

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

**A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
OF KYAUKKYI TOWNSHIP, BAGO REGION**

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MPA - 15 (20th BATCH)**

MARCH, 2023

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A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
Master of Public Administration (MPA) Degree

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This is to certify that this thesis entitles “**A Study on Socio-Economic Conditions of Kyaukkyi Township, Bago Region**” submitted as the requirement the Degree of Master of Public Administration has been accepted by the Board for of Examiners.

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the socio-economic conditions of Kyaukkyi Township, Bago Region. This paper used descriptive method by using primary and secondary data. A total of 170 households out of 1590 were chosen as samples by using simple random sampling method. The majority of the households (109) out of 170 is moderate. This study found that some children of farmers work in agriculture sector without attending free primary education because they need to help their family as workforce. In order to improve the health of the locals, the government provide many sub rural health care service in rural areas. Most sample households used the largest in other social costs than education and health cost even if they didn't have enough income. In order to improve the socioeconomic development of rural settlements, the involvement of indigenous people is very important. The amount of poverty in rural and urban areas may be greatly decreased if all the communities in those areas are raised and renovated.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NGO	Non-Government Organization
SES	Socioeconomic Status
VDP	Village Development Project
KNU	Karen National Union

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale of the Study

In recent years, one of the main fields of socioeconomic study that has been governed by contradicting tendencies has been the establishment of policies and methods for the socioeconomic development of rural regions. On the one hand, several nations are witnessing deindustrialization. On the other hand, many rural communities are unhappy and impoverished, and it is difficult to execute development strategies utilized in metropolitan areas (S Vorobyov and Yu Bugai 2019).

Myanmar is a developing country in South East Asia, with the majority of the population living in rural areas. As a result, regional studies are critical for our country's growth. Myanmar is now embarking on a program for overall national development and people's quality in order to accomplish the aim for the creation of a peaceful, modern, and developing nation. Furthermore, regional development has had an impact on national development since development problems include not just improving the quality of life, but also closing the development gap across areas. Regional development, on the other hand, varies based on significant basic factors such as geographical location, natural resources, and production pattern.

Rural development is the process of increasing people's quality of life and well-being in rural regions. The goals of rural development include reducing poverty and unemployment by building basic social and economic infrastructure, educating rural jobless youth, and employing marginal farmers/laborers to discourage seasonal and permanent migration to cities. Sustainable rural development in Myanmar is critical to the country's overall economic and social growth. Strategically, rural development entails increased production, broader and easier access to markets, and enhanced marketing procedures that contribute to higher earnings and a better quality of life for the rural people.

Myanmar has 330 townships. Bago region has 28 townships. Among of them, Kyaukkyi Township situate in the Taungoo District, the Bago Region of Myanmar.

Moreover, in Kyaukkyi Township, Karen guerrillas have controlled parts of the area since World War II. In 2007, insurgents were still active in the municipality. Now, the KNU in the township has signed the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) with the Myanmar government. But ethnic armed organizations still have in this area.

As of 2014, the municipality has a population of 123,000 people and an area of 2,023.8 square kilometers, with a population density of around 60 people per square kilometer. Socio-economic study is one of the important parts for development of a country because it is relationship between social life and economic activity of the country. Especially in Kyaukkyi Township area, the development process in education, health and transportation sectors still have slow progress in this sector. On the other hand, as a peace-building area is important to achieve local economic development. Therefore, this study will examine local people's socioeconomic situation how to exist in this area.

1.2 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to analyze the socio-economic conditions of Kyaukkyi Township in Bago Region.

1.3 Method of Study

The study is mainly based on the descriptive method by using primary data and some secondary data are also used. The major sources of some secondary data are the Department of General Administrative of Kyaukkyi Township, the Planning Department of Kyaukkyi Township, other related departments, internet website references, economics journals, and books. The primary data are collected from face-to-face interviews of households in selected villages with a structured questionnaire.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of the study is focused on the socioeconomic conditions of Kyaukkyi Township, Bago Region from 2010 to 2022. The survey is collected 10 village-tracts out of 46 village-tracts in Kyaukkyi Township. The sample households are collected by 170 households.

1.5 Organization of the Study

This study consists of five chapters. The first chapter includes the rationale of the study, objectives of the study, method of study, scope and limitation of the study, and organization of the study. The second chapter includes a literature review and the third chapter is an overview of the background of Kyaukkyi Township. The fourth chapter includes the survey analysis and the fifth chapter concerns the conclusion, findings, and recommendations.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Socioeconomic Status

LD Worthy et al., (2020) stated that socioeconomic status (SES) is an economic and social combined total measure of a person's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education, and occupation; however, SES is more commonly used to depict an economic difference in society as a whole. Socioeconomic status is typically broken into three levels (high, middle, and low) to describe the three places a family or an individual may fall in relation to others.

Socioeconomic status is an important source of health inequity, as there is a very robust positive correlation between socioeconomic status and health. Individuals higher in the social hierarchy, typically, enjoy better health than do those lower in the hierarchy. Low income and education levels have been shown to be strong predictors of a range of physical and mental health problems. These health problems may be due to environmental conditions in living and workspaces, increased levels of stress, lack of access to healthcare, food scarcity or poor nutrition. This correlation suggests that it is not only the poor who tend to be sick when everyone else is healthy, but that there is a continual gradient, from the top to the bottom of the socio-economic ladder, relating status to health.

Education in higher socioeconomic families is typically stressed as more important, both within the household, as well as the local community. In poorer areas, where food, shelter and safety are priority, education often takes a backseat – becomes less of a priority. Lower socioeconomic status has been linked to chronic stress, heart disease, ulcers, type 2 diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, certain types of cancer, and premature aging.

Greg J. Duncan, PhD, et al., (2002) stated that in general, indicators of SES are meant to provide information about an individual's access to social and economic resources. As such, they are markers of social relationships and command over resources and skills that vary over time. Among the most frequently used

socioeconomic indicators are education and occupation. Economic indicators such as household income and wealth are used less frequently but are potentially as important as or more important than education and occupation.

Education and wellbeing are important to social progress. Health is the secret to prosperity, and education is the key to a happy life. Around the same time, education plays a vital role in developed countries' willingness to adopt new technologies and improve their own growth and development skills. In addition, wellbeing is a prerequisite to maximize efficiency. Health and education should also be seen as an important part of growth and prosperity as an integral part of growth and development (Todaro & Smith, 2019).

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

2.2 Economic Growth and Economic Development

Dr. Manish Chugh describes that the term economic growth is defined as the process whereby the country's real national and per capita income increases over a long period of time. Economic growth consists of the following features of economic growth.

1. Economic Growth implies a process of increase in National Income and Per-Capita Income. The increase in Per-Capita income is the better measure of Economic Growth since it reflects increase in the improvement of living standards of masses.
2. Economic Growth is measured by increase in real National Income and not just the increase in money income or the nominal national income. In other words the increase should be in terms of increase of output of goods and services, and not due to a mere increase in the market prices of existing goods.
3. Increase in Real Income should be Over a Long Period: The increase of real national income and per-capita income should be sustained over a long period of time. The short-run seasonal or temporary increases in income should not be confused with economic growth.

4. Increase in income should be based on Increase in Productive Capacity: Increase in Income can be sustained only when this increase results from some durable increase in productive capacity of the economy like modernization or use of new technology in production, strengthening of infrastructure like transport network, improved electricity generation etc.

Economic development is defined as a sustained improvement in material well being of society. Economic development is a wider concept than economic growth. Apart from growth of national income, it includes changes – social, cultural, political as well as economic which contribute to material progress. It contains changes in resource supplies, in the rate of capital formation, in size and composition of population, in technology, skills and efficiency, in institutional and organizational set-up. These changes fulfill the wider objectives of ensuring more equitable income distribution, greater employment and poverty alleviation. In short, economic development is a process consisting of a long chain of interrelated changes in fundamental factors of supply and in the structure of demand, leading to a rise in the net national product of a country in the long run. The economic growth is a narrow term. It involves increase in output in quantitative terms but economic development includes changes in qualitative terms such as social attitudes and customs along with quantitative growth of output or national income.

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development includes the protection of future economic growth and future development. In other words, it means a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come. Sustainable development includes the protection of future economic growth and future development. Growth is essential, but sustainable development requires it to be different. It must become more concerned about the physical environment not only to present generation, but to the future generation also. It means that the current consumption cannot be financed for long by increasing economic debt and ecological imbalance which future generation will pay. Sustainable development constantly seeks to achieve social and economic progress in ways that will not exhaust the earth's finite natural resources. Sustainable development is a process of development in which economic and other policies are designed to bring about development which is economically, socially and ecologically sustainable. The concept

thus is pro-people, pro-job and pronature. It gives highest priority to poverty reduction, productive employment, social integration and environmental regeneration.

2.3 Social Development

Social development describes social system change as a way to meet society's aspirations. Social growth offers benefits for social spillovers. Social spillover advantages include improved political systems, more enlightened people who make life a more fun place to work, better government programs for neighborhood techniques and infrastructure, minimized fire risks. Some people describe social development as an increase of race, while others believe in the standard of living. Yet some people think the all-encompassing technical progress is true social development. Any hopeful people therefore assume that higher education progress and wellbeing are the definition of social progress (Todaro & Smith, 2019).

2.3.1 Human Resource Development

Human resource development indicates citizen's physical and mental development. Physical growth in rural and urban areas involves mental developments in population, density, male, female and age, birth rates and death rates, including education, health, work skills, and science and technology. In addition, crime reduction, in addition to individual income growth, is a key role to play in the development of a nation.

Quality rather than quantity is evaluated by mental development and quality implies quality of education, skills, standard of health and living standards (infrastructure, environment, culture). It was assumed that investment was necessary for later education, but it was realized that science and technology, social policy and human capital were essential. And it is not enough to be proud of the increase in per capita income (Todaro & Smith, Economic Development, 2012)

It is suggested that the concept of human development is among the most influential ideas in recent years that have guided development thinking. The definition includes five dimensions: (A) Empowerment (B) Cooperation (C) Equity (D) Sustainability (E) Security, of which empowerment implies acquisition of capabilities to be able to make free choice, and to participate in decision making. In their own growth, empowerment encourages individuals to become active agents. A sense of belonging, which is an essential source of well-being, is cooperation. Human

development is not only essential for individual growth, but also with how a person complies with society. (Todaro & Smith, 2019).

2.4 Regional Development

Regional development is about the geography of welfare and its evolution. It has played a central role in disciplines such as economic geography, regional economics, regional science, and economic growth theory. The concept is not static in nature, but refers to complex space–time dynamics of regions (or an interdependent set of regions). Changing regional welfare positions are often hard to measure, and in practice we often use gross domestic product (GDP) per capita (or growth therein) as a statistical approximation. Sometimes alternative or complementary measures are also used, such as per capita consumption, poverty rates, unemployment rates, labor force participation rates, or access to public services.

Regional development is a multidimensional concept with a great socioeconomic variety that is determined by a multiplicity of factors such as natural resource endowments, quality and quantity of labor, capital availability and access, productive and overhead investments, entrepreneurial culture and attitude, physical infrastructures, sectorial structure, technological infrastructure and progress, open mind, public support systems, and so forth. (P. Nijkamp and M. Abreu, 2009)

According to Concept and Strategies of Regional Development in India, the notion of development in the context of regional development refers to a value positive concept which aims at enhancing the levels of the living of the people and general conditions of human welfare in a region. It is a value positive concept because development is not only a change but a change for better, just as plant develops into a tree and a child into an adult and there is no reversal of the position attained. Development is neither class neutral nor it is uniformly available across the regions. The development process benefits some classes of the society more than other classes. It helps certain regions to attain higher levels of development than other regions. This gives rise to social disparities as well as regional disparities. Such a situation operates because of the behaviour of parameters of development.

Regional development has been interpreted as intra-regional development design to solve the problems of particular regions. The concept has a multidisciplinary approach. The other connotation of regional development is economic in which the difference in growth in terms of volume and structure of production, income, and

employment is measured to know differences in the levels of development. This procedure is employed both for national as well as subnational areas.

The concept of regional development may further be viewed in connection with plan, policies and balanced development. The policies of regional development are aimed at reducing the regional disparities existing in a particular to minimum and to find out the possible means for developing the region as a whole. Balanced regional development does not mean equal development of all regions. It simply implies fullest development of the potentialities of an area according to its capacity so that the benefits of overall economic growth are shared by the inhabitants of all the regions.

2.5 Rural Development

According to the World Bank, rural development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people - the rural poor. It involves extending the benefits of development to the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas. The group includes small-scale farmers, tenants and the landless. A strategy for rural development must recognize three points: firstly, the rate of transfer of people out of low productivity agriculture and related activities into more rewarding pursuits has been slow; and, given the relative size of the modern sector in most developing countries, it will remain slow. Secondly, the majority of people in the rural areas of developing countries face varying degrees of poverty; their position is likely to get worse if population expands at unprecedented rates while limitations continue to be imposed by available resources, technology and organizations. Thirdly, rural areas have labor, land and at least some capital which, if mobilized, could reduce poverty and improve the quality of life. This implies fuller development of existing resources, construction of infrastructure, introduction of new production technology, and the creation of new types of institutions and organizations.

Since rural development is intended to reduce poverty, it must be clearly designed to increase production and raise productivity. Rural development recognizes, however, that improved food supplies and nutrition, together with basic services such as health and education, cannot only directly improve the physical well-being and quality of life of the rural poor, but can also indirectly enhance their productivity and their ability to contribute to the national economy. It is concerned with the modernization and monetization of rural society, and with its transition from traditional isolation to integration with the national economy.

The objectives of rural development, therefore, extend beyond any particular sector. They encompass improved productivity, increased employment and thus higher incomes for target groups, as well as minimum acceptable levels of food, shelter, education and health. A national program of rural development should include a mix of activities, including projects to raise agricultural output, create new employment, improve health and education, expand communications and improve housing. Such a program might be made up of single-sector or multisectoral projects, with components implemented concurrently or in sequence. The components and phasing must be formulated both to remove constraints and to support those forces prevailing in the target area which are favorable to development.

The nature and content of any rural development program or project will reflect the political, social and economic circumstances of the particular country or region. Where the scope and need for rural development are not accepted by government leaders, or where the shortage of resources is acute (especially the supply of skilled manpower), initial projects may be experimental in nature or restricted in extent. Where particular needs are pressing, such as in cases of famine or disease, narrowly focused projects may be appropriate.

2.6 Review on Previous Studies

Kyaw Lin Naing (2018), he studied the socioeconomic condition of Gwa Township, Rakhine State. This study found that goods sectors is the main contributor of total product. Among the good sector, agriculture sector and fishery sector play the major role. In social sector education and health are helping the improvement of the quality of human resources. Telecommunication has dramatically been increased after the access of cheap phone sim-card. Moreover, the measure taken for extending and upgrading the infrastructure are also supporting factors for the development of the state.

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

Nu Sandar Li (2019), she studied the socioeconomic conditions of Naga self-administered zone. This study found that Naga Self-Administered Zone, electricity, transportation, hotel and tourism sectors are still need to developed by comparing others

areas. So, it is highly suggested for all the related ministries should do long-term and short-term development projects for the economic and social infrastructure development for the Naga Self- Administered Zone.

Nant Cherry Soe (2019), she studied the socioeconomic graduation program for poor households in Shwe Pyi Thar. This study found that poor households had increased income, decreased debt, increase household asset and property, increased voluntary saving with increased financial literacy knowledge and women were often involved in making decisions related to household debt and saving activities.

May Thaw Thaw Linn (2020), she studied the socioeconomic condition in Pazundaung Township (2019-2020). This study found that the share of services sector is the largest in GDP in upper and lower Pazundaung Township. If comparing all sector of upper and lower Pazundaung Township, socio economic conditions of upper Pazundaung Township is higher than that of lower Pazundaug Township especially in education and health sectors. Therefore, lower Pazundaung Township need to be extending and upgrading in education and health facilities.

CHAPTER III

OVERVIEW ON THE BACKGROUND OF KYAUKKYI TOWNSHIP

3.1 Historical Background

Myanmar, with a geographical size of 676,000 square kilometers, is the biggest country in mainland Southeast Asia. Administratively, Myanmar is split into seven states and seven regions. The capital, Nay Pyi Taw, has an official population of about one million people and is located 320 kilometers north of Yangon, the previous capital. Myanmar has a population of 51.4 million people (as of the 2014 census), with a diverse ethnic and religious mix that includes 135 officially recognized nationality groups split into eight distinct ethnic groupings. The languages used in Burma include (official). Kachin, Kayah, Karen, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, and Shan are regional languages.

Bago region involves four districts, twenty eight townships and 1420 village-tract. It situates in the southern central part of Myanmar. It is bordered by Magway Region and Mandalay Region to the north; Kayin State, Mon State and the Gulf of Martaban to the east; Yangon Region to the south and Ayeyarwady Region and Rakhine State to the west. It is located between 46°45'N and 19°20'N and 94°35'E and 97°10'E. It has a population of 4,867,373 (2014). Bago Region's seal are two sibling hintha (Hamsa), due to historic Mon influences in the area.

3.1.1 Location and Area

Kyaukkyi township is located in the eastern part of Bago Region and it is situated between 18 degrees 08 minutes and 18 degrees 39 minutes North Longitude and 96 degrees 30 minutes and 96 degrees 45 minutes East Longitude. There are 20/30 miles from east to west and 35 miles from north to south. The total area of Kyaukkyi township is 781.413 square miles. It is bordered by the foothills of the East Yoma Mountains and Kayin State to the east of Kyaukkyi Township and Shwe Kyin Township to the south. It is bounded on the west by Sittaung River, Phyu Township, Kyauktaka Township and on the north by Htantabin Township.

3.2 Topography and Climate

Kyaukkyi Township is bordered by Kayin State in the east; gradually rising to Thandaung Township, there is a forested ridge and a plateau between the hills. The most prominent mountains are Mwetaw Mountain, Rakhine Mountain and Sae Dae Maw Dae Taung. There are Satlel waterfall and Thae Thaw Mu, Thae Thaw Khwar waterfalls. Kyaukkyi Township is an area with many rivers in which Sittaung river, Kyaukkyi Chaung and Mone Chaung. Most rivers are freshwater and can be used for drinking water, irrigation and agriculture. The sea level of Kyaukkyi Township states above the 195 of sea level.

Kyaukkyi Township has a hot and humid climate with a maximum temperature of 40 degree centigrade and a minimum temperature of 10 degree centigrade. The rainfall and temperature of each year are as follows in table (3.1).

Table (3.1) The Climate of Kyaukkyi Township (2019)

No.	Year	Rainfalls		Temperature	
		Number of Days	Total Rainfall (inches)	Summer (C) maximum	Winter (C) minimum
1	2011	151	118.97	38	12
2	2012	135	115.54	37	10
3	2013	131	112.33	38	10
4	2014	87	88.84	38	13
5	2015	126	114.92	37	13
6	2016	124	91.43	38	13
7	2017	142	124.08	39	18
8	2018	125	113.89	40	20
9	2019	115	109.81	39	20

Source: General Administration Department of Kyaukkyi Township

According to the table (3.1), Kyaukkyi Township's rainfall status is 151 rain days and 118.97 average annual inches in 2011. In 2012 and 2013, the rainfall conditions decreased from 135 days to 131 days. The rainfall conditions and average annual inches fell drastically in 2014. However, the rainfall conditions increased to 126 days in 2015. The rainfall conditions fell drastically from 142 days to 125 days in 2017 and 2018. The rainfall conditions was 115 days and 109.81 average annual inches in 2019. The minimum temperature was 10 degree centigrade and the maximum temperature was 40 degree centigrade.

3.2.1 Land Utilization in Kyaukkyi Township

Table (3.2) shows the utilization of land in Kyaukkyi Township from the year 2017/2018 to 2020/2021.

Table (3.2) Land Utilization in Kyaukkyi Township (2017-2021)

Sr. No.	Types of land	2017-2018 (area)	2018-2019 (area)	2019-2020 (area)	2020-2021 (area)
1	Net cultivable land	90610	90610	114108	112914
2	Non cultivated land	19111	19111	37296	37296
3	Forest land	64081	64081	84210	84210
4	Other land	326302	326302	287988	287988
	Total	500104	500104	523602	522408

Source: Department of agricultural land management and statistics of Kyaukkyi Township

According to the table (3.2), net cultivable land areas were from 90610 to 112914 during 2017/2018 to 2020/2021. Other land areas were the biggest utilization of total land. Forestland areas is the second largest areas mentioned above the table. Total land utilization areas in Kyaukkyi Township increase from 500104 to 522408 during 2017/2018 to 2020/2021.

3.3 Demographic Situation of Kyaukkyi Township

Kyaukkyi township is situated in the eastern part of Bago Region, Myanmar. Population is an important role in a country because the rising population create toward the increasing of the quality of workforce, number of workers. Table (3.3) shows the urban and rural population and number of houses, households by sex. The thesis will study male to female ratio, race and religion.

**Table (3.3) Number of Houses, Households and Urban and Rural Population
(2019)**

No.	Content	Houses	Households	Under 18		Above 18		Total
				Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Urban	2271	2325	3513	3958	2475	2317	12263
2	Rural	19105	19423	29973	33016	24867	22881	110737
	Total	21376	21748	33486	36974	27342	25198	123000

Source: General Administration Department of Kyaukkyi Township

The structure of population by sex and age is shown in the table (3.3). The total number of houses that exist in the rural and urban area is 21376. Total households who live in rural and urban is 21748 and total population of entire Kyaukkyi Township is 123000. Moreover, the majority of population who live in the rural area is more than the urban area.

3.3.1 Race and Religious

Race and religions is a vital role of in a country. There are many kinds of races such as Kachin, Kayin, Chin, Burma, Rakhine and Shan in Kyaukkyi Township. The following table (3.4) shows the structure of population by races.

Table (3.4) The Structure of Population by Races

No.	Race	Population	Total Population	Percentage of total population
1	Kachin	2	123000	0.002%
2	Kayah	-	-	-
3	Kayin	52282	123000	42.5%
4	Chin	7	123000	0.006%
5	Burma	68621	123000	55.78%
6	Rakhine	19	123000	0.015%
7	Shan	2069	123000	1.70%
	Total	123000	123000	100%

Source: General Administration Department of Kyaukkyi Township

According to table (3.4), there are (68621) Burma residence, in estimation it percentage at (55.78%). Kayin ethnic residence numbers are (52282) at a percentage of (42.5%). There are also people of Shan ethnic whose population is at (2069) at a percentage of (1.70%). The population of Rakhine is at (19) as a percentage of (0.015%). The population of Chin is at (7) as a percentage of (0.006%). The population of Kachin is at (2) as a percentage of (0.002%).

Among the different ethnic group, Burma is the dominant and the most resident in Kyaukkyi Township. Kayin is the second largest group and Shan is the third largest group. Kachin is the least ethnic group. Different races live peacefully together in the region.

3.3.2 Religion in Kyaukkyi Township

Race and religion is an important part of any country in the world. The government of Myanmar allows freedom of the township. There are many religious in Kyaukkyi Township. The four main religious are Buddhist, Christian, Hindu and Islam. Religion in Kyaukkyi Township can be seen in table (3.5).

Table (3.5) Religion in Kyaukkyi Township

No.	Religion	Number of Population
1	Buddhist	101225
2	Christian	18841
3	Hindu	1190
4	Islam	1364
5	Other	380
	Total	123000

Source: General Administration Department of Kyaukkyi Township

According to the table (3.5), The largest proportion of the population is Buddhists, Christians are the second largest proportion of the population, Islams are the third proportion of the population, and the fourth proportion of the population is Hindus. It can be shown that Buddhists are the most in the township of Kyaukkyi Township.

3.4 Conditions of Social Sector in Kyaukkyi Township

The quality of the social sector, which includes welfare, health care, education, and social security, is crucial to the overall development of a region's nation. As a result, given that the social and economic sectors are interdependent, the upward trend of changes in the social sector has to be advanced.

3.4.1 Education Sector in Kyaukkyi Township

Education is the most important sector for a country's social development. Primary, middle, and high education levels are available. Infrastructure for primary, middle, and high schools is included in the quantitative growth of the basic education sector. Teachers are the most important resources in the growth of the education system. The teacher-student ratio may be calculated to provide insight into the progress of the

education sector. The following table (3.6) shows the number of primary, middle and high school.

Table (3.6) Number of Primary, Middle and High School

Year	Primary School	Middle School	High School
2014/2015	2	116	10
2015/2016	2	114	12
2016/2017	3	113	13
2017/2018	3	113	13
2018/2019	4	113	13
2019/2020	6	111	15
2020/2021	7	109	17
2021/2022	7	109	17

Source: The Education Office of Kyaukkyi Township (2022)

According to the table (3.6), the number of primary school increased from 2 to 7 during the year 2014/2015 to 2021/2022. The number of middle school decreased from 116 to 109 during the year 2014/2015 to 2021/2022 because the number of middle school had upgraded to high school. The number of high school increased from 10 to 17 during the year 2014/2015 to 2021/2022. There are no universities, colleges or institutes in Kyaukkyi Township.

Table (3.7) The Number of Basic Education School in Kyaukkyi Township

Year	Primary School			Middle School			High School		
	Teacher	Student	Ratio	Teacher	Student	Ratio	Teacher	Student	Ratio
2014/2015	738	15169	1:20	145	3498	1:24	173	5140	1:30
2015/2016	377	11652	1:31	425	11272	1:27	129	6664	1:52
2016/2017	385	15448	1:40	428	8334	1:19	131	2090	1:16
2017/2018	559	14978	1:27	427	8351	1:20	134	1772	1:13
2018/2019	539	14691	1:27	434	9208	1:21	119	3209	1:27
2019/2020	541	14027	1:26	437	9658	1:22	120	3326	1:28
2020/2021	664	-	1:00	450	-	1:00	122	3757	1:31
2021/2022	545	10008	1:18	433	5013	1:12	92	1481	1:16

Source: The Education Office of Kyaukkyi Township (2022)

According to the table (3.7), 738 primary school teachers were appointed in 2014/2015 and 545 primary school teachers were appointed in 2021/2022. The number of primary school students has decreased from 15169 to 10008. Therefore, the ratio between the numbers of teacher to student has changed from 1:20 to 1:18.

According to the table (3.7), 145 middle school teachers were appointed in 2014/2015 and 433 middle school teachers were appointed in 2021/2022. The number of middle school students has increased from 145 to 433. Therefore, the ratio between the numbers of teacher to student has changed from 1:24 to 1:12.

According to the table (3.7), 173 high school teachers were appointed in 2014/2015 and 92 high school teachers were appointed in 2021/2022. The number of high school students has decreased from 5140 to 1481. Therefore, the ratio between the numbers of teacher to student has changed from 1:30 to 1:16.

The higher education and matriculation pass rate is an important factor for the development of education sector. The following table shows the matriculation pass rate in Kyaukkyi Township during the year 2014/2015 to 2019/2020.

Table (3.8) Matriculation Pass Rate in Kyaukkyi Township

Sr. No.	Year	Candidate	Passed	Pass Rate%
1	2014/2015	1057	320	30.27
2	2015/2016	1194	291	24.37
3	2016/2017	1493	414	27.73
4	2017/2018	1681	472	28.08
5	2018/2019	2098	461	21.97
6	2019/2020	2364	519	21.95

Source: The Education Office of Kyaukkyi Township (2020)

According to the table (3.8), the matriculation pass rate of Kyaukkyi Township is highest in 2014/2015. The second highest is in 2017/2018. But the pass rate of matriculation is decreased to 21.95% in 2019/2020. That pointed to improve and facilitate higher education sector's needs.

3.4.2 Health Sector in Kyaukkyi Township

Health is a whole condition of physical, mental, and social well-being, not just the absence of illness or suffering. The creation of the National Health Plan took into

account labor, funding, and material to achieve the most effective and beneficial results. The National Health Policy has used the Primary Health Care Approach to achieve all of its objectives. Health is an essential component of social development. There is a growing recognition that access to health care is a basic human right, and that a healthy population is a significant national asset. Now, the government is assisting in the development of health care for the public by constructing hospitals, therefore increasing the number of physicians, nurses, and midwives. Access to crucial medical treatment is also improved and made easier. (Kyaw Lin Naing, 2019)

In Kyaukkyi Township, there is one 50-bed hospital, three 16-bed hospitals in Mone, Nat Than Kueen, and Kyun Pin Sate and a total of 98 beds in three hospitals. Three general clinics provide healthcare services to the public in urban areas. The following table shows hospital and health care center of Kyaukkyi Township from 2010/2011 to 2020/2021.

Table (3.9) Hospital and Health Care Center in Kyaukkyi Township

Year	50 bedded hospital	16 bedded hospital	Sub rural health care center
2010/2011	1	2	16
2011/2012	1	2	16
2012/2013	1	2	16
2013/2014	1	2	16
2014/2015	1	2	16
2015/2016	1	2	16
2016/2017	1	2	17
2017/2018	1	2	21
2018/2019	1	3	21
2019/2020	1	3	21
2020/2021	1	3	21

Source: Public Health Department of Kyaukkyi Township (2021)

According to the table (3.9), the number of hospital and health care service increase during 2010/2021. In 2018/2019, 16 bedded hospital increase to three number of bedded hospital. Sub rural health care service increase more and more. Currently, there are 21 sub rural health care services in 2020/2021.

3.4.3 Development of Infrastructure

The infrastructure sector is critical to a country's success. If this industry develops in one place, the socioeconomic level of the local population may improve. The infrastructure industry is now focusing on Kyaukkyi Township. Development in the transportation sectors makes it more convenient to have a national and nationwide business listing and brings about development in the social, economic, and educational sectors for national brotherhood.

In Kyaukkyi Township, the road transport industry accounts for the majority of economic activity. There are six automobile gates in Kyaukkyi Township, and twenty-six vehicles are used for transportation services. Moreover, rural development department of Kyaukkyi Township also perform the types of activities for local people to improve living standards. This is shown in the below table.

Table (3.10) Village Development Projects in Kyaukkyi Township (2013-2021)

Sr. No.	Types of activities	Number
1	Infrastructure (roads and bridges)	20
2	Water	64
3	Electricity	24
	Total	108

Source: Department of rural development, Kyaukkyi Township

According to the table (3.10), the government performed 108 units of total village development projects. They are 64 units of access to water, 24 units of access to electricity and 20 units of access to infrastructure such as roads and bridges. It can improve the living standards of local people.

3.5 Conditions of Economic Sector in Kyaukkyi Township

3.5.1 Labor Force

The labor force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group and the number of people working under the livelihood of Kyaukkyi Township are shown in the below table.

Table (3.11) Population Aged 10 and Over by Labor Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate by Sex and Age Group (2017)

Age Groups	Labor Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
10-14	17.2	10.3	13.7	16.2	14.6	15.6
15-19	69.9	48.2	58.8	13.3	13.5	13.4
20-24	89.5	55.	71.4	9.9	13.3	11.3
25-29	93.8	45.6	67.9	6.2	6.3	6.2
30-34	94.7	42.8	67.2	4.6	3.4	4.2
35-39	95.3	42.0	67.5	4.0	2.1	3.4
40-44	93.9	39.2	64.4	2.7	1.4	2.2
45-49	92.8	36.1	62.3	2.3	1.0	1.9
50-54	88.7	33.4	59.2	1.5	0.9	1.3
55-59	80.4	26.5	50.8	1.5	0.5	1.2
60-64	60.7	15.6	35.7	1.6	1.2	1.5
65-69	43.8	11.9	25.3	0.5	-	0.4
70-74	21.3	5.5	12.3	-	-	-
75+	9.9	2.8	5.7	1.0	-	0.7
15-24	78.3	51.4	64.3	11.6	13.4	12.4
15-64	87.0	41.6	62.8	5.7	6.4	5.9

Source: Department of Population (2017)

According to the table (3.11), the labor force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 in Kyaukkyi Township can be seen. They are challenged to attend free primary education because they are poverty and family debt. Therefore they are working at an age when they should be studying. Many employers in Kyaukkyi Township do not know the stipulated minimum working age and limits on working hours for children. Therefore, public awareness of the most important legal provisions relating to child labor is needed. Moreover, it can be seen that the unemployment rate for those aged 10-14 in Kyaukkyi Township because they are full time students. The labor force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Kyaukkyi Township is 62.8 percent. The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Kyaukkyi Township is 5.9 percent.

**Table (3.12) Number of People Working Under the Livelihood of
Kyaukkyi Township (2019)**

Sr. No.	Types of work	Population
1	Government staff	2250
2	Services	6360
3	Agriculture	43650
4	Husbandry	4380
5	Trade	3160
6	Industry + Craftsmen	1990
7	Casuals	6000
8	Others	2670
	Total	70460

Source: General Administration Department of Kyaukkyi Township

According to the table (3.12), the number of people who are working in agriculture is the highest in Kyaukkyi Township because most people are traditional farmers. The second group is working in the service sectors because most people are doing phone services, beauty salons, tuition teachers. There is a large number of casual workers in the township and they are also working in the husbandry sector. Moreover, there are the number of people who are working in trade. Besides, there are also a lot government department and many staffs who are working in the government job. There are few people who are working in industrial business and other sectors refers to clerical support workers, drivers, tailoring and etc. Labor force participation in Kyaukkyi Township is 70460, employed workers are 67730 and unemployed workers are 2730 and unemployment rate is 4%.

3.5.2 Cultivated Crops in Kyaukkyi Township

The cultivated crops in Kyaukkyi Township are shown in table (3.13). Local people plant not only paddy but also other crops because it is a source of employment for people livelihoods.

Table (3.13) Types of Cultivated Crops in Kyaukkyi Township (2018-2022)

Sr. No.	Types of Crops	2018-2019 Yield (Bsk)	2019-2020 Yield (Bsk)	2020-2021 Yield (Bsk)	2021-2022 Yield (Bsk)
1	Paddy (Total)	5796154	6070006	6017315	6059076
	Paddy (Monsoon)	5796154	6015230	6011657	6059076
	Paddy (Summer)	-	54776	5658	-
2	Groundnut	791894	902793	915266	920906
3	Corn	52714926	4399228	4087594	6152496
4	Sesame	19616	25375	25299	27263
5	Matpe (Bean)	241830	296898	300559	309148
6	Green gram	221890	273701	378514	392134
7	Sugarcane	39283	34306	30648	15804

Source: Department of agricultural land management and statistics of Kyaukkyi Township

According to the table (3.13), total paddy is highest in 2019/2020 and lowest in 2018/2019. In Kyaukkyi Township, when plant the paddy that is mainly based on the weather. If the weather is fine, production paddy is highest. Later 2020/2021 year, overall production of paddy has been gradually decreasing year by year because of weather is not fine. Moreover, farmers also plant other crops such as groundnut, corn, sesame, bean, green gram, sugarcane because they can get extra income for their livelihood. To promote the production of crops, the government need provide for the farmers such as technology, credit, fertilizer, pesticides and farm machinery.

3.5.3 Livestock Sector

Most people in Kyaukkyi Township employ either agricultural farms or livestock farms for income. The government encourage to promote the production of meat by distributing the quality pedigree of animals, stabilizing livestock breeding technology and using of feedstuff and animal medicines for the regions in Kyaukkyi Township. The following table show that the progress of livestock breeding in Kyaukkyi Township.

Table (3.14) The progress of Livestock Breeding in Kyaukkyi Township

Year	Buffaloes	Cows	Pigs	Goats	Chickens	Ducks
2010-2011	8184	16778	13604	150	35944	3824
2011-2012	8351	17121	15286	174	40846	4202
2012-2013	8521	17471	17176	202	46417	4618
2013-2014	8695	17828	19299	235	52747	5075
2014-2015	8872	18192	21685	273	59940	5577
2015-2016	9170	31184	23564	1580	59118	38481
2016-2017	9766	32427	26783	1696	408832	42371
2017-2018	9966	33089	30094	1973	464582	46562
2018-2019	10169	33765	33814	2294	527934	51167
2019-2020	10372	34440	37534	2615	591286	55772
2020-2021	10579	35129	41663	2981	662240	60791

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry, Kyaukkyi Township (2021)

According to the table (3.14), local people in Kyaukkyi Township are using buffaloes in agriculture until now. Moreover, cows are still using in agriculture. Farmers breed not only pig, chicken and duck for meat but also breed cow and goat for milk. Chicken and duck breed egg for local people. Meat and milk production can fulfill for market demand of domestic. Moreover, it can be seen the situation of livestock sector is progressing year by year in Kyaukkyi Township. This causes a commercial success for local people in Kyaukkyi Township.

3.5.4 GDP in Kyaukkyi Township

GDP and the role of per capita income is important in studying economic growth. Economic growth refers to quantitative changes and is commonly measured as a per capita output or income rise. The most common measure of production in an economy over the course of a year. Therefore, in the economic field, GDP is critical. The following table shows that the share of production, service and trade sector of Kyaukkyi Township from the year 2009 to 2021. The value of production are calculated with 2009/2010 constant price.

Table (3.15) Real Gross Domestic Product in Kyaukkyi Township (2009-2021)
(Kyat Million)

Sr. No.	Year	Production	Service	Trade	GDP	GDP Growth Rate
1	2009-2010	33995.9	1730.0	8149.6	43875.5	-
2	2010-2011	35709.2	2031.6	8460.4	46201.2	5.3
3	2011-2012	36979.8	2157.0	8714.9	47851.7	3.6
4	2012-2013	45806.9	4177.9	10918.1	60902.9	2.7
5	2013-2014	48962.8	6615.0	11251.2	66829.0	9.7
6	2014-2015	51549.8	7987.2	13495.1	73032.1	9.2
7	2015-2016	56216.0	9727.7	14497.1	80440.8	10.1
8	2016-2017	69088.3	12416.3	16784.0	98288.6	22.2
9	2017-2018	73335.0	13861.5	18248.5	105445.0	7.3
10	2018-2019	99457.3	15644.9	25315.6	140417.8	33.2
11	2019-2020	106073.9	16384.2	27560.3	150018.4	6.8
12	2020-2021	109438.7	15750.9	28391.5	153581.1	2.4

Source: Planning Department of Kyaukkyi Township

The table (3.15) show the share of production, service and trade sector of Kyaukkyi Township. In these sectors, production sectors is the highest. These sectors can be studied from the year 2009/2010 to the year 2017/2018. The value of production are calculated with 2009/2010 constant price. According to the table, the growth rate was increased from 5.3% in 2010/2011 to 33.2% in the year 2018/2019 because of each sector is growing. The population in Kyaukkyi Township is gradually increased yearly, so the number of workforce is increased. The geographic condition of this township is mainly responsible for production its paddy products. The Geographic condition of the township is also favorable because it is quite close to Yangon than other township in the Bago region. Then, transport is also quite convenient for trading activities.

3.5.5 Per Capita Income in Kyaukkyi Township

The average income per person in a certain nation, city, or area for a given time period is measured as per capita income (PCI). The standard of living and quality of life for a population or region under investigation are calculated and presented using PCI, a tool largely used in economics.

Table (3.16) Total Product and Per Capita Income in Kyaukkyi Township

Year	Number of Population	GDP (Kyats million)	Income per capita (Kyats)
2009-2010	108000	43875.5	395479
2010-2011	110000	46201.2	429266
2011-2012	111000	47851.7	508580
2012-2013	112000	60902.9	543638
2013-2014	113000	66829.0	615204
2014-2015	114000	73032.1	670909
2015-2016	115000	80440.8	731187
2016-2017	116000	98288.6	837939
2017-2018	121300	105445.0	926502
2018-2019	123000	140417.8	997516

Source: Planning Department of Kyaukkyi Township (2019)

Kyaukkyi Township's total product and per capita income are shown in table (3.16) from the years 2009/2010 to 2018/2019. Because the government built supportive infrastructure and job opportunities to encourage in both rural and urban regions, Kyaukkyi Township's total product as well as per capita income gradually improved from the years 2009/2010 to 2018/2019. As a result, residents in Kyaukkyi Township are steadily experiencing higher living standards and income levels. After that, Kyaukkyi Township's economical growth grew steadily.

CHAPTER IV

SURVEY ANALYSIS

4.1 Survey Profile

Kyaukkyi township is located in the eastern part of Bago Region. Kyaukkyi Township is bordered by Kayin State in the east; gradually rising to Thandaung Township, there is a forested ridge and a plateau between the hills. The most prominent mountains are Mwetaw Mountain, Rakhine Mountain and Sae Dae Maw Dae Taung. There are Satlel waterfall and Thae Thaw Mu, Thae Thaw Khwar waterfalls. Kyaukkyi Township is an area with many rivers in which Sittaung river, Kyaukkyi Chaung and Mone Chaung. Most rivers are freshwater and can be used for drinking water, irrigation and agriculture.

The study of socio-economic conditions of Kyaukkyi Township was done in selected 10 village-tracts from 46 village-tracts which are Nwe Tan village-tract, Thar Si village-tract, Inn Gyin Myine village-tract, Mone village-tract, Sa Win village-tract, Kyawann Taw village-tract, Mwe Twin village-tract, Sint Gaung village-tract, Min Hla village-tract and Lat Pan Khone village-tract.

4.1.1 Survey Design

This chapter present the analysis of socio-economic status of Kyaukkyi Township. In this analysis, a survey is explored by using simple random sampling method to study the socio-economic status of sample households of Kyaukkyi Township. The personal interview for this study was conducted between April and May in 2022.

A total of 170 sample sizes were selected for 10 village-tracts and 17 households were selected as a sample for each village in Kyaukkyi Township's village-tracts. According to the different level of workers such as farmers, staffs, casual workers, shop keepers and etc; this 10 village-tracts include the most appropriate areas in Kyaukkyi Township. The highlighted study unit is that of income, expenditure, occupation, housing characteristic and education level of each household member.

The questionnaire design is structured to gather information from the existing socio-economic characteristics of Kyaukkyi Township. To identify the sex ratio,

dependency ratio and household size made interview for the sex of household members, the number of age and households. The questionnaire involved of the income and occupation of workers of each household to know the total income. To identify the expenditure of households made interview on food, clothing, education, health and others of each household. To know the other socio-economic characteristics made interview on the types of houses, the education level of each household members, access to the electricity, the utilization of water and etc;. Moreover, Primary data are obtained from the survey and interviews conducted by the author and secondary data are obtained from Township General Administration Department and publication.

4.2 The Characteristics of Respondents of Kyaukkyi Township

In this research, the respondent's characteristics are analyzed in the context of the age and gender of households. The following table illustrated the study of age and gender of households in selected village-tracts of Kyaukkyi Township.

Table (4.1) Age and Gender of Respondents

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
(5-15)	20	16.7	10	20	30	17.65
(16-60)	70	58.3	30	60	100	58.82
Above 60	30	25	10	20	40	23.53
Total	120	100	50	100	170	100

Source: Survey Data 2022

According to the table (4.1), the respondents between 16 and 60 is the most and above 60 is the second most. The respondents under 15 is the least in Kyaukkyi Township because they answered on behalf of their parents due to their parents were working at the time of the survey. Much number of respondent between the age 16 and 60 which are the main workforce for agriculture sector of township.

4.3 Conditions of Social Sector in Kyaukkyi Township

This section provides detailed information on conditions of social sector in Kyaukkyi Township.

4.3.1 Education Level

The following table shows that the education status of Kyaukkyi Township.

Table (4.2) Education Status

Education Level	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	5	2.9
Monastic Education	10	5.9
Primary School	50	29.4
Middle School	60	35.3
High School	20	11.8
Graduated	25	14.7
Total	170	100.0

Source: Survey Data 2022

The education level is partially an indicator to access the socio-economic development. According to table (4.2), in Kyaukkyi Township, illiterate rate is 2.9%, monastic education rate is 5.9%, primary school rate is 29.4%, middle school rate is 35.3%, high school rate is 11.8%, graduated rate is 14.7% respectively. The study has 5 person get illiterate. It can be seen that the illiterate rate is very small in Kyaukkyi Township. Moreover, most of the respondents have completed the middle school and high school. Therefore, their education level is not very low.

4.3.2 Health Status of Kyaukkyi Township

There are three government hospitals in Kyaukkyi Township. Most of the patients in this township treat their diseases in public hospitals but some patients who in rich families go to treat their diseases to the other private hospitals that exist in Phyu, Taungoo, Nyaung Lay Bin city, etc.,. The major leading cause of morbidity of respondents in Kyaukkyi Township are shown in table (4.3).

Table (4.3) Major Leading Cause of Morbidity of Respondents in Kyaukkyi Township

Types of Diseases	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)
Simple Fever	90	52.9
TB	6	3.5
Diarrhea	7	4.1
Malaria	4	2.4
Hypertension	30	17.6
Heart Disease	6	3.5
Diabetes	27	15.9
Total	170	100

Source: Survey Data 2022

According to the table (4.3), 52.9% of the respondents are suffering from simple fever, 17.6% are hypertension, 15.9% are diabetes mellitus, 4.1% are diarrhea, 3.5% are heart diseases and then also 3.5% are TB. And only 2.4% are suffering from malaria. A few inhabitants who in rich families usually go to treat their diseases to private hospitals and most of the inhabitants go to treat their diseases to government hospitals when they are suffering from illness.

4.3.3 Health Access of Sample Households

Health sector development is a basic for production sector. An increasing of the skill and productivity of labor depend on the educated and healthy labor. Most of people in Kyaukkyi Township according to their income usually go to treat for their diseases at public hospital. Some of households go to other private hospitals that located in other township. The following table shows that the condition of health access of sample households.

Table (4.4) Conditions of Health Access of Sample Households

No.	Type of Hospital	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)
1	Kyaukkyi civil hospital	130	76.5
2	Other private hospital	40	23.5
	Total	170	100

Source: Survey Data 2022

According to table (4.4), 76.5 percentage of respondents rely on Kyaukkyi civil hospital for treatment and diagnosis and 23.5 percentage of respondents who in rich families go to treat other private hospitals that have enough medical equipments that exist in other cities.

4.3.4 Transportation Modes Used by Sample Households

The following table shows that the transportation modes of sample households.

Table (4.5) Transportation Modes of Sample Households

Type of Vehicles	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)
Own Car	15	8.8
Own Cycle	135	79.4
Taxi	20	11.8
Total	170	100.0

Source: Survey Data 2022

According to the table (4.5), 8.8 percentage of household use own cars to go from place to place, 79.4 percentage of household use their own cycles and 11.8 percentage of households use the taxi. Most of local people usually use their cycle and bicycle to go other villages.

4.4 Conditions of Economic Sector in Kyaukkyi Township

This section provides detailed information on conditions of economic sector in Kyaukkyi Township.

4.4.1 The Distribution of Employment by Sample Households

The employment status of sample households are obtained from a survey question. The inhabitants who live in Kyaukkyi Township work several jobs to live up to their whole lives. Some are self-employed in the informal sectors and some are working at home or retired due to age. The following table shows that the occupation of respondents.

Table (4.6) The Occupation of Respondents

No.	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Government Employee	20	11.7
2	Own business	29	17.1
3	Go to foreign for job	11	6.5
4	Agricultural	72	42.4
5	Casual Worker	15	8.8
6	Daily Wage Earner	13	7.6
7	Others	10	5.9
	Total	170	100

Source: Survey Data 2022

Table (4.6) shows that the occupation of respondents by type of job in studied area. According to survey data, table (4.6) describes that the most of workers are agricultural worker because they are traditional farmers and have good geographical and weather conditions. The second group is working their own business such as shopkeeper, trading, etc. The third group is working in government employees to their respective departments. The fourth group is doing as casual worker and daily wage earner and some of them go to foreign for job. There are few people who are working in other sectors that consist of taxi, driver, tailoring and etc.

4.4.2 Type of Housing of Sample Households

The level of housing is a basic requirement for human life. Because of this, it is important to protect yourself against natural calamities and have a solid shelter. The following table (4.7) shows that the type of housing of sample households in Kyaukkyi Township. The house condition of villages can be classified based on survey data. In Kyaukkyi Township, 109 houses were built with wood and zinc roofs, 31 with bamboo and thatch, and 30 with brick and zinc roofs.

Table (4.7) Type of Housing of Sample Households

Types of Houses	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)
House in poor structure (bamboo with thatch roof)	31	18.2
House in fair strong structure (wood with zinc roof)	109	64.1
House in good structure (brick with zinc roof)	30	17.6
Total	170	100

Source: Survey Data 2022

According to table (4.7), 64.1 percentage of houses in Kyaukkyi Township are built of wood with a zinc roof. 18.2 percentage of houses have a weak construction built of bamboo with a thatch roof, whereas 17.6 percentage have a decent structure constructed of brick with a zinc roof. Because of their economic level, the condition of the kind of house in Kyaukkyi Township is rather solid.

4.4.3 Assets of Sample Households

The property, furnishings, appliances, electronics, and livestock raised on a commercial basis are all considered household's assets. They are the assets of households. The Kyaukkyi Township's residents have their own home comforts. The majority of the TV, telephone, electric fan, iron, and VCD/DVD are all present in the homes. The amenities of sample households in Kyaukkyi Township are shown in the table (4.8).

Table (4.8) The Amenities of Sample Households

No.	Ownership	Quantity	Percentage (%)
1	Electricity available	120	70.6
2	Own house	170	100
3	Own telephone	145	85.3
4	Own TV	100	58.8
5	Own radio cassette	22	12.9
6	Own VCD/DVD	60	35.3
7	Own computer	10	5.9
8	Own sewing machine	40	23.5
9	Own electric fan/iron/pump	100	58.8
10	Own car for home used	17	10.0
11	Own car for business	20	11.8

Source: Survey Data 2022

Table (4.8) shows that 70.6 percent of sample households have access to electricity, 100 percent of people live in houses they own and 10 percent of households have a car for personal use, 11.8 percent have a car for business, 85.3 percent have a telephone, and 58.8 percent have an electric fan or iron or pump.

Locals usually travel to adjacent villages and other towns on cycles. The majority of the households commute mostly by bicycle and bike. The majority of households also have their own telephones and homes. The majority of sample households have access to power and can watch TV at home. Consequently, social standing is not poor at all.

4.4.4 Sources of Fuel for Cooking

Most of households in Kyaukkyi Township prepare their food using electricity. Some homes use wood and charcoal as fuel. The sources of fuel for cooking in Kyaukkyi Township are shown in the following table (4.9).

Table (4.9) Sources of Fuel for Cooking

Type of Fuel	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)
Electricity	110	64.7
Wood, Charcoal Fuel	60	35.3
Total	170	100

Source: Survey Data 2022

Table (4.9) indicates that 64.7 percent of households use electricity to cook meals and 35.3 percent of households use wood or charcoal as fuel since other communities lack electricity and electricity only started being available in June of 2019. Therefore, cooking was done in this village's homes using wood and charcoal.

4.4.5 Utilization of Water in Sample Households

Most of the households in Kyaukkyi Township receive their drinking water from dug wells to meet their needs. Some people acquire their water through tube wells. The sources of water supply system in Kyaukkyi Township are shown in the table (4.10).

Table (4.10) Utilization of Water in Sample Households

No.	Type of well	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)
1	Tube Well	15	8.8
2	Dug Well	155	91.2
	Total	170	100.0

Source: Survey Data 2022

According to the table (4.10), the sample households of Kyaukkyi Township get drinking water from tube well and dug well. 91.2 percent of sample households in Kyaukkyi Township have access to drinking water via dug wells, while 8.8 percent have access to drinking water via tube wells. Therefore, they have got enough drinking water from it.

4.5 Analysis of Sample Households' Income and Expenditure

The household survey is the most important source of statistics on expenditure and income. These household surveys are valuable in determining the economic well-being of household members.

4.5.1 Sample Households' monthly Income

Household income is the total of all family members' earnings. The income of the household is crucial in determining the economic position of the house. The household income levels are shown in the table (4.11) below.

Table (4.11) Households by Level of Income

Income Level (kyats)	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)
100000 to 200000	36	21.2
200000 to 300000	68	40
300000 to 400000	30	17.6
Above 400000	36	21.2
Total	170	100

Source: Survey Data 2022

According to table (4.11), 21.2% have between 100,000 kyats and 200000 kyats, 40% have between 200000 kyats and 300000 kyats, 17.6% have between 300000 kyats and 400000 kyats, and 21.2% have more than 400000 kyats.

As a result, the medium income class level outnumbers both the upper and lower income classes. Furthermore, the lowest-income family has not just one or two jobs, but also works as a casual worker. As a result, it is well known that disparity in income by occupation and number of employers.

4.5.2 Sample Households' Monthly Consumption Expenditure

The cost of household consumption of a product or service, whether for the entire household or for individual members of the household, is referred to as household spending. Table (4.12) shows the monthly spending item categories for families

Table (4.12) Monthly Sample Households' Expenditure

Expenditure Level (kyats)	Quantity (Unit)	Percentage (%)
100000 to 200000	64	37.6
200000 to 300000	69	40.6
300000 to 400000	25	14.7
Above 400000	12	7.1
Total	170	100

Source: Survey Data 2022

According to the above table (4.12), the number of families with expenditures ranging from 200000 to 300000 kyat is 69, with the greatest proportion of 40.6 among all consumption expenditures. The percentage of spending between 100,000 and 200,000 kyat is 37.6. Spending between \$300,000 and \$400,000 results in a 14.7 percentage whereas spending above 400,000 is 7.1 percentage. Household expenses include expenditures on fundamental requirements such as rice, cooking, electricity and other items.

4.5.3 Sample Households' Education, Healthcare and Social Expenditure

Table (4.13) describe that the state of education, healthcare, and social expenditure.

Table (4.13) Sample Households' Education, Healthcare and Social Expenditure

Types of Expenditure	Education		Health		Social Cost	
	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
	(Unit)	%	(Unit)	%	(Unit)	%
Less than 5000	3	2.7	36	21.2	0	0
Less than 10000	6	5.4	56	32.9	0	0
10000-20000	34	30.4	26	15.3	2	1.2
20000-30000	35	31.3	21	12.4	13	7.6
30000-40000	15	13.4	9	5.3	38	22.4
40000-50000	13	11.6	12	7.1	95	55.9
Above 50000	6	5.4	10	5.9	22	12.9
Total	112	100.0	170	100.0	170	100.0

Source: Survey Data 2022

The graph above depicts the sample households' expenditures on education, healthcare, and social activities. The education expenses refer to the expenditures of households with students, ranging from basic school through higher education. The report mainly mentions the expenses of homes with students without going into depth on the costs of the students for each class. Expenses for healthcare refer to family spending for an individual's health, excluding the expenses of treatment for each condition. Social activity spending encompasses all forms of social events and activities.

When it comes to monthly education expenses, (5.4%) of families with students spend less than 10000 kyats, (30.4%) of families spend 10000- 20000 kyats, (31.3%) of families spend 20000-30000 kyats, (13.4%) of families spend 30000-40000 kyats, (11.6%) of families spend 40000-50000 kyats, and (5.4%) of families spend more than 50000 kyats. Each month, sample households spend between 5000 and 20000 kyats on healthcare. The greatest healthcare costs reach 40000 to 50000 kyats, and there are households that spend even more on their healthcare. For social activities, these households typically spend between 10000 and 50000 kyats. Some households spend more than 50,000 kyats on such activities.

According to the data collected, the majority of the households are wooden buildings with zinc roofs, and the majority of the households rely on water from a dug well. The majority of household items are cycles and electrical gadgets. The majority of families have incomes ranging from 100000 to 200000 kyats and expenditures ranging from 100000 to 200000 kyats. As a result, living standards are average and not very high.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Findings

Kyaukkyi township is located in the eastern part of Bago Region. National races such as Burma, Kayin, Shan, Rakhine, Chin and Kachin are residing in Kyaukkyi Township. The population of Kyaukkyi Township has improved year by year. The essential requirement of human life is the standard of housing conditions, which are houses in excellent structural condition, houses in fair strong structural condition, and houses in bad structural condition. The majority of households reside in houses with a rather sturdy construction (wood with zinc roof). As a result, the socioeconomic situation of Kyaukkyi Township was fairly good; the majority of the level of living standard is moderate, although it is poor in some villages. As a result, certain communities in Kyaukkyi Township were designated as model villages.

The state of development of Kyaukkyi Township was described in each economic and social category. As Kyaukkyi Township is situated in eastern part of Sittaung river, most local people work in agriculture for their income.

With regard to the house population in 170 sample households, there were 170 people which consist of 120 male and 50 female. In the education sector, the illiterate rate of Kyaukkyi Township is very low. The education level of most of the sample households have middle school level and they work in agricultural sector. Some of their children also work in agriculture sector without attending free primary education because they need to help in agriculture as workforce. So, local people in Kyaukkyi Township is not very high in education. But the government is working to raise educational standards by appointing more instructors. Some villages received new basic education schools, while others received upgrades.

Kyaukkyi Township residents have access to good facilities. The government has strengthened health sector development in Kyaukkyi Township for the benefit of local residents. The administration employed more health personnel, including experts, to promote the health sector. There are four hospitals in total, including a 50-bed civil

hospital and three 16-bed hospitals. There are 21 Sub-Rural Health Care Centers in rural areas.

According to the proper location and sufficient rainfall, most local people of Kyaukkyi Township are farmers and they cultivated many crops such as paddy, groundnut, corn, sesame, bean, green gram, sugarcane. Moreover, they work livestock farm for their income.

Furthermore, in order to analyze the economic condition in this rural area, the income and spending of the families were required. In the study of sample household's education, healthcare, and social expenditure, the findings that most sample households used the highest in other social cost than education and health cost even if they didn't have enough income. Some of sample households took out loans and spent on expenses. Some people used the money send back from their family members working abroad.

The village development projects in Kyaukkyi Township performed access to water, electricity and infrastructure such as roads and bridges. The majority of families obtain enough drinking water from dug-wells, according to the water supply survey. In the study of sample household's sources of fuel for cooking, 64.7 percent of households use electricity to cook meals and 35.3 percent of households use wood or charcoal as fuel. Although Kyaukkyi Township still has KNU organization, it has improved in the economic, social, and infrastructure sectors, according to the above findings.

5.2 Recommendation

The following suggestion is based on findings from the socioeconomic condition of Kyaukkyi Township. In education sector, most farmer's children need to be encouraged to complete their free primary education before joining the agriculture sector as workforce.

In agricultural sector, most local farmers require better agricultural facilities such as technology, credit, fertilizer, pesticides and farm machinery. If the government support better agricultural facilities for them, it will improve the economic growth of Kyaukkyi Township.

In order to improve the health of the locals, hospitals should be upgraded. Because there isn't have enough medical equipment, patients have to go for their diseases to treat in other township. Despite the fact that Kyaukkyi Township is a township, its socioeconomic status is inadequate.

As a result, the help of the government sector and non-governmental organizations are required to improve the socioeconomic development of rural settlements. However, one of the most crucial factors is the involvement of indigenous people. The amount of poverty in rural and urban areas may be greatly decreased if all the communities in those areas are raised and renovated.

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APPENDIX - A

A Study on Socioeconomic Conditions of Kyaukkyi Township

Survey Questionnaire

Name

Village name

Gender

Age

Respondent

1. Head of household 2. Wife 3. Other

Section (A)

Household situation

Please answer the questions by circling the numbers.

1. How many families are there in your household?

Number of families Males Female Total

2. Describe the occupation of the head of the household.

1. Farmer 2. Government employee 3. Own business 4. Work abroad
5. Casual labor 6. Daily wages labor 7. Other

3. Describe the education level of the head of the household.

1. Illiterate 2. Primary level 3. Middle level 4. High level
5. Graduated 6. Post graduation 7. Other

Section (B)

Income and Expenditure

Please answer the questions by circling the numbers.

4. Describe the type of occupation of the head of the household.

1. Farmer 2. Government employee 3. Own business 4. Work abroad
5. Casual labor 6. Daily wages labor 7. Other

5. Describe the situation of economic

1. Very good 2. Normal 3. Daily wages 4. Other

6. Describe your family's monthly income.

1. Between 100001 and 200000 kyats 2. Between 200001 and 300000 kyats
3. Between 300001 and 400000 kyats 4. Above 400001 kyats

15. Do you have a graduate student in your home?

1. Yes (If any, please specify the number)

2. No

16. Describe the reason for not attending school.

1. Can't afford school fees

2. It is difficult to travel

3. Ill health

4. Need to do housework

5. Satisfied with just being able to read and write

Section (E)

Health

Please answer the questions by circling the numbers.

17. How many times did family members in your household receive medical treatment in a year?

1. Yes (If any, please specify the number)

2. No

18. How do you get medical treatment when family members get sick?

1. Public hospital 2. Private hospital

3. Buy medicine from the pharmacy 4. Other

19. Describe common diseases in family members.

1. Simple fever 2. Hypertension 3. Diabetes 4. Heart disease

5. Malaria 6. TB 7. Diarrhea 8. Other

20. Are there health consultations among family members?

1. Yes

2. No

21. How do you get health knowledge?

1. Newspaper/ Radio/ TV

2. Health lecture/ Poster

3. Health personnel/ Friends

4. Other

