

**CO-OPERATIVE UNIVERSITY, SAGAING
DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE STUDIES
MASTER OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT**

**A STUDY ON IMPACT OF SAEMAUL UNDONG PROJECT
(A CASE STUDY OF YARGYITAW VILLAGE)
IN CHAUNG-OO TOWNSHIP, SAGAING REGION, MYANMAR**

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NOVEMBER, 2018**

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MSEM (II) - 6
(MSEM 1st BATCH)
NOVEMBER, 2018**

**A Study on Impact of Saemaul Undong Project
(A Case Study of Yargyitaw Village)
in Chaung-Oo Township, Sagaing Region, Myanmar**

This thesis is submitted to the Board of Examiners in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Social Enterprise Management.

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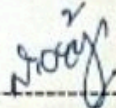
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ACCEPTANCE

This is to certify that this paper entitled "A Study on Impact of Saemaul Undong Project (A Case Study of Yargyitaw Village) in Chaung-Oo Township, Sagaing Region, Myanmar" submitted as a partial fulfillment towards the degree of Master of Social Enterprise Management has been accepted by Board of Examiners.

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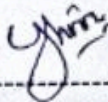


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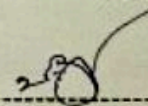


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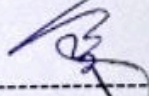


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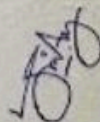


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ABSTRACT

This study aims to give more light on the impact upon implementation of the SMU in Myanmar with the specific objectives of analyzing socio-economic condition and studying development of infrastructure. In 2018, a sample survey is conducted in Yargyitaw Village, Chaung-Oo Township, Sagaing Region as a case study. In this village, a sample size of 131 households is obtained from a total of 165 households. Descriptive method and multiple regression analysis are used in this study. It is found that road renovation, fencing, upgrading drainage canal, river embankment for preventing flood and electricity have already developed with the support and management of SMU Project. Soft skill providing training, such as agriculture, livestock, team work, leadership trainings, is one of the main activities of the project. One household attended more than one training course. The most villagers received those kinds of trainings and can apply the knowledge in their workplace after the training courses. The villagers' livelihood status has improved slightly after the project than before. In order to prove that almost of the respondents stated the villagers' livelihood status is better after the project than before, showed in 95.4% (n=131). However, the villagers should have commitment in the implementation of the project for sustainable village development. After ending the project, the situation should not be same before implementing project. The leaders together with villagers and project officials should develop the exit strategy of project soon after ended date. The strategy should include in detail managing and maintaining of developed infrastructures, involving of village community in further project activities beyond project finished.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BOD	=	Board of Directors
GDP	=	Gross Domestic Product
KOICA	=	Korea International Cooperation Agency
OECD-DAC	=	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development-Development Assistance Committee
ROK	=	Republic of Korea
SMU	=	Saemaul Undong
UNDP	=	United Nations Development Programme

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Globally, more than 7 million people lived in extreme poverty on less than US \$1.9 per day. Though much progress has been made, reducing poverty remains a colossal task (World Bank 2000, p.17). In this circumstance, the case of the Republic of Korea is worth describing. The Republic of Korea has achieved remarkable socio-economic development and reduced extreme poverty, which had plagued the country for a very long time. Until now, it is the only country in the world that has overcome the three common hardships observed in most developing countries: civil wars or conflicts; a colonial legacy; and extreme poverty. The per capita gross domestic product (GDP) was reached \$21,695 in 2007, but in 1953 it was been \$73 by the Republic of Korea. In 1965, 40.9 per cent of the population suffered from absolute poverty, but the poverty rate was reduced to 10.9 per cent by 2007.

Saemaul Undong was a community-based integrated rural development programme of Korea in the 1970s which contributed to reduce the development gap between urban and rural communities. Its achievement can be attributed to its implementation of basic strategies for reducing poverty adapting to and making use of the Korean contexts - promoting opportunities and facilitating empowerment for rural people. Forty years ago, the people who designed and implemented Saemaul Undong did not have clear understanding of the concepts, and vocabularies that are broadly used in development today. What they promoted, achieved, and implemented, however, was not different from the goals, objectives, and methodologies that development practitioners promote today.

Though its economic development policy focused on industrial development, the Republic of Korea effectively cut down rural as well as urban poverty. From 1970, the government shifted its attention towards balanced growth between rural communities and urban cities in a decade and managed to match the conditions of rural communities with those of urban areas.

Myanmar is an agricultural-based country. Hence, the nation's economic sectors, agriculture, the export of products, and numerous rural people with farming business are major sectors with a crucial role. Therefore, the livelihood of rural people with farming business does have a direct linkage with the social welfare of the whole nation. On the other hand, the prosperity and development of the rural areas are an essential step towards the development of the nation. As far as rural development is

concerned, it literally means the reduction of disparities between rural people and urban people, regarding knowledge empowerment, social situations, incomes, etc. The government has been implementing this unique purpose, and offering assistance in finding out the solutions to agricultural difficulties and problems of people living in rural areas of Myanmar.

This paper attempts to evaluate Saemaul Undong Project's impact in Yargyitaw Village, Chaung-Oo Township, Sagaing Region, focusing on its value as a rural development programme, identify what it really was and compare results applicable current development practices. To do so, in the next chapter, the initiation, results, and impacts of Saemaul Undong will be explained, along with its objectives, outputs, and outcomes.

1.1 Rationale of the Study

Myanmar's total population is about 51.48 million (census, 2014), 70 per cent live in rural areas, and 76 per cent of the population in poverty. There are over sixty thousand villages in the country. Therefore, rural development will have to be central to both economic growth and poverty alleviation in the near term. The Republic of the Union of Myanmar has made notable progress in poverty and hunger reduction and the government has also given priority to the development of rural communities and poverty alleviation by a holistic approach with the supports of international communities.

All the developing countries are striving to fight poverty to live a quality of life. The government, various organizations, and the people of the developing countries are needed financial assistance, and the sharing of development experience of the successful countries, like South Korea. The Korean economy developed rapidly over the last 1960s.

In this era of globalization, where there have been rapid changes in various human aspects as a result of the global acceleration of information, communication, and technology, countries really need to be made preparation to meet the challenges driven by the global demands. One way is by empowering our communities, so that, they can stand side by side and even hand-in-hand with others in all walks of life. This means to empower communities in order to actualize themselves and to be fruitful citizens, able to address and overcome the increasing problems of national development. Empowering the community and strengthening their participation, at both local and

national levels, is at the heart of the sustainable socio-economic development of the country.

The implementation of Saemaul Undong “New Village” movement in the 1970s marked the start of a crosscutting change not only from the economic point of view, but also for the attitude of Korean peoples. Saemaul Undong is a community-based integrated rural development programme (Park, 2009) that rescued the rural population of Korea. Saemaul Undong is claimed to increase rural incomes, reduce rural poverty and improve basic rural living conditions in Korea, which were immediately felt within some years after its implementation. It is also a “Social Revolution of Korean Rural Society” which changed people’s attitude from laziness to diligence, from dependence to self-reliance, and from individual selfishness to cooperation (Choe, 2005).

Saemaul Undong, a Korean community development movement initiated in the early 1970s, was the most successful movement to transform the rural of Korea into the modern state within a short period of time. Despite of several decades of development aids and projects, the lives of world's poor have not changed that much, and recently UNDP started supporting the global SMU projects, advertising that it is experienced from the ‘South’ as if it can be a modern solution for international development. The global SMU project seem to have the elements to be an ‘alternative development’ with the words ‘inclusiveness’, ‘sustainability’, and ‘empowerment’.

To uplift the standard of living for rural communities and contribute to the socio-economic development of Myanmar and to SMU promotion process in Myanmar, SMU project has been starting in Myanmar. SMU project selected 100 villages to implement the project activities. Among these 100 villages, Yargyitaw village includes one of the selected villages to start the project in Myanmar. So, Yargyitaw village is chosen as a case study to analyze the impact as a result of initiating by Saemaul Undong project.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

This study aims to give more light on the impact upon the implementation of the Saemaul Undong in Myanmar with the specific objectives as follow;

- To study the development of infrastructure provided by SMU within two years project implementation
- To analyse the socio-economic condition of the Yargyitaw village as a result of a project initiated by Saemaul Undong Project

1.3 Methods of the Study

Both primary data and secondary sources of data are used in this study. Official data, interviews, discussion, information from villagers, field data, and questionnaires were used in this study. To analyse the socio-economic condition of Yargyitaw village as a result of the project initiated by Saemaul Undong Project and to study the development of infrastructure provided by SMU, multiple regression analysis, and descriptive method were used in this study.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The study aims are to investigate the impact of Saemaul Undong Project Yargyitaw village in Chaung-Oo Township, Sagaing Region where Saemaul Undong Project has been implemented. Therefore, the scope of this study focuses on different growth conditions between the 2014-15 fiscal year (before the project) and the 2017-18 fiscal year (after two years later project implementation).

1.5 Organization of the Study

This study is divided into five chapters. Chapter 1 expresses the introduction of the study, which includes the rationale of the study, the objectives, and the methods of the study, the scope and limitation of the study, and the organization of the study. Chapter 2 describes the Saemaul Undong Project in Myanmar. The historical background of Saemaul Undong Project in Chaung-Oo Township is included in Chapter 3. In Chapter 4, an analysis of Saemaul Undong Project in Yargyitaw village is stated. Lastly, the findings and recommendations of the study are presented in Chapter 5.

CHAPTER 2

SAEMAUL UNDONG PROJECT IN MYANMAR

This chapter describes the idea of Saemaul Undong, motivation of Saemaul Undong, successes of Saemaul Undong in Korea and application to Saemaul Undong in Myanmar.

2.1 The Idea of Saemaul Undong in Korea

The word “Saemaul” is combined with “sae” and “maul” words. The word “Sae” means progressive reform based on past experience, and “maul” refers to rural, regional, and social society. Saemaul Undong can be literally interpreted the New Village Movement (Reed, 2010). In addition, Saemaul Undong can be specified as a new community movement where people work together to construct better and wealthy villages. The Saemaul Undong is a movement which intended to develop and modernize rural areas. The concept of Saemaul Undong was introduced in 1971 when South Korea met the problem of rural-urban disparity due to development priorities that always emphasized on export-oriented industrialization. The aim is to raise the spirit of independence, self-help to realize the new village movement, and cooperation or mutual cooperation in order to improve the living standards of local communities. A form of development based on local initiative and participation is the Saemaul Undong's essence. This activity is carried out by forming of local community cooperatives based on local initiatives, the utilization of labor and their materials and skills (Mochtar, 1996).

In order to reduce the economic disparity between the village and the city, The New People Movement was introduced by President Park Chung-Hee, which with the aim of enlightening the rural people through “new community education” to transform the traditional views and behaviour of ties and the poverty of the villagers, helping to develop crafts and savings, cooperation and self-help, and modernizing rural communities (Darini, 2009, pp.9).

First, Saemaul Undong greatly contributed to eradicate poverty, the effectiveness of development policies and support by the government creates harmony between the community and the government, resulting in cooperation between the two sides. Strategic government policies are able to induce citizens to overcome poverty in their own way and effort. Second, the modernization of rural communities by the means of a comprehensive development approach is carried out by Saemaul Undong. Saemaul

Undong creates a new workplace that brings to generate more income for its people. Thirdly, Saemaul Undong has become a national movement thanks to its contribution in promoting a positive social atmosphere. Fourth, government policy through transition to export focus is pushed by industrialization to keep sustainable development along with agricultural and industrial sectors of agricultural productivity. In addition, Saemaul Undong expresses the ongoing efforts of new and modern society in the future lives (Park, et al., 2002, p.4)

There are three kinds of interesting features in Saemaul Undong's idea. These are -(1) the movement is a soul/mental revolution. (2) the movement is to improve the physical and social environment and (3) the movement is to increase the income and productivity of rural areas (Han, 2012).

2.2 Motivation of Saemaul Undong in Korea

Following the war (1950–1953), a several of rural community development programs were pursued by the government (Ministry of Home Affairs 1980). The Korean government planned a rural development movement as part of series of post-war rehabilitation programs on the suggestion of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea during the early 1950s. Beginning in 1953, this movement was launched in a pilot manner through which some small-scale programs were implemented.

An expanded rural development program that instituted modern agricultural technology, social welfare organizations, and public health and hygiene programs in 2,137 sample villages were implemented by the government in September 1958. Carried out under the leadership of 887 instructors and this initiative was financed from a pool of funds provided by the countries that then comprised the United Nations forces in the Republic of Korea.

The first person to issue Saemaul Undong's idea was President Park Chung-Hee on April 22, 1970 during a South Korean governor's meeting. He was born a poor farmer's son asking the local administrative workers to support a new rural development program that could attract attention and increase the spirit of village farmers and fishermen so they can learn about wisdom and help each other so that they build an independent community (Park, et al., 2002, p.7).

As of 1970-1971, the government of the Republic of Korea gave 335 bags of cement to 33,267 villages, which was utilized for the community's needs based on the

villagers' consensus to rehabilitate their communities. The initiation phase generated amazing results, amounting to three times the government support. In 1972, 16,600 successful villages from the total of 33,267 were selected by the government, evaluating them as good performers and further supplied them with 500 bags of cement and one ton of steel rods. This competitive-based policy gave more incentive for better performance for lagging villages and encouraged in development of self-help principle to become "the better village the first support." This approach bore a ripple effect of enticing more than 6,000 villages to bring their own sources into the SMU movement.

As a result, the government conducted to get a return on its investment amounting to sevenfold. Besides providing free goods to the communities, nationwide training and education program were also provided by the government for poverty reduction and spiritual modernization. Moreover, nationwide training for politicians, government officials, village leaders and farmers were offered to build their capacity in the SMU spirit. Village leaders engaged in vital role in inducing the villagers' participation in the movement, which helped in reducing and even eliminating poverty in many communities. Over time, SMU concept spread from rural to urban areas, where it rapidly expanded into a range of activities and participations, such as the "school Saemaul," "factory Saemaul" and "urban Saemaul".

Saemaul's education is an essential part of the SMU movement, in that it is able to promote discipline among rural populations, to arouse within in them the three Saemaul spirits, and to educate them about economic benefits of adopting modernized agricultural and industrial technology (Bank, 2012, p.16-17).

2.3 Successes of Saemaul Undong in Korea

Saemaul Undong led to significant improvements in the social development dimension: improvements in basic infrastructure; greater accountability of local governments; and the empowerment of villagers, while producing impact on poverty reduction and economic development.

2.3.1 Positive Impact on the Agriculture Sector

Korea was poor and destroyed in 1950 in the war suffered severe food shortages. In 1960, the priority for the growing urban working period in supporting the country's industrialization is low-cost grain distribution. The Government depends on the import of rice and barley. In 1970/71 annual rice importations accounted for 25% (Lie, 1991).

The new agricultural technologies, crop varieties and chemical inputs and fertilizers become broader with the Saemaul Undong (Park 2009). Enhanced physical structure helps increase productivity and revenue growth opportunities to work with residents and the opening of a new window venturing into new activities and markets, resources and activities are necessary to provide them with efficient access. The average yield of rice per hectare increase from 3.1 tons in the period from 1965 to 1971 4.0 million tons in the 1972-1978 period, by farmers for their rice prices have also increased (Lie,1991).

Plus, several agricultural livelihood policies are grained (for example, the price of high corn). The rice self-reliance ratio is been 88.7 in 1970, and in 1975 to 1978, no import rice. Korea since 1984, almost self-reliant in poor yield rice, 1988 production is being successful 670 million, far exceeding domestic consumption 5.6 million M/T (Lie, 1991).

2.3.2 Increased Rural Income

Discussions of the farmers' income-generating projects have been implemented to increase revenue and reduce poverty purposes. The income of household increased quickly throughout the 1970s in Korea. Although the average income of farm household was 21,317 won in 1970, it reached to 185,624 by 1979, an increase of almost nine times in the decade (see Table 2.1). Other indicators can be seen that is the increase in consumption of modern convenience, such as TV and a fridge (Reed, 2010).

Table (2.1) Ratio of Household Income (Korean Won), 1967 - 1979

Average Monthly Income of Urban Household (1)		Average Monthly Income of Rural Household (2)	2/1 (%)
1967	20,720	12,456	60.1
1970	31,700	21,317	67.1
1973	45,850	40,059	87.4
1976	95,980	96,355	100.4
1979	219,133	185,624	84.7

Source: Park, S.Y (2009)

2.3.3 Decline in Rural Poverty

The rural poverty has dropped from 27.9 per cent in 1970 to 9.0 per cent in 1980 is shown in Table (2.2) (Kwon, 2010).

Table (2.2) Incidence of Absolute Poverty (percentage)

	1965	1970	1976	1980	1991
Urban households	54.9	16.2	18.1	10.4	8.7
Rural households	35.8	27.9	11.7	9.0	2.8
All households	40.9	23.4	14.8	9.8	7.6

Source: Kwon, H.J (2010)

2.3.4 Living Environment Improvement and Basic Rural Infrastructure Establishment

Saemaul Undong has resulted in infrastructure development and breathing situation. Some major infrastructure projects have shown in Table (2.3). Extended and expanded the roads made mechanized farming possible, and the phone line extension and electrification had been enabled the inhabitants to provide timely, to respond to the changing market conditions. Improved basic infrastructure helped to improve productivity and income, with better access and greater opportunities, but also created a healthier environment with better sanitation and offered better health. Their experience of cooperation with the government supported learning-by-doing opportunities for building capacities in project management. It also boosted confidence and changed attitudes, which led to the power of the people in the villages and reformed the local admin (Park, S.Y, 2009).

Table (2.3) Achievements of Major Saemaul Projects in the 1970s

Project Name	Unit	Target	Real Performance
Expanding Village Roads	Km	26,266	43,558
Constructing New Agricultural roads	Km	49,167	61,797
Installing Small Bridges	Unit	76,749	79,516
Constructing Village Centers	Unit	35,608	37,012
Building Warehouses	Unit	34,665	22,143
Housing Improvements	Unit	544,000	225,000
Improving Village Layout	Village	-	2,747
Constructing Sewage Systems	Km	8,654	15,559
Supplying Electricity	Household	2,834,000	2,777,500
Operating Saemaul Factories	Unit	950	717

Source: Choe (2005)

2.3.5 Change in Local Governance, People's Participation and Attitude

Saemaul Undong isn't a top-down approach. It is somewhat a bottom-up approach; villagers' duty has taken for village level activities, adapting them to the needs. Community Village in the case has also launched a new community-based leadership, Saemaul Undong leaders, usually at a relatively young person, elected by the villagers, without any advantage, and served in villages. Under the new guidance, the villagers have together worked for a shared objective. The new experiences have accepted the awareness of their own capabilities and empowered them vis-à-vis the government (Park, 2009).

Furthermore, through Saemaul Undong, the change of the local governments acted an agent of the central government and also a tool as a rural development representative supporting residents. Local governments, villagers and the central government are related to each other instructions and the field of sound government policy guidance. With the help of the leaders of Saemaul, it provides government facilities and support to rural villages and formed various types of government assistance to escape any confusion, unnecessary replication and conflicts. Local administration policies consequently become to better represent their residents.

The villagers' label idea is not much different. Farmers are traditionalist and want to participate in supporting efforts, hedonism and indolence. From 1972 to 1979, over 500,000 people have participated in Saemaul Undong courses; a change in attitude was noted. Park (2009) summarized them, as follows:

(a) **Diligence.** Korean farmers, as with other farmers in developing countries over the world, seemed to have stayed with a very challenging life. Wife of a farmer, for example, had to nurture children, make clothes, do the laundry, cook meals, collect firewood, fetch water, work all day in the fields and do some additional side jobs. It was even more absurd to assert that, before 1971, farmers held values that made them lazy, while at the same time workers in the city, who were mostly of farm origin, created the industrial "miracle". It would be affected by the new opportunities and resources created to achieve profitable agriculture rather than value changes if there was a new industriousness linked to the success of Saemaul Undong.

(b) **Self-reliance.** Saemaul Undong provided to rural farmers to be the people who becoming self-sufficient and free from shortages of food by being able to produce enough food for themselves, and more confident about their capability.

(c) **Cooperation.** Saemaul Undong linked the traditional sense of collaboration to individual gains and adjusted the concept to include it in the modernization process. Over a period of several years, people learned and found out how to work together to develop estimates on the resources required, to acquire necessary assistance from outside and to get motivation for some reluctant farmers.

Based on a survey of the one hundred and fifty Saemaul Undong leaders carried out in 1974, 38 per cent chose that the spirit of cooperation has increased among villagers as the most positive result conducted by Saemaul Undong.

2.3.6 Improvement in Gender Equality

Saemaul Undong did not unlock a small window of opportunity for women who lived in rural communities to officially participate in social activities and engage with the government. Firstly, limited their participation, the so-called "women's work", but gradually increase their participation in the activities of the village. Projects which were considered part of the men's domain were initiated and successfully employed by some women leaders of Saemaul. In generally considered, persistent efforts and outstanding achievements of women have openly appreciated their ability and positive changes in the role of women in society (Park, 2009).

2.4 Application of Saemaul Undong in Myanmar

In order to spread Saemaul Undong throughout the world, it is facilitating in many countries with farsighted action "to help improve Saemaul Undong". Building Korea-Myanmar friendship, Saemaul Undong project has been triggered in Myanmar by signing Memorandum of Understanding between the Korea International Cooperation Agency and the Department of Agriculture on 14th of February in 2014. The Union of Republic of Myanmar, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, is building Myanmar Saemaul Undong Project, joint efforts with Korea International Cooperation Agency, KOICA, in 110 pilot villages in 9 Regions and States (Table 2.4). The project has been implementing from 2014-2015 to 2018-2019 with US\$ 22 million funding of Republic of Korea.

The goal of the project is to uplift the living standard for local communities, contribute to socio-economic development of Myanmar. In order to achieve the goal, the project has three objectives that are to, enhance the national rural development policy through Saemaul Undong master plan, and build capacity of the Saemaul

Undong leaders to enable the sustainable undertaking of the project and develop model villages to foster sustainable rural development at the national level. The scope of the project is to achieve the above-mentioned goal and objectives are to: provide Saemaul Undong master plan, develop Pilot Saemaul Undong model villages, establish Saemaul Undong Academy and conduct Impact Evaluation. There are four main activities of the project, (1) Master Plan Developing, (2) establishment of training school and providing trainings, (3) initiation (100) model villages, and (4) Annual Evaluation of Project Impacts.

The basic cooperation principle of the effective project implementation is to emphasis on changing people’s attitude and the spirit of self-help, strong commitment and role of the Central Government, competition-based approach and promotion of local ownership. The starting point is the leadership education and training for village leaders with an aim to build successful cases. As the SMU model, it is based on the leadership programs that show the ways for each village’s leader to cooperate with the villagers in order to change their villages by themselves. The villagers voluntarily take part in planning, implementation and monitoring their village development projects such as capacity building, improvement of living environment and income generation. The Agricultural Extension and Rural development Training Centre (AERDTC) not only educate the lesson of Saemaul Undong Project but also train the various agricultural techniques with the SMU spirit: self-help, diligence and cooperation and SMU training policy. Therefore, the slogan has become “Myanmar Saemaul must succeed”. In future, it is anticipated that the AERDTC will grow as the key institution for developing human resources that promotes the sustainable rural development in Myanmar.

Table (2.4) Selected Villages for Myanmar Saemaul Undong Project

Sr.No.	State/ Region	Number of Village
1	Tinnintharyi Region	5
2	Rakhine State	5
3	Mon State	5
4	Yangon Region	5
5	Ayeyarwaddy Region	10
6	Sagaing Region	10
7	Mandalay Region	10
8	Shan State	10
9	Nay Pyi Taw	40

Source: Nam Kwon-Hyoung, Chief Myanmar Representative for KOICA

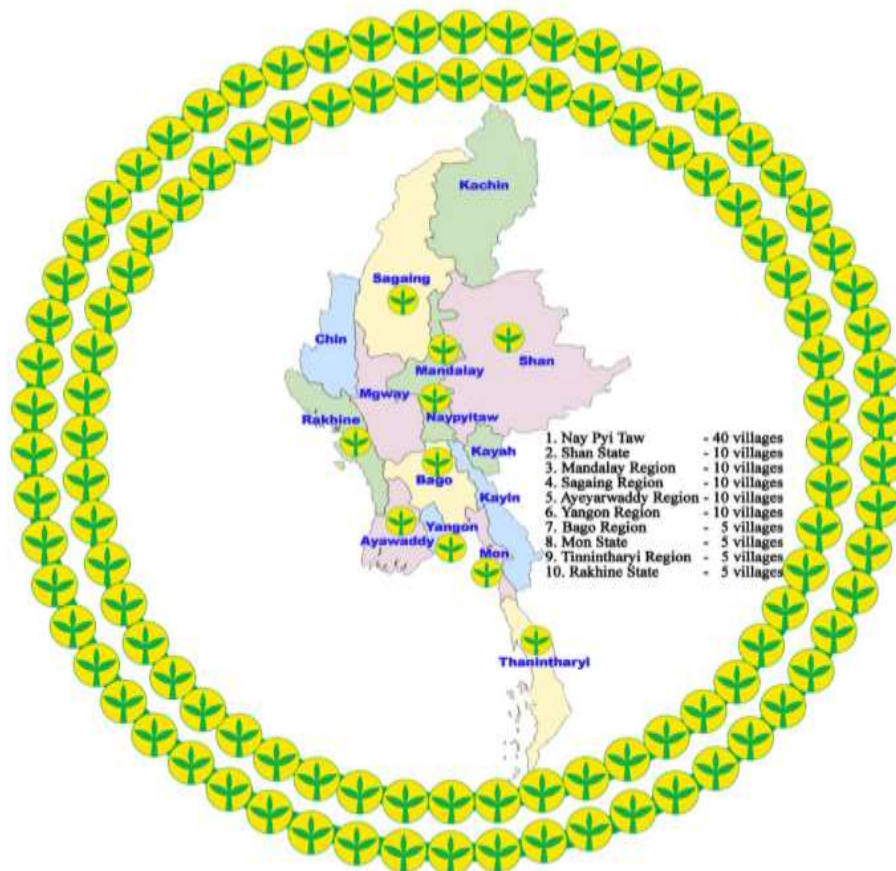
The news on the starting point of Saemaul Undong Project in Myanmar were that President U Thein Sein addressed a Korea Flagship Projects Launching Forum at the Myanmar International Convention Centre on 2nd of December 2014, describing two South Korea-Myanmar projects as a milestone in the history of cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries, with Mr Lee Baek-soon who is an Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Myanmar extending greetings at the forum. The Korea International Cooperation Agency is helping Myanmar to establish the Myanmar Development Institute and the Saemaul Undong, literally meaning New Village/Community Movement. According to the president, the construction of the Myanmar Development Institute (MDI) helped boost the capacity and efficiency of the nation's people, while the New Village/Community Movement is designed to narrow the gap of poverty between rural and urban areas. South Korea has so far helped improve 100 villages, the president said. Every nation needs to develop strategies that are to ensure higher socio-economic status of its communities, with the president calling for experts to do thorough research and all nationalities to pool their suggestions.

Myanmar has incorporated its national sustainable development strategy into the United Nations Millennium Development Goals and ASEAN Development Policies, stressing that the 'right mix' has also been designed to strengthen the country's forthcoming national comprehensive development plan, in which involves balanced development among states and regions. The plan was aimed at lifting the people out of poverty and enabling them to secure a considerable income through projects of agricultural and industrial development, the president added. President U Thein Sein indicated that the need to create a strong research body that will support strengthen government policies to ensure good governance and clean government, bringing the Myanmar Development Institute into sharp focus. Over the past three years, the government has implemented these new policies and initiatives by laying foundations for national development and higher socioeconomic status of the people, the president stated.

Regarding the implementation of the project, the forum supported the correct prioritization and sequencing of the 20-year national comprehensive development plan, which was being formulated based on the framework of economic and social reform. The South Korea-assisted project, the Saemaul Undong, is an initiative that will promote the grassroots execution of ongoing rural development and plan for reducing poverty of Myanmar, the president said, adding that the project acts as a model that

accelerates the Third Wave Reform. A majority of rural people live in poverty, which is why the government has paid priority to poverty reduction and rural development tasks, with a focus on generating more incomes by creating more job opportunities, increasing productivity in agriculture and livestock, getting small and medium enterprises development, providing easy access to education, health, drinking water and transportation, all of which the president said require not only short-term but also long-term plans to achieve success. The president promised his government's further assistance to the emergence of successful villages, stressing that sustainable development depends on villagers to make decisions dealing with their own lives. He suggested institutions, organizations, intellectuals, technicians and the public to join hands with the government in implementing the 2015 development programmes and preparing to lay down the foundations for the post-2015 development agenda.

Figure (2.1): Map of 100 Villages with Saemaul Undong Project Logo



Source; Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Centre

Figure (2.2) Hundred SMU Project Villages in the country



Source; Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Center

CHAPTER 3
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF SAEMAUL UNDONG PROJECT
IN CHAUNG -OO TOWNSHIP

SMU Project has been started in Myanmar in 2012. For SMU promotion process in Myanmar, in February 2012, SMU project had started reaching in Myanmar, Korea research group visited Myanmar and they surveyed in 10 villages, and then two villages were selected to implement the SMU Project pilot. In May 2012, twelve representatives from two village were chosen for visiting on SMU training and education in Korea. In July of 2012, SMU co-operation officers came to Myanmar and worked together with the Myanmar Government and the villagers to succeed in SMU functions, From August to October 2012, implementing the first year of the model village project was successful. SMU organization invested US\$ 45,000 for these projects in 2012.

As per country situation, Myanmar is not only a developing but also basically an agricultural country. Gross National Product per capita is US\$ 835 while South Korea enjoys US\$ 22589 in 2012 according to International Monetary Fund report. The reason pushed that Saemaul Undong is absolutely necessary in Myanmar. Minister Yoo Jeong-bok and Myanmar Minister of Cooperatives Kyaw Hsan signed a memorandum of understanding on cooperation for the launching of five years Saemaul Undong Project in Myanmar on 29.8.2013. In regard to the request by the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to apply the SMU model to Myanmar, the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) become to start “Project on the Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement) in Myanmar” It is to be implemented from last quarter of 2014 to 2019 within the total budget of US\$22 million reaching 100 villages, in close collaboration with the counterpart Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MOALI) and local governments concerned.

To ensure the impact of Saemaul Undong Project implementation as a case study, there are five villages where Saemaul Undong project has been implementing with the collaboration of community and government. Among these villages, Yargyitaw village under Chaung-Oo Township from Sagaing Region is selected as study area where villagers are actively implementing and participating onto the project activities as per pre-conditions of the study.

3.1 Historical Background of Saemaul Undong in Chaung-Oo Township

The SMU programme, under the consultation of KOICA, selected 100 villages in close consultation with the government from the agro-ecological zones in Myanmar. These are plain, hilly, seashore, delta, and dry zones. In dry zone, Chaung-Oo Township under Sagaing Region has been selected as SMU project scope in 2014-2015. When selecting the village as Saemaul Undong project village, the criteria is defined as follow. These are;

- (a) The village's distance has to be within 2 hour (or) 3 hour from the city by the bus.
- (b) The villages have to be within the same region.
- (c) The villagers and local government have to be the willingness to participate and the practicable capacity to implement Saemaul Undong project.
- (d) The village has to be the near of the main-road.
- (e) At least, the population size of the village has to be five hundred.

The villages (Butar village, Shwedarkya village, Sulaykone village, Innma village and Yargyitaw village) under Chaung-Oo Township were selected as Saemaul Undong project village in 2014-2015 because of consistent with the criteria and also with the hope "the villages' socio-economic can develop with the supporting of the project".

3.2 Historical Background of Chaung-Oo Township

According to the recorded history, the Pyu were the first to populate the area of Sagaing Region by the 1st century CE. The Burmans first shifted into Upper Myanmar by 9th century CE. The area became under the Pagan Kingdom certainly by the middle of 11st century when King Anawrahta founded the Pagan Empire, which compasses the modern day Myanmar. The parts of north western Upper Myanmar arrived under the Sagaing Kingdom (1315-1364) ruled by Burmanized Shan kings after the collapse of Pagan in 1287. The area was governed by the kings of Ava from 1364 to 1555 and the kings of Taungoo from 1555 to 1752. Konbaung Dynasty (1752-1885), established by King Alaungpaya in Shwebo, come to the last Burmese dynasty before the conquest of Burma from British in 1885. After the Burmese independence in January 1948, the area become Sagaing Division.

Such historical evidence proved the living people at last one million years ago in Chaung-Oo Township. It was identified that in April 1981, while a geology lecturer and its students from Mandalay University, surveyed around township where fossil teeth were found on Shwemyingtin hill near the golden coin mountains, about a mile north-west of Nwel Khway Village, Chaung-Oo Township.

Township where the pointing of two streams of the creek had been called Chaung-Oo at the beginning of the year - 279, governed by Nyaung U Saw Monk (year-287) transformed into a developed village which Chaung-Oo was a main village surrounded by a small village of nine and Chaung-Oo (10) villages collectively the city municipal improvements.

3.3 Geographic Areas of Yargyitaw and Chaung-Oo Township

Sagaing which comprises one of seven regions of Myanmar is an administrative region, situated in the north-western part of the country. India's Nagaland, Manipur, and Arunachal Pradesh States to the north, Kachin State, Shan State, and Mandalay Region to the east, Mandalay Region and Magway Region to the south, with the Ayeyarwady River forming a greater part of its eastern and also southern boundary, and Chin State and India to the west are touched with Sagaing Division's boundary. The area of the region is 93,527 km². The capital city of Sagaing Region is Monywa.

Sagaing Region comprises ten districts divided into thirty-four townships. The major cities of Sagaing Region are Monywa, Shwebo, Ye U, Katha, Kale, Sagaing, Mingun with its famous bell is located near Sagaing but can be reached across the Ayeyarwady from Mandalay, Tamu, Mawlaik and Hkamti. Chaung-Oo consists of one of township in Monywa District of Sagaing Division in Myanmar. The principal town is Chaung-Oo. The township is bordered by the Myinmu Township to the east, Myaung Township is in the south, Salingyi Township is in the west, and Monywa Township is in the north. Chindwin River has as the common boundary between two townships of Chaung-Oo and Salingyi. The town is situated on the high way road from Sagaing to Monywa.

Chaung-Oo Township is 256 feet above sea-level with three partitions of geography (1) hilly in the west, (2) low lands without river flooding in the middle and (3) low lands with the river flooding in the south and south-west. The Streams, creeks and rivers with in Chaung-Oo flow the water current from North to south. One of the

famous main rivers is Chindwin River, flows water from north to south across western part of the town.

Chaung-Oo has dry and draught weather condition with the maximum temperature 41 °C and minimum temperature 32 °C. Total rainfall per average year is 31.43 inches with the total 47 raining days for the whole year. There is much temperate natural forest such neem, palm, Tamarind, acacia tree, rain-tree, toddy palm, cassia tree, mango, bayan tree, star flower, lead tree, gold mohur tree and red silk cotton tree with and wild animals.

Yargyitaw is a village, located on the east bank of Chintwin River in Chaung-Oo Township; it emerged in 1960 by two farmers who were living in their farm land, (locally called Yartaw). In 1962 Revolutionary Council era, these two farmers household and another household who were living in the farm land initiated a new village. Due to living in a big farm land, village was called Yargyitaw where is far seven miles from Chaung-Oo town. It is located in the south-west of Chaung-Oo town. The area is 68.30 acres.

3.4 Descriptive Statistics for Households of Census Data in Chaung-Oo Township

3.4.1 Population in Chaung-Oo Township

Table (3.1) shows the population of selected age-groups in Chaung-Oo Township in accordance with 2014 Census.

Table (3.1) Population by Selected Age-groups in Chaung-Oo Township

Age-groups	Population	Percentage (%)
0-14	25,640	24.19
15-64	71,985	67.94
65 ⁺	8,330	7.86
10-17	14,725	
18 ⁺	74,901	

Source: Census Report Volume 3-E (Chaung-Oo, 2014)

According to the above table, the proportion of the total population aged between 0 to 14 years is 24.19% of total population. And then, the proportion of above 64 years is 7.86% and they are dependants. After that, the proportion of working age group between 15 to 64 years is 67.94%. Therefore, the number of persons in working age group is larger than the number of dependants. It can be said that the volume of

labour force is high in this township. The sex ratio of male and female is 84 males per 100 females.

Table (3.2) shows the marital status of Chaung-Oo Township in 2014 Census.

Table (3.2) Marital Status by Gender in Chaung-Oo Township

Marital Status	Male	Female	Total	Total Percentage (%)
Single	10,914	16,180	27,094	33.73
Married	22,132	23,788	45,920	51.17
Widowed	1,232	4,243	5,475	6.81
Divorced/Separated	315	653	968	1.21
Renounced	812	46	858	1.07
Total	105,550	127,461	233,011	100.00

Source: Census Report Volume 3–E (Chaung-Oo, 2014)

According to the above table, there are 127,461 women in Chaung-Oo Township during the time of the census. Among these of women, 23788 are ever married. There are 105,550 men in Chaung-Oo Township during the time of the census. Among them, 22132 are ever married. It can be seen that married population is the highest number in this township, and second highest number is single. The lowest status is renounced.

3.4.2 Labour Force in Chaung-Oo Township

Table (3.3) shows the population 10 years and over by usual activity status and sex in Chaung-Oo.

Table (3.3) Usual activity Status by Gender in Chaung-Oo Township

Usual Activity Status	Male	Female	Total
Employee (government)	776	1,093	1,869
Employee (private)	10,840	9,935	20,775
Employer	3,028	1,183	4,211
Own account worker	12,821	9,034	21,885
Unpaid family worker	2,160	4,466	6,626
Sought work	733	792	1,525
Did not seek work	148	112	260
Full time student	4,852	5,409	10,261
Household worker	504	12,851	13,355
Pensioner, retired elderly	2,361	3,748	6,109
III, disabled	360	358	718
Other	1,572	490	2,062

Source: Census Report Volume 3–E (Chaung-Oo, 2014)

According to the above table, total own account workers is 21885 including 12821 males and 9034 females, and it is the highest number. Total number of private employees is 20775, male workers are 10840 and female workers are 9,935. Household workers are 13,355. From them, 12851 are females and 504 are males. So, it can be assumed that the most usual activity status is own account worker, the second most is private employee and the third most is household worker in Chaung-Oo. Moreover, the least status is sought work.

3.4.3 Education Status in Chaung-Oo Township

Table (3.4) shows the population 25 years and over by highest level of education completed and sex (both household and institutions).

Table (3.4) Educational Attainments by Gender (both households and institutions)

Highest Grade	Male	Female	Total
None	2,432	4,240	6,672
Primary school (grade 1-5)	14,629	20,858	35,487
Middle school (grade 6-9)	4,773	4,183	8,956
High school (grade 10-11)	2,593	+2,059	4,652
Diploma	103	41	144
University/ College	1,716	2,292	4,053
Post-graduate and above	54	134	188
Vocational training	37	18	55
Other	1,011	1,213	2,224

Source: Census Report Volume 3-E (Chaung-Oo, 2014)

According to the above table, total population completed primary school is 35,487 including 14,629 males and 20858 females. The population finished middle school level is 8956 and it is including 4,773 males and 4,183 females. University/College level completed population is 4053, 1761 are males and 2292 are females. According to these data, it can be assumed that the most population 25 years and over in Chaung-Oo is primary school level. The second is middle school level and the third is University/ College level. The least population has completed vocational training.

3.4.4 Housing Condition in Chaung-Oo Township

Table (3.5) shows housing condition in Chaung-Oo Township.

Table (3.5) Households by Type of Housing in Chaung-Oo Township

Type of Housing Unit	Households	Percentage (%)
Apartment	34	0.15
Bungalow/Brick house	1,796	8.11
Semi-pacca house	1,240	5.6
Wooden house	11,811	50.53
Bamboo	8,217	35.16
Hut 2-3 years	167	2.64
Hut 1 year	53	0.23
Other	58	0.26
Total	23,376	100.00

Source: Census Report Volume 3-E (Chang-Oo, 2014)

According to the above table, 11811 households is wooden house and its percentage is 50.53%. It can be said that the most households in Chaung-Oo Township own wooden house. The percentage of households who own bamboo house is 35.16% and it is the second highest number. The third highest number of housing type is Bungalow/ Brick house and it is 8.11% of total households. The other types of housing were apartment, semi-Paccar house, Hut 2-3 years, Hut 1 year and other, 0.15% of households have Hut 1 year and it is the least number.

Table (3.6) shows households by type of ownership of housing unit in Chaung-Oo Township.

Table (3.6) Households by Type of Ownership of Housing Unit in Chaung-Oo Township

Type of Ownership	Households	Percentage (%)
Owner	22,386	95.8
Renter	192	0.82
Provided free (individually)	599	2.56
Government Quarters	152	0.65
Private Company Quarters	22	0.09
Other	25	0.11
Total	23,376	100.00

Source: Census Report Volume 3-E (Chaung-Oo, 2014)

According to the table (3.6), most of the households 22,386 own a house, it was 95.8%. 599 households are staying in provided free (individually), it is 2.56 % and the second highest number. 192 households are renters and the percentage is 0.82%. It is the third highest number. Therefore, most of the households in Chaung-Oo Township live by their own houses.

Table (3.7) shows the households by type of toilet in Chaung-Oo Township.

Table (3.7) Households by Type of Toilet in Chaung-Oo Township

Type of Toilet	Households	Percentage (%)
Flush	525	2.24
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	17,780	76.06
Improved sanitation (%)	783	3.35
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	223	0.95
Bucket (Surface latrine)	30	0.13
Other	36	0.15
None	4782	20.46
Total	23,376	100.00

Source: Census Report Volume 3–E (Chaung-Oo, 2014)

According to the above table, 17,780 households use the water seal toilet, and it is 76.06 % of total. None are 4782 households and it is 20.46%. Moreover, Pit latrine is used by 223 households, its percentage is 0.95. It can be seen that the sanitation condition is low in Chaung-Oo Township.

The following table shows the source of lighting for households in Chaung-Oo Township.

Table (3.8) Households by Main Source of Lighting in Chaung-Oo Township

Source of Lighting	Households	Percentage (%)
Electricity	6,763	28.79
Kerosene	69	0.29
Candle	975	4.17
Battery	9,110	38.97
Generator (private)	3,668	15.67
Water mill (private)	38	0.16
Solar system / energy	1,574	6.73
Other	1,211	5.18
Total	23,376	100

Source: Census Report Volume 3–E (Chang-Oo, 2014)

According to the above table, 6763 households use electricity for lighting, and it is 28.79% of total households. 38.97% of total households use battery. And then, the households using candles for lighting is 4.17% of total households. Therefore, it can be assumed that the most households are using battery for lighting. The number of households using available electricity is the second highest. However, the number of households using water mill for source of lighting is the least, and it is 0.16% of total households.

3.4.5 Households by Source of Water

Table (3.9) and table (3.10) show drinking water and non-drinking water using by households in Chaung-Oo Township.

Table (3.9) Households by Source of Water for Drinking

Source of Drinking Water	Households	Percentage (%)
Tap water/ Piped	2,277	9.74
Tube well/ borehole	13,872	59.34
Protected well/spring	4,340	18.57
Unprotected well/spring	131	0.56
Pool/Pond/Lake	1,813	7.76
River/Stream/Canal	382	1.63
Waterfall/Rainwater	50	0.21
Bottled water/Water purifier	113	0.48
Tanker/Truck	-	-
Other	389	1.66
Total	23,376	100

Source: Census Report Volume 3-E (Chaung-Oo, 2014)

According to the above table, most of the households get drinking water from Tube-well/ borehole, and it is 59.34%. 18.57 % households get from protected well/ spring. 7.76% of households get from Pool/ Pond/ lake. 9.74% of households get from Tap water/ piped. Therefore, it can be assumed that the drinking water of this town is clean.

Table (3.10) Households by Source of Water for Non-Drinking Use

Source of Non-Drinking Water	Households	Percentage (%)
Tap water/ Piped	2,796	11.96
Tube well/ borehole	14,725	62.99
Protected well/spring	3,415	14.61
Unprotected well/spring	157	0.66
Pool/Pond/Lake	1,501	6.42
River/Stream/Canal	357	1.53
Waterfall/Rainwater	21	0.09
Bottled water/Water purifier	4	0.02
Tanker/Truck	-	-
Other	400	1.71
Total	23,376	100

Source: Census Report Volume 3–E (Chaung-Oo, 2014)

Table (3.10) shows the source of non-drinking water using by the households in Chaung-Oo Township. Most of the households get the water from Tube-well/ borehole, and it is 62.99%. 14.61% of households get from protected well/ spring. 11.96% of households get from Tap water/ Piped. Therefore, it can be known that the source of non-drinking water in this town is clean.

3.4.6 Fuel for Cooking

Table (3.11) shows the type of fuel using in households for cooking in Chaung-Oo Township.

Table (3.11) Households by Main Type of Cooking Fuel

Type of Cooking Fuel	Households	Percentage (%)
Electricity	3,646	15.59
LPG	1	0.004
Kerosene	6	0.03
Bio Gas	9	0.04
Firewood	19,258	82.38
Charcoal	366	1.57
Coal	35	0.15
Other	55	0.24
Total	23,376	100.00

Source: Census Report Volume 3–E (Chaung-Oo, 2014)

According to the above table, 82.38% of households use firewood, 15.59% use electricity and only 0.004% use LPG. Therefore, it can be assumed that the most families in Chaung-Oo Township still use firewood for cooking.

3.4.7 Households by Availability and Related Amenities

Table (3.12) shows the households by availability and related amenities.

Table (3.12) Households by Availability and Related Amenities

Items	Households
Radio	12,281
Television	8,561
Landline phone	1,075
Mobile phone	6,805
Computer	280
Internet at home	617

Source: Census Report Volume 3–E (Chaung-Oo, 2014)

In studying the properties of households such as Radio, Landline, Phone, mobile phone and computer, 12,281 households possess radio and 8,561 households possess television. 1,075 households have Landline phone and 6,805 households have mobile phone. Computer is owned by 280 households. Among them, the most available item for amenities is radio.

3.4.8 Households by Availability of Transportation Items in Chaung-Oo Township

Table (3.13) show the availability of transportation items by households in Chaung-Oo Township.

Table (3.13) Households by Availability of Transportation Items in Chaung-Oo

Items	Households
Conventional households	23,376
Car/Truck/Van	399
Motorcycle/Moped	14,577
Bicycle	16,422
4-Wheel tractor	771
Canoe/Boat	337
Motor boat	70
Cart (bullock)	8465

Source: Census Report Volume 3–E (Chaung-Oo, 2014)

As shown in the above table, the households which is using bicycle for transportation is the highest number with 16422 households. There are 14577 households which is using motorcycle/moped bicycle and it is the second highest number. 8456 households use cart (bullock) for transportation and it is the third highest number of total households. Therefore, it can be assumed that most of household are still using bicycle for transportation in Chaung-Oo Township.

Figure 3.1: Study map of Yargyitaw Village, Chaung-Oo Township, Sagaing Region



Source; Myanmar Census Report

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS ON THE IMPACTS OF SAEMAUL UNDONG PROJECT IN YARGYITAW VILLAGE

In this chapter, infrastructure development condition and socio-economic condition are described as a result of project initiated by Saemaul Undong. The results for the analysis of empirical data are discussed from all the questionnaires to obtain the research objective. In analysing the data, it consists of three sections. The first section consists of infrastructure development, the second section includes household related information of the villagers and the third section contains the contribution of villagers in the implementation of project.

4.1 Data Collection Method

Collecting data plays an important aspect in any type of research study. The result of study can be impacted by inaccurate data collection and ultimately lead to invalid results. The villager household survey is conducted between June and July, 2018 in the village. One hundred and thirty households are randomly selected based on the list of household table from the village administrator. Primary data is collecting from the individual interview with questionnaires that have already developed before the study. The survey questionnaire is adapted from questionnaire for research on farmers' knowledge, attitudes, and practices in village project activities participation. The survey questionnaire comprised of two parts, part I includes household information and economic condition of the respondents with 20 questions, and part II mentions the information about Saemaul Undon Project in village with 18 questions.

Secondary data is collected from various sources such as reports of Saemaul Undong Project, village action plan, online data sources and documents from government departments, especially from Department of Agriculture which is the main counterpart for Saemaul Undong Project.

4.2 Infrastructure Development Condition in Village

The following table (4.1) describes the achievement of infrastructure development in Yargyitaw village during the implementation of the project.

Table (4.1) Achievement of Basic Infrastructure in Yargyitaw Village as a Result of the Implementation of Saemaul Undong Project

Sub-Activity	Total	SMU Funding (Kyats)	Village Contribution		
			Cash (Kyats)	Labour (Unit)	Material
Electricity Transformer	200 KVA	5,737,000	27,842,555	60	
Road Renovation with Fencing	(10000 x 2) feet	7,427,300	6,000,000	530	
Drainage Canal	10000 feet	812,000	100,000	760	
Drainage pipe under road	(15 x 3 x 133) feet	812,000	100,000	190	
School Fencing	850 feet		600,000	180	
Concrete Cannel	150 feet	392,500	392,500	1,000	
Drainage Motor pump	65 feet, 3 inches pipe	500,000	423,000	60	
Purified Drinking Water Machine	2000 liter	2,715,000	1,035,150	113	
Street Renovation with Fencing	12000 feet	7,000,000	11,800,000	1,182	
Village Hall Construction and Land Donation	(47 x 100) feet	21,900,000	15,755,938	1,278	
Village Sanitation	(40 x 65) feet				25 times
		47,295,800	64,049,143	5,353	

Source; Survey Data (2018)

Table (4.2): Project Fund Allocation for Usage in Village Activities

Description	1 st Year (2016/2017)	2 nd Year (2017/2018)	3 rd Year (2018/2019)
Capacity Building	5%	5%	5%
Livelihood Development	60%	45%	45%
Income Generation	35%	50%	50%
Total	100%	100%	100%

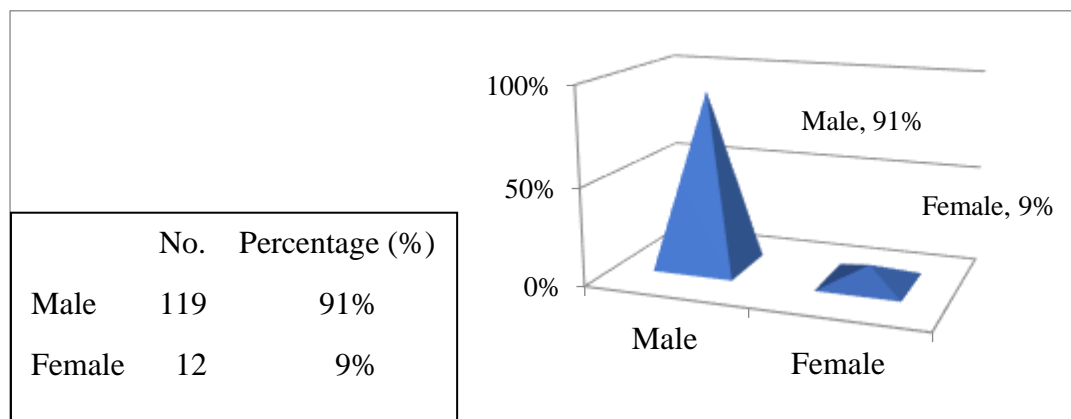
Source; Department of Agriculture (Chaung-Oo Township)

During the project implementation period, the number of infrastructures is certainly increased. Electricity transformer, a set of 200 KVA (Kilo Volt Ampere) is constructed to supply electricity to households. Upgrading inter-village roads is done from ordinary road to concrete road for sustainability, including drainage canal beside the concrete road for well-draining water during rainy season, not to be erosion by flood. Also, the main drainage canal is constructed to prevent flooding onto the village. Project also supported construction of bank from Chindwin River current flow. One of the infrastructures is the fencing compound from the road with concrete pile. The significant change in village before and after project is placing dustbin around the village in order to be clean the village sanitation. Starting from first year of project, the fund is already allocated into three parts, such as capacity building, livelihood development, and income generation, with the ratio of each as shown in above table (4.2).

4.3 Characteristics of Sample Households

Figure (4.1) shows the result of gender position in population and household head.

Figure (4.1): Gender Position in Population and Household Head



Source; Survey Data (2018)

Based on the survey, the total interviewed villagers are one hundred and thirty-one households with the total family member of 571, into 4% male and 52% female. Average family members are four in the village. Among total interviewed household, 9% are female headed household, and the rest of the households are male, stated as 91%. The maximum, minimum and average of ages of the household head are 84, 21 and 49 years respectively.

The following table shows the main occupation of household head.

Table (4.3): Main Occupation of Household Head

Occupation	Number of Household Head	Percentage (%)
Agriculture	55	42
Livestock	19	14.5
Tailor	2	1.5
Migrants	3	2.3
Casual Labour	40	30.5
Trader	2	1.5
No Job	7	5.4
Government Staff	3	2.3
Total	131	100.0

Source; Survey Data (2018)

According to the table (4.3), the majority of villagers (42%, n=131) are farmers. And then, (30.5%, n = 131) are casual worker and 14.5% work in livestock breeding. After that, only 2.3% is migrants. Next, 2.3% of respondents are government employees and 1.5% is tailor. However, 5.4% of total respondents have no job. Moreover, 1.5% of total respondents are trader in the sample households.

The following table (4.4) shows the educational status of household head.

Table (4.4): Educational Status of Household Head in Survey Result

Sr. No.	Education Status of Household Head	Number	Percentage (%)
1	No Schooling	8	6
2	Primary school level/Monastic Education	95	73
3	Pass primary school	0	0
4	Middle school	18	14
5	High school	7	5
6	Graduated	3	2
7	Post graduated	0	0
	Total	131	100

Source; Survey Data (2018)

According to the study, most of the household head have finished in primary school/ monastic education level, and it is 73% of total household head. 14 % of total household head is middle school level. 6% of total household head is no school level. 5% of total household head is high school level and 2% of total household head is

graduated level in Yargyitaw village, Chaung-Oo Township. It can be assumed that the functional literacy still is low among the householders.

4.4 Comparison of Socio-economic Condition in Sample Household

Limited potential land resource expanding is scarcity or inelastic supply of land. The villagers do farming within their area. The village is surrounded by the Chindwin River on the south-west part of the village. During rainy season, paddy can be grown on the only low land. Some of the households owned orchard, with betel leave tree that provides income for the family during off-season.

Table (4.5): Land Type, Ownership Position of Before and After Saemaul Undong Project

Type of Land	Ownership Position	Before Project (Acre)	After Project (Acre)	Improvement (Acre)
Low Land (Lel)	Own Land	219.20	219.70	0.50
	Farming with Hire Land	4.00	4.75	0.75
	Hired land	-	0.50	0.50
Upland (Yar)	Own Land	22.00	23.00	1.00
	Farming with Hire Land	1.00	1.00	-
	Hired land	-	-	-
Other Land (Kine)	Own Land	9.75	8.25	(1.50)
	Farming with Hire Land	-	-	-
	Hired land	-	-	-

Source; Survey Data (2018)

According to the study, there is no significant improvement in ownership of land resources (see Table 4.5).

Table (4.6) presents possession of household asset in families before and after Saemaul Undong project. Household asset is one of the important things in evaluating family economic condition.

Table (4.6): Possession of Household Asset in Families of Before and After SMU Project

Household Asset	Before Project		After Project		Increased/ Decreased	
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Motor Car	2	2	4	3	2	2
Motorbike	104	79	111	85	7	5
Television	32	24	39	30	7	5
VCD,DVD,EVD	25	19	29	22	4	3
Satellite	17	13	27	21	10	8
Radio, Cassette	54	41	53	40	-1	-1
Sewing Machine	12	9	14	11	2	2
Generator	17	13	17	13	0	0
Bicycle	95	73	97	74	2	2
Electric Cooker	3	2	34	26	31	24
Electric Iron	8	6	25	19	17	13
Telephone	110	84	120	92	10	8
Other						
5 cows	1		1		0	
Trawlergi	2		2		0	
Water Pump	2		2		0	
Hand Tractor	1		1		0	
Tractor	1		1		0	

Source: Survey Data (2018)

According to the table (4.6), every family own motorbike, bicycle and mobile phone in 79%, 73% and 84% respectively (n=131) and each family own more assets than one number. There are only two motor cars in the village before project, and it is increased into four motor cars after project during certain time frame. Other assets are also increasingly numbers after project than before, like the major asset of household, motorbike from 79% to 85%, bicycle from 73% to 74%, mobile phone from 84% to 92%. Significantly increased number of family asset is electronic machines, like satellite, electric cooker and electric iron in 8%, 24% and 13%. It means that the village is already accessible to electricity during the project. That is one of the village developments in infrastructure.

In table (4.7), possession of house and building condition in families of before and after Saemaul Undong project is shown.

Table (4.7) Possession of House and Building Condition in Families of Before and After Saemaul Undong Project (n=131)

	House Ownership			House Building Condition			
	Own	Hired	Other	RC	Brick	Wood	Bamboo
Before Project	126	2	3	3	7	24	97
After Project	126	2	3	4	7	24	96

Source: Survey Data (2018)

In village level, most of the people are living in their own house in the own compound but three households are living in their relative house. Most of the houses are constructed by wood and bamboo which is natural resources around the village. There are not many differences on house ownership and house building condition before and after project.

Saemaul Undong Project is the movement to new village with the modernized features. Clean sanitation to be a clean village without trash is one the criteria of project scope.

Table (4.8) Trash Spoiling Methods of Before and After SMU Project

Trash Spoiling Method	Before Project		After Project	
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Restricted places	0	0	111	84.73
By Burning	32	24.42	12	9.16
Into River/ Stream	6	4.58	5	3.82
Irregular places	93	71	3	2.29

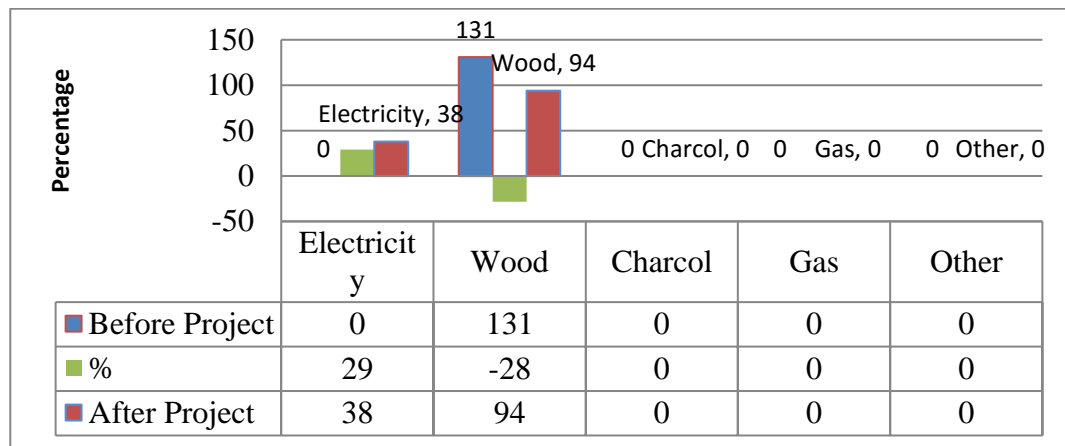
Source; Survey Data (2018)

As per surveyed data shown in Table (4.8), most of the villager use to throw the trash into irregular places that refers 71% of total trash spoiling method and 24.42% throw the trash by burning and only 4.58% are thrown into rivers/streams before Saemaul Undong project. After project implementation, most of the villagers have used to throw their trash into restricted places which is arranged by the village committee with the support of project. The result data describes that trash spoiling method by restricted places is increased into 84.73%, and other positive impact can be found on burning method and throwing into river/stream and irregular places, which can reduce

into -15.26%, -0.76% and -68.71% respectively. The positive impact to the village is to be a model village in the project selected area and within the region as well. The impact of throwing trash by using right methods leads to the villagers to be healthy and available environment.

The following figure (4.2) shows the result of usage of cooking fuel in Village before and after SMU project.

Figure (4.2) Cooking Fuel Usage in Village of Before and After SMU project

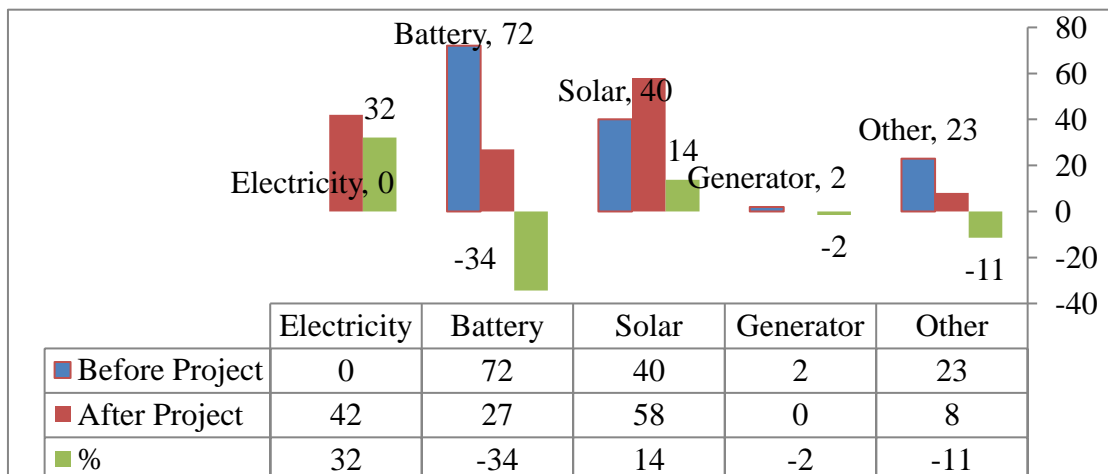


Source; Survey Data (2018)

Before project, all of the selected household use wood for cooking, 100 % (n=131). However, after the project, the usage of cooking fuel change from wood to electricity. 29 % of selected households use electricity instead of wood for cooking, impacted in decreasing of wood usage into -28%.

Lighting energy usage in village before and after SMU project is shown as the following figure (4.3).

Figure (4.3): Lighting Energy Usage in Village of Before and After SMU Project



Source; Survey Data (2018)

As shown in the figure, the majority of household use battery, solar energy, and other such as candle before project. After the project, the results change into different site. The households use electricity for lighting energy, it is 32%. Negatively, usage of battery and other way such as candle change into -34% and -11%.

Comparison of Household Income and Expenditure Per Month Before Project and After Project

Table (4.9) and (4.10) show the result of comparison of household income and expenditure per month before project and after project.

Table (4.9) Comparison of Household Income Per Month Before and After Saemaul Undong Project

Income Level	Before Project		After Project	
	Households	Percentage (%)	Households	Percentage (%)
50,000-299,999	108	82.4	75	57.2
300,000-549,999	14	10.7	41	31.3
550,000-799,999	5	3.8	7	5.3
800,000-1,049,999	2	1.5	3	2.2
1,050,000-1,299,999	1	0.8	2	1.5
1,300,000-1,549,999	1	0.8	2	1.5
1,550,000-1,799,999	0	0	1	0.8
Total	131	100	131	100

Source: Survey Data (2018)

According to the table (4.9), 108 households earn income between 50,000-299,999 kyats before project and its percentage is 82.4 while seventy-five households earn income between 50,000-299,999 kyats after project and its percentage is 57.2. Fourteen households earn income between 300,000-549,999 kyats before project, it is 10.7% while forty-one households earn income between 300,000-549,999 kyats after project and its percentage is 31.3. Five households earn income between 550,000-799,999 kyats before project and it is 3.8% while seven households earn income between 550,000-799,999 kyats after project and its percentage is 5.3. The number of households earning income between 800,000-1,049,999 kyats increases from two households with 1.5% before project to three households with 2.2% after project. There is nobody earning income between 1,550,000-1,799,999 Kyats before project but one

household earns income between 1,550,000-1,799,999 Kyats after project. Therefore, it can be concluded that the income level of household and number of households with increased income level develop more than before project.

Table (4.10) Comparison of Household Expenditure Per Month Before and After Saemaul Undong Project

Expenditure Level	Before Project		After Project	
	Households	Percentage (%)	Households	Percentage (%)
50,000-149,999	80	61.1	49	37.4
150,000-249,999	38	29	58	44.3
250,000-349,999	8	6.1	16	12.2
350,000-449,999	3	2.2	6	4.6
450,000-549,999	2	1.5	2	1.5
Total	131	100	131	100

Source; Survey Data (2018)

According to the table (4.10), eighty households spend expenditure between 50,000-149,999 kyats before project and its percentage is 61.1 while forty-nine households' expense is between 50,000-149,999 kyats after project and its percentage is 37.4. Thirty-eight households' expenditure is between 150,000-249,999 kyats before project, it is 29% while fifty-eight households have expenditure between 150,000-249,999 kyats after project and it is 44.3%. Eight households spend expenditure between 250,000-349,999 kyats before project and it is 6.1% while sixteen households use expenditure between 250,000-349,999 kyats after project and its percentage is 12.2. Three households spend expenditure between 350,000-449,999 kyats before project and it is 2.2% while six households use expenditure between 350,000-449,999 kyats after project and its percentage is 4.6. It can be concluded that the expenditure level of household had increased both number of households and level of expenditure as well from before project to after project.

Saving status of sample households in Yargyitaw village is shown as the following table.

Table (4.11) Saving Status of Households in Village

	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	48	36.6
No	83	63.4

Source; Survey Data (2018)

Table (4.11) presents the saving status of households. The result correlated in increasing loan amount, much saving money in various saving methods such as cash in hand, buying gold, saving and credit activities from microfinance institution and village development fund.

4.5 About Saemaul Undong Project in Yargyitaw Village

The Saeaul Undong project had been implemented in Myanmar and the study area as well since 2014. The project has frequently distributed the information, education and communication (IEC) materials such as poster, pamphlet, and board with vinyl including about the project name, meaning, objective, activities and current situation of the project ahead of the village, at the front junction of inter-village road, in the compound of community centres.

Table (4.12): Result on the Meaning and Definition of SMU Project in Village

Answer	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	68	51.9
No	63	48.1
Total	131	100.0

If the villagers answered “yes”

Village Movement	64	94.1
Village Unity	3	4.4
Unity	1	1.5
Total	68	100.0

Source; Survey Data (2018)

The above table (4.12) describes how much the villagers understand the meaning of the project. According to the survey, 51.9% of respondents answered that they know Saemaul Undong Project's meaning, but the rest percentage of total respondents don't know it. More than 91.4% of respondents mention that the meaning of Saemaul Undong Project is "village movement". 4.4% and 1.5% (n=131) mention the meaning of the project as “village unity” and “unity”.

Result on objective of SMU Project in village is shown in the table (4.13).

Table (4.13): Result on Objective of SMU Project in Village

Answer	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	87	66.4
No	44	33.6
Total	131	100.0

If the villagers answered “yes”

Road Cleaning	1	1.1
Village Development	73	83.9
To be better Living Standard	4	4.6
Good Relationship	1	1.1
Unity	5	5.7
All Sectors Development	1	1.1
Income generation	1	1.1
Poverty Reduction	1	1.1

Source; Survey Data (2018)

Although there is limitation of people on the memorizing the project information, the knowledge about the objectives of the project is highly presented by 66.4% (n=131) respondents, among them, almost 84 % mention that the objective of the project is "village development". 5.7% and 4.6% of sample households mention “unity” and “to be better living standard”.

The following table shows the result on understanding the activities of Saemaul Undong in the village.

Table (4.14): Result on Understanding the Activities in SMU Project

Answer	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	124	94.7
No	7	5.3
Total	131	100.0

If the villagers answered “yes”

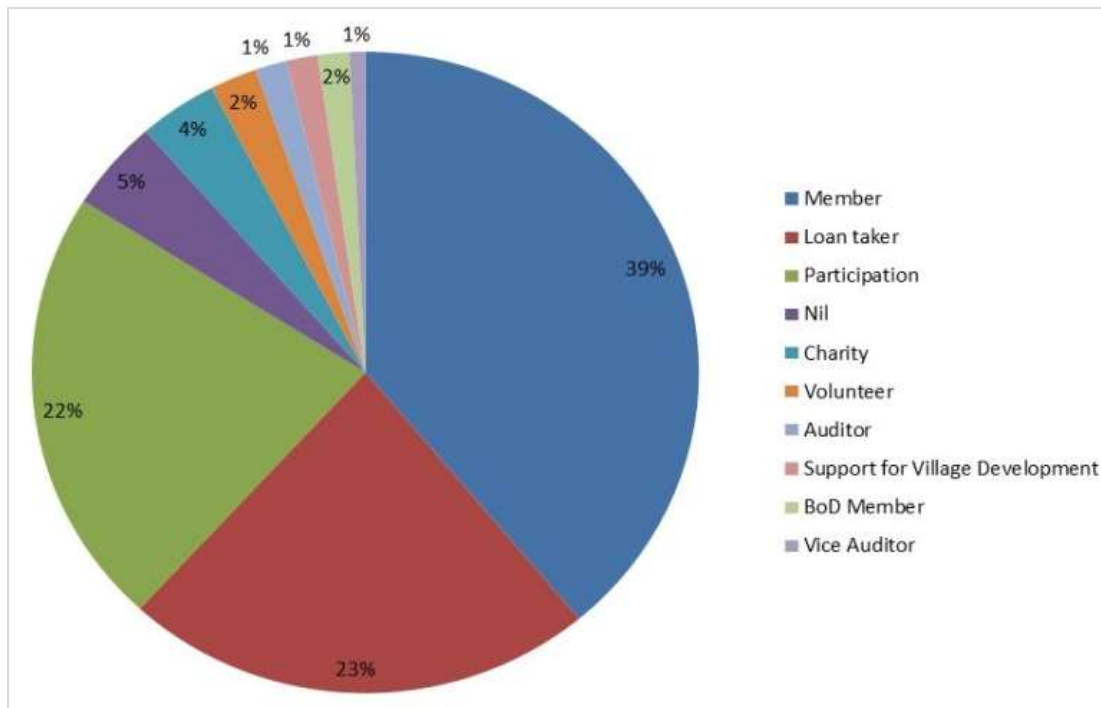
One Activity	11	8.9
Two Activities	9	7.3
Three Activities	73	58.9
Four Activities	27	21.8
Seven Activities	4	3.2
Total	124	94.7

Source; Survey Data (2018)

Wherever the most doing activities in project could be the same in all projects implemented villages in Myanmar. Surveyed results presented about the activities of the project understood by the respondents, the answer varies from one to seven activities that were regularly implemented, the majority of households, almost 60% (n=131) describe “three activities” of the project and then followed by four activities with 21.8% (n=131).

Figure (4.4) shows the participation of respondents in project activities.

Figure (4.4) Participation of Respondents in Project Activities



Source; Survey Data (2018)

The villagers are very eager to participate in the project activities in order to develop their village themselves. The figure (4.4) shows the full participation of villagers in each project activity with the role of as much as they perform more than 95 % of total participation of respondents (n=131), a few 5% do not participate in the project. Health condition and aging of the respondents are the reasons why they haven't participated in the project. The majority of the respondents participate as the member of the village development committee 39% of the total, followed by 23% and 22 % are loan takers and just participating in very activities when it is necessary.

The respondents include in vice auditor and the Board of Director (BOD) who is leading committee of the project driving in the village. They are elected by the

villagers. Therefore, it can make the real situation of the project achievement, challenges and difficulties such as bias, less unity, less experience and less trust.

The provision of the Saemaul Undong to villagers is shown in the following table.

Table (4.15) Result on Saemaul Undong Project Supporting to Villagers

Particular	Number	Percentage (%)
Loan	47	35.9
Low Interest Rate	26	19.8
Income Generation	17	13.0
Village Development	9	6.8
Capital	9	6.8
Knowledge Improved	5	3.8
Better Living Standard	4	3.1
Fencing, Road	3	2.3
Sufficient Water, Village Sanitation	3	2.3
Village Electric, Road	3	2.3
Health	2	1.5
Getting Loan, Village Development, Fencing	1	0.8
Living Standard	1	0.8
Nil	1	0.8
Total	131	100

Source: Survey Data (2018)

Almost of the villagers are getting the support of the project by providing loans with low interest rate, that leads to be getting more income generation and capital for investment into their own business. It can be proved that the village committee increased the loan amount as mentioned above; the villagers are really satisfied in getting a loan with low interest rate. The project supports to be the improvement of the village infrastructure with fencing (8500 feet), access to good road condition (10000 feet), and village sanitation without trash within and around the village. According to the description in the table (4.15), providing loan is the best service of the project for 35.9% of respondents. And then, 19.8% of respondents think that interest rates on the

loan is low. Moreover, 13% mention that the project effect on income generation. Another provision of the project is also effective for the development of the village.

Table (4.16) and table (4.17) show the income level of the respondents and the causes to change or not to change income level before and after Saemaul Undong project.

Table (4.16): Income Level of the Respondents Before and After Project

Particular	Number	Percentage (%)
Same	11	8.4
Better	120	91.6
Worst	0	0
Total	131	100.0

Source; Survey Data (2018)

Table (4.17) The Causes to Change or Not to Change Income Level Before and After Saemaul Undong Project

Particular	Number	Percentage (%)
Nil	65	49.6
Low Interest rate	30	22.9
Capital	10	7.6
Increase Income	9	6.9
Knowledge Increase	3	2.3
No Extension	3	2.3
Expand Business	2	1.5
Less Job Opportunity	2	1.5
Village Development	2	1.5
Farming Loan	1	0.8
Loan	1	0.8
Not Correct Usage of Loan	1	0.8
Support	1	0.8
Insufficient Income	1	0.8
Total	131	100.0

Source; Survey Data (2018)

The respondents answered their income level before and after the project implementation. Almost the total number of the respondents, 91.6% state their income level is better than before the project implementation because the loan amount with low interest rate, can expand their business, which leads to increase saving money. A few respondents, 8.4% (n=131) mention the same income level before and after the project implementation due to the reasons such as less job opportunity, incorrect usage of loan and insufficient amount of loan for capital.

Livelihood status of the respondents before and after SMU project is shown as the following table.

Table (4.18): Livelihood Status of the Respondents Before and After Saemaul UndongProject

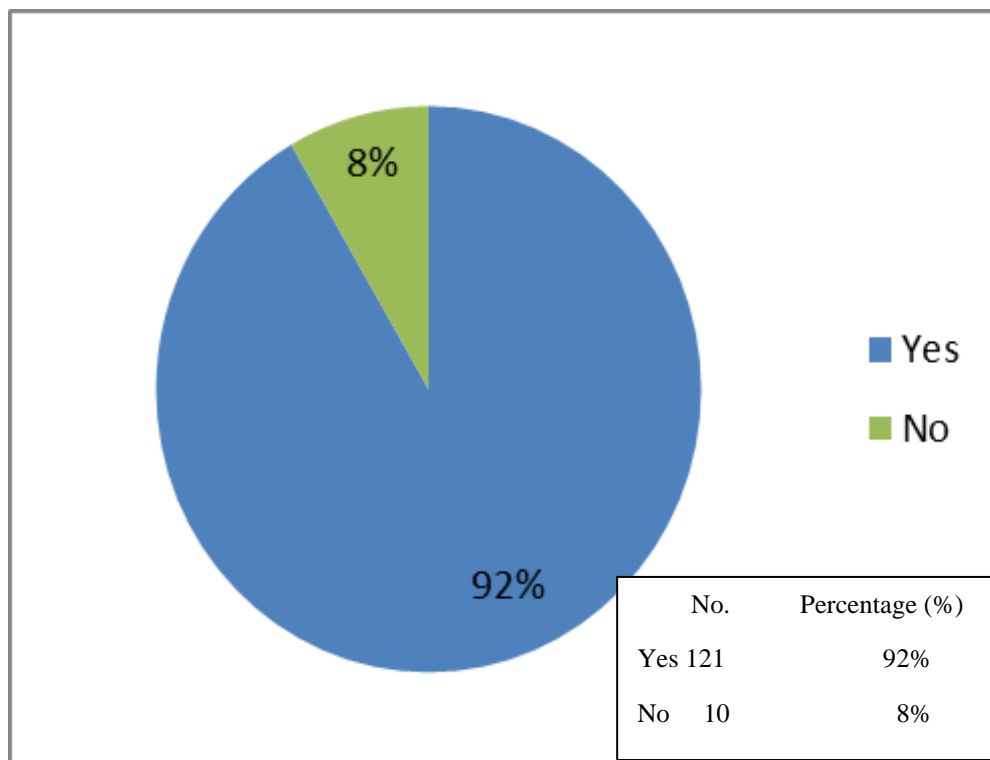
Particular	Number	Percentage (%)
Same	5	3.8
Better	125	95.4
Worst	1	0.8
Total	131	100.0

Source; Survey Data (2018)

The project significantly shows the impact of the livelihood condition of the villagers. Like the income level of the villagers, the livelihood status of the respondents is also collected through the questionnaires. The correlation between increasing income level and improve livelihood, conditions is linked in the situation. The villagers' livelihood status has improved slightly after the project than before. Table (4.18) expressively shows the result of the surveyed respondents. Almost of the respondents state the villagers' livelihood status is better after the project than before, showed 95.4% (n=131).

Attending training condition of the respondents supported by SMU is shown as the following figure.

Figure (4.5): Attending Training Condition of the Respondents Supported by Saemaul Undong Project



Source; Survey Data (2018)

Providing capacity building training and technical skill training is one of the main activities of the project. This study area has been provided with agriculture, livestock, WASH, team building and other trainings (such bookkeeping). Figure (4.5) expresses training attendance condition of the respondents, in 92% of the total. The detailed breakdown of training attendance of the villagers is provided by the project. It can be found that the respondents attended either one or more training. However, other training, like bookkeeping, is only provided to the BOD member. After providing training, the trainees applied the training contents together with respective technical trainings and capacity building trainings.

Table (4.19) shows challenges and difficulties of the project and the causes of challenge and difficulties in the village.

Table (4.19): State of Challenges and Difficulties Encountered in the Village

Answer	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	122	93.1
No	9	6.9
Total	131	100.0

Challenge and Difficulties

Particular	Number	Percentage (%)
Less Unity	2	1.5
Land Issues	1	0.8
Less Coordination	1	0.8
Less Experience	1	0.8
Less Team Spirit	1	0.8
Less Trust	1	0.8
Less Understanding	1	0.8
Miss-Understanding	1	0.8
Total	9	6.9

The Causes to be These Challenges and Difficulties

Particular	Number	Percentage (%)
Nil	126	96.2
Less Experience, Low Confidence	4	3.1
Less Participation	1	0.8
Total	131	100.0

Source: Survey Data (2018)

Challenges and difficulties are the major things which can be encountered everywhere. The little community of study area are also facing challenges and difficulties. It can be found that only nine respondents face challenges and difficulties (6.9 %). Lack of unity, coordination, experiences, team spirit, trust, and understanding among community make the challenges and difficulties. The root causes of challenges

and difficulties are also lack of experience, confidence and participation. Community participation is one of the crucial things in succeeding development.

Trust level on the leaders by respondents of Saemaul Undong project is shown as in the following figure.

Table (4.20): Trust Level on the Leaders by Respondents of SMU Project

Answer	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	130	99.2
No	1	0.8
Total	131	100.0

Source; Survey Data (2018)

The level and capacity of the leaders are accepted by the villagers. The result showed 99% of the respondents trusted their leaders in driving the project. Table (4.20) shows that only one person who don't trust on the leaders.

Saving and Credit Development in Village

Access to loan becomes important as a developing country moves from traditional to more modern agriculture. It helps farmers to purchase inputs (seeds, fertilizers, chemicals). It also facilitates the purchase of durable productive inputs (machinery) and helps households better manage their resources. Loan can be used for input purchases, investment, marketing, and consumption. If there is no credit, high return investments, long- or short-term, would be infeasible for many farmers. Loans allow farmers to better manage their risks since they can have access to loans in bad years and repay the loans during good years. Even within cropping seasons, short-term credit is also accessible to smooth consumption.

The Saemaul Undong project provides an outstanding village with the award of US\$ 20,000 according to the grading prize. Yargyitaw village got the prize in 2016. The village committee used that prize for village development fund of the village.

Table (4.21) presents the increased amount of loan to the individual villager related with their livelihood, such as agriculture, livestock, and others like income generation activities.

Table (4.21): Increasing Loan Amount to Villagers Year by Year

Fiscal Year	Agriculture Loan (Kyat)	Livestock Loan (Kyat)	Other Loan (Kyat)
2016	50,000	50,000	50,000
2017	100,000	Ds3100,000	100,000
2018	200,000	75,000-225,000*	200,000
* Depend on number of pig, breeding one pig got 75,000/ to maximum five pigs can get 225,000/.			

Source; Survey Data (2018)

The project provided award to the villages which has a good performance, participation, governance, and leadership. The village gained award "A" level in 2017 and 2018. In 2017, the village committee used 19,000,000(Kyat) for village hall construction, 7,000,000(Kyat) for income generation that lend to 140 households with 50,000(Kyat), and 1,000,000(Kyat) for capacity building. In 2018, the committee expensed 14,700,000(Kyat) for getting electricity and the concrete road construction, 12,000,000(Kyat) for income generation that lend to 120 households with 100,000(Kyat) and 200,000(Kyat) for capacity building. In December 2018, the committee estimated to return 75,000,000(Kyat) from income generation as village fund.

4.6 Multiple Regression Analysis for Sample Households

Estimated Household Expenditure Before Project Model for Yargyitaw Village, Chaung-Oo Township

Multiple regression analysis was applied to investigate the factors of before expenditure. The before project expenditure was used as dependent variable and before of monthly income and age of household head were used as independent variables to develop the multiple regression model.

The estimated multiple regression model,

$$Y_i = b_0 + b_1X_{1i} + b_2X_{2i}$$

In structuring the model, the variables are noted as:

Y_i = before project food expenditure in i^{th} household

b_0 = Coefficient

X_i = Vector of independent variables (X_{1i} X_{2i})

X_{1i} = monthly income of household before project

X_{2i} = age of household head

$Y = 53542.939 + 0.220 X_{1i} + 787.923 X_{2i}$

Table (4.22): Result of Multiple Regression Model

Independent Variable	B	Standard error	t test	Sig	Tolerance	VIF
Constant	53542.939	20019.064	2.675	0.008	-	
Monthly Income (Before Project)	0.220	0.34	6.393	0.000	0.990	1.010
Household Head Age (Year)	787.923	381.898	2.063	0.041	0.990	1.010
Adjusted R Square	0.262	-	-	-	-	-
F- value	24.110	-	-	0.000	-	-
Durbin- Watson	2.277	-	-	-	-	-

Source; Survey Data (2018)

The above table provides and illustration of the summary of regression analysis on variables of before project. According to that, regression analysis was conducted with Monthly Expenses (Before Project) as dependent variable and independent variables were Monthly Income (Before Project) and Age of household head. Adjusted R square is 0.262. It means 26.2% of total variation in monthly expense (before project) is explained by Monthly Income (Before Project) and Age of household head. Results show that the value of (Durbin-Watson) was 2.227 and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) was less than 2. The regression coefficient between before income and before expenditure was 0.220 ($t=6.393$, $p=0.000 < 0.001$). This showed that there is a direct relationship between before income and before expenditure. The regression coefficient between age of household head and before expenditure was 787.923 ($t = 2.063$, $p=0.041$). This showed that there is a direct relationship between age of household head and before expenditure. Analysis of ANOVA table, F values was 24.110 with the significant was 0.000 on independent variables monthly income before project and age of household head.

Estimated Household Expenditure After Project Model for Yargytaw Village, Chaung-Oo Township

Multiple regression analysis was applied to investigate the factors of household expenditure after project. To develop the multiple regression model, the household expenditure before the project was used as dependent variable and monthly income of household after the project, household property electric cooker after project and age of household head were used as independent variables.

The estimated multiple regression model,

$$Y_i = b_0 + b_1 X_{1i} + b_2 X_{2i} + b_3 X_{3i}$$

In structuring the model, the variables are noted as:

Y_i = After project food expenditure in i^{th} household

b_0 = Coefficient

X_i = Vector of independent variables (X_{1i} X_{2i} X_{3i})

X_{1i} = after project monthly income of household

X_{2i} = household property electric cooker after project

X_{3i} = age of household head

$$Y = 92837.389 + 0.162 X_{1i} + 31778.862 X_{2i} + 317.389 X_{3i}$$

Table (4.23): Result of Multiple Regression Model

Independent Variable	B	Standard error	t test	Sig	Tolerance	VIF
Constant	92837.389	20179.281	4.601	0.000	-	
Monthly Income (After Project)	0.162	0.028	5.791	0.000	0.962	1.040
Electric Cooker (After Project)	31778.862	12898.059	2.464	0.015	0.908	1.101
Household Head Age (Year)	317.389	388.964	0.816	0.416	0.926	1.080
Adjusted R Square	0.266	-	-	-	-	-
F- value	16.710	-	-	0.000	-	-
Durbin- Watson	2.351	-	-	-	-	-

Source; Survey Data (2018)

According to the above table, the regression analysis was conducted on Dependent Variable monthly expenditure (after project) with independent variables such as Monthly Income (After Project), one of household assets - Electric Cooker (After Project) and Age of household head. The adjusted R square value is 0.266. It means 26.6% of total variation in Monthly expense is explained by Monthly Income (After Project), Electric Cooker (After Project) and Age of household head. Results show that the value of (Durbin-Watson) was 2.351, and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) was less than 2. The regression coefficient between monthly income of the household after project and household expenditure after project was 0.162 ($t=5.791$, $p=0.000 < 0.001$). This showed that there is a direct relationship between monthly income of the household after project and household expenditure after project. The regression coefficient between household property electric cooker and household expenditure after the project was 31778.862 ($t=2.464$, $p=0.015$). This showed that there is a direct relationship between household property electric cooker and household expenditure after project. The regression coefficient between age of household head and household expenditure after the project was 317.389 ($t=0.816$, $p=0.416$). This showed that there is a direct relationship between age of household head and household expenditure after project. ANOVA Analysis, F was 16.710 with 0.000 significant of independent variables (Monthly Income (After Project), one of household assets - Electric Cooker (After Project) and Age of household head).

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

This study analyzes the impact of Saemaul Undong project in Yargyitaw village in Chaung-Oo Township, Sagaing Region. Based on the data from the households and village development committee, the multiple regression model and descriptive method are used to find out the socio-economic condition as a result of the project initiated by Saemaul Undong and infrastructure development. This chapter aims to present findings and recommendations.

5.1 Findings

The number of persons in the working-age group is larger than the number of dependents in Chaung-Oo Township. The most usual activity status is own account worker, the second most is private employee and the third most is household worker in Chaung-Oo Township. The most population 25 years and over in Chaung-Oo is primary school level. The second is middle school level and the third is University/ College level. Most of the households in Chaung-Oo Township live in their own houses. The sanitation condition is low in Chaung-Oo Township. Most households are using the battery for lighting. The drinking water of this township is clean. Most families in Chaung-Oo Township still use firewood for cooking. The most available item for amenities is radio and most of the household is still using bicycle for transportation in Chaung-Oo Township.

According to the development of village infrastructures in Yargyitaw village, more constructions like road renovation, fencing, upgrading the drainage canal, river embankment for preventing flood are the main things had already developed with the support and management of Saemaul Undong Project.

The study area, Yargyitaw village in Chaung-Oo Township, Sagaing Region is situated at the bank of Chin Dwin River, which is one of the main important rivers, in the central dry zone of Myanmar. Most of the people are doing farming for the livelihood, most are in low land, mainly growing paddy, a few are in upland and alluvial soil in the river after flooding, by growing sesames, groundnuts, fruits vegetables, like watermelon and musk melon, those are the exported products.

Saemaul's education is an essential part of the SMU movement, in that it is able to promote discipline among rural populations, to arouse within it the three components Saemaul spirit, and to educate them about the economic benefits of accepting advanced

agricultural and industrial technology. The education level in the study area most of the household, educated in primary school/ monastic education with 73%. According to a project supporting, it has been improving education status. The project implementation focuses on the development of the primary school of the village by fencing the area of the school and rebuilding the road to the school.

In order to prove the livelihood status of households, the household asset is one the most important things in evaluating family economic condition, the result of the study presents that every family own motorbike, bicycle and mobile phone and each family own more assets than one number, significantly increased number of family asset which are electronic machines, like satellite, electric cooker and electric iron in increased correspond. It means that the village has been already accessed to electricity during the project. Most of the people are living in their own house with their own compound in the village level. Most of the house building is locally constructed of wood and bamboo which is natural resources can be getting in a nearby place of the village.

Saemaul Undong Project is the movement to a new village with modernized features. Clean sanitation and a village without trash are some of the criteria in the project scope. For trash, waste abandonment, getting the negative number from surveyed, data analysis tends to positive results and impacts in the cleaning of the village that is one of the village developments in infrastructure. Villagers were used to abandoning their wastes and trashes into restricted places.

Getting Electricity is one of the crucial necessary for household living condition improvement. The village development committee tried to access, electricity by supporting of Saemaul Undong project. The majority of the household has changed their usage of fuel for cooking with usual wood to electricity and energy for lighting from solar battery to electricity.

From the finding, it is indicated that the income level of the household has increased both numbers of households and level of income as well before the project to the project and also the expense level of the household had increased both numbers of households and level of expenses as well from before the project to after the project. The villagers' livelihood status has improved slightly after the project than before. In order to prove that almost all of the respondents stated the villagers' livelihood status is better after the project than before, showed 95.4% (n=131).

Providing soft skill training, such as agriculture, livestock, teamwork, leadership training, is one of the main activities of the project. According to the result

of the study, most villagers received those kinds of training and they can apply the knowledge in their workplace after the training course. One household attended more than one training course. The participation of villagers in the project is significant and the majority of participants know the objectives, the main activities, and the meaning of Saemaul Undong project. They actively perform the activities which are assigned by the village development committee. Also, almost of the villager gave their trust on village development committee members, especially for their leaders. Otherwise, the little community (only nine respondents) are facing challenges and difficulties such as less coordination, less trust, less experience, less understanding, and less team spirit in the implementation of Saemaul Undong Project.

The overall findings on the analysis of developing infrastructures and socio-economic situation of Yargyitaw village are positive impacts during the project implementing period from 2014 till 2018. The majority of development can be proved by the external organizations on which microfinance activity that provides loan for villagers with low-interest rate, village sanitation activities in which cleaning village can be seen, accessing electricity that made much improvement village community for long-term development.

5.2 Recommendations and Suggestions

The period of the project implementation is five years. The infrastructure development and socio-economic condition of the Yargyitaw Village were quite a lot of development during the Saemaul Undong Project implementation (within two years). The village can get the development within the project period from 2014-2015 to 2018-2019 if the village implements the activities of the project as per the target of the project. To get the development, the villagers should commit to the implementation of Saemaul Undong project.

By building trust and unity with the spirit of diligence, self-help, and cooperation, the villagers should operate the business consistent with the amount of loan. It should be a sustainable and successful business.

Most of the people are doing farming as a livelihood. Traditionally, the farming business of the villagers depends on the rain, and takes time and use a lot of labor force due to cultivating with the cattle. To sow seeds in time, save time and labor force, generate more income through agricultural sector development, the village should buy community-owned agricultural facilities like a tractor.

To be sustainable remaining and maintenance of infrastructures, the village development committee should set a plan on how to maintain their current developed infrastructures, such as electricity transformer, roads within the village, fencing, and drainage canal.

In today's world, market conditions, customers' desire and want, and customers' choices are rapidly changing. So, People who do farming in the village should prepare and set a plan for how we access new or changing market opportunities by combining modern agricultural technology and quality seeds that are suitable to the region's climate, and improved basic infrastructures provided by Saemaul Undong project.

The village was financed by the project. So, the village leader committee needs to present and explain the activities and services clearly to the villagers, depending on the understanding level of villagers on financial statements. And also, the village development committee should transparently present financial reports to the community, not to be disbelief, in which leaders are leading corruption or not.

To be getting the trust of villagers in the village leader, the village leaders should perform more impacts to satisfy village infrastructure development by villagers.

The villagers should understand that the project has supported them to “live a better life” and “escape the poverty” rather than “only getting a loan”. And then, the villagers should participate more and more actively in the project activity.

The villagers and village leaders should collaborate for getting their village development year by year. And also, the village leaders should negotiate with the villagers about the detailed activities of the village.

After finishing the project, the situation should not be the same before implementing the project. The recommendation gives to the village development committees, is that the leaders together with villagers and the participation of project officials should develop the exit strategy of the project soon after the ending date. The strategy should include in detail managing and maintaining development infrastructures, involving the village community in further project activities beyond the project finished.

5.3 Needs for Further Study

The project will be finished after five years of implementation in 2019, the following studies should be carried out to be keeping in development of the rural community in the short-term (within three years of project end), and long-term (after 5

years of project end).

- Socioeconomic status of communities affected by the Saemaul Undong Project
- Water and Sanitation condition of community
- Effectiveness of having electricity into social improvement
- Village Emergency Preparedness condition

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9. Output of Goods

Sr No.	Type of Firm	Before Project			After Project		
		No. of Employee	Productivity (monthly)	Net Profit (monthly)	No. of Employee	Productivity (monthly)	Net Profit (monthly)

10. Physical Capital

Type	Before Project		After Project	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Car				
Cycle				
TV				
VCD, DVD, EVD				
Satellite				
Radio				
Sewing Machine				
Generator				
Bicycle				
Rice Cooker				
Iron				
Telephone				
Other				

11. Expenditure

Sr No.	Type of Expenditure	Before Project					After Project				
		Price	Average (monthly)	Expenditure (Kyats)			Price	Average (monthly)	Expenditure		
				Week	Month	Year			Week	Month	Year
1	Rice										
2	Oil										
3											
4	Vegetable										
5	Other										
6											
7											
8	Fruit										
9	Beverage										
10	Cloths										
11	Education										
12	Repairing										
13	Vacation										
14	Social										
15	Health										
16	Small Uses										
17	General										
	Total										

12. Loan receiving

Name of Organization	Before Project				After Project			
	Credit	Interest	Reason	Duration	Credit	Interest	Reason	Duration

(a) Does credit support to family income?

(b) Yes No

Before Project				After Project			
Low Amount	Higher Interest	Short Duration	No Right Used	Low Amount	Higher Interest	Short Duration	No Right Used

13. Housing Condition

Type	Before Project	After Project
Own		
Rent		
Other		
Home Condition		
RC		
Brick		
Wood		
Bamboo		
Other		
Toilet Condition		
Brick		
Wood		
Bamboo		
Other		

14. Distance Condition

Distance Condition	Before Project		After Project	
	Near	Away	Near	Away
Home from School				
Home from Bazaar				
Home from Clinic				
Home from Hospital				

15. Source of Drinking Water

	Well	Tube Well	River	Lake	Other
Before Project					
After Project					

16. Cooking Condition

	Electricity	Fire-Wood	Coal	Gas	Other
Before Project					
After Project					

17. Energy Condition

	Electricity	Battery	Solar	Generator	Other
Before Project					
After Project					

18. Garbage System

	Garbage Can/ Car	Ignite	River	Irregular Place	Other
Before Project					
After Project					

19. Do you have saving?

Yes No

Saving	Before Project	After Project
Money		
Bank		
Gold		
Other		

20. Other

21. Do you know Saemaul Undong Project's meaning?

Yes No

If yes, what are they?

22. Do you know the objectives of SMU project?

Yes No

If yes, what are they?

23. Do you understand the activities of SMU project?

Yes No

24. Do you understand how many activities in SMU project?

One Two Three Four Other

25. How do you participate in Saemaul Undong Project activities?

26. Does Saemaul Undong support you?

Yes No

27. How does Saemaul Undong support you?

28. What are the most important problems (development) issues in your village?

29. How about the income level of villager before and after Saemaul Undong?

The same Better Worse

If yes, why?

30. How about the livelihood status of villager before and after Saemaul Undong?

The same Better Worse

If yes, why?

31. Have you attended the training provided by Saemaul Undong Project?

Yes No

32. If yes, what kind of knowledge and experience do you get?

Agriculture	
Livestock	
Wash	
Team Work Sprit	
Other	

33. Could you apply the knowledge supported by Saemaul Undong project?

Yes No

34. Did you face any challenges and difficulties?

Yes No

35. If yes, what are the challenges and difficulties?

36. Which are the causes of these challenges and difficulties?

37. Do you trust on the leader of the Saemaul Undong Project?

Yes No

38. If you don't trust on the leader of the Saemaul Undong Project, why?

Appendix (2)

SPSS Outputs

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	HH Head Age (Year), Monthly Income (Before Project) ^b	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Monthly Expenses (Before Project)

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.523 ^a	.274	.262	62607.032	2.277

a. Predictors: (Constant), HH Head Age (Year), Monthly Income (Before Project)

b. Dependent Variable: Monthly Expenses (Before Project)

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	189002384804.957	2	94501192402.479	24.110	.000 ^b
	Residual	501713982838.172	128	3919640490.923		
	Total	690716367643.130	130			

a. Dependent Variable: Monthly Expenses (Before Project)

b. Predictors: (Constant), HH Head Age (Year), Monthly Income (Before Project)

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B		Correlations			Collinearity Statistics		
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Zero-order	Partial	Part	Tolerance	VIF	
1	(Constant)	53542.939	20019.064		2.675	.008	13931.801	93154.077					
	Monthly Income (Before Project)	.220	.034	.484	6.393	.000	.152	.288	.499	.492	.482	.990	1.010
	HH Head Age (Year)	787.923	381.898	.156	2.063	.041	32.272	1543.575	.204	.179	.155	.990	1.010

a. Dependent Variable: Monthly Expenses (Before Project)

Collinearity Diagnostics^a

Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	Variance Proportions		
				(Constant)	Monthly Income (Before Project)	HH Head Age (Year)
1	1	2.651	1.000	.01	.05	.01
	2	.309	2.927	.03	.95	.04
	3	.040	8.141	.96	.01	.95

a. Dependent Variable: Monthly Expenses (Before Project)

Residuals Statistics^a

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	70877.26	385174.28	133585.23	38129.575	131
Residual	-154075.000	233607.703	.000	62123.573	131
Std. Predicted Value	-1.645	6.598	.000	1.000	131
Std. Residual	-2.461	3.731	.000	.992	131

a. Dependent Variable: Monthly Expenses (Before Project)

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Monthly Expenses (After Project)	162524.74	71991.106	131
Monthly Income (After Project)	282746.17	197102.198	131
Electric Cooker (After Project)	.26	.440	131
HH Head Age (Year)	49.21	14.449	131

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	HH Head Age (Year), Monthly Income (After Project), Electric Cooker (After Project) ^b		Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Monthly Expenses (After Project)

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary ^b										
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.532 ^a	.283	.266	61674.472	.283	16.710	3	127	.000	2.351

a. Predictors: (Constant), HH Head Age (Year), Monthly Income (After Project), Electric Cooker (After Project)

b. Dependent Variable: Monthly Expenses (After Project)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	190678464905.917	3	63559488301.972	16.710	.000 ^b
	Residual	483075049591.259	127	3803740547.963		
	Total	673753514497.175	130			

a. Dependent Variable: Monthly Expenses (After Project)

b. Predictors: (Constant), HH Head Age (Year), Monthly Income (After Project), Electric Cooker (After Project)

Coefficients ^a													
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B		Correlations			Collinearity Statistics		
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Zero-order	Partial	Part	Tolerance	VIF	
	1	(Constant)	92837.389			20179.281		4.601	.000	52906.234	132768.544		
	Monthly Income (After Project)	.162	.028	.444	5.791	.000	.107	.217	.486	.457	.435	.962	1.040
	Electric Cooker (After Project)	31778.862	12898.059	.194	2.464	.015	6255.932	57301.792	.291	.214	.185	.908	1.101
	HH Head Age (Year)	317.389	388.964	.064	.816	.416	-452.300	1087.078	.166	.072	.061	.926	1.080

a. Dependent Variable: Monthly Expenses (After Project)

Collinearity Diagnostics^a

Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	Variance Proportions			
				(Constant)	Monthly Income (After Project)	Electric Cooker (After Project)	HH Head Age (Year)
1	1	3.116	1.000	.01	.03	.03	.01
	2	.613	2.254	.01	.02	.92	.00
	3	.233	3.659	.04	.93	.00	.06
	4	.038	9.028	.95	.02	.04	.93

a. Dependent Variable: Monthly Expenses (After Project)

Residuals Statistics^a

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	115093.55	387418.53	162524.74	38298.269	131
Residual	-161646.281	184753.688	.000	60958.690	131
Std. Predicted Value	-1.238	5.872	.000	1.000	131
Std. Residual	-2.621	2.996	.000	.988	131

a. Dependent Variable: Monthly Expenses (After Project)