74

Source: MoSH. Chin State Health Report 2018.

Table 3.15 shows the total outpatient department (OPD) visits and admissions in Chin State in 2017. According to the World Health Organization, high OPD and low admission rate may imply that inpatient services, i.e. hospital beds and trained staff, are not available or inefficient. According to table (3.15) the average patient admitted in Chin State's hospital were only about 15.8 percent of total OPD visitors in 2017. Among the township hospitals Paletwa admitted the highest percent of 44.1 and the least admission rate was Tonzang township which was only 13.6 percent. The bed occupancy rate is based on sanctioned beds and average turnover of patients per bed per year is the indicator of occupancy. Table 3.15 shows that hospitals in Paletwa, Kanpetlet and Thantlang have high occupancy, high turnover and short stay patients, while hospitals in Falam and Tedim have low occupancy, low turnover, which is revealing the hospital facilities and staffs are inefficient condition.

Table 3.16 Appointed and Vacant Position of Hospital staff in Chin State 2017

Sr.	Particulars	Doctors	Dentist	Nurses	Engineers	Others	Remark
1	Post	357	16	1020	26.0	1027	Other refers to
2	Appointed	96	12	535	3.0	511	Health Staff of
3	Vacant	261	4	485	23.0	516	Imagines, lab,

Source: MoHS. Chin State Health Report 2018.

In Chin State there are many vacant positions across all cadres and across all Townships and facilities. There are 261 vacant doctor positions (62%). Of the 62% vacant doctor position, 65.9% vacancy rate (172 SMO) is for Station Medical Officer (SMO) positions in Chin State. There is also a large need for more nurses and midwives, at 485 vacant positions (48%), 364 of nurses (74%) and 121 of midwives vacant positions (26%) respectively. These vacancy percentages are based on the number of positions sanctioned and appointed. In some Townships, the number of sanctioned posts might be too much/too little. It is also noted that there are more sanctioned positions for the facility-based HR compared to the ones working at the community level. There are multiple factors contributing to these HR issues. It is also important to note that of the appointed staff, some of them are not actually working in Chin State at the moment due to various reasons such as further studies.

Having skilled and sufficient human resources for health is imperative for delivering quality health services. In Chin State, the ratio is 0.99 health workers (doctors, nurses and midwives) per 1,000 populations. This is much lower than the country average of 1.33 health workers per 1,000 people. The national average is also way below the World Health Organization's recommendation of minimum 2.3 health workers per 1,000 people (MoHS, Chin State Health Report 2018).

3.5.3 Births and Childhood Deaths

According to 2014 census, the total fertility rate (TFR) for all women aged 15 - 49 in Chin State is 4.37 children per woman, which is 190 percent the Union TFR of 2.3. The estimate number of newborns that die before reaching age one (Infant Mortality Rate, IMR) for Chin State is 76 per 1,000 live births, which is (123) percent of the Union level IMR which is estimated at 62 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The Under-5 Mortality Rate for Chin State is estimated at 90 deaths per 1,000 live births, which again is (125) percent higher than the Union level rate of 72. According to this figures, total fertility of Chin State is higher 90 percent and infant death rate is more 23 percent, under five motility rate is 25 percent more than the union level.

3.6 Infrastructure

Economic infrastructure includes Public Utilities power, telecommunication, piped water supply, sanitation and sewerage, solid waste collection and disposal, and piped gas. It also includes transportation sector such as public roads, railways, port and airport. Social infrastructure includes Universities, schools, hospitals, parks, gymnasiums, libraries, and recreation centers.

3.6.1 Road

Physical communication in the Chin State is very difficult due to underinvestment in road infrastructure, it is a major constrain to social and economic development for Chin people. This makes it extremely difficult to move agricultural produce out to markets or to bring health and education and other services in Chin state. The total length and quality of road improvement in Chin are compared with union level in the following table.

Table 3.17 High Way Improvement In Union and Chin State

Region and State	1995-1996	2000-2001	2005-2006	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Myanmar Total	Mile	Mile	Mile	Mile	Mile	Mile	Mile	Mile
Length of Roads	17299	17874	19021	22307	24285	24670	24935	25212
1.Bituminous	5978	8029	9296	10943	10678	11362	12692	14285
2.Metalled	1889	2991	3487	4296	3567	3266	2874	2681
3.Surface	4094	3125	2971	3223	3506	3600	3447	3085
4.Earth	4182	3729	3267	3845	5263	5323	4893	4244
5.Mule	1156	-	-	-	860	687	448	161
6.Concrete	-	-	-	-	411	432	581	756
Chin State	Mile	Mile	Mile	Mile	Mile	Mile	Mile	Mile
Length of Roads	1184	1062	1062	1100	229	1226	1226	1226
1.Bituminous	70	98	199	293	307	320	345	361
2.Metalled	34	253	296	90	291	280	328	356
3.Surface	80	14	18	14	3	19	-	31
4.Earth	700	697	549	503	584	579	536	478
5.Mule	300	-	-	-	44	28	17	-
6.Concrete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentages	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Length of Roads	6.8	5.9	5.6	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9
1.Bituminous	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5
2.Metalled	1.8	8.5	8.5	6.8	8.2	8.6	11.4	13.3
3.Surface	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.0
4.Earth	16.7	18.7	16.8	13.1	11.1	10.9	11.0	11.3
5.Mule	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	4.1	3.8	0.0
6.Concrete	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Statistical Year Book 2018

According to table (3.17), during three decades (from 1995-96 to 2014-15) the total length of roads in Myanmar increased 7913 miles (45.7%), but as for Chin State increased only 42 miles (3.5%). In 1995-96, bituminous roads of Chin State were (1.2%) of the nation, during in the study period it increased up to (2.5%) in 2014-15. The increasing rate for three decades (1995 to 2015) was only 1.2 percent. It revealed under investment for Chin State road infrastructures.

Table 3.18 Five Routes For Logistics In Chin State (September,2019)

Sr.	Road Title	Length	Road Status (Km)				
		Kilometer	AC	Concrete	Bituminous	Stone Paved	Earth
1	Kalay-Falam-Hakha	185.28	8.45	2.62	174.21		
2	Hakha- Gangaw	113.46		6.34	107.12		
3	Hakha-Saisichuak	105.01	1.81		41.24	47.98	13.98
4	Mindat-Matupi	164.15	1.61	0.40	162.14		
5	Kalay-Tedim-Rih	127.34	2.41	6.83	67.39	50.7	
	Total	695.24	14.28	16.19	552.1	98.68	13.98

Source: Daw Aye Aye Myint, D.D.G, M.o.C March 2019

After decades of underinvestment, transport infrastructure in Chin State, transportation infrastructure lags behind that of other regions in the Myanmar. Table (3.18) show the main arteries of Chin State transportation roads. All these roads need a safe, comfortable and all weather salient conditions. The total length of 695.24 kilometer is not cover for the state transportations, and 16 percent is a very low quality of earth and stone paved road.

Table 3.19 Current Road Project Finance By Foreign Loan/Grant (2019)

Sr.	Road Title	Length Kilometer	Remark
1	North -South Road	818.506	JICA Loan and World Bank Loan
	Cikha-Tonzang-Tedim	132.167	
	Tedim-Taaingen	41.038	
	Taingen – Hakha	149.870	
	Hakha-Matupi	278.215	
	Matupi-Paletwa	217.216	
2	Tedim-Rih	75.540	India Grant; 204.00 million US\$
3	Paletwa- Zorinpui	109.20	India Grant; 233.0 million US\$
	Total Kilometer	1003.246	

Source: Daw Aye Aye Myint, D.D.G M.o.C Infrastructure and Urban Development Plans in Chin State, March 2019

Expansion of the present Chin State road network should follow only after existing key roads are reinforced and are able to provide all-weather access. Since 2015, the new government try to improve road infrastructure of Chin State by sources of financing with i) Union budget ii) Chin State budget iii) JICA ODA Loan iv) World Bank Loan and v) Indian Grant.

At present, according to the short term five years' plan (2016-17 to 2020-2021) Chin State's North-South Road Corridor (serial one in table 3.16) is implementing and some narrow roads are widening. The completion of the road would reduce the travel time to 12 hours for the more than 500 miles' distance between the southernmost and northernmost part of Chin State. In the past, travelling by road from Tedim and Falam to Kalaymyo was nearly impossible during the height of the rainy season. However, a two-lane highway is now paved for use throughout the year.

If the 1003 miles of new road becomes fully paved, there will be more opportunities to connect Kalaymyo Sagaing Region, Tedimmyo northern Chin State and the main land of India through India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway. The Trilateral Highway is expected to be complete in 2020. India has been awarded the contract for the final stage, which is the road construction from Paletwa to Zorinpui, on the border with Mizoram in India. There are also plans to construct a road connecting Rih on the border of Chin State to the town of Tedim in Chin State. Two highways will pass along the Chin State – one connecting India to Kunming, and the other connecting India to Bangkok. Getting Chin households connected to these roads would be a strategically advantageous for Chin State.

3.6.2 Communication

Communication services are vital in the management, economy and social affairs of the nation. While information and communication are the main driving forces for economic growth at international level, communication sector is necessary for the sustained economic growth of Myanmar. Communications sector serves as one of the most important infrastructures in striving for communications sector with the advanced high-tech measures with sound, data and telecommunication system. Chin State enjoyed all the telephone operator in Myanmar such as, MPT, Telenor, Ooredoo and also Mytel so that it is not lagging behind the other states and regions of Myanmar.

3.6.3 Electricity

Electricity is an effective and efficient energy source. It is the most important and useful factor for establishing a modern developed nation. Electricity is essential for industrial development as well as for other sectors' development especially in this knowledge and network age. Ability to use and invent modern techniques and new technology in industry depends on accessibility of electricity. Shortage of electricity hinder not only industrial development by raising cost of production and impeding uses of new modern techniques, but also advanced education system and modern health care in which is one of the essential inputs.

Myanmar has one of the lowest electrification rates in the world. Even with notable gains in recent years, only 33% of the population has access to electricity. While this rate is higher for the major cities, large parts of rural Myanmar have almost no electricity at all. Lack of power threatens Myanmar's economic transition. It restricts the expansion of infrastructure projects, puts industrial development on hold and slows down job growth. In rural areas like Chin state, schools and clinics operate with little to no power.

Table 3.20 Percentage of Household Lighting Used With Various Sources (2017)

States /Regions	Households by Type of Lighting Used (%)									
	Public grid	Border grid	Comm-unity grid	Kero-sene	Candle	Battery	Gener-ator	Solar lantern	Solar system	Other
UNION	41.7	1.3	5.8	1.4	5.7	12.8	1.8	5.1	21.9	2.5
Chin	16.4	0.7	19.0	0.1	4.9	6.8	0.0	9.0	41.6	1.5
Mandalay	62.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.4	6.1	1.5	6.5	17.2	1.6
Mon	53.7	0.0	16.4	0.9	9.5	3.3	3.2	7.9	5.2	0.0
Rakhine	13.6	0.0	15.4	2.1	14.5	4.2	0.3	10.1	37.5	2.3
Yangon	78.7	0.0	0.8	0.2	1.7	5.5	0.9	0.6	7.4	4.0

Source: Statistical Year Book 2018

Data from table (3.20) shows that only (16.4%) of Chin State households have main-grid electricity as their main source of lighting, while slightly more use communities grid (19%) and the (41.6%) solar energy system is the highest source of lighting in Chin State as well as throughout Myanmar. A number of others use batteries or solar lantern. Yangon and Mandalay regions are enjoying the highest percent (78.7%) and (62.4%) of national grid and Rakhine State is enjoying the lowest percentage of 13.6%.

Night light is one of a tools for predict the growth level of region or state. In Myanmar the only three government priorities regions of Yangon, Mandalay and

Nyipitaw are more light in the night time the others. The Union Government is expanding the National Electricity Grid into Chin State, but only two townships of Hakha and Falam enjoyed till today. In terms of rural electrification in Chin State, there are some mini-hydro schemes that are mainly privately developed and operated. Nearly all schemes do not have sufficient capacity to meet the demand, forcing a need to rotate supply to consumers. The household electricity demand has been rising up to 4 megawatts (ADB Economic Working Paper Series No. 460, October 2015). Power consumption increase since 2010. To meet the excess demand of electric in Chin State, and also to achieved the Union Government's national electrification goal of 50 percent by 2020, 75 percent by 2025, and 100 percent access by 2030, the supply must increase up to 70% on the current available condition.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TEDIM TOWNSHIP

4.1 Tedim Township Profile

The Tedim Township is located in the northern of Chin State of Myanmar. Tedim Township lies on the Chin Hill of the Naga Hills- Arakan Yoma- Chin Hills proper of Indo Myanmar plate, specifically; the township locates partly on both Daka Domain and Naga Domain of the Indo-Myanmar plate. Planes are rarely found in the township except the region bordering Kalay Township, Sagaing Region. Mountain ranges with minimum 1220 m (4000 ft.) to maximum 2706 m (8871 ft.), 30° to 60° slopes, run from North to South. Thang Mualdung range called Canady (Letha tawng in Burmese) and Innbuk range are famous in the township, for their height and steepness. Manipur River runs from North to South, across Tedim Township. There are many streams in the valley.

The three northern townships of Chin State, Tedim, Tonzang and Cikha Townships are the home of Zomi (Chin) tribe and they used Tedim dialect. However, Tedim is also easily understandable by those who use Falam and Haka dialects as they are very similar to each other. Widely understood and spoken in Manipur and Mizoram States in India, Tedim dialect is very close to what is called Khuangsai-Thado dialect which this dialect speaking Chin people rather accept Kuki for the Chin nomenclature. Spoken in some parts of Falam and Tedim Townships, this dialect is used as the official language of Mizoram State in India and is widely understood and spoken along the Indian border such as Paletwa, Matupi, Thantlang, Falam, Tiddim, Tonzang, by the Chins in Kalaymyo and Tamu Townships. All dialects of the Chin language are written in Roman alphabet. Therefore, they could be adoptable and readable by all the Chin and by those who read international phonetics as they are written in the same phonetics very closed to international phonetics.

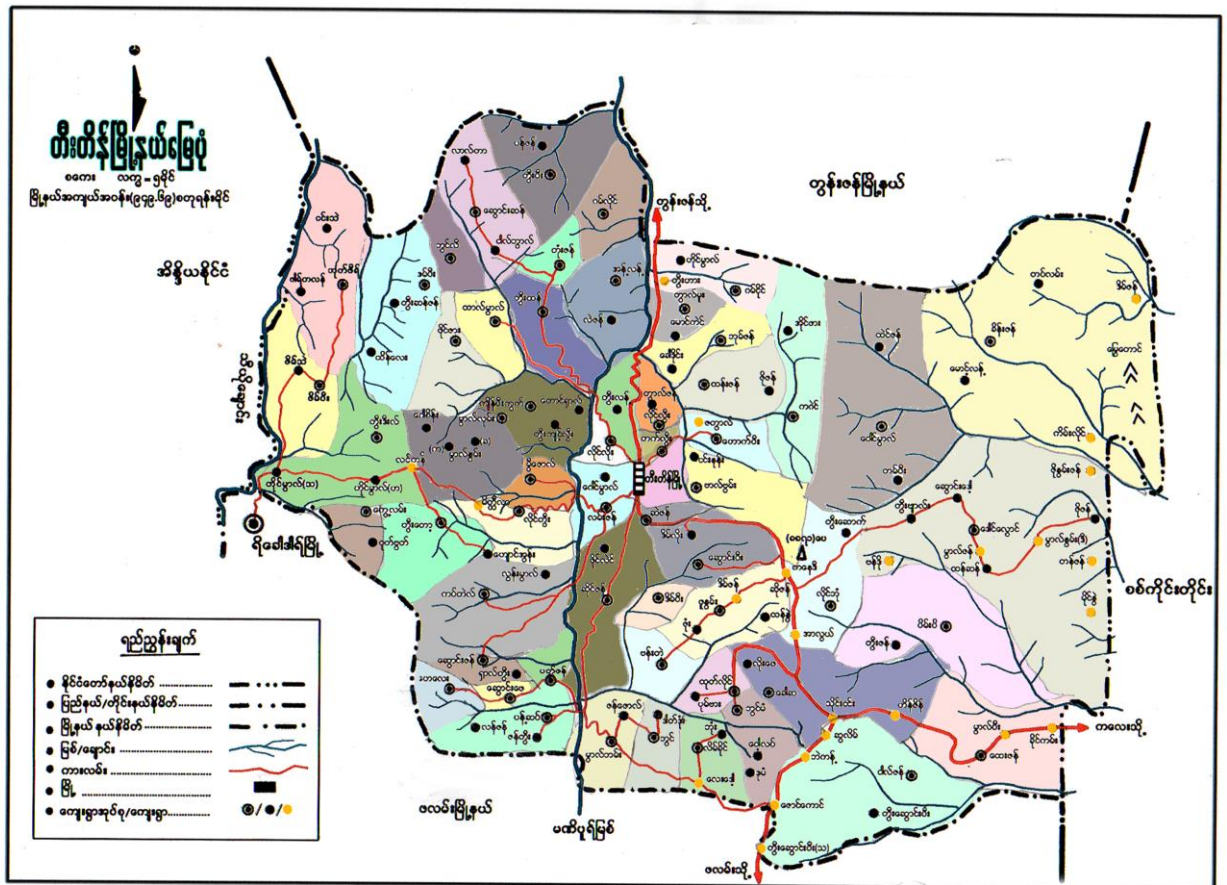
4.1.1 Location

The selected township of Tedim is in the northern part of Chin state located between 23°15'N and 23°32'N, between 93°15'E and 94°15'E. The township stretches 68 km from East to West and 50 km from North to South, adding up a total area of 2460 sq. km. It borders with Tonzang Township, Chin State in North, Kalay Township, Sagaing Region in East, Falam Township, Chin State in South and Champai District, Mizoram State of India in West (Regional Facts and Figures, GAD of Tedim, March 2019).

4.1.2 Climate

The Tedim Township has tropical monsoon climate with average annual cumulative precipitation of 2413 mm, annual average maximum temperature of 16.62°C and annual average minimum temperature of 10 °C. July, August and September are the most precipitated months of the year while March, April, May are the hottest and December, January, February is the coldest months respectively.

Figure 4.1 Map of Tedim Township.



Source: Regional facts and figure 2019, GAD Tedim Township

4.2 Demographic Characteristics

Tedim Township, fertility rate is high but population growth rate is low due to migration, foreigner and other nationality residence are very low, nearly all population are Christian. This is the highlight of demographic characteristic of Tedim Township and the details are discussed in the following.

4.2.1 Population

Tedim is the most populous township of Chin State. According to 2014 consensus the Chin State population is 478,802 and it's 21% of 99313 is Tedim Township population. Almost 85% percent of the 84416 residents (as of 2014 census) in the rural area. The 41% of the population of Tedim township is under age group 0 to 14 years, 55% if the population is under age group 15 to 64 years and only 4% is the age group of 65 years and above. Rural population is relatively young and dependency ratio is relatively low. The total population in the working age group 15-60 years assumed the major proportion of the population (54%). However, more than half of the working population are economic migrants in Yangon and Mandalay region as well as abroad.

4.2.2 Population Growth Rate

The population growth rate of Tedim township is compare to the Union population growth rate in the following table.

Table 4.1 Comparison of Population Growth Rate (Myanmar and Tedim Township)

Year	Union Total	Union Annual Growth Rate %	Tedim Township population	
	Million		Total	Growth Rate %
2014-15	51.99	0.88	98050	0.52
2015-16	52.45	0.88	98504	0.46
2016-17	52.92	0.89	98999	0.50
2017-18	53.39	0.89	99313	0.32

Source: (i) Regional Facts and Figure of Tedim Township, GAD (2010 to March 2019)

(ii) Statistical Year Book 2018.

According to table (4.1) the Myanmar population growth rate (2014 to 2018) was 0.88 and 0.89 percent while Tedim Township population growth rate was only (0.3 to 0.5) percent. It revealed that even the TFR is higher and IMR is lower, the population growth rate of Tedim Township is lower than the union due to out migration of working age population.

4.2.3 Foreigners Residing in Tedim Township

The following table (4.2) shows foreigners resident situation in Tedim Township. The total population of Tedim Township is (99313), most of them are indigenous but a very little amount of China (4) and India (61) persons are residing in Tedim Township.

Table 4.2 Foreigners Residing In Tedim Township (2018)

Sr.	Township population	Foreigner's Countries	Population	Percentage
1	95945	China	4	0.004
2	95945	Indian	61	0.064

Source: Regional facts and figure 2019, GAD Tedim Town Ship, Page- 12

4.2.4 Traditional and Culture

Tradition means belief, custom or way of doing something that has existed for a long time among a particular group of people. Culture includes customs and beliefs, art, way of life, social organization of a particular country or society, feast and festival, ideas and attitude, art music, literature.

Honest and integrity are models in Zomi society. There is a good example of ancient Zomi bearing high quality of moral character. The social structure of blood connection of Zomi tribe (in the northern part of Chin state, including Tedim township) a paternal side-oriented society of inheritance. A girl becomes her husband's when she gets married and the children so become the paternal relatives. Married women have also to be their husband's clan.

In matters of succession, sons of paternal side are only eligible to do so. Maternal side has no right to succession. There are two categories of succession. One belongs to the clan who practice eldest son's succession and the other youngest son's succession. Middle sons have no right in this regard. The eldest son has to inherit father's role and even if he dies, continue from second son to the youngest son in order. In this tradition, either the eldest son or the youngest son, who inherited the role, as to take both good and bad legacy. The outlook on man and woman is different in Zomi (Chin) tribe, boys are put on first priority in everything. Only the father is the decision maker in all affairs in a family. Mother is regarded for household duties. Daughter has no rights in matters of succession and heritage. A person who inherited has to keep parent's house and paternal relations. The child inheriting the parents' house is expected to care for the parents in their old age. When the oldest son inherits the parent's property, he remains in the house. His brothers must move out soon after they marry. When the

youngest son inherits the house, the older brothers move out after they get married. This makes sure that there is constantly a daughter-in-law who cares for the parents.

In this connection, either the eldest son or the youngest son, who inherited the role, as to take both good and bad legacy. According to the sayings the middle sons who do not have the right to succession are more prosperous. This is a great belief for middle sons. The outlook on man and woman is different in Zomi society. Boys are put on first priority in everything. Only father is the decision maker in all affairs in a family. Mother is regarded for household duties. Daughter has to enjoy no right. A person who inherited has to keep parents' house and paternal relations.

Men are in fond of hunting, the condition is not favorable for commercial purpose. Some domestic animals are provided on feast when getting big wild animal from hunting. This is one reason that causes the decline of one's family business instead.

Mainly a leader was elected in the hope of defending villagers from enemies particularly the leader must have encouraged and well-versed in welfare. In some parts of Chin Hills, leadership was passed over from generation to generation within the traditional system. There are mainly two types to found village. First, the chief of the clan chooses a suitable location and appoints someone else to be the circle headman. Later, let him establish the village and make him collecting tax. On the other hand, a Chief chooses a suitable location where a village is to be constructed and take himself the headman ship. (Mr. Khai Kam Zomi Khristian Kumza Mual Suang (Tedim) 2004.

The circle headman has to manage plot of land for residing and farms for profession to villagers. The common land is reserved and permission from the circle headman is required for those who wanted to farm and cutting for survival. For matters of social welfare, the clan has to set a date and need to have approval from the circle headman. Hence, an important festival like "Khua Do" the circle headman fixes a date at his own discretion and the whole village joyfully participate in the occasion. The circle headman makes an announcement that the whole village shall assist those who could not afford to establish house of their own means. On the day of building the house and the whole village help by means of kind and effort even cooking millet and making rice liquor to feed the volunteers. When a house is on fire to ashes, the next day the villagers shall not go to farms as a symbol of sadness.

On matters of settling conflict an envoy has sent for negotiation whenever and wherever conflict arises within the clan or between neighbors to solve the problem in

peaceful way. On failure of negotiation the case is brought to the headman for his final decision. The headman fixes the date and with a pot of rice liquor as service fees, the headman and village elders hearing the case. If either side of the conflicting parties dissatisfies the verdict of the headman, an appeal can be made to the senior headman. It is discovered that despite the Chins has no literature in record in the past, legal case proceedings were systematically decided on truth and justice. First, hearing from the plaintiff and later refusals from the accused. Taking oath of diving in water and biting pebbles may be made if one could not able to follow the decision of the headman and village elders. It is firmly believing that curse flows from generation to generation of those who bite pebbles (Suang Khan Thang, The administration change among Zomi Tribe in Myanmar 2005).

4.2.5 Literature

The Zomi (Tedim) have two type of manuscripts; Pau Cin Hau's scripts and Zolai (using Roman alphabets.) Once of a time in 1902, a supernatural light came down from heaven commended Pau Cin Hau to learn and write. He actually could arrange as he had been shown. From those days, Pau Cin Hau could create his own scripts. The orthography, if one can call it that, of Pau Cin Hau's writing is that one letter or symbol represents one complete word, so that there are 1051 symbols. Over these basics "alphabets" are added sign for indicating "low, middle, high" voices in pronunciation, thus five symbols could be added to the scripts. Again, these symbolic letters are divided into six groups called ;six books.

The American Baptist Missionary Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Cope B.Sc. BD. D.D arrived Chin state in 1908. The British Government appointed him inspector of schools for the whole Chin Hill. So he held a dual position as educator in the civil services and missionary in the Baptist Mission Field. Dr. Cope wrote many text books in primary schools throughout the Chin Hill. During the colonial days all subjects were taught in "Zolai" (using Roman alphabets, Tedim dialect) up to the fourth standard. When primary students passed the fourth standard they could read and write fluently in Chin.

4.3 Economic Sector Development

Agriculture and livestock production is primary income source of majority rural household in Tedim Township. Non-farm activities and remittance also play as a primary income source for some households. Income of casual and seasonal workers

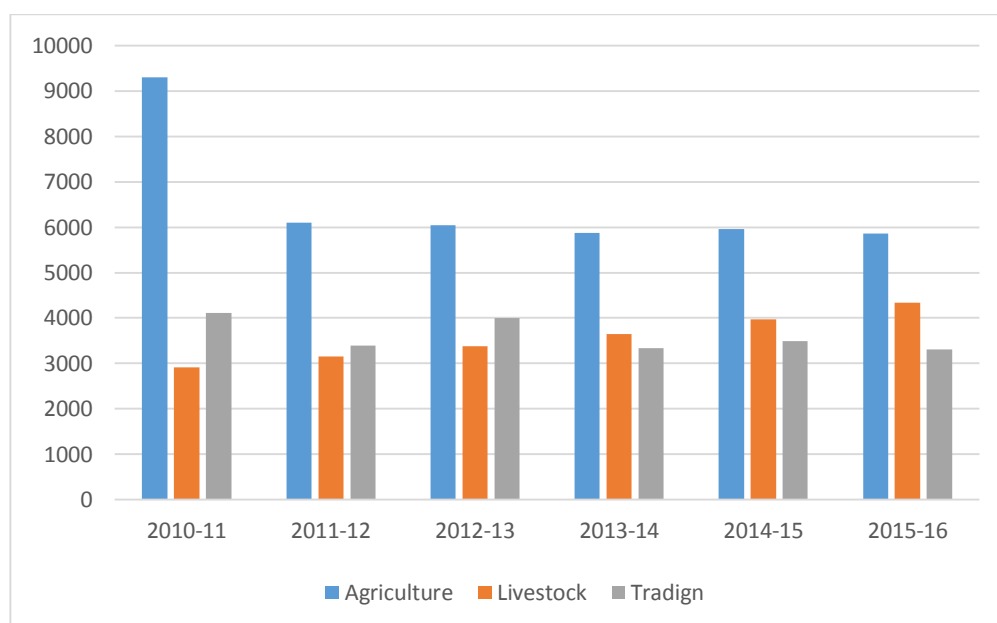
working in construction and carpentry, masonry play as a primary income source of a few rural households in Tedim Township.

4.3.1 Sectorial Structure of GDP

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is used to describe the values of economy's total output of goods and services but it is an imperfect measure of economic activity. These imperfections are most problematic when comparing standards of living across countries.

The Sectorial structure of Tedim Township GDP (Table 4.3), agriculture is the largest portion in every five years from 2011-12 to 2015-2016. It contributes 46% of GDP in 2010-11 FY but six year later in 2015-16 FY, it decreases up to 26% of GDP. Trading contributed (21 %), second largest of GDP in (2010-11 FY to 2012-13 FY) but it decreased up to 15% and it went down to third place in the portion GDP of 2015-16. Livestock industry contributed 15% in 2010-11, but it increased up to 20% at the end of 2015-16 FY and became the second largest portion of the township GDP.

Figure 4.2 Three largest contributor's sectors of Tedim Township GDP



Source: table 4.3

Changed of the three main GDP contributor: agriculture, livestock and trade reveal local communities' business trends. Geographical condition and environment factors such as peripheral mountain regions with infertile soils and low levels of market integration limit crop production in Tedim Township. Due to the lack of viable farm

land, soil exhaustion, the farmers are unable to produce enough for their subsistence and they gradually left agricultural sector.

Table 4.3 GDP of Tedim Township by Sector. (2010-11 to 2015-16)
Million Kyats

Sr.	Particular	2010-2011	2011-2012	2011-2012	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
I	Production	13907.8	11125.90	11692.1	12207.9	14008.7	14429.4
	1 Agriculture	9300.0	6100.8	6045.9	5880.3	5952.7	5854.7
	2 Lives Stock	2916.2	3146.8	3385.1	3643.7	3967.6	4342.4
	3 Forestry	30.2	43.2	95.1	51.1	47.3	60.2
	4 Energy	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 Mining	123.2	134.1	125.8	126.8	143.7	148.9
	6 Industry	1039.5	1106.6	1113.8	1092.4	1137.9	854.4
	7 Electrical	41.9	52.5	43.4	58.6	104.4	74.2
	8 Construction	457.8	541.9	883.0	1355.0	2655.1	3094.6
III	Services	1795.6	2208.8	4543.9	3720.9	3840.7	4493.9
	1 Transportation	600.2	778.8	818.3	491.1	322.4	324.9
	2 Communication	83.6	115.5	1532.0	819.1	693.7	1435.2
	3 Financial	6.6	24.5	31.4	34.6	39.7	43.8
	4 Social	737.0	783.5	1616.7	1885.0	2207.9	2318.6
	5 Rent	368.2	506.5	545.5	491.1	577.0	461.4
IV	Trading	4107.2	3394.0	4001.1	3329.1	3491.6	3314.3
	Total (GDP)	19810.6	16728.7	20237.1	19257.9	21341.0	22237.6

Source: Township Planning, Tedim myo, Chin State (2017)

Note: The above GDPs are calculated by constant price of FY 2010-2011

Chin State with its vast areas of waste and fallow land is well suited for ruminant livestock production (cattle Mithun and goats) and there is considerable potential for increasing production by converting fallow land to permanent pastures and fodder trees. This could include legumes in pastures to increase soil fertility to support future cropping. Local community try to apply this approach as an alternative to replanting forests on land formally used for shifting cultivation. While local people consider Mithun to be the favoured species, they are expensive to buy and sell, goats are less expensive, but easier to manage and have a market in neighboring.

Tedim Township trading sector is mainly depending on border trade partner's purchasing power of Champhai District, Mizoram State of India. In the GDP of Tedim

Township (table 4.3) since 2013-2014 FY trading sector goes down from the second largest to the third place.

4.3.2 Agriculture

Maize is substitute food for rice. It is the second important crop out of cereal crop that consumption and feedstuff for livestock breeding that sow well in Tedim Township. The cultivation of Myanmar main (10) crops cultivation in Tedim are as the following table.

Table. 4.4 Main (10) Crops Cultivation and Yeild in Tedim Township

Year	Sawn Acre	Paddy	Maize	Pesengo	Peedisein	Groundnut	Sesimum	Sunflower
	Yeild Basket							
2014-2015	Acre	77595	13857	261	180	690	290	1050
	Basket	62.42	32.5	18.3	7.13	40.25	7.05	24.16
2015-2016	Acre	77593	13855	261	180	690	290	1050
	Basket	62.42	32.5	18.3	7.13	40.25	7.05	24.16
2016-2017	Acre	77590	13857	250	173	688	280	1047
	Basket	62.42	32.5	18.3	7.13	40.25	7.05	24.16
2017-2018	Acre	8411	11958	195	183	510	220	932
	Basket	62.42	32.5	18.3	7.13	40.25	7.05	24.16
2018-2019	Acre	8411	11959	191	183	508	219	932
	Basket	64.1	32.3			39.38	7.05	29.3

Source: Regional Facts and Figures, GAD, Tedim Township, 2015 to 2019

Rice the main crop planted both in shifting cultivation (upland rice) and on terraces (wet land rice – either rain-fed or irrigated) is the biggest acre and the second crop maize is mainly used for human consumption with some used to feed pigs and poultry. Rice and maize are grown for home consumption but with larger holdings, some may be sold. The main cash crops are potatoes, sunflower, groundnut, lentil bean, soy bean, and ginger. They are sold in local markets, in Kalay in Sagaing Region and Champai of India.

4.3.3 Agriculture and Food Security

There is limited agricultural practice of traditional systems of low-input and low-output shifting cultivation, which requires very large areas to sustain an individual household. At present most households practice cultivation and essentially they do not produce sufficient food to meet their family's subsistence. Traditional system of agriculture is in decline due to increased population density and decline in soil fertility.

This is leading to lowering of crop yield to the point that most households experience food shortages, the annual crop production is sufficient only 30 to 35 percent of requirement (table 4.5) and they rely on imported grain to meet their requirements.

Table 4.5 Sufficiency of Crop Production

Sr.	Particular	Unit	2015-16 FY	2016-17 FY	2017-18 FY
1	Township Population	Person	94042	96624	98715
2	Estimated Consumption				
	(i) Rural dweller	Basket	15	15	15
	(ii) Urban dweller	Basket	12	12	12
3	Needed for a year	Basket	1371726	1397472	1430538
4	Harvested	Basket	472052	482487	497090
5	Reserved for Seed	Basket	39365	38645	42055
6	Consumable	Basket	432687	443842	497090
7	Surplus/ Deficit	Basket	-939039	-953630	-933448
8	Sufficient	%	31.5	31.8	34.7

. Source: Regional fact of Tedim, GAD Tedim May, 2017 and March,2019

A decline in production from shifting cultivation creates a need to introduce more permanent forms of agricultural production. Unfortunately, most of the land in Chin State is so steep that it is only suitable for forest production or shifting agriculture. A move to permanent agriculture is becoming inevitable, but the land is too steep to cultivate on a permanent basis or even to construct terraces on. Where terraces can be constructed, the -input and other costs are generally too high for households. As a result, agricultural production is static or even in decline, food insufficiency is increasing.

4.3.4 Livestock and Fisheries

In Tedim Township almost every household practice livestock raring for home consumption. There is very commercial livestock raring practiced. However, 20 to 50 percent of households of a village in Tedim Township are practicing livestock raring more than their household consumption, with the aim to market the household surplus. Swine and Poultry raring are practiced as household consumption cum marketing the household surplus. Mithun, cow and goat raring are practiced more on commercial

basic. (Township Rural Development Strategies and Programmes, Tedim Township, August 2017, page-20)

Fisheries sector is not much developed in Tedim township. However, there is households practicing small scale, and household consumption intended fish farming and fish ponds. The only one of livestock industrial zone in Khai Kam (sub township), near Kalay myo of Sagaing Region. The following table reveals the progress in livestock breeding sector of Tedim township.

Table. 4.6 Development of livestock industry in Tedim Township (2018)

Sr.	Township	Buffalo	Cow	Pig	Sheep /goat	Mithun	Poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Tedim Township	3409	6835	48654	8263	6902	884944
2	Khai Kam Myo		15	75	40		1100
	Total	3409	6850	48729	8303	6902	886044

Source: Regional facts and figure of Tedim, March 2019, GAD

Livestock play a vital role as a safety net in times of economic stress in Tedim Township. They are sold to buy food in times of shortage and pay school fees, medical expenses, as well as supplying enough money for weddings and even in the hardest time of funerals. Livestock perform the dual role of providing economic growth while at the same time providing direct social benefits. It is important to increase ownerships and minimize the smallholder sector.

4.3.5 Border Trade

Indian Myanmar border trade is an important trading process in Tedim Township. Zo khaw thar (Mizoram State, India) and Rih (Border town, Myanmar) border trade point was opened in 1994 and Rih border trade control camp (Land Custom Station, LCS) of ministry of commerce of the republic of the Union of Myanmar was established in 2003 at new Haimual village, Tedim township.

Trading of beans and peas, betel nuts and foodstuffs produce in Myanmar are trade to India through this border trade point. This border trade point is second most important point after Moreh-Tamu integrated check post. Foreseeing the trading growth at the current custom station, and also to facilitate proper functioning of the border trade the government of Mizoram has requested government of India to require government of Myanmar to open a counterpart LCS near the border close to current the border trade point.

Tedim township also trades with main land Myanmar through adjacent town of Sagaing Region, Kalay. Its fresh produce such as apples and vegetable are exported to main land Myanmar, through Kalay town, while it imports daily use household commodities, construction materials, electronic material etc..., from main land Myanmar, through Kalay town. Due to the poor road connectivity and transportation service commodity prices in Tedim township is a lot higher than that of Kalay Township. For example, one box area of construction sand excavated in Kalay Township only cost 30000 MMK while it goes high up to 100000 MMK at Tedim Township.

4.3.6 Industry

Industrial development is considering one of the most driving forces in overall economic growth. To promote industrial development, it requires suitable location, adequate infrastructure especially electricity. Industrial development in Tedim Township is minimal. However, there is handful number of well establishing micro and small enterprises in both villages and townships.

4.4 Migration Issues

Since 1990s the word “Migration” is popular in Myanmar and also in all of least develop nations. There is a high degree of human resources mobilization from the Chin diaspora throughout Myanmar, as well as in either Asian countries, Europe and America.

After first world war the British Colonialist requested to go to French and help in cleaning and rebuild of the collapsed building during the first World War. In January (1), 1917, one thousand men of Zomi proceed from Tedim to Rangon, after that Calcutta of India, and through the Suez canal, they arrived Marseilles of French in 15-8-1917. That is the first and foremost of Zomi international migrant in the history.

Under military junta, one major hardship was that soldiers in the region imposed forced labor, which meant that people had less time to work in their own fields. Villagers had to porter for the military (carrying ammunition and food) and cut trees for the military-owned timbering ventures. For the youth in Myanmar their future is still too blurry. There is no prospect for the graduates. There is more difficult for the youth non-educated to get a job in the country. So all the youth and mid lifer working forces have to cross the border to seek a job for their survival. We can see every migration takes place to find a better life or escape from a hardship of existing situation. People

stuck in any political hardship or political based economic hardship have to keep seeking a secure country to refuge in a temporary or permanent shelter.

Livelihood security for Zomi (Chin) people, America, Canada, Europe, Australia and even Malaysia have a strong pull factors to migration out to get a job with fair salary for them. The point is that even they pay lower than their citizens, exchange rate gap is too high and they got enough earning to consume in the host country and to wire transfer family in native town. To get a decent education is a big dream for the Zomi today because only after finishing from a college or university which have good reputation. Therefore, more and more Chin younger generations have been trying to get scholarship or other opportunities to get in the decent education aboard.

Some Chin poor people had to die of curable disease but they could not afford the medical treatment in the country. Therefore, some Zomi people who are facing political hardship in the native land tried to reach the safe third country not only escape from the hardship in the country but also they expect the good healthcare services there in their destination. Some Zomi people migrant out to neighboring country especially to Mizo State of India where their relative or kinship live.

There is a high degree of human resources mobilization from the Chin diaspora throughout Myanmar as well as in other Asian countries, Europe and America. In Tedim township every village, even nearly every household have migrant family member. According to Chin directory of America 2008, there are (46) Zomi (Chin) Christian churches in (11) states of America and three churches in Canada. (Zomi exodus, page-11, prof; C Thang Za Tuan). According to Tedim Zomi Directory 2011, there are (77) Zomi (Chin) Christian churches in Yangon. The following table shows iceberg in the sea (example) population of migrant of Zomi tribe to Yangon and United States of America. According to the following table (4.7) there are eight percent of the Tedim township population Zomi tribe stay in Yangon city and five percent are also stay in the United State of America.

Table 4.7 Sample of Migrant Population (Yangon and United State 2008-2010)

Sr.	Particulars	Household	Population	Percentage.
1	Tedim Township (native town)	14683	99313	100%
2	United States (migrants)	2255	4958	5%
3	Yangon (migrants)	1504	7520	8%

Source: Tedim Zomi directory, 2011 Yangon

According to International Fund for Agriculture Development, remittance of migrant worker a round is 481 billion US\$ in 2017. In the same year 256 billion US\$ in Asia-pacific and it is 53 percent of the world. It is tenfold more than allsorts official inflow (ODA Official Development Assistance). In 2017, India obtain 69 billion US\$ remittance from aboard and it is the biggest amount in the world. China obtain 64 billion US\$, Philippine obtain 33 billion, Bangladesh 13.5 billion US\$ respective and Myanmar obtain only 723 million US\$. (The Mirror-May 20, 2018 page-6).

In the cases of remittances, Zomi (Chin) people never told how much remittance he got, how much money he has. It is not easy to describe the amount of remittance, but it can be seen in their expense such as the thing the buy, (e.g. cars and the houses they built) which cannot buy and build with the incomes from agriculture and livestock. Therefore, remittance is one of the main income source for Zomis (Chin), in Tedim town ship. Most of Zomi (Chin) people exiles today are now escape from poverty and they are planning to do development in their region and trying to end the poverty. But sometimes, migration causes some bad impact on social sector.

4.5 Social Sector Development

Human resources development is a key for all ground development. A batter educational qualification makes a faster and affective to change from least develop to a develop one. Investment in education and health infrastructure may uplift the education standard of new generation and is like making a brighter future of the nation.

4.5.1 Education

Education refers to the process of learning and acquiring information. In other words, education a process of teaching, learning and training especially in schools or college, to improve knowledge and develop skills. Generally, education is important for learning basic life skills, as well as learning advanced skills that can make a person more attractive in the job market.

The rule of education is vital in the whole development path way. Without proper education, it will not be easy to obtain real and sustainable development. In an effort to improve, to better future of the nation, the government is nurturing new generations who are capable to face the challenge of knowledge age. For the uplift of the education standard of the people, it is also taking all possible measures.

4.5.2 School Enrollment Rate

The net enrollment rate (NER) in primary education is the ratio of student of official primary school age over the total population of official primary school age. Indicator is a measure of the coverage and efficiency of the school system. Enroll rate predicts the development of education for future. Enrollment means number of students enrolled by the level of schools. The following figure shows the enrollment rate of Tedim Township at kinder garden (KG). The percentage increasing can lead to become higher and higher in HDI because education indicator is one of the component of HDI. The school going age total, enrollment and net enrollment rate can be seen as follows;

Table 4.7 School Enrollment of Tedim Township (2009-2019)

Sr.	Academic Year	5 Year			Enrollment			%
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Percent
1	2009-10	1887	2053	3940	1887	1778	3665	93.02
2	2010-11	1905	2025	3930	1899	1796	3695	94.02
3	2011-12	1830	2020	3880	1829	1780	3609	93.01
4	2012-13	1820	1960	3780	1819	1772	3591	94.97
5	2013-14	2150	1800	3950	2148	1605	3753	95.01
6	2014-15	1913	1865	3778	1795	1751	3546	93.86
7	2015-16	1912	1890	3802	1801	1780	3581	94.20
8	2016-17	1915	1865	3780	1851	1723	3574	94.55
9	2017-18	1920	1880	3800	1864	1824	3688	97.05
10	2018-19	1930	1950	3880	1888	1907	3795	97.8

Source: Region facts and figures of Tedim, 2009 to 2019, GAD

Primary school age children school enrollment rate in Myanmar was 90.75 percent and Tedim Township enrollment was 93.02 percent in 2009-10 academic year. But ten year later in 2018-19, the whole country goes up to 99.55 percent, Tedim Township stay in 97.8 percent and lagged behind 1.75 percent. But it has constantly increasing rate within ten years.

4.5.3 Basic Education

As for quality of education, efforts have been made to enhance it by shifting the emphasis from “subject centered” to a “child centered” approach and from an “exam oriented” to a “continuous assessment and progression system” (CAPS). Today, KG plus 12 and CAPs has been implemented in all schools within the regions. The other positive development was the introduction of computer literacy education at the basic education level.

Table 4.9 Basic Education School in Tedim Township (2017)

Sr.	Township	Particulars	Public	Private	Total
1	Tedim Township	High School	8		8
2		High School Branch	5		5
3		Middle School	10	1	11
4		Middle school Branch	36		36
5		Post Primary School	29		29
6		Primary School	61		61
7		Pre Primary School	22	55	77
8		Monastic Primary School	3		3
		Total	174	56	230

Source: Regional facts and figure 2019, GAD Tedim Town Ship, Page- 12

In Tedim Township there are (8) high school and (5) high school branch (Appendix-I) teacher and student ratio is 1:25 and 1: 20 respectively. In middle school level there are (10) middle school and (36) middle school branches, the (1:16) is the middle school teacher and student ratio, in the middle school branches the teacher and student ratio is 1:19. There are 61 basic primary schools and 29 post basic primary school. There are three monastic primary school and 22 preprimary state owned school. There are one middle private registered school. Most of churches in every quarter and villages have private preprimary schools.

Matriculation examination is the gate way to higher education. It is very important to get high marks score in matriculation examination for Myanmar students. In modern education system, students and teachers play to ensure good achievement of learning and the growth of qualified students. Not only material infrastructure but also the number of qualified teachers and student high efforts are vital for education. Most of Zomi (Chin) communities in Tedim township, when their children became teenager, they send their qualify children to Yangon, Madalay, Maymyo and Kalaymyo etc. to get more knowledge as well as Burmese language. That is one facts for the low

matriculation passed rate for Tedim Township, the reason that these migrant student's matriculation accounts are not included in Tedim Township.

Table 4.10 Tedim Township Matriculation (2014-15 to 2018-19 Academic Year)

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	218-19
Myanmar	37.6	29.29	33.89	32.82	31.44
Tedim	23.5	22.66	23.93	20.19	21.5

Source: (i) Statistical Year book 2018
(ii) Regional Facts and Figure, 2019, GAD Tedim

According to table 4.10 Tedim Township matriculation percentage was less 10 percent than the union in every five of the table. There are no increases within five years (2015-209) in Tedim as well as the whole country. This show 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. Most teacher are promoted as seniority and they wait their promotion while they studying their distance higher education. Since 1990, most educated community join international Christian school, most of them served in Churches but some sailed to the globe.

4.5.4 Higher Education

Since after 2000, the State Peace Development Council had made rapid expanding the higher education system throughout the country. Universities and colleges are being opened all over the country to provide equal opportunity to all those who wish pursue higher education. Thus, the school dropout rate goes down in the country but the only thing to be consider is the quality in the respective level. Kalay University is in the Khaikam village of Tedim Township, Chin State and the former name was Khai Kam College. The State Peace and Development Government of military junta promoted as a University and changed to Kalay College of Sagaing Division.

Most of Zomi student from Tedim Township and around the Kalay valley are attending in Kalay University rather than Hakha college because lower expenses and better travelling. One government technical and vocational high school in Tedim Town. There are four Christian Colleges in Tedim (i) Tedim Theological College (ii) Faith Baptist Bible College (ii) Bethel Bible College and (iv) Timothy Christian College. These Christian colleges teach especially Theology, English and Leadership.

There is one government vocational and technical high school in Tedim. But most of population acquire the vocational skills in informal ways such as through their peers, working as interns.

4.5.6 Adult Literacy

Adult literacy is also a component of education index in calculating HDI. Therefore, adult literacy rate is required in expressing education sector development. The higher literacy rate, the higher education index and HDI. Adult literacy is also interrelated with economy. If adult literacy rate is high, their job opportunities are also better.

For Tedim Township There is 10 to 15 % of rural population who has never enrolled in secular or formal education. But they become literate due to religious educations through churches (Township Rural Development Strategies and Programmes, Tedim Township, August 2017, page-13).

Table 4.11 Adult Literacy Rate of Tedim Township

YEAR	Tedim Township Adult population		
	Total	Literacy	Rate
2009-2010	55690	47550	85.38
2010-2011	55780	53521	95.95
2011-2012	55990	53550	95.64
2012-2013	56012	53610	95.71
2013-2014	56105	53650	95.62
2014-2015	56115	53710	95.71
2015-2016	56120	53855	95.96
2016-2017	56060	53818	96.00
2017-2018	56190	53945	96.00
2018-2019	56043	54401	97.07

Source: Regional facts and Figures 2010 to 2019, GAD Tedim.

4.5.7 Health and Nutrition

Primary Health Care (PHC) is main vehicle for achieving health facilities assistance. The minimum components of the PHC are: health education, adequate supply of food and nutrition, sufficient safe water and sanitation, maternal and child health care including family planning, prevention and control of locally endemic diseases, immunization against the main infection diseases, treatment of common diseases and injuries, and the provision of essential drugs.

Nutrition

Almost 90 percent of rural households get their staple food from their own farming activities at taungya, paddy and terraced farming. Maize, rice, glutinous brown/white rice, Italian millet, sweet potato, taro, pigeon pea, Sulphur bean, vegetables are staple foods. An ordinary lay man usually starts his day with a brunch (Breakfast + Lunch) at between 07:0 AM to 09:0 Am. In typical Chin traditional cooking style, they are simply boiled, stewed, smoked, steamed or fermented. The way they cook and they eat, it seems that rural households in Tedim consume quite nutritious food (Township Development Strategies, August 2017).

Health Care Facilities

Access to health care is limited compare to more developed townships. Rural health care center and substations are the closet public health care service providing facility and majority of the township has access. However, many of villages have limited access to Township hospital because of the remoteness. Some villages in border area depend on Champhai District Hospital of Mizoram State, India.

Table 4.12 Public Health Facilities of Tedim Township (2018)

Particular	Public			
	Hospital	Stationed Hospital	Rural Health Center	Rural Health Center Branch
Tedim	1	3	16	62
Bed	100	16	0	0

Source: Regional Facts and Figures of Tedim, 2019 page-91

Pharmacies are also rarely found in the villages Dengue and Malaria are endemic to the region and the Health Department of Union Government, State Government, as well as INGOs/NGOs are active for necessary control measures in both rural and urban area. In Tedim Township, Doctor to population ratio is very low 1:9563 and hospital bed per population is also very low 1:628. (Regional Facts and Figure of Tedim, March 2019, p-92)

There is one private hospital in Tedim Town with general health care facilities, obstetrics facilities and minor surgical facilities. Moreover, there are two general outpatient clinics, one orthopedic specialist outpatient clinic in Tedim Town.

4.5.8 Fertility and Children Mortality Rate

According to 2014 census Myanmar fertility rate was 2.29. According Tedim Township General Administration Department data, fertility rate of Tedim Township is 4.39 (table 4.13). Children mortality rate of Myanmar was 6.2 in 2014, but the Tedim Township was 1.4 percent (table 4.1). It described that the total fertility rate (TFR) for all women aged 15-49 in Tedim Township is 4.39 children per woman, which is much higher than the Union TFR of 2.29 and newborns that die before reaching one age (IMR) for Tedim Township (1.4) is much lower than the Union level (IMR) of (6.2).

Table 4.13 Fertility and Children Mortality Rate of Tedim Township (2018)

Township	Mother	Each of 1000			
		Fertility Rate	M. Mortality Rate	C. Mortality Rate	Abortion
Tedim	2638	43.96	0.4710	14.235	3.171

Source: Regional Facts and Figures of Tedim, March 2019 page-90

4.6 Infrastructure

According to World Bank, there are two types; economic infrastructure and social infrastructure. Economic infrastructures of Tedim Township are (i) Road (ii) Communication and (iii) Electricity.

4.6.1 Road

The department of Rural Development (DRD) has been building and upgrading many roads in rural area. Before elected government most villages, nearly all are connected by jungle path only, but after 2010, condition of road access in Tedim Township is variable. Urban road network in Tedim Town is decent. Rural road infrastructure development is in a good progress and the responsible departments are planning to service for better road access in both rural and urban area. As of 2015 July, there are four inter-town ship roads constructed, renovated and maintained by the Department of Construction, namely, Tedim-Kalay road (57 miles), Tedim-Tonzang road (27 miles), Tedim-Falam road (76 miles) and Tedim-Rih road (32 miles). All the aforementioned inter-township roads are mixture of asphalt paved, gravel paved and earth roads. (Township Rural Development Strategies and Programmes, Tedim, August 2017, page-29). As a part of Indian- ASEAN region road network project funded by JICA, Rih –Tedim and Tedim Kalay roads are currently under heavy renovation.

In Tedim Town, there are 4 miles and 6 furlongs total of paved road, one mile and one furlong of gravel paved road and two miles and four furlongs of earthen road. Road and drainage construction in Tedim Town is managed by the Township Municipality Committee, which is self-financed by collected revenue levied to town populace.

Rural roads (Inter-village roads and village roads) are constructed by the Department of Rural Development and department of Progress of Border Region and there are 33 miles and one furlong of asphalt paved roads, 13 miles and 5 furlongs of gravel paved roads and 419 miles of earthen roads. Rural roads could be divided into 3 main categories based on the width of the road, namely truck/car road (21 feet wide), Jeep road (12 feet wide) and motorcycle road (6 to 4 feet wide). There are 11 bridges 180 feet and above long and 13 bridges 50 to 180 feet long with accessible motor car. (Regional facts and figure of Tedim Township, March 2019, GAD).

4.6.2 Communication

Tedim Township has one post and telegraph office, and telecommunication office serving for post and landline telecommunication. As of 2019, four telecommunication operators, Myanmar posts and telecommunications (MPT), Telenor and Ooredoo and MECTel are functioning in Tedim in Tedim Township. ADSL internet services is also providing by MPT. For a few villages, there is lack of telecommunication service since the MPT, Telenor, MECTel and Ooredoo has no network coverage in those townships. In such township villagers are using telecommunication service from telecom base bordering country, India.

4.6.3 Electricity

Tedim Township did not enjoy National Power Grid so that it has been supplying electric by building of small scale hydropower stations and using private solar power system. Tedim Township is electrified by Zalui hydropower (400 KW) plant and is planning to establish a new (1.5 MW) hydropower plant. It is sufficient only for the security light in the downtown. Tedim Myo dweller enjoy in two or three days rotate in a week. Villages are mostly electrified by home based solar- electric system while few villages are electrified by private own hydropower plant.

Table 4.14 Electricity Insufficient Situation of Tedim Township

(kilowatt)

Sr.	Need for Tedim Township	Available	Consumption	Deficit
1	1652	672	1652	980

Source: Regional facts and figure 2019, GAD Tedim Town Ship.

4.7 Challenges and Opportunities for Tedim Township Development

According to the saying “no one is perfect”, no region is perfect for prosperous without modify and develop. Tedim is facing geographical challenges such as height and steep mountain ranges but it endows much of opportunities for socio economic development.

4.7.1 Challenges

Chin State was recognized that a lack of infrastructure (roads, electrical, communications, school building and health clinics) is the most important impediment to economic and social progress for the State. The geography and topography of the State creates great challenges in constructing and maintaining roads. Because the State is so mountainous and hillsides are so steep the cost of constructing roads is very high. Financial constraints have made it impossible to establish a comprehensive road network. As for Tedim Township, the only way connected to main land is Tedim – Kalay road, in wet season sometimes cannot be used and that is one of the impediment for development. Most villages are only accessed by tracks suitable only for motorcycles or packhorses. This makes it extremely difficult to move agricultural produce out to markets or to bring health and education and other services in.

Farming is very difficult due to the acutely sloping hillsides and the very narrow valleys that do not provide significant areas of flat land suitable for the development of irrigated agriculture. Remoteness also impacts on income from agriculture. The marketing of any surplus production of cash crops is difficult and expensive due to the poor road system. This reduces the cash incomes of farmers, as a result, agricultural production is static or even in decline.

Tedim township does not have an airfield or an airport to provide connection by air to the rest of Myanmar and the outside world. There is no station and port station in Tedim Township as well as Chin State.

Electricity is a key development for industrial as well as social economic and also the standard of living. There are very few towns (Hakha capital and Falam enjoyed National Electricity Grid) in Chin State that have reliable 24-hour electricity supplies. Much of the current generating capacity is hydropower and nearly all schemes do not have sufficient capacity to meet the demand, forcing a need to rotate supply to consumers. One of the core development problem faced by Tedim Township is the shortage of electric supply. Nowadays, nighttime lights data could be used to determine socioeconomic indicators when no other reliable information exists for instance in parts of developing region, where economic accounting systems are weak. As for Zomi people in Tedim Township, they light their nighttime with their own lanterns in villages and their own solar lamps in towns which are made in India and China. They are longing and waiting the national electric power supply while they are lighting their personal lamp.

Some of central government command policies are not suitable for the geographical and photographical of Chin State as well as Tedim Township, unsuitable reasons became impediment for the socio-economic development. Because, every program and project cost much of money and time. (e.g., force to create terrace and tea plantation in unsuitable places, Jathropas plantation for bio-diesel production).

4.7.2 Opportunities

Some weaknesses are, rather perversely, connected to strengths. The high steep mountain ranges in Chin State which is geographical constraint for agriculture is the attractive for eco-tourism. Temperature has a significant effect on agricultural production. Cooler temperatures of Chin State provide an opportunity to grow many vegetables and fruits (e.g. strawberries) and horticultural crops (e.g. grapes and stone fruit) that will not grow in Myanmar's hotter, Dry Zone plains. Chin State has the lowest population density of any State or Region in the Union. Its low population density is a strength needed for expansion of agricultural production, livestock and also forestry.

The high poverty rate in Chin State should mean that it attracts higher per-capita donor and government developmental support. Similarly, the poor agriculture diversity and low value-added (few and poor-paying cash crops) suggests the possibility for

“quick wins” in rural incomes, given improved techniques, new crops and varieties, and improved access to markets.

There are approximately half a million ethnically Chin persons living in Chin State, and another nearly half a million living in outside Chin State in Myanmar, Asia, Europe and America. The Chin Diaspora can be a very valuable source for development assistance. A formal strategy to link with and seek help from these communities should be developed. This is challenging given the levels of distrust that remain from previous decades, but the networks of resentment can change very quickly into networks of support with the right approach. Those networks include international church groups and numerous information channels.

Aside from charity-related assistance, overseas Chin networks should be viewed as potential investors in land, property and SMEs. The environment for them to do so must, however, improve dramatically. Overseas Chin individuals should be able to formally invest without fear of losing their assets and profits. They will only invest (for themselves or for their relatives) when they perceive investment risks to be low.

Chin State is the only State/Region in Myanmar with majority Christian population (85% of the State’s population). This needs to be seen as an asset that can support the government in applying strategies (churches as “sub-contractors”). Education levels are also quite impressive in some locations, due to Church education. There is also peace, no conflicts between Zomi tribe and Myanmar arm forces, no history of battle in the township accept second world war. There is no Internally Displaced Persons in Chin State accept Paletwa Township where the Burmese army forces and Arakanese Army forces fight, and is the only one State without IDP camp among seven state in Myanmar. Peace and Love is the more value able thing and one of the main source for development.

CHAPTER V

Conclusion

5.1 Findings

The 4.37 percent of fertility rate in Chin State is much higher than the national level of 2.3 (2014 census) but, the population growth rate of Chin state (0.32) is lower than the national level of (0.89). It reveals that Chin State population is dwindling due to migration. Working age groups are going to abroad for a better income and future. The migrants' remittance is one of a major income source for Zomi (Chin).

The 97.07 percent of adult literacy is not much lagging behind the national level. The rural population in Chin State who never enrolled secular or formal education also become literate through religious education of Churches. The education facilities are not in a weak situation in Chin State as well as Tedim Township because Kalay University is close to Tedim and there are four Christian Colleges which can learn Theology, Leadership and English.

Health facilities are a very weak situation in Chin State. Doctor to population ratio is (1: 9563) and (1: 628) for hospital bed per population are much lower than W.H.O standard. In the cases of public health personnel, according to Chin State health report 2018, among 357 post of doctor in Chin State, only appointed 96 cadres and 261 cadres (73%) is vacant in 2017. In the same year all the nurse cadres of 1020 in Chin State, only the half (535) are posted and 485 cadres (48%) are vacant. It revealed that the forgotten of health sector in Chin State and also the absent of the leaders to take necessary action.

Agriculture sector is the biggest contributor of Tedim Township GDP. It contributes 66.87 percent in 2011-12, but five years later in 2015-16, it goes down up to 40.48 by declining 26.29 percent during in the study period. The annual crop production is sufficient only 30 percent of annual requirement.

During the study period of 2011-12, per capita income of Tedim Township is 199926 kyats while National level and Chin State level are 1133,394 kyats and 307253 kyats respectively. In the same period the monthly expenditures for 5.39 household size in Chin State was 149171.11 (Appendix-5), so that, the annual household expenditure might be 1.79 million kyats. Things are expensive in Chin State due to transportation charges. When we analyze per capita income and household livelihood expenditure, it can be found 1.6 million kyats of the less income (per capita) then the expenditure (household sustenance). According to these data, to meet enough annual household sustenance expenditure, $8.96 (1.79/0.2)$ persons of family member must have a job and respective earnings. On the other hand, according to per capita income, the monthly average income would only be 16660.5 kyats ($199926/12$) in Tedim Township. Summarized up the analysis, the income stated for Chin state by most research and government official are not represented the real situation, for the stated incomes are so small. Even though most of researchers determined the development status of Chin State on the amount of per capita income without considering the other development factors such as happiness, equality, freedom and literacy rate. Some local communities said Chin State has forgotten region in Myanmar, the government neglected in all fields, so that it would be difficult to obtain the real facts and figures of income, for the researchers, even for the government officials.

There is no investment from local and abroad, even the native people did not invest in Chin State due to the lack of infrastructures especially in road, power supply and health facilities. The local communities left their poor native region when they save enough for investment.

There is no doubt for Chin State is poor, but it is the only peaceful region among the seven states in Myanmar. There are no conflicts between Burmese arm force and ethnic arm group, and no IDP camp in the Tedim Township. According to socio economic development point of view, the vulnerable of communities who stay in refugee camp would much higher than the low income region.

5.2 Suggestions

Chin is a mountainous region with very few plains. There is a great different with the main land of Myanmar in geographical and also in some demographical characters. Therefore, the opportunities and challenges for socio economic development would be also different. As for Tedim Township of Chin State, some of

the following suggestions should be taken into account when the development programs or policies formulate.

Because of dominant subsistence economy in Tedim Township, mass production practices are not developed. Therefore, mass production system should be developing to overcome limited job opportunity in the township. Improve income of rural people by increasing productivity of crop production and livestock, processing agriculture and livestock products to produce nonperishable value added products would be promoting.

Develop market access for inputs and local products through improvement of road accessibility and services between Tedim to Kalay (69 miles) and Tedim to Champai, (55 miles to border) are essential for Tedim Township as well as northern Chin State development.

Most of the land in Tedim Township is so steep, so that it is only suitable for forest production or shifting agriculture but leads to soil depletion. A move to permanent agriculture would be taken but the land is too steep to construct terraces, the input and other costs are generally too high for households. As a result, agriculture sector should not as the first priority for the economic development in Tedim Township as well as Chin State. Making agriculture as the first priority for the economic development in Tedim Township as well as Chin State is one of the barrier for regional development.

There are vast area of grazing land and livestock products already have good market demand especially Mithun (local species of cattle) so that, livestock industry should promote first rather than agriculture.

Improve environmental stability for development of sustainable livelihood of local people and also reduce firewood cutting by using fuel efficient technology and other type of energy such as hydropower, solar energy and wild energy are urgent need situation. Establish sufficient power supply for increasing productivity of local people by identifying possible option of power sources that are available in the area or from National Power Grid.

Facilitate entrepreneurs to establish rural enterprise development services at Township level including technology and technical advice, input supplier service, trading service that are promising reliable market for local products such as coffee, grapes, elephant foot yam, apple and other vegetables would promote local business.

There are renewable natural resources of Teak and Hard wood logs raw material extraction round about 4000 tons in every year. One of current government economic

policy is to create good economic situations in which Regions and States will develop equally. As carry out of this policy if the extracted timber from Chin State are processed in the region, the local communities will have more job opportunities.

There is high potential to migrate aboard because of well netted and broad social networks of Zomi tribe working and living overseas. Therefore, it is important to develop domestic and overseas labor support system for physical and social wellbeing of migrants by providing information, consultation and counselling services as well as better consular and protection services for the overseas migrant workers. Ensure that overseas migrant workers can remit money safely and efficiently to their families back home.

Improve access to health facilities and services by advocating government through deploying native in staff and increasing allocation of budget, 73 % vacant cadres of doctor and 43% vacant cadres of nurses in Chin State should be fully posting for social sector development.

The one greatest factor to develop Tedim Township is infrastructure, especially, for economic infrastructures such as road and electricity. Without infrastructure there will be no investment. Without investment no job opportunity and no production. So that, the indigenous people will have left their native village, town and even their country.

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