

**YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS  
MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMME**

**A STUDY ON THE PERCEPTION OF RURAL PEOPLE ON  
POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES  
(A CASE STUDY: HLEGU TOWNSHIP, YANGON)**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Rural development programmes have been implemented as poverty alleviation framework not only by government but also non-governmental organizations in nationwide. There are various reform programmes as hard and soft infrastructure, rural small production industry, microfinance, rural energy, water sanitation, vocational training for carrier development and other poverty reduction programmes. This study aims to examine the perception of rural people on poverty alleviation programmes. A descriptive method is used for this study. The structured questionnaires are used to conduct the survey to get the perception about the poverty reduction programmes and their attitude. This study is analyzed three poverty reduction programmes which are rural infrastructure, microfinance and vocational trainings. It was found that most of the respondents have positive perception about the programmes. It gives to enhance the job opportunities not only their households but also village development. In each programme, there has some weakness points because the current implementation process is weaken in upgrading policies, lack of maintaining on existing infrastructure, the filling form process to get a loan is complex, hard to get sufficient amount for each in microfinance programme and long-term support for sustainability. In vocational training, it needs the teaching aid materials to get the efficient practical knowledge. The local poor are still in dependency status and rely on the programmes. And they mention that some programmes are not effective according to their basic needs like electrification project by solar system and water sanitation project because it has still challenging for long term support to evaluate due to the budget allocation. Poverty alleviation programmes are the foundation for all inclusive to get the sustainable growth.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of South East Asia Nations
AVIP	Annual Village Investment Programme
BAJ	Bridge Asia Japan
CDD	Community Driven Development Project
DRD	Department of Rural Development
GIZ	German Corporation for International Cooperation
ICDF	International Cooperation Development Fund
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JICS	Japan International Cooperation System
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LIFT	Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
MTPDP	Medium Term Philippine Development Plan
NEP	National Electrification Project
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PRF	Poverty Reduction Fund
TVET	Technical, Vocational Education and Training
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VDP	Village Development Programme

Poverty is a multi-dimensional concept which includes different perspectives as social, economic and political elements. Poverty is one of the most difficult challenges and facing in developing countries. Majority of the population is considered poor. It is directly proportional with poor health, low levels of education or skills, an inability or lack of employment and high rates of disorderly behavior cause the effects of poverty are harmful to both individuals and society.

The effect of poverty stimulate not only economic wellbeing and also threaten social, political and environmental process that relates each other. Poverty alleviation is designed to tackle the institutional web of poor masses in the society .A holistic approach is required in tackling poverty that promotes pro poor economic growth. It stimulates job opportunities for maintaining macroeconomic stability, improving governance and protecting vulnerable segments of society.

Economically, it leads to various processes to generate the social problems like lower education and poor health status among the people. Initiating of poverty reduction, the rural area is the priority sector of the government. By eradicating the poverty, rural communities have to apply the benefits towards the prosperous society.

Myanmar has an estimated population of 51.4 million with diverse ethnic groups. The economy of the country largely depends on natural resources and agricultural production but the inadequate infrastructures are limited. Poverty is twice as high in rural areas where 70% of the population lives and they depend heavily on low-tech farming system. For poverty alleviation, the target of the government is to reduce poverty from 26%to be achievable with good performance and accelerate to reform in economy.

Poverty alleviation programmes are the key exposure to reduce the risks. Poverty reduction is generally related with an individual, community or country. It needs to provide the basic necessities of life to get higher living standard and to promote the poverty alleviation programmes. The economy of the country depends on the coverage of the rural people who access the various reform programmes. Myanmar enriches human resources in working age level to overcome the poverty by promoting the programmes in rural sector.



The rural sector is also not encouraging and has been neglected in productivity. There is an extra gap between urban and rural. Particularly in rural areas do not have to access the basic infrastructure and services. There have many weaknesses in basic materials for surviving. Poverty reduction programmes are main engine to drive for alleviating poverty in developing country. The programmes are initiated by the government as a public service.

In addition, the government has to manage the financial cost of providing basic needs to the poor. The government tries to cooperate the initiatives of public, private participation that can reduce the poor cope with poverty. According to the above mentioned facts are the reasons for this studies that build on the knowledge and perception of rural community by poverty alleviation programmes in rural areas.

## **1.2 Objective of the Study**

The objective of the study is to examine the perception of rural people on poverty alleviation programmes by Department of Rural Development, Helgu Township, Yangon Region.

## **1.3 Method of Study**

This study based on descriptive method by using both primary and secondary data. For primary data, a survey is conducted on 150 people in three selected villages where rural development programmes are implementing in Helgu Township, Yangon Region. A structured questionnaire is used to get the required data for the analysis of results. The secondary data is collected from Department of Rural Development, General Administration Department of Helgu Township, libraries, previous thesis and websites article etc.

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

This study mainly focused on the poverty alleviation programmes in Helgu Township, Yangon Region. For primary data, the survey is conducted from April to May 2019 with 150 villagers who were chosen by random sampling method. The three selected villages which were implementing the poverty reduction programmes by Department of Rural Development in Helgu Township. The required data was collected by descriptive method with face to face interviews and using well prepared questionnaire.

## **1.5 Organization of the Study**

The thesis is consisted of five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction which composes of five parts such as rationale, objectives, method, scope and limitations and organization of the study. Chapter two mentions literature review based on the related studies like concept of poverty reduction. Chapter three describes about the overview of poverty alleviation programmes in Myanmar by Department of Rural Development. Chapter four is analysis of the survey conducted in three selected villages where are implementing the programmes in Hlegu Township and Chapter five presents conclusion with findings and recommendations.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Concept of Poverty**

Poverty means that the one who lacks as usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions. A determination of basic needs requires for poor people firstly as narrowly as necessary for survival. The first criterion is to cover only for people near the borderline of starvation. The second extends for the nutrition of people, housing and clothing though adequate to preserve life.

Poverty is generally of two types: (1) Absolute poverty is the destitution that occurs when people cannot obtain adequate resources (measured in terms of calories or nutrition) to support a minimum level of physical health. (2) Relative poverty occurs when people do not enjoy a certain minimum level of living standards by the determination of government.

The total output of goods and services are not insufficient to give the entire population with basic standard of living. Poverty means a state in which people are deprived of any chance to develop capability to humanly of basic life and at the same time they are excluded from social arenas in development process (JICA, 2010).

Poverty is defined as deprivation in well-being and comprises many dimensions. It includes low incomes and the inability to acquire basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity. And then low levels of health, education, poor access of clean water, inadequate physical security, insufficient capacity and lack of opportunity are barriers to get better one's life (World Bank, 2012).

According to Bennett O. Obi (2007), poverty is a reflection normally manifest in the form of mass unemployment, poor welfare services, lack of basic necessities, social inferiority, disempowerment, deprivation, isolation, humiliation, vulnerability to ill-health, drought, economic decline, crime and other social conflicts. After that, by the lack of participation in decision making process in civil and social life makes the fundamental people being neglected. It is much more widespread in developing countries.

Poverty is multi-dimensional effect and extending beyond low level of income. It is directly proportional lack of opportunity like low level of consumption. It is generally linked with the level of distribution of human capital, social and physical assets. The next

one is low capabilities which include no improvements in health and education indicators among a particular society (OECD, 2007).

Basically, it brings insecurity and exclusion of individual from household environment. Moreover, exposure to risk and income shocks increase low level of security not only individual but also national levels. The capability of poor people is lack empowerment to participate in accountable and institution that affect human well-being intentionally (UN, 1998).

By underling the poverty, it can enhance rural isolation, urban migration and urban overload due to the low physical capital. It can give negative effect on marginal productivity. It decreases the environmental stability and underutilized option because of the lack of natural capital. By the lack of financial capital, it is related few save financial assets, low credit facilities and few employment options. After that, it stimulates the negative economic impact in production and consumption.

Lacking the social capital becomes overly rapid decentralization, inadequate social institution, weaken in policies, increased in immortality, violence and corruption. Due to the low human capital make the overload population, low health status, lack of public sector leadership and low corporate skill. So, poverty alleviation programmes are the important to overcome the situation and to get overall economic growth (UN, 1998).

## **2.2 Characteristics of Poverty**

In rural community development efforts aim to relieve causes or symptoms of poverty makes a difference. According to Bradshaw (2009), there are five characteristics of poverty are as (1) individual deficiencies, (2) cultural belief systems, (3) political-economic distortions, (4) geographical disparities, (5) cumulative and circumstantial origins. Therefore, the community development programmes are linked for sustainable socio-economic growth and development not only for rural areas but also their self-reliance.

According to Lame & Yusoff, (2015), most studies on poverty alleviation have adopted different theoretical framework in order to find a workable solution. These theories include the underdevelopment or dependency theories, vent for surplus theory and theory of basic needs and individual deficiencies theory. It looks like the individuals and their community lack in a sub sustaining process which stimulates the problems due to the resources are limited.

The interdependence factor makes poverty that accelerates once a cycle of decline starts. For example, at community level, a lack of employment opportunities leads to out of migration, decrease in production, declining local tax revenue which lead to deterioration of schools, crowded in under development workers by resulting in firms not being able to utilize technology fully which in turn leads back to a greater lack of employment(Bradshaw,2009).

Lack of capital leads to low consumption and spending which means that individuals do not invest in economics or to start up their own businesses. Health problems which intend the inability to afford preventive medicine and unhealthy living environment become the reasons for being poor. Thus, the antipoverty programmes or solutions need to promote because it is not just from one cause (Jonathan Sher, 1977).

Poverty alleviation programmes are key component by breaking the poverty cycle like income generating activities, economic assets, education, working skills and access to health care services which close to personal ties as well as network to others. The programme consciously seeks the benefits of building social capital based on affinity groups where people share common interests from their geography, natural resources or other sources. According to Bradshaw, (2009), it has three focal points for breaking the cycle of poverty.

- (i) Comprehensive: The first strategy is to develop comprehensive programmes which include a variety of services that link the individual and community needs.
- (ii) Collaboration: Among different organizations, collaboration is to provide complementary services. The output is greater than self development to get the target. It involves social dealing among participants although the coordination can vary from formal to informal.
- (iii) Community Organizing: The last one is a tool by which local people have a chance to participate on their personal lives and the community well-being.

### **2.2.1 Causes and Consequences of Poverty**

The major causes of poverty in developing countries are lack of income, assets to satisfy basic needs, decline in overall national growth, political instability, natural disasters, corruption, socio-economic disparities, low level of education, lack of infrastructure, lack of relevant laws, administrative procedures, lack of access to

investment and incomplete market information because of the limited coping abilities of an individual, communities and the nation. The reason of the lack of income and assets are in the following reasons (Tiwari & Rahman. 2011).

- (i) Inadequate economic growth because of weaken in economic policies, lack of technological progress in agriculture and production sector like less value added product, macroeconomic instability and limited resources.
- (ii) Due to the under employment rate in affecting rural and urban areas are by the lack of skills labor among the strong human resources.
- (iii) Large family member in rural areas which lead low level of fragmentation in the physical assets.
- (iv) Undue reliance on agro-based industry and corruption in each sector.

Access to basic factor like schools, healthcare, electricity, safe water and other critical services remains exclusive for many that are determined by socioeconomic status, gender, ethnicity and geography. Alcohol, substance abuse, less access to education, poor housing like living conditions and increased levels of disease are the typical consequences of poverty. Heightened poverty is likely to cause increased tensions in society as inequality increases (UNDP, 1996).

According to the certain poverty are to classify an individual, community or state. Such conditions are as following conditions.

- (i) **Low Consumption of Income Level:** An individual, community or a country is considered to be poor if the consumption of income level falls below some minimum level needed to meet the basic needs of life. Minimum level is referred to as poverty line.
- (ii) **Low-life Expectancy:** It can manifest in the form of massive illiteracy, parity in purchasing power, low Gross Domestic Product per capita, unemployment, hunger, disease, malnutrition and infant mortality rate.
- (iii) **Lack of Basic Essential Human Capabilities:** Poverty ridden society is usually affected by lack of basic essential human capabilities for a sustained human development. Furthermore, poverty makes production remains largely subsistence due to lack of capital needed for expansion. Marginal productivity remains low due to the labor intensive.

Development is a process of fundamental changes in all spheres of human resources development, economic, political, social and cultural are leading to high per capita income.

### **2.2.2 Approaches for Poverty Alleviation**

According to Steele, Fernando & Weddikkara ,(2008), there are many approaches to reduce the poverty alleviation which are as follows:

- (I) **Economic Growth Approach:** The low labor absorption capacity of the industrial sector and board based economic growth are important to encourage. It makes focus on capital formation because it relates to capital stock and human capital. Human capital formation has to have well education, health, nutrition and housing needs of labor. Investment in human capital improves the quality of labor and also its productivity. By sharing human capital is a source of growth in output which has to be accorded the rightful place.
- (ii) **Basic Needs Approach:** The provision of basic needs is such as food, shelter, water sanitation, health care, basic education and transportation etc. Unless there is proper targeting, it is not directly impact on the poor because of their inherent disadvantage in terms of political power, ability to influence of choice, location of government programmes and projects.
- (iii) **Rural Development Approach:** The rural sector is as a unique sector in terms of poverty reduction. Majority of the poor people lives basic level in developing countries. In addition, the level of paid employment is very low that traditional measures of alleviating poverty is not easily work in rural area without radical changes in the assets ownership structure and credit structure, etc. Development has focused on inclusive growth in rural sector. It aims at the provision of basic necessities of life with income generating opportunities to the rural dwellers in general and the poor in particular. One basic problem is that it is difficult to focus attention on the real poor given that poverty in the rural area is pervasive.
- (i) **Target Approach:** It favors directing poverty alleviation programmes at specific groups within the country. It includes such programmes as micro credits and school meal programme.

Among the approaches, rural development approach is used to eradicate the poverty. It is concerned with the distribution of social wealth which tries to relate in all the processes of production, exchange the consumption of goods and services.

Emphasizing on rural development approach gives supporting to material conditions particularly economic factors in all social lives (Baghebo & Emmanuel, 2015).

In order to reduce poverty, it is necessary to improve the economic and social growth of the masses sustainably so as to enhance their living standard for national development.

### **2.3 Rural Development**

Rural development includes both the economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation to target village. The basic objective of all rural development programme has emphasized welfare of the people. In order to achieve this, rural development is to eliminate poverty, ignorance and inequality of opportunities. A wide spectrum of programme has been undertaken to alleviate rural poverty and ensure improved quality of life for the rural population especially those below the poverty line.

Rural areas are characterized by isolation, inadequate provision of basic amenities, inadequate health and social services, etc. Rural roads mainly facilitate access to the major supply source of market destinations. It is to facilitate the reduction of costs for transportation of farm inputs and for bringing the final products to the market with low-priced in production.

In the initial phase, the concentration is on sectors of agriculture industry, transportation, vocational training, water sanitation and microfinance projects. Rural development is defined as a general improvement of rural inhabitant namely their income, health, and their intellect or capacity to sustain the improved living conditions (Agbonifo, 1997).

Poverty reduction leads to national development. Its objective is to improve rural lives by participation of rural people themselves in community process. The rural communities need to emphasize for development approach from a wider perspectives. It creates more focus on a broad range of development goals rather than merely creating incentive for agricultural or resource based businesses, well education, creating entrepreneurship, physical and social infrastructure are an important role in developing rural regions to get equal development.

Rural development is also characterized by economic development strategies like by creating jobs, increasing productivity and improving the quality of jobs in the non-farm sector. It provides a pathway for reducing poverty. By attracting foreign investment,



to create non-farm jobs and raise wages without hurting competitiveness are to develop not only rural area but also local residences.

World Bank (2000) is defined rural development as including the provision of social, physical infrastructure, financial service, non-farm and small-medium enterprises activities in rural communities and market towns are more closely linked to the rural economy. Because it has large economies of scales than urban as well as the development of traditional rural sectors are as agriculture and natural resources. The key elements facilitate the development include social, physical infrastructure and financial services. The dynamics of these three elements will pave the way to uplift the living conditions of rural households.

Infrastructure and development interventionis broadly classified into four categories: economic infrastructure (e.g, credit, production support), physical infrastructure (e.g, roads, irrigation), capacity building (e.g, training, information dissemination), and support services (e.g, facilitation of access to basic social services). Physical and economic infrastructure has been emphasized from the start but the policies and implementing guidelines have not evolved completely to support development in reality.

Physical infrastructures (roads, bridges, education, health and sanitation facilities, energy) are important for motivating people, raw materials inputs, marketing finished products and providing services. It is closely associated with the empowerment of rural communities to include the encouragement of civil society and public participation. All are critical for promoting inclusive economic growth to development particularly in empowering the poor and vulnerable groups.

Sufficiently upgraded rural infrastructure is the main driver to get economic development. To support more connectivity in the agricultural supply chains is particularly in rural transport and logistics, etc. The scope of rural infrastructure is widened to cover the supporting information and cultural development. High and sustained economic growth is to enhance investment in rural development significantly increase investment in infrastructure, establishment of several special economic zones, promotion of trade-promoting foreign direct investment and the generation of employment center around small and medium-sized enterprises which all are contributed to become the poverty eradication certainly.

Poor people access microfinance programme as basic financial services such as loans, savings and micro-insurance for their self reliance. Credit has a high multiplier

effect on non-farm income. This illustrates the efficiency and effectiveness for the use of credit for non-farm livelihoods or in microenterprise development. The marginal farmers are in need of capital to procure production inputs but their repayment rate suffers when crops are destroyed due to weather or infestation.

Microfinance institutions were conducted in relation to their material possessions. Every aspect of material are focused on well-being, including income, ownership of assets, savings, food intake and members of the microfinance institution are significantly better off than non-members. Well-managed microfinance programme is also help to lift up the people out of poverty.

Credit is intended for specific farm activities that exhibit a significant contribution to make farm income. The credit system is accessed by the farmers that intended for the acquisition and procurement of post-harvest facilities yields greater contribution to farm income growth. It is more possible for sustainability of microfinance funds to set aside from the loan proceeds premium for crop insurance. People living in poverty need a diverse range of financial services to run their businesses, build assets, secure smooth consumption and manage risks.

Vocational education is a powerful driver for development and one of the strongest instruments to reduce poverty by job creation, gender equality, income generation and stability in long life insurance for the people by enhancing the upgrade skills. This institution stimulates the young people who aspire to build platform with the appropriate jobs. Increasing investment in vocational training is needed to provide people with the necessary skills to obtain good jobs outside agriculture and also improve the productivity of farmers.

Strengthening the social protection system is important to ensure sustainable poverty reduction especially putting in place social welfare programmes. Sustainable rural development is provided because there was an ample corporate social responsibility programme to avert a widening of inequality. Natural resource management strategy is also needed for ecological integrity. Community participation is crucial for identifying development projects that can help to minimize the wastage of resources on inappropriate projects.

#### **2.4 Poverty Alleviation Programmes in ASEAN Countries**

Inclusive sustainable development through the promotion of rural development is a key strategy of ASEAN to eradicate the poverty. Recognizing that the region has a robust agricultural sector, the development of rural areas is imperative with high

incidence of poverty. To alleviate poverty and narrow the development gap, it is also mandated to promote sustainable development programmes for ensure the protection of region, sustainability of its natural resources and high quality of life for people.

ASEAN Framework Action Plan on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication is to 2016-2020. It aims to improve vulnerable groups and poor households who are access to control the productive natural resources, financial support and services. Social protection is as a foundation of building capable, resilient, self-sustaining households and communities. Participation of poor and vulnerable groups are including the socio-economic opportunities through financial innovation and strengthening social enterprise. To improve coordination mechanism, policy coherence, effective programmes and actions at local, national and regional levels through is emphasizing strengthen in rural development and poverty eradication initiatives.

The following ASEAN countries are trying to eradicate poverty by implementing the programme. In the rural areas of **Lao PDR**, the PRF attracted considerable development partner funding to support the Government policy objective is to graduate from a Least Developed Country (LDC) by 2020. Since 2003, the Government started financing a series of PRF projects to enable the construction of vital infrastructure for poor communities. The main objective is to help improve access and utilization of basic infrastructure, services for poor communities by using inclusive development processes with an emphasis on sustainability.

In the rural **Philippines**, especially identifies the key structural reforms to help ensure sustain, higher and broad-based growth of agriculture by removing policy and institutional distortions to make the sector more efficient and internationally. The Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) also identified the outcomes for rural sector (i) increase rural incomes and employment, (ii) more equitable access to productive resources, (iii) sustainable development of natural resources and enhanced ecological integrity and (iv) empowerment of rural communities and human capital development.

The Government of **Timor-Leste** is by focusing on physical infrastructure especially roads, water sanitation, along with support for technical and vocational education and trainings (TVET). The proposed project contributes by providing technical skills training for young people who are struggling to find employment due to improper training. The government has distributed farms materials and seeds to rural farmers to boost agricultural production both in urban and rural areas.

**Brunei Darussalam** has a personalized form of government in which selected village heads continue to play an important role in the community. Ministry of Home Affairs aims are also to involve all communities in promoting values of shared responsibility towards the realization of caring society. “One product, one village” is a programme where one village produces one competitive and staple product as a business to gain sales revenue in market and to build up the standard of living for the local residents of that village (Brunei Country Report, 2017).

**Vietnam** aims to accelerate the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas by establishing an extensive market for agricultural commodities by applying scientific, to gain economy power in market, technological advances in agricultural production by relying to a larger extent on improving labor productivity and product competitiveness.

**Cambodia** also acknowledges that rural development is a major crosscutting issue in poverty reduction. The government exerted efforts to ensure access to water and social services and to adapt a local institutional and governance framework on rural economic infrastructure based on their positive implications as public goods for rural economic development (ASEAN Secretariat, 2012).

Above the mention facts are the current implementation of poverty alleviation programmes in ASEAN countries.

## **2.5 Review on Previous Studies**

Remarking the previous study on the poverty alleviation programmes are in rural area, many of the reference books which were conducted in different programmes not only by the government sector but also non-governmental organizations.

Kyaw Soe, (2014) who studied Poverty Reduction Programmes in Yangon Region that were implemented by the government for emphasizing in agriculture, livestock, infrastructure, energy provision, production, distribution products, training for capacity building, microfinance, job creation and rural socioeconomic development by analyzing the sectors to reduce the poverty. He recommended that the government should prioritize on promoting opportunity, facilitating empowerment and enhancing security in each sector to be efficient and effective achievement for applicable targets accurately. In current progress, the government has lack of clarity in targeting, programming, publicity, community participation and long term sustainability.

Htun Htun Oo, (2014) studied An Integrated Community Development Project by UNDP (Case Study: Myanmar). He mentioned the role of community participation in development project to reduce poverty. It is not only for achieving the goals but also to live up community participation level in village. To success the project, he suggested to get a wider network as a public group approach, corporation between different civil societies with strategies for sustaining to promote the programmes in terms of their effectiveness and efficiency toward the target groups.

Nwe Ni Myint, (2017) studied on the Implementation of Poverty Reduction and Rural Development Programmes (Case Study: Rakhine State (2010-2015)). She found that Rakhine people depend on the traditional carrier development as main sources of income but it has the highest unemployment rate in working age level. Although various reforms have highlighted in this area but many issues were dragging to be poverty like communal conflict, no stability and natural disasters. Therefore she suggested the implementation of the programmes should handle to meet the needs and wants of communities in practice, so there has systematic monitoring and assessment evaluation process in each sector.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **OVERVIEW OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES IN MYANMAR**

#### **3.1 Poverty in Rural Area**

Recognizing the poverty status, policy makers in Myanmar have planned rural poverty reduction to be a key priority. It is critically enabling rural communities to participate in expanding economic opportunities to get inclusive growth in Myanmar. First and foremost, increasing in agricultural productivity is to make farmers easier to get higher income. Second, it improved to access essential services by creating opportunities in rural communities. Third, more focused and efficient public spending is important that resources flow to people who need and apply the programmes that work.

Poverty in rural areas is substantially higher than that in urban. It remains geographically spread in coastal and mountainous areas, 4 out of 10 people are poor and 1 out of 6 are struggle to meet their basic needs. Poor households are typically characterized as having more family members with including young and elderly dependents (UNDP, 2017).

The head of the households typically have lower levels of education in rural area. Households in poverty are disproportionately concentrated in agriculture either as casual laborers or as small-holder farmers and tend to be less diversified in their activities. Among those who are farming, they are less likely to own the land that they cultivate. Poverty is strongly linked to low farming or agricultural labor incomes and a heavy reliance on the main monsoon crop.

In terms of industrial and agriculture sector have the numerous labor intensive accounting for half of total employment. Manufacturing sector is small with employing around 19% of the economically active population. The rest of employment is mainly in the low-end service sector. Around 54% of poor household members are engaged in

agricultural activities which compared to 49% of non-poor household members (World Bank, 2018).

In terms of occupation, casual labor in rural areas is quite high at around 21% of economically active household members and increasing from 21 to 28% (DRD, 2018). The increasing 'casualization' of poverty is not due primarily to an increase in landlessness. It is a contributing factor among the poorest. In terms of credit access, around one-third of agricultural households received a formal or informal loan. The average loan size to poor is not in sufficient amount (UNDP, 2017).

Around half of agricultural credit is sourced informally a share which has stayed relatively constant over time and is similar for poor and non-poor households. Debt levels of poor households at 14% of total annual consumption expenditure appear quite high. On the other hand, there is a case for increasing formal credit access given low and declining coverage as well as the apparent ability of a significant number of households to pay off existing debts (UNDP, 2017).

Regarding rural development in Myanmar, the government has implemented a national strategic plan for poverty alleviation with eight priority concept to improve the socio-economic life of the people. Since 2011, the government has been undertaking several initiatives for rural development and decentralization in Myanmar. It is rich in natural resources, agricultural land, water resources and a suitable climate for cultivation.

All these programmes are designed by the government and the cooperation of the international organizations for alleviating poverty. In Myanmar, basic infrastructural facilities such as roads, health services, education, water supply, electricity and housings are lacking in most communities where such amenities exist but they have virtually collapsed. Other signs of poverty among the people manifests in malnourishment of vulnerable group (children and women), unemployment and child labors among the youth from rural areas.

In accordance with the national strategic plan of the government, policymakers have focused on agricultural sector in rural development because approximately 70 % of population who are live in rural areas and their main livelihood is agriculture which is the backbone of the economy. Therefore, the country has the difficult challenge of re-designing or modifying policies that programmes are implemented to fight poverty in all ramifications for sustainable socio-economic growth and development.

### **3.2 Poverty Reduction by the Department of Rural Development**

The Department of Rural Development was formed in 2013 that aims to alleviate poverty and create job opportunities for rural people. It has also defined eight steps to implement this process effectively. The Department is placed as importance as on physical infrastructure, water sanitation, microfinance and vocational trainings so that the quality of life in rural areas improves and the fruit of economic reform are shared by all sections of society in order to build up the human resource. The process of improving or uplifting the living conditions of the people living in rural areas is the rural development.

In accordance with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, the Department of Rural Development (DRD) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation is undertaking sustainable rural development plan that measures for the sake of improvement for quality of life for people and their living standard. The department is the focal one for rural development in Myanmar. It is mandated to construct rural road and bridge, water supply, electrification, rural housing and to enhance livelihood and income generation.

The national strategy for rural development and poverty reduction is identified eight priority sectors among them education, health, and social protection and increased budget support in these sectors. To develop local governance capacity is by promoting community-driven development institutions and local governance of social services and preparing a participatory township lead development plan. Supporting stronger growth in farms sector reduces poverty level. It is the vital both for reducing poverty and keeping inequality.

### **3.3 Implementation Projects by DRD**

The DRD oversees the construction of rural hard infrastructure, water supply, rural electrification, microfinance, vocational trainings and public-focused projects. The department is likely to take over the road and bridges construction projects in rural area that constructed for renovation and new implementation projects are 41 miles of concrete road, 52 miles of tar road, 217 miles of smooth gravel road and 312 miles of dirt road during the last fiscal year (2017-2018). Shallow water wells, deep water wells, hand dug wells, underground water tanks, spring-fed water system and some of the water sanitation projects are completed to supply water to rural areas especially in dry zone region.

Over 140,000 households from 2707 villages are illuminated as part of the rural electrification project. The Republic of the Union of Myanmar has received financing



from World Bank toward the cost of National Electrification Project (NEP). Accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals, it aims to improve the socioeconomic development of rural populace.

Emerald Green project by DRD was also extended to 2107 villages in last fiscal year (2017-2018). Their mission is to improve socio-economic development of rural people through provide basic social infrastructure, enhancing livelihood and income generation activities in rural areas. This project focuses to develop the capacity of staff and rural people, to achieve Sustainable Development Goals through technology and research activities, to utilize basic social infrastructure and services adopting community driven approach by rural people.

Furthermore, a good governance mechanism enhances for capacity building process and service oriented trainings by promoting technology and research activities. It is mainly focus on all stake holder participation to work together in poverty reduction, agriculture development and sustainable rural development activities.

Moreover rural productive roads and bridges development strategy are the basic factor for physical infrastructure development. Availability of rural drinking water plans also benefit to locality efficiency. Private sector participation in cooperated projects are enhancing more opportunities in rural area. Most of the dry zone regions have lack of safe clean water. Therefore, the government prioritizes to support in terms of drinking water supply.

The department emphasizes on implementing sustainable rural infrastructure including the routes support for agricultural productivity to improve socio-economic development of rural populace, ensure effective water utilization plan for drinking purpose and to provide national off-grit electrification systems. Other basic social infrastructure in rural areas are adopting community driven approach to enhance livelihoods, income of rural community such as providing revolving fund for getting sustainable resources and establish block grant. Vocational trainings are the main capacity building to fulfill the needs of skilled labor in rural areas.

### **3.4 Implementation on Poverty Alleviation Programmes**

There are too many forms of programmes in poverty reductions. Among them, three programmes are more emphasized for rural populace.

### 3.4.1 Rural Infrastructure

More than five million rural folks have impacted from public target infrastructure projects initiated by the government. Infrastructure both physical and institutional is the key drivers for rapid economic growth and development.

In agriculture sector, farmers are facing multi-dimensional needs in pricing, value-adding, inadequate warehousing, drying and processing facilities. Solid network of rural roads are adequate connectivity to flow of goods and services from raw materials to final products. Focusing in rural infrastructure is to reduce the transportation cost and save time. Farmer association is important institutional instrument that drive rural development and create productivity with income contribution. First and foremost, it provides bargaining power in sales transactions.

The following Table (3.1) describes the type of projects which are implemented by the Department of Rural Development in Myanmar.

**Table (3.1) Type of Projects by Department of Rural Development**

<b>Name of Project</b>	<b>Implementation Condition</b>	<b>Project Villages</b>	<b>Effective People (Million)</b>
Construction of Roads	15567(Miles)	39034	24.67
Construction of Bridges	362905(Feet)	32751	18.9
Rural Electrification Projects	31938	7515	3.4
Rural Water Sanitation	24193	14885	9.79
Total Cost (Millions / kyat)	243,5292		

Source: Department of Rural Development (2017)

One aspect of institutional infrastructure is efficient dynamic project for farmers who meet the following 3A's criteria in serving the multi-dimensional needs of farmers: Accessibility is to and from farmers, Availability is resources both services and inputs, Affordability is reasonable price of inputs. Other infrastructure project bases on account the above 3A's criteria to be effective and realistic.

The four projects are indicated in (construction of roads, bridges, rural housing and electricity) cost 243,529 million.

### 3.4.2 Water Sanitation

Among the hard infrastructure, water sanitation is the basic one for human being. To improve the socioeconomic life of rural people throughout Myanmar, rural water supply is one of main task like digging and conservation shallow, tube well, deep tube well, and improved ponds gravity flow. The following Table (3.2) shows the implementation of water supply projects.

**Table (3.2) Implementation of Water Sanitation Projects**

<b>Implementation Area- Total Villages of All States and Divisions- 14885</b>	
<b>Name of Water Supply</b>	<b>No of Water Supply</b>
Shallow	2305
Tube well	5799
Deep Tube well	5432
Ponds	10021
Gravity Flow	541
Other	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>24193</b>
<b>No of Effectiveness of People</b>	<b>9.79 (Million)</b>
<b>Percentage of assessment of water</b>	<b>72%</b>
<b>Water Cooperative Agencies</b>	
JICA	For dry zones
Japanese Government	Mobile water distribution system
UNICEF and UN-Habitat	Water Meter System by the delivery service

Source: Department of Rural Development (2017)

Access to clean water sanitation is one of the most cost-effective development interventions and critical for reducing poverty. With clean water readily available, people no longer have to spend hours every day for collecting water for farming process. Agricultural production also increases, cost of services and goods go down to get many economic benefits that follow investments in water services.

Water supply projects cooperate with International Organizations like JICA, BAJ, World Bank and UNICEF. To achieve SDGs, it needs to reduce half of rural population

unable to get safe drinking water and assessment of delivery unit. So, DRD implemented in 10000 villages to reduce 80% of population who are neglect to get safe drinking water.

### 3.4.3 National Electrification Project (NEP)

A programme is jointly implemented by World Bank and Department of Rural Development (DRD) aims to provide power supply to a total of 1,334 villages in 2017-18. The scheme is implemented with solar power and grid system installation that promote 1,300 villages to have electricity from a solar home system per household and the remaining villages receive electricity from a mini-grid system.

In Myanmar, many villages are still challenging to have electricity. Implementation of rural electrification project is from 2012 to 2016 which are implemented by DRD is shown in the following Table (3.3).

**Table (3.3) Implementations of Rural Electrification Project (2012-2016)**

No	Fiscal Year	Total	Electrification Systems					Budget	Effective
		Villages	Electric	Solar	Hydro Power	Biogas	Diesel Engine	(Million)	Population
1	2012-2013	184	-	184	-	-	-	2955.4	93386
2	2013-2014	205	4	148	51	2	-	4328.3216	185652
3	2014-2015	1689	84	1595	131	8	2	40599.974	1034344
4	2015-2016	2308	223	139863	34	1	-	36298.623	749098
<b>Total</b>		<b>4386</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>141790</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>84182.3186</b>	<b>2062480</b>

Source: Department of Rural Development (2017)

The solar home system per household is joint venture project by the government and the community based on a proportion of the income of people that have installed the mini-solar systems which operate through 60pc of funds from the DRD and 20pc from companies and citizens. The NEP gives fully back installation of lights for street lamps and public buildings. This project is to prioritize the villages which are more than 10 miles (16.1 kilometers) away from the national grid system where is not able to receive power for near future.

The project was initiated with a USD\$400 million loan from the World Bank. It has been marked as first five-year phase for the project which will continue until 2030. The NEP has also received technological assistance from German Corporation for

International Cooperation, 994 million yen (\$8.8 million) from Japan International Cooperation System (JICS), \$350,000 from International Cooperation Development Fund (ICDF), \$2 million from the Asian Development Bank for the pilot project and € million (\$11 million) from a German government-owned Development Bank.

### 3.4.3 Village Development Programme (VDP)

Village Development Programme (VDP) was launched in early 2015 with the aim to support and facilitate the process of people-centered participatory village development planning, identification of village development priorities and mobilization of financing for meeting funding needs for assessed priorities.

The VDP framework consists of two instruments. One is the Village Development Plan that provides a five-year medium term socioeconomic framework for village community and human-centered development. At this initial stage, the VDP is developed on the basis of 48 socioeconomic planning tables to select the village. The second instrument is the Annual Village Investment Programme (AVIP), which translates a VDP into actionable programme activities aimed for contributing to local, village economic growth and poverty alleviation.

The following Table (3.4) shows the implementation of VDP programmes in Myanmar.

**Table (3.4) Village Development Programmes by DRD**

No	Series of Process	Selected Villages (2015-2016)	Selected Villages (2016-2017)	Percentage of Implementing
1	Selected Village	170	5244	100%
2	Training	170	5244	100%
3	Collecting Data	170	5244	100%
4	Village Development Programmes	170	5244	100%
5	Public and rural community funding	-	340	100%
<b>Total(Villages)</b>		<b>5414</b>		

Source: Department of Rural Development (2017)

On September 2017, the VDP process has been scaled-up to cover 5,300 villages at 298 rural townships. It is aimed at instituting bottom-up planning and budgeting from

village to township level. The VDPs have been consolidated at their respective township level and AVIPs have been aligned and integrated with township departmental programme budget. In this way, government budget allocation tends to assessed needs and priorities of village communities.

The department tries to acknowledge technical cooperation of the Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT), a multi-donor trust fund in Myanmar contributed by the European Union, international government and private sector contribution of Mitsubishi Cooperation.

#### **3.4.4 Community Driven Development Project (CDD)**

The national community-driven development programme launched in 2013 which is transferring grants for community-level infrastructure directly to village tract committees who are elected by secret ballot with gender parity. Rolled out first in 27 rural townships across the country, 3.1 million rural people have so far gained access to improve community infrastructure through the programme with over two thirds of households in project communities participating in planning, decision-making and implementation of sub-projects and 75% of community members reporting high or very high satisfaction levels (CDD, 2017).

A project is implemented in the State / Region 14 townships as well as a Federal Reserve district township. There are 86 townships that were implemented as shown in the following table.

**Table (3.5) Implementation on Community Driven Development Programmes**

<b>Community Driven Development Programmes</b>									
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>No. of Townships</b>	<b>Roads and bridges</b>	<b>Water</b>	<b>Electrification</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Efficient People (Million)</b>
2013-2014 (Cycle 1)	3	122	72	26	118	1	18	357	0.26
2014-2015 (Cycle 2)	9	9	751	401	142	442	8	86	1.00
2015-2016 (Cycle 3)	27	2280	1057	216	942	28	320	4843	3.18
2016-2017 (Cycle 4)	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>3153</b>	<b>1530</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>1502</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>7030</b>	<b>5.20</b>

Source: Department of Rural Development (2017)

Rural development and poverty reduction process is supported by World Bank grants that give a technical support for people-centered projects. Community Driven Development has started the process which was supported by the World Bank is \$ 40 million and Italian government (20 million Euros) as well as an interest-free long-term loan to expand the project to load the add up the annual state budget revenues by (30 million US dollars) of the total fund implemented by the associations.

Improvement in the quality of life for rural people is the important agenda of rural development programme. Planning principles of categories are according to townships poverty like the availability of other grants for business, parts of the township authorities willingness on the project, the ability to implement, the stability of the township and it intends the township project to easily access like convenient.

While other funding sources to implement the project, if the nominee is nominated township level priority action. Depending on the availability of additional support, the government tries to expand Community Driven Development Project. The programme is encouraged villages, urban neighborhoods and household groups to manage their own development resources.

Throughout the planning process includes the local community for poor and vulnerable. All sub-projects such as the building industry is supported for funding as well

as technical support. It is a bottoms-up approach to development that seeks to give a chance for participation for communities and to reduce local government management in planning and investments.

#### **3.4.5 Emerald Green Village Project (Microfinance Programme)**

The project is a multi-agenda driven by rural development initiative that seeks to increase employment opportunities, household incomes, reduce rural poverty, facilitate the conduction of self-sustaining livestock breeding activities, promote basic village infrastructure, develop rural commodity manufacturing enterprises and improve the capacity of villagers themselves. It is necessary for reforming the management and implementation of rural development and decentralization in Myanmar.

In order to achieve the development of rural areas, the cooperation between the Department of Rural Development (DRD) and Japanese Social Development Fund (JSDF): USD 11.5 million (11 billion kyats). In addition, the government spent about USD 90 million (90 billion kyats) in the 2015-2016 fiscal year for another project called the MyaSeinYaung rural project that is allocated to 3,000 villages.

This project is selected the villages in order to make a role model village in basic necessities services for local people. Approximately 578,627 households from 7851 villages and including 95 control villages were selected for the Emerald Green Village Project. In order to mitigate losses during the implementation of the projects, programmes of risk management, problem solving and gender equality are carried out.

The project has been implemented across a total 7851 villages from within 288 townships. Presently, poverty in rural areas is greater than urban including health, social and educational sectors. Agriculture is one of the major economic sector in rural area. Due to the strict loan policies, landless farmers are precluded from all official monetary services. Reducing regulations give them access to credit for their livelihood than before. The majority of loans are meant for livestock and agriculture.

The following Table (3.6) shows the allocation of microfinance programme in Myanmar.



**Table(3.6) Implementation of Emerald Green Village Project  
(Microfinance Programme)**

Townships	288	<b>Development Programmes by Interest</b>			
Villages	7851	No of Villages	202		
Interest Money (Billion)	241.71	Total Interest amount (Million)	1155.438		
Efficient Population (Million)	6.8	Community Supporting Money (Million)	677.649		
<b>Condition of Microfinance by Sectors</b>			<b>Development Programmes by Sectors</b>		
<b>No</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Agriculture	55.42%	1	Roads and Bridges	120
2	Livestock	29.32%	2	Water sanitation	24
3	Water Sanitation	2.45%	3	Electrification	43
4	Electrification	0.13%	4	Education	12
5	Production	0.96%	5	Library	3
6	Retail Store	9.15%	6	Health	6
7	Other Carrier development	2.57%	7	Other Development	36
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>

Source: Department of Rural Development (2017)

The main purpose is to reduce central oversight of budget and administration, to achieve the decentralization goals and administration is also considered. Loans have been allocated the budget according to states and regions. It is based on population and poverty rates. It decreases labor shortages and promote labor productivity in agricultural sectors in rural areas.

The productivity of employees in Myanmar is the lowest among ASEAN countries; it remains a challenge to recruit enough labors during the growing season. Raising the minimum wage rate for employees, sharing skills training and creating demonstration farms are the solution to reduce labor shortage and improve labor productivity in rural areas.

The people-centered development projects are managed by the rural folks themselves. It is the rural people who decide what infrastructure their villages need in order to be a sustainable development and they were the ones who also worked on the

projects. The programme is provided to promote job opportunities for 264 local experts and 2050 youths worked on different development projects.

### 3.4.6 Vocational Training

Following decades of neglect, weaknesses both in general education for technical and vocational education and training (TVET) are a critical development challenge for the country. Businesses consistently cite human capital as a leading constraint to growth in Myanmar. Meanwhile, low educational attainment leaves most young people with lack of prospects for participation in a modern economy.

The government has emphasized to boost human capital and decrease dependence on natural resource extraction which is a part of strategy to ensure benefit from growth. The government has supported government-led efforts to advance evidence-based reforms in close cooperation with other development partners.

It is organized under the Department for Rural Development. The programme aims to increase living standards and socio-economic status for local residents in the regions. Most of the training courses are able to create job opportunities for the local youths in the rural area. It gives a positive fact like to reduce the migrant of urbanization and income generating activities by self-reliance.

The following Table (3.7) describes the vocational trainings that are opened.

**Table (3.7) Vocational Trainings**

No	Name of Trainings	No. of courses	Human Resource by (TVET)
1	Trainings related agriculture	187	2892
2	Livestock trainings	125	1698
3	Computer trainings	173	3936
4	Carpenter & Mason trainings	125	2729
5	Mechanical Trainings	135	2030
6	Tailoring trainings	158	2420
7	Others	127	824
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1030</b>	<b>16529</b>

Source: Department of Rural Development (2017)

The department is conducting many training courses such as motorbike repairing, tailoring and carrier development programme so that the locals easily earn extra money as much as they develop. But all the training classes relied on the government budget. This project was promoted the development of social and living standards in a number of ways. Under this project, many supervisory committees were formed to provide and supervise assistance to local people in this region.

Vocational training and offer job-skills development to help young employment is to create with economic opportunity, income-generation training includes teaching business, entrepreneurship, financing start-ups, providing seed capital and micro-loans. The (TVET) programmes stimulate not only the economic benefit like economic growth, employment opportunities, labor market outcomes and professional status development but also the social benefit like social cohesion, inclusion disadvantaged groups, life satisfaction and individual development.

## CHAPTER 4

### SURVEY ANALYSIS

#### 4.1 Survey Profile

Hlegu township is situated in Yangon Region. The township area covers 577.37 square miles and total lengths are east to west 13 miles from south to north. It is situated between North Latitude 16 degree 59 minutes to 17 degree 19 minutes and East Longitude 96 degree 13 minutes to 96 degree 25 minutes. With a population of 74626 in urban and 268503 in rural area, split among 167 rural villages, 52 villages tracts and 5 wards.

Based on the fact, the population density of Hlegu Township is more in rural than in urban. According to the Township General Administration Department report, 95% of the population living in Hlegu Township where mostly are Burma and the rest are other minority ethnic groups. Most of the people believe in Buddhist and the others are in Christian, Hindu and Muslim etc.

The survey is focused on level of assessment for poverty reduction programmes within the township and analyze the challenges faced by the residents of Hlegu township. The following table (4.1) shows the information about the township.

**Table (4.1) Information about Hlegu Township, Yangon Region**

Particular	Urban (No.)	Rural (No.)
House	7710	39385
Household	8505	41622
Wards	5	0
Village Tracts	0	52
Villages	0	167
Male	34544	134575
Female	40082	133928
Total Population	74626	268503

Source: General Administration Department (2018)

The majority of the people in Hlegu township live in rural areas where are under developed in all sectors. There is poor health facilities, widespread literacy rate,

transportation and communication, high unemployment and migration rates due to the lack of job opportunities for an inability to afford the costs associated with the basic needs. Industry in Hlegu township is dominated by the agriculture sector as well as small and medium enterprise.

Infrastructure in Hlegu township remains in rural areas which are hardly to use the raining season and weaken in sustainable management. The urbanization of Hlegu is in an effective and transparent manner by the perspectives of government, civil society, and business stakeholders are also considered.

## **4.2 Survey Design**

The survey is conducted from April to May 2019, at 3 villages were selected as sample of this study. The random sample is 150 villagers of 3 villages which access the poverty alleviation programmes from Department of Rural Development in Hlegu Township, Yangon.

To identify the usefulness of the programme, the required data was collected from the selected villages through face to face interview by using well prepared questionnaire. The questionnaire contains semi structured questions to identify their perception about the programmes by using likert skills questionnaire design.

There are five headings used to categorize questions in the study as follow:

1. Sample Identification
2. Household Characteristics
3. Basic Knowledge about the Programmes
4. Perception about the Programmes
5. Perception of the Respondents on the Effect of Poverty Alleviation Programmes

The selected villages are implemented the poverty alleviation programmes by Department of Rural Development since 2016. Nearly 80% of villagers who are live in the area by using the programmes like rural basic infrastructure, microfinance and vocational trainings.

The following table (4.2) shows the profile of the survey villages.

**Table (4.2) Profile of Survey Villages**

<b>No</b>	<b>Village Name</b>	<b>No. of Households</b>	<b>No. of Sample</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
1	Hnauk Khan HmweThaik	163	59	36.1
2	War Net Kone	139	51	36.6
3	Me Zale Kone	110	40	36.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>36.4 %</b>

Source: General Administration Department (2018)

### **4.3 Survey Results**

There are four main parts of questions for 150 respondents to identify the perception on poverty alleviation programmes in each sector and perception on the development by the programmes.

#### **4.3.1 Households Characteristics**

The households characteristics provide the information about the gender, age of respondent, educational background and about the household of the basic facts that show in the following Table (4.3).

**Table (4.3) Characteristics of Respondents**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	127	84.6
Female	23	15.3
<b>Age level</b>		
Under 25	12	8
26-64	133	88.6
Over 65	5	3.3
<b>Education Level</b>		
Literate	22	14.6
Primary School	35	23.3
Middle School	76	42.2
High School	17	11.3
<b>Race</b>		
Bamar	121	80.6
Others	29	19.3
<b>Religion</b>		
Buddhist	124	82.6
Others	26	17.4
<b>No of Household Members</b>		
Less than 5	95	63.3
More than 5	55	36.6
<b>Occupation</b>		
Self employed	139	92.6
Government	11	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Survey Data (2019)

According to the survey result, among the 150 households, majority of respondents are male who represent the head of the households. The female respondents are at 15.3%. Regarding the number of household members are the age between 26 and

64 that shows the positive attribute in human resources because they are still in working age level. Across the sample, size of family less than 5 is 63.3 % while 36.6% have more than 5 members. The majority occupations are self-employed.

#### 4.3.2 Households Income Earners

The income of households is a measure the combined incomes of all members shared for a particular household. It includes different forms of earning from salaries, daily wages, selling of the agricultural products, working outside, doing small and medium enterprise etc.

The following table (4.4) shows the number of income earners in the household contributed from the different income sources.

**Table (4.4) Number of Income Earners in the Household**

No	No. of Income Earners	No. of Households	Percent (%)
1	1 and 2 persons	49	32.6
2	3 and 4 persons	94	62.6
3	5 and above	7	4.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Survey Data (2019)

The finding points out the number of income earners vary among the surveyed households. The 62.6% of households have 3 or 4 income earners and the 4.6% of households have 5 and above income earners because of the lack of suitable job opportunities with insufficient amount in selected areas.

#### 4.3.3 Utilization on Poverty Alleviation Programmes

The poverty alleviation programmes are implemented in the selected village by the Department of Rural Development. Nearly 80% of villagers are live in this area and occupy the programmes by rural infrastructure, water resource project, rural electrification by solar, microfinance and vocational trainings etc. The following table (4.5) mentions the number of programmes in surveyed villages.



**Table (4.5) Number of Programmes in Survey Villages**

No	Type of Poverty Alleviation Programmes	Hnauk Khan HmweThaik	War Net Kone	Me Zale Kone
1	Rural Infrastructure	4	4	5
2	Water Resource Project	2	2	-
3	Rural Electrification Project	1	1	-
4	Microfinance Programme	1	1	1
5	Vocational Training	10	8	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>

Source: Survey Data (2019)

In poverty alleviation programmes, the selected survey villages utilize the rural basic infrastructure mainly the rural roads and bridges for easy to flow of goods and services. And then, microfinance programme are implementing in selected village to build up their living standards. After that, vocational trainings are more emphasized than the other programmes because human resource is stronger in the village but it needs to upgrade their existing skills.

#### **4.3.4 Attitudes about the Poverty Alleviation Programmes by DRD**

To analyze the significant fact about the poverty alleviation programmes, the respondents have to answer the following questions to measure the basic attitude about the poverty reduction. The following table (4.6) shows the background knowledge of the respondents about the programmes.

**Table (4.6) Background Knowledge about the Poverty Alleviations**

No	Statements	Yes		No	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1	Do you participate in rural development?	93	62	57	38
2	Do you know the Department of Rural Development?	120	80	30	20
3	Utilization and satisfaction condition about the alleviation programmes?	127	84.6	23	15.3
4	Is it easy to connect the government department?	91	60.6	59	39.3
5	Positive or negative impact about the programmes?	124	82.6	26	17.3
6	Are developing programmes keep in touch with their wants and needs?	95	63.3	55	36.6
7	Are there any development organizations except the government?	101	67.3	49	32.6
8	Do you know to request the require assistance for your villages by the DRD?	97	64.6	53	35.3
9	Do you want the development programmes are to be continued?	132	88	18	12
10	Government is only the main responsibility in rural development.	110	73.3	40	26.6
	<b>Mean Value of Respondents</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>27.3</b>

Source: Survey Data (2019)

According to the survey data, majority of respondents have high score in utilizing the services and willingness to continue the programmes sustainably for their village development. They have positive background knowledge for the rural development by resulting the point 72.6. During the implementation of the programme, they have a chance to get the job opportunities in progress and have to learn how to operate the projects in advance. On the other hand, it has 27.3 that shows they are willing to cooperate with the programme but they spend too much time in their socio economic development. Some of the rural people have to hesitate to communicate the government department to get the require assistance.

### 4.3.5 Perception on Implementing Programmes

The following table (4.7) shows the perception on current progress that are implementing in survey villages.

**Table (4.7) Perception on Current Programmes**

No	Type of Poverty Alleviation Programmes	No. of Respondents	Percent (%)
1	Rural Infrastructure (Roads and Bridges)	25	16.6
2	Water Resource Project	6	4
3	Rural Electrification Project	11	7.3
4	Microfinance Programme	61	40.6
5	Vocational Training	47	31.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Survey Data (2019)

According to the survey result, majority of respondents prefer to rural basic infrastructure, microfinance and vocational trainings programmes to develop their households and their village. By the way, these three programmes are more effective for villagers to promote their village development. Although the function of the programme is different but the target of each programme are the same to eradicate the poverty level. All of these three programmes have high perception due to the mean score among 3.45-5 both in current and in future. Most of the respondents are willing to initiate the programmes for their village development in sustainably.

### 4.3.6 Perception of the Respondents about Poverty Alleviation Programmes

The perception about the programme is analyzed in three categories like the basic infrastructure development, microfinance programme and vocational trainings for future carrier development which are chosen more prefer than others. The total number of 150 respondents was asked for their perceptions by using the programmes.

Likert scale, rating system are used in questionnaires that show the attitude and perceptions of the respondent. Subjects can choose from a range of strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree and strongly agree which represents by number 1, 2,3,4,5. Treating Likert-derived data as ordinal, the median or mode generally is used as the measure of central tendency.

Likert-derived data assume the qualitative method that represents the interval level by calculating the mean. The level of ranking was analyzed by the mean score, the score between 1.00-2.61 means the low perception. And the score among 2.62-3.41 means the average perception. The score among 3.42-5.00 means the high perception on the poverty alleviation programmes.

**(i) Perception on Basic Infrastructure Development**

The following table (4.8) shows the perception on basic infrastructure development that was organized by 5 statements.

**Table (4.8) Perception on Basic Infrastructure Development**

No	Statements	Mean
1	Rural roads can facilitate to connect major supply source and market destinations.	4.16
2	It is easy to reduce the cost for transportation of farm inputs and bringing the final product to market with low priced in production.	3.25
3	Water resources system is the one of major source to get the healthy status.	3.12
4	Electrification project by solar system is only to support the living status up without having the electric access.	2.75
5	According to the generated fund from development programme, you can suggest to implement the necessary sector like health, education and other suitable places in your village according to the community desire.	3.57
	<b>Overall Mean Scores</b>	<b>3.37</b>

Source: Survey Data (2019)

According to the survey data, perception of the respondents about the basic infrastructure development is important part of the rural development. Based on the fact, the value of 4.16 is in the statement of “Rural roads can facilitate to connect the major supply source and market destinations”. It can be seen that they are willing to promote the infrastructure service in rural sector because it can enhance not only their income but also their living status directly.

The value 2.75 is encountered in the statement of “Electrification project by solar system is only to support the living status up without having the electric access”. It is meant that they are willing to get electric power rather than solar energy because solar

system is not given the full electric output in small and medium enterprise like agricultural and other electric related sectors. By the overall mean scores shows the average perception due to the score among 2.62-3.41 on basic infrastructure development in poverty alleviation programmes.

**(ii) Perception on Microfinance Programme**

The table (4.9) shows the perception on microfinance programme, the respondents recommend the programme for their self-reliance status.

**Table (4.9) Perception on Microfinance Programme**

No	Statements	Mean
1	Easy to repay money because of low interest rate.	4.29
2	Easy to get the loan without paying the insurance assets.	3.27
3	Not enough to provide the fund for each borrower.	3.19
4	The loan supports to run the business, build assets, secure smooth consumption and reduce the financial risks.	3.31
5	The loan is supported the borrowers' socioeconomic life as a partial by getting in seasonal production.	3.75
	<b>Overall Mean Scores</b>	<b>3.56</b>

Source: Survey Data (2019)

The value of 4.29 is by the statement of “Easy to repay money because of low interest rate”. According to the survey data, it ensures that the low interest rate is easy to pay money than the other which are implemented by the private sector. The interest rate is between 1 and 1.5 % that the users of the programme identified the interest rate according to their desire. The more interest rate they identified, the more opportunities for the village development because the interest amount is the fund for their village development in last.

The value of 3.19 is by the statement of “Not enough to provide the fund for each borrower”. Because the loan is easy to get without paying any insurance but it is not enough for each to provide. In the programme, the participants can borrow 1 lakh at least and 20 lakh at most depend on their business. So, the more business they do, they have more chance to get the loan. It supports to run the business, secure smooth consumption and reduce their financial risks. Therefore, they want to get the more amounts for each

not depend on the business. According to the overall mean scores, they have high perception due to the mean score among 3.45-5.

**(iii) Perception on Vocational Trainings**

The table (4.10) shows the perception on vocational trainings, the condition of respondents also favor to the programme for the people who are in working age level, they have capacity to hold the rural development activities that are engaged in.

**Table (4.10) Perception on Vocational Trainings**

No	Statements	Mean
1	The training is balancing in theoretical and practical knowledge.	3.16
2	Create the job opportunities and future carrier development by the related trainings.	3.49
3	During the training, the teaching aid materials are not easily accessible.	3.75
4	The demand of the trainings and supply is not equal in practical because of the barrier of limited seats.	3.29
5	Do you think that the trainings are supported for your future as a portion?	3.31
	<b>Overall Mean Scores</b>	<b>3.4</b>

Source: Survey Data (2019)

According to the result, the mean scores of 3.75 by the statement is “About the training, the teaching aid materials are not easily accessible.” which says that the trainings are motivated for the rural youth but practical experience is also neglected due to the lack of supporting the required material during the training. Most of the trainings link to access the job opportunities as skilled labors.

In terms of the score is 3.16 by the statement of “The training is balancing in theoretical and practical knowledge.” which mentions that the villagers are willing to attend the vocational trainings for future career development but it has still the weakness in supporting the practical knowledge. By the way, they have high perception due to the mean score among 3.45-5 in vocational trainings for human resources development by the overall result.

#### 4.3.7 Perception of Respondents on the Effect of Poverty Alleviation Programmes

The effect on the rural people by the poverty alleviation programmes are analyzed in four categories in development like rural village, rural community, rural households and its environment, difficulties and weakness point about the projects. The total number of 150 respondents was asked the effect by initiating the programmes that can stimulate the positive or negative impact.

##### (i) Perception on Rural Village Development

According to the programmes, rural development is key component to reduce the gap with the urban sector. The following table (4.11) shows the perception on rural village by implementing the programmes.

**Table (4.11) Perception on Rural Village Development**

No	Statements	Mean
1	Development programmes are entirely concentrated to the village.	3.75
2	By cooperating between the government and the community is the key component to reduce the poverty risk.	3.10
3	Increase the socioeconomic development and great opportunities for the selected village.	3.29
4	Developing in rural sector is to promote job opportunities in labor intensive industry.	3.86
	<b>Overall Mean Scores</b>	<b>3.5</b>

Source: Survey Data (2019)

It was observed that perception of the respondent on the statement has the score 3.86 which means that “Developing in rural sector is to promote job opportunities in labor intensive industry”. It shows that majority of respondents have desire to work in their native town with great job opportunities and appropriate salaries. The village has strong human resource with less job portion by lack of skilled workers. To promote the equal development in rural sector, poverty reduction programmes are the basic framework and the commitment is to be widespread the area covers by enhancing job opportunities.

The score 3.10 in “By cooperating between government and the community is the key component to strength”. It needs to be a strong mutual respect between the government and rural community in implementing the programme. Weaken cooperation

makes the life of project too long to complete. By the overall mean scores shows high perception due to the mean score among 3.45-5on rural development.

**(ii) Perception on Rural Community by Development Programmes**

Regarding to the statements show the perception on rural community by development programmes in the following table (4.12).

**Table (4.12) Perception on Rural Community Development**

No	Statements	Mean
1	Easy to get the technical assistant in rural based economy like agriculture and livestock sector.	2.71
2	Improve the community welfare, livelihoods of people, cooperation skills and unity by the programmes.	3.96
3	Improve to manage the utilization of local resources carefully and systematically than before.	3.02
4	Increase in maintaining adequate infrastructure, having access to services, enhancing economic opportunities by establishing a strong network for collaboration.	3.45
<b>Overall Mean Scores</b>		<b>3.2</b>

Source: Survey Data (2019)

According to the survey result, the poverty alleviation programmes are the crucial for uplifting livelihoods and wellbeing of the rural people by emphasizing not only the agricultural sector but also the technical assistant by the mean score 2.71. The local people want to change the manual to technical system in agricultural sector by making mass production.

By participating such kind of the programme, it has become to improve the community welfare, livelihoods of people, cooperation skills and unity by the programmes that are shown in the highest mean score of 3.96. It can enhance the organizational skill and to reduce less rural diversification. Therefore the overall mean score, it has the average perception due to the mean score among 2.62-3.41 on the rural community by programme.

**(iii) Perception on Individual Development and Its Environment**



The table (4.13) shows the perception on individual development and its environment by implementing the development programmes.

**Table (4.13) Perception on Individual Development and Its Environment**

No	Statements	Mean
1	More time to contribute for family and social affairs.	3.53
2	Initiate the people to reach short and long-term career goals as well as improve current job performance.	3.18
3	Expand the social networking and enhance the voluntary service.	3.37
4	Increase the positive effect not only physical but also mental improvement by the programmes.	3.46
	<b>Overall Mean Scores</b>	<b>3.38</b>

Source: Survey Data (2019)

It was found that the value of 3.53 for “More time to contribute for family and social affairs”. It can be seen that the apprentices before the programme, the people are more emphasize in income generating for their self reliance. Therefore, they do not have enough time to contribute for individual and environmental development. But now, they have more time to contribute for their family because the programme runs in their village.

The value 3.18 is encountered by the statement “Initiate the people to reach short and long-term career goals as well as improve current job performance.” because there has lack skilled workers and majority of people are hesitate to change the traditional livelihood style. By the overall mean scores shows high perception due to the mean score among 3.45-5 on individual development and its environment by promoting the projects.

**(iv) Perception on Difficulties and Weakness about the Programmes**

In order to use the various access of the programmes, they have perception on difficulties and weakness about the current process that shows in table (4.14).

**Table (4.14) Perception on Difficulties and Weakness about the Programmes**

<b>No</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>Mean</b>
1	Weaken in supporting the technical access and insufficient fund to build up the rural basic infrastructure in necessary area.	3.73
2	Not dominate the entirely people by the programmes.	3.52
3	Weaken in sustainable maintaining process in relating the projects.	3.10
4	Having more complex form filling system is a barrier to get the loan.	3.41
5	Less cooperation in village community is a risk to initiate the programmes.	3.27
6	It has weakened in cooperation and negotiation between the government and the local community.	3.43
7	Give feedback freely for poverty alleviation programmes that are implementing in your villages.	3.26
	<b>Overall Mean Scores</b>	<b>3.38</b>

Source: Survey Data (2019)

According to the result, the value is 3.73 by the statements “Weaken in supporting the technical access and insufficient fund to build up the rural basic infrastructure in necessary area”. Some projects are taking too much time to complete during the target time by the lack of technical access and insufficient fund. So, the villagers are not able to active for village development by cooperation with government.

By the score is 3.10 for “Weaken in sustainable maintaining process in relating projects” because the limited budget of government and weaken in knowledge contribution of maintaining process for sustainable development to share the rural communities. In summarizing the overall mean score is 3.38. They have high perception due to the mean score among 3.45-5 although it has some difficulties and weakness point about the programme.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **CONCLUSION**

#### **5.1 Findings**

Most of the least developing countries have initiative to success by implementing poverty reduction programmes. Majority of these programmes are implemented by the collaboration of respective Governments, NGOs, INGOs and local resident. It has the systematic monitoring and evaluation assessments because it is hard to calculate the efficiency and effectiveness of each programmes.

The study found that the government is mainly implementing development programmes in rural sector but sustainable development is a major challenge. But community participation is high willingness in development programme. Due to insufficient infrastructure, high cost of production, financial restrictions, lack of expertise, lack of skilled labors are the cause of poverty stimulation in survey area. There are other organizations for rural development especially in microfinance.

According to survey, most of the people depend on agricultural sector as main income resource. But the manual framing industry is less perception cause of lack farm assets and high transportation fees for final products make less investing in agriculture sector. So, most of the respondents are rely on poverty alleviation programmes. Among them, they prefer three major programmes like rural infrastructure, microfinance and vocational training.

In rural basic infrastructure, the government emphasizes to complete their project for short term. Some projects are not fixed the basic needs of rural people as water sanitation has low perception because the survey villages have abundant of water for their survival. In solar system is not also given powerful energy for small and medium enterprise. So, local people want to emphasize more in roads and bridges infrastructure for long term development because rural roads are easy to facilitate the major supply source for market destinations.

The micro credit system runs in rural area by allocation different types of income generating activities like farming, livestock breeding and small enterprise according to the survey. Some regulations are barriers to get a loan for rural people. Without having the relevant insurance, the local people do not borrow the sufficient amount for each. Interest rate is flexible than private loan and they can use the loan to reduce the financial risks. But it is an effective means of providing financial services to low-income people who don't have access from formal financial institutions.

In other fact, it is also working to enhance banking literacy rate in rural areas by strengthening microfinance institutions through the development of pro-poor products and services by the department. And the borrowers try to get a chance to start up a small income generating business. It is more concentrated the civil participation. By the programme, they can stimulate their soft skills like fund management, team building, communication with different people and sharing profit each other.

In vocational trainings, the local people are willing to interest in human development programmes for their carrier enhanced trainings like carpenter, mason trainings, sewing, mechanical repairing and computer class which are motivated for job creation. Moreover, it is a free course and can learn in their village by chance. But it has the limited resources like technical assistant for practically experience. In spite of gaining more experience and getting better at what they do, experienced workers in rural areas are less able to move the more productive jobs with better payment. But it can enhance to encourage the various kinds of self-reliance people in rural communities.

The key challenges within rural areas are the lack of communications between villagers and facilitators, weaken in project management, restriction of communities objectives by authorities and lack of trust between the stakeholders. Due to the lack of experience is also a barrier to lead a project as a government. Sustainable development is weaken and also quality control for each project. Monitoring system is also poor in organization and cooperation between the local and government.

Rural people are regarded as mere recipients rather than as the actual creators of change and progress. The government prepares to introduce the more rural development programmes in many ways but actual implementation delays to evaluate in reality. According to the survey, the willingness of the rural people is interesting to participate the programme intentionally. It has positive perception to develop not only their village but also self development.

Another finding is that it has weakened in systematic monitoring, assessment evaluation in efficiency and effectiveness of the programmes though they are implemented according to get the goals and expectations. Although it can give the positive benefit to target people in short-term. According to the eight points of poverty reduction programme, they have grand policies but it does not solve the fundamental problems that are facing in reality.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

To eradicate the poverty, it has strong linkage between the government and local community by cooperation. To success the programme, it needs the strong strategy, partnership oriented, result oriented system and long term perspective to get the target. To be the sustainable development, it has many challenges to get the systematic long term approach by evaluating not only the government but also the local community.

In basic infrastructure development, they should more upgrade and renovate the existing roads into all seasonal roads and also the bridges. They need to monitor and evaluate for sustainability by formulating to ensure quality control inspection. Long term support provides rural infrastructure such as good road network that can facilitate deliverables goods and services to market in time.

In microfinance system, some regulation should reduce for rural people. The local authorities should recommend an insurance the lenders who are really work hard to get the sufficient loan for initiating the business. Supporting for the efficient fund is to build up not only for their business but also for their village development. Related this, it can enhance the job opportunities for each because it supports to reduce their financial risks.

The vocational trainings, the government should motivate the practical experience more than the typical literacy form. Thus, they can expand their skills and create opportunities with high level of productivity. The demand of the trainings and supply of the people should adjust to get productive working force in their respective carrier. The projects can enhance the collaboration between the rural community, social groups, governmental organization, capacity developments which lead to improve in leadership skills.

In addition, the three main sectors are important to emphasize more for long term support because of the local people desire. To eradicate the poverty for rural community development programmes should target the existing human resources' needs and wants in reality.

In conclusion, it has many challenges to success and sustain in poverty alleviation programmes. As the government ensure adequate fund provision and close monitoring of the activities through selected responsive and responsible individuals in the community. Therefore, priority sectors should be specialized more. Effective monitoring and systematic evaluation is the main priority to achieve the target. The government should know the strong and weakness point about the project villages for the development of active inclusive policies with bottom-up approaches.

**ကျေးရွာဖွံ့ဖြိုးမှုဆိုင်ရာသုတေသနမေးခွန်းလွှာ**

ယခုမေးခွန်းလွှာသည်ကျေးလက်ဒေသဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးဦးစီးဌာနမှလုပ်ဆောင်နေသောကျေးရွာ ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းများနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ကျေးရွာသူ/သားများနှင့်ကျေးရွာအတွက်မည်ကဲ့သို့အက ချိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများရရှိသည်ကိုလေ့လာသောသုတေသနစာတမ်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။စာတမ်းတွင်အ သုံးပြုရန်အတွက်သာကောက်ခံခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသဖြင့်လွတ်လပ်စွာဖြေဆိုနိုင်ပါသည်။အချိန်ပေး၍ဖြေ ဆိုမှုအပေါ်အထူးကျေးဇူးတင်ရှိပါသည်။

**အပိုင်း(၁)**

**ဖြေဆိုသူ၏ကိုယ်ရေးအချက်အလက်များ**

ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု

ကျေးရွာအမည်

- |    |                                   |      |
|----|-----------------------------------|------|
| ၁။ | (က)ကျား                           | (ခ)မ |
| ၂။ | အသက်                              |      |
| ၃။ | ပညာအရည်အချင်း                     |      |
| ၄။ | လူမျိုး                           |      |
| ၅။ | ကိုးကွယ်သည့်သာဘာ                  |      |
| ၆။ | အိမ်ထောင်စုဝင်အရေအတွက်            |      |
| ၇။ | အလုပ်အကိုင်                       |      |
| ၈။ | အလုပ်လုပ်နေသည့်မိသားစုဝင်အရေအတွက် |      |

အပိုင်း (၂)

ကျေးလက်ဒေသဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးဦးစီးဌာနမှလုပ်ဆောင်နေသောကျေးရွာဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းများနှင့်ပတ်သက်သည့်အခြေခံမေးခွန်းလွှာ

၁။ ကျေးရွာဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းများကိုကိုယ်တိုင်ပါဝင်ဆောင်ရွက်မှုရှိပါသလား။  
ရှိပါသည်။  မရှိပါ။

၂။ ကျေးလက်ဒေသဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးဦးစီးဌာနကိုသင်သိပါသလား။  
သိပါသည်။  မသိပါ။

၃။ ဌာနမှလုပ်ဆောင်ပေးသည့်ဝန်ဆောင်မှုများကိုအသုံးပြုပါသလား။  
အသုံးပြုပါသည်။  အသုံးမပြုပါ။

၄။ ကျေးရွာလူထုမှကျေးရွာဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးအတွက်ဌာနနှင့်ချိတ်ဆက်ရာတွင်အဆင်ပြေမှုရှိမရှိ။  
ရှိပါသည်။  မရှိပါ။   
ဌာနမှလုပ်ဆောင်နေသောလုပ်ငန်းများသည်ကျေးရွာလူထုအတွက်ကောင်းမွန်သော  
ာအကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုရှိမရှိ။  
ရှိပါသည်။  မရှိပါ။

၆။ ဌာနမှဆောင်ရွက်နေသောဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းများသည်မိမိကျေးရွာ၏လိုအပ်ချက်နှင့်ကိုက်ညီမှုရှိမရှိ။  
ရှိပါသည်။  မရှိပါ။

မိမိတို့ကျေးရွာတွင်ကျေးရွာဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးဆောင်ရွက်နေသောအစိုးရမဟုတ်သောအဖွဲ့အစည်းများရှိသည်ကိုသင်သိပါသလား။  
သိပါသည်။  မသိပါ။

မိမိကျေးရွာအတွက်လိုအပ်သောဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းများအတွက်ကျေးလက်ဦးစီးဌာနတွင်အကူအညီတောင်းခံနိုင်သည်ကိုသင်သိရှိပါသလား။  
သိပါသည်။  မသိပါ။

သင်တို့ကျေးရွာတွင်မည့်သည့်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းများကိုဆောင်ရွက်ထားပါသလဲ။

(၁)လမ်း၊တံတား (၂)ရေပေးရေး



(၃)မီးလင်းရေး (၄)ချေးငွေထုတ်ချေးခြင်း (အသေးစား)

(၅)အသက်မွေးဝမ်းကျောင်းပညာသင်ကြားပေးခြင်း

၁၀။ဌာနမှလုပ်ဆောင်နေသောဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းများတွင်မည်သည့်ဆောင်ရွက်မှုများကိုသင်နှစ်သက်ပါသနည်း။

(၁)လမ်း၊တံတား (၂)ရေပေးရေး

(၃)မီးလင်းရေး (၄)ချေးငွေထုတ်ချေးခြင်း (အသေးစား)

(၅)အသက်မွေးဝမ်းကျောင်းပညာသင်ကြားပေးခြင်း

၁၁။ အဘယ့်ကြောင့်နည်း။

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၁၂။ကျေးလက်ဦးစီးဌာနမှဆောင်ရွက်ပေးသောဆင်းရဲနွမ်းပါးမှုလျော့ချရေးဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းများကြောင့်ရွာသူ /သားများ၏အခွင့်အလမ်းပိုမိုတိုးတက်လာခြင်း

(၁)အသက်မွေးဝမ်းကျောင်းလုပ်ငန်း (၂)လူနေမှုအဆင့်အတန်းတိုးတက်လာခြင်း

(၃)လူမှုအသိုင်းအဝိုင်းကောင်းတစ်ခုရရှိလာခြင်း (၄)တိုးတက်လာခြင်းမရှိ

၁၃။ယခုကဲ့သို့သောကျေးရွာဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းများကိုဆက်လက်အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်သင့်သည်ဟုသင်ယူဆပါသလား။

လုပ်ဆောင်သင့်ပါသည်။  မလုပ်ဆောင်သင့်ပါ။

၁၄။ကျေးလက်ဦးစီးဌာနမှဆောင်ရွက်သောလုပ်ငန်းများနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍သင်မည်ကဲ့သို့အကူပြုလိုပါသနည်း။

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အပိုင်း (၃)

ကျေးလက်ဒေသဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးဦးစီးဌာနမှလုပ်ဆောင်နေသောလုပ်ငန်းများနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍မိမိတို့၏သိမြင်နားလည်မှုအဆင့်

အောက်ပါမေးခွန်းများတွင်မည်သည့်အတိုင်းအတာအထိအကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုရှိသည်ကိုနံပါတ် (၁)မှ (၅)အတွင်းရွေးချယ်ပြီးမိမိသဘောထားနှင့်ကိုက်ညီသည့်နံပါတ်အောက်တွင်အမှန်ခြစ်ခြင်းဖြင့်ဖော်ပြပေးပါ။

- (၁) အပြည့်အဝသဘောတူပါ။ (၂) သဘောတူပါ။ (၃) သာမန်။  
 (၄) သဘောတူပါသည်။ (၅) အပြည့်အဝသဘောတူပါသည်။

စဉ်	မေးခွန်းလွှာ	၁	၂	၃	၄	၅
၁။	ကျေးလက်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးသည်ဆင်းရဲနွမ်းပါးမှုလျော့ချရေးအတွက်အရေးပါသည်။					
	<b>အခြေခံအဆောက်အအုံဖွံ့ဖြိုးလာမှု</b>					
၂။	ကျေးရွာကုန်ထုတ်လမ်းနှင့်တံတားများကြောင့်ဒေသထွက်ကုန်ရောင်းဝယ်ဖောက်ကားမှုနှင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးတွင်ပိုမိုအဆင်ပြေစေသည်။					
၃။	သန့်ရှင်းသောသောက်သုံးရေရရှိခြင်းဖြင့်ကျန်းမာသောလူနေမှုဘဝကိုအထောက်အကူပြုသည်။					
၄။	မီးမရရှိသောကျေးရွာများအတွက်ဆိုလာဖြင့်မီးလင်းရေးဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းဖြင့်လူနေမှုအဆင့်အတန်းမြင့်မားလာစေသည်။					
၅။	ကျေးရွာဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်း (VDP) မှရရှိလာသောထောက်ပံ့ငွေဖြင့်ကျန်းမာရေးပညာရေးနှင့်မိမိတို့ကျေးရွာအတွက်အမှန်တကယ်လိုအပ်သောနေရာများတွင်စနစ်တကျအသုံးပြုနိုင်သည်။					
	<b>အသေးစားချေးငွေလုပ်ငန်းများ (မြစိမ်းရောင် )</b>					
၆။	ချေးငွေချေးယူရာတွင်အတိုးနှုန်းနည်းသဖြင့်အလွယ်တကူပြန်လည်ပေးဆပ်နိုင်သည်။					
၇။	အလွယ်တကူချေးငွေရရှိနိုင်သည်။					
၈။	တစ်ဦးချင်းချေးငွေထောက်ပံ့မှုတွင်လုံလောက်မှုမရှိပါ။					
၉။	ကော်မတီဝင်ရွေးချယ်ရာတွင်ချေးငွေရယူသူမည်သူမဆိုလွတ်					

	လပ်စွာမဲထည့်ပြီးရွေးချယ်နိုင်သည်။					
၁၀။	ကိုယ်တိုင်ပါဝင်ဆောင်ရွက်လုပ်ကိုင်ရသဖြင့်အစိုးရရုံးများနှင့်အလွယ်တကူချိတ်ဆက်နိုင်သည်။					
၁၁။	ရရှိလာသောချေးငွေများဖြင့်မိမိတို့၏လူမှုစီးပွားဘဝတွင်တစ်ဖက်တစ်လမ်းမှအထောက်အပံ့ပေးသည်။					
	<b>ကောင်းမွန်သောအသက်မွေးဝမ်းကျောင်းနှင့်အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်း</b>					
၁၂။	အသက်မွေးဝမ်းကျောင်းသင်တန်းများတက်ရောက်ခြင်းဖြင့်လက်တွေ့အသုံးချနိုင်မှုရှိပါသည်။					
၁၃။	သင်တန်းများနှင့်ဆက်စပ်ပြီးကောင်းမွန်သောအလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းကိုရရှိသည်။					
၁၄။	သင်တန်းများနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍သင်ထောက်ကူပစ္စည်းလိုအပ်မှုရှိပါသည်။					
၁၅။	သင်တန်းများတက်ရောက်ခြင်းဖြင့်ကောင်းမွန်သောလူမှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းများနှင့်ချိတ်ဆက်နိုင်သည်။					

အပိုင်း (၄)

ကျေးလက်ဒေသဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးဦးစီးဌာနမှလုပ်ဆောင်နေသောကျေးရွာဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးစီမံ  
ကိန်းများမှကျေးရွာနှင့်ကျေးလက်ပြည်သူများအပေါ်အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု

	ကျေးရွာဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်လာမှု	၁	၂	၃	၄	၅
၁။	ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းများသည်လူထုဗဟိုပြုဆောင်ရွက်ရသဖြင့်ကျေး ရွာဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်လာမှုအတွက်အထောက်အပံ့ကောင်းတစ်ခုဖြစ် သည်။					
၂။	အစိုးရနှင့်ကျေးရွာပြည်သူပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုအားကောင်းလာ စေသည်။					
၃။	လူနေမှုအဆင့်အတန်းနှင့်အခွင့်အလမ်းကောင်းများတိုးပွားလာ သည်။					
၄။	ကျေးရွာဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်လာခြင်းဖြင့်ကျေးလက်နေဒေသခံ ပြည်သူများ အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းအလွယ်တကူရရှိပြီး မြို့ပြသို့ရွှေ့ပြောင်းနေထိုင်မှုနည်းပါးသွားနိုင်သည်။					
	<b>ကျေးရွာဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ၏လူထုအပေါ် အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု</b>					
၅။	ကျေးလက်ဒေသများ၏အခြေခံစီးပွားရေးဖြစ်သောစိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်းများနှင့်ပတ်သက်ပြီးနည်းပညာပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာဝ န်ဆောင်မှုများကိုအလွယ်တကူရရှိနိုင်သည်။					
၆။	မိမိကျေးရွာဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးအတွက်ကိုယ်တိုင်ကိုယ်ကျပါဝင်ဆောင်ရွ က်ရသဖြင့်ခေါင်းဆောင်မှုစွမ်းရည်နှင့်စုပေါင်းလုပ်ဆောင်နိုင်စွမ်း ကိုတိုးတက်စေသည်					
၇။	တစ်ဦးချင်းစားဝတ်နေရေးဖူလုံမှုနှင့်စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်တိုးတက်လာ ပါသည်။					
၈။	ဌာနမှလုပ်ဆောင်နေသောလုပ်ငန်းများသည်ကျေးလက်နေပြည် သူများအတွက်အမှန်တကယ်အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုရှိပါသည်။					
	<b>ကျေးရွာဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ၏မိသားစုနှင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်</b>					

	အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု					
၉။	ကျေးရွာဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးကိစ္စများတွင်ကျားမမရွေးတန်းတူပါဝင်လုပ်ဆောင်ခွင့်ရသည်။					
၁၀။	ယခင်ကထက်အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းများတိုးတက်လာသည်။					
၁၁။	တစ်ဦးနှင့်တစ်ဦးအပြုသဘောဆောင်သောပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုအခွင့်အလမ်းများရရှိသည်။					
၁၂။	ကောင်းမွန်သောလူမှုအသိုင်းအဝိုင်းတစ်ခုဖန်တီးလာနိုင်သည်။					
၁၃။	ကျေးရွာဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းများကြောင့်ကိုယ့်အားကိုယ်ကိုးနိုင်စွမ်းဆုံးဖြတ်ချက်စွမ်းရည်၊ရုပ်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ၊စိတ်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှုတို့တွင်အထောက်အပံ့ပေးသည်။					
	<b>အခက်အခဲနှင့်အားနည်းချက်များ</b>					
၁၄။	အခြေခံအဆောက်အအုံများဆောက်လုပ်ရာတွင်နည်းပညာနှင့်ငွေကြေးလိုအပ်ချက်များထောက်ပံ့ပေးမှုမရှိနိုင်ခြင်းအားနည်းသည်။					
၁၅။	ကျေးလက်မှဆောင်ရွက်နေသောလုပ်ငန်းများနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍တစ်ရွာလုံးအပေါ်တွင်လွှမ်းခြုံနိုင်မှုမရှိပါ။					
၁၆။	ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းများနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ရေရှည်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်အောင်လုပ်ဆောင်နိုင်မည့်အစီအစဉ်အားနည်းသည်။					
၁၇။	လုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင်အတွေ့အကြုံနည်းပါးသဖြင့်ကောင်းမွန်စွာဦးဆောင်ပေးနိုင်မည့်သူနည်းပါးသည်။					
၁၈။	ကျေးရွာတွင်းစည်းလုံးညီညွတ်မှုနည်းပါးသဖြင့်လုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင်နှောင့်နှေးကြန့်ကြာမှုဖြစ်ပေါ်စေသည်။					
၁၉။	ကျေးရွာဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များအတွက်အစိုးရနှင့်ပြည်သူပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်မှုနည်းပါးသည်။					
၂၀။	ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းများနှင့်ဆက်စပ်ပြီးကျေးရွာအတွက်လိုအပ်သောအချက်များကိုကိုယ်တိုင်ဝေဖန်အကြံပြုနိုင်သည်။					

## APPENDIX

**Questionnaire for Perception of rural people on poverty alleviation programmes.**

**The following research questions were used for the study.**

### **1 General Questions of the Respondents**

#### **(A) Respondents Profile**

Village Group

Village Name

- (1) Respondent Gender
- (2) Age
- (3) Educational Background
- (4) Race
- (5) Religious
- (6) No of Household
- (7) Job Status
- (8) No of Income earner

### **2 Basic Knowledge about the Department**

- (1) Are you willing to participate in rural development programmes by yourself?  
Yes  No
- (2) Do you know Department of Rural Development?  
Yes  No
- (3) Do you utilize the service from the department?  
Yes  No
- (4) Is it easy to contact with the department for your rural community?  
Yes  No
- (5) Is it the good effective for the rural community by development program?  
Yes  No
- (6) Is it a fix the needs and wants of your village such kind of the implementing development programmes?  
Yes  No
- (7) Is there any organization for rural development except the government in your village?  
Yes  No

(8) Do you know to request of the required assistants from the department of rural development for your village' necessities?

Yes

No

(9) In your village, what kinds of the programmes are implemented for development?

(a) Roads and Bridges

(b) Water Sanitation

(c) Electrification

(d) Microfinance

(e) Vocational Training

(10) What kinds of service do you prefer by the department?

(a) Roads and Bridges

(b) Water Sanitation

(c) Electrification

(d) Microfinance

(e) Vocational Training

(11) Why?

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(12) There are some opportunities for rural people because of the poverty alleviation programmes like

(a) Carrier development

(b) Improvement in socio economic life

(c) Other development

(d) None

(13) Do you think to promote such kinds of the development programmes to be potential for you village in future?

(14) Do you have any suggestion for the implementation of development programmes in your rural area?

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### 3 Questions to measure Respondent Perception on the rural development programmes

Please tick the box as you desire on the following statements.

No	Questionnaire	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	agree	Strongly agree
	<b>Rural Infrastructure Development</b>					
1	Farm roads can facilitate easy to access the major supply source and market destinations.					
2	It is easy to reduce the cost for transportation of farm inputs and bringing the final product to market with reasonable price in production.					
3	Water resources system is one of the major sources to get the healthy status.					
4	Electrification project by solar system is only to support the living status up without having the electric access.					
5	According to the generated fund from (VDP), you can suggest to implement the necessary sector like health, education and other suitable places in your village according to the community desire.					
	<b>Microfinance Programme</b>					
6	In micro credit system, it is easy to repay the loan cause of the low interest.					
7	It is easy to get the loan without paying the insurance access.					
8	The loan is not enough to provide for each borrower.					
9	The loan supports to run the business, build assets, secure smooth consumption and reduce the financial risks.					
10	The loan is supported the borrowers' socioeconomic life as a part by getting in seasonal production.					
	<b>Vocational Training Development</b>					
12	The training is balancing in theoretical and practical knowledge.					
13	It can enhance the job opportunities and future carrier development by the related trainings.					



14	During the training, the teaching aid materials are not easily accessible.					
15	The demand of the trainings and supply is not equal in practical because of the barrier of limited seats.					
16	Do you think that the trainings are supported for your future development as apportion.					

**4 Questions to measure perception of respondents on the improvement and benefits**

Please tick the box as you desire on the following statements

No	Questionnaire	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	agree	Strongly agree
	<b>Perception on Village Development</b>					
1	Development programmes are entirely concentrated to village.					
2	By cooperating between the government and the community is the key component to reduce the poverty risk.					
3	Increase the socioeconomic development and great opportunities for the selected villages by the programmes.					
4	Developing in rural sector is to promote job opportunities in labor intensive industry.					
	<b>Perception on Rural Community Development</b>					
5	Easy to get the technical assistant in rural base economy like agriculture and livestock sectors.					
6	Improve the community welfare, livelihoods of people, cooperation skills and unity by the programmes.					
7	Improve to manage the utilization of local resources carefully and systematically than before.					
8	Increase in maintaining adequate infrastructure, having access to services, enhancing economic opportunities by establishing a strong network for collaboration.					
	<b>Perception on Individual Development and Its Environment</b>					
9	More time to contribute for family and social affairs.					
10	Initiate the people to reach short and long term carrier goals as well as improvement current job performance.					
11	Expand the social networking and enhance the voluntary service.					
12	Increase the positive effect not only physical but also mental improvement by the programmes.					
	<b>Difficulties and Weakness about the Programmes</b>					
14	Weaken in supporting the technical access and insufficient fund to build up the rural basic infrastructure in necessary sector.					
15	Not dominate the entirely people by the programmes.					
16	Weaken in sustainable maintaining process for long term.					

17	Having more complex form filling system is a barrier to get the loan.					
18	Less cooperation in village community is a risk to initiate the programmes.					
19	It has weaken in cooperation and negotiation between the government and local community.					
20	Give feedback freely for poverty alleviation programmes that are implementing in your village.					

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