

**YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED ECONOMICS
MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMME**

**A STUDY ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT
IN DALA TOWNSHIP**

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EMPA – 27 (18th BATCH)**

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ABSTRACT

Rural development is crucial for Myanmar's overall economic development as well as for the majority of its residents who live in rural areas. The study's goal is to evaluate the infrastructure used in Dala Township for rural development utilizing two budget lines from the 2016-2017 budgetary year to the 2020-2021 fiscal year. This study was conducted by the descriptive method, and the required data are used as secondary data. In the implementation of infrastructure for the rural development of Dala Township from 2016-2017 fiscal year to 2020-2021 fiscal year, it was found that road and bridge sector had the highest budget expenditure, and the second is education sector, the third is health care sector and the last is water supply sector. In the study of the sector where infrastructure can be implemented, the road and bridge sector is the most, the second is water supply, the third is health care sector and the last is education sector. Thus, the budget utilization of education and health should be drawn up better ways.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

IRD	-	Integrated Rural Development
TAOs	-	Tambor Administrative Organizations
EVDP	-	Evergreen Village Development Project
VDP	-	Village Development Project
NEP	-	National Electrification Project
NCDDP	-	National Community Driven Development Project
WSAPW	-	Western States Agribusiness Project
RCDP	-	Resilient Community Development Project
VRFP	-	Village Revolving Fund Project
DRD	-	Department of Rural Development
FY	-	Fiscal Year
IDA	-	International Development Association
DFID	-	Department for International Development
MOALI	-	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
MSDP	-	Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan
SDG	-	Sustainable Development Goals
AVIP	-	Annual Village Investment Programme

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale of the Study

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar is composed of 14 Regions and States and a Union Territory Area, in total 63,899 villages in 330 townships, 76 districts and about 70 % out of National population are living in rural areas. It is found that percentage of poverty incidence in the country was 32.1 % in 2005 and declined to 24.8 % in 2017. The majority of people about 80.2 % living below the poverty line are in rural areas in term of Myanmar, according to living condition Assessment 2017. The government of Myanmar is constantly working hard to fulfill the achievement of United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals and Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan. The development of the rural economy is one of the most important factors for the growth of the Myanmar economy. Myanmar economy is largely based on agriculture. For the development of the rural areas in Myanmar, the Department of Rural Development is the apex body for formulating policies, regulations, and acts. Recent years have seen rural development take on global significance, especially among developing nations. More than 70 percent of Myanmar's population lives in rural areas, and according to surveys, the areas that experience the most poverty are rural areas.

Rural development is crucial for Myanmar's overall economic development as well as for the majority of its residents who live in rural areas. Most of Myanmar's extreme poverty is concentrated in rural areas. Furthermore, rural residents generally have less access to education, health and other essential improving their well-being must become a priority, otherwise sustainable development cannot be occur.

As Myanmar has been implementing a step-by-step measure for the transformation of political, economic and social sectors with great momentum. Myanmar has been trying to develop the whole nation by implementing community based socio-economic development activities. In implementing rural development activities, it is needed to prioritize places and projects to effectively utilize human

resources, capital and other resources available as the nation has a lot of needs and necessities.

1.2 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to examine infrastructure implemented for rural development in Dala Township by using two budget lines from the 2016-2017 fiscal year to the 2020-2021 fiscal year.

1.3 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study mainly focuses on the implementation of infrastructure (Roads and Bridges, Water Supply, Education and Health) for rural area in Dala Township by using two budget lines from the 2016-2017 fiscal year to the 2020-2021 fiscal year.

1.4 Method of Study

The study is made up by descriptive method and secondary data. The required data collected from related departments, departmental reports, books and records.

1.5 Organization of the Study

This study is made up of five chapters. Chapter one includes the rationale of the study, objective of the study, scope and limitation of the study, method of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter is literature review. The third chapter is overview on rural development in Myanmar. Chapter Four is analysis on rural development in Dala Township. Chapter Five is conclusion with findings and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Rural Development

The World Bank (1975) described rural development as "a strategy aimed at the improvement of economic and social living conditions, focused on a particular group of disadvantaged people in rural areas." It enables the two groups of rural residents who are the lowest to benefit from development. Although "rural" is defined differently depending on the country, it is typically used in opposition to "urban." For instance, in Japan, this term refers to a region other than "a region with more than 5,000 residents, with each district having a population density of more than 4,000 people per square kilometer." However, we cannot just apply this definition to other countries. We cannot, however, simply apply this definition to other nations.

Furthermore, it is challenging to define "rural" consistently because it differs from Asia to Africa. Therefore, based on the social, economic, and environmental circumstances in each country, using "rural" (including fishing and mountain communities) as a relative notion to "urban" may be the most appropriate. The phrase could also be used to characterize places where the most majority of people live a life centered around agriculture, including fisheries, forestry, and livestock rearing. Locals from both rural and urban areas make up the final recipients of development aid. However, the social, economic, and physical settings in which they live are very different.

The majority of rural people in many developing nations, particularly in the least developed countries, work in and rely on the region's agriculture, forestry, and fisheries for a living. The goal of rural development can be summed up as the enhancement of sustainable livelihoods (particularly for underprivileged groups), with careful consideration of local peculiarities, if the local population is the ultimate beneficiary of development aid. Although they are not the same, the terms "rural development," "agricultural development," and "regional development" are occasionally used synonymously.

The primary goal of "Agricultural Development" is to increase agricultural output, including livestock, fish, and other items like crops. Humans, land, and money are merely seen as raw materials for industry. But "Rural Development" is primarily concerned with people and institutions. Rural development comprises agricultural development initiatives, but it is also one method for reviving the economies of targeted rural villages and active farmers. The term "regional" can refer to either an "area" (i.e., a specific country's area) or a "region" (i.e. continent of countries). For instance, the Rural Planning Association views regional development as a regional plan that incorporates both rural and urban development (Niki, 2002).

2.2 The Importance of Rural Development

Rural development is the process of raising the standard of living and financial security of those who reside in remote and sparsely inhabited places. The traditional focus of rural development has been on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources like agriculture and forestry. However, the nature of rural areas has changed as a result of changes in global industrial networks and rising urbanization. Resource extraction and agriculture are increasingly being supplanted by specialist manufacturing, tourism, and leisure. Instead of just providing incentives for agricultural or resource-based enterprises, rural towns now need to approach development from a wider viewpoint, which has led to more attention being paid to a wide range of development goals. Rural areas must develop through the use of education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure. Infrastructure and rural development both play significant roles in the development of rural areas. Another characteristic of rural development is its focus on regionally unique economic development initiatives.

Rural places are very different from one another, in contrast to metropolitan areas which share many commonalities. Due of this, a wide range of rural development strategies are employed globally. The social and economic development of rural areas is the primary goal of rural development initiatives. Programs for rural development are typically top-down initiatives from local or regional governments, regional development organizations,

NGOs, national governments, or international development agencies. Local communities can, however, also lead endogenous development projects. The phrase is not exclusive to problems facing developing nations. In truth, many wealthy nations have robust programs for rural development. The development of undeveloped villages must be one of the primary goals of rural development policy.

Finding ways to enhance rural lifestyles with the help of rural residents themselves in order to meet the area's needs is the goal of rural development. The outsider might not comprehend the local environment, culture, language, or other aspects of daily life. As a result, the entire public must take part in their sustainable rural development. Integrated development strategies are being used in emerging nations including Bangladesh, India, and Nepal. Many strategies and concepts have been created and implemented in this area, such as the bottom-up method, PRA-Participatory Rural Appraisal, RRA-Rapid Rural Appraisal, etc.

2.3 “Five” Objectives of Rural Development

Area orientation focuses upon the socioeconomic development of the population of a given geographic area or territorial administrative unit. Friedmann’s approach is to first review a series of conclusions with respect to the need for rural development derived from studies on the subject, which culminates in his saying that many specialists ‘advocate rural strategies that are primarily oriented towards the needs of the small farmer and the growing number of landless and near-landless families’. Friedmann formulates the following five objectives of rural development:

- (1) creating the long-term economic, social and political viability of rural ‘communities’ whose existence is based on a principle of self-reliance;
- (2) expanding opportunities for productive work in rural areas, especially for young people and for women, including in extractive and processing industries and in services;
- (3) continued upgrading and improvement of the natural environment of rural communities;

- (4) providing for the satisfaction of locally determined basic needs, with respect to the entire population and as a matter of urgent priority;
- (5) achieving balanced rural-urban development.

Friedmann uses the term 'community' in the political/territorial sense, to refer to the institutions' through which a legitimate political wish may be formulated. He adds that such institutions may not presently exist at the lower levels of government, and may have to be created. Self-reliance is to be understood not as autarky, but as the power of the local community and those at intermediate levels to carry out programmes and to make investments that are primarily to their benefit: Friedmann's idea is that this would enhance the emergence of a common interest among the population of such communities, which would then -require decentralization for its realization.

The second objective relates not only to increasing the level of living, but also, indirectly, to reducing out-migration. Its attainment generally implies stimulating the emergence of rural industries and investments in electric energy, water supply systems, all-weather roads, telecommunications, postal services, and so on.

Friedmann provides a list of activities required for attaining objective (3) regarding the natural environment, in his view, performing these activities properly requires 'the existence .of a planning and decision-making process that can make a serious commitment of resources. Objective (4) is closely related to 'the necessity for encouraging a process of local capital accumulation'.

In objective (5) the term 'balanced development' should be understood in the 'sense of systematic interrelation between countryside and city with their notorious differences in levels of living and opportunity becoming progressively less pronounced'.

Friedmann, following the work by Uphoff and Esman (1974), recognizes that rural development policies which emphasize improvement in the productivity and welfare of the majority of the rural population require a dense, multilevel network of public and private organizations, in which information flows freely upward and downward and a multiplicity of alternative channels of information exists. The linkages among these various institutions are important in that they enable comprehensiveness in dealing with problems of rural development.

For Friedmann, rural development must be 'centrally guided but locally based'. However, in his view this can only take place after the devolution of substantial and effective power to a democratically constituted level of local governance that is concerned with the determination and implementation of rural development programmes'. He proposes a local political authority that would be involved in internal conflict resolution and would for its policy-making and implementation be assisted by a technical organization responsible for administration and planning. A territory (district) would have to be delineated, having a population of about 50,000 and consisting of some dozen villages and a small town. Political authority would have to be vested in an agropolitan district assembly with several hundred members who would have to be elected by the population. These members would represent both territorial units and functional organizations. The importance of the large numbers is in avoiding the automatic take-over of institutions of the agropolitan district by traditional elites. The assembly's powers would include raising revenues, formulating long-term plans, approving the annual budget, approving projects and programmes and to assist, for instance, village councils and organizations.

2.4 Integrated Rural Development (IRD)

The Integrated Rural Development (IRD, sometimes referred to as area development) approach became the prototype for development assistance to rural communities and was adopted by many in the development assistance community especially in their activities in Africa in the early 1970s. The IRD concept grew from the realization towards the end of the 1960s in development agencies that despite large investments in crop research and production (particularly the introduction of high yielding and fast-maturing varieties), it was becoming clear that there was no significant impact on the productivity and incomes of the majority of subsistence and low-income farmers in Africa and that rural dwellers continued to be poor. The perceived relative failure of the agricultural development programs of the 1950s and 60s was attributed to two main factors. First, there seemed little point in simply emphasizing the technology of crop production when the majority of farmers were beset by a formidable array of constraints and liabilities (sickness, illiteracy, lack of credit, absence of reliable water supply, food crop failure, lack of market access, etc.).

Development practitioners argued therefore that to be able to deal effectively with the issue of low productivity of small producers and promote the participation of the landless and jobless in the development process, would require a simultaneous attack upon several fronts in addition to the technology of crop production: in most cases - health, education, access to markets, physical infrastructure and off-farm job creation, and in some cases soil conservation, tenure reform and community development. Underlying all these arguments for introducing IRD is the idea that it is the responsibility of government to ensure that the small farmer has access to the services and inputs he requires to improve his/her livelihood.

Second, within the agricultural sector itself, the emphasis of donors had been on supporting large scale agricultural production and even for programs that had a smallholder focus, there was a problem of elite capture of components such as credit, improved seeds and other agricultural services at the expense of the majority of poor farmers. It was in this context that practitioners argued for a minimum 'package' approach to agriculture and rural areas particularly the notion of delivering a minimum level of necessary inputs through a service structure, with functions such as land settlement, extension, credit and marketing, integrated within a single organization. The two key issues believed to be retarding rural productivity growth - the need for action on several non-agricultural factors simultaneously with efforts to increase agricultural production, and the need to provide inputs to the neglected small producer - therefore suggested a more ambitious strategy of 'rural' - as opposed to purely 'agricultural' - development and made an integrated approach quite attractive to development practitioners at the time. The IRD programs therefore grew out of this original excitement of development practitioners, who hoped to transform undeveloped rural settings into cohesive communities, with profitable productive opportunities, and where members could enjoy basic public and social services. Another important interpretation of the coordinated approach to development at the rural level that perhaps strongly influenced the manner in which IRD was designed and implemented was the idea that IRD meant not only comprehensive action, but also integrated action. The idea was that the various complementary activities of rural development required a single administrative framework rather than being implemented by a variety of separate agencies. Because of this interpretation, IRD projects, generally defined by area, had their own special project agencies set up partially replacing existing departmental responsibilities.

We should note however that, for a number of donors and perhaps even Governments, the IRD label on a project could mean one of three different types of project: those that are primarily concerned with provision of rural services and infrastructure; those that deal primarily with agricultural development (crop production and marketing especially); and those that are primarily concerned with employment (agricultural production plus rural industry). All of these types of projects which were often “area-based” could be described as ‘integrated’ to some degree. In practice, given the number of donors operating in developing countries, an integrated area project may simply be a package of projects, separately funded but running in parallel in an area where a number of investment possibilities and infrastructural requirements had been identified. Thus the notion of IRD was used very broadly and could probably have contributed to the poor name that IRD made for itself.

The concept of integrated rural development has guided much of development efforts of the majority of donors in the rural sector since the end of the 1960’s. Even when approaches to rural development financing started to shift from the mid-1980s, institutions like the ADB continued financing IRDs in Africa throughout the 1980s and several donors continued to apply the concept of an integrated or coordinated approach to rural financing. As an example, a large number of the community-driven development activities of the early 1990s had strong elements of integrated rural development except perhaps for the manner in which they were managed. From a conceptual point of view, designing programs or projects that would deal simultaneously with the several complex issues facing the farmer makes a lot of sense. Once we accept this premise, this argues strongly for the multi-activity, multi-sectorial approach embodied by IRD projects. The notion of complementarity, promoted in integrated rural development, in terms of ensuring that all inputs that depend on each other to support crop production (e.g. improved seeds, fertilizer, and water) are available at the same time also makes economic sense. Similarly complementarities among health, education, basic infrastructure, and agriculture provide the rationale for IRD projects’ multi-sectorial efforts.

2.5 Reviews on Previous Studies

In their 2015 article, Khongsatjaviwat and Routray (p. 40), explore the roles and responsibilities of local governments in Thailand's rural development. According to research findings, the government authorities in Phitsanulok province did not provide Tambon Administrative Organizations (TAOs), the local government at the lowest level in rural areas, with an adequate budget. TAOs are unable to successfully provide public services in accordance with citizens' expectations as a result. It becomes necessary to reevaluate the tasks given to the TAOs and modify the activities to increase their functionality beyond carrying out ordinary tasks. The Central Government must redefine the tasks with sufficient financial support and simultaneously improve the workforce situation with managerial and professional abilities in order to achieve local development through TAOs.

Rural infrastructure, according to studies by Adu-Boahen, Antwi, Mensah, Atampugre, Osman, Osei, and Adu-Boahen (2014), provides vital production conditions like telecommunication, roads, medical services, and educational facilities that foster development in a rural setting. Therefore, it is important to evaluate the impact of infrastructure development on the standard of living of Jukwa's residents. A descriptive survey design was used for the study, and 600 household heads were selected. Data were gathered using a questionnaire/interview schedule, a focus group discussion, and an observation checklist. Analyses were done on the field data. It was observed that the Jukwa neighborhood has a significant infrastructural gap, which contributes to the residents' socioeconomic problems. It is advised that the District Assembly oversee all ongoing and stalled projects included in the District Assembly's Medium Term Development Plan and work toward their eventual completion (DMTD 2010-2013). This will guarantee accountability, promote rural development, and act as a catalyst for freeing the population from the cycle of poverty. The infrastructure gaps in the area will be lessened once these stalled projects are finished.

Ye Htet Zaw (2019) examined infrastructure projects' effects on rural society in Taikkyi Township. The infrastructure is crucial for rural development and people's lives as well as for regional and economic progress. Every country needs fundamental infrastructure, including rural roads, tracks, bridges, irrigation systems, water supplies, and markets, as well as schools, health facilities, and other public facilities that are mostly required by those who reside in rural areas. He discovered that rural infrastructure and development in Taikkyi Township have improved. Additionally, it

has been discovered that as the transportation industry has grown, transportation costs and commute times have decreased and the distribution of goods to markets has sped up. He suggests that local governments should support rural development, produce jobs for rural residents, and have other beneficial effects.

Yoon Nadi Hlaing (2017) researched rural development and transportation in Ingapu Township. Ingapu Township needs to spend more in its transportation and communication infrastructure. Since the majority of people reside in rural areas, it is crucial to enhance the wellbeing of this group. Therefore, greater basic needs assistance should be offered in order to close the development gap between that region's rural and urban areas. Additionally, more assistance and facilities that are required should be offered by the government to boost productivity in the cattle and fishing industries.

Lwin Naing Oo (2002) conducted research on the importance of infrastructure for Myanmar's rural development. A hindrance to national growth is the absence of a national plan for rural development. Regional or sectoral development plans are not as important as a national strategy. Additionally, it is imperative that national and sectoral or regional plans be linked. This paper recommends that governments create a national rural development strategy that allows infrastructure to combat rural poverty and urban-rural imbalance.

CHAPTER III

OVERVIEW ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN MYANMAR

3.1 Rural Development Projects in Myanmar

Rural Development Projects have been implementing in Myanmar are as follow:

1. Evergreen Village Development Project (EVDP)
2. Village Development Project (VDP)
3. National Electrification Project (NEP Off-Grid)
4. National Community Driven Development Project (NCDDP)
5. China-aided Pilot Project of Poverty Reduction Cooperation in Myanmar
6. Western States Agribusiness Project (WSAP)
7. Resilient Community Development Project (RCDP)
8. Village Revolving Fund Project (VRFP)
9. Rural Water Supply Projects
10. Agricultural Production Road Projects

1. Evergreen Village Development Project

Based on the local and international development experience, rural development and poverty alleviation measures need to link with not only infrastructure development activities but also household income generating and capacity building activities. The Department of Rural Development has been implementing Evergreen Village Development Project in (11,652) villages from 2014-2015 to 2019-2020 fiscal year to undertake rural development measures through people-centered approach in line with Rural Development Strategic Framework developed in cooperation with local and foreign experts and to meet the needs of about 75% of rural households who are in need of free or low-interest loans for their livelihood and household income according to the surveys conducted by local development organizations.

2. Village Development Project

Following adoption of the RDSF in 2014, DRD developed the Comprehensive Capacity Development Plan (2014-2018), and Village Development Project (VDP) is one of the activities under the Plan. Government in its budgeting policy has placed emphasis on a system of top-down budgeting and bottom-up planning. But much work in terms of institutional mechanism and technical know-how needs to be organized and developed at all levels for operating participatory Bottom-up Planning Process. With the key objective to contribute to operating the National participatory bottom-up planning and budgeting process, the Village Development Project is implemented.

3. National Electrification Project (NEP Off-Grid)

Energy consumption indication is one of the development measurement for a country. Electricity access is essential for any countries to develop the living standard of the people. Therefore, Myanmar government is prioritizing the electricity access for the people. In order to electrify the whole country in 2030, National Electrification Project funded by 400 million USD (loan) from the International Development Association (IDA) of World Bank group has been implementing since 2016-2017 Fiscal Year.

According to the geography of the country, Geospatial Least Cost Electrification Rollout Plan was arranged for first five years of the project from 2016-2017 fiscal year to 2020-2021 fiscal year. Currently, in the On-grid component, Ministry of Electricity and Energy is implementing the grid extension program with 300 million USD+ 10 million USD = total 310 million USD while Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation is electrifying on off-grid area with 80 million USD+ 10 million USD for technical assistance = total- 90 million USD. To meet the master plan for the whole country electricity access in 2030.

4. National Community Driven Development Project

The National Community Driven Development Project (NCDDP), which was established in 2013 and is being carried out by the Department of Rural Development under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation, aims to increase access to essential infrastructure and services in rural communities across the nation by putting

the needs of the people first. By putting communities at the center of planning and administering development resources, the NCDDP has achieved results with financial support from the governments of Myanmar, Italy, Japan, DFID, and the World Bank.

The sub-projects included in the project include the renovation and expansion of village-level infrastructure like school buildings, village halls, village streets, health centers, electricity and water supply systems, and bridges. The project assists the villagers in determining the community's top priorities. The project gives villages funding to develop infrastructure at the local level and offers technical assistance to the communities through facilitation and capacity building. Around 7 million people have benefited from the project, which has reached 63 townships in 15 states and regions across the nation. Through township selection consultation sessions, the project chooses 13 additional townships to increase the project's coverage area at the beginning of 2020.

Since 2013, the World Bank, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Government of Myanmar, the Governments of Italy and Japan, and the NCCCP project have all provided financial assistance for the project's development operations. The World Bank provided an initial IDA grant of \$80 million and 400 million additional financing credits for the NCDDP project. The government of Italy provided a grant and loan totaling \$ 3 million and the UK Department for International Development provided support totaling \$ 3 million. The NCDDP project fund reached a total of US dollars 549 million (DFID).

5. China-aided Pilot Project of Poverty Reduction Cooperation in Myanmar

Proposed by Leader of the Chinese Government, Premier Mr. Li Keqiang, during the ASEAN+3 Summit in Myanmar, 2014, to contribute towards poverty alleviation. The Action Plan was adopted by 12th SOMRDPE in October 2015, Lao PDR. Project is being implemented in Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar Governments, since 2016. For Myanmar, Exchange Letter was signed on 8th February 2016, and the Project Implementation Agreement was signed on 19th November 2017.

6. The Western State Agribusiness Project

The Western State Agribusiness Project (WSAP) is a six years investment project from 2018-2019 fiscal years to 2023-2024 fiscal years. The Financing Agreement of the WSAP was signed by Myanmar Ambassador to Italy on behalf of the Government of Myanmar and IFAD's President on 17th December, 2018. The Project's goal is to improve the social and economic status of rural households in a climate resilient manner in northern Magway Region and southern Chin State. The project's total cost is USD (20.257) million financed by IFAD's loan of USD (9) million, IFAD's Grant of USD (4) million, Myanmar Government's contribution of USD (1) million, two implementing Partners' (Care and NAG) contribution of USD (1) million, private sector's contribution of USD (1) million and financing gap of USD (4.5) million. The loan is highly concessional terms and interest rate is free but bears a service charge of USD (0.75%) per annual payable. Repayment period is (30) years and grace period is (10) years. It will be implemented in partnership between IFAD and the eight relevant departments of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation and Ministry of Planning and Finance, and Implementing Partners (Network Activities Group and Care International). In accordance with the guidance of Union Minister, Department of Rural Development is responsible for implementing the Western State Agribusiness Project as a Focal Department.

7. Resilient Community Development Project

The Resilient Community Development Project (RCDP) has been implemented by the Department of Rural Development (DRD) under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI) of the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, financed from the concessional loan of ordinary capital resources from Asian Development Bank (in the amount of \$185.00 million), a grant not exceeding \$10.00 million from the ADB's Special Funds resources (Asian Development Fund-Disaster Risk Reduction Funding), co-financed from the Asia Investment Facility (€24.25 million equivalent to \$27.58 million) from European Union and the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction(\$3 million). The project is estimated to cost \$244.95 million. The Project implementation benefits to 1.8 million of people living in (2942 villages), (791) village tract of 17 townships: Bogalae, Pyapon and Labutta townships in Ayeyarwaddy Region; Tedim, Falam, Htantalang and Hakha townships in Chin State; Leshi, Lahe and Nanyon townships in Naga Self

Administrative Zone of Sagaing Region (north); Mingin, Mawlaik, Paungbyin and Kalewa townships in Sagaing Region.

8. Village Revolving Fund Project

Department of Rural Development is implementing Village Revolving Fund Project (VRFP) in (1710) villages in 2019-2020 fiscal years in line with (b) Cash or Lending Support Programme described under Action Plan 2.1.7(b) of CERP to enable rural smallholder farmers, suppliers and small scale enterprises to restart and extend their businesses.

9. Rural Water Supply Projects

2017 rural water supply in February; the first national strategic and investment plan (2016-2030) for sanitation and environmental cleanliness was launched as an important milestone. according to the 2019 interim census data, the department of rural development has been working at a high speed in line with the rural water supply strategy (18%); (47) we have improved coverage of water supply through water treatment systems (8%) and good and protected water supply systems in rural areas, including rainwater tanks and springs (77%). the rural development department's 2019-2020 to 2021-22 (6 months) financial year, during the period of three (3) years, (1,047) rural water supply projects in (9,420) villages were originally authorized funds. update fund; national support fund (in collaboration with unicef) and tropical water access project. it was able to be provided with regional/state approved funds.

10. Agricultural Production Road Projects

Rural manufacturing roads and bridges have been implemented starting from the 2018 (6 months) budget, and up to the 2021-2022 (6 months) fiscal year, 1683 manufacturing roads have been built in 2572 villages in 17 regions/states with federal funds and regional/state funds. (2266/7.1 miles) of roads and (3066) manufacturing bridges; The 32,737-foot bridge was implemented at a cost of 106,392.86 million Kyats in accordance with the set standards and quality standards, and benefited 2,929,168 people and 165,2848 acres of agricultural/farming acres.

3.2 Rural Development Strategic Framework

In order to enable rural communities to manage their own destiny for combating poverty, and to enhance all stakeholder participation in implementing sustainable rural development activities, the Department developed, in consultation with both national and international experts, the Rural Development Strategic Framework. In line with the strategic framework, the following 5-grand strategies are being employed in every development endeavors:

1. Targeting & Prioritization
2. Synergy & Multiply Impact
3. Sustainable Financing
4. Effective Collaboration
5. Good Governance

3.2.1 Rural Development Policies

Rural Development Policies are as follows;

1. To construct farm-to-market rural roads which can support development of agriculture sector and to undertake rural water supply activities and off-grid rural electrification measures for the socio-economic development of rural people,
2. To ensure rural infrastructure development through people-centered approach,
3. To provide financial services as Revolving Fund and Block Grant for rural people's livelihood and income generation activities, and sustainable financing,
4. To conduct livelihood-support trainings and capacity building trainings to produce skilled labors in rural areas,
5. To construct rural housings and fly-proof latrines for disaster-affected rural people in emergency situation,
6. To ensure capacity development of DRD staff, good governance mechanism and development of research activities.
7. To create partnership with all stakeholders in undertaking poverty reduction and rural development activities.

3.2.2 Rural Development Activities

Activities are:

1. To undertake rural water supply activities and environmental cleaning activities,
2. To carry out off-grid rural electrification activities,
3. To implement the construction of farm-to-market rural roads and maintenance activities,
4. To undertake the construction activities of rural housings,
5. To set up revolving fund for providing job opportunities to rural people and ensuring the availability of business opportunities to rural people, (Evergreen Village Development Project),
6. To conduct capacity building trainings and vocational trainings for the skill development of rural people and to assist in providing local products with market linkages,
7. To undertake small-scale infrastructure development activities, income generation activities and livelihood enhancement activities for paving the way for the participation of rural people,
8. To assist in building resilient communities,
9. To cooperate with stakeholders for improving health, education and socio-economic development of rural people,
10. To conduct monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the progress of rural development activities,
11. To undertake various research activities on rural development,
12. To carry out other tasks assigned by the Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development.

3.3 Infrastructure Development of Myanmar

Observations made in 2017 by bilateral and multinational organizations, such as the Myanmar Public Expenditure study shows that Myanmar's infrastructure demands are enormous because of underinvestment over time and poor public financial management. Consequently, the Myanmar's infrastructure investment deficit, the Global Infrastructure Hub of the Group of 20 Out of a total investment need of US\$, \$112 billion would be needed at present investment rates of 224 billion by the year 2040. Myanmar won't be able to meet its obligations if this gap is not closed.

Its commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and related development objectives.

20 million people in 2016 were unable to use essential road infrastructure, including roads and railroads urgent maintenance is required. Consequently, it is essential to boost infrastructure investment if long-term, sustainable development of Myanmar. For economic expansion, infrastructure is essential. It improves mobility, connects markets, facilitates trade, and increases production. A significant barrier to growth in Myanmar is the country's underdeveloped infrastructure.

The Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP) outlines the government's long-term development priorities. MSDP offers support with setting infrastructure investment priorities. The Myanmar government established "Project Bank" as a first stage in the planning of infrastructure. A list of prospective infrastructure projects that meet requirements and anticipate funding. A cross-ministerial initiative, the Project Bank mechanism has the backing of numerous stakeholders, including a number of donors.

3.4 Overview on Rural Development in Yangon Region

Yangon Region is located in the lower part of Myanmar. Yangon Region is made up of 4 districts and covers an area of 3968.21 square miles. Yangon Region has a mostly flat topography and it is located about 50 feet above sea level. As of March 2022, the populations of Yangon Region are 756203. The urban population is 5187536 and the rural population is 2374501. There are 45 townships, 743 wards and 2143 villages in Yangon Region. There are dams, 46 levees, 108 sluice gates and 21 river pumping projects in Yangon Region and with a total of 824501 beneficial acres. There are 36 Universities and Degree Colleges in Yangon Region, 5508 teachers and 86182 students. There are Basic Education High School 411, Middle School 163 and Primary School 2011, 22140 teachers and 481573 students. The ratio of student and teacher is 1:22.

As for health sector, there are 95 Government Hospital, Private Hospital 61 and 18067 Beded. And then private clinic 1526, Rural Health Center 98, Sub-Rural Health Center 390. There are 757 Doctors, 830 nurses and 102 Health Assistant in Yangon Region.

The rural development projects in Yangon Region are as follows;

1. Evergreen Village Development Project
2. Village Development Project
3. National Electrification Project (NEP Off-Grid)
4. National Community Driven Development Project
5. Village Revolving Fund Project
6. Rural Water Supply Project

1. Evergreen Village Development Project (EVDP)

The objectives of Evergreen Village Development Project (EVDP) is to reduce the rural poverty by increasing job opportunities and household incomes, to implement village development activities by rural people themselves to meet the need of villages, spending the increased interest rate from the revolving fund and to improve the capacity of rural community and to create the resilient communities that can respond the unexpected disaster in strong manner. Within the Yangon Region, Evergreen Village Development Project (EVDP) was implemented in the 2014-2015 fiscal Year. Until the 2022-2023 Fiscal Year, 11220 million kyats have been invested in 388 villages in 12 Townships.

2. Village Development Project (VDP)

The Village Development Project (VDP) is being implemented, to formulate village development plan with Annual Village Investment Programme (AVIP) which are defined, structured and articulated by the village communities themselves, for their development aspirations and priorities, to implement prioritized activity or project of Annual Village Investment Programme (AVIP) identified by village community and to consolidate and integrate prioritized activities or projects of village development plan with the respective township development plan. The VDP was implemented from the fiscal year 2015-2016. Until the fiscal year 2021-2022, it was implemented in 538 village in 11 townships and 5380 million kyats was invested. The projects implemented are the member 544 of rural road and bridge sector 24 rural water supply sector and 8 rural, electrification sector.

3. National Electrification Project (NEP Off-Grid)

One indicator of a country's degree of development is its usage of energy. Any country's ability to give energy to all facets of life is essential to its progress. As a result, the government places a strong focus on ensuring that its inhabitants have reliable access to power. By 2030, every person will have access to energy worldwide according to the NEP, which was created in collaboration with 45 members of the World Bank Group. The World Bank's IDA loan of USD (90) million, the Italian Government's loan of Euro (30) million, the Government budget, and community contributions are all used to carry out the 12 NEP project. Transformer installation and power line construction were done as part of the rural electrification sector, benefiting 50 villages across 10 townships.

4. National Community Driven Development Project (NCDDP)

One of the most important community development projects in the Yangon Region is the NCDP initiative. The project's goal is to improve access to and use of essential infrastructure and services for poor rural communities, as well as to increase the government's ability to react quickly and effectively to a crisis or catastrophe that qualifies. The initiative uses a people-centered strategy. The initiative has been put into practice in 4 townships and 697 villages, fiscal year 2014–2015 through 2019–2022. With the implementation of 2760 actions totaling 25052 million kyats in rural water supply, rural roads and bridges, and 112791 houses, 503136 persons in the project area were able to benefit.

5. Village Revolving Fund Project (VRFP)

VRFP is being implemented in 2019-2020 fiscal year to support Government's COVID 19 Economic Relief Plan, to enable rural small holder farmers, suppliers and small scale enterprises to receive necessary financial capital, to enable rural people to undertake household income generating activities with the available financial capital and to have access to sustainable financing by setting up a village owned revolving fund with the increased project fund and to implement development activities. In 80 villages of 11 townships, 2050 million kyats have been spent and implemented.

6. Rural Water Supply Project (RWSP)

The visionary goals of the strategy are equal, access to effective and beneficial drinking water; by 2030, the socio-economic life of all rural people will be further improved by identifying and implementing environmental and personal hygiene services. As a rural water supply sector, 65 Lakes, 22 wells, 35792 Deep underground well, 1 river pumping project were implemented in 60 villages.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN DALA TOWNSHIP

4.1 Background Information of Dala Township

Dala Township is a country established by the Mon many years ago. From the 1st century to the middle of the 9th century AD, it was prominent as one of the urban states of the Thuwanabumi kingdom. The town of Dala was prominent in the war between Inwa and Hanthawati that took place from 1386 to 1422. There was a change in the government, the duke, the resident, and the city officials. According to the records, Dala was called Tala during the Pagan period, and according to the Mon language, Tala was called Thontale, and the meaning of Thontale means hero city. Dala Township is included in the municipal boundaries of Yangon City and was originally composed of 17 wards. In 1989, the Village and Housing Development Department drew up urban planning models and identified 6 more wards.

Table (4.1) Number of Household in Dala Township

No.	Particular	Houses	Household	Ward	Village Track	Village
1	Urban	27882	31962	24	-	-
2	Rural	12169	14302	-	23	54
Total		40051	46264	24	23	54

Source: General Administration Department of Dala Township

Dala Township is made up of 24 wards, 23 village groups, and 54 villages. Dala Township is 7 miles long from east to west and 10 miles from south to north. Dala Township has an area of 86.51 square miles. The urban area is 5.59 square miles, and the rural area is 80.92 square miles. Dala Township is bordered by the Yangon River in the east, Ton Tay Township in the west, Kawhmue Township in the

south, and Yangon River in the north. Dala Township is a flat plain area without hills, mountains, ridges, and ridges. Dala Township is an area with abundant rivers, and the most prominent ones are Kama Aung River, Daw Tha River, Alam Ngu River, and Thakhop River. Dala Township is located at an altitude of 12 feet above sea level. It has a temperate climate with a maximum temperature of 40 degrees Celsius and a minimum temperature of 32 degrees Celsius.

Demographic Factors

The population of Data Township is influence by the physical factors such as topographic feature, climate and soil, resources and economic activities. Dala Township is moderately populated area in Yangon region. According to 2020 data, the population of Dala Township was 185559 persons, immigration mainly cause the growth of population.

Table (4.2) Total Population of Dala Township

No.	Particular	Under 18 years			Above 18 years			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Urban	44857	48317	93174	20251	19815	40066	65108	68132	133240
2	Rural	18757	19732	38489	6919	6911	13830	25676	26643	52319
	Total	63614	68049	131663	27170	26726	53896	90784	94775	185559

Source: General Administration Department of Dala Township

According to Table (4.2), total rural population are 52319 and total urban population are 133240. It was found that the rural population of Dala Township is about 28 % of the population of the whole township.

4.2 The Infrastructure in Dala Township

4.2.1 Roads and Bridges

Rural transportation connectivity is indispensable for additional economic development and would provide a positive impact to rural residents. Rural Roads and bridge are an essential component of the Myanmar economy. Roads and bridges support a network of product transportation that is important to our nation. Thus, the government has been spending large amount of expenditure for construction of roads and bridges. The number of roads in Dala Township are presented in table (4.3).

Table (4.3) Roads in Dala Township

No	Name of Roads	Distance (Miles)
1	Dala-Tontay	17
2	Dala-Kawhmu	24
3	Dala-Konechankone	36
4	Dala-Daedaye	40
5	Dala-Pyarpon	48
6	Dala-Maubin	80
7	Dala-Danoke	14
Total		259

Source: Department of Road in Dala Township

The roads listed in the above table (4.3) are the roads connected to Dala Township and neighbouring townships. Department of Road in Dala Township is responsible for maintaining 551 roads (145 miles and 7 furlongs) within the township. The type and the length of the roads are as follows;

- (1) 1 Tarred Road (2 miles 4 furlongs)
- (2) 389 Granite Road (107 miles 1 furlongs)
- (3) 161 Earth Road (36 miles 2 furlongs)

Table (4.4) Bridges in Dala Township

No.	Category	No.	Name	Distance Feet	Type of Bridge
1.	Above 180 feet	1	Ka Mar Aung	190	RC
		2	Alan Nguu	192	RC
		3	Rakhine Chaung	250	RC
2.	Under 180 feet	1	Ka Mar Aung	97	RC
		2	N0.6	75	SB
		3	Daw Thar Chaung	75	RC
3.	Under 50 feet	1	Kha Naung	50	SB
		2	Daw Thar Chaung	20	RC
		3	Daw Thar Chaung	25	RC
		4	Daw Thar Chaung	25	RC
		5	Ka Mar Ka Sit	25	RC
		6	Rakhine Chaung	25	RC
		7	Hmaw Set	25	RC
		8	Waan Htan Ainyar	25	RC
		9	Sar Par Chaung	25	RC
		10	Htoo Gyi	25	RC
		11	Tha Yaw Tan	25	RC
		12	Late Kone	25	RC

Source: Department of Bridge in Dala Township

Building a bridge can boost the local economy and the standard of living for people who reside in both urban and rural areas. Bridges brings together individuals from many industries and socioeconomic groups in order to increase the rate of employment retention, provide resources, enhance results, and assist those who are escaping poverty. The bridges listed above Table (4.4) are maintained by Dala Township's Department of Bridge.

4.2.2 Water Supply

Dams are an important source of water supply and high importance of various other reasons. Dams can provide water for irrigation of farmers. They can use the water for growing crops. Sluice gate can control excellent water level. Tone Tin Gan (South) Earthen Dam is a main dispensable dam who grow summer grain. In the 2020-2021 fiscal year, 1041 acre of summer grain and 46848 acre of monsoon grain were planted in Dala Township.

Table (4.5) Dam and Sluice Gate in Dala Township

No	Name	Types	Length of feet	Effective Acres
1	Tone Tin Gan (South) Dam	Earthen Dam	74400	3000
2	Rakhine Chaung Sluice Gate	Reinforced concrete	8' × 8' × 6"	6000

Source: General Administration Department of Dala Township

4.2.3 Education

The education system of Myanmar is operated by the Ministry of Education. Education provides individuals with opportunity to improve their lives, becomes successful members of their communities and actively contribute to national socio-economic development. In Myanmar society, education is traditionally valued as a key determinant for social mobility and it is widely recognized as a critical building block for nation building, national unity and sustainable development. In today's global economy a ratios success depends fundamentally on the knowledge, skills and competencies of its people Countries which invest in education are likely to reap substantial long-term benefits, such as greater economic and social prosperity.

Table (4.6) Education in Dala Township

No	Name of School	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Students	Teacher-Students Ratio
1.	High School	6	119	6194	1:52
2.	Sub-Basic High School	5	43	2257	1:52
3.	Middle School	5	32	2447	1:76
4.	Sub-Basic Middle School	1	5	211	1:42
5.	Post-Basic Primary School	12	52	2197	1:42
6.	Primary School	47	173	11002	1:64
7.	Pre-School	-	-	-	-
8.	Monastic School	3	39	1434	1:38
Total		79	463	25742	1:56

Source: Department of Education in Dala Township

According to table (4.6) Dala Township has 79 basic education high schools. It is found that there are 25742 basic education students and teacher student ratio is 1:56.

4.2.4 Health Care

The department of Public Health is mainly responsible for primary healthcare and basic health services, nutrition promotion. Myanmar health system remained undeveloped and underfunded with large disparities in health outcomes for poor, indigenous populations. Large health disparities between indigenous rural and urban populations are significant since 70 % of the population reside in rural areas. In

Myanmar, the situation in indigenous rural areas is particularly critical, with respect to coverage of skilled birth attendants and lack of transportation to reach health facilities. Internal migration of health workers from rural to urban areas, from public to private sectors and from primary healthcare to specialization has exacerbated the human resource shortage in rural areas.

Table (4.7) Health Care in Dala Township

No	Name of Hospital/Clinic	Number of Hospital/Clinic	Number of Doctor/Health Staff	Number of Beds
1	Township Hospital	1	9	25
2	Cottage Hospital	2	4	16
3	Rural Health Care	6	6	6
4	Sub-Rural Health Care	15	15	
5	Clinic (Private)	27		

Source: Department of Public Health in Dala Township

According to table (4.7), it was found that there are a total of 51 hospitals, clinics, rural health centers and sub-rural health centers that can provide health care in Dala Township. There are 34 doctors, nurses and health assistant who can provide health care services.

4.3 Budget Allocation of Infrastructure in Dala Township

4.3.1 Road and Bridge

The roads and bridges, which play an essential role in the rural development program, have been carried out by two types of budget lines: the union government budget and the regional government budget from 2016-2017 fiscal year to 2020-2021 fiscal year. In this sector, the main roads in urban areas, town-village link roads, and inter-villages link roads were newly constructed and maintained as necessary. The budget allocation of roads and bridges construction are presented in Table (4.8).

Table (4.8) Budget Allocation of Road and Bridge in Dala Township

No	Fiscal Year	Union Government Budget		Regional Government Budget		Total	
		Number of Roads and Bridges	Cost (Kyat Million)	Number of Roads and Bridges	Cost (Kyat Million)	Number of Roads and Bridges	Cost (Kyat Million)
1	2016-2017	29	66298.09	21	459.53	50	66757.62
2	2017-2018	23	14647.65	61	3748.94	84	18396.59
3	2018-2019	28	98752.33	62	2660.55	90	101412.88
4	2019-2020	22	66298.20	75	3740.06	97	70038.26
5	2020-2021	2	66212.00	24	1826.78	26	68038.78
Total		104	312208	243	12435.87	347	324644.14

Source: General Administration Department of Dala Township

According to Table (4.8), the fiscal year 2018-2019 is the most spending budget fiscal year for the roads and bridges construction in the mentioned above fiscal years. In that Fiscal Year, it was found that 98665 million kyats was spent for the construction of Dala Bridge (Myanmar-Korea Friendship Bridge). During the mentioned fiscal year, regular road maintenance works and bridge construction works were carried out. In addition, concrete roads, tamed roads, earth roads and granite roads were also carried out.

4.3.2 Water Supply

The budget allocation of water supply in Dala Township from 2016-2017 fiscal year to 2020-2021 fiscal year is presented in Table (4.9).

Table (4.9) Budget Allocation of Water Supply in Dala Township

No	Fiscal Year	Union Government Budget		Regional Government Budget		Total	
		Number of construction works	Cost (Kyat Million)	Number of construction works	Cost (Kyat Million)	Number of construction works	Cost (Kyat Million)
1	2016-2017	-	-	7	133.11	7	133.11
2	2017-2018	1	730	15	592.80	16	1322.80
3	2018-2019	2	99.11	11	463.44	13	562.55
4	2019-2020	-	-	3	761.25	3	761.25
5	2020-2021	-	-	6	114.88	6	114.88
Total		3	829.11	42	2065.48	45	2894.59

Source: General Administration Department of Dala Township

According to Table (4.9), the budget allocation of water supply by using regional government budget is more than union government budget. In the water supply sector, during the mentioned fiscal years, 829.11 million kyats were spent for 3 projects with the union government budget but 206548 million kyats were spent for 42 projects with the regional government budget.

4.3.3 Education

Investing in the education sector is a great support for human resource development. According to the need, the construction of new building and old building maintenance works were carried out. The budget allocation of the education infrastructure is presented in Table (4.10).

Table (4.10) Budget Allocation of Education Infrastructure in Dala Township

No	Fiscal Year	Union Government Budget		Regional Government Budget		Total	
		Number of School Building	Cost (Kyat Million)	Number of School Building	Cost (Kyat Million)	Number of School Building	Cost (Kyat Million)
1	2016-2017	6	190.70	-	-	6	190.70
2	2017-2018	4	300	-	-	4	300
3	2018-2019	28	1152.07	-	-	28	1152.07
4	2019-2020	3	465.48	-	-	3	465.48
5	2020-2021	3	967.68	-	-	3	967.68
	Total	44	3076.56	-	-	44	3076.56

Source: General Administration Department of Dala Township

According to Table (4.10), it was found that only the union government budget was spent for the development of education infrastructure. In the 2018-2019 fiscal year, 28 projects were completed and 1152 million kyats were spent.

4.3.4 Health Care

The development of health infrastructure is prime importance for the development of the country. It was found that there is not much difference between the union government budget and the regional government budget in spending the budget for the health sector. The budget allocation of health infrastructure is presented in Table (4.11).

Table (4.11) Budget Allocation of Health Infrastructure in Dala Township

No	Fiscal Year	Union Government Budget		Regional Government Budget		Total	
		Number of Building	Cost (Kyat Million)	Number of Building	Cost (Kyat Million)	Number of Building	Cost (Kyat Million)
1	2016-2017	2	186.48	-	-	2	186.48
2	2017-2018	-	-	12	45.22	12	45.22
3	2018-2019	2	87.06	4	16.20	6	103.26
4	2019-2020	5	824.15	-	-	5	829.15
5	2020-2021	8	1765.45	-	-	8	1765.45
	Total	17	2868.14	16	61.42	33	2929.56

Source: General Administration Department of Dala Township

4.4 Development of Infrastructure in Dala Township

4.4.1 Roads

Development of roads can provide the benefit for urban and rural people. As the roads improve, it will become easier for people to travel. The construction of roads in Dala Township is presented in table (4.12).

Table (4.12) Development of Roads in Dala Township

No	Fiscal Year	New Construction Road				Upgraded Road				Total
		Concrete	Tarred	Earth	Granite	Concrete	Tarred	Earth	Granite	
1.	2016-2017	39	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	41
2.	2017-2018	31	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	39
3.	2018-2019	34	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	37
4.	2019-2020	31	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	33
5.	2020-2021	9	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	13
Total		144	6	1	6	3	4	-	-	163

Source: Department of Road in Dala Township

According to table (4.12), the total of 163 roads that could be constructed year by year. Among the constructed roads some are concrete roads, tarred road, earth road and granite roads. It is found that concrete roads construction is the most in road construction by type.

4.4.2 Bridges

It is important to be able to build the necessary bridges in the necessary places in order to improve transportation. The construction of bridges in Dala Township is presented in table (4.13).

Table (4.13) Development of Bridges in Dala Township

No.	Fiscal Year	Under 50 feet	Under 180 feet	Over 180 feet	Box Culvert
1.	2016-2017	1	-	1	7
2.	2017-2018	5	-	1	30
3.	2018-2019	14	-	1	37
4.	2019-2020	8	-	2	55
5.	2020-2021	-	-	2	10
Total		28	-	7	139

Source: Department of Bridge in Dala Township

According to table (4.13), the number of bridges that could be constructed in the mentioned above fiscal years are 35. Among the constructed bridges, some are bridge under 50 feet and bridge over 180 feet. It is found that bridge under 50 feet is more than bridge over 180 feet. The number of box culvert constructed is 139.

4.4.3 Water Supply

Water supply is importance for economic development and human well-being. Improving water infrastructure must be a priority, as water conservation and efficiency are key components of sustainable water management. The construction of water supply in Dala Township is presented in table (4.14).

Table (4.14) Development of Water Supply in Dala Township

No.	Fiscal Year	New Construction			Upgraded			Total
		Dams	Lakes	Creeks	Dams	Lakes	Creeks	
1.	2016-2017	-	3	-	1	2	1	7
2.	2017-2018	-	1	14	1	-	-	16
3.	2018-2019	-	3	10	-	-	-	13
4.	2019-2020	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
5.	2020-2021	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
Table		-	8	30	4	2	1	45

Source: General Administration Department of Dala Township

According to table (4.14), lakes and creeks are constructed for development of water supply. Creeks constructed is more than lakes. Without being able to build new dam, it could only maintenance work.

4.4.4 Education

Education infrastructure is one of the most basic elements necessary to ensure access to education. School classrooms are the most common place in which structured learning takes place with group of children in 2016-2017.

Table (4.15) Development of Education in Dala Township

No	Academic Year	New Construction Building			Old Building Maintenance		
		High School	Middle School	Primary School	High School	Middle School	Primary School
1.	2016-2017	2	-	4	1	2	1
2.	2017-2018	1	-	3	1	-	-
3.	2018-2019	2	3	15	-	-	-
4.	2019-2020	1	2	-	-	-	-
5.	2020-2021	1	-	2	-	-	-
Total		7	5	24	2	2	1

Source: Department of Education in Dala Township

According to table (4.15), it is found that 7 new buildings were built as new for high schools, 5 new buildings for middle schools and 24 new buildings for primary school.

Table (4.16) Achievement of Basic Primary Education in Dala Township

No	Academic Year	Number of Students	Parade	Success	Percentage
1.	2016-2017	2921	2921	2921	100
2.	2017-2018	2948	2948	2948	100
3.	2018-2019	2915	2915	2915	100
4.	2019-2020	2898	2818	2818	100
5.	2020-2021	2794	2794	2794	100

Source: Department of Education in Dala Township

Table (4.16) show that the basic education achievement status of Dala Township in 5 academic years. According to the mentioned above table (4.16), during the 5 years of the academic year, Dala Township's primary level achievement is 100 %.

Table (4.17) Achievement of Basic Middle Education in Dala Township

No	Academic Year	Number of Students	Parade	Success	Percentage
1.	2016-2017	2213	2213	2213	100
2.	2017-2018	2149	2149	2149	100
3.	2018-2019	2251	2251	2251	100
4.	2019-2020	2177	2144	2144	100
5.	2020-2021	2014	2014	2014	100

Source: Department of Education in Dala Township

Table (4.17) show that the basic middle education achievement status of Dala Township in 5 academic years. According to the mentioned above table (4.17), during the 5 years of the academic year, Dala Township's primary level achievement is 100 %.

Table (4.18) Achievement of Matriculation Exam in Dala Township

No	Academic Year	Number of Students	Parade	Success	Percentage
1.	2016-2017	2427	2182	676	30.98
2.	2017-2018	2627	2439	795	32.60
3.	2018-2019	2982	2792	693	24.82
4.	2019-2020	3653	2836	680	23.58

Source: Department of Education in Dala Township

Table (4.18) show that the achievement of matriculation exam in Dala Township in 4 academic years. According to the mentioned above table (4.18), during the 4 years of the academic year; the 2019-2020 academic year is the lowest passing academic year with 23.58 %.

Table (4.19) Enrollment of School-aged children in Dala Township

No	Academic Year	Number of 5 years old children	Enrollment children	Percentage
1.	2016-2017	3269	3269	100
2.	2017-2018	3208	3208	100
3.	2018-2019	2992	2992	100
4.	2019-2020	2952	2952	100
5.	2020-2021	3016	3016	100

Source: Department of Education in Dala Township

Table (4.19) show that the enrollment status of school-age children in Dala Township in 5 academic years. According to the mentioned above table (4.19), during the 5 years of the academic year, the enrollment of school-age children is 100 %.

Table (4.20) Opening of Learning Support Multimedia Classroom in Dala Township

No	Name of School	Number of Schools	Number of Multimedia School	Number of 3 PLT School	Number of 2 PLT School	Number of 1 PLT School
1.	High School	6	-	5	1	-
2.	Sub-Basic High School	5	-	1	4	-
3.	Middle School	5	-	1	4	-
4.	Sub-Basic Middle School	1	-	-	1	-
5.	Post-Basic Primary School	12	-	-	-	12
6.	Primary School	47	-	-	12	35
7.	Pre-School	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Monastic School	3	-	-	1	2
Total		79	-	7	23	49

Source: Department of Education in Dala Township

Table (4.20) show that opening of learning support multimedia classroom in Dala Township. Multimedia technology empowers the education process by means of increased interaction between teachers, students and courseware also innovative ways to make learning more dynamic, larger lasting, and more applicable to the world outside the classroom. According to the table (4.20) Among the 79 elementary schools in Dala Township, it was found that there are 7 schools equipped with 3 PLT, 23 schools equipped with 2 PLT and 49 schools equipped with 1 PLT.

Table (4.21) Indicators of Education in Dala Township

Particular	No.	Class	Academic Year			
			2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Class Attendance Rate	1.	Primary	96.25 %	97.80 %	99.00 %	99.00 %
	2.	Middle	99.54 %	98.56 %	70.00 %	70.00 %
	3.	High	77.57 %	88.62 %	-	-
Dropout Rate	1.	Primary	3.75 %	4.00 %	0 %	0 %
	2.	Middle	0.46 %	6.00 %	10.00 %	0 %
	3.	High	22.43 %	5.00 %	0 %	0 %
Grade Completion Rate	1.	Primary	69.18 %	72.00 %	75.00 %	75.00 %
	2.	Middle	89.54 %	92.56 %	91.50 %	91.50 %
	3.	High	83.42 %	91.50 %	89.60 %	89.60 %

Source: Department of Education in Dala Township

Educational indicators are statistics that describe key aspects of schooling which permit the evaluation and monitoring of schools, teachers, programs and students. Table (4.21) show that the educational indicators of Dala Township by academic year. An attendance rate of 95% is generally considered good; this allows for children to miss 9.5 days across the school year. According to statistics mentioned above table (4.21), the dropout rate of 2020-2021 school year is general considered good. It was found that the grade completion rate of 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 school years are generally considered good.

4.4.5 Health Care

Health care is one of the most important and dynamic growth sectors of Myanmar Economy. Improving human health and providing access of affordable, high quality health care is a key concern of all countries. Table (4.22) show that the hospital, health centre and clinic of Dala Township by year. It was found that the health infrastructure of Dala Township is improving year by year.

Table (4.22) The Hospital, Health Centre and Clinic in Dala Township

No.	Name	2016- 2017	2017- 2018	2018- 2019	2019- 2020	2020- 2021
1.	Township Hospital (25 Beded Hospital)	1	1	1	1	1
2.	Cottage Hospital (16 Beded Hospital)	2	2	2	2	2
3.	Rural Health Center	4	4	4	5	6
4.	Sub-Rural Health Center	12	12	13	14	15
5.	Private Clinic	20	20	22	25	27

Source: Department of Public Health in Dala Township

Table (4.23) The Most Common Diseases in Dala Township

No.	Fiscal Year	Types of Diseases					
		Diarrhoea		Dysentery		Tuberculosis	
		Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths
1.	2016-2017	403	-	190	-	553	40
2.	2017-2018	348	-	290	-	623	30
3.	2018-2019	418	-	280	-	636	39
4.	2019-2020	454	-	389	-	480	32
5.	2020-2021	450	-	150	-	374	33
Total		2073	-	1299	-	2666	174

Source: Department of Public Health in Dala Township

Table (4.23) show that the most common diseases in Dala Township by year. According to the table (4.23), there are three most common diseases in Dala Township. Among the three diseases, it was found that 174 people died from Tuberculosis within 5 years.

Table (4.24) The Indicators of Health in Dala Township

No.	Fiscal Year	Mother	Child	Each of (1000)			
				Fertility Rate	M. Mortality Rate	C. Mortality Rate	Abortion Rate
1.	2016-2017	3280	3120	16.09	0.76	11.39	5.8
2.	2017-2018	3225	3205	18.55	0.96	8.7	4.95
3.	2018-2019	3121	3106	18.97	0.31	10.29	6.36
4.	2019-2020	3212	3156	18.30	1.20	7.4	6.5
5.	2020-2021	3250	3190	16.50	-	3.6	6

Source: Department of Public Health in Dala Township

Health indicators are used in public health programming and evaluation to numerically portray the health status of a population. Table (4.24) shows that the indicators of health in Dala Township by year.

According to the table (4.24) it was found that, children mortality rate have decreased compared to previous years. But the motor mortality. Table (4.24) shows that the status of health care in Dala Township.

Table (4.25) The Status of Health Care in Dala Township

No.	Fiscal Year	Township Population	Doctors	Doctor to Population ratio	Nurse	Nurse to Population ratio	Health Assistant	Health Assistant to population ratio
1.	2016-2017	167677	4	1:41919	9	1:18630	4	1:41919
2.	2017-2018	168877	4	1:42219	10	1:16887	5	1:33775
3.	2018-2019	170287	5	1:34057	12	1:14190	5	1:34057
4.	2019-2020	171587	7	1:24512	14	1:12256	6	1:28597
5.	2020-2021	182633	9	1:20292	15	1:12175	6	1:30438

Source: Department of Public Health in Dala Township

4.5 Development of Infrastructure for Rural Area in Dala Township

4.5.1 Roads and Bridges

Roads and Bridges are essential for sustaining rural development. A good network of roads and bridges can ensure shorter travel time and the time saved. The development of roads and bridges can also enhance access of rural masses to education services. As transportation improves, trade and economic opportunities for rural people will improve. Roads and Bridges are a key component of rural development. Roads and Bridges can promote access to economic and social services. Table (4.26) show that the development of roads and bridges for rural area in Dala Township.

Table (4.26) Development of Roads and Bridges for Rural Area in Dala Township

No	Types	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	Total
1	Roads	30	27	20	13	8	98
	Concrete	29	24	19	6	5	88
	Tarred	-	2	-	-	-	2
	Gravel	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Earth	1	1	-	-	-	2
	Granite	-	-	1	2	3	6
2	Bridges	3	4	3	8	-	19
	Bridges	1	4	3	8	-	16
	Conduits	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Box Culvert	2	-	-	1	-	3

Source: General Administration Department of Dala Township

According to table (4.26), roads constructed for rural area is 98 and bridges constructed for rural area is 19 from 2016-2017 fiscal year to 2020-2021 fiscal year. From 2016-2017 fiscal year to 2020-2021 fiscal year, the number of roads and bridges

construction in Dala Township is 347, and the expenditure is 324644.14 million kyats. From 2016-2017 to 2020-2021 fiscal year, it was found that the number of roads and bridges constructed in rural area is about 33.71 % of the number of roads and bridges construction for the whole township. Therefore, it was found that the number of roads and bridges increased by 117 in rural areas in Dala Township.

4.5.2 Water Supply

Dams, lakes and creeks are important for rural people and provide numerous benefits. They are primarily used to store water. With large quantities of water stored in dams, they can be easily used for irrigation. This helps communities plan farming and nurturing crops accordingly, further enhancing food supply. Adequate access to water for agriculture, livestock and drinking water for rural people is essential. The daily social life of the rural people will be convenient only if there are enough water resources for livestock, agriculture and personal hygiene. Table (4.27) show that the development of water supply for rural area in Dala Township.

Table (4.27) Development of Water Supply for Rural Area in Dala Township

No	Types	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	Total
1	Dams/Lake	6	16	8	3	6	39
	Maintaining Small Dams and Lakes	4	1	-	2	-	7
	Constructing Irrigation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Digging the Creeks	-	14	8	1	6	29
	Construction of Lakes	2	1	-	-	-	3
	Drinking Ponds	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: General Administration Department of Dala Township

According to table (4.27), from 2016-2017 to 2020-2021 fiscal year, 26 of digging the creeks, 3 of constructing lakes have been implemented in rural areas. It was found that 7 works have been carried out for maintenance of the dam and lakes. From 2016-2017 to 2020-2021 fiscal year, the number of digging the creeks, construction of lakes and maintain of small dam and lakes is 45, and the expenditure is 2894.59 million kyats. From 2016-2017 to 2020-2021, the number of construction works for water supply in rural area is 39 and it is about 86.66 % of the whole township. Therefore, it was found that the number of construction works for water supply in rural areas increased year by year.

4.5.3 Education

Education is a fundamental way to achieve development and growth. School is the second home to the life of a child. Always from home, schools become the primary location for children. The students spend most of their time in schools. So, a schools' infrastructure plays an important role in student's life. A good infrastructure with adequate space makes it a desirable place for students to study and make if a favourable environment for them. It makes it interesting and motivates them to come to school, which improves attendance and students interest in learning. Therefore, it is important to build enough school building in basic. Table (4.28) show that development of basic education infrastructure for rural area in Dala Township.

Table (4.28) Development of Basic Education Infrastructure for Rural Area in Dala Township

No	Types	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	Total
1	High School	-	-	1	-		1
	Construction New Building	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Maintaining Old Building	-	-		-	-	
2	Middle School	-		4			4
	Construction New Building	-	-	3	-	-	3
	Maintaining Old Building	-	-	1	-	-	1
3	Primary School	2		14			17
	Construction New Building	2	-	13	-	1	16
	Maintaining Old Building	-	-	1	-	-	1

Source: Education Department of Dala Township

According to the table (4.28), from 2016-2017 to 2020-2021, it was found that 21 new building for high, middle, primary schools and 2 maintenance of old building for high/ middle/ primary schools were constructed in rural areas. It is a total of 23. The construction for new building and maintenance of old building in the whole township is 44 and expenditure is 3076.56. The number of education infrastructure has been implemented in rural areas about 52.27 % of the whole township. Therefore, the number of education infrastructure increased by 23 in rural areas of Dala Township, form 2016-2017 to 2020-2021 fiscal year.

4.5.4 Health Care

Health is important to live life to the fullest. Having good health is of core importance to human happiness. The most important concept of leading a healthy life is to provide immunity strength against various diseases. To control the spread of diseases and reduce the growing rates of mortality due to lack of adequate health facilities, special attention needs to be given to the health care in rural areas. Table (4.29) show that development of health infrastructure for rural area in Dala Township.

Table (4.29) Development of Health Infrastructure for Rural Area in Dala Township

No	Types	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	Total
1	Health Care	2	12	6	1	3	24
	Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-
	New Rural Health Center	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Maintain Rural Health Center	-	6	3	-	-	9
	New Sub-Rural Health Center	1	-	-	-	1	2
	Maintain Sub-Rural Health Center	-	6	1	-	-	7
	Construction of Staff Housing	-	-	2	-	2	4
	Hospital Extension Building	-	-	-	-	1	1

Source: General Administration Department of Dala Township

According to the table (4.29), the 24 health infrastructure were implemented in rural areas for the new construction of rural health center, sub-rural health center, staff housing, hospital construction and maintenance works from 2016-2017 to 2020-2021 fiscal year. The number of health infrastructure that has been implemented in the whole township is 33 and expenditure is 2929.56 million kyats. The number of health infrastructure that has been implemented in rural area is about 72.72 % of the whole township. Therefore, the number of health infrastructure increased by 24 in rural areas of Dala Township, form 2016-2017 to 2020-2021 fiscal year.

4.6 Results of the Key Informal Interview

The key informal interview was conducted with department officials from the General Administration Department, Education Department, Health Department, Road Department, Bridge Department, Irrigation and Water Resources Department, Village heads and community stakeholders. They are local residents of Dala Township. Among them 6 people from department officials, 5 people from village heads and 10 people from community stakeholders were interviewed. Among the people interviewed, the department officials have been serving in Dala Township for more than 6 years ago. Village heads and community stakeholders are long-term residents of their area. They were asked about the state of rural development, in particular the conditions of roads and bridges, water supply, education and health. Their interview responses are summarized as follows:

1. The road and bridge sector has been operating at a faster pace since 2016 than in previous years, with improvements dating back to the pre-Covid period.
2. The road and bridge sector operations have slowed down during Covid period.
3. From 2016 to 2021, the road and bridge sector had more budgetary allocations than previous years.
4. However, from 2016 to 2021, we accept that road and bridge construction in rural areas has improved compared to previous years.
5. Along with the increase in roads and bridges, as transportation has improved, the rural people can easily travel and the socio-economic situation has improved.

6. As for rural water supply, the rural people mainly depend on the water sources obtained from dams, lakes and creeks for farming and breeding.
7. The rural water supply sector has improved significantly in 2017, compared to previous years, digging the creeks activities are the most visible.
8. Overall, they accept that the rural water supply sector has improved since 2017.
9. In the education sector, it has been observed that since 2018, construction and renovation of new buildings has significantly undertaken.
10. Most of the rural people have achieved primary and secondary education, but few have attained university.
11. In the education sector in rural areas, the construction of new primary school building increased the most in 2018.
12. It is still difficult for students living in rural areas to successfully pass the matriculation exam.
13. Rural people depend on rural health center and sub-rural health center for their health care.
14. Around 2017, the maintenance of rural health center and sub-rural health center were significantly done, and around 2018, housing for health workers was built.
15. They consider that to better the health care for rural people, to provide adequate medicines, to provide modern hospital equipment suitable for rural areas and to have good plans to provide health care in an emergency.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Findings

The role of rural development is important not only for the majority of the population who live in rural areas but also for the overall economic development of Myanmar. The government is also trying its best to build good infrastructure for the country. However, the government's financial resources are limited, even with the financial resources received, they are distributed proportionally to the regions and states.

From 2016-2017 fiscal year to 2020-2021 fiscal year, I studied the rural development activities of Dala Township by using union government budget and regional government budget. In that study, I studied the infrastructure of the road and bridge, water supply, education and health care of rural areas in Dala Township.

As for the road and bridge sector, the number of infrastructure implemented is 347 and expenditure is 329644 million kyats, in the whole township. It was found that the number of infrastructure implemented in rural areas is about 33.71 % of the whole Township. Therefore, it was found that the number of roads and bridges increased by 117 in rural areas in Dala Township.

From 2016-2017 to 2020-2021 fiscal year, the number of digging the creeks, construction of lakes and maintain of small dam and lakes is 45, and the expenditure is 2894.59 million kyats. From 2016-2017 to 2020-2021, the number of construction works for water supply in rural area is 39 and it is about 86.66 % of the whole township. Therefore, it was found that the number of construction works for water supply in rural areas increased year by year.

The number of education infrastructure that has been implemented in the whole township is 44 and expenditure is 3076.56. The number of education infrastructure has been implemented in rural areas about 52.27 % of the whole township. Therefore, the number of education infrastructure increased by 23 in rural areas of Dala Township, from 2016-2017 to 2020-2021 fiscal year.

The number of health infrastructure that has been implemented in the whole township is 33 and expenditure is 2929.56 million kyats. The number of health infrastructure that has been implemented in rural area is about 72.72 % of the whole township. Therefore, the number of health infrastructure increased by 24 in rural areas of Dala Township, from 2016-2017 to 2020-2021 fiscal year.

In the implementation of infrastructure for the rural development of Dala Township from 2016-2017 fiscal year to 2020-2021 fiscal year, it was found that road and bridge sector had the highest budget expenditure, and the second is education sector, the third is health care sector and the last is water supply sector. In the study of the sector where infrastructure can be implemented, the road and bridge sector is the most, the second is water supply, the third is health care sector and the last is education sector.

5.2 Suggestions

From 2016 to 2021, the road and bridge construction in rural areas has improved compared to previous years. Along with the increase in roads and bridges, as transportation has improved, the rural people can easily travel and the socio-economic situation has improved.

As for rural water supply, the rural people mainly depend on the water sources obtained from dams, lakes and creeks for farming and breeding. The rural water supply sector has improved significantly in 2017, compared to previous years, digging the creeks activities are the most visible. Overall, the rural water supply sector has improved since 2017.

According to the finding, this study suggest that the budget utilization of education should be drawn up not only for the construction of new building and maintenance of old buildings, but also for modern teaching and learning technologies.

As for the health sector, this study suggest that the budget utilization of health should be drawn up in order to be able to fully provide basic health care processes to the rural people and to use modern hospital equipment suitable for the rural area.

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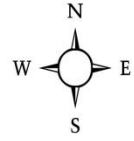
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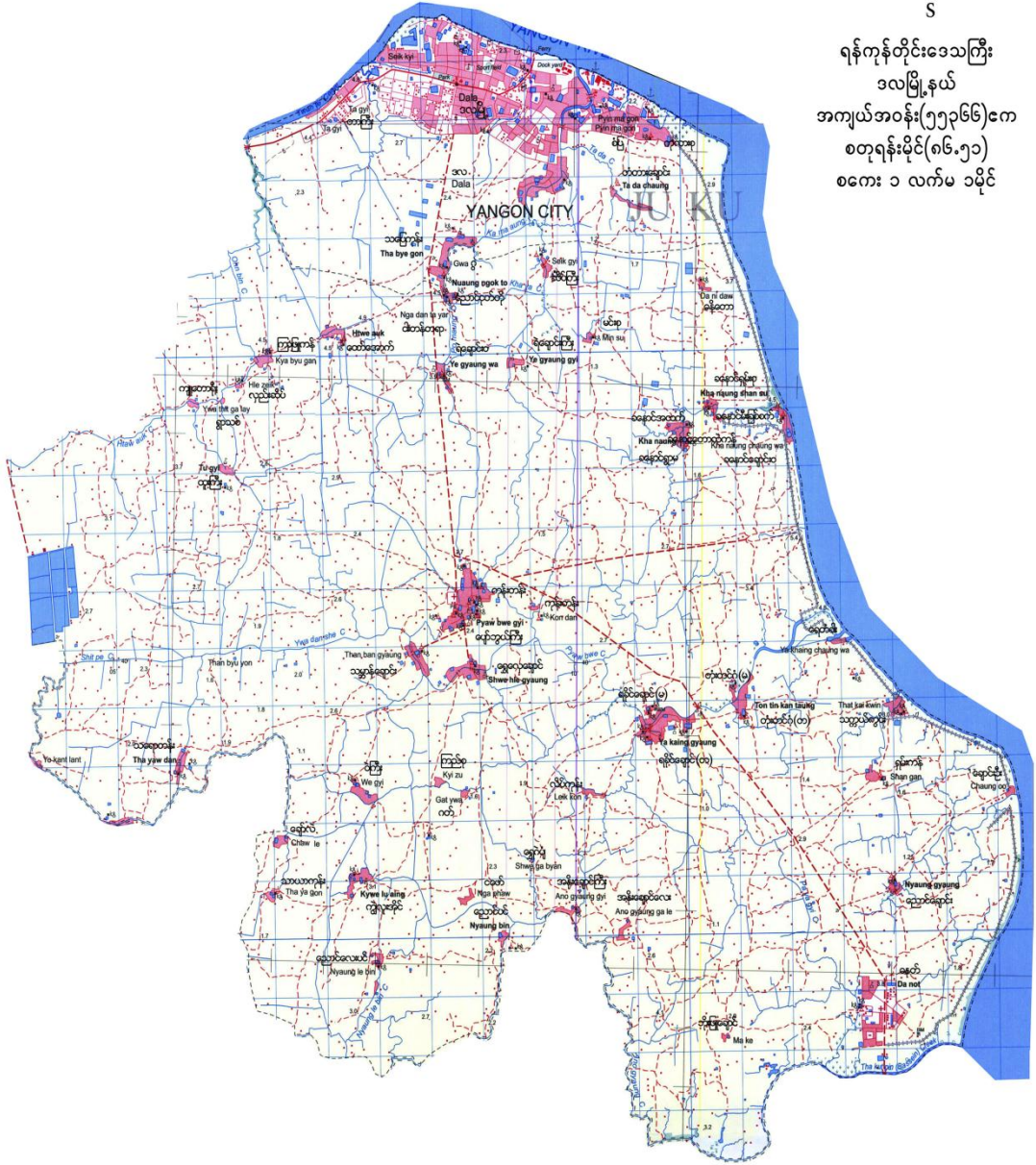
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APPENDIX (A)

ဒလမြို့နယ်မြေပုံ



ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး
ဒလမြို့နယ်
အကျယ်အဝန်း(၅၅၃၆၆)ဧက
စတုရန်းမိုင်(၈၆.၅၁)
စကေး ၁ လက်မ ၁မိုင်



မြို့နယ်	-
မြို့	၁
ရပ်ကွက်	၂၄
ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု	၂၃
ကျေးရွာ	၅၄

ရန်ကုန်တောင်ပိုင်းခရိုင်၊ ဒလမြို့နယ်၊ ရပ်ကွက်အခြေပြမြေပုံ

