

**YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS  
MASTER OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES PROGRAMME**

**A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION IN  
PAZUNDAUNG TOWNSHIP (2019-2020)**

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**MASTER OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES PROGRAMME**

**A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION IN  
PAZUNDAUNG TOWNSHIP (2019-2020)**

**A thesis submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of  
Master of Development Studies (MDevS)**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This study highlights the socio-economic condition in Pazundaung Township during period 2019-2020. The objective of the study is to compare the socioeconomic conditions of upper and lower Pazundaung Township. This paper used descriptive method by using primary and secondary data. Among 1591 households, only 200 households are chosen as sample size by using simple random sampling method. Pazundaung Township is surrounded by good conditions and has excellent opportunities to develop. This study found that the share of services sector is the largest in GDP in upper and lower Pazundaung Township. If comparing all sector of upper and lower Pazundaung Township, socio economic conditions of upper Pazundaung Township is higher than that of lower Pazundaug Township especially in education and health sectors. Therefore, lower Pazundaung Township need to be extending and upgrading in education and health facilities.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
ASEAN	Association of South East Asia Nation
APA	American Psychological Association
DRD	Department of Rural Development
GDP	Gross National Product
GWh	Gig watt hour
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ID	Identity
MNPED	Myanmar National Planning and Economic Development
MSDP	Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan
MW	Megawatt
NESP	National Education Strategic Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organization
ODA	Official Development Aid
PHC	Primary Health Care
PLT	Principles of Learning and Teaching
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
YRG	Yangon Region Government

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Rationale of the Study**

In recent years, socio-economic development has become an increasingly important issue in every country. Only political stability can maintain political stability. Region Only the prosperity of the people in the states and regions can develop (International Encyclopedia of Education (Third Edition), 2010).Some key aspects are economic growth, education level, health facilities level, and modernization level, the status of women, nutritional status, housing quality, and access to communications. The country needs to develop its human resources in a balanced way Policymakers concentrate on equitable economic development in states and regions. Most developing countries are building to develop useful policies and plans for urban and rural development in the interests of the country. Policymakers concentrate on equitable economic development in countries and regions (Zar Ni Su Hlaing, 2019).

Socio-economic development is measured by per capita income (GDP); lifespan, measured by literacy and employment indicators. Regional development, including rural and urban areas, is needed for national development. The development of a country revolves largely on all the regions (Dillon House, 2007). Myanmar has been implementing a national development plan and has made substantial strides in equitable development goals between states and regions. The National Development Plan Health Education Priority is given to infrastructure and many industries. New cities and modern structures are required to ensure equal construction activities in the region and the state are evidence that the government is introducing development assistance. It is the introduction of social and economic growth by the state. Moreover, the government should set up comprehensive initiatives to alleviate poverty by enacting legislation and regulations. It aims for a balanced lifestyle and socio-economic growth. This is the framework for the growth of a stable and prosperous community throughout the world (Center for Sustainable Systems, 2020).

In the past, rural residents' incomes were less likely to move to urban areas due to lower incomes. Since then, agriculture has evolved and technology has improved. As a result, there are fewer job opportunities and the need for agronomists has led to an increase in the number of rural and urban migrants. As a result, the urban population has increased in recent years because of responses to the role of people and their role in socio-economic migration, in part, have become important issues for researchers. The main purpose of this study is to study the socio-economic situation of urban areas in Myanmar (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), 2015).

Yangon not only is the commercial city of Myanmar but also has more job opportunities than any other rural migrant worker. Yangon Region comprises 44 townships and Pazundaung Township is one of the most densely populated townships. Pazundaung Township has good conditions and good opportunities for development. As a result, other townships will be aware of the successes and shortcomings of the Pazundaung Township and of the potential for more growth opportunities (A Strategic Urban Development Plan of Greater Yangon, 2013). Pazundaung Township was split into the upper and the lower. There are diverse lifestyles, environments, facilities and communities. It is a study of the gap in the social and economic sectors between upper and lower Pazundaung Townships. This paper is based on data from the Pazundaung Township Survey to study the socio-economic situation of urban areas.

## **1.2 Objective of the Study**

The main objective of the study is to compare the socioeconomic conditions of the upper and lower Pazundaung Township in Yangon Region.

## **1.3 Method of Study**

This study is applied the descriptive method by using both primary and secondary data. The sources of secondary data are the Pazundaung Township Planning Department under the Ministry of National Planning and Economics, Department of Health, Department of Education, Department of General Administration of Pazundaung Township and websites. In order to determine the socio-economic condition of the Pazundaung Township, 3 quarters of the lower Pazundaung Township and 2 quarters of the upper Pazundaung Township have been selected for this analysis. Among households, sample randomly chosen (200)

households aged 18 years above from selected 5 wards. Data were collected through face to face interviews by using sample random sampling. This study discusses the selection process of Key Informant Interview to expose more details relevant to the socio-economic status of the Pazundaung Township prior to Covid 19 and during Covid 19.

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

This study is focused on socio-economic conditions of Pazundaung Township during the period of December 2020. Of the 10 wards in Pazundaung Township, 5 wards mentioned in these study do not represent the entire of Pazundaung Township. The households in Pazundaung Township are 1591. Of these, about 200 households were selected by using simple random sampling.

#### **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 concerning the study area and the third chapter is socio-economic conditions in Pazundaung Township. Chapter four presents the survey data analysis from analysis on socioeconomic conditions of Pazundaung Township and the fifth chapter concerns with findings and suggestions.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Defining Socio-Economic Development**

Socio-economic is a term with various terms. "Socioeconomic" is a term that is commonly used in sociological research. Political and economic growth is a phase of social and economic development. It is a method of recognizing social and economic needs within the society and, in the long term, implementing specific needs and solutions to better address those needs within the community. It is calculated by measures such as the degree of literacy and occupations. Human integrity, freedom of speech, less significant considerations such as freedom from personal safety and physical injury and the degree of participation of civil society are considered. Socioeconomic impacts, from emerging technology, the physical landscape and environmental change (Todaro & Smith, 2019). Education and wellbeing are important to social progress. Health is the secret to prosperity, and education is the key to a happy life. Around the same time, education plays a vital role in developed countries' willingness to adopt new technologies and improve their own growth and development skills. In addition, wellbeing is a prerequisite to maximize efficiency. Health and education should also be seen as an important part of growth and prosperity as an integral part of growth and development (Todaro & Smith, 2019).

Their dual position as both inputs and outputs provides health and education within countries is just as critical as income distribution; life expectancy will be much better off for people in developed countries. The purpose of socio-economic analysis is to develop socio-economic development in general and normally GDP, lifespan, literacy rates and occupations (Todaro & Smith, 2019).

Social development describes social system change as a way to meet society's aspirations. Social growth offers benefits for social spillovers. Social spillover advantages include improved political systems, more enlightened people who make life a more fun place to work, better government programs for neighborhood techniques and infrastructure, minimized fire risks. Some people describe social

development as an increase of race, while others believe in the standard of living. Yet some people think the all-encompassing technical progress is true social development. Any hopeful people therefore assume that higher education progress and wellbeing are the definition of social progress (Todaro & Smith, 2019).

It helps people and only then will they be able to move forward on the path to self-sufficiency. Learning should start early because we can make our citizens more successful by investing in learning programs. Making sure children get off to a good start in school increases their success later in life. Ability to make society successful A high quality child care system is needed. It's about encouraging people to move forward in their journey to self-sufficiency (Economic and Social Inclusion Corporation, 2018). Learning needs to start early in life. By engaging in early childhood programs, we will ensure a greater degree of achievement for our people. There is a long way to go to ensure that children get off to a good start in their education making them more competitive later in life. An affordable, high-quality child care system is required for society to grow. When people realize that their children are well cared for, they will be more involved in their work. If employers have good staff, their company is more likely to be successful. If enterprises prosper, the economic condition of the nation will be strengthened (Economic and Social Inclusion Corporation, 2018).

Investment of effective child care programs can now provide more long-term economic gains to society. In addition, a safe and prosperous environment to live is often key to helping people to attain self-sufficiency. It is the cornerstone of family life; where families can live together, grow up their children, establish neighborhood relationships and care for elderly parents. Without a decent place to live, it is difficult to behave as a responsible member of society. Other innovations of people that contribute to the economic progress of society include youth programs and facilities, post-secondary education, employment creation, the promotion of healthy, responsible housing and clean and stable communities (Canada, Economic and Social Inclusion Corporation , 2009).

Progress within the socio-economic system relates to the enhancement of individual lives through better schooling, wages, skills development and jobs. The mechanism of economic and social change is based on cultural and environmental influences. In addition, it can be seen as a mechanism of social and economic change within society. It is calculated by metrics such as gross domestic product, life

expectancy, literacy and job rate. Social growth is a mechanism that results in the restructuring of social systems in a way that enhances society's capacity to achieve its objectives (Dr. Radhika Kapur, 2018).

Economic growth can be seen as a dynamic multi-dimensional phenomenon concerning the enhancement of human well-being. Professor Dudley Seers believes that growth is about consequences, that is, development is about reducing and removing poverty, injustice and unemployment in human well-being (Todaro & Smith, 2009). The three similarly important facets of the economy are: (1) providing more 'life-sustaining' needs such as food, shelter and health care and expanding their distribution; (2) raising living standards and individual self-esteem; and (3) expanding economic and social choice and reducing terror (Todaro & Smith, 2009).

The following conditions are important to achieve sustainable economic growth and development:

- (1) Government contribution to the production of (that is, primary of economic over politics).
- (2) Good government, good public policy practicing fiscal prudence and providing the requirements (such as a regulatory system that safeguards property) needed to stimulate private initiatives.
- (3) Ongoing improvement in physical and social infrastructure. Continuous investment in both physical and social infrastructures.
- (4) Continuity of legislation, such as freedom from abrupt or unreasonable shifts in the tax code and other modes of interference that make earnings unpredictable or unstable.
- (5) A reasonably neutral central bank to control the surplus and maintain a rational monetary policy;
- (6) Professional leadership with strong character (Thein, Economic Development of Myanmar (Vol. 31). Singapore, 2004).

## **2.2 Measuring Socioeconomic Status**

The socio-economic status may be determined from a single indicator or estimated from a variety of variables related to occupational status. Very commonly, a single measure based measure is extracted from answers to questions regarding the occupation of a person. In the other hand, various measurements can be extracted from a number of factors, such as paternal and maternal role and educational

achievement, wages and properties (video recorders, television, cars, size of home etc.), amount of books in the house and possession of the home. Many methods are more related to school success than single plan (Marks, 2017). Many of the socio-economic metrics widely used in many countries are as follows.

**(i) Income**

Profits can be calculated in a number of ways, including family income, asset valuations and quantitative economic burden assessments. Federal income thresholds, additional welfare metrics and school and community poverty indices can be measured at the neighborhood and community level. Lack of income has been shown to be associated to lower health, primarily due to limited access to products and facilities (such as health care) that can be helpful to health (APA, 2017). Revenue for the actual survey respondent and for the whole family of the respondent, as well as household revenue, should be submitted. Total income is required to calculate the total income received or not received from separate sources (eg wages and salaries, sharing and benefits, social security, unemployment insurance, disability income, etc (APA, 2017).

**(ii) Occupation**

Occupation may be measured by telling the participants to take notice of their current or most recent occupation or job description, or to indicate their occupational group in the list. In addition to financial incentives, jobs will enhance one's physical and mental health and extend social networks (APA, 2017). However, the existence of lower socio-economic status jobs can negate these advantages, as the work itself can be dangerous or monotonous (APA, 2017). Occupation can be measured at a minimum by a series of two uniform questions: one question for the selection of jobs and one question for the collection of industries. Additional details on job and contractor activities can also be considered (APA, 2017).

**(iii) Family Size and Relationships**

Given the need for family size and household composition to quantify poverty, census measures should gather information on family size and household composition in accordance with the official federal poverty recommendations released and



published annually. Data suggests that socio-economic status impacts family cohesion, particularly parental behaviors and growth outcomes for children (Trickett, Aber, Carlson, & Cicchetti, 1991). Individual Endurance is best achieved at all levels of socio-ecosystem, including family and community levels (Benzies & Mychasiuk, 2009). Poverty is a reliable indicator of childhood abuse and neglect. In low-income households, those with family exposure to drug use have the highest rates of child violence and neglect (Ondersma, 2002).

**(iv) Economic Hardship**

Economic deprivation can be calculated by income loss, unemployment, career uncertainty, and economic distress rather than low income, which is another possible mediator of income impacts on child well-being. According to this 'family burden model,' economic distress is correlated with parental stress and depression, leading to increasingly inconsistent, unsupportive, harsh and coercive parenting activities. This lower-quality parent-child relationships, in particular, are correlated with children's social and school issues (T. Leventhal, J. Brooks-Gunn, 2001).

Social metrics provide a radically different way of assessing poverty. Researchers have a long history of using social metrics to assess both economic deprivation and income. Analysts also describe direct deprivation steps, such as lack of food, heat, or access to health care (Bauman , Mayer and Jencks, 1998). Since the needs of each household are imperfectly calculated by the income or demand level, even households with incomes above the threshold may also suffer difficulties, such as starvation, or face high rent costs or heavy medical expenditures that prohibit their members from purchasing enough food or fuel. Further, individual members of a household may suffer hardship because of unequal sharing of incomes within the household. In these cases, direct measures of material hardship might offer a useful indication of poverty, especially in a cross-national context, and many sociologists are therefore attracted to such measures (Mayer and Jencks , 1993).

**(v) Physical Environment**

The physical world is where people live, read, work and play. People communicate with their physical surroundings through the air they breathe, the water they drink, the homes they live in, and the transportation they access to work and school travel. Bad physical conditions will impact our capacity and that of our

families and neighbors to live long and stable lives. Air exposure is associated with higher prevalence of asthma and respiratory disease and a rise in the risk of premature death from cardiac or lung disease (Environmental and Health Impacts of Air Pollution, 2020). Water polluted with chemicals, pesticides or other pollutants may lead to sickness, infection, and increased risk of cancer. Secure, sustainable housing will provide a stable place for families to work, study, develop and create social ties. However, accommodation is always the single greatest expense to the household, and when too much of the paycheck goes to paying rentals or mortgages, this cost of housing will compel families to choose between paying for other necessities, such as utilities, food, transportation, or medical care (Country Health ranking and Roadmaps).

The physical workplace environment means all the environments when people are working. The purpose of this section is to identify and discuss proof of the connection between the physical work environment and well-being and the observed direct and indirect processes underpinning this relationship (Suresh, 2016). This report is not accessible to explore the relationship between stress and physical activity environment characteristics. As a result, two typical aspects of the physical work environment will be examined: noise and windows. In evaluating these two proof bodies, the investigators seek to show that the physical work environment does also have a pronounced and observable effect on the well-being and actions of workers.

#### **(vi) Health and Education**

School and health are important for economic growth. Health is important for one's well-being, on the one hand, and education is essential for a perfect life, on the other hand, these are fundamental to the boundary principle of an enlarged human potential that is central to the sense of creation. For a developing world, education is the path to new technologies and the growth of human resources. In addition, health requires increased productivity, and good schooling depends on health. Health and education are seen as strong evidence of high levels of health and education in high-income countries, which play an important role in development. There are strong reasons to assume the causality is in both directions: higher health and schooling, higher productivity and profits are likely. Because of these partnerships, development policy has to concentrate on jobs, health and education at the same time" (Todaro & Smith,, 2019).

From the above concepts, health and education, population and urbanization are interrelated in the phase of growth. They have more or less positive and negative effects. For example, rapid demographic growth can be a kind of strain on schooling and health care in developed countries. Thus, on the development road for a developed world (i.e. from conventional agriculture to new agriculture or non-agriculture), urbanization and population growth would be inextricably related. It is also important to provide an efficient strategy on the use of available capital for education, health and other facilities (Ivan Turok, Gordon Mc Granahan, 2013).

### **2.3 Human Resource Development**

Human resource development indicates citizen's physical and mental development. Physical growth in rural and urban areas involves mental developments in population, density, male, female and age, birth rates and death rates, including education, health, work skills, and science and technology. In addition, crime reduction, in addition to individual income growth, is a key role to play in the development of a nation. Quality rather than quantity is evaluated by mental development and quality implies quality of education, skills, standard of health and living standards (infrastructure, environment, culture). It was assumed that investment was necessary for later education, but it was realized that science and technology, social policy and human capital were essential. And it is not enough to be proud of the increase in per capita income (Todaro, Economic Development, 2012)

It is suggested that the concept of human development is among the most influential ideas in recent years that have guided development thinking. The definition includes five dimensions: (A) Empowerment (B) Cooperation (C) Equity (D) Sustainability (E) Security, of which empowerment implies acquisition of capabilities to be able to make free choice, and to participate in decision making. In their own growth, empowerment encourages individuals to become active agents. A sense of belonging, which is an essential source of well-being, is cooperation. Human development is not only essential for individual growth, but also with how a person complies with society. (Todaro & Smith, 2019).

Equality in human development involves finding equity in basic capacities and opportunities; equal access to opportunities for development in life should be given to each individual. Sustainability or sustainable human development involves not only the sustainability of the environment, but also the sustainability of people's resources

so that their essential capacities can be freely exercised, and safety implies economic security, food security, health, personal security, political security, and cultural security. Thus, human development is a holistic approach that guarantees human beings' ultimate development and is an aggregate concept (Beder, 2000).

One of the most important indicators for the assessment of welfare is human development. According to Human Development Report of United Nations (UN , 2015), “human development focuses on the enlarging people’s choices and richness of human lives”. This conception has arisen as a measure of the health and happiness of globalization. While globalization and human development provide people welfare and happiness, in ways they have chosen to realize these, they are segregated from each other. While globalization is used as a means of welfare and happiness in an environment where government power is minimal, increased productivity, free flow of goods, services and information, freedom of choice is used as a means of safety and wellbeing, human development is concerned with moving economic growth to different dimensions, such as schooling, health, income etc representing happiness and welfare (Trask, 2008).

"Human development also means that people must influence the process that shapes their lives, according to the United Nations Human Development Report (2015)." In all of this, economic growth is an essential means of human development, but not a priority. Human development is the production of people by creating human capacities by improving their lives in the process of shaping their lives for individuals and active citizens. Since 1990, the UN Human Development Index (HDI) has been the most well-known metric for assessing the wellbeing and achievement of countries and regions in the three fundamental dimensions of human development: health, education and living standards. Since 1990, the global human development index value has been increasing all over the world (UN, 2015).

As mentioned earlier, human development has emerged as an indicator of globalization's welfare and happiness. In terms of human growth, the accumulation of capital is the most powerful driving factor from the viewpoint of classical economists who defend globalization (Human Development Reports, 2020). Although governments use policies to raise Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita by encouraging activities such as foreign trade and FDI, they must also realize that this capital enhances people's living standards and welfare in real terms.

At this point, it is necessary to define the relationship between activities that provide capital accumulation and human development, as well as activities that affect countries' capital accumulation, such as corruption.

### **2.3.1 Concept of Human Development**

Over the past fifty years, growth economics has undergone numerous improvements in order to explain the evolution of the concept of human development. The focus has changed from GNP growth to creating jobs, income redistribution, basic human needs, systemic adaptation and sustainable development (Maboloc and Christopher R Yan B, 2008).

#### **(i) Growth in GNP Approach**

Economic growth was associated with GNP growth in the 1950s and a targeted rate of 5 percent rise in GNP of LDCs was achieved through rapid industrialization. This view was based on Rostow's growth process thesis. The view was further reinforced by the Nurksian vicious circle dictum, which promoted the low saving vicious circle; small markets and population pressures would break down, leading to high growth. Estimates by David Morawetz showed that GNP growth was 3.4 percent, but the problem of poverty, unemployment and inequality was not solved (Bass, 2008). Since 1970, the emphasis has shifted from the GNP growth rate to the quality of the process of development, reducing poverty, unemployment and inequality.

#### **(ii) Employment Creation Approach**

The attention changed from a production or development approach to employment or poverty approach. Having not provided significant employment opportunities for industrial growth, rising attention was paid to the adoption of employment generation schemes (Stephen Devereux and Colette Solomon , 2006).

#### **(iii) Income Approach**

Kuznets inverted U-Shaped Curve suggested that historically there is tendency for income inequality to increase first, and then to be reduced as countries developed from low level. It was therefore thought that a high degree of inequality was advantageous at the early stage of growth and that its advantage would automatically

tickle down to a lower income group as the development process gained traction. Thus, the main focus of this strategy was on optimizing growth rates by building up capital, infrastructure and productive potential and keeping distribution inequality unchanged. But the new sector developed faster with growth than the conventional sector and raised its relative share of profit. Number of empirical studies revealed that inequalities had widened in LDCs (Baum, A. and Mackmin, D, 1989).

#### **(iv) Basic Need Approach**

Dissatisfied with the growth, employment and income approach of economic thinkers of creation, they turned to the "strategy of basic human needs." It was at the 1976 World Employment Conference that the ILO sponsored the idea of a "strategy for basic needs." In its Fifth Five Year Plan in 1974, two years before the ILO declaration, India was the first among the LDCs to adopt this. The approach had three components: (1) Raising productivity and incomes of rural and urban poor in labor surplus LDCs through labor intensive production techniques by providing them basic needs. (2) It emphasized removal of poverty by providing such public services as education, drinking water and health. (3) Such public services will be financed by the government. But the strategy was criticized as the emphasis was more on providing public services to poor and not productive assets (Stewart, 1985).

#### **(v) Other Alternative Indices**

The problem of human growth is not new. The rulers made special efforts to provide facilities and amenities for the welfare of the people, also in the pre-industrial period. It was recognized in the post-war industrial economy that economic growth struggled to translate into human well-beings immediately and a need for the state to intervene for the well-being of the low-income was felt. Historically various concepts and measures of social and human development have emerged. These are:

##### **(1) Social statistics**

Primarily systematic data is collected on the issues relating to social concerns and presenting them in the form of social accounts and social reports or social indicators (Henderson and Land , 1974). Input-output table data in social accounts are presented, while social reports and social metrics are a subset of social statistics

## **(2) Level of Living (LOL)**

The LOL and living standard refer to levels of satisfaction of the needs of the population as a result of goods and services enjoyed by them, (Drewonoski, 1974) while SOW (State of Welfare Index) measures the level of welfare using output indicators of the population (Oscar and Juan, 1980)

## **(3) Quality of Life (QOL)**

QOL refers to the life people enjoy in the context of environmental pollution, deteriorating safety and security and declining living standards (Szalai, 1980). It refers to subjective or qualitative perception of people regarding the objective condition of their own life (Henderson 1974; Datta and Agrawal, 1980) or subjective needs assessed in the context of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs (Sethi, 1992).

## **(4) Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)**

The PQLI is the most popular and widely used index created by M, other than HDI. In 1979, D. Morris. For the comparative analysis, he built a composite index related to 23 developed countries. To assess success in meeting the most basic needs of individuals, he integrates three component measures of child mortality, life expectancy at age one and basic literacy at age 15. Each indicator is set on a scale between 0 and 100, where 0 is the absolute worst performance and 100 is the absolute best performance (Morris, 1980).

By averaging the three indicators that give equal weight to each, PQLI is calculated. Life expectancy and basic literacy rates are positive, the highest and worst by minimum is seen by the best 1 for results. But the best outcome is seen by the n = minimum and the worst by the limit for infant mortality.

## **2.4 Urban Development**

Urban planning includes education, sanitation, justice, solid waste, markets, street pavements and cultural heritage conservation facilities. Such construction normally forms part of specific sector initiatives, including steps for capacity building.

Particular attention is often paid to slums in larger cities. In particular, recovery and restoration includes social infrastructure after natural disasters or conflicts. Urban planning is a technological and political mechanism that deals with the creation and design of land use and the built environment, including air, water and infrastructure, such as transport, communications and distribution networks, which move into and out of urban areas (McGill University, 2008). The physical architecture of human settlements is concerned with through urban planning. The major issue is public health, which takes into account environmental efficiency, sanitation, safety and usage, as well as the effect on social and economic activities.

An interdisciplinary area involving social sciences, architecture, human geography, politics, engineering and design sciences is considered to be urban planning. It is closely linked to the field of urban planning and design for streets, parks, buildings and other urban areas is provided by some urban planners. Urban planning is also classified in different areas around the world as urban and regional planning, regional planning, urban planning, urban planning, rural planning, urban construction, physical planning, urban management or any combination (Taylor, 1998).

Urban planning guides orderly development in urban, suburban and rural areas. Although predominantly concerned with the planning of settlements and communities, urban planning is also responsible for the planning and development of water use and resources, rural and agricultural land, parks and conserving areas of natural environmental significance. Practitioners of urban planning are concerned with research and analysis, strategic thinking, architecture, urban design, public consultation, policy recommendations, implementation and management. Enforcement methodologies include governmental zoning, planning permissions, and building codes, as well as private easements and restrictive covenants. (TaylorNigel, 1945).

## **2.5 Review on Previous Studies**

Than Than Soe (2017), she studied on the socio-economic status of Hlaing Thar Yar Township and she explores the current situation of socioeconomic status of Hlaing Thar Yar Township. In this study Hlaing Thar Yar industrial zone consist of mostly garment and other light industries. This study found that opportunities for all



around development are opened to this region and created many progresses before the past.

Khin Cho Lin (2015), she studied the sectoral development in contributing GDP in Botahtaung Township. This study found that services sector is leading the economy of this township. In Botahtaung Township, the services sector is the most dominant one in total net output value and industrial sector will be the second place for future Botahtaung Township. This study found that the total net output value of the township increased year by year and services is the most developed sector in Botahtaung Township.

Ma Ohn Win (2016), she studied the changes in the social condition and economic status in Pyinmana Township. This study found that not only per capita GDP and living standard have been obviously increased than the previous but also the impacts of higher commodities' price, air pollution and criminal cases are increasingly happened.

Dr Sandar Win (2015), this research studied the socio-economic changes in livelihood of Htantaw Village in Amarapura Township. This study encouraged village leader's participation through the data collection process such as through drawing a Village map, talking through the geographic and social changes in the villager's struggle and survival strategies.

Zar Ni Su Hlaing (2019), she studied the socio-economic condition in Hlegu Township during the period 2009-2010 to 2017-2018. This research found that Hlegu Township is trying to get the development goals and it will be a developed township if required plans and projects are implemented with government and non-government organization's supports to provide the necessary in urban and rural development.

Abhiman Das (2004), studied of economic development of the economically backward countries grew very rapidly with the issue of economic needs and deprivation of the common people as the central importance and studies in this respect and subsequently in the area of human development and physical quality of life, especially in the context of India, are voluminous.

Kraas F, Spohner R, Myint A.A (2017) did of the "Socio-Economic Atlas of Myanmar" focuses on socio-economic developments and their unevenness in the countries and regions of the country. The study found an overview of the socio-economic status of Myanmar.

Ana-Maria POPA (2012), this study analyzes the relationship between the social factors and the economic growth. The paper analyzes the global evolution of social and economic environment over time and establishes a direct correlation between human development and economic welfare. The results of the paper reveal the social factors that are positively correlated with the economic growth (i.e. the expected years of schooling and the life expectancy) and, respectively, the factors that are negatively correlated with the economic growth (i.e. the population at risk of poverty and the unemployment rate).

## **CHAPTER III**

### **SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN PAZUNDAUNG TOWNSHIP**

#### **3.1 Historical Background**

The population of Myanmar is 51.4 million people (2014 census). Yangon is the largest city, the former capital and the economic heart of Myanmar. Naypyidaw, a planned city in the central region, has been the new capital since 2005. The languages spoken in Burmese are (official). Regional languages include Kachin, Kayah, Karen, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, and Shan. Myanmar plays an important role in the world's most rapidly advancing region, geographically, economically and politically. In Myanmar, the Yangon Region is the country's most developed region. Until 2006, when the military government transferred administrative functions to the purpose-built capital city of Naypyidaw in north-central Myanmar, Yangon acted as the capital of Myanmar.

Yangon is Myanmar's most populous city with over 5 million residents and its most prominent commercial hub. Yangon has important social and financial improvement features and has the most notable population density. The town is split into four areas. There are a number of 44 townships in the consolidated regions, including 6 Downtown Yangon townships, especially Latha, Lanmadaw, Pabedan, Kyauktada, Botahtaung and Pazundaung Township.

Among the township, Pazunduang Township is downtown area and this township has a lot job opportunities and challenges for development. The area of Pazundaung Township has existed for over 2,500 years. The township has 10 stations and Botahtaung Township in the west and south. Northwest Mingalar Taung Nyunt Township It borders Thaketa Township to the north and Pazundaung River to the east.

### **3.2 Location and Area**

Pazundaung Township is situated in the southeast of Yangon. The township has 10 stations and Botahtaung Township in the west and south. Northwest Mingalar Taung Nyunt Township It borders Thaketa Township to the north and Pazundaung River to the east. Pazundaung is connected to Dawbon Township along the Mahabandula Bridge. Pazundaung Market and Well Market are the main markets in the area. Pazundaung Township is on the east side of the original British project. Some buildings and structures of "architectural significance" are designated as landmarks designated by the Yangon City Development Committee.

Pazundaung Township is situated in Yangon region. It is located between 16 degrees 00 second and 17 degrees 00 second North Latitude and 96 degrees 00 second and 97 degrees 00 second East Longitude. The distance from east to west is 0.793 miles and from south to north is 0.492 miles. The total area of Pazundaung Township is 0.39 square miles (Thet Htar Su, 2018).

### **3.3 Topography, Climate and Environment**

Different effects on the socio-economic status of the Pazundaung Township have been influenced by the implications of physical conditions. Pazundaung Township is a flat area, but to the north and west, it is slightly higher. There are not many rivers and streams in Pazundaung Township. On the land, the water from the canals flows into the lower Pazundaung valley, and between Daw Pon and Pazundaung Township, the Pazundaung stream flows. In Pazundaung Township, the sea level is 14.90 feet. The township of Pazundaung falls into the dry zone and temperature, with less weather. Pazundaung Township is situated close to the sea and is prone to flooding on the coast of the union. In the township, the danger level of the Yangon river is 21 cm. There were no natural disasters in the township of 2018- 2019.

**Table (3.1) Climate of Pazundaung Township**

No.	Year	Rainfalls		Temperature	
		Raining Day	Total Rainfall	Summer(C) maximum	Winter(C) Maximum
1	2016	113	112.80	39.90	24.00
2	2017	97	91.50	33.02	24.00
3	2018	98	92.90	36.00	24.00
4	2019	97	99.90	41.00	15.00

Source: General Administration Department of Pazundaung Township

According to the table (3.1), In 2016, Pazundaung Township's rainfall status is 113 rain days and 112.80 average annual inches. The rainfall conditions decreased marginally in 2017, 2018 and 2019 and the number of rainy days decreased from 113 days to 97 days. The temperature was 39.90 degrees centigrade in 2016 and the temperature was 33.02 degrees centigrade in 2017. The temperature fell drastically in 2017. The temperature is 36 degrees centigrade in 2018 and the temperature is 41 degrees centigrade in 2019. In 2019, there was a large rise in temperature. The mean average temperature is 41 degrees centigrade and 15 degrees centigrade is the lowest temperature.

### **3.4 Demographic Characteristic of Pazundaung Township**

Pazundaung Township is located in the southeastern part of Yangon, Myanmar. Table (3.2) shows the Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward. The population of Pazundaung Township, the thesis will study male to female ratio, religion and the number residency of foreign ethnicity.

**Table (3.2) Number of Houses, Households and Population**

No.	Ward	No. of Conventional Households	Population				Total
			Under 18		Above 18		
			Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	No(1)(W)	1416	471	461	2577	3300	6809
2	No(2)(W)	2,491	1128	1222	3372	3628	9350
3	No(3) (W)	802	470	497	1167	1319	3453
4	No(4)(W)	138	54	44	300	390	788
5	No(5)(W)	584	269	321	950	1147	2687
6	No(6)(W)	304	194	157	518	712	1518
7	No(7)(W)	1,641	654	777	2730	3467	7628
8	No(8)(W)	940	400	418	1185	1705	3708
9	No(9)(W)	1,174	385	410	1868	2857	5520
10	No(10)(W)	866	347	367	1172	1459	3345
Total			4372	4674	15839	19984	44869

Source: General Administration Department of Pazundaung Township

According to the Table (3.2), The demographic structure based on sex and age is shown in the table. In 2019, there were 44869 households. There are more females in Pazundaung Township than males. This situation shows that the township's income growth faces growing challenges and needs to generate female labor prospects for jobs. Among them, ward No.2 is more populated than other wards.

### 3.4.1 Race and Religious

Race and religions is an important part of any country. As Pazundaung Township is situated in Yangon region, the majority of the population is Bamar tribe and minorities are Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Rakhine, Shan and foreign immigrants such as Chinese, Indians and others. Most of people are Buddhists but Christians, Hindus, Islam and other religions also reside there. The Number of Religion Idols in Pazundaung Township are 5 Pagodas and 29 Monasteries in Pazundaung Township. And there are 2 Churches, 1 Mosques, 8 Hindu temples and no Chinese Temples. The population of Pazundaung Township by race and religion is shown in Table.

**Table (3.3) The Structure Population by Races**

No.	Race	Population	Total Population	Percentage of total population
1	Kachin	229	44869	0.501
2	Kayah	9	-	0.02
3	Kayin	501	-	1.21
4	Chin	294	-	0.66
5	Bumar	37348	-	83.24
6	Mon	341	-	0.745
7	Rakhine	861	-	1.91
8	Shan	460	-	1.03
9	Chinese	1516	-	3.38
10	Indian	2254	-	5.02
11	Bangladesh	403	-	0.9
12	Other	653	-	1.46
	Total		44869	100

Source: General Administration Department of Pazundaung Township

According to the table (3.3), there are (37348) Burma residence, in estimation it percentages at (83.24%). Indian ethnic residence numbers are a percentage of (2254) (5.02 percent). Among the various ethnic groups, the majority ethnicity is Burmese, the second largest group is Indian, and the third largest group is Chinese. In that township, Burma is the most populated. Various races live happily together in the state.

### 3.4.2 Religion in Pazundaung Township

Race and religion are a major part of every nation in the world. The government of Myanmar helps the township to free itself. Among Myanmar's regions and states, races have been divided into national races, foreign ethnic races, and foreigners. There are many religious in Pazundaung Township. The four main religious are Buddhist, Christian, Hindu and Islam. Religion in Pazundaung Township can be seen in table (3.4).

**Table (3.4) Religion in Pazundaung Township**

No.	Religion	Number of Population
1	Buddhist	38216
2	Christian	650
3	Hindu	1902
4	Islam	3857
5	Other	244
	Total	44869

Source: General Administration Department of Pazundaung Township

According to the table (3.4), The largest proportion of the population is Buddhists, Islam is the second largest proportion of the population, Christians are the third proportion of the population, and the fourth proportion of the population is Hindus. It can be shown that most of the Buddhists are in the township of Pazundaung Township.

### **3.5 Conditions of Social Sector in Pazundaung Township**

The quality of the social sector, such as education, health, welfare and social security, plays a key role in the overall growth process in the development of a region's nation. Therefore, the upward trend of reforms in the social sector needs to be progressed, since the social sector and the economic sector are mutually dependent on each other.

#### **3.5.1 Education Sector in Pazundaung Township**

Education is a key player in the growth of human resources. Education enhances the capacity of people to fulfill their needs by increasing their efficiency, their ability to achieve a better standard of living, and their trust in all facets of life to develop and innovate. One of the strongest long-term investments is education. By contributing to national economic growth and nation-building, education is the core of human resource development processes for any country. Education affects productivity and growth through several channels. There are 3817 students and 166 teachers are in Pzaundaung Township and student teacher ratio is 23:1. According to that data, it can be seen students to teacher's ratio is low. Pazundaung Township has 4 primary schools, 3 middle schools and nine high schools. The primary schools are



BEPS1, BEPS2, BEPS3 and BEPS4, BEPS5, BEPS6, BEPS7, BEPS8 AND BEPS9. The middle schools BEMS1, BEMS2 and BEM3. The high schools are BEHS1, BEHS2, BEHS3, BEHS4.

**Table (3.5) Education Level in Pazundaung Township**

	<b>Number of Schools</b>	<b>Teacher</b>	<b>Students</b>	<b>Teacher and Student Ratio</b>
Primary school	9	28	1351	1:48
Middle school	3	38	592	1:15
High school	4	100	1874	1:19

Source: General Administration Department of Pazundaung Township

In the table (3.5), according to General Administration Department of Pazundaung Township's data there are 4 Basic Education High Schools, 3 Basic Education Middle Schools and 9 Basic Education Primary Schools are constituted. There are 1351 pupils and 28 teachers in Basic Education Primary Schools, 592 pupils and 38 teachers in Basic Education Middle Schools and 1874 pupils and 100 teachers in Basic Education High Schools respectively in 2017. According to the table (3.6), there were a small number of teachers who were teaching in Primary school. There is a gap in teacher and student ratio. This means that the increase in the student-teacher ratio was not followed by any improvement in the standard of education. Moreover, matriculation exam is a step to the higher education.

**Table (3.6) Matriculation Pass Rate (2017-2018 and 2018-2019)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>List of Candidate</b>	<b>No. of Candidate</b>	<b>No. of Candidate (Pass)</b>	<b>Percentage of Candidate (Pass)</b>	<b>Literacy Population</b>	<b>Literacy Rate</b>
2017-2018	503	467	194	41.54	41385	92.24%
2018-2019	496	470	196	41.70	41481	92.45%

Source: General Administration Department of Pazundaung Township

Above table (3.6) show that the matriculation pass rate is increased from 41.54% in 2017-2018 to 41.70% in 2018-2019. That highlighted the improvement of Education sector in Pazundaung Township. It came about because a decent effort to get this result was made due to good management and instruction by educators and understudies and guardians. According to the table, the total population of Pazundaung Township is 44869 and the population over age 15 years is 29561. Pazundaung Township has more literate people and the literacy rate is 92.45%.

### 3.5.2 Health Sector in Pazundaung Township

A substantial role in economic growth is characterized by good health. Health is an important part of growth in society. There is no public hospital in Pazundaung Township, but several private clinics exist. The rapid increase in the number of pharmacies and dispensaries, hospitals and other health care facilities is expressed in the growth of health status, a primary goal of social development.

**Table (3.7) Hospitals and Health Care Center and Clinic in Pazundaung Township**

No.	Health Department	Quantity
1	Public hospital	0
2	Private hospital	6
3	Public dispensary	1
4	Private dispensary	28
5	Private dental clinic	25
6	Beauty clinic	1
Total		61

Source: General Administration Department of Pazundaung Township

According to the Table (3.7), there are no public hospital, 6 private hospitals and 28 private dispensaries and 1 public dispensary. It also can be seen that there are 1 beauty clinic and 25 private dental clinics.

### 3.6 Conditions of Economic Sector in Pazundaung Township

The role of per capita income and GDP is significant in studying economic growth. Economic growth refers to quantitative changes and is commonly measured as a per capita output or income rise. The most common measure of production in an economy over the course of a year. Therefore, in the economic field, GDP is critical.

#### 3.6.1 GDP in Pazundaung Township

GDP means the value of final goods and services produced in an economy. It also measures the quantitative changes of economic growth and describes the condition of each economic sector. As the country's GDP is increasing, it is more productive which leads to more people being employed (Zar Ni Su Hlaing, 2019). GDP of Pazundaung Township can be studied from Table (3.8).

**Table (3.8) Real Gross Domestic Product in Pazundaung Township**

(Kyat Million)

No.	Year	Production	Service	Trade	GDP	GDP Growth Rate
1	2014-2015	67893.5	35762.3	24567.7	128223.5	-
2	2015-2016	69456.6	37456.5	25573.3	132486.4	3.3
3	2016-2017	70126.7	38134.7	26139.8	134401.2	1.5
4	2017-2018	70225.4	38656.3	26767.1	135648.8	1
5	2018-2019	75305.5	48303.5	28583.0	152192.0	12.2

Source: General Administration Department of Pazundaung Township

According to the Table (3.8), the GDP rate of Pazundaung Township is increasing from year to year. In 2018-2019, its GDP become significantly increased. So, GDP growth rate was increasing rapidly from 3.3% in 2014-2015 to 12.2% in 2018-2019. In 2018-2019, GDP growth rate quite increased because production and service sectors well improved in that year. Similarly, GDP growth rate quite increased in 2017-2018 because production sector very increased in that year (Zar Ni Su Hlaing, 2019). Service and trade sector are progressing now because Pazundaung Township is situating in good transportation and fitting suitable infrastructures. Thus, The GDP growth rate of Pazundaung Township is increasing in each sector year by year.

### 3.6.2 Per Capita Income

Using per capita income estimates, it is customary to assess whether an area has been behind or advanced in development levels. Table (3.9) shows per capita income in Pazundaung Township.

**Table (3.9) Per Capita Income in Pazundaung Township**

No.	Number of Year	Population	Income Per Capita
1	2014-2015	36894	155000 kyats
2	2015-2016	38963	165400 kyats
3	2016-2017	42569	188000 kyats
4	2017-2018	43568	196000 kyats
5	2018-2019	44869	200000 kyats

Source: General Administration Department of Pazundaung Township

In the table (3.9), according to General Administration Department of Pazundaung Township, the Income Per Capita of Pazundaung Township is MMK 155000 in 2014-2015. Income Per Capita of Pazundaung Township is increasing year by year. In 2018-2019, the Income Per Capita of Pazundaung Township is MMK 200000.

### 3.6.3 Labor Force

Pazundaung Township is a relatively economically prosperous township. Local citizens in the township operate mostly as employees of companies, utilities, sales and government. The number of people working under the livelihood of Pazundaung Township as shown in table.

**Table (3.10) Number of People Working Under the Livelihood of Pazundaung Township**

No.	Types of work	Population
1	Government Staff	1603
2	Services	1905
3	Agriculture	-
4	Husbandry	-
5	Own Business (Self-employee)	10590
6	Industrial Business	625
7	Fishery	40
8	Seasonal work	2980
9	Other	16524
	Total	34267

Source: General Administration Department of Pazundaung Township

According to the Table (3.10), In the township, the number of people who are working other business is higher and the second group is own business(self-employee) because Pazundaung Township has two main bazaars. So, most people are doing business especially selling. There is also a large number of seasonal workers in the township. Pazundaung Township is a commercial township and there are a lot of people who are working in the services. And then, there are also many staffs who are working in the government job. So, Pazundaung Township has a lot government department. There are few people who are working in fishery and industrial business. There are no people who work in agriculture and husbandry work. Labor force participation in Pazundaung Township is 35823, employed workers are 34267 and unemployment are 1556 and unemployment rate is 4.3%.

### **3.6.5 Financial Institution Sector**

The stated own financial institution sector are (1) Myanmar Investment and Commercial Bank, (2) Kanbawza Bank, (3) United Amara Bank, (4) Ayeyarwaddy Bank, (5) Myanmar Tourism Bank and (6) Global Treasure Bank. List of financial institution in Pazundaung Township are mentioned in Table (3.11).

**Table (3.11) List of Financial Institution in Pazundaung Township**

No.	Name	Total
1	Myanmar Investment and Commercial Bank	3
2	Kanbawza Bank	2
3	United Amara Bank	2
4	Ayeyarwaddy Bank	5
5	Myanmar Tourism Bank	1
6	Global Treasure Bank	1
Total		14

Source: General Administration Department of Pazundaung Township

According to the table (3.11), there are 14 private banks in Pazunduang Township. However, private entrepreneurs are entitled to engage in banking services, in accordance with the business economic structure. In line with the opening of private banks, the receipt of savings deposits, the issuance of loans and transition services add to bank charges, thus increasing the value of the financial sector.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **SURVEY DATA ANALYSIS.**

#### **4.1 Survey Profile**

Pazundaung Township is located in the southeast of Yangon. To the west and south of Pazundaung Township are Botataung Township, to the northwest by Mingalar Taung Nyunt Township, to the south is Thaketa Township and to the east is Pazundaung Creek. Pazundaung Township and Dawbon Township are connected by Mahabandula Bridge.

The name Pazundaung means Mon (Pathon Daing-Pazonday) , a place with five hills (Nyaung Kone, Petaw Kone, Ma Hla Kone, Mau Kone, Pinne Kone). Pazundaung - Ma Thun - Fish; Dow-Taung Kone Nge (Five Hills) ,10 wards in Pazundaung Township; nine government primary schools, three middle schools. There are 4 high schools and 1 public hospital. Pazundaung Market and Yekyaw Market are the main markets in Pazundaung Township.

##### **4.1.1 Survey Design**

A quantitative case study research design and descriptive method are used for this study. The structured questionnaires are used to gather data from the research participants those who live in Pazundaung Township. In this paper, the author uses the structure questionnaire to compare the socioeconomic condition and lifestyle of upper and lower Pazundaung Township. Among households, sample randomly chosen (200) households aged 18 years above from selected 5 wards. To evaluate the socio-economic status of Pazundaung Township, for this study have chosen on 3 quarters from lower Pazundaung Township and 2 quarters from the upper Pazundaung Township. Data were collected by using sample random sampling method and face to face interview methods in this study. Primary data are obtained from the survey and interviews conducted by the author and secondary data are obtained from Township General Administration Department and publication. The Key Informant Interview questions are used to explore the condition of Upper and Lower Pazundaung

Township condition before Covid 19 and during Covid 19. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were applied in the study.

#### 4.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents in Pazundaung Township

In this study, total of (200) household respondents are included to give the information of socioeconomic condition and life style of Pazundaung Township in Yangon Region, Myanmar.

##### (a) Size and sex ratio of studied households

Size and sex ratio of studied households are mentioned as follows.

**Table (4.1) Size and Sex Ratio of Studied Households**

	Male		Female		Total
	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	
Number	45	48	55	52	200
Percentage	22.5	24	27.5	26	100

Source: Survey data (2020)

In accordance with the Table (4.1), female respondents are mostly found in survey and more than 5.5% than total male respondents in upper Pazundaung Township and 2% more than in lower Pazundaung Township. According to the study, the female respondents are more than in upper Pazundaung Township and lower Pazundaung Township.

##### (b) Age Distribution

The age distribution of the household sampled in Pazundaung Township is as follows: The table is divided into three sections: Under 15 years old, 16 to 60 years old and over 60 years old.

**Table (4.2) Age Distribution of Respondents**

	Under 15 years old		Between 16 and 60 years old		60 years and above		Total
	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	
Number	29	35	58	52	16	10	200
Percentage	14.5	17.5	29	26	8	5	100

Source: Survey Data 2020



According to Table (4.2), of the total population age (5 – 15 years), 14.5% are lived in upper Pazundaung Township and 17.5% are lived in lower Pazundaung Township, and out of total population age (16 – 60 years), 29% are lived in upper Pazundaung Township and 26% are lived in lower Pazundaung Township, and out of total population age (above 60), 8% are lived in upper Pazundaung Township and 5% are lived in lower Pazundaung Township.

**(c) Marital Status of Respondents**

The following table shows the marital status of the households studied.

**Table (4.3) Marital Status of Respondents**

Marital Status	Upper				Lower				Total			
	M	S	W	D	M	S	W	D	M	S	W	D
Number	76	9	15	0	80	2	14	4	156	11	29	4
Percentage	38	4.5	7.5	0	40	1	7	2	78	5.5	14.5	2

Source: Survey Data 2020

M = Married, S= Single, W= Widowed, D= Divorced

According to the Table (4.3), the study found that the majority of households sampled were married, accounting for 78% of the total population. The rest are single, accounting for only 5.5%. Windowed is 14.5% and Divorce is also low, at only 2%.

**4.3 Conditions of Economic Sector in Pazundaung Township**

This section provides detailed information on conditions of economic sector in upper and lower Pazundaung Township.

**4.3.1 Employment Status**

Employment status was obtained from a survey question about whether the respondent was employed, a student, working at home, retired early, retired due to age, or other. The following table shows the employment status of sampled households in the upper and lower parts of Pazundaung Township.

**Table (4.4) Employment Status**

No.	Employment	Quantity		Total	Percentage (%)
		Upper	Lower		
1	Government Employee	24	18	42	21
2	Company Employee	34	33	67	33.5
3	Own Business	18	6	24	12
4	Casual Workers	8	30	38	19
5	Go to Foreign for job	2	5	7	3.5
6	Others	14	8	22	11
	Total	100	100	200	100

Source: Survey data,2020

In the Table (4.4) shows that the distribution of employment in studied area by type of job. According to survey data, there are 21 percentage of government employee, 33.5 percentage of company employee, 12 percentage of own business, 8 percentage of casual workers. The others are working in various jobs that consist of taxi, driver, tailoring and etc. Lower Pazunduang Township has more casual workers than upper Pazundaung Township.

#### **4.3.2 Sample Households' Income and Expenditure**

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

##### **(i) Sample Households' monthly Income**

Household income is the sum of all members of the entire family's income. In measuring the economic status of households, knowledge of household income is significant. Below the Table (4.5) show that the household by level of income.

**Table (4.5) Households by Level of Income**

Income Level (kyats)	Quantity (Unit)		Total	Percentage (%)
	Upper	Lower		
100,000 to 500,000	32	67	99	49.5
500,001 to 1,000,000	39	22	61	30.5
1,000,001 to 1,500,000	20	8	28	14
1,500,001 and above	9	3	12	6
Total	100	100	200	100

Source: Survey data, 2020

According to Table (4.5), out of total households 49.5% of households have 100,000 to 500,000 kyats, 30.5% have between 500,001 to 1,000,000 kyats, 14% have between 1,000,001 to 1,500,000 kyats, 6% have 1,500,001 kyats and above. Income level of upper Pazundaung Township is more than lower Pazundaung Township. Because lower Pazundaung Township have more casual worker than upper Pazundaung Township.

**(ii) Economic Hardship**

Economic hardship was measured by asking whether the respondent had problems with paying running bills during the last 3 months (no problems, 1–2 months, 3 months). The following table is an interview on the economic situation of the households in Pazundaung Township and whether they are experiencing a crisis or not.

**Table (4.6) Situation of Economic Hardship**

Township	No problem	1 month	2-3 month	Total
Upper	60	25	15	100
Lower	42	36	22	100
Percentage (%)	51	30.5	18.5	100

Source: Survey data, 2020

According to the Table (4.6), the percentage of No problem is 51%, 1 month is 30.5% and 2-3 month is 18.5%. So, upper Pazundaung Township has more no problem condition than lower Pazundaung Township. Most of people who live in

lower Pazundaung Township are faced with economic hardship due to the environment. Because of unequal sharing of incomes within the household and high rent payments or heavy medical expenses for the people who live lower Pazundaung Township

**(iii) Sample Households Monthly Consumption Expenditure**

Household spending is the expense of household use of a good or service, either for all members of the household or for individual members of the household. The monthly households’ expenditure item groups are presented in Table (4.7).

**Table (4.7) Household by Level of Expenditure**

Expenditure	Quantity (Unit)		Total	Percentage (%)
	Upper	Lower		
100,000 to 300,000	31	62	93	46.5
300,001 to 600,000	45	25	70	35
600,001 to 900,000	17	9	26	13
900,001 and above	7	4	11	5.5
Total	100	100	200	100

Source: Survey data, 2020

Based on the above Table (4.7), out of total households 46.5% of households have 100,000 to 300,000 kyats, 35% have between 300,001 to 600,000 kyats, 13% have between 600,001 to 900,000 kyats, 5.5% have 900,001 kyats and above. The expenses of the households mean the expenditures on basic necessities such as food and drink, electricity, rice and other.

**4.3.4 Ownership of sample Households**

The households in the Pazundaung Township own house amenities. Most people of the households have telephone, air conditioner, TV, computer laptop and so on. The assets of households in Pazundaung Township are shown in Table (4.8).

**Table (4.8) Ownership of Assets by Sample Households**

No.	Ownership	Quantity		Percentage	
		Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower
1	Car	54	22	27	11
2	Trishaw	0	30	0	15
3	Air condition	95	60	47.5	30
4	TV	100	80	50	40
5	Refrigerator	100	87	50	43.5
6	Computer laptop	85	60	42.5	30
7	Desktop	38	22	19	11
8	Wifi	70	52	35	26
9	Phone	100	100	50	50
10	Washing Machine	98	72	49	36

Source: Survey data 2020

According to the Table (4.8), 54% of the households has owned car in upper Pazundaung Township and 22% of the households has owned car in Lower Pazundaung Township. There have no owner for trishaw in upper and 15% of households owned trishaw in lower. Most of the households have TV, air condition, refrigerator, washing machine, wifi in upper and lower Pazundaung Township. The ownership of upper Pazundaung Township has more than lower Pazundaung Township.

#### **4.4 Conditions of Social Sector in Pazundaung Township**

This section provides detailed information on conditions of social sector in upper and lower Pazundaung Township.

##### **4.4.1 Educational Level**

The following table shows the education status of the upper and lower level of Pazundaung Township.

**Table (4.9) Education Status**

Education	Upper	Lower	Total	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	2	4	6	3
Primary	9	25	34	17
Middle school	11	18	29	14.5
High school	13	35	48	24
Graduated	45	15	60	30
PHD	1	0	1	0.5
Others	19	3	22	11

Source: Survey data (2020)

The education level is partially an indicator to access the socio-economic development. According to Table (4.9), in Pazundaung Township, illiterate rate is 3%, primary school rate is 17%, middle school rate is 14.5%, high school rate is 24%, graduated rate is 30% and others refers to those who have completed diploma courses and certificates elsewhere and this rate is 11% respectively. The study has 1 person get PhD graduate. The education level of upper Pazundaung Township is higher than lower Pazundaung Township.

#### 4.4.2 Health Access of Sample Households

One of a basic production sector is a health sector development. In upper and lower Pazundaung Township, most of people treat for their diseases in private. hospital and public hospital according to the income level. Some households go to other private hospitals in other townships.

**Table (4.10) Health Access of Sample Households**

	Public hospital		Private hospital		Dispensary		Total
	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	
Number	30	38	38	32	32	30	200
Percentage	15	19	19	16	16	15	100

Source: Survey data, 2020

According to Table (4.10), In upper Pazundaung Township, 15 percentage of people rely on public hospital for diagnosis and treatment and 19 percentage of people

go to other private hospital and 16 percentage of people go to dispensary. In lower Pazundaung Township, 19 percentage of people rely on public hospital for treatment and diagnosis and 16 percentage of people go to other private hospital and 15 percentage of people go to dispensary.

#### 4.4.3 Depression Situation (last 3 months)

The participants were also asked whether they had experienced that someone had belittled them during the last 3 months. The answer categories were never, once or twice, and several times.

The table below shows whether some of the households in Pazundaung Township were discriminated against in their living and working environment.

**Table (4.11) Depression Situation**

	Upper			Lower			Total		
	Never	Once or twice	Several times	Never	Once or twice	Several times	Never	Once or twice	Several times
Number	71	23	6	60	26	14	131	49	20
Percentage	35.5	11.5	3	30	13	7	65.5	24.5	10

Source: Survey data, 2020

According to the table (4.11), the depression situation of upper Pazundaung Township for never situation is 35.5% and lower Pazundaung is 30%. The second situation in upper Pazundaung Township is 11.5% and lower is 13%. The third situation in upper Pazundaung Township is 3% and lower is 7%. The people who live in lower Pazundaung Township more feel several times depression than upper Pazundaung Township. The environment of lower Pazundaung Township is different with upper Pazundaung Township.

#### 4.4.4 Physical Environment

Physical environment was described by a question: ‘How often do you have disturbance in or around your house from the following sources?’ with the alternatives: noise or exhaust from outside, disturbing neighbors, bad smell, poor quality of drinking water, littered environment, damage or graffiti and other

disturbance with the options ‘often’, ‘sometimes’, ‘seldom’, and ‘never’. The answers were divided into three categories: good, less good, and poor physical environment. The following table shows the households in Pazundaung Township surveyed whether their living environment is pleasant, quiet and noisy.

**Table (4.12) Physical Environment Condition**

	Upper			Lower			Total		
	Good	Less good	Poor	Good	Less good	Poor	Good	Less good	Poor
Number	62	25	13	48	25	27	110	52	40
%	31	12.5	6.5	24	12.5	13.5	55	26	20

Source: Survey data, 2020

According to the Table (4.12), the physical condition of Upper Pazundaung Township for good condition is 31%, Less good is 12,5% and Poor is 6.5%. The physical condition of lower Pazundaung Township for good condition is 24%, Less good is 12.5% and Poor is 13.5%. Poor condition in lower Pazunduang Township is more than upper Pazundaung Township.

#### 4.4.5 Physical Working Environment

The following are some of the households in Pazundaung Township surveyed that were found to be physically comfortable in their work environment. The physical working environment is for example air, noise and light. But working environment also includes the psychological aspects of how people’s work is organized and people wellbeing at work.

**Table (4.13) Physical Working Environment Condition**

	Upper			Lower			Total		
	Good	Less good	Poor	Good	Less good	Poor	Good	Less good	Poor
Number	78	20	2	67	25	8	145	45	10
%	39	10	1	33.5	12.5	4	72.5	22.5	5

Source: Survey Data 2020



According to the Table (4.13), Physical working environment condition is good for upper and lower Pzaunduang Township and their percentage is 39% and 33.5%. Less good condition is 10% and 12.5 %. Poor condition is 1% and 10%. In lower Pazundaung Township, the people who work casual job think that their job is not good and they have a little bit problems related with jobs and conditions.

#### 4.4.6 Participation in Associations

People are participated in township’s voluntary and individuals, groups and organizations are consulted about or have the opportunity to become actively involved in a project or program of activity. Pazundaung Township has a lot of funfair and festivals in public holidays (Independence day, Thadingyut etc). Township administrators and most of people always participate in the funfair and celebrate in this festivals. Table (4.14) shows the participation in Association in upper and lower Pazundaung Township.

**Table (4.14) Participation in Associations**

	Upper		Lower		Total	
	Active	Not Active	Active	Not Active	Active	Not Active
Number	75	25	82	18	157	43
%	37.5	12.5	41	9	78.5	21.5

Source: Survey Data, 2020

According to the Table (4.14), Upper and lower Pazundaung Township are participating in association related with the township. Active people in upper Pazundaung Township is 37.5% and lower is 41%. The people who live in lower Pazundaung Township are more participate than upper Pazundaung Township. So, the people who live in lower Pazundaung Township are participated in the funfair or festivals.

#### 4.5 Analysis on Qualitative Result

The KII answer aims to highlight the economic conditions of upper and lower Pazundaung Township before Covid 19 and during Covid 19. This informant interview is participated by upper and lower Pazundaung Township administrator and

member of township administrators. The following questions and answers are the interacted conversations by phone with the respective township administrators and members.

**Table (4.15) Comparison of before Covid 19 and during Covid in upper and lower Pazundaung Township**

<b>Economic and Social Indicators</b>	<b>Upper Pazundaung Township</b>	<b>Lower Pazundaung Township</b>
Income	Most of people are government officers and company staffs. The government officer's income are stable. The company staffs are slightly changed because some company deducted the salary partially during Covid 19.	Most of people are street vendors and casual workers. So, these workers are facing a huge income problems during the Covid 19 Crisis. The most significant factor is quite difficult to get their daily income for Street Vendors and Casual Workers during this situation because street markets are not available and most people are stayed at home according to the MOHS instructions.
Health	Most of the people are company staffs and government officers and hence that company staffs and government officers can work from home and rarely go outside for here to there. So, the positive patient rate in upper Pazundaung Township are downsizing than lower Pazundaung Township.	Most of people are street vendors and casual workers. So, this people need to go outside for their daily jobs. Hence, the rate of positive Covid 19 patient are increasing day by day rather than upper.

**Table (4.15) Comparison of before Covid 19 and during Covid in Upper and Lower Pazundaung Township (Continued)**

<b>Economic and Social Indicators</b>	<b>Upper Pazundaung Township</b>	<b>Lower Pazundaung Township</b>
Education	Primary school, middle school and high school are closed during Covid 19. So, all of students are stayed at home. Some of students are studying by using Zoom application and videos calls.	All of students are stayed at home during Covid 19. Most of students are studying at home and some of students may help their parent's job.
Job opportunity	The people who are working in government and company, there is not quite changes on their career life. Because some people can work from home and salary is slightly changes for company staff (deduction salary in some company) and no changes for government staff.	Most people are casual workers and street vendors. Their income is mainly based in outside works (Street Markets, Owned Business). For working in outsides is not the right time during Covid-19, their income are not stable and that people are facing to get the daily income. So, this people have received as potential job opportunities to work as Delivery staff in such situation.

Source: Survey data (2020)

According to the above results, Pazunduang Township's condition is described in each economic and social sector. And then, the comparison between upper and lower, upper Pazunduang Township has more educated than lower Pazundaung Township and the income level of upper is better than lower. So, the socio economic conditions of upper Pazundaung Township is higher than lower Pazundaung Township. During Covid 19, most of people are trying to follow the rules and regulation from MOHS. The township administrator and team always check and balance of wearing mask the people and the following the instructions of MOHS and Government Orders. The effect of job security and unemployment in Covid-19 Crisis, the findings indicates that the impact in lower Pazundaung Township is the most

effected comparing with upper Pazundaung Township. Likewise, the anxiety, stress and work-life balance is under out of control for the people who lived in lower Pazundaung Township. The feeling under pressure to maintain for daily income is difficult in Covid-19 Crisis.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION**

#### **5.1 Findings**

Pazundaung Township is a township located in the southeastern part of Yangon, Myanmar. The population in Pazundaung Township has improved year by year. The basic requirement of human being is the housing for everyone and the standard of housing are houses are in good structure, apartment, flat and detached and building with compounds. Among of these, most of people in Pazundaung Township live in apartment and flat. Therefore, the socio-economic conditions of Pazundaung Township are fairly good; most of the level of living standard is moderate but the level of standard is a little bit low in lower Pazunduaung Township.

As a result, upper Pazundaung Township has Pazundaung Buzzar hence there has more opportunities for trading and business services. Pazunduang Township's development condition is described in each economic and social sector. Pazundaung Township is down town area and the people are working in government office and companies.

With regard to the house population in 200 sample respondents, household head who live in upper Pazundaung Township are educated and household head who live in lower Pazunduang Township are high school level. So, people in upper Pazundaung Township has favorable education situation and they have the opportunities to become educated persons but the people in lower Pazundaung Township has more casual workers and the description percentage is 30 %. The people in upper Pazundaung Township have facilities favorable conditions and they are also working their own business and the description percentage is 9 %. Moreover, the income and expenditure of the households was necessary to examine the economic situation in this urban. And then, Pazundaung Township has improved in the economic, social and infrastructure sectors. The comparison of the physical environment of upper Pazundaung Township and lower Pazundaung Township are mostly different because of the housing conditions, air pollution, noise, smell and

living standard. Among economic hardship and physical working environment, the difference between upper lower Pazundaung Township is only education because people who live in upper Pazundaung Township has more educated than lower Pazundaung Township. Hence, the people who live in upper Pazundaung Township got more income due to their education level.

Upper and lower Pazundaung Township has changed socio economic conditions due to Covid 19. In lower Pazundaung Township, most of people are casual workers and daily workers. Hence, that people are lacking their job opportunities and working environment. Moreover, the people who lived in lower Pazundaung Township have to work delivery services. So, that people have more chanced to infect Covid 19. But that people have no choice for daily life and income. In upper Pazundaung Township, most of people are company staffs and government staffs. So, that people are lost the half of income or salary. But that people have jobs and income for daily life. So, that people will safe Covid 19. Hence, the lower Pazundaung Township has more infected than upper Pazundaung Township.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

The following points of suggestion should be considered in the future socio-economic situations of Pazundaung Township. Lower Pazundaung Township need to be high socio-economic conditions. In lower Pazundaung Township, there has fish firm in near Pazundaung stream. The container car for fish passes usually in lower Pazundaung Township and hence the environment is not good. In banking sector, most of the banks are located in upper Pazundaung Township and lower Pazundaung Township has only one bank. And then Super market and mini markets are the same situation in lower Pazundaung Township. But analyzing the job opportunity and living standard, upper Pazundaung Township is higher than lower Pazundaung Township.

The fact that most of the financial banks, supermarkets and even mini markets are located in upper Pazundaung Township although the lower Pazundaung Township has good in transportation. Upper Pazundaung Township and lower Pazundaung Township is not far but the socio-economic level is different. Most of the banks and supermarkets should be opened in lower Pazundaung Township.

Comparison of apartment price, the upper is so high and the lower is a little bit low because lower's environment is not better than upper. In health sector, lower

Pazundaung Township has no public and private hospital. There has only dispensary. So, private hospital should be opened in lower Pazundaung Township. Most of people want to buy apartment and flat especially in upper Pazundaung Township. Because it has a lots of supermarkets, bank, markets and hospitals for daily life for the people. In education sector, upper Pazundaung Township has more high schools but lower Pazundaung Township has only primary school. So, high schools should be opened in lower Pazundaung Township. Therefore, to get the improvement in socio-economic development of lower Pazundaung Township, most of financial sector and education sector need to be improved. And then, the physical environment in upper Pazundaung Township is fair and physical environment in lower Pazundaung Township need to prepare because the housing conditions, air pollution and smell need to be clean and healthy. The physical working environment and economic hardship of Pazundaung Township is good overall. But lower Pazundaung Township of this conditions should be prepared clean, healthy environment and well-being. So, the socio economic conditions of lower Pazundaung Township will be high.

The impact of COVID 19 is the most challenging all over the world including Myanmar. To be connected with socio economic conditions of Pazundaung Township is to prevent the COVID 19 virus infection. The people who live in upper and lower Pazundaung Township should be followed the instructions of MOHS, Government's order and instructions. Moreover, over 200 people are infected Covid 19 in Pazundaung Township. The people who live in lower Pazundaung Township should be balanced and maintained of financial flow and household expenditure. Because, the people who live in lower Pazundaung Township are losing daily jobs and income during Covid 19. Hence, that people should be create and implement to get the new normal jobs and opportunities during this situation by following under MOHS rules and regulations.





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APPENDIX

စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူခြင်း(မေးခွန်းလွှာ)

အိမ်နံပါတ် ----- ရက်စွဲ -----  
 ရပ်ကွက် -----  
 ဖြေဆိုသူနာမည် -----  
 ဖြေဆိုသူ၏ အသက် -----  
 ကျား ----- မ -----  
 ဖြေဆိုသူ  
 ၁။ အိမ်ထောင်ဦးစီး -----  
 ၂။ ဇနီး -----  
 ၃။ အခြား -----  
 ကိုးကွယ်သည့်ဘာသာ (၁) ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာ ----- (၂) အစ္စလာမ်ဘာသာ -----  
 (၃) ခရစ်ယာန်ဘာသာ ----- (၄) အခြား ----- ။

(က) အိမ်ထောင်စုအခြေအနေ

၁။ သင်၏ အိမ်တွင် မိသားစု အရေအတွက် မည်မျှရှိပါသနည်း။  
 မိသားစုအရေအတွက် ကျား ----- မ ----- စုစုပေါင်း ----- ယောက်။  
 ၂။ အိမ်ထောင်ဦးစီး၏ အလုပ်အကိုင်ကို ဖော်ပြပါ။  
 (က) အစိုးရ  
 (ခ) ပုဂ္ဂလိက  
 (ဂ) ကိုယ်ပိုင်လုပ်ငန်း  
 (ဃ) အခြား  
 ၃။ အိမ်ထောင်ဦးစီး၏ ပညာအရည်အချင်းကိုဖော်ပြပါ။  
 (က) အတန်းပညာမတက်သူ  
 (ခ) မူလတန်း  
 (ဂ) အလယ်တန်း  
 (ဃ) အထက်တန်း  
 (င) ဘွဲ့ရ  
 (စ) ဘွဲ့လွန်  
 (ဆ) အခြား

၄။ အိမ်ထောင်ဦးစီး၏ အိမ်ထောင်ရေးအခြေအနေ

- (က) လူပျို / အပျို
- (ခ) အိမ်ထောင်
- (ဂ) အိမ်ထောင်ကွဲ
- (ဃ) မုဆိုးဖို / မုဆိုးမ

**(ခ) ဝင်ငွေ နှင့် အသုံးစရိတ်**

၁။ အိမ်ထောင်ဦးစီး၏ အလုပ်အကိုင်အမျိုးအစားကိုဖော်ပြပါ။

- (က) အစိုးရဝန်ထမ်း
- (ခ) ပုဂ္ဂလိကဝန်ထမ်း
- (ဂ) ကိုယ်ပိုင်လုပ်ငန်း
- (ဃ) နေ့စား
- (င) ပြည်ပတွင် အလုပ်လုပ်သူ
- (စ) အခြား

၂။ သင်အိမ်၏ တစ်လလျှင် ပျမ်းမျှဝင်ငွေကိုဖော်ပြပါ။

- (က) ၁၀၀,၀၀၀ မှ ၅၀၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ်
- (ခ) ၅၀၀,၀၀၀ မှ ၁,၀၀၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ်
- (ဂ) ၁,၀၀၀,၀၀၀ မှ ၁,၅၀၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ်
- (ဃ) ၁,၅၀၀,၀၀၀ နှင့် အထက်

၃။ သင်၏အိမ်တွင်တစ်လလျှင်စားသောက်မှုအတွက်ကုန်ကျစရိတ်ကိုဖော်ပြပါ။

----- ကျပ်

၄။ သင်၏အိမ်တွင်တစ်လလျှင်လျှပ်စစ်မီတာခအတွက်ကုန်ကျစရိတ်ကိုဖော်ပြပါ။

----- ကျပ်

၅။ သင်၏အိမ်တွင်တစ်နှစ်လျှင်ကျန်းမာရေးအတွက်ကုန်ကျစရိတ်ကိုဖော်ပြပါ။

----- ကျပ်

၆။ သင်၏ကလေးအတွက်တစ်နှစ်လျှင်ပညာသင်ကြားမှုအတွက်ကုန်ကျစရိတ်ကိုဖော်ပြပါ။

----- ကျပ်

**(ဂ) နေထိုင်မှုနှင့် အဆောက်အအုံ**

၁။ သင့်အိမ်၏ ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှုအခြေအနေကိုဖော်ပြပါ။

- (က) အိမ်ပိုင်
- (ခ) အိမ်ငှား
- (ဂ) ဝန်ထမ်းအိမ်ယာ

၂။ သင့်အိမ်၏ အမျိုးအစားကိုဖော်ပြပါ။

- (က) တိုက်ခန်း
- (ခ) ကွန်ဒို
- (ဂ) လုံးချင်းအိမ်
- (ဃ) အခြား

**(ဃ) ပညာရေး**

၁။ သင်၏ အိမ်တွင် ၆-၁၅နှစ် ကလေးရှိပါသလား။

- (က) ရှိပါသည်။ (အရေအတွက်ဖြင့်ဖော်ပြရန်) -----
- (ခ) မရှိပါ။

၂။ သင်၏ ကလေးသည် မည်သည့်ကျောင်းတွင် ပညာသင်ကြားပါသနည်း။

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၃။ ထိုကျောင်းတွင်ပညာသင်ကြားမှုအတွက် စိတ်ကျေနပ်မှုရှိပါသလား။

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**(င) ကျန်းမာရေး**

၁။ သင်၏အိမ်တွင် နာတာရှည်ရောဂါခံစားနေရသူရှိပါသလား။

- (က) ရှိပါသည်။ (အရေအတွက်ဖြင့်ဖော်ပြရန်) -----
- (ခ) မရှိပါ။

၂။ သင်သည် ကျန်းမာရေးပတ်သက်၍ ပြဿနာရှိပါက မည်သည့်ဆေးရုံ/ဆေးခန်းသို့ သွားပါသနည်း။

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**(စ) လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် အခက်အခဲများ**

၁။ သင်သည် အိမ်နီးချင်းများနှင့် စိတ်သဘောထားမတိုက်ဆိုင်မှုများရှိပါသလား။

- (က) ရှိပါသည်။
- (ခ) မရှိပါ။

၂။ အကယ်၍ရှိခဲ့ပါက အကြောင်းအရင်းကိုပြောပြ၍ မည်ကဲ့သို့ဖြေရှင်းခဲ့ကြောင်းကိုရှင်းပြပါ။

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၃။ သင်သည် ယခုနေထိုင်သော မြို့နယ်တွင် ဝင်ငွေ၊ အလုပ်အကိုင်နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ပြဿနာရှိ သည်ဟု ခံစားမိပါသလား။

(က) မရှိပါ။

(ခ) လွန်ခဲ့သော တစ်လ

(ဂ) လွန်ခဲ့သော နှစ်လ ၊ သုံးလခန့်

၄။ သင်သည် ယခုနေထိုင်သော မြို့နယ်တွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ မည်ကဲ့သို့ခံစား ရပါသနည်း။

(က) ကောင်းပါသည်။

(ခ) သိပ်မကောင်းပါ။

(ဂ) လုံးဝမကောင်းပါ။

၅။ သင်သည် ယခုနေထိုင်သော မြို့နယ်တွင်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် ပတ်သက်၍စိတ်အလို မကျခြင်း များကို အကြိမ်အရေအတွက် မည်မျှခံစားရပါသနည်း။

(က) လုံးဝမခံစားရပါ။

(ခ) ၁ ကြိမ် (သို့မဟုတ်) ၂ ကြိမ်

(ဂ) အကြိမ်အရေအတွက်များစွာ

၆။ သင်သည် ယခုနေထိုင်သော မြို့နယ်တွင် အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ မည်ကဲ့သို့ခံစား ရပါသနည်း။

(က) ကောင်းပါသည်။

(ခ) သိပ်မကောင်းပါ။

(ဂ) လုံးဝမကောင်းပါ။

၇။ သင်သည်ယခုနေထိုင်သော မြို့နယ်တွင် အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်ရခြင်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ စိတ်ကျေနပ်မှု အခြေ အနေကို ဖော်ပြပါ။

(က) အလွန်ကောင်းပါသည်။

(ခ) ကောင်းပါသည်။

(ဂ) အသင့်အတင့်။

၈။ သင်သည် ယခုနေထိုင်သော မြို့နယ်၏ အဖွဲ့အစည်းများတွင် ပါဝင်လုပ်ကိုင်မှုရှိပါသလား

(က) ရှိပါသည်။

(ခ) မရှိပါ။

**ဖြေဆိုမှုအတွက် ကျေးဇူးတင်ပါသည်။**