

Comparative Study on Cottage Industry of Sagaing in 2009 and 2019

Win Win Nyunt¹ Aye Aye Moe² Nu Nu Lwin³

ABSTRACT

This research was carried out to examine the comparative study on cottage industry between 2009 and 2019 in Sagaing. It is a small-scale such as the manufacturing business of a home (Will Kenton, June 11, 2019). In the study area, it studies the six cottage industries such as consumer goods industries, service and miscellaneous works, food-stuff industries, handicraft industries, clothing and apparel making industries, and construction material industries (U Hla Htun Aung, 2011). So, field surveys use to obtain information from 68 people in wards of Sagaing. The collected data in wards are used by the method of the composite index of development. The comparative study on cottage industry between 2009 and 2019 found Pa Da Myar ward varies mostly the development of cottage industry of the composite index of development level with CDI 5.092. It is found that this ward is convenient in these wards for distributing the products of cottage industries and then these wards located near the highway road. Moreover, It is clear that the changes of cottage industry development implied moderate to the high level of development with one ward due to the increasing the jade beads industry, roasting and frying Fish work, purify drinking water, pottery industry, and handy craft work and the low to moderate level of development with three wards because of increasing weaving industry and handy craft. Other wards did not change on the development of cottage industries due to the foreign market (i.e. – clothing and apparel making industries, handicraft industries such as silver industry, guitar making, and handy craftworks). It was found that the modern technology for cottage industry has been increased. If it has an adequate electric power supply and raw materials, cottage industries can be developed all beneficial factors for the study area in future.

Keywords: Cottage industry, the composite index of development, and Modern scientific technology

INTRODUCTION

A cottage industry is a small-scale, decentralized manufacturing business often operated out of a home rather than a purpose-built facility. Cottage industries are defined by the amount of investment required to start, as well as the number of people employed. They often focus on the production of labor-intensive goods but face a significant disadvantage when competing with factory-based manufacturers that mass-produce goods (Will Kenton, June 11, 2019). The spatial pattern of the cottage industry of Sagaing has examined as the basis for future improvements and policy making. Therefore, it is needed to study the changing trend of cottage industry as the economic factor of the study area. Therefore, the researchers carried out the cottage industry in Sagaing.

Myanmar has the tradition of gold and silver craft since 2nd century. It is the earliest crafted silver bowl from the pyu era, a reposes vessel with a Buddha image. Today, silversmith remained their ancestor skilled in the old techniques. Preferring old methods and tools, and taking pride in fashioning the beauty of their wares by hand, they still produce lovely silver materials. The production of jadeite on a small scale might stretch as back as the Pyu City-States period in Burma (roughly third to eighth centuries CE). The first instance of the long distance trade of the gem began during the Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644) when jade was trade

¹ Associate Professor, Dr, Department of Geography, University of Mandalay

² Lecturer, Department of Geography, University of Mandalay

³ Lecturer, Department of Geography, University of Education, Sagaing

to China through Yunan via caravan trade. Some of the first jadeite artifacts began to appear in Chinese tombs around this time. Historical records also indicate that Ming Dynasty court eunuchs were dispatched to Burma to acquire jadeite. Based on artifacts recovered in China, the value of green jade trade through Yunnan increased toward the end of the Ming Dynasty and during the beginning of the Qing Dynasty. Silk weaving industry is one of the Myanmar's traditional handicraft industries. These famous and popular industries are carried out around Myanmar. Of these, Mandalay, Amarapura and Sagaing are the most famous for their silk weaving industries. Multi-patterns and various designs as well as modern designs of silk longyi were produced in these regions for a long time.

Cottage industries is necessary to consider consumer-goods Industries including jade beads industry, concretes industry, wei hundredth industry, and tobacco industry, services and miscellaneous works including car workshop, bike work shop, Lathe work, and iron grille, food-stuff industries including fishery industry, noodle-making work, purified drinking water, edible-oil milling industries, bakery and snacks-making works, rice noodles - making work, vermicelli -making work, and bean-grinding industries, handicraft Industries including pottery industry, silver industry, guitar industry, gold smith industry, and rattan industry , clothing and apparel making industries including weaving industries and foot wearing, construction material industries including saw milling industries, brick making industries, and bamboo work (U Hla Htun Aung,2011).

Study Area

Sagaing is located in Sagaing Township of Sagaing Region in the Dry Zone of Myanmar.

Sagaing lies between north latitudes $21^{\circ} 51' 45''$ and $21^{\circ} 57' 0''$ and east longitudes of $95^{\circ} 54' 35''$ and $96^{\circ} 0' 13''$. It is situated on the west bank of Ayeyarwady River. The area of Sagaing is 12.61 Square miles. Sagaing lies on the flat alluvial plain which is constructed by the Ayeyarwady river and its tributaries. Ayeyarwady river takes its source from the northern part of Myanmar and flows from north to south. It flows 59 km from north to south and serves as the south-east boundary of the Town.

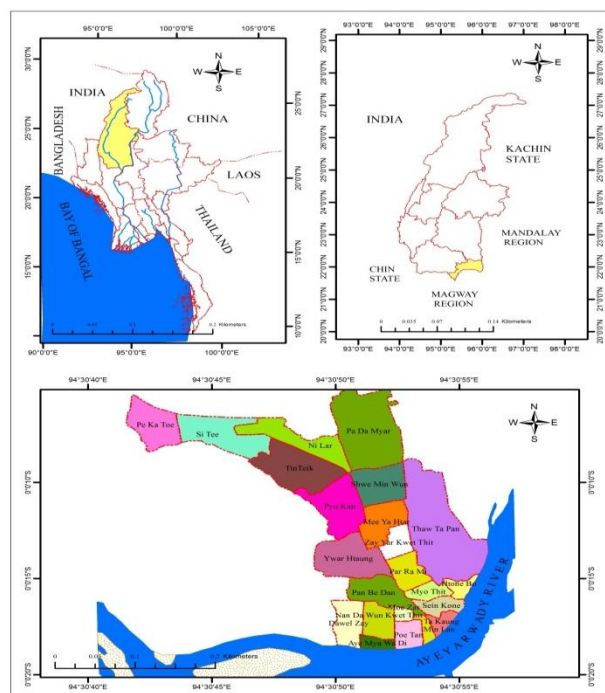


Figure - 1 Location of Sagaing
Source: Department of Geography, University of Mandalay

Research Problem

The distribution of the number of types of cottage industry is uneven in Sagaing. Among them, some cottage industries are mainly dependent upon the international market. Therefore, the economics of such industries have been faced the limitations which narrow down the phrase of process or raw material or labour. Therefore, this study will highlight the economic development level of cottage industries for 11 years as a research problem.

Aim and Objectives

The aim of the research paper is to analyze the spatial distribution and temporal conditions of cottage industry in Sagaing.

The objectives of the research paper:

To examine the challenges faced by the cottage industries,

To find out the solution for the development of the cottage industries

Data source and Methodology

First, the base map of Sagaing is produced from Myanmar UTM maps. Then the necessary secondary data are collected from various departments, and written records, and primary data by field observation and face-to-face interviewing in May, 2018. Afterwards, the collected data were processed, examined, and analyzed by using GIS, qualitative and quantitative methods. The focus of the present study was to highlight the comparative study on the industries for acquiring the level of composite index of development.

Analysis of Spatial Distribution of Cottage Industry

The spatial pattern of the cottage industry of Sagaing has been examined as the basis for future cottage industry improvements and formulating policies. There were the aspects of society and the economy of a region. Therefore, it needs to study cottage industry changes for the economics of the study area. The levels of cottage industry were calculated by using the formula of the composite index of development by Smart. K (2011). The following variables were considered for determining the levels of cottage industry.

1. Percentage of Consumer Goods Industries
2. Percentage of Services and Miscellaneous works
3. Percentage of Food-stuffs Industries
4. Percentage of Handicraft Industries
5. Percentage of Clothing and Apparel Making Industries
6. Percentage of Construction Material Industries

The method adopted to determine the level of development involves two stages, determination of the level of development of Saging. In Terms of Discrete Variables and then integration of the values of obtained to give a composite index of development taking all the variables into account. The co-efficient of a single variable is expressed as:-

$$CDI = P_i / PI \times 100$$

Where, CDI = the co-efficient of development for variable .i

P_i =Percentage of variable i , in the areal unit.

PI =Mean percentage of variable I, in the study region.

Summing the development indices taking account all variables, produces the composite index of development by the following equation.

$$CID = (CDI_1 + CDI_2 + CDI_3 + \dots + CDI_n) / N$$

Where, CID= Composite index of development.

N=Number of variables.

The spatial patterns and the changes of cottage industry in Sagaing are described in table – 1.

Table - 1 The Composite Index of Development in Sagaing (2009 - 2019)

Sr	Ward	CID		Change
		2009	2019	
1	Myo Thit	1.72	2.30	0.584
2	Htonebo	4.65	4.57	-0.087
3	Tin Teik	5.60	4.52	-1.076
4	Pa Da Myar	0.64	5.73	5.092
5	Moe Zar	1.28	0.79	-0.490
6	Nan Da Wun Kwet Thit	5.63	5.73	-0.111
7	Pe Ka Toe	8.77	7.47	-1.307
8	Zay Yar Kwet Thit	3.32	2.99	-0.327
9	Ta Kaung	8.44	7.45	-0.991
10	Ni lar	5.79	4.37	-1.669
11	Par Ra Mi	2.66	2.16	-0.502
12	Shwe Min Wun	5.18	5.28	0.103
13	Sein Kone	5.78	5.79	-0.171
14	Aye Mya Wa Di	5.80	5.96	-0.729
15	Poe Tan	2.30	1.61	-0.695
16	Si Tee	3.56	3.52	-0.043
17	Pan Be Dan	3.04	2.15	-0.897
18	Dawei Zay	5.80	4.93	-1.595
19	Pyu Kan	4.42	3.07	-1.355
20	Min Lan	0.24	0.24	0.004
21	Ywar Htaung	13.13	10.02	-3.115
22	Thaw Tar Pan	0.00	0.17	0.168
23	Mee Ya Htar	0.00	0.00	0.000

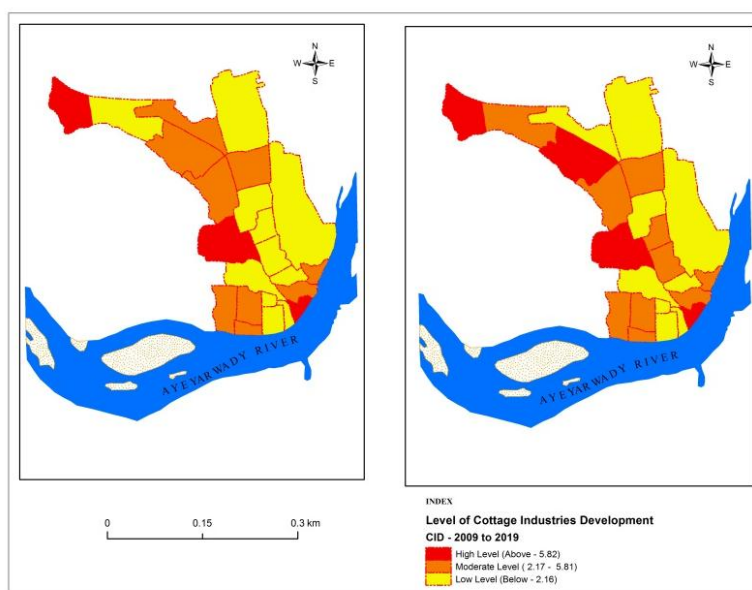
Source: Computed by the Researcher.

According to the table -1, it is found that Pa Da Myar ward varies mostly the development of cottage industry of the composite index of development level with CDI 5.092. It is found that this ward is convenient in these wards for distributing the products of cottage industries and then these wards located near the highway road. Moreover, after the opening of universities, the population of consumers increased in Pe Ka Toe Ward and cottage industries became more developed. Other wards found the goldsmith, jade bead industry, purify drinking water, and silver industry, pottery industry, and weaving industry in Sagaing.

Table - 2 Cottage Industry Development in Sagaing (2009 to 2019)

Level of Cottage Industry Development in Sagaing					
High		Moderate		Low	
2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019
Pe Ka Toe	Pe Ka Toe	Htonebo	Myo Thit	Myo Thit	Moe Zar
Ta Kaung	Ta Kaung	Tin Teik	Htonebo	Pa Da Myar	Par Ra Mi
Ywar Htaung	Aye Mya Wa Di	Nan Da Wun Kwet Thit	Tin Teik	Moe Zar	Poe Tan
	Ywar Htaung	Ni lar	Pa Da Myar	Zay Yar Kwet Thit	Pan Be Dan
		Shwe Min Wun	Nan Da Wun Kwet Thit	Par Ra Mi	Min Lan
		Sein Kone	Zay Yar Kwet Thit	Poe Tan	Thaw Tar Pan
		Aye Mya Wa Di	Ni lar	Si Tee	Mee Ya Htar
		Dawei Zay	Shwe Min Wun	Pan Be Dan	
		Pyu Kan	Sein Kone	Min Lan	
			Si Tee	Thaw Tar Pan	
			Dawei Zay	Mee Ya Htar	
			Pyu Kan		

Source: Based on the table - 1



According to Table – 2 and Figure - 2, the cottage industry development in Sagaing from 2009 to 2019 are analyzed. In comparing these wards from 2009 to 2019, it is clear that there are 31.44 percent in 2019 and 30.14 percent of high level of cottage industry development in 2009. The moderate level of cottage industry development was found 45.55 percent in 2019 and 45.03 percent in 2009. The low level of cottage industry found 23.01 percent in 2019 and 24.83 percent in 2009. The cottage industry development in Sagaing between 2009 and 2019 are studied. It is found that types of the cottage industry has increased 44.15 % in consumer goods industries, 11.32% in services and miscellaneous works, 18.11% in foodstuffs industries, 16.60% in handicraft industries, 6.79 % in clothing and apparel making industries, and 3.02 % in construction material industries during the eleven year period.

It is clear that the changes of cottage industry development implied moderate to the high level of development with one ward including Aye Mya Wa Di ward due to the increase of jade beads industry, roasting and frying Fish work, purified drinking water, pottery industry,

and handy craft work and the low to moderate level of development with four wards including Myo Thit, Zay Yar Kuet thit, Par ra Mi, and Si Tee because of the development of the jade beads industry, car workshop, bike work shop, iron grille industry, noodle-making work, purified drinking water, guitar, and weaving industry in Sagaing during the eleven years. Other wards do not change the cottage industry due to the dependence on the foreign market (ie – handicraft industries such as silver industry, guitar industry, and arts craftworks).

As Sagaing City is economically important, the cottage industries have one of major economic activities of the local people. The cottage industries require a large amount of financial investment but can also gain economic successes with a small amount of financial investment. Cottage industries processing require more machinery power than manual power skilled labour plays an important role in manual power. Moreover, there is a requirement for easy access to the market, especially the foreign markets on which cottage industries of Myanmar are exported. Therefore, the establishment and widening of the local and foreign market are very important for the progresses in socio- economic status of the people. If mechanical and manual labours can be used proportionately, there will be better job opportunities in local area resulting in the regional development.

Findings and Descussion

Spatial analysis of the levels of cottage industry development indicates that only 30.14 percent area and the study region comes under relatively high development and remaining 45.03 percent of moderate level and 24.83 percent of low-level development in 2009. According to 2019 data, it is clear that the level of cottage industry development has only 30.88 percent of high development, 52.80 percent of moderate development and 7.10 percent of low development in the study area.

The cottage industry development in Sagaing can be described as result in the following table - 4.

Table - 3 The Changes of Cottage Industry in Sagaing
(2009 to 2019)

Sr	Level of Cottage Industry	Number of Wards
1	Moderate to High	1
2	Low to Moderate	4
	Total	5

Source: Computed by the researcher

The cottage industries development was found as two phases in Sagaing. The changes of cottage industries development implied one ward of moderate to high of cottage industries and four wards of low to moderate level of cottage industries in Sagaing.

In Sagaing, the type of cottage industries mostly and largely carried out the consumer goods industries. Out of the consumer goods industries, Jade beads industries are carried out in both the urban and rural areas. Although raw materials can be sufficiently obtained for the Jade beads industry within wards as the expansion of the industry needs a large amount of capital, lack of capital hinders the expansion of the Jade beads industry. That is why the State

Government should lend small loan credit money systematically to the owners of the Jade beads industry. Moreover, it needs to help the modern technology for cottage industry to develop. If it has an adequate electric power supply and raw materials, cottage industries can be developed all beneficial factors for the study area in the future.

Conclusion

The spatial pattern of the cottage industry of Sagaing can support the basis for future improvements and formulating policies for cottage industry. Therefore, it needs to study cottage industry may change for the development of economy of the study area. It is essential to avoid the spatial disparity and the development of special attention of government and non-government agencies. Moreover, it needs to help the modern technology of cottage industry for sustainable development. If it has an adequate electric power supply and raw materials, cottage industries may be developed for the study area in future.

Acknowledgement

Thanks to Faculty of Department of geography and Environmental Studies, Mandalay University for giving permission and cooperation to prepare this research. Special thanks to supervisor for comments and guidance to improve this research paper.

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