

# **An Analysis on the Socio-Economic Condition of Phaunggyi (East) Model Village**

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## **Abstract**

This paper is concerned with socio-economic status of Phaunggyi(East) Model Village in Hlegu Township. The objective of this paper is to review the socio-economic conditions of Phaunggyi(East) Model Village which is based on 2018 survey data. There are 1064 households in Phaunggyi(East) Model Village. Among them, only 210 households were chosen for sample survey. Moreover, simple regression indicates that household expenditure is strongly and positively related to household income at one percent level of significance. According to the result of regression analysis, the household income was influential factor of household expenditure. The people in Phaunggyi(East) Model Village have health facilities such as rural health care centre and one sub health centre, favorable condition in water supply and latrine use. To get the sustainable improvement in socio-economic status of villages, the supporting of government sector and non-government organizations is essential. Moreover, the people who live in the village should be participating actively by self-help that combined with combined with these sectors.

**Key words:** socioeconomic, simple regression, level of significance.

## **1. Introduction**

Myanmar has been carrying out on programme for all around national development promoting the quality of life of the people to achieve the aim of the emergence of a peaceful, modern and developed nation since 1989. Today, Myanmar is potential to obtain upward trend in economic development as it has possessed the improvement of infrastructure in recent decades and it still has resources to be used. To have all round development, it is important to have both physical infrastructure and social infrastructure. Moreover, the economic development of a country is closely related to social development especially in health and education. Although rapid urbanization, rural development remains a major challenge for developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. So, governments of these countries have attempting to promote their rural community by all means, because national development cannot be achieved without rural development. SaemaulUndong is an important movement for the development of the rural community. SaemaulUndong is a national campaign that positively branded the government's major program of rural modernization and development. The government has been building infrastructures through systematic plans for the nation people to be able to enjoy a rich and secure socio-economic life and possess a promising future. In line with the objectives, the government has set up the five rural development tasks, securing smooth and better transportation in the rural areas, availability of clean water in the rural areas, uplift of the education standard of the rural people, uplift of healthcare for the rural people and development of the economy in the rural regions to promote the socio-economic

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situation of rural areas and to narrow the socio-economic gaps between urban and rural areas by alleviating poverty in rural areas in 1994. In performing rural development activities, the state plays its role as policy market, strategy planner, and supervisor and rural development measures are being taken in selected target areas by constructing model village approach. When preparing this research paper with the heading the changing of socio-economic status of Phaunggyi (East) Model Village, it is intended to highlight the development of Phaunggyi (East) Model Village as one of the villages in Myanmar. This model village is selected as a prototype after gathering and studying the available facts of the village with interest. When so study the development of social and that of economy should not be separate, so when studying Phaunggyi (East) Model Village both the economic sector and the social sector are simultaneously study. The main purpose of this paper is to study the development of rural area and to reduce the rural poverty level.

### **1.1 Objectives of the Study**

The objective of the study is to analyze the socio-economic condition of rural dwellers in Phaunggyi (East) Model Village (2018).

### **1.2 Scope of the Study**

It was studied by using the method of Key Informant Interview (KII) and the study is basically focused on the socio-economic status according to the available facts and figures of Phaunggyi (East) Model Village in 2018.

### **1.3 Methods of the Study**

Key Informant Interview (KII), Statistical sample survey method, Descriptive and Regression analysis were used in this study. Data were collected using face to face interview methods under simple random sampling design. In this survey, 210 sample households were selected from total 1064 households and the survey were conducted by using well-structured questionnaire. Other information was obtained from Administrative office of Phaunggyi (East).

## **2. Literature Review**

The word "SaemaulUndong" comes from Korea. The term "Saemaul" was coined combining Sae, which means "Progressive renewal based on past experiences" and Maul, referring to "regional and social communities". Thus, SaemaulUndong represents a continuous effort towards community renewal and modernization for a better future. 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. In May 2012, 12 representatives in two villages were chosen to visit Korea for SMU training and education. In July 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, implementing the first year of the model village projects was successful.<sup>2</sup>

Socioeconomics or socioeconomics or social economy is a general term with different uses. The "social economy" can largely refer to the use of economics in social studies. Socio-economic development is a process that seeks to identify social and economic needs within a society and seeks to create strategies that meet those needs in a practical way and in the best interest of society in the long term. Socioeconomic development is measured by an indicator such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy, and employment levels. Changes in less tangible factors are also considered, such as personal dignity, freedom of association, personal security and the absence of fear of physical harm and the degree of participation in civil society. Causes of socio-economic impacts are, for example, new technologies, changes in the physical environment and ecological changes.<sup>3</sup>

### **3. Profile of Phaunggyi (East) Model Village**

Hlegu Township is narrow from south to north in breadth and longer in length from east to west leading to the Bago hills and with the tail in the Bago river just like a crocodile. The creek starting from Bago hills and combined into the Bago river is like the body of crocodile. This Nga Moe Yeaik creek was the main transport water way since olden days. Small villages are situated on both sides of the creek. There are many villages among them which has run away from Min Yan Kar after defeat. One of them is Phaunggyi Village. When going to war in water ways, it is necessary to cross them. There are three canals in these villages. They are Nga Moe Yeaik canals, Paung Lin canal and Ma Hue Yar canal. Min Yan Kar made raft and went to war along Nga Moe Yeaik creek. When so marching he took rest by typing the raft (phaung chi thi) as it was dark, from then on ward this village was known as "Phaunggyi". It is called Phaunggyi east in the east of the creek and phaunggyi west in the west of the creek. There are 8 monasteries as well as Pagodas. The Pagodas were Linyaunggyi pagoda, which was built by Min Yan Kar. Phaunggyi (East) Model Village started with a small number of houses. Gradually, it became a model village in 2006-2007.

#### **3.1 Location and Area**

Phaunggyi (East) Model Village is situated 20 miles far from Hlegu township. Total area of village is 4 square miles and 2564 acres; the residential area is 1176 acres, 627 acres farms and garden, 3 acres for cemetery site, 256 acres for river, stream and pond, monasteries land is 5 acres and plot of cultivated land is 497 acres. Phaunggyi (East) Model Village tract comprises 10 wards. They are *Say Youne Gohn, Aung Chan Thar, Htan Pin Gohn, Pan Taw*

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<sup>2</sup> Lae Mon Thein, " A Case Study on New Village Movement in Myanmar", Research Journal, Co-operative University, Thanlyin, 2013.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.answers.com/topic/development.economics>

*Gohn (1), Pan Taw Gohn (2), Pan Taw Gohn (3), Set Kourk Thit, Khauing Paing, Yorma and Japan Kourk Thit.* There are 1043 houses and 1064 households. There are 4435 people living in Phaunggyi (East) Model Village. It is bordered with Mingohn Model Village in the East, Phaunggyi (West) Model Village in the West, Gway Daught Aie in the South. Nga Moe Yeaik Creek and Central Institute of Civil Services in the North.

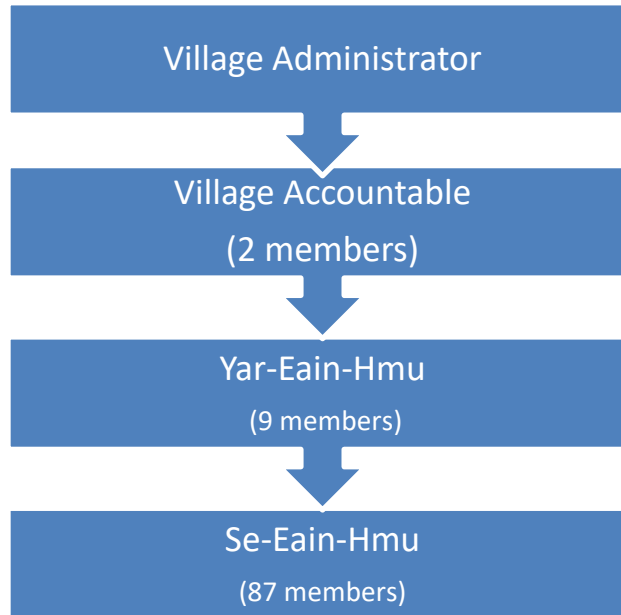
### **3.2 Population, Race and Religion**

Population is closely related to the issue of social and economic development. And then size growth and composition of the population have a major impact on the demand for and supply of human resources development related services. Population variables also affect other dimension of social development such as poverty alleviation. So, population is the most important factor for national development. According to administrative office data, in 2018, the total population of Phaunggyi (East) Model Village is 4435, then male population is 2152 and female is 2283. And then there are 1043 houses and 1064 households in Phaunggyi (East) Model Village.

Moreover, the majority is Myanmar tribes and minorities is Kayin and Indian. So, different races live in Phaunggyi (East) Model Village and among them Myanmar is the largest, Kayin and Indian is the second largest. By religion, the majority of the people believe Buddhism and minority of the people believe either Christianity or Hinduism/Muslim.

### 3.3 Administrative Structure of Phaunggyi (East) Model Village

Administrative structure of Phaunggyi (East) Model Village (2018) is shown in Figure (3.1).



**Figure (3.1) Administrative Structure of Phaunggyi (East) Model Village (2018)**

Source: From Administrative Office

In 2018, the administrative structure of Phaunggyi (East) Model Village consists of one village administrator of village track, two members of village accountable, 9 members for Yar-Eain-Hmu and 87 members of Se- Eain-Hmu.

## 4. Social and Economic Conditions of Phaunggyi (East) Model Village

### 4.1 Educational Level Students by Sex and Teacher-Student Ratio

The number of primary levels, middle level and high-level students by sex and the teacher-student ratio were shown in Table (1).

**Table (1) Educational Level Students by Sex and Teacher-Student Ratio (2017-2018)**

| Education Level | Student |        | Total | Percentage | Teachers | Teacher-Student Ratio |
|-----------------|---------|--------|-------|------------|----------|-----------------------|
|                 | Male    | Female |       |            |          |                       |
| Primary         | 108     | 99     | 207   | 17.82      | 5        | 1:41                  |
| Middle          | 250     | 274    | 524   | 45.09      | 19       | 1:28                  |
| High            | 171     | 260    | 431   | 37.09      | 13       | 1:33                  |
| Total           | 529     | 633    | 1162  | 100        |          |                       |

Sources: Basic Education High School Phaunggyi, 2018

According to Table (1), 17.82% of the students were at primary level, 45.09% of the students were at middle level and 37.09% were at high level. The teacher-student ratio was found to be 1:41 at the primary level, 1:28 at the middle level and 1:33 at the high level in this model village. Class size of primary level is large and then middle level and high level is good condition.

## 4.2 Health Status

In Phaunggyi(East) Model Village, there is a one sub health center, one other hospital (gov) and rural health care center. These centers are implementing prevention measures and eradication of tuberculosis, malaria etc. And then a regular medical checkup of children is occasionally being carried out. In addition, preventive measures for some kinds of disease, delivering public health education etc. are under continuous activity. If the disease is serious, the patient is referring to Hlegu Township Hospital.

In Expanded Programme on Immunization play a critical role in Phaunggyi (East) Model Village. It is one of the cost-effective interventions with abundantly good health outcome. The fight against the six-vaccine preventable killer diseases namely Bacille-Calmette-Guerin (B.C.G), Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus (D.P.T<sub>3</sub>), Oral Polio Vaccine (O.P.V<sub>3</sub>), Hepatitis B<sub>3</sub>, Measles, Tetanus Toxoid (TT<sub>2</sub>) are still being pursued are shown in Table (2).

**Table (2) Expanded Programme on Immunization B**

| Vaccines                   | 2015 (%) | 2016 (%) | 2017 (%) |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| B.C. G                     | 99       | 99       | 99       |
| D.P.T <sub>3</sub>         | 99       | 99       | 99       |
| O.P. V                     | 98       | 98       | 99       |
| Heoatutes – B <sub>3</sub> | -        | -        | -        |
| Measles                    | 98       | 97       | 90       |
| T.T <sub>2</sub>           | 98       | 98       | 99       |

Source: Phaunggyi (East) Model Village Health Profile.

## 4.3 Infrastructure Status

In Phaunggyi (East) Model village, infrastructure status is divided into two sections, that transportation and communication.

### 4.3.1 Transportation

The villagers of the model village and the nearby villages get easy access to the cities. It is very convenient for the villagers to go to Nay Pyi Taw, Mandalay and Yangon as the Yangon-Mandalay highway is nearby. The model village and Hlegu is connected by the 20 miles tar road. But the inter village roads are made concrete road. 5 buses run from Phaunggyi

to Yangon, 21 buses run from Phaunggyi to Hlegu and villagers can go along with motor cycle and bicycle. So, the transport system of Phaunggyi (East) model village is good yet rather with some necessity.

### 4.3.2 Communication

Phaunggyi (East) model village was formerly slow in communication. Now the communication gets better due to the support of the government. The living standards of the villagers also become higher due to better communication. There is the post office in the central Institute of Civil Services (Phaunggyi) in the north of the Phaunggyi model village. This post office becomes the communication life line for the villagers.

### 4.4 Results and Findings

After checking the precision of data entry and making codes for data analysis with the statistical analysis program, SPSS for windows, version 21, the following statistics were used. Descriptive statistics consisted of frequency and percentage that were used to present information about personal characteristics of the sample. Moreover, regression analysis used to relate between the income and expenditure about the household in Phaunggyi(East) Model Village. From the sample household of 210 households in Phaunggyi(East) Model Village, the research findings were concludes as follows; According to Table (3), 182 households were led by men and 28 households were led by women.

**Table (3) Householders for Sample Households in Phaunggyi (East) Model Village**

| Type   | Head | Percentage |
|--------|------|------------|
| Male   | 182  | 86.7       |
| Female | 28   | 13.3       |
| Total  | 210  | 100        |

Source: Survey Data, 2018

## Grouped age of Sample Household

Table (4) shows the grouped age of sample householders. The age of householders falling within the range 44-52 is 50.6 %. It shows that the community of village was formed by middle householders.

**Table (4) Grouped Age of Sample Household Phaunggyi (East) Model Village**

| Age   | Household | Percentage |
|-------|-----------|------------|
| 26-34 | 10        | 4.8        |
| 35-43 | 16        | 7.6        |
| 44-52 | 80        | 38.2       |
| 53-61 | 53        | 25.2       |
| 62-70 | 45        | 21.4       |
| 71-79 | 3         | 1.4        |
| 80-88 | 3         | 1.4        |
| Total | 210       | 100        |

Source: Survey Data, 2018

## Educational Qualification

According to Table (5) shows the educational qualification of householders. The householders who studied up to primary, middle and high-level education were 33.3%, 44.8% and 15.2%. Out of the 210 householders, 14 households were university graduate.

**Table (5) Education of Sample Household in Phaunggyi (East) Model Village**

| Education | Sample Household | Percentage |
|-----------|------------------|------------|
| Primary   | 70               | 33.3       |
| Middle    | 94               | 44.8       |
| High      | 32               | 15.2       |
| Graduate  | 14               | 6.7        |
| Total     | 210              | 100        |

Source: Survey Data, 2018



## Occupational Status

According to Table (6) shows the occupational status of household heads. Most of the household heads were Causal. Least of the household heads was staff (private).

**Table (6) Head of Occupation of Sample Household in Phaunggyi (East) Model Village**

| <b>Occupation</b>  | <b>Sample Household</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Causal             | 99                      | 47.1              |
| Sellers            | 45                      | 21.4              |
| Farmer             | 33                      | 15.7              |
| Pension            | 8                       | 3.8               |
| Staff (Government) | 8                       | 3.8               |
| Carpenter          | 7                       | 3.3               |
| Driver             | 4                       | 1.9               |
| Others             | 4                       | 1.9               |
| Staff (Private)    | 2                       | 1                 |
| Total              | 210                     | 100               |

Source: Survey Data, 2018

## Number of Student of Sample Household

According to Table (7), including 210 households in this model village, 42.9% Of households have no student and 31.4% had one student. 1% Of households had four students.

**Table (7) Number of Student of Sample Household in Phaunggyi (East) Model Village**

| <b>No. of Student</b> | <b>Household</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 0                     | 90               | 42.9              |
| 1                     | 66               | 31.4              |
| 2                     | 38               | 18.1              |
| 3                     | 14               | 6.7               |
| 4                     | 2                | 1                 |
| Total                 | 210              | 100               |

Source: Survey Data, 2018

## Property Houses of Sample Household

Table (8) shows the property of houses for sample households. According to this table, most of the households owned house, it was 98.6%. Only three household was renting house.

**Table (8) Property Houses of Sample Household in Phaunggyi (East) Model Village**

| Houses Condition | Household | Percentage |
|------------------|-----------|------------|
| Own              | 207       | 98.6       |
| Rent             | 3         | 1.4        |
| Total            | 210       | 100        |

Source: Survey Data, 2018

## Housing Types of Sample Household

Table (9) shows the housing types for sample households. According to this table, most of the houses were wood houses, it was 72.9%. the brick houses were 14.8% and the bamboo houses were 12.4%. It shows that the housing condition of this model village was fairly good and at medium level.

**Table (9) Housing Types of Sample Household in Phaunggyi (East) Model Village**

| Item   | Sample Household | Percentage |
|--------|------------------|------------|
| Brick  | 31               | 14.8       |
| Wood   | 153              | 72.9       |
| Bamboo | 26               | 12.4       |
| Total  | 210              | 100        |

Source: Survey Data, 2018

## Sanitation Condition of Sample Household

As shown in table (10), Most of households used the hygienic toilets, it was 100%. It can be seen that the standard of living was not low in this model village. These improvements were due to the health education given by village authority concerned.

**Table (10) Type of Sanitation Used by Sample Household**

| <b>Item</b>     | <b>Sample Households</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Hygienic Toilet | 210                      | 100               |

Source: Survey Data, 2018

### **Drinking Water of Sample Household**

Table (11) shows the drinking water of sample households. Most of the households got from tube-well; it was 54.8% and 31.4% of households got from others. Therefore, it assumes that the drinking water of this model village was clean.

**Table (11) Drinking Water of Sample Households in Phaunggyi(East) Model Village**

| <b>Source of Drinking Water</b> | <b>Sample Households</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Well                            | 27                       | 12.9              |
| Tube-Well                       | 115                      | 54.8              |
| River/Stream Cannel             | 2                        | 1                 |
| Others                          | 66                       | 31.4              |
| Totals                          | 210                      | 100               |

Source: Survey Data, 2018

### **Cooking Condition of Sample Household**

Table (12) shows the cooking condition of sample households. According to this table, 71% of household used fire wood and only 29% used electricity. Therefore, it can be assumed that the families of this village used fire wood for cooking.

**Table (12) Cooking Condition of Sample Household in Phaunggyi(East) Model Village**

| <b>Factors</b> | <b>Sample households</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Electricity    | 61                       | 29                |
| Fire Wood      | 149                      | 71                |
| Total          | 210                      | 100               |

Source: Survey Data, 2018

## Energy Condition of Sample Household

Table (13) shows energy condition of sample households. Most of 203 households used electricity, it was 96.7%. 7 households used solar system.

**Table (13) Energy Condition of Sample Household in Phaunggyi(East) Model Village**

| <b>Factors</b> | <b>Sample Households</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Electricity    | 203                      | 96.7              |
| Solar          | 7                        | 3.3               |
| Total          | 210                      | 100               |

Source: Survey Data, 2018

## Garbage System of Sample Household

According to table (14), it is found that most of households used garbage fire, it was 99%. Another 1% used garbage can/dust-cat.

**Table (14) Garbage System of Sample Household in Phaunggyi(East) Model Village**

| <b>Factors</b>       | <b>Sample Households</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Garbage Can/dust-cat | 2                        | 1                 |
| Garbage Fire         | 208                      | 99                |
| Total                | 210                      | 100               |

Source: Survey Data, 2018

## Properties of Car, Cycle and Bicycle of Sample Household

Table (15) shows the properties of car and cycle of sample households. According to this table, most of the household property of cycle, it was 82.9%. 63.3% and 4.8% of sample households' property of bicycle and car.

**Table (15) Car and Cycle of Sample Household in Phaunggyi(East) Model Village**

| Types   | Yes | %    | No  | %    | Total | %   |
|---------|-----|------|-----|------|-------|-----|
| Car     | 10  | 4.8  | 200 | 95.2 | 210   | 100 |
| Cycle   | 174 | 82.9 | 36  | 17.1 | 210   | 100 |
| Bicycle | 133 | 63.3 | 77  | 36.7 | 210   | 100 |

Source: Survey Data, 2018

### **Properties of TV/DVD, Satellite and Radio of Sample Household**

Table (16) shows the properties of TV/DVD, Satellite and Radio of sample households. According to this table, the properties of TV/DVD, Satellite and radio of sample households were 203, 18 and 95 households and it was 96.7%, 8.6% and 45.2%.

**Table (16) TV/DVD, Satellite and Radio of Sample Household in Phaunggyi(East) Model Village**

| Types     | Yes | %    | No  | %    | Total | %   |
|-----------|-----|------|-----|------|-------|-----|
| TV/DVD    | 203 | 96.7 | 7   | 3.3  | 210   | 100 |
| Satellite | 18  | 8.6  | 192 | 91.4 | 210   | 100 |
| Radio     | 95  | 45.2 | 115 | 54.8 | 210   | 100 |

Source: Survey Data, 2018

### **Properties of Sewing Machine, Generator, Rice Cooker, Iron and Telephone of Sample Household**

Table (17) shows the properties of Sewing Machine, Generator, Rice Cooker, Iron and Telephone of sample households. According to this table, the properties of Sewing Machine, Generator, Rice Cooker, Iron and Telephone of sample households were 28, 32, 70, 179 and 210 households and it was 13.3%, 15.2%, 33.3%, 85.2% and 100%.

**Table (17) Sewing Machine, Generator, Rice Cooker, Iron and Telephone of Sample Household in Phaunggyi(East) Model Village**

| Types          | Yes | %    | No  | %    | Total | %   |
|----------------|-----|------|-----|------|-------|-----|
| Sewing Machine | 28  | 13.3 | 182 | 86.7 | 210   | 100 |
| Generator      | 32  | 15.2 | 178 | 84.8 | 210   | 100 |
| Rice Cooker    | 70  | 33.3 | 140 | 66.7 | 210   | 100 |
| Iron           | 179 | 85.2 | 31  | 14.8 | 210   | 100 |
| Telephone      | 210 | 100  | -   | -    | 210   | 100 |

Source: Survey Data, 2018

## **Economic Condition of Sample Households in Phaunggyi(East) Model Village**

### **Household's Monthly Income**

The income level is vital important to be develop the socio-economic conditions of households. Household income is the sum of the income of all members of the whole family. The distribution of sample households by their monthly income is shown in Table (18) below.

**Table (18) Income per Month for Sample Households**

| <b>Income (Kyats)</b> | <b>No. of Households</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 75000-174999          | 36                       | 17.1              |
| 175000-274999         | 65                       | 31                |
| 275000-374999         | 60                       | 28.6              |
| 375000-474999         | 28                       | 13.3              |
| 475000-574999         | 10                       | 4.8               |
| 575000-674999         | 4                        | 1.9               |
| 675000-774999         | 2                        | 1                 |
| 775000-874999         | 1                        | 0.5               |
| 875000-974999         | 1                        | 0.5               |
| 975000-1074999        | 3                        | 1.4               |
| Total                 | 210                      | 100               |

Sources: Survey Data, 2018

According to the above Table (18), it is found that the number of households having monthly income of 175,000 to 274,999 kyats is 65 at the highest percentage of 31% among all income brackets. At least monthly income was Kyats 75,000.

### **Household's Monthly Expenditure**

Household consumption of a commodity or services either for the whole members of the household or for individual members of the household is the household expenditure. Household expenditure has been revaluated in Table (19) below.

**Table (19) Expenditure per Month for Sample Households**

| <b>Expenditure (Kyats)</b> | <b>No. of Households</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 70000-269999               | 148                      | 70.5              |
| 270000-469999              | 55                       | 26.2              |
| 470000-669999              | 5                        | 2.4               |
| 670000-869999              | 1                        | 0.5               |
| 870000-1069999             | 1                        | 0.5               |
| Total                      | 210                      | 100               |

Sources: Survey Data, 2018

Based on the above table (19), it is found that the number of households having the expenditure of 70,000-269,999 kyats is 148 at the highest percentage of 70.5% among all expenditure brackets. At least monthly expenditure was Kyats 70,000. As regards expenditure by items groups on average, most household spend on food and drink, clothing and foot wear, household appliance and equipment, health and medical care, education and other consumption.

**Estimated all Expenditure Model for Phaunggyi(East) Model Village(2018)**

Total expenditure was estimated based on total income from 210 sample households of Phaunggyi(East) Model Village. According to the results, regression line is linear.

Let the linear regression model equation be-

$$\hat{Y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X \quad (1)$$

Were,

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimated total expenditure of sample households in Phaunggyi(East) Model Village

b = Coefficients

X = Total Income of sample households in Phaunggyi(East) Model Village

$$\hat{Y} = 30602.664 + 0.666 X \quad (2)$$

t value (34.875) \*

R =0.924, R<sup>2</sup> = 0.854, computed F-value = 1216.286

\*=1% level of significance

Sources: SPSS Outputs (Appendix A)

According to above equation (2) regression analysis was with average monthly expenditure and average monthly income. The R square is 0.854 that reveals 85.4% of total variance in monthly expenditure is explained by monthly income. Results show that F value is 1216.286 that is significant at  $P = 0.000$  ( $<0.01$ ), suggesting average trust has significantly explained the 85.4% of the variance in monthly expenditure. The regression coefficient between average monthly income and average monthly expenditure is 0.666 ( $t = 34.875$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ). This shows that there is direct relationship between average monthly income and customer monthly expenditure. Thus, income is positively related expenditure.

## **5. Findings**

Phaunggyi(East) Model Village is situated at 20 miles away from Hlegu Township. The findings from the results of socio-economic sample survey conducted in 2018 are as follows; according to the 210 sample households, it can be seen that the most of householders were male and they were middle level education. All of the households getting electricity generator from government and housing condition was fairly good condition. And then sanitation and waste system of this village is fairly good condition. In the health sector, they have easy access to Hlegu Township's health facilities. If the disease cannot be treated in Hlegu, the health authorities transferred the patient to more suitable hospitals or health care centers. Besides, immunization for polio for infants has been carried out in Hlegu Township. The majority of households get drinking water from dug-well. So, the drinking water used is properly purified and most of the households used fly-proof latrines. The most of household people were causal workers at the highest percentage of 47.1% among all household people. According to the result of regression analysis, we can see that the household income was influential factor of household expenditure. Need to be more creation of education opportunities and awareness training of new technology for agriculture. There is a good job opportunity.

## **6. Conclusion**

Based on these findings, Phaunggyi (East) Model Village has the features of model village. All roads in this village are tar roads and the majority of houses have their own fences. Then, there are pagodas, monasteries and a community hall for religious purpose for Buddhists, a church for Christians. With the aim of knowledge development of village, there is a library in this village. In addition, the main characteristics of a model village such as establishment of village pagodas and proper monasteries, hygienic toilets at every house, school facilities, health care center and library for village people in Phaunggyi (East) Model Village. And then communication and transportation are essential for the development of economic, social and cultural sectors. So, sufficient post offices and telephone communication should be maintained in this area. If all the villages like Phaunggyi (East) in rural area must be uplifted and upgraded, the poverty in the rural area can be significantly reduced.



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