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MASTER OF ECONOMICS**

**A STUDY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
OF GWA TOWNSHIP, RAKHINE STATE**

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A STUDY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
OF GWA TOWNSHIP, RAKHINE STATE

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ABSTRACT

This study is concerned with socio-economic conditions of Gwa Township in Rakhine State. The objective of the paper is to analyze the socio-economic conditions of Gwa Township which is based on 2018 survey data. There are 2432 households in Gwa Township. Among them, only 150 households were chosen for sample survey. When studying the living standard of sample households, 116 households dwell in the houses with zinc sheets and wooden walls. Therefore, their living standard is mediocre. The majority of household's people in Gwa Township were casual workers. The study found that goods sectors is the main contributor of total product. Among the good sector, agriculture sector and fishery sector play the major role. In social sector education and health are helping the improvement of the quality of human resources. Telecommunication has dramatically been increased after the access of cheap phone sim-card. Moreover, the measure taken for extending and upgrading the infrastructure are also supporting factors for the development of the state.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

FIT - Free Individual Tourist

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale of the Study

Myanmar sets national development planning and is implementing dramatic developments with the objectives of equal development between states and regions. The national development planning has prioritized to gain many benefits in various sectors social; health, education, infrastructure, industries, public section and agricultural. New modern cities, modern building and efforts of equal developments in region and states prove that the government is implementing development supports. Carrying out development in economic sector and social sector is the government implementation of social development. In addition, the government is making effort to reduce poverty, environmental protection, continuous development in education, healthy and happy life style and development in social economic by setting systematic plans, law and regulations. These are the solutions of progress and prosperous society around the country by means of setting basic principles.

Socioeconomic development is the process of social and economic development in society. Socioeconomic development is measured with indicators, such as per capita income GDP, life expectancy, literacy rate and levels of employment. It is required to develop the local areas including rural and urban in order to develop the whole country. The development of a country dramatically depends on all local areas consisting in it. Therefore, the development of Myanmar definitely depends on its Regions and States development. Similarly, progress of those regions and states depend much on their respective districts, townships and villages. Because the benefit of the progress of the local areas is the reason of the country's progress. The country's development increases social development and various fields with challenges along with them. However, it was noted that, effort of making progress on those local areas back on the situations of their geographical condition, the rich of natural, resources and human resources and there might be lots of variations as well. If those strengths could be practiced effectively, development could be resulted faster and sooner.

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

In performing rural development activities, the state plays its role as policy market, strategy planner, and supervisor and rural development measures are being taken in selected target areas by constructing model village approach. The main purpose of this paper is to study the development of rural area and to determine the way to reduce the rural poverty level. This paper attempts to study and access socio-economic development of rural area on the basis of survey data of Gwa Township in Rakhine State.

1.2 Objective of the Study

The main objective of the study is to analyze the socio-economic conditions of GwaTownship in Rakhine State.

1.3 Method of Study

The study is mainly based on descriptive method by using primary data and some secondary data are also used. The major sources of some secondary data are Planning Department of Gwa Township under Ministry of National Planning and Economic Department, Department of Health, Department of Education, Department of General Administrative of Gwa Township and internet websites.

To evaluate the socio-economic status of Gwa Township, for this study have chosen (10 villages-tracts from 33 villages-tracts). Among 2432 households, sample randomly chosen 150 target houses. Data were collected by using face to face interview methods under sample random sampling method used in this study.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of the study is focused on socio-economic conditions of Gwa Township during 2009/2010 to 2017/2018.

1.5 Organization of the Study

This study consists of five chapters. The first chapter includes the rationale of the study, objective of the study, method of study, scope and limitation of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter includes literature review and the third chapter is overview on the background of Gwa Township. Chapter four includes analysis on socioeconomic conditions of Gwa Township and the fifth chapter concerns with conclusion, findings and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Socio-Economic Development

Socioeconomics or socio-economics or social economics is an umbrella term with different usages. “Social economics” may refer broadly to the use of economics in the study of society. Socio-economic development is the process of social and economic development in a society. Socio-economic development is a process that seeks to identify both the social and the economic needs within a community and seek to create strategies that will address those needs in ways that are practical and in the best interests of the community over the long run. Socio-economic development is measured with indicators such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment. Changes in less tangible factors are also considered, such as personal dignity, freedom of association, personal safety and freedom from fear of physical harm, and the extent of participation in civil society. Causes of socio-economic impacts are, for example, new technologies, changes in the physical environment and ecological changes (Todaro & Smith, 2009).

Education and health are basic objectives of social development. Health is central to well-being and education is essential for a satisfactory and rewarding life. At the same time, education plays a key role in the ability of a developing country to absorb modern technology and to develop the capacity for self-sustaining growth and development. Moreover, health is a prerequisite for increases in productivity while successful education relies on adequate health as well. Thus both health and education can also be seen as vital components of growth and development as inputs to the aggregate production function. Their dual role as both inputs and outputs gives health and education within countries as important as income distribution; life expectancy may be quite better for better off people in developing countries. The goal of socioeconomic study is generally to bring about socioeconomic development, usually

in terms of improvements in metrics such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy rate and level of employment (Todaro & Smith, 2009).

2.2 Economic Growth and Economic Development

Growth refers to horizontal expansion in the existing plane characterized by quantitative expansion such as a farmer increasing the area under cultivation and a retail businessman opening more retail outlets.

Development refers to a vertical shift in the level of operations that brings about a qualitative change such as a retailer turning into a manufacture and an elementary school turning a high school.

There are significant differences between economic growth and economic development. The term “economic growth” refers to the increase of a specific measure such as real national income, gross domestic product, or per capita income. When the gross domestic product (GDP) of a nation rises it is said to be economic growth.

On the other hand, the term “economic development” implies much more. It refers to improvements in a variety of indicators such as literacy rates, life expectancy, and poverty rates. GDP is a specific measure of economic welfare that does not take into account important aspects such as leisure time, environmental quality, freedom, or social justice. Economic growth of any specific measure is not sufficient definition of economic development.

Economic development can be seen as a complex multi-dimensional concept involving improvement in human well-being. Professor Dudley Seers argue that development is about outcomes, that is, development occurs with the reduction and elimination of poverty, inequality and unemployment in human well-being(Todaro & Smith, 2009).

The three equally important aspects of economic are: (1) producing more ‘life sustaining’ necessities such as food, shelter, and health care and broadening their distribution, (2) raising standards of living and individual self-esteem and (3) expanding economic and social choice and reducing fear (Todaro& Smith, 2009).

To get sustainable economic growth and development the following are necessary conditions:

- (1) Political commitment to develop (that is, primary of economic over politics).

- (2) Good governance, good public administration practicing fiscal prudence and establishing conditions (such as legal framework that protects property) needed to stimulate private initiatives.
- (3) Continuous investment in both physical and social infrastructures.
- (4) Consistency of policies, such as freedom from sudden or arbitrary changes in tax system and other forms of interventions that make profit uncertain or precarious.
- (5) A relatively independent central bank to check excess and ensure rational monetary policies;
- (6) Competent leadership with good character (Thein, 2004).

2.3 Social Development

Social development is defined as a process with results in the transformation of social structure in a manner that provides the capacity of the society to fulfill its aspirations. Social development provides social spillover benefits. Social spillover benefits are better democratic process, more enlightened citizens who make the society a more pleasant place in which to live, better government services to the community techniques and facilities, reduced fire hazards.

Some people define social development as improvement in ethnic while some believe that standard of living. But some people think that all-around development of technology is the real social development. So, some optimistic people think that the higher development of education advancement and health are the definition of social development (Todaro & Smith, 2009).

2.3.1 Human Resource Development

Human development indicates citizen's physical and mental development. Physical development includes population, density, male, female and age, birth rates and death rates in rural and urban areas mental developments includes education, health, job proficiency and science and technology. Moreover, reduction of crime is a key role to play for a country's development in addition to individual income growth.

Mental development measures quality rather than quantity and the quality means quality of education, skill, health standard and living standard, (infrastructure, environment, culture). It was believed that investment was important later education, science and technology, social policies and human resource are important were known

to be important however. Therefore, human resources development can be ignored regarding to socio economic development. Moreover, proud of individual income increase is not adequate and youth crime rate reduction considered to be carried out (Todaro, 2012).

2.4 Rural Development

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

Rural development actions are mainly and mostly related to development mostly aiming the social and economic development of the areas. Rural development programs are usually top-down from the local or regional authorities, regional development agencies, NGOs, national governments or international development organizations. But then, local populations can also bring about endogenous initiatives for development. The main aim of the rural government policy is to develop the undeveloped villages. Rural development aims at finding the ways to improve the rural lives with participation of the rural people themselves so as to meet the required need of the rural area. The outsider may not understand the setting, culture, language and other things prevalent in the local area. As such, general people themselves have to participate in their sustainable rural development.

2.5 Health and Education in Development

Education and health are essential to economic development. Health is essential to one's wellbeing on one hand, and education is essential for perfect life on the other hand, both are integral to the border idea of expanded human capabilities that is center of the meaning of development. For a developing country, education is entrance to get modern technology and to develop human capital. In addition, health is necessity to increase the productivity and successful education more or less depends on health.

As health and education play essential roles in development, it is seen as clear evidence that "health and education levels are much higher in high-income countries. There are good reason to believe that the causality runs in both directions: with

greater health and education, higher productivity and incomes are possible. Because of these relationships, development policy needs to focus on income, health and education simultaneously” (Todaro & Smith, Economic Development, 2009).

From the above ideas, health and education, population and urbanization are interrelated with each other in the process of development. They have both positive and negative consequences more or less. For example, rapid growth of population can be some kind of burden for education and health care in developing countries. Hence, on the development path for a developing country (i.e., from traditional agricultural to modern or non-agriculture) it will inextricably encounter urbanization together with population growth. Thus, it is essential to have effective policy in allocation of existing resources for education, health and other infrastructure.

CHAPTER III

OVERVIEW ON THE BACKGROUND OF GWA TOWNSHIP

3.1 Historical Background

Rakhine State consists of four districts, 17 townships and 3871 villages. It situates western part of Myanmar. Rakhine State has one city and 16 towns. Gwa Township is one of these townships in Rakhine State. It is a township of Thandwe District in Rakhine State. Gwa Township occupies the south portion of Rakhine State. In year 890 Myanmar Era, monk U Wi Ma La and his disciples arrived in Gwa region because crown prince Tho Han Baw (who ruled Inward city) destroyed the pagodas and temples. They live U Thar Aye's house (as monastery) that situates at the end of Dartu Street. There are 3 tributaries that flow up from the sea to Gwa River. The right side of Gwa Township has Gwa River. So it called Gwa Township. It is constituted with one sub-township, Kyeintali, 6 quarters, 33 village-tracts and 156 villages. The capital of Rakhine State is Sittwe.

3.1.1 Location and Area

Gwa Township is situated in the southern part of Rakhine State and it is located between 17 degrees 15 minutes and 18 degrees 11 minutes North Latitude and 94 degrees 25 minutes and 94 degrees 45 minutes East Longitude. The area of Gwa Township is 885.11 square miles or (566469 acres) and states above the 9.97 of sea level. The extreme length of Gwa Township from the east to west is about 25 miles and from south to north is about 64 miles. Gwa Township shares the border with Ayeyarwady District, Ingapu, Yekyi and Lay Myet Nar Township in east, Thapaung Township in south, Bay of Bengal in west and Thandwe Township in north.

3.2 Topography and Climate

Gwa Township is located between RakhineYoma and Bay of Bengal (From east to west). It is narrow costal area. It is elongated with the length of about 64 miles from north to south and from east to west with the width 5 miles (the widest place). It widens in the northern part of this township and gets narrow to the south. In Gwa

Township, there are many hills and mountains, range and rivers, creeks and streams flow commonly from east to west and they enter into Bay of Bengal. The significant rivers are such as Gwa chaung, Kyeintali chaung, Thitkawk chaung, Pauktoo chaung, DaungChaung chaung, and Kyaukparsat chaung. The main soil type is Negnais Rock that can be found at the cave that is one mile far from Kyeintali town. In the whole township is covered with mountain and forest. The soil type in the highland area is composed by sand stones and old lime stones. The soil type is fairly good for cultivation within the township. Gwa Island is a natural unique beautiful island. People do not settle down to work in there. It will be potential site as touristic area for Gwa Township. Now, domestic and Free Individual Tourists (FIT) visit in the tour sites peak season in there.

Gwa Township lies in the southernmost part of Rakhine State. So, it experiences tropical monsoon climate. According to the Koppen's classification, it has Tropical monsoon climate (Am) type. Based on the data recorded from weather station of Gwa Township, the minimum temperature is 11 degree centigrade and maximum temperature 37 degree centigrade. Near, the Bay of Bengal, the temperature is low. The climate of Gwa Township can be distinguished into three distinct seasons, namely, the hot season, the rainy season, and the cold season. The hot season is from March to mid- May and the rainy season from mid- May to end of October, and the cold season from November to the end of February.

The rainfall of Gwa Township varies from place to place depending on relief and location. Rainfall roughly increase towards the North, but decreases to the South. The average annual total rainfall recorded of weather station of Gwa 8.73 inches in 2017. Average annual of rainy within the area was 16 days in 2017 show that in table (3.1).

Table (3.1) The Climate of Gwa Township

No	Year	Rainfall		Temperature	
		Number of Days	Total rainfall (Inches)	Summer (&C) Maximum	Winter (&C) Minimum
1	2009	124	165.55	31 C	22 C
2	2010	128	141.58	31 C	22 C
3	2011	138	205.40	31 C	20 C
4	2012	132	208.66	31 C	18 C
5	2013	100	135.52	37 C	20 C
6	2014	112	163.77	34.7 C	11 C
7	2015	124	177.78	35.8 C	11.3 C
8	2016	122	176.14	31.4 C	22.3 C
9	2017	16	8.73	31.4 C	22.7 C

Source: Annual Reports (2009 to 2017), Planning Department of Gwa Township

3.3 Natural Flora and Fauna

Some large and small species of mammals, birds and reptiles are wild habitants of forests in Gwa Township.

Gwa Township has natural environmental conservation service because of it has many natural vegetation. For natural environmental conservation services, they maintain cable 434592 acres in Gwa Township. Because of the Gwa township is Beach town, in the fast half of rainy season occurs storms and floods. Sometimes occurs fire hazards.

Table (3.2) The Natural Disasters of Gwa Township

No	Name of natural disasters	Quantity (Unit)	Death rate	Damage of Building	Total losses (million kyat)
1	storm	2	-	1195	785.28
2	tsunami	-	-	-	-
3	earthquake	-	-	-	-
4	floods	3	-	167	29.9
5	Fire hazards	1	-	1	0.06

Source: Annual Reports (2009 to 2017), General Administrative Department of Gwa Township

Above the table (3.2) show that the natural disasters of Gwa Township. In year 1982 and 2006, total numbers of 1195 buildings were destroyed by storm which caused to loss 785.28 million kyat. In year 2011, 2012 and 2016, total numbers of 167 buildings were destroyed by flood which caused to loss 29.9 million kyat and in 2017, only 1 building is destroyed by fire hazard which caused to loss 0.06 million kyat. There is no disaster of tsunami and earthquake in Gwa Township.

3.3.1 Land Utilization in Gwa Township

Table (3.3) show that utilization of land in Gwa Township from the year 2013/2014 to 2017/2018.

Table (3.3) Utilization of land in Gwa Township (2013/2014 to 2017/2018)

No	Type of Land	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
1	Net Sown Area	38007	38408	38409	38486	56404
2	Cultivated Land	55490	56234	56255	56255	57790
3	Wild Land	241837	229468	221652	213363	209358
4	Forest Land	154586	154586	154586	154586	154586
5	Pasture Land	802	747	747	747	542
6	Uncultivated Land	57790	57790	57790	57790	57790
7	Other Land	55946	29236	37030	45242	29999
8	Total	566469	566469	566469	566469	566469

Source: Annual Reports (2013/2014 to 2017/2018) Planning Department of Gwa Township

According to table (3.3), there are (566469) acres which exist in the Gwa Township. The usage of land can be categorized into net sown area, cultivated land, wild land, forest land, pasture land, uncultivated land and other land. Net sown area increased from 38007 to 56404 during the year 2013/2014 to 2017/2018. Wild land area is the biggest of the total land. Net sown area can be divided into farm land, crop land, paddy land and green land.

3.4 Population of Gwa Township

Population is a vital role in a region or a country because the increasing population make toward the increasing of the number of workers, quality of

workforce. So, population is the most important factor for national development. The table (3.4) was presented about the population of Gwa Township.

Table (3.4) Number of Houses, Household and Population in 2009/2010 to 2017/2018

Year	House	Household	Number of Population				Total
			Above 18		Under 18		
			Male	Female	Male	Female	
2009/2010	13909	14099	18476	17603	7975	6504	50558
2010/2011	12091	12001	10042	10163	7609	9267	37081
2011/2012	12041	12095	12067	12091	8089	12160	44407
2012/2013	13450	13509	13332	11409	7787	11845	44373
2013/2014	13742	13707	13401	12090	8003	6994	44575
2014/2015	13742	13860	13432	11980	9652	9697	44761
2015/2016	13842	14004	10846	16007	10091	8041	44985
2016/2017	15151	15650	20463	21939	9544	9336	61282
2017/2018	16301	16904	24023	25074	12808	11458	73363

Source: Annual Reports (2009/2010 to 2017/2018) Planning Department of Gwa Township

The structure of population by sex and age is shown in table (3.4), there were 14099 households in 2009/2010 but increase 16904 in 2017/2018 households that showing the increase 2805 households. In the case of population in 2009/2010, there were 50558 people, but in 2017/2018, it had increase into 73363. Population age group can be analyzed as the Manpower is more than Independence in each yearly show that the Gwa Township is the Manpower development of the Region. Manpower is more than Dependent Persons. Manpower Development is a piece of socio-economic development.

3.4.1 Urban and Rural Population

Table (3.5) Urban and Rural Population

Year	Total Population	Urban		Rural	
		Number of Population	Percentage (%)	Number of Population	Percentage (%)
2009/2010	50558	9827	19.4	40731	80.6
2010/2011	37081	7276	19.6	29805	80.4
2011/2012	44407	7267	16.3	37140	83.7
2012/2013	44373	7273	16.4	37100	83.6
2013/2014	44575	7345	16.5	37230	83.5
2014/2015	44761	7422	16.6	37339	83.4
2015/2016	44985	7444	16.6	37505	83.4
2016/2017	46193	7667	16.6	38526	83.4
2017/2018	73363	13289	18.1	60074	81.9

Source: Annual Reports (2009/2010 to 2017/2018) Planning Department of Gwa Township

According to table (3.5), the population of 50558 in 2009/2010 of the entire Gwa Township, those who live in the urban area 9827 or (19.4 percentage) and the number of people living in the rural area 40731 (80.6 percentage). In 2017/2018, (18.1 percentage) of the total population live in urban area and (81.9 percentage) of the total population live in rural area. According to the table (3.5), the majority of population resides in the rural. Rural population is more than urban population.

3.4.2 Race and Religious

Race and religions is an important part of any country. In Gwa Township have many kinds of races such as Rakhine, Burma, Karen, Mon, Chin, Shan, Kayar and Kachin. The majority of people is Rakhine. Table (3.6) show that the structure of population by race.

Table (3.6) The Structure of Population by Races

No	Race	Number of Population	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Kachin	15	73363	0.02
2	Kayar	-	73363	-
3	Karen	60	73363	0.08
4	Chin	27650	73363	37.6
5	Mon	8	73363	0.01
6	Burma	2598	73363	3.54
7	Rakhine	43018	73363	56.5
8	Shan	14	73363	1.9

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

According to table (3.6), there were (27650) Chin residence, in estimation it percentage at (37.6%). Karen ethnic residence numbers are (60) at a percentage of (0.08%). There are also people of Shan ethnic whose population is at (14) at a percentage of (1.9). The population of Rakhine is at (43018) as a percentage of (56.5%). The population of Mon is at (8) as a percentage of (0.01%). The population off Burma is at (2598) as a percentage of (3.54%). The population of Kachin is at (15) as a percentage of (0.02%).

Among the different ethnic group, Rakhine is the dominant and Chin is the second largest group and Burma is the third largest group. Mon is the least ethnic group. Rakhine is the most resident in Gwa Township. Different races live in the state with together peacefully.

3.4.3 Religion in Gwa Township

Race and religion is an important part of any country in the world. Government of Myanmar allows freedom of the township. There are only two religious in Gwa Township. They are Buddhist and Christian that can be seen in table (3.7).

Table (3.7) Religion in Gwa Township

No	Religion	Number of Population	Percentage (%)
1	Buddhist	2326	3.1
2	Christian	71037	96.9
3	Total	73363	100

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

Buddhist is the largest proportion of the population, (96.9%). Christian is the second largest proportion of population (3.1%). It can see that Buddhist is the most in Gwa Township.

3.5 Sectorial Developments of Gwa Township

Gwa Township is situated in the southern part of Rakhine State and good transportation with Yangon City. Agricultural and Fishery sector are the most of livelihood of people of Gwa Township. On studying the socio-economic development of Gwa Township, Development of Production Sectors(Agricultural Sector, Livestock and Fishery), Development of Social Sectors (Education Sector and Health Sector), and Development of Infrastructure Sectors (Transportation Sector, Communication Sector and Electric Power Sector. Total output and per capital income of Gwa Township are analyzed.

3.5.1 Agricultural Sector in Gwa Township

Agricultural sector is very important for developing countries. In Myanmar, this is the time that transfers from traditional field work to modern machine. Agricultural sector is the main source to get income for nation ad jobs for local people. Also, it plays a significant role in providing overall domestic food self-sufficiency, and promoting external trace and in providing raw materials to meet the domestic agro-based industries. To promote agricultural inputs, the government provide for farmers such as technology, credit, fertilizer, machinery, quality seeds and irrigation. If the agricultural is developed, that creates for nation such as food security, export promotion and enhancing income welfare of the farmer. To achieve this goal, the Ministry of Agricultural and Irrigation set three main policy objectives of the agricultural sector development.

These are:

1. To increase surplus in rice production
2. To achieve self - sufficiency in edible oil and
3. To step up the production of exportable pluses and industrials crops.

(A) Production of Paddy in Gwa Township

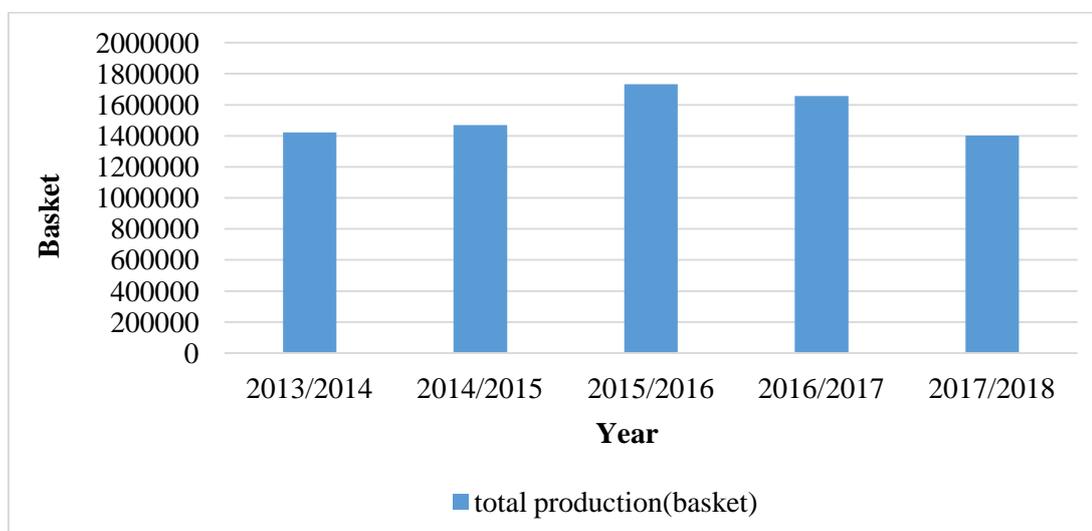
Sown area, harvested area, yield per acre and production of paddy is shown in table (3.8). In Gwa Township, local people plant only monsoon paddy. Paddy is not only the stable food for local people but also a traditional product. Paddy is being grown in rainy season and harvested in hot season.

Table (3.8) Production of Paddy

Year	Production (monsoon)			Total Production (basket)
	Sown (acre)	Harvest (acre)	Yield per (acre basket)	
2013/2014	23972	23952	59.42	1423227
2014/2015	23972	23972	61.03	1470210
2015/2016	24058	24058	72.03	1732898
2016/2017	24058	24058	68.91	1657792
2017/2018	23100	23100	60.70	1402196

Source: Annual Reports (2013/2014 to 2017/2018) The Ministry of Agricultural and Irrigation

Figure (3.1) Production of Paddy



Source: Table (3.8)

According to statistical data, monsoon paddy is highest in 2015/2016 and lowest in 2017/2018. In Gwa Township, when plant the paddy that is mainly based on the weather. If the weather is fine, production paddy is highest. Later 2016/2017 year, overall production of paddy has been gradually decreasing year by year because of weather is not fine. To promote the production of paddy, the government need provide for the farmers such as technology, credit, fertilizer, pesticides and farm machinery. So that cause the income, employment and the living standard of the farmer has been increasing.

(B) Production of Monsoon and Winter Crop

Sown area, harvested area, yield per acre and production of monsoon and winter crops are shown in table (3.9) and (3.10). In Gwa Township, local people plant not only monsoon crop but also winter crop because this is a source of employment for people livelihoods.

Table (3.9) Production of Monsoon Crop

Year	Production (monsoon crop)			Production (basket)
	Sown (acre)	Harvest (acre)	Yield per (acre basket)	
2013/2014	4210	4210	12.09	50898.90
2014/2015	4322	4282	13.42	57464.44
2015/2016	5548	5413	12.81	69340.53
2016/2017	5556	5437	16.00	86992.00
2017/2018	2702	2702	17.10	46204.20

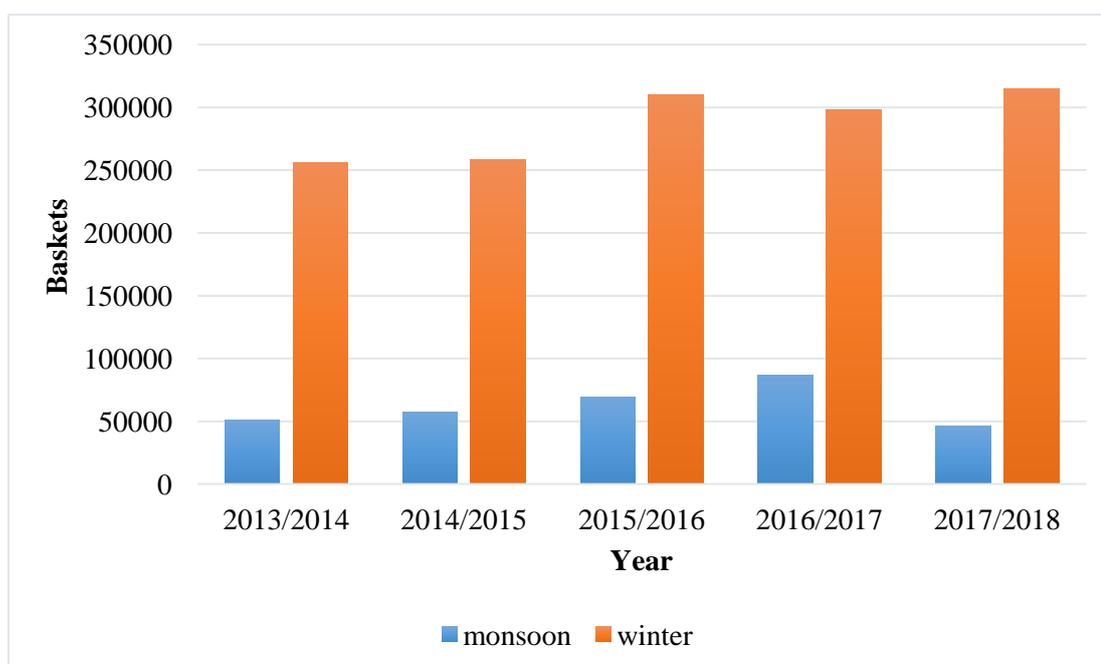
Source: Annual Reports (2013/2014 to 2017/2018) Planning Department of Gwa Township

Table (3.10) Production of Winter Crop

Year	Production (winter crop)			Production (basket)
	Sown (acre)	Harvest (acre)	Yield per (acre basket)	
2013/2014	17001	17001	15.08	256375.08
2014/2015	17020	17020	15.21	258874.20
2015/2016	19909	19909	15.57	309983.13
2016/2017	18540	18540	16.11	298679.40
2017/2018	19190	19190	16.42	315099.80

Source: Annual Reports (2013/2014 to 2017/2018) Planning Department of Gwa Township

Figure (3.2) Production of Monsoon Crop and Winter Crop



Source: Table (3.9) and (3.10)

According to the table (3.9) and (3.10), not only monsoon crop has been gradually decreasing year by year but also winter crop has been gradually increasing year by year because of the favorable geographical condition and good climate in monsoon.

(C) Livestock and Fishery Sector

In Gwa Township, local people employ not only agricultural farms but also livestock farm for income. To promote the production of meat, the government distributes the quality pedigree of animals, use of feedstuff and animal medicines and stable livestock breeding technology for the regions in Gwa Township. Many private farms produced pedigree livestock breeding such as buffaloes, cows, pigs, goats, chickens, ducks and goose are shown in table (3.11).

Table (3.11) Livestock Breeding in Gwa Township (2009/2010 to 1017/2018)

Year	Buffaloes	Cow	Goat	Pig	Chicken	Duck	Goose
2009/2010	1432	1698	1672	44980	64003	35609	4287
2010/2011	1232	1769	1790	45098	65234	36702	4430
2011/2012	1430	2009	1998	47908	67008	37983	4308
2012/2013	1542	2439	2467	45004	68705	39870	4498
2013/2014	1843	2267	2604	49803	71005	41009	4509
2014/2015	1890	2196	2542	50089	69823	39876	5089
2015/2016	1903	2201	2705	59876	85608	42590	7650
2016/2017	1932	2223	2970	60048	870075	41256	8965
2017/2018	2003	23002	3001	59732	875461	40004	9876

Source: Annual Reports (2009/2010 to 2017/2018) Planning Department of Gwa Township

In Gwa Township, local people are still using only the cows in agriculture. Farmers breed not only chicken, duck and pig for meat but also breed goat and cow for milk. Meat and milk production can satisfy the domestic market demand. And then, duck and chicken breed for egg for local people. According to table (3.11), it can be seen the situation of livestock sector is improving from 2009/2010 to 2017/2018 in Gwa Township. Regarding to cows, total numbers of increasing is more than about 2 thousand and chickens also have been breeding on a large scale as commercial activities of livestock.

Table (3.12) Total Production of Fish, Prawn and Crab

Year	Count	Subject		
		Fish	Prawn	Crab
2009/2010	viss	19000	3002	34
2010/2011	viss	17892	3409	37
2011/2012	viss	21003	2708	29
2012/2013	viss	23289	2107	28.3
2013/2014	viss	22760	2247	35
2014/2015	viss	19032	1700	37.5
2015/2016	viss	24098	2304	36.3
2016/2017	viss	27088	1978	32
2017/2018	viss	29876	1496	37

Source: Annual Reports (2009/2010 to 2017/2018) Planning Department of Gwa Township

Table (3.12) show that the production of fish, prawn and crab in Gwa Township. As it is a sea town which have many kind of rivers, sea and. There are plenty of various kinds of fish, prawn, crabs. In Gwa Township, local people work fishing over year. Therefore, in order to implement the national goals for fisheries sector development such as promoting all-around development in fisheries sector, increasing fish production for domestic consumption and sharing the surplus with neighboring countries.

According to table (3.12), the production of fish, prawn and crabs are up and down between the year 2009/2010 to 2017/2018. To promote the production of fish, prawn and crabs, by supporting of the organizations concerned with fishery sector, skill of the workers in marine life, technology advancement, modernized fishing equipment and especially, assisting of the government.

According to table (3.12), the production of fish increased from year 2009/2010 to 2013/2014 but decreased from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015. And then, the production of fish gradually increased later 2015/2016 because the government support technology and fishing equipment for fishery sector. The production of prawn decreased from 2009/2010 to 2017/2018 year. The production of crabs are up and down between 2009/2010 to 2017/2018. In Gwa Township, local people work mainly fishing in fisher sector.

3.5.2 Hotel and Tourism

Later 2015 year, Gwa Island is an attractive place for visitors but less well-known. In hot and cold season, some foreigner come to this island. This island situate in the Bay of Bengal and far 3 furlongs from ShweYa Chine village. This village has 3 bungalows that include 3 rooms. The Beach of Gwa Township is a beautiful beach for people and is building bungalows in there now. There are several beautiful mountains and forests. Visitors to Gwa Township normally come from Ayarwaddy Division by Gwa Nga Thine Chaung Highway.

**Table (3.13) Hotels, Motels and Guest Houses in Gwa Township
(2009/2010 to 2017/2018)**

Year	No. of hotels, motels and guest house	No. of rooms	No. of beds
2009/2010	2	17	21
2010/2011	2	17	21
2011/2012	2	17	21
2012/2013	1	7	9
2013/2014	3	24	29
2014/2015	5	36	42
2015/2016	7	45	48
2016/2017	7	45	48
2017/2018	8	46	49

Source: Annual Reports (2009/2010 to 2017/2019) Planning Department of Gwa Township

From 2009/2010 to 2017/2018 hotels, motels, and guest houses gradually increased. Most visitors arrive especially in hot and cold season and have traditional festival at this time but facility is not good.

3.5.3 Finance

Following a change of government in 2016, the private bank established in Gwa Township. The structure of the financial institutions was transformed by new bank laws passed on 1990, namely, the Central Bank of Myanmar Law, the Financial Institutions of Myanmar Law, and the Myanmar Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Law. Under the law, there are two public bank, Myanmar Economic Bank and Myanmar Agricultural Bank and one private bank which is CB bank. . They are

Table (3.14) Banks in Gwa Township

Name	Type of Banks	Quantity
Myanmar Economic Bank	Public Bank	1
Myanmar Agricultural Bank	Public Bank	1
CB bank	Private Bank	1
Total		3

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

In Gwa Township, most local people use CB Bank to transfer money. Some local people save money in Myanmar Economic Bank. Myanmar Agricultural Bank provides loans for farmers.

3.5.4 Development of Social Sector

Social development is about improving the well-being of people in society and they can reach their full potential. The success of society is linked to the well-being of each and every citizen. In a country, the main purpose is to develop health and education sector. These are very important things in social sector. If these are developed in social sector, people can do their objectives and can live up their living standards. Thus both health and education can also be seen vital components of growth and development as inputs to the aggregated production function. Their dual role as both inputs and outputs gives health and education their importance in economic development.

(A) Basic Education

Education sector is the mainly key to develop social sector of a country. The level of basic education can be classified as primary, middle and high. Primary, Middle and High school infrastructures are included in the quantitative terms of basic education sector development. Teachers are the major resources in education sector development. Teacher and student ratio can be calculated to know about the education sector development.

Table (3.15) Number of Primary, Middle and High School

Year	Primary School	Middle School	High School
2009/2010	81	4	3
2010/2011	87	4	4
2011/2012	92	5	5
2012/2013	95	5	5
2013/2014	100	7	5
2014/2015	112	8	5
2015/2016	112	8	6
2016/2017	113	8	6
2017/2018	116	8	8

Source: Annual Reports (2009/2010 to 2017/2018) Education Department of Gwa Township

Now, in Gwa Township to increase the literacy rate, basic education schools are being opened in the regions. The number of basic education schools are being in above table (3.15).

The number of high school increased from 3 to 8 during the year 2009/2010 to 2017/2018. The number of middle school increased from 4 to 8 during the year 2009/2010 to 2017/2018. The number of primary school increased from 81 to 116 during the year 2009/2010 to 2017/2018. To develop basic education, the number of middle schools have been upgraded to high school. There is no universities, colleges or institutes in Gwa Township.

Table (3.16) The Number of Basic Education School in Gwa Township

Year	Primary School			Middle School			High School		
	Teacher	Student	Ratio	Teacher	Student	Ratio	Teacher	Student	Ratio
2009/2010	254	3402	1:13	82	1302	1:15	101	1986	1:19
2010/2011	273	3531	1:12	85	1411	1:16	104	2280	1:21
2011/2012	290	3631	1:12	93	1508	1:16	110	2430	1:22
2012/2013	332	3732	1:11	110	1500	1:13	121	2991	1:24
2013/2014	304	3702	1:12	132	1531	1:11	132	3008	1:22
2014/2015	353	5672	1:16	140	2154	1:15	143	3123	1:21
2015/2016	576	3947	1:6	123	1618	1:13	222	5321	1:23
2016/2017	350	3878	1:11	101	1618	1:16	211	5624	1:26
2017/2018	611	3642	1:6	118	1542	1:13	223	5610	1:25

Source: Annual Reports (2009/2010 to 2017/2018) Education Department of Gwa Township

According to table (3.16), in 2009/2010, 254 primary school teachers were appointed and in 2017/2018, 611 primary school teachers were appointed. The number of primary school students has increased from 3402 to 3642. So, the ratio between the numbers of teacher to student has changed from 1:13 to 1:6. In year 2015/2016 and 2017/2018, the ratio of teacher to student ratio is little because of a single teacher to student.

According to table (3.16), in 2009/2010, 82 middle school teacher were appointed and in 2017/2018, 118 middle school teachers were appointed. The numbers of middle school student has increased from 1302 to 1542. So, the ratio between the numbers of teacher to student has changed from 1:15 to 1:13.

According to table (3.16), in 2009/2010, 101 high school teacher were appointed and in 2017/2018, 223 middle school teacher were appointed. The numbers of high school student has increased from 1986 to 3254. So, the ratio between the numbers of teacher has changed from 1:19 to 1:25.

The higher education and matriculation pass rate is an important factor for the development of education sector. The following table shows the matriculation pass rate in Gwa Township from the year (2009/2010 to 2017/2018).

Table (3.17) Matriculation Pass Rate

Year	Candidate	Passed	Percentage (%)
2009/2010	1145	267	23.31
2010/2011	1087	149	13.70
2011/2012	1142	209	18.30
2012/2013	1013	186	18.36
2013/2014	1223	187	15.2
2014/2015	1320	284	21.51
2015/2016	1027	194	18.89
2016/2017	1114	324	29.08

Source: Annual Reports (2009/2010 to 2016/2017) Planning Department of Gwa Township

According to table (3.17), matriculation pass rate of 2009/2010 is 23.31% and then the pass rate of 2016/2017 is 29.08 percentage. That pointed to the development of education in Gwa Township. In 2016/2017, the pass rate are highest as 29.08%

which result from good management of education authorities and students and parents were tried hard for good results.

(B) Health

Health is a state of complete physical, mental, social well-being and not only the absence of disease or affirmative. The formulation of the National Health plan has taken into account the manpower, budget and material to obtain most effective and beneficial. The National Health policy has taken for all goals by using Primary Health Care Approach. Health is an integral part of social development. There is a growing awareness that access to health care is a basic need, and that a healthy population is a valuable nation asset. Now, the government support to develop health care for population by building hospitals, by doing increase the number of doctors, nurse and midwives. Access to critical medical care is also upgraded and facilitated.

In Gwa township, one 50 bedded hospital in Gwa township, two 25 bedded hospital in Subtwar and Kyneintali and all together have capacity of 100 beds in 3 hospital. In urban areas, 3 general clinics and 1 dental clinic and altogether 4 clinics are rendering healthcare services to public.

Table (3.18) The Hospital and Health Care Center in Gwa Township

Year	50 bedded hospital	25 bedded hospital	Rural health care center	Sub rural health care center
2009/2010	-	3	10	4
2010/2011	-	3	10	4
2011/2012	-	3	15	4
2012/2013	-	3	17	5
2013/2014	-	3	18	5
2014/2015	-	3	20	5
2015/2016	-	3	20	5
2016/2017	-	2	20	5
2017/2018	1	3	20	5

Source: Annual Reports (2017/2018) Planning Department of Gwa Township

According to the table (3.18), the number of hospital and health care service more increased. Between 2009/2010 to 2016/2017 the year, there is no 50 bedded hospital but has 3 number of 15 bedded hospital. Rural health care services increase year by year. Later 2017, 50 bedded hospital is beginning establish because of the population of Gwa Township more increased in 2017/2018 year.

Table (3.19) The Ratio of Health Workforce and Population in Gwa Township

Year	Total Population	Doctor		Nurse		Midwife	
		Number of Doctor	Ratio	Number of Nurse	Ratio	Number of Midwife	Ratio
2009/2010	50558	1	1:50558	10	1:5055	24	1:2106
2010/2011	37081	1	1:37081	9	1:4210	24	1:1545
2011/2012	44407	1	1:44407	9	1:4934	24	1:1850
2012/2013	44373	2	1:22186	9	1:4930	24	1:1848
2013/2014	44575	2	1:22288	11	1:4052	24	1:1857
2014/2015	44761	2	1:22381	11	1:4069	24	1:1865
2015/2016	44985	3	1:14995	18	1:2499	30	1:1499
2016/2017	46193	2	1:23096	20	1:2309	30	1:1539
2017/2018	73363	4	1:18340	22	1:3334	30	1:2445

Source: Annual Reports (2009/2010 to 2017/2018) Ministry of Health and Sport Department

According to the table (3.19), there is large gap between the population of Gwa Township and the number of total health workforce in Gwa Township. So, the number of workforce are more needed because of the upgrading hospitals and increasing the number of population. So, there is that convenient for local people to treat their diseases.

3.5.5 Development of Infrastructure

Infrastructure sector is essential part for a nation. If this sector develop in one region, the socio economic status of the local people can uplift. Now, infrastructure sector is mainly making to develop in Gwa Township. Development in transportation and communication sector feel more comfortable holding a nation-wide and nation-wide business listing and bring about development in social, economic and education sector to national brethren.

Infrastructure sector such as transportation, communication and electric power are included in the development of Gwa Township.

3.5.6 Transportation

Gwa Township of the economic activity is mainly making in the road transport sector. Gwa Township has a total of 10 car gates where a total of 15 vehicles operate transportation services.

In term of aerial transportation, Gwa Township has an airport and a helicopter base.

(A) Communication Sector

Communication Sector development is directly relating to Food, Shelter, Social development.

Table (3.20) Condition of the Communication Sector in Gwa Township

Year	Post Office	Telegraph office	No. of mobile users		No. of internet users		No. of population
	Quantity (Unit)	Quantity (Unit)	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)	
2009/2010	1	1	320	-	-	-	50558
2010/2011	1	1	540	-	-	-	37081
2011/2012	1	1	680	-	-	-	44407
2012/2013	1	1	970	-	-	-	44373
2013/2014	1	1	9542	-	-	-	44575
2014/2015	1	1	14702	32.8%	10032	22.4%	44761
2015/2016	1	1	20072	44.6%	19081	42.4%	44985
2016/2017	1	1	42300	92%	42032	90%	46193
2017/2018	1	1	70021	95.4%	69312	94%	73363

Source: Annual Reports (2009/2010 to 2017/2018) Planning Department of Gwa Township

The communication sector of Gwa Township show above the table (3.20). During the year 2009/2010 to 2017/2018, the post office and telegraph office remain unchanged. The number of mobiles users increased from 320 to 70021 during the year 2009/2010 to 2017/2018 because of there was job opportunities in abundance for local people. So, there income level is gradually increased. Also the number of internet users increased from 10032 in the year 2014/2015 to 69312 in 2017/2018. The percentage of mobile users are changed from 32.8% to 95.4% from year 2014/2015 to 2017/2018 and the percentage of internet uses are changed 22.4% to 94% from the year 2014/2015 to 2017/2018 and 95.4% of the total population is mobile users in year 2017/2018 because local people get mobile phone with lower price and 94% of the total population is internet users in year 2017/2018. So, can say that the communication sector of Gwa Township is a good condition.

(B) Electric Power

Electric Power play a crucial role for the developing of our country. Using electric power has increased together with the development of the nation and higher living standard of people. In Gwa Township, 24 hours of electric power stat from June in the year 2017 and has only sub-electricity generator in this region. This produced totally 4.0 megawatt hour. All the number of villages are not available 24 hour electricity in Gwa Township but is doing now.

3.6 Total Product of Gwa Township

The role of total product is very important in studying about economic development for our country. In a country, per capital income will increase if total product of a country increase. The table (3.21) show the share of good, service and trade sector of Gwa Township. These sector can be studied from the year 2009/2010 to the year 2017/2018. The value of production are calculated with 2009/2010 constant price.

Table (3.21) Total Product of Gwa Township (2009/2010 to 2017/2018)
(2009/2010 constant price) (Million Kyat)

Year	Goods	Services	Trade	Total Net Product	Growth Rate (%)
2009/2010	24038.8	18086.7	2438.2	44563.7	
2010/2011	26772.6	19382.5	3702.4	49857.5	11.8
2011/2012	27003.2	20332.5	4012.1	51347.8	15.2
2012/2013	27543.7	21183.8	5976.2	54703.7	22.7
2013/2014	30064.4	23263.0	6793.7	60121.1	34.9
2014/2015	30585.0	15568.4	9642.5	55795.9	25.2
2015/2016	31552.6	16467.4	9852.6	57872.6	29.8
2016/2017	32145.8	20237.5	10206.7	62590	40.4
2017/2018	34236.8	22269.7	10891.0	67397.5	51.2

Source: Annual Reports (2009/2010 to 2017/2018) Planning Department of Gwa Township

The table (3.21) show the share of good, services and trade sector of Gwa Township. In these sectors, good sectors is the highest. These sectors can be studied from the year 2009/2010 to the year 2017/2018. The value of production are calculated with 2009/2010 constant price. According to the table, the growth rate was increased from 11.8% in 2010/2011 to 51.2% in the year 2017/2018 because of each sector is growing. The population in Gwa Township is gradually increased yearly, so the number of workforce is increased. The geographic condition of this township is mainly responsible for trading its fishery products. Unlike other townships in Arakanese State, the political situation of Gwa Township is quite stable and unaffected from racial and religious conflicts in other township

The Geographic condition of the township condition of the township is also favorable because it is quite close because it is quite close to Yangon than other township in the Arakanese state. Then, transport is also quite convenient for trading activities.

**Table (3.22) Total Product and Per Capita Income in Gwa Township
(2009/2010 to 2017/2018)**

Year	Number of Population	GDP (kyats million)	Per Capita Income
2009/2010	65980	44563.7	950894
2010/2011	67446	49857.5	975809
2011/2012	69542	51347.8	1000045
2012/2013	74200	54703.7	1003789
2013/2014	74460	60121.1	1004567
2014/2015	74678	55795.9	1096745
2015/2016	75643	57872.6	1229028
2016/2017	76998	62590	1323946
2017/2018	120148	67397.5	1277822

Source: Annual Reports (2009/2010 to 2017/2018) Planning Department of Gwa Township

Table (3.22) show that Total Product and Per Capita Income of Gwa Township from the year 2009/2010 to 2017/2018. Not only total product of Gwa Township but also Per Capita income is gradually increased from the year 2009/2010 to 2017/2018 because of to promote in rural and urban areas, the government make supporting infrastructure and job opportunities. So, the living standard and income level of households in Gwa Township are gradually increased. And then, the socio-economic development of Gwa Township was gradually increased.

CHAPTER IV

EMIRICAL STUDY ON SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS IN GWA TOWNSHIP

4.1 Sampling Method

In this chapter, the socio economic status of Gwa Township is presented. A survey is used to study the socio-economic status of households of Gwa Township by using sampling method. To analyze the socio-economic status, it is important to get the correct data and facts of the households. The sample size of household is 150. The sampling unit for this study is the household of the Gwa Township's village-tracts. The personal interview was conducted between July and August in 2018 for this study. The study of socio economic development in Gwa Township was done in selected 10 village-tracts from 33 villages-tracts which are Magyignu village-tract, ShweYa Chine village-tract, DaungChaung village-tract, ShweOoKwinn village-tract, Ma Dot Gyaw village-tract, YaeThoe village-tract, YaDananarMyine village-tracts, Ywarthitkone village-tract, AlalChaung village-tract and Se Pin village-tract. The emphasized study unit is that of occupation, income, expenditure, housing characteristics and education level of each household member. This village-tracts are the most suitable areas because this village-tracts contain in Gwa Township and it has different level of workers such as staff, casual workers, shop keepers and etc.

The questionnaire design is prepared to know for the present socio-economic characteristics in that regions. To know the sex ratio, household size and dependency ratio, made interview for the sex of household members, the number of households and age. To know the total income, the questionnaire consisted of the occupation and income of workers of each household. The expenditure on food, clothing, health, education and others were also knowing the household's expenditure. The education of household members, the types of houses, types of toilet, access to electricity and etc.; were interviewed to know the other socio-economic characteristics.

To strengthen its validity, the questionnaire was pre-tested with five respondents. Based on the feedback received from the pre-tested sources, it was modified by editing some points. Researcher could deal with local closely and

interpret survey data in details. The questionnaire was described in Myanmar language and questionnaires are shown in Appendix A.

4.2 The Characteristics of Respondents

Table (4.1) The Study of Age and Gender of Households

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Quantity (Unit)	%	Quantity (Unit)	%	Quantity (Unit)	%
(5-15)	52	19	42	16	94	17
(16-60)	170	61	171	67	341	64
Above 60	55	20	44	17	99	19
Total	277	100	257	100	534	100

Source: Survey data, 2018

According to table (4.1), of the total population age (5 – 15 years), 19% are males and 16% are females, and out of total population age (16 – 60 years), 61% are males and 67% are females, and out of total population age (above 60), 20% are males and 17% are females. So, the dependency ratio is about 39% are males and 32% are females. The working age group is more than the dependency ratio. It can also said that the labor force is high in there. Thus, it cause the increase of per capital income. At this time, the increasing level of these per capital income lead to the improvement of the total product of this township.

4.2.1 Dependency Ratio

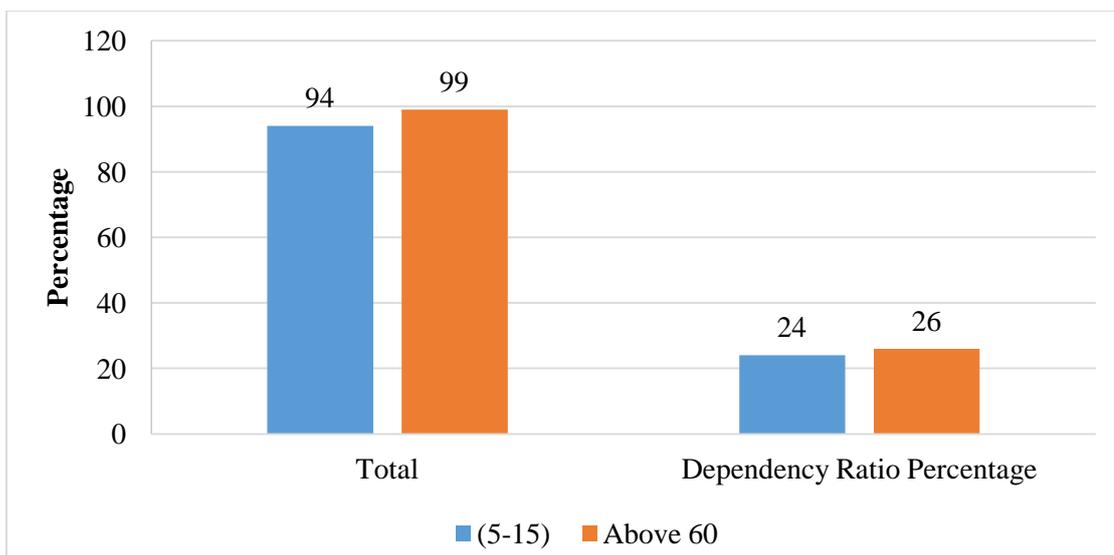
Sample household in Gwa Township's village-tracts of dependency ratio is shown in table (4.2) from survey data in 2018.

Table (4.2) Dependency Ratio in Sample Households in 2018

Dependent	Total	Dependency Ratio
(5-15)	94	24
Above 60	99	26
Total	193	50

Source: Survey Data, 2018

Figure (4.1) Dependency Ratio in Sample Households in 2018



Source: Table 4.2

Dependency ratio is the number of dependent population per 100 population the working age. If the dependency ratio is larger than the working age, said that the labor force is low. Another way, if the dependency ratio is smaller the working age, it can said that the labor force is high in there. At this time, the increasing level of these per capital income lead to the improvement of the total product of this township. In Gwa Township the working age is higher than the dependency ratio.

Table (4.3) Education Level of Sample Households

Education Level	Male		Female		Total	
	Quantity (Unit)	%	Quantity (Unit)	%	Quantity (Unit)	%
Illiterate	4	1.4	14	5.4	18	3.4
Monastic Education	1	0.3	6	2.3	7	1.3
Primary School	82	30	76	30	158	30
Middle School	75	27	70	27	145	27.2
High School	76	27.4	60	23.3	136	25
Tertiary	4	1.4	3	1	7	1.3
Under Graduated	8	2.8	5	2	13	2.4
Graduated	27	9.7	23	9	50	9.4
Total	277	100	257	100	534	100

Source: Survey Data, 2018

The education level is partially an indicator to access the socio-economic development. According to table (4.3), in Gwa Township, illiterate rate is 3.4%, monastic education is 1.3%, primary school rate is 30%, middle school rate is 27.2%, high school rate is 25%, tertiary rate is 4%, graduated rate is 9.4% and under graduated rate is 2.4% respectively. It can be clearly seen that the education level of Gwa Township is improved gradually. The primary and middle school rate are highest because of population living in Gwa Township face employment, income inequality and knowledge deficit. So, the people leave from the school and employ in anywhere to get the money. So, the labor is very surplus in Gwa Township. It can lead the socio-economic development of Gwa Township. So, the graduated person is little percentage in 100 percentage in this township. Their education level is not high.

4.2.2 The Distribution of Employment by Sample Households

Population is the main-stream of human resources and also the most important factor for national development. People who live in Gwa Township work several jobs to live-up for their whole lives. Some are engaged in housework and some are self-employed workers in the informal sector. This being the case, the types of occupation by household of Gwa Township are presented in table (4.4).

Table (4.4) The Distribution of Employment by Sample Households

No	Employment	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)
1	Government Employee	80	14
2	Company Employee	30	6
3	Private Business	101	19
4	Casual Worker	120	22
5	Daily Wages Earner	54	10
6	Go to Foreign for job	10	2
7	Agricultural	52	10
8	Fishery	67	13
9	Other	20	4
10	Total	534	100

Source: Survey Data, 2018

Table (4.4) show that the distribution of employment in studied area by type of job. According to survey data, table (4.4) describes that there are 14 percentage of government employee, 22 percentage of casual worker, 19 percentage of private business. The other are working in various jobs that consist of taxi, driver, tailoring and etc. The most of workers are casual worker and private business in this study. According to table (4.3), the number of primary, middle and high school are more than other education. So, they are not graduated and their employment opportunity chances are less than graduated people.

4.3 Socio-Economic Conditions of Sample Households

A survey was used to study the socio-economic conditions of households of Gwa Township. Required data for socio-economic conditions collected from primary data. Primary data include type of housing, source for fuel cooking, utilization of water, health status of households, and household transportation. In this study, the socio economic condition of Gwa Township is shown.

4.3.1 Type of housing of Sample Households

The basic necessary of human life is the standard of housing situation. Because of it is necessary to have a good shelter and to prevent from the natural disasters. The following table (4.5) show that the type of housing of sample household in Gwa Township.

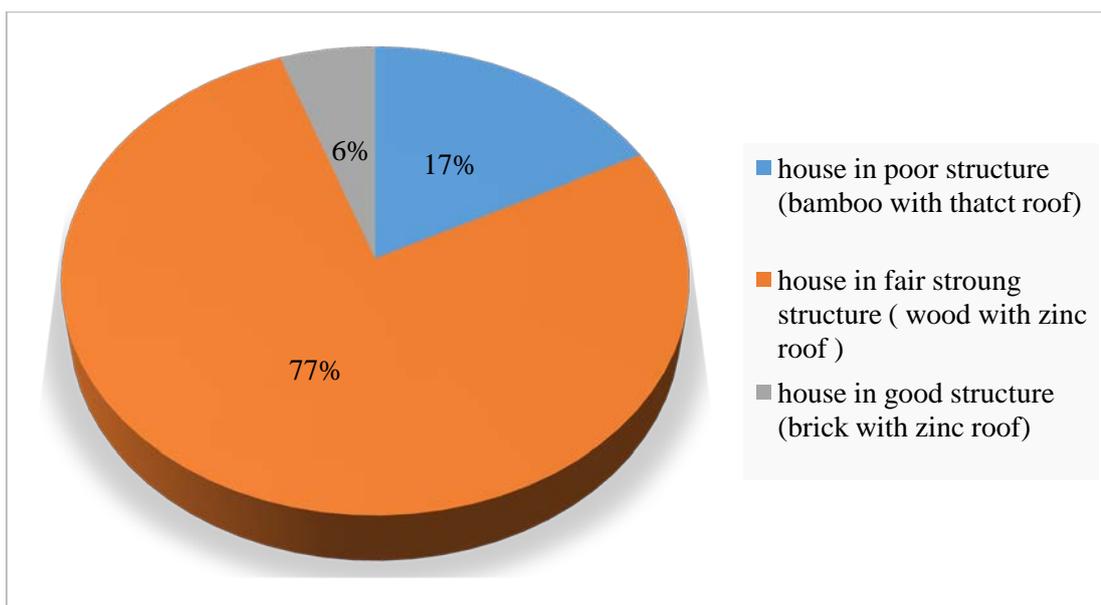
The house condition of villages can be group on the basic of the survey data. In Gwa Township, 116 houses used wood with zinc roof, 26 houses used bamboo with thatch and 8 houses used brick with zinc roof.

Table (4.5) Type of Housing in Gwa Township

Types of Houses	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)
House in poor structure (bamboo with thatch roof)	26	17.3
House in fair strong structure (wood with zinc roof)	116	77.3
House in good structure (brick with zinc roof)	8	5.4
Total	150	100

Source: Survey data, 2018

Figure (4.2) Conditions of Types of Housing of Sample Households



Source: Table (4.5)

According to table (4.5), 77.3 percentage of houses in Gwa Township live in fair strong structure which is made up of wood with zinc roof. 17.3 percentage of houses live in poor structure which is made up of bamboo with thatched roof and 5.4 percentage of houses live in good structure which is made up of brick with zinc roof. In Gwa Township, condition of type of house is fair strong structure because of their income level.

4.3.2 Sources of fuel for cooking

In Gwa Township, most of households use electricity to cook for food items. Some of households use charcoal and wood fuel. The following table (4.6) show that the sources of fuel for cooking in Gwa Township.

Table (4.6) Sources of Fuel for Cooking

Type of Fuel	Quantity (unit)	Percentage (%)
Electricity	113	75.3
Wood, Charcoal Fuel	37	24.7
Total	150	100

Source: Survey Data, 2018

According to table (4.6), 75.3 percentage of household use electricity to cook for food items and 24.7 percentage of household use wood and charcoal fuel because of electric power start from June in year 2017 and other villages have no electricity. So, households in this village used wood and charcoal to cook food items.

4.3.3 Utilization of Water in Sample Households

In Gwa Township, most of the households get water from the dug wells for to use the need for household. Some get water from tube wells. The following table (4.7) show that the sources of water supplying system in Gwa Township.

Table (4.7) Utilization of Water in Sample Households

No	Type of well	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)
1	Tube Well	8	5.4%
2	Dug Well	142	94.6%
3	Total	150	100%

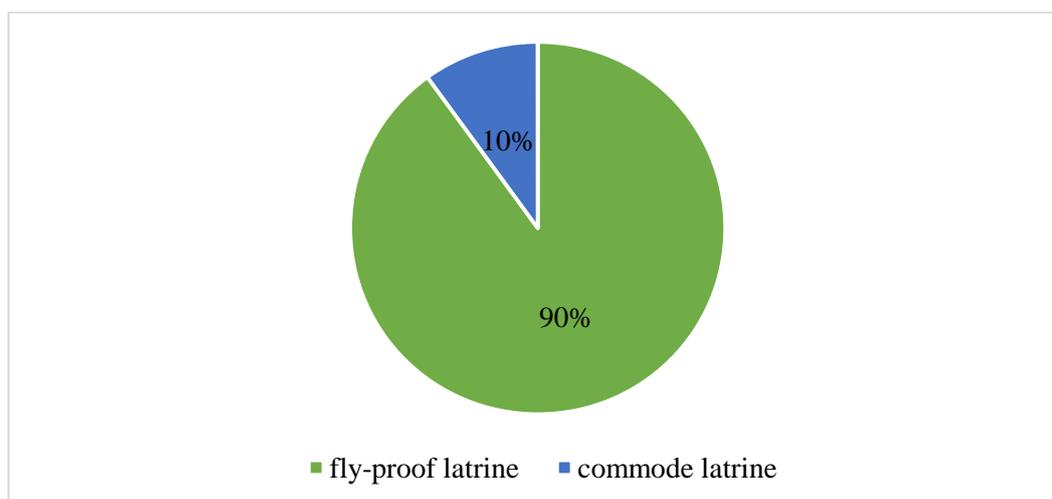
Source: Survey Data, 2018

According to table (4.7), 94.6 % of household in Gwa Township can get drinking water from dug wells and 5.4 % of household get from tube wells.

4.3.4 Toilet Utilization of Sample Households

Toilet is essential needed for households because of their health. The figure (4.3) show that the utilization of sample households.

Figure (4.3) Conditions of Toilet Utilization of Sample Households



Source: Survey Data, 2018

According to figure (4.3), 90 percentage of sample households have fly-proof latrine and 10 percentage is commode latrine.

4.3.5 Health Status of Gwa Township

In Gwa Township, there are 3 government hospitals. Sometimes, although patients who in poor families admit in these hospitals, some patients who in rich families go to treat their diseases to the other private hospitals that exit in Yangon, Pathein city etc. The major leading cause of morbidity are shown in table (4.8).

Table (4.8) Major Leading Cause of Morbidity in Gwa Township

Type of Diseases	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)
Simple Fever	85	57.1
TB	8	5.3
Diarrhea	9	6
Gastritis	12	8
Heart Disease	5	3.3
Malaria	3	2
Hypertension	26	17
Diabetes Mellitus	2	1.3

Source: Survey Data, 2018

According to table (4.8), 57.1 % of the households are suffering from simple fever, 17 % are hypertension, 8 % are gastritis, 6 % are diarrhea, 5.3 % are TB and 3.3 % are heart diseases. And only 2 % are suffering from malaria and 1.3 % are diabetes mellitus. Most of the inhabitants usually go to treat their diseases to government hospitals when they are suffering from illness.

4.3.6 Health Access of Sample Households

Health sector development is a basic for production sector. Educated person and healthy labor can increase the skill and productivity of labor. In Gwa Township, most of people treat for their diseases at Gwa Civil Hospital due to their income. Some of households go to other private hospitals that located in other township. Table (4.9) show that the condition of health access of sample households.

Table (4.9) Conditions of Health Access of Sample Households

No	Type of hospital	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)
1	Gwa civil hospital	124	83
2	Other private hospital	26	17
3	Total	150	100

Source: Survey Data, 2018

According to table (4.9), 83 percentage of people rely on Gwa Civil hospital for treatment and diagnosis and 17 percentage of people go to other private hospital that exist in other cities.

4.3.7 Transportation Status of Households

Table (4.10) show that 31.3 % of household use the taxi to go from place to place, 55.3 % of household use their own cycles and 13.4 % use Ma-Hta-Tha bus. The local people own cycle and bicycle. They use cycle to go other villages.

Table (4.10) Transportation Status of Households

Type of Vehicles	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)
Taxi	47	31.3%
Own Cycle	83	55.3%
Ma-Hta-Tha Bus	20	13.4%
Total	150	100%

Source: Survey Data, 2018

4.4 Households' Assets

Households' assets include building, furniture, household appliances, electronic equipment, livestock reared on commercial basic are treated as enterprise assets. They are households' assets.

The households in the Gwa Township own house amenities. Most people of the households have TV, telephone, electric fan\iron, and VCD\DVD. The amenities of households in Gwa Township are shown in table (4.11).

Table (4.11) The Amenities of Households

No	Ownership	Quantity (Unit)	No of Amenities
1	Electricity available	120	80
2	Own house	140	93.3
3	Own radio cassette	15	10
4	Own TV	87	58
5	Own VCD\DVD	42	28
6	Own telephone	104	69.3
7	Own electric fan\iron	100	67
8	Own air corn	7	4.6
9	Own sewing machine	20	13.3
10	Own computer	5	3.3
11	Own bicycle\cycle	140	93.3
12	Own car for business	17	11.3
13	Own car for home used	15	10
14	Own pump	25	16.6

Source: Survey Data, 2018

According to table (4.11), 80 % of the households get electricity, 93.3 % live in owned houses and about 10 % of households possess own car for home used, 11.3 percentage is own car for business, 69.3 percentage is own telephone, 67 percentage is own electric fan\iron.

Local people use bicycles\cycle go to nearby and go to other villages. Most of the household use bicycle and cycle for their transportation. And then, most of the households live in their own houses and own telephone. Most of the households can use own TV for their entertainment with electricity. Therefore, the level of social status is not low.

4.5 Sample Households' Income and Expenditure

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

4.5.1 Sample Households' monthly Income

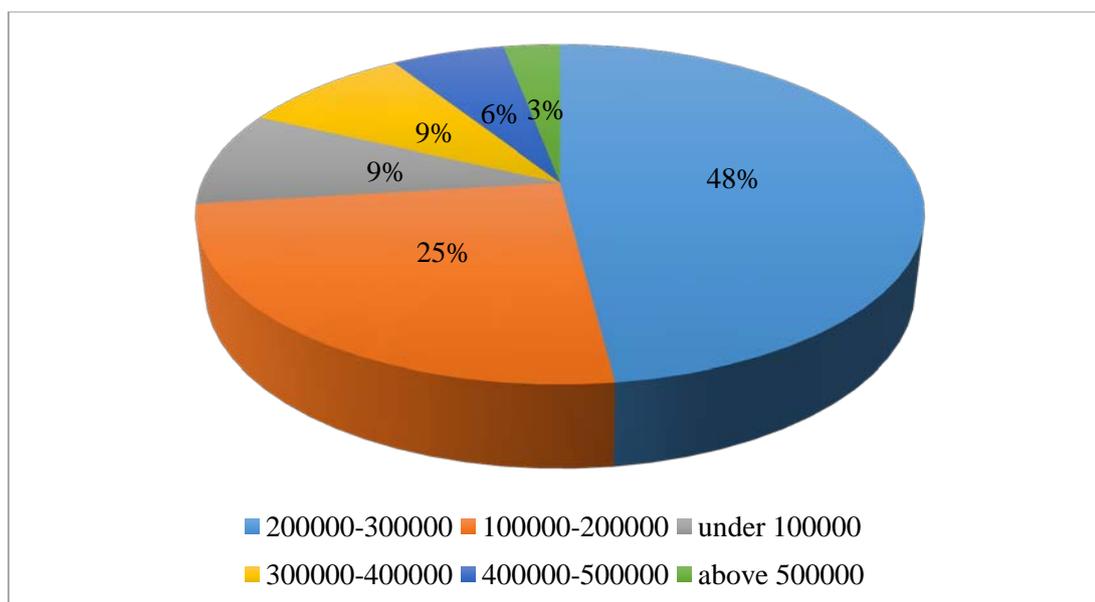
Household income is the sum of the income of all members of the whole family. Knowing of household's income is important in measuring the economic status of house. Below the table (4.12) show that the household by level of income.

Table (4.12) Households by Level of Income

Income Level	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)
Less than 100000	14	9
100000-200000	37	25
200000-300000	72	48
300000-400000	13	9
400000-500000	9	6
Above 500000	5	3
Total	150	100

Source: Survey Data, 2018

Figure (4.4) The Distribution of Households' Income



Source: Table (4.12)

According to table (4.12), out of total households 9% of households have less 100000 kyats, 25% have between 100000 kyats to 200000 kyats, 48% have between 200000 kyats to 300000 kyats, 9% have between 300000 kyats to 400000 kyats, 6% have between 400000 kyats to 500000 kyats and 3% have above 500000 kyats.

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

4.5.2 Sample Households Monthly Consumption Expenditure

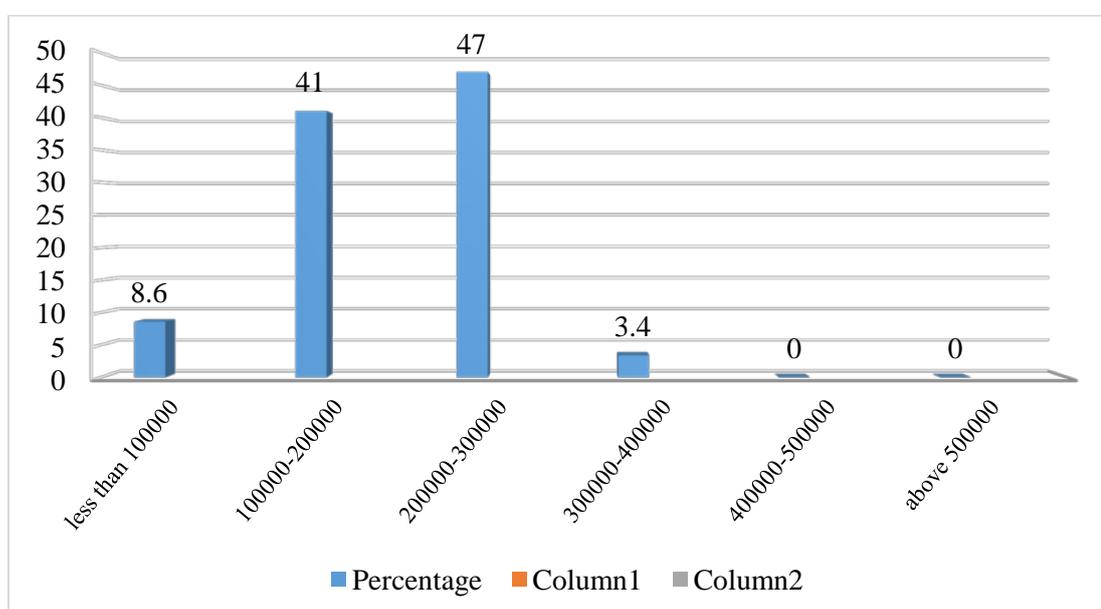
The cost of household consumption of a commodity or service either for the whole members of the households or for individual member of the household is the household expenditure. The monthly households' expenditure item groups are presented in table (4.13).

Table (4.13) Monthly Sample Households' Expenditure

No	Amount (Kyat)	No. of households	Percentage (%)
1	Less than 100000	13	8.6
2	100000-200000	62	41
3	200000-300000	70	47
4	300000-400000	5	3.4
5	400000-500000	0	0
6	Above 500000	0	0
7	Total	150	100

Source: Survey Data, 2018

Figure (4.5) Monthly Sample Households' Expenditure



Source: Table (4.13)

Based on the above table (4.13), it is found that the number of households having the expenditure of between 200000 to 300000 kyat is 70 at the highest percentage of 47 among all consumption expenditure. The expenditure of between 100000 to 200000 kyat is 41 percentage. 8.6 percentage is expenditure less than 100000 and expenditure between 300000 to 400000 is lowest as 3.4 percentage. The expenses of the households mean the expenditures on basic necessities such as rice, cooking and other.

4.5.3 Sample Households' Education, Healthcare and Social Expenditure

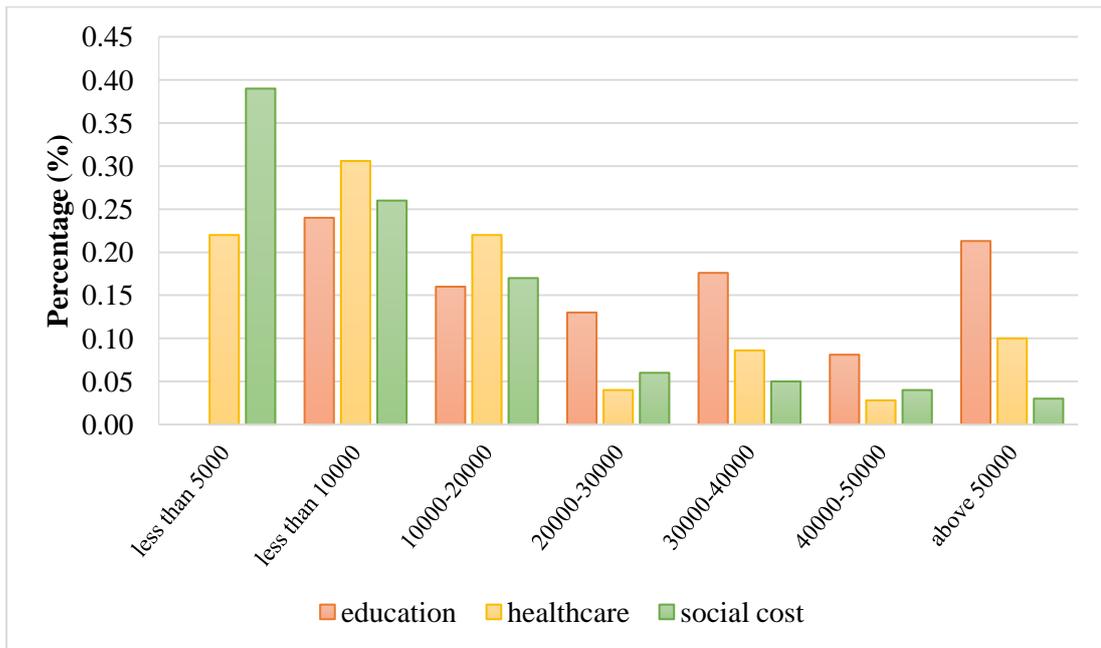
Table (4.14) show that the condition of expenditure of education, healthcare and social.

Table (4.14) Households' Expenditures for Education, Healthcare and Social Expenditure

Types of Expenditure	Education		Health		Social cost	
	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)
Less than 5000	-	-	30	22%	54	39%
Less than 10000	32	24%	42	30.6%	34	26%
10000-20000	22	16.6%	30	22%	22	17%
20000-30000	18	13.3%	6	4%	8	6%
30000-40000	24	17.6%	12	8.6%	6	5%
40000-50000	11	8.1%	4	2.8%	5	4%
Above 50000	29	21.3%	14	10%	4	3%
Total	136	100%	138	100%	133	100%

Source: Survey Data, 2018

Figure (4.6) Conditions of Sample Households Education, Healthcare and Social Cost



Source: Table (4.14)

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

Expenses for healthcare means the expenditures of the families for the health of the individuals without the mentioning of the costs of treatment for each illness. Expenditure for social activities includes all types of social gatherings and activities.

When studying the monthly expenses for education, (24%) of the families who have students spend less than 10000 kyats and, (16%) of the families spend 10000-20000 kyats, (13%) of the families spend 20000-30000 kyats, (17.6%) of the families spend 30000-40000 kyats, (8.1%) of the families spend 40000-50000 kyats and (21.3%) of the families spend above 50000 kyats. Sample households usually spend between 5000 to 20000 kyats for healthcare each month. The highest expenses for healthcare exceeds more than 40000 to 50000 kyats and there are also families who spend more on their healthcare. These households usually spend between 5000 to

30000 kyats for social activities. There are also families who spend more than 50000 kyats for such activities.

According to the collection data, most of the household are wooden houses with zinc roof and most of the household rely water from dug well. Most of the household's toilets are fly-proof latrines. The most of the household properties bicycle/cycle and electronic equipment. Most of the income households are between 100000-200000 kyats and 200000-300000 kyats and their expenditures are between 100000 kyats and 200000 kyats. Therefore, the living standards are normal and not very high.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Findings

Gwa Township is situated in the southern part of the Rakhine State. National races such as Rakhine, Mon, Kayin, Chin, Burma, Karen, Shan and Kayar are residing in Gwa Township. It is formed with plains, mountains and forest. The basic necessary of human life is the standard of housing situations are houses in good structure, house in fair strong structure, and house in poor structure. Most of the households live with house in fair strong structure (wood with zinc roof). Therefore, the socio-economic condition of Gwa Township was fairly good; most of the level of living standard is moderate but the level of standard is low in some village. As a result, some villages were upgraded to a status of model village in Gwa Township.

Gwa Township's development condition was described in each economic and social sector. As, Gwa Township is sea shore town, local people work fishing for their income.

With regard to the house population in 150 sample households, there were 534 people which consist of 277 male and 257 female. The average size of household was 3.5. Young dependency ratio was 24% and old dependency ratio was 26%. Therefore total dependency ratio was 50%. In education sector, the government support to promote the education level by appointing more teachers. The new basic education schools were constructed in some villages and some were upgraded. At the basic education level, the student to teacher ratio gradually declined and it shows that the teachers might be able to teach and supervise the student effectively. The primary school increased 81 numbers in 2009/2010 to 116 numbers in 2017/2018. The middle school increased 4 numbers in 2009/2010 to 8 numbers in 2017/2018. The high school increased 3 numbers in 2009/2010 to 8 numbers in 2017/2018. Most of the people have primary level, middle level and high level education. So, people in Gwa Township have favorable education situation and they have the opportunities to become educated persons.

The people in Gwa Township have facilities favorable condition. The government has improved health sector development in Gwa Township for local people. To promote the health sector, the government appointed more health staffs including specialists for the state. There are totally 3 hospitals including 50 bedded civil hospital, and 2 numbers of 16 bedded hospital. 20 numbers of Rural Health Care Center and 5 number of Sub-Rural Health Care Center. 4 doctors, 22 nurses and 30 midwives are also participating in the development of health sector in Gwa Township. Most of the households used fly-proof latrines.

According to the proper location and sufficient rainfall, the cultivation of Gwa Township has a good record. In agricultural sector, the production of monsoon paddy is highest in 2015/2016 but little decrease gradually in 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 because of the weather is no fine. The local people plant not only monsoon crop but also winter crop for their income. The production of monsoon crop gradually decreased from 50898.9 baskets in 2013/2014 to 46204.2 basket in 2017/2018. The production of winter crop gradually increased from 256375.08 baskets in 2013/2014 to 315009.8 baskets in 2017/2018. In the study of water supply, the majority of households get enough drinking water from dug-well.

Some 14% of household people were government personnel and 19% of household people were employees in private business. The most of the household were casual workers at the highest percentage of 22% among all household people. The most daily wages workers have the middle education level. Moreover, to investigate the economic situation in this rural, the income and expenditure of the households was necessary. For the transportation sector, the construction of bridges, airports and high way roads are great helps for transporting of product, travelling to neighboring regions and export products passed through Gwa Township to broader areas. Good transport will contribute a great deal to development of economics, health, educations and social sectors.

As regard to communication sector, this is vital key in the economic and social affairs of the region. Now, Gwa Township have the good communications because MPT, Ooredoo, Telenor, and My Tel satellites terminals were installed in Gwa Township. The majority of the villages can usage advanced communication such as mobile phone and internet lines. Internet users increased 14702 in 2014/2015 to 70021 in 2017/2108.

According to the above finding, Gwa Township has improved in the economic, social and infrastructure sector. It is necessary to sustainable development activities in all sectors especially in education sector.

5.2 Suggestions

As summary of conclusion, following points of suggestion should be considered in future socio-economic conditions in Gwa Township. In agricultural sector, building drainage system for irrigation is essential for water irrigation for agricultural development. It will need to change cultivation pattern in agricultural from rain dependent into irrigation water supply system.

In education sector, the number of teachers should be increased for the increased number of students. The training program is necessary and should be made for getting the qualified teachers. Then, the number of school should be upgraded and set up the schools in rural area.

For health development in the villages, the number of doctors and health staff should be strengthened in rural for getting the villagers' health life. Hospital should be upgraded because the larger gap between patients and health staffs. Communication and transportation are essential for the development of economic, social and cultural sector. So, sufficient post office and telephone communication should be maintained in this area. The work for ensuring smooth transport is a part of the requirement being fulfilled to improve the standard of living of people. Gwa Township has an airport but not used at now. So, to get smooth transport, the government needs to reduce this. Although, Gwa Township is a township, the socio-economic condition of this township is not strong enough. In addition, the industry need for local people. In Gwa Township, there is no factory. If the government build factory for local people, they will get job opportunities.

Therefore, to get the improvement in socio-economic development of rural villages, the supporting of government sector and non-government organization is necessary. But native people's participation is one of the essential things. If all the villages in rural area must be uplifted and upgraded, the poverty in the rural area can be significantly reduced.

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- ၁၁။ စီးပွားရှာရန်အသုံးပြုသောကား
- ၁၂။ ရေစုပ်စက်
- ၁၂။ တယ်လီဖုန်းတပ်ဆင်အသုံးပြုမှု
- ၁။ ရှိ ၂။ မရှိ
- ၁၃။ Internet နှင့်email အသုံးပြုမှု
- ၁။ ရှိ ၂။ မရှိ
- ၁၄။ သောက်သုံးရေရရှိပုံ
- ၁။ ရေတွင်း၊ရေကန် ၂။ ရေပိုက် (ဝယ်သုံး)
- ၃။ အစိုးရရေပိုက် ၄။ အစိစိတွင်း၊လက်လှုပ်တွင်း
- ၁၅။ လောင်စာစွမ်းအင်အသုံးပြုပုံ
- ၁။ ထင်း ၂။ မီးသွေး
- ၃။ လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အား ၄။ သဘာဝဓာတ်ငွေ့
- ၁၆။ ဝှံ့မြွှာတွင်း ခရီးသွားလာရာတွင် အသုံးပြုမှုအများဆုံးယာဉ်အမျိုးအစား
- ၁။ လိုင်းကား ၂။ ကိုယ်ပိုင်ကား
- ၃။ အငှားယာဉ် (taxi) ၄။ စက်ဘီး
- ၁၇။ အိမ်သာသုံးစွဲမှုအခြေအနေ
- ၁။ ရေလောင်းအိမ်သာ
- ၂။ ကျင်းအိမ်သာ (ယင်မလုံ)
- ၃။ ကျင်းအိမ်သာ (ယင်လုံ)
- ၁၈။ လမ်းပန်းဆက်သွယ်ရေးကောင်းပါသလား၊တိုးတတ်လာပါသလား
- ၁။ ယခင် -----
- ၂။ ယခု -----
- ၁၉။ ရေလွှမ်းမိုးမှုရှိပါသလား
- ၁။ ယခင် -----
- ၂။ ယခု -----

၂၉။ မည်သည့်အစားအစာကိုမဆို မစားမီလက်ကို ဆေးကြောလေ့ရှိပါသလား။
၁။ တစ်ခါတစ်ရံ ၂။ အမြဲတမ်း ၃။ ဘယ်တော့မှမဆေး