

YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

MASTER OF ECONOMICS

A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF

ANN TOWNSHIP

(2007-2017)

THU ZAR PHYO

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YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

MASTER OF ECONOMICS

**A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF
ANN TOWNSHIP (FROM 2007-2017)**

**A thesis submitted as a partial fulfillment towards the requirements for the
Degree of Master of Economics, M.Econ (Economics)**

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ABSTRACT

Myanmar is a developing country and most of its people live in rural areas. Day by day unemployment as well as scarcity of land and other resources are increasing rapidly in rural Myanmar. As a result, the socio-economic condition of rural Myanmar has worsened and poverty is prevalent. Due to such situation, an overwhelming number of people seek greater opportunities for their livelihood. Ann Township is one of the Townships in the Rakhine state. Since, Ann Township can contribute to the Myanmar Economic development, a study on socio-Economic conditions in Ann Township. The method of the study is based on descriptive method. In the education sector, the number of primary schools has been increased. In the health sector, more doctors and health care workers should be provided for the growing population. For assisting these sectors' overall development, transportation, electricity and communication sector were systematically broadened, expanded and built. Socio economic development of Ann Township could be regarded as a success. In the future, Ann Township will have achieved the target and end goals of development by moving-forward.

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List of Abbreviations

ESC	Economic and Social Council
NGO	Non-Government Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
SLORC	State Law and Order Restoration Council
SPDC	State Peace and Development Council
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MPT	Myanmar Post and Telecommunications
U5MR	Under Five Year Mortality Rate
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
TPDC	Township Peace and Development Committee

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The development of a nation requires the harmonization of respective regional development in that country. However, as they differ in major fundamental factors such as geographical conditions, abundant natural resources, the population patterns and main products may be depending on that resource endowment. For the development on the country, all around development of each region is a crucial role. Thus, each regional development plan has to be laid down to fulfill necessary conditions of that region.

1.1 Rationale of the Study

Developing countries seek to implement the suitable strategies and policies for combination development for both urban and rural area as it plays the vital role for citizenry interests or national interests. The main points of view to the intention to be fruitful result are alleviating poverty and employment, uplifting the education and health sector, searching for more development for agriculture, production and services sector, industrialization in rural area, and good communication and social safety network for all around development. Social factors and economic factors are the mile stones of the development of a country. By monitoring and reviewing the socio-economic factors of a country, it can facilities in shaping Myanmar into a modern developed nation.

The Economic and Social Council(ESC) initiated and enforced the theme of development which is, “promoting an integrated approach to rural development in developing countries for poverty eradication and sustainable development.” This definition can be transformed to the operational goals for a developing country like Myanmar which are

- reduction or elimination of poverty
- reduction or elimination of inequality
- reduction or elimination of unemployment
- increasing of NGOs participation for development of border areas

Regional development has mostly affected on national development because the challenges of development are not to improve the quality of life but also to reduce the

development gap among regions. So, arrangements have been made by the Myanmar government to speed up the momentum of regional development with economic progress in all region and all sectors. Myanmar development strategy was implemented by various short-term economic plans and three main national development programs such as, Border Area Development Plan. Special Development Zones in Designated States and Divisions and Integrated Rural Development Plan.

Among the Seven States and Seven Division in Myanmar, Rakhine State consists of not only in special development of Rakhine region is very important for all round development of the whole country. Thus, this study will be made and presented.

1.2 Objective of the Study

The aim of this study is to analyze the changes in the status of socio-economic development in Ann Township, Rakhine State.

1.3 Method of Study

The study used the descriptive method based on the secondary data sources from the respective government offices and organizations of Ann Township, Rakhine State and statistical year books, (from 2007-2017).

1.4 Scope and Limitations of the study

The study covers the conditions of social and economic sector, widely based on Education, Health, Agricultural, Livestock, Transportation and Electricity development.

1.5 Organization of the Study

This thesis is organized into five chapters. Chapter (1) is introduction with rational of the Study, objective of the study, method of the study and organization of the study. Chapter (2) Includes literatures review of socio-economic development and Chapter (3) describes the background of Ann Township, Rakhine State. And then, in this regions of topography, Climate, transportation, and economy of Ann Township, Rakhine State. Chapter (4) describes Social and Economic Development of Ann Township, Rakhine State. Chapter (5) is the conclusion and finding recommendation are presented in this Chapter.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition and Classification of Region

Region has so far defined differently by different scholars and analysts, Rupert Vance (1968) region as “a homogenous area with physical and cultural characteristics distinct from those of neighboring areas. As a part of national domain a region is sufficiently unified to have a consciousness of its customs and ideals and thus possess a sense of identity distinct from the of the economy”.

Regions are generally classified into three categories: homogeneous region, nodal region, and planning region. The homogeneous region refers to the geographical areas, which might be linked together as a single region when they share uniform characteristics. Unlike the homogeneous region, the nodal regions are composed of heterogeneous units, but these are closely interrelated with each other functionally. The planning region is an area over which economic decisions apply, and this fact gives a unit with functional linkages between centers and planning regions and between nodes inside and outside the region. The planning decisions will be distorted if administrative regions are drawn up without regard to the functional linkages between centers, if the region includes which have greater interdependence with nodes outside the region.

2.1.1 Objectives of Regional Studies

Regional studies are concerned with the process of change in and among regions and with the way this process can be influenced by government and non-governmental organizations so as to promote development. In other words, the main purposes of undertaking regional studies are to understand:

1. The process of change in human activities as they occur in region;
2. The relationship between these processes and dynamics of spatial structures such as settlement system;
3. The relationship between activities in the various regions of the country;
4. The effect of international relations upon these processes and relationships;
and
5. All these are directed towards bringing development.

2.1.2 Regional Policy and Plan

Regional policy refers to one or more policies by the national government with regard to regional problem. It is concerned with provision of special incentives to start or expand manufacturing activity in a number of regions such as the poorest parts of the country, and provision of social infrastructure, road infrastructure and better opportunities for marketing. The main objectives of the regional policy are to achieve a more balanced geographical distribution of employment opportunities and to get access to state provided services such as health and education.

Regional plan describes a series of government actions to be undertaken over a specified period in a given area. Regional plans sets a series of specific targets in fields such as agriculture, industry, education, etc., including their locations. For government departments and organizations will be required in provisions of services at various levels and in different sectors. The regional plans are therefore the vehicles for realization of the national and regional policies.

2.2 Regional Development Indicators

Development is understood here as broadening of the scope of action that is regional development thus implies the development of various groups within its boundaries and the shifting away, or even removed, or even removed, of the constraint that limit them in reaching their objectives.

Regional policy exists because of the persistence regional disparities in a wide range of variable which have a profound effect on the economic welfare effect of a nation. It is widely recognized that regional disparities cause problems since they prevent the attainment of national policy objectives. It is therefore, the purpose of regional policy to achieve specified national objectives. In this sense, regional policy can be regarded as an important component of a broader and more comprehensive economic policy embracing the whole economy.

Regional development potential theory has much relevance since infrastructure or agriculture change are here an integral component of a set of regional potentiality factors; infrastructure or agricultural change determines here the growth perspectives of a region, while it also has impacts on the spatial disparities. Regional development could be attained through political and territorial integration process. stability, one of the objectives could be achieved through integration and establishment of a single system of government.

2.3 Economic Growth and Economic Development

Growth refers to horizontal expansion in the existing plane characterized by quantitative expansion such as a farmer increasing the area under cultivation and a retail businessman opening more retail outlets. Development refers to a vertical shift in the level of operations that brings about a qualitative change such as a retailer turning into a manufacturer and an elementary school turning into a high school.

Economic growth is the growth in a nation's productive potential that results from the increased availability and productivity of resources. Economic growth is the increase of a specific measure such as real national income, gross domestic product or per capita income. National income or product is commonly expressed in terms of a measure of the aggregate value-added output of the domestic economy called gross domestic product (GDP). When the GDP of a nation rises it is referred to as economic growth. Economic growth is a statistical process which is an essential component of development. It can be growth without development but development cannot be perceived without growth.

Economic development differs from economic growth, results from an assessment of the economic development objectives with the available resources, core competencies, and the infusion of greater productivity, technology and innovation, as well as improvement in human capital, resources and access to large markets. Economic development transforms a traditional dual-system society into a productive framework in which everyone contributes and from which everyone receives benefits accordingly. Economic development occurs when segments of the society benefit from the fruits of economic growth through economic efficiency and equity. Economic efficiency will present minimum negative externalities to society, including agency, transaction, secondary and opportunity costs. Likely, disintegration of national sovereign states into more fragmented nations along the ethnic lines would not help these newly formed societies to accede to a formidable economic development regardless of their form of government.

Economic development is the development of economic wealth of countries or regions for the well-being of their inhabitants. From a policy perspective, economic development can be defined as efforts that seek to improve the economic well-being and quality of life for a community by creating jobs and supporting or growing incomes and tax base. Economic development is not the quantitative measure of a growing economy such as the rate of increase in national income per head, but also

qualitative measure the economic, social and other changes that produced the growth. It can be process whereby an economy's national income increase over a long period of time as a dynamic process.

2.4 Measuring of Socio Economic Development

Indicators, parameters and indexes are vital in regional development. In order to measure accurately and precisely, selection of appropriate and suitable criteria is important.

Socio-economic development is to increase productivity through the suited and healthy labor. Therefore, the collective effect of good health and education, available technology, and financial investment can lead to maximum productivity. Some portion of investment shifted into education that has no diminishing returns. National plan is prior to health care, educational development, increasing living standards, welfare and promoting infrastructures.

Rural and urban development is based on socio-economic development indicators such as location, transportation and communication, rich natural resources base, administrative role, private sector initiative, economic industrial activities, macro-economic polities, and socio-cultural characteristics.

The objectives of rural development that are set by the World Bank at the Rural Development Policy paper are as follows,

- To improve the living standard or well- being of a mass of the people by ensuring that they have security and that their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing and employment are met.
- To make rural areas more productive and less vulnerable to natural hazards, poverty and exploitation and to give them a mutually beneficial relationship with other parts of the regional, national and international economy.
- To ensure that any development is self -sustaining and involves the mass of the people.

The economic sector, education sector and health sector must be given attention in order to measure the socio-economic development. The study on economic sector, agriculture, live-stocks and fishing, forestry, mining, manufacture and industrial sector may show the economic development. Likewise, analyzing the

economic indicators such as per capita income, per capita saving, employment rate, per capita export, export consumption can be known economic development.

Education is an important role to absorb the modern technology and to develop the capacity for self-sustaining growth and development. In the education sector, number of schools, educational infrastructures may be included. However, in order to know the education sector development, student teacher ratio, student staff ratio, student school ratio, student educational infrastructure ratio, adequate teaching material ratio, literacy rate, school enrollment rate and school dropout rate must be studied. The United Nations reported on the world social situation in 1997, education is fundamental to enhancing the quality of life and ensuring social and economic progress.

The health sector is also a basic objective of development as education. WHO defined the health on its webpage that a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absent of disease and infirmity. The increase in health leads to the productivity. Infant survival rate, infant mortality rate, crude birth rate, leads to the productivity. Infant survival rate, infant mortality rate, crude birth rate, crude death rate, patient doctor and nurse ratio, patient hospital bed ratio, maternal mortality rate, total fertility rate, under 5 mortality rate, per capita caloric intakes and life expectancy is also an important indicator of the status of health. The level of mortality is both a basic population parameter and on indicator of the health and development of country.

Agricultural sector consists of land resource, water supply task, and construction of dam, lake reservoir and drain. Double cropping, extended paddy cultivate, etc., are useful to show the development of agricultural sector. Extended livestock breeding, fish and prawn breeding, prawn breeding acre and fingerlings distribution are included in the development of livestock sector. Setting up of forest such as acres of special teak plantation, commercial plantation, acres of industrial plantation, etc., of are included in the development of forestry sector.

Development of transportation sector consists of railways, Airways, waterways and bride on motor ways. Communication sector consists of post office, local fax service, microwave station, rural telephone exchange. Development of electronic sector includes electricity consumption, maximum load megawatt generation power, implementing projects and power plants.

CHAPTER 3

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF ANN TOWNSHIP

3.1 Historical Background of Ann Township

Ann Town was founded as the city which do not know exactly, but very ancient town according to historical documents. At the people life expediency of 2000 years, Kissanadevi, the sister of King Kaluludeva and priest were came back from Thandwe Town and on the way, they saw the Ann Stream. The King's sister was by amazed that stream and it called as Annt Chaung (Amazing Stream) reference her speech, this had been call Ann Chaung as later. However, the Arakan King Min Htee (Kawzar Year 641-751) posed as Duke Aung Thu to Ann Town, Duke Kyaw Pon to Darlat, Duke Nyo Young to Ruu was engaging the town record.

In addition, the New Danyavady History written by Bago Min Kyaung Sayadaw proved as history of Ann Town as the daughter of Han Thar Town, Myathamon was posed as a duchess of Ann Town. In 1143, age of King Dammayazar, the Duke of Ann asked for transistor help to King Sinku.

Ann is ancient town but there are no specific evidences and there is only story-telling from elders to generation. As the history records of Ann, before British colonial period, Myanmar Kings posed the governors for Ann Town. In 1826, Ann was conquered by British. In 1827, the combination of Ann and Thandwe Towns are called as Thandwe Destate. The New Ann Town was constructed by the guidelines of Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council, Senior General Than Shwe in 1996 March.

3.2 Location and Area

Ann Township is situated between North Latitude 19° 18' and 20° 30', East Longitude 92° 40' and 93° 22'. The height above sea level of Ann Township is upper 180 feet. The total area of Ann Town ship is 213,687 square miles. Ann Township is bordered with Ngaphe Township and Mindone Township in the east, Taunggoat Township and Yanbyell Township in the south, and Kyautphyu Township and Myaypone Township in the west and Saetutaya Township in the north.

3.2.1 Topography and Weather

Ann Township is rich in hills, mountains and forests. Rakhine Yoma runs North to South. The most famous is Rakhine Roma and it sea level above is 180 feet. Ann Township is not only rich in hills and mountains but also in rivers and stream. As rich in rivers and streams, Ann Township is located in river area. Ann Stream is mountain torrent and it only 5 feet deep in summer. Ann Township has hot and wet climate. The maximum temperature is 39°F and the minimum temperature is 0.65°F. The rainfalls and temperatures that occurred yearly are displayed in the following table.

Table (3.1) Rainfall and Temperature in Ann Township (2012-2017)

NO.	Years	Rainfall		Temperature	
		Raining days	Total Rainfall(Inch)	Hot Season(°C) Maximum	Cold Season(°C) Minimum
1	2012	123	157.50	40.0	30
2	2013	132	161.06	39.0	40
3	2014	118	114.78	41.0	33
4	2015	129	198.23	41.0	35
5	2016	130	157.75	35.5	14
6	2017	133	186.71	40.5	10

Source: Township Peace and Development Committee

3.2.2 Natural Environmental Conditions and Wild Life

Ann Township is covered by forest in 59.39 %. Inner productive of the forest cover 20.7 % and the outer protective cover is a concentration of 38.69 %. There are 2,748,062 acres of both inner productive and outer productive forest cover for environmental maintenance. The forest plantation is teak 7750 acres, hardwood for 2500 acres, village firewood 400 acres and private plantation is teak 65 acres and hardwood for 400 acres. There is no environmental damage in Ann Township although the Myanmar-China Natural Gas runs across it because think of forests and plantation of long-live trees by local people. The naturally grow plants are white woods because there is wet weather. Ann Township is rich in forest and there can be found wild animal, elephants, tigers, leopard, wild boars, bears, rhinos, deer, mountain goats, pangolin, wild-cats and a variety of monkeys.

3.2.3 Proneness to Natural Disasters

Although there is plenty of forest in Ann Township, some villages are located in coastal area and they are facing the climate changes and natural disasters. The proneness of natural disasters are 1 Giri Cyclone in 2010, 2 flooding in 2015, 1 flooding in 2016, and 1 flooding in 2017. The lists of damages by natural disasters are follow.

Table (3.2) Proneness of Natural Disasters

No.	Type of natural Disaster	Frequency	Number of Death	Building Damage	Value of Lost (Kyats Million)
1	Cyclone	2	-	5	1.9
2	Tsunami	-	-	-	-
3	Earthquake	-	-	-	-
4	Flooding	5	3	116,2	103,5.609
5	Fire	1	-	2	6.5
	Total	8	3	116,9	104,4.009

Source: Township Peace and Development Committee

3.3 Population

Population is an important factor, which should be taken into account when studying the development of either a region or a country because all development planning and data collecting strategies are based on population. Mortality, fertility and migration are three basic factors that determine the population growth. Mortality and fertility define natural population increase or decrease in a given period. Migration is related to urbanization process. Because urbanization progress can be shown by international migration, internal migration and natural population increased.

Population growth has both positive impact and negative impact. Positive impact is that Population growth may appear not only the urbanization progress but also increase in production and demand. Population leads to the economic performance, like labor and human capital formation. On the demand side, population increase the demand for goods and services. On the supply side, population may increase the production of goods and services. So, population generally lead to economic growth. But rapid population growth can give rise to serious consequences for well- being of human beings. So, the growth of population should be less than that of the growth of production for socio-economic growth and development because population is related

to the economic growth. The population of Ann township is going to be presented as per the following headings.

3.3.1 The Ethnic People Living in Ann Township (in 2017)

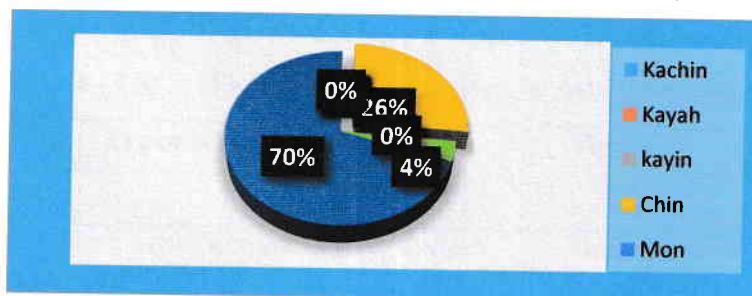
In Ann Township, the nine ethnic of Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Bamar, Rakhine, Shan, Khamie coexist peacefully. Below the table shows the number of ethnic' people living in Ann Township.

Table (3.3) The Ethnic People living in Ann Township (in 2017)

No.	Ethnicities	Number of Population
1	Kachin	9
2	Kayah	-
3	Kayin	59
4	Chin	339,44
5	Mon	19
6	Bamar	313,8
7	Rakhine	779,11
8	Shan	20
9	Khamie	101
	Total	115,201

Source: Township Peace and Development Committee

Figure (3.1) Structure of Population by Races (in 2017)



Source: Township Peace and Development committee

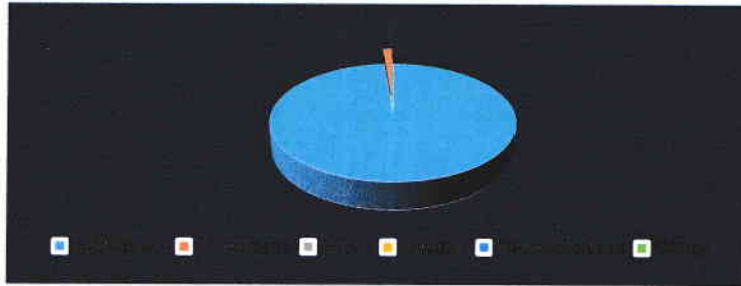
Among the people living in Ann Township, the most populated ethnic is “Rakhine” which is made up to the (69.61) %. The second most populated ethnic is “Chin” which the (26.40) %. The least ethnic living in Ann Township is the “Bamar” only with the (3.8) %. Table (3.3) shows the percentage of the people who are other nationalities.

Table (3.4) The Structure of population by Religion in 2017

No.	Religions	Population	Percent(%)
1	Buddhists	113,626	98.66
2	Christians	153,6	1.33
3	Islam	-	-
4	Hindus	-	-
5	Nat believers	-	-
6	Other	210	0.18

Source: Immigration and Manpower Department, Ann Township

Figure (3.2) The Structure of Population by Religion in 2017



Source: Immigration and Manpower Department, Ann Township

By, the number of Buddhist has long been the major religion (98.66) %. After, Christianity the second major religion (1.33) %. And, other major religion (0.18) %.

3.3.2 The Religious Edifices in Ann Township

Table (3.5) The Religious Edifices in Ann Township

No.	Types of Religious Edifices	Total
1	Pagodas	95
2	Monasteries	158
3	Number of Sangha	251
	(1) Monks (255)	
	(2) Novice (266)	
4	Nun	20

Source: Immigration and Manpower Department, Ann Township

The most religious religion is Buddhist in Ann Township. There are 158 monasteries, 95 pagodas, 255 monks, 266 young monks and 20 nuns.

3.4 Urban and Rural Population of Ann Township (in 2017)

It is important to know the difference between the number of population of urban and rural population for the development programs. Only then the government would be to provide the necessary aids and the services based on the number of populations. The population numbers are shown in the table below.

Table (3.6) Urban and Rural Population of Ann Township (in 2017)

	Under 18 Years Old			Above 18 Years Old			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	116,4	126,2	242,2	216,8	216,8	548,7	378,2	414,1	791,3
Rural	270,70	170,30	341,00	353,66	378,22	731,88	524,36	548,52	107,288
Total	182,34	182,92	365,26	379,84	406,91	786,75	562,18	589,83	115,201

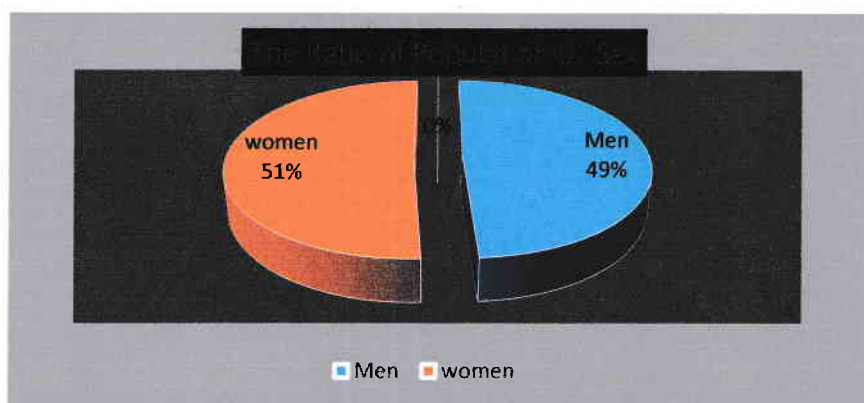
Source: Immigration and Manpower Department, Ann Township

Among the population number in 2017 of the entire Ann Township, who live in the urban (791,3) population and the number of people living in the rural are (107,288) population. The total population of (115,201) in 2017.

3.4.1 The Ratio of Population by Sex

Majority of the respondents (49.1) % were men and the remaining (50.9) % were women in Ann Township. Thus, gender balance as shown in figure (3.2).

Figure (3.3) The Ratio of Population by Sex



Source: Township Immigration Department

Table (3.7) Percentage and Type of Female Paranormal by Age

Age Group	Total Population				Type of Paranormal			
	Total	Number of normal	Paranormal (Any Type)	Percentage of Paranormal	Blind	Deaf	Climbing/Walking Touching	Learning/memory /Concentration
0-4	621,1	592,0	291	4.7	30	35	202	257
5-9	689,7	681,5	82	1.2	11	21	37	53
10-14	635,8	632,0	65	1.0	14	18	29	31
15-19	531,5	526,6	49	0.9	11	14	20	21
20-24	508,1	501,3	68	1.3	21	14	29	28
25-29	508,5	499,8	87	1.7	27	35	21	32
30-34	441,3	432,3	70	2.0	37	26	27	34
35-39	428,7	418,1	106	2.5	45	22	23	38
40-44	374,2	353,6	206	5.5	131	38	37	59
45-49	318,4	289,5	389	9.1	200	57	52	91
50-54	287,1	250,3	368	12.8	260	90	88	63
55-59	219,3	182,7	366	16.7	278	127	119	164
60-64	173,5	128,7	448	25.8	330	167	189	238
65-69	120,3	840	363	30.2	274	174	159	204
70-74	904	497	407	45.0	294	225	230	247
75-79	609	312	297	48.8	221	179	176	200
80-84	469	209	260	55.4	190	168	198	191
85-89	217	94	123	56.7	95	86	97	101
+90	90	38	52	57.8	39	45	47	46
Total	589,83	549,66	401,7	6.6	250,8	164,1	178,0	219,8

Source: Township Immigration Department

Table (3.8) Percentage and Type of Male Paranormal by Age

Age Group	Total Population				Type of Paranormal			
	Total	Number of normal	Paranormal (Any Type)	Percentage of Paranormal	Blind	Deaf	Climbing/Walking Touching	Learning/memory /Concentration
0-4	628,5	601,7	268	4.3	20	22	165	232
5-9	716,9	708,6	83	1.2	16	13	37	44
10-14	674,6	667,7	69	1.0	14	18	26	39
15-19	492,7	486,4	63	1.3	19	12	19	30
20-24	440,9	434,6	63	1.4	13	17	28	34
25-29	460,1	453,8	63	1.4	16	17	24	25
30-34	437,8	427,6	102	2.3	36	25	36	40
35-39	416,2	406,7	95	2.3	35	25	26	24
40-44	350,1	332,6	175	5.0	106	31	36	46
45-49	296,6	273,4	232	7.8	167	29	43	64
50-54	271,6	240,2	314	11.6	243	75	65	111
55-59	221,8	189,9	319	14.4	246	85	86	127
60-64	161,2	123,3	379	23.5	291	140	123	152
65-69	117,1	839	332	28.4	253	150	135	180
70-74	813	497	316	38.9	236	163	144	180
75-79	624	334	290	46.5	216	179	162	169
80-84	343	158	185	53.9	138	126	125	126
85-89	138	59	79	57.2	61	58	61	62
+90	44	12	32	72.7	23	24	25	27
Total	588,23	553,64	345,9	5.9	214,9	120,9	139,6	171,2

Source: Township Immigration Department

3.5 Crime Rate of Ann Township (2008-2017)

The crime rates of Ann Township are as follow as;

Table (3.9) Crime Rate of Ann Township

No.	Years	Frequency
1	2008-2009	128
2	2009-2010	198
3	2010-2011	256
4	2011-2012	198
5	2012-2013	178
6	2013-2014	188
7	2014-2015	121
8	2015-2016	132
9	2016-2017	281

Source: State Police Department, Ann Township

Table (3.10) Major Crimes in Ann Township

No.	Years	The Most Criminal	Frequency
1	2008-2009	Hurting	21
2	200-2010	Other	24
3	2010-2011	Other	35
4	2011-2012	Hurting	14
5	2012-2013	Hurting	18
6	2013-2014	Hurting	15
7	2014-2015	Other	26
8	2015-2016	Other	36
9	2016-2017	Other	36

Source: State Police Department, Ann Township

The most criminal of Ann Township is hurting and other criminal case. The most criminal are age between 18 and 35.

CHAPTER 4

DEVELOPMENT IN ECONOMIC SECTORS

The economic sector is a major indicator in the development of a country as it can show the development potential of a country. Prior to World War (II), Myanmar was a leading regional economy and a leading exporter of rice in the world. However, Myanmar's economy was greatly devastated during World War (II). From 1962 to 1988, the government attempted to develop the economy following a "Burmese Way to Socialism" with nationalization of most industries. In March 1989, SLORC officially adopted the market-oriented economic system, particularly inviting foreign investment. The main objectives of economic reforms in the transitional economy of Myanmar are;

- To adopt a market-oriented system for the allocation of resources and the distribution of goods and services.
- To encourage private investment and entrepreneurial activity at home.
- To open the economy to foreign direct investment and to promote export.
- In order to form the market-oriented economic system, many reforms were initiated.

Major economic reforms, Land and agricultural sector reforms, Fishery and aquaculture sector reforms, Mining sector reforms, and Reform of frontier areas administration. Economic sector development can be seen in each sectoral development. In order to study the socio-economic development of Ann township, agricultural, livestock and fishery, forestry, mining and infrastructure are included in this topic.

4.1 The Gross Domestic Product of Ann Township

Economic growth refers to quantitative change and is usually measured as increased in per capita output or income. The most widely measure of national output is GDP, defined as the value of the final goods and services produced in an economy during a year. According to economists, economic development means economic growth with accompanied changes in output or income distribution and economic structure. So, to examine the development it is necessary to study the rate of growth of GDP. The rate of GDP of Ann Township can be seen in Table.

Table (4.1) The Gross Domestic Product of Ann Township

No.	Years	People (Thousand)	GDP (Million Kyats)	Per Capita GDP (Kyats)	GDP Growth Rate Percent(%)
1	2011-2012	116	65253.6	562531	11.67
2	2011-2013	118	68868.9	583635	12.11
3	2013-2014	119	72787.7	611661	12.69
4	2014-2015	122	78638.6	644579	13.37
5	2015-2016	123	141334.5	1149061	23.83
6	2016-2017	123	156154.2	1269546	26.33

Source: State Planning Department, Ann Township

From Table (4.1) the rate of growth of GDP of Ann Township from 2011-2012 to 2016-2017 can be studied. According to the table, Ann Township is increasing from year after Year. In 2011-2012, GDP growth rate is increase is 11.67 %. In 2012-2013, GDP growth was increasing is 12.11 %. GDP growth was increasing rapidly, in 2013-2014 is 12.69%. In 2014-2015, GDP growth is increase is 13.37%. And, in 2015-2016, GDP growth rate was increasing is 23.83%. Finally, it's the largest, in 2016-2017 is 26.33%.

Table (4.2) The Age Group Over 10 Years Unemployment

Male/Female Total	Unemployment						
	Total	Do not search a job	Fulltime Student	House Work	Retired/ Elders	Paranormal Patient	Other
Total	452,18	1.5	30.0	46.6	9.5	1.2	11.3
Male	126,04	3.0	55.3	4.6	12.8	2.0	22.2
Female	326,14	0.9	20.2	62.8	8.2	0.9	7.1

Source: Township Immigration Department

The 55.3% of male do not involve in labor force are fulltime student and 62.8% of female do not involve in labor force are working house works.

4.1.1 Economic Data of Ann Township

Table (4.3) The Percentage of Labor and Unemployment Rate of the Age Group Above 10 Years

Age	Labor			Unemployment		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	9.0	9.7	8.3	29.6	31.1	28.1
15-19	43.6	55.8	32.4	29.0	19.8	27.7
20-24	59.8	84.3	39.5	16.2	16.1	16.5
25-29	62.7	90.7	37.4	8.4	8.2	8.9
30-34	64.5	92.8	36.5	4.8	4.5	5.5
35-39	66.5	93.5	40.4	2.7	2.7	2.7
40-44	66.7	94.0	41.1	2.3	2.1	2.7
45-49	66.2	94.0	40.3	1.8	1.8	1.9
50-54	65.6	93.6	39.1	1.5	1.4	1.7
55-59	64.6	91.7	37.3	1.2	1.1	1.3
60-64	54.8	81.5	30.0	0.6	0.4	1.21
65-69	46.8	71.1	23.1	1.5	1.1	2.9
70-74	29.7	51.5	10.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
+75	14.4	25.8	5.5	2.1	2.0	2.6
15-24	51.4	69.3	69.3	21.8	2.19	21.8
15-64	61.0	86.1	37.5	7.7	7.3	8.5

Source: Township Immigration Department

The age group of (15-64) involves 61.0 % of labor force. There are 37.5 % of women labor force and 86.1 % of male labor force. Woman labor force is less than man labor force. The child labor (the age group of 10-14) of Ann Township is 9 %. The unemployment rates of the age group of (15-64) both male and female are 7 %. The woman unemployment rate of the age group of (15-64) is 21.8 %.

Table (4.4) Fiscal Year (2011-2012 Normal Price) in Ann Township (2017-2018) (million, Kyats)

No.	Sector	Second Six Month(2016-2017)						First Six Month(2017-2018)				The Progress
		Project Goal	July to September	April to September	Implementation Percent	Project Goal	July to September	April to September	Implementation Percent			
1	Agriculture	288,94.2	419,1.0	838,4.0	29.0	422,43.8	436,2.8	879,0.0	20.8	4.1	4.8	
2	Industry	128,45.8	252,0.9	630,0.4	49.0	129,46.1	263,8.7	5947,2	45.9	4.7	5.6	
3	Services	326,47.9	777,4.4	155,53.8	42.9	467,77.3	811,2.2	160,92.0	34.4	4.3	3.5	
4	Net Production of Goods and Services	779,987.9	144,89.3	302,38.2	38.8	101,966.9	151,13.7	308,29.2	30.2	4.3	2.0	

Source: Township Immigration and Department

4.2 Agriculture

Agriculture is still dominant sector of the Myanmar economy. Agriculture sector is the back bone of the back bone of the economy and contributes 38.5% of GDP, 10.6% of total export earnings and employs 63.9% of the total labor force.

Since, the introduction of the summer paddy program in (1992-1993), farmers were compelled to grow summer paddy. Trade and marketing reforms allowed various types of organizations to do business in previously state-controlled agricultural products. As for the pricing reforms, the official procurement price of paddy at below free-market prices was removed. In Myanmar, measures taken by the Government for agricultural development include the following.

- provision of research and extension activities
- provision of agricultural credit
- provision of irrigation water
- provision and support for agricultural mechanization
- development of new agricultural land

Government set up the objectives for the agricultural development. The objectives are as follow;

- prior to fulfill the needs of local consumption
- export of more surplus of agricultural products for the increase of foreign exchange earnings
- assistance to rural development through agricultural development

Ministry of agricultural set up the five strategies for agricultural development.

- development of new agricultural land
- provision of sufficient irrigation water
- provision and support for agricultural mechanization
- development and utilization of modern varieties

The land Utilization of Ann Township are as followed:

Table (4.5) The Land Utilization of Ann Township

No.	Land	Ann Township	
		Area(Acres)	Utilization(%)
1	Net Cultivated Land	834,76	5.77
	Paddy	398,08	2.75
	Land for dry cultivation	127,9	0.09
	Garden	170,20	1.18
	Thach	439	0.03
	Mountain	149,30	1.32
2	Abandon Land	497,1	1.34
	Paddy	429,5	0.31
	Thach	676	1.15
3	Inner/Outer Protected Forest	315,159	21.78
	Forest	964,977	66.69
	Total	144,703,0	100

Source: State Land Department, Ann Township

The total area of Ann Township is 144,703,0 acres and the cultivated land in (2017-2018) is acres. The Monsoon paddy cultivation is 440,28 acres, the winter crop cultivation is 141,746,8 acres for corn, 204,8 acres for groundnut, 5 acres for sunflower, 124,6 for Bo Cake, 288,235,5 acres for chili, 261 acres for dried chili, 972 acres for beans, 18 acres for potatoes, 443,5 acres for vegetables and 14 acres for variety of flowers.

Table (4.6) Monsoon Crop Production in Ann Township (2017-2018)

No.	Crop	Estimated Area(Acres)	Cultivated Area(Acres)	Harvested Area(Acres)	Yield (Acres)	Yield (Baskets)
1	Monsoon Paddy	445,00	440,28	440,28	551,1	242,638,3
2	Corn	881	939	939	7017	667,347,3
3	Pesingon	421	355	355	8.45	300,0
4	Pules	312	312	312	8.95	279,2
5	Monsoon Sesame	300,0	296,7	296,7	8.96	265,84
6	Chili	402	402	402	387	155,574
7	Ginger		32	32	593	172,48
8	Turmeric		134	1341	459	615,06
9	Vegetable	848	133,5	33,5	124,9	166,741,5
10	Betel	40	28	28	204,1	571,48
11	Taro		16	16	220,6	352,96
12	White Yum		15	15	220,7	331,05
13	Palau Penang	20	35	35	163,5	147,15
	Total	504,24	505,98	505,98		

Source: State Land Department, Ann Township

Table (4.7) Winter Crop Production in Ann Township (2017-2018)

No.	Crop	Estimated (Acres)	Cultivated (Acres)	Harvest (Acres)	Yields (Acres)	Yields (Baskets)	Percent (%)
1	Grain	257,6					
(a)	Summer Paddy	100	25				
(b)	Corn-Winter	247,6	247,6	247,6	699.9	173,295,24	100
2	Kitchen Crop						
(a)	Died Chili	105	397	397	408	161,976	
(b)	Chili	208	281	281	386,15	109,466	74
3	Oilseed						
(a)	Groundnut	385	370	370	49.72	183,964	96.10
(b)	Mustard	524	5	5	7.84	39	0.95
(c)	Sunflower	10	5	5	24.17	121	0.95
(d)	Sesame	2					
5	Pule						
(a)	Matpe	380	67	67	9.38	628	1.76
(b)	Beans	110	128	128	7.91	1012	116.36
(c)	Bo Cake	331,4	198	198	11.8	233,64	116,36
(d)	Other	248	87	87	7.90	687	35.08
(e)	Pe Lon	350					
6	Vegetable	480	473,5	473,5	120,8	571,988	98.545
7	Myanmar Say	620	630	630	275	173,250	101.61
8	Potatoes						
	Total	214,67	145,48	145,23			67,50

Source: State Land Department, Ann Township

The most cultivated crop is paddy. The summer paddy cultivation is very less than monsoon paddy. Other seasonal crops are corn, groundnut, chili, Turmeric, sweet potato, banana, coconut and vegetable.

4.3 Resource for Drinking Water in Ann Township

Table (4.8) Resource for Drinking Water in Ann Township

No.	Types of Water	Frequency	Percent(%)
1	Water Pipe Line	133,2	4.9
2	Artesian Well	229	0.8
3	Well(built)	963,4	35.2
4	Purified Water	78	0.3
5	Total Clean Water	112,74	41.2
6	Well(Unbuilt)	524,9	19.2
7	Lake	680,7	24.9
8	River/Stream	326,1	11.9
9	Rain	765	2.8
10	Other	-	0.1
11	Total Unclean Water	160,86	58.8

Source: State Land Department, Ann Township

The 14.2% of total households in Ann Township use the clear water, water pipeline, artesian well, well(built), purified water for drinking. The ratio of household which get clean water with other township in Rakhine State involves in 35.6% group. But comparing with Myanmar clean water available 69.5% and Ann Township clean water ability is 35.2% is lower than Myanmar clean water available. The 35.2% of household in Ann Township use the Well(built) water as drinking water. The 24.9% of household in Ann Township use the lake water is drinking water, the 58.8% of household use from unclean water resources. The 61.2% of rural household use unclean water resource as drinking water.

Table (4.9) Resource for Using Water

No.	Types of Water	Frequency	Percent(%)
1	Water Pipe Line	159,7	5.8
2	Artesian Well	138	0.5
3	Well(built)	754,2	27.6
4	Well(Unbuilt)	523,9	19.6
5	Lake	732,1	26.7
6	River/Stream	478,4	17.4
7	Rain	774	2.8
8	Purified Water	-	0.1
9	Other	-	0.1

Source: State Land Department, Ann Township

Table (4.10) Dams in Ann Township

No.	Dam Name	Types of Dam	Capability (Acres)	Acres
1	Government Dam			
	Hin Ywat Dam	Earthen Dam	621,0	35
2	Self-Construct Dam			
	Mayangalay Dam	Earthen Closed Dam	600	85

Source: Township Peace and Development Committee

The Hin Ywat Dam can allocate water only for Ann Town. Other rural area use well, lake, rain water and river. The other rural area do not have government electricity.

Table (4.11) Agricultural Machinery in Ann Township

No.	Owned-Public Machinery	Frequency	Owned-Private Machinery	Frequency
1	Tractors	3	Tractors	-
2	Push Tractors	-	Push Tractors	163
3	Machine Winnowing	1	Machine Winnowing	2

Source: State Land Department, Ann Township

There is the utilization of Agricultural machinery in Ann Township but only for few. Use of animals is still important in Ann Township.

4.4 Livestock and Fishery

Myanmar is striving to develop the livestock breeding and fisheries sector of the country with the objectives to produce more animals and animal products, to encourage small scale firms through extension; to produce and supply more animals feed and veterinary pharmaceuticals; to support linkage between concerned organization in livestock breeding and fisheries sector; to extend modern bee-keeping technique to the farmers. With a view to carrying out these tasks efficiently, the Ministry of Livestock Breeding and Fisheries was established as separate Ministry Myanmar livestock breeding and fisheries sector is primary contributor to the national economic development after agricultural sector.

Table (4.12) Livestock Breeding (in 2017)

No.	Livestock	Owners	Percent(%)
1	Cow	352,52	4.48
2	Buffalo	750,9	0.95
3	Pig	197,960	25.16
4	Chicken	533,201	67.76
5	Goat	654,1	0.83
6	Duck	611,8	0.78

Source: Township Peace and Development Committee

According to table (4.12), chicken and pig are mostly bred in Ann Township. 67.76% of the total household breed chicken and 25.16% of the total household breed pig. As mentioned before, the highest increase in number is seen in chicken breeding in Township. Farmers breed chicken and pig for work others livestock are bred for me.

Table (4.13) Coastal Fishery Product (Ton)

No	Categories	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
1	Fish	82.94	170.70	137.68	234.79	253.73	169.9	166.9	166.42	163.68	206.8	1843.4
2	Prawn	81.22	123.38	436.33	703.44	207.44	188.38	248.38	228.95	201.17	199.93	2620.13
3	Other	277.1	251.41	425.41	574.19	574.19	451.81	234.18	245.8	273.85	249.32	3523.5
	Value	0.57	587,2	587,2	602,8.9	280,6.9	236,2.5	248,6.5	222,3	246,3	248,2.1	282,27.7

Source: State Fishery Department, Ann Township

The main production enterprise of Ann Township is fishery. The fishery products are crabs, dried prawns, chicken food, prawns, fish, salted fish, lobster, king crab, dried fish, dried Myin, snail. Crab is the product and exported to abroad. As shown in table (4.14), 2007-2008 is the most export but it reduced as year after year. The prawn export is rise in 2007-2008 to 2010-2011, but it reduces in 2011-2012 to 2016-2017.

Table (4.14) Fishery Product Export to Other Region

In Ton

No	Type of Fishery Product	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
1	Crab	332,0.6	175,4.5	127,9.4	118,0.4	154,5.5	134,3.1	107,1.2	733	311	483.7
2	Dried Prawn	28.55	23.24	26.97	20.81	27.78	14.15	-	-	-	-
3	Chicken Food	72.26	1.96	33.10	6.54	25.00	53.23	-	-	-	-
4	Prawn	28.17	8.35	11.04	6.17	1.20	7.49	-	-	-	-
5	Fish	24.77	41.13	53.79	20.30	47.38	25.55	-	-	-	-
6	Salted Fish	-	-	0.49	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Fresh Water	2.41	1.61	1.40	2.31	1.65	2.06	2.06	0.85	0.76	0.03
8	Dried Fish	34.73	33.33	112.02	112.7	12.22	4.90	-	-	-	-
9	Dried Myin	-	6.70	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	snail	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.16	8.73	1.79	1.96

Source: State Fishery Department, Ann Township

4.5 Forestry of Ann Township

Ann Township is covered by forest in 59.39 %. Inner productive of the percentage of forest cover (20.7) and the outer protective cover is a concentration of (38.69%). There are 2,748,062 acres of both inner productive and outer productive of forest cover for environmental maintenance. The forest plantation is teak for 775,0 acres, hardwood for 250,0 acres, village firewood for 400 acres and private plantation is teak for 65 acres and hardwood for 400 acres. There is no environmental damage in Ann Township although the Myanmar-China Natural Gas Pine across because of plenty of forest and plantation of long-live trees by local people. The naturally grow plants are white woods because there is wet weather.

Table (4.15) Forestry in Ann Township

No.	Categories	Area (Acres)	Percent(%)
1	Ever Green Forest	421,217,66	28.41
2	Upper Mixed Leave off Forest(wet)	303,94	0.02
3	Upper Mixed Leave off Forest (Dry)	90.81	0.01
4	Mangrove	699,19.12	4.51
5	Khayan Bamboo Forest	714,583.80	48.19
	Total	120,311,5.33	

Source: State Forest Department, Ann Township

There are ever green forest, upper mixed leave off forest(wet), upper mixed leave off forest(dry), mangrove, Khayan bamboo forest in the Ann Township. The natural grow plants are Pyin-Ka-Toe, Pyin Ma, Ka Nyin, Mountain kokko, Dedu, Latt Pan, Nabe, Ma U, Myouk Ngo, Khu Than, White Wood. In Mangrove, there are humidity of months, coconut, thatch and Khayin bamboo forest. There is no inner protected forest area in Ann Township. The only one outer protected forest are in Ann Township is Ruu-Maei outer protected forest. Township and village house (50) and down by the housing, farmland, religion, other land means to delete the rest of the current acres (274,028.52).

Table (4.16) Outer Protected Forest

No.	Outer Protected Forest	Area(Acres)
1	Ruu-Maei outer protected forest	315,159
2	Remaining Land House of 27 Village 50	277,169 236,1.38
3	Remaining Land 50 Household 34 Village	274,807.62 769.52
	Present Remaining Land	270,38.58

Source: State Forest Department, Ann Township

Table (4.17) Production of Forestry Products in Ann Township (2013-2014 to 2017-2018)

No.	Type of Forest Product	Units	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
1	Teak	Cubic Ton	-			12.5932	7.7994
2	Hardwood	Cubic Ton	80.419	40.3879	84.8502	93.0642	443.2316
3	Teak and Hardwood Poll	Units	-	2.4728	-	-	-
4	Teak and Hardwood Poll	Units	-	-	-	-	-
5	Firewood	Cubic Ton	520	500	515	545	560
6	Charcoal	Cubic Ton	205.04	150	153	110	115.2
7	Bamboo	Cubic Ton	197.5	180,0	180,0	180,0	190,0
8	Times	Units	50	50	-	50	52
9	Jute	Pitha	150	155	153	153	259
10	Thach	Byit	165	2002	209	209	
11	Honey	Pitha	28	30	30	30	30

Source: State Forest Department, Ann Township

4.6 Banking

In order to achieve the development, the banking sector must be developed. Available banking services are current account, saving account, deposit drafting, sales of money order, loans, standing instruction, hire purchasing and call deposit, etc. The enlargement in banking system shows development of living standard and economic situation of the region. The number in Ann Township can be seen in table (4.18).

Table (4.18) Banking in Ann Township

No.	Banks	Ownership	Quality
1	Myanma Economic Bank	Government	1
2	Innwa Bank	Private	1
3	Global Treasure Bank	Private	2
4	Asia Green Development Bank	Private	1
5	Kanbawza Bank	Private	1
	Total		6

Source: Township Peace and Development Committee

Government and private institutions established banks in order to from the smooth transaction in the Township. Because of the opening of banks and acquisition of loans from the bank, industrial and trading work becomes developed. One Government Bank and four private banks provide the banking services in the Township.

4.7 Infrastructure Development

According to the dictionary definition, infrastructure is the detailed hierarchical structure and function of an organization, also the physical assets of a nation that relate to its industrial productivity such as road, dams, bridges and other resources. Infrastructure are needed to enable a nation's wealth building strategy to be government must invest heavily in providing and improving infrastructure, particularly in the early phase of industrialization. Infrastructure encompasses physical infrastructure, human capital infrastructure and a development infrastructure.

Infrastructure sector such as electric power, transport, and telecommunication are included in the Development of infrastructure in the Ann Township.

4.7.1 Electricity

Electricity power is the most versatile, effective and efficient energy source. To promote productive efficiency, electric power utilization is a main driving force. Without sufficient supply to meet the increasing demand of electric power, rapid industrialization could not be achieved. To keep abreast with growth of other sectors, electric power generation must be synchronized with the need of these sectors. By recognizing these truisms, the Ministry of Electric power (1) and (2) have been implementing the enormous dam construction projects, designed to provide water for irrigation and generation of hydro-electric power, with the aims of development in

overall industrialization and improvement of overall socio-economic status of all special regions.

4.7.2 The Main Electric Power Station

Ann Main Electric Station is constructed for the purpose of not to cut off the electricity of Rakhine State. It was constructed in 2012, but transmitted in 30th August 2014. The main station allocate the electricity to (1) Ponnar Island (2) Ann Town (3) Ann Military Region (4)Tattaung Town (5) Kan Htaung Gyi Town. Incoming Electric Lines are (1) Taunggote Line (2) Mann line the installed power is (45 MVA) and the load current consumption (2 MW).

Table (4.19) Electric Line of Ann Township

No.	Types of Electric Line	Township
1	Incoming Line	Taunggote Line (230 KV)
		Mann Line (230 KV)
2	Outgoing Line	Ponnar Island (230 KV)
		Ann Town (33 KV)
		Ann Military Region (33 KV)
		Tattaung Town (33 KV)
		Kan Htaung Town (33 KV)

Source: Myanma Electric Power Enterprise, Ann Township

Table (4.20) The List of Electricity Transmitting From Main Station

No.	Name	Conductor size	Earth Wire size	Circuit size	Number of Conductor	Length (mile)	Number of Pole
1	230KV Okshipin-Taungote	795MCM	100 mm ²	single	single	54.4	206
2	230KV Taunggote-Maei	795MCM	100 mm ²	single	single	46.78	199
3	230KV Maei-Kyautphyu	795MCM	100mm ²	single	single	60.63	236
4	230KV Ann-Mann	795MCM	100mm ²	single	single	80.76	272
5	230KV Ann-Myout Oo-Ponnar Island	795MCM	100mm ²	single	single	116	448
6	230KV Maei-Ann	795MCM	100mm ²	single	single	36.35	132
7	66KV Myout Oo-Ponnar Island	605MCM	50mm ²	single	single	35.37	621
8	66KV Ponnar Island-Kyaut Taw	397.5MCM	50mm ²	single	single	37.01	591
9	66KV Ponnar Island-Sittwe No.(1)	397.5MCM	50mm ²	single	single	21.51	382
10	66KV Ponnar Island-Sittwe No.(2)	397.5MCM	50mm ²	single	single	18.96	335
11	66KV KyautPhyu-GT	397.5MCM	50mm ²	single	single	5.38	112
12	66KV Taunggote-Thandwe	397.5MCM	50mm ²	single	single	30.57	553
13	66KV Shwe Hal-Tha Htay Chaung		50mm ²				
14	66KV Kyautphyu-Yangye		50mm ²			41.46	878
15	66KV Taunggote-Maei		50mm ²				

Source: Myanma Electric Power Enterprise, Ann Township

The rural area of Ann Township use candle light for 80% in the past. In present time, the solar is the substituted to candle light. The usage of government electricity is (13 village) and usage of solar is (110 village). The remaining village to get electricity is (103 village).

4.7.3 Transportation

Transportation plays a vital role in efforts for development of either a region or an action. Without a basic of sound infrastructure in transportation and communication and power, no matter how much investment in commodity production is made, there will be difficulty in both the delivery and access to such goods. In other words, trade within different location will not possible.

By realizing these facts the government has made changes and re-designing its policies and plans giving much emphasis on structural changes and economic adjustments in the economic. At the macro level, the State Peace and Development Council officially released it's the first four economic objectives to reform the country's economy. According to these objectives, a series of structural and institutional reforms, facilitating law and regulations amendments notifications and guidelines are salient features of reforms. In sectoral level reforms improvement of infrastructure in transportation and communication is a Pronounced feature. After 1988, government expenditure on such infrastructure increased enormously. The following tables show in detail the improvement in infrastructure of road transport.

4.7.4 Roads in Ann Township

With the conviction-the development in roads will add strength to the nation-the Government has been development the road and transport sector of the Township greater momentum.

Table (4.21) Roads in Ann Township (in 2017)

No.	Road Name	Township Area		Total Length (mile-furlong)
		From(mile)	To (mile-furlong)	
1	Ann-Tattaung Road	95	116-3	21-3
2	Tattaung-Rue Road	116	132-4	16-4

Source: Roads Transport Department, Ann Township

4.7.5 Highways

The Government has put much effort to develop the Transport Sector in Ann Township. As Ann Township is a highland region the road transport is mainly used.

Table (4.22) Highways in Ann Township

No.	Road Name	Total Length (mile-furlong)	Type of Road (Tarred Road)
1	Ann-Maei	41-5	1
2	Ann-Minbu	95	1
3	Ann-Sittwe	202/4 miles	1
4	Ann-Yangon	432	1
5	Ann-kyaukpyu	112	1
6	Ann-Taungup	83	1
	Township's Total	232-5	6

Source: Road Transport Department, Ann Township

Previously cart route was used for transportation between village groups, but nowadays roads for car were constructed. Transportation between Ann Township and other townships and other state and division is mainly by cars. There are motor-vesical roads include metals and graveled roads. The condition of roads are usually very poor, with uneven surfaces. They are now improved to a certain extent.

4.7.6 Urban and Rural Transport

Table (4.23) According to the type of vehicles used for Transport

Township	Car/Truck /Banz	Motor Cycle/Electric/Bic ycle/Tricycle	Bicycle	4-wheel Vehicles	Canoe Boats	Motor Boats	Cart(horse ,cow, etc)
Ann	155	384,9	138,1	130	834	168,1	545,8
Urban	55	849	206	26	5	15	115
Rural	100	300,0	117,5	104	827	166,6	534,3

Source: Road Transport Department, Ann Township

The most use of transportation for household in Ann Township is cart (horse, cow, etc.) with 19.9 %. The use of motor cycle/ electric bicycle/ tri cycle is the second. The urban households use themotor cycle/ electric bicycle/ tri cycle as transportation vehicles and the rural household use art (horse, cow, etc.) as transportation vehicles.

4.8 Communications

In the age of globalization, communication infrastructure is important. Because of the easy access to information, decision making became better and credible. On the other hand information is coatless in the perfect market. Government knows the importance of communication and builds the communication infrastructure

in the Ann Township. Communication services are vital in the economic and social affairs of the region. Under the communication sector, there are four major types of communication systems such as postage, telegram and facsimile. The post offices are differentiated into full-time offices and part-time post offices. Telegram office can be divided into radio telegram office, communicative telegram office and postal telegram office. Telephone system has private phone, public phone, domestic and exchange calls. Nowadays, due to the utilization of auto phones and radio phones in town and villages, communication rapid and trading is brisk.

4.8.1 Posts and Telecommunications

With regard to Posts and Telecommunications, the Ministry concerned is empowered to act as sole agent to modernize and to increase its contribution to GDP. Private firms are not yet allowed to engage in this sector. To modernize telecommunication facilities and infrastructure, high investments and technologies are required and for this state has taken responsibility on the improvement of the whole sector. The following table describe about improvement in post and telecommunication facilities in Ann Township.

Table (4.24) Communication in Ann Township (2017 In)

No.	Communication	Quantity
1	Post Office	1
2	Telegram Office	1
3	Auto Phone	78
4	Mobile	11170
5	Radio	7008
6	Television	5744
7	Computer	199
8	MPT Satellite Terminal	18
9	Telenor Satellite Terminal	16
10	Ooredoo Satellite Terminal	14

Source: Township Peace and Development Committee

Ann Township has also achieved cumulative development in the communication sector. Development in communities was increased by extending set up of GSM and other mobile phone stations, MPT satellite terminal, Telenor satellite

terminal, Ooredoo satellite terminal. The government has built auto telephone offices to improve communication in Ann Township.

4.8.2 Auto Exchange Installation of Ann Township

The exchange began opening day start on (1-2-2013), Auto Exchange (TWD-06) was opened. The incoming and outgoing lines are two E-1 lines connect with micro-connection. It is installed on an extension line (96).

Table (4.25) Installed Mobile Phone SIM cards (2013-2018)

No.	SIM Cards	2013-2014	2015-2016	2017-2018
1	GSM	1481	4293	2925
2	CDMA(450)	1284	1284	1284
3	WCDMA	80	296	411
4	CDMA(800)	3486	5297	6550

Source: State Communication Department, Ann Township

The exchange began opening day start on (1-2-2013), Auto Exchange (TWD-06) was opened. The incoming and outgoing lines are two E-1 lines connect with micro-connection. It is installed on an extension line (96).

4.9 Social Sector Development

Myanmar is fully aware of the fact human factors plays a decisive role in social and economic progress, and that the development of the full potential of human beings stands at the center of economic and social development process. It has continuously increased the level of investment in human resources for it is a proven fact that investment in human capital would not only raise productivity but also lower reproductively.

The progress of the social and economic sectors play an indispensable role in the development process. It is because development indicators calculation depend on the conditions of social and economic variables. Among these variables, education and health is more important than others because the more educated and healthy the people, the more their contribution to the economy. It generate higher national income and boosts standard of living.

4.9.1 Education Sector

Without proper education, it will not be easy to obtain development and sustainable development. The role of education is vital in the development path way. In an effort to contribute to a brighter future of the nation, the government is nurturing the new generation youths who can brave and cope with the challenges of the knowledge age so as to produce more and more human resources.

In education, Myanmar's Government (SPDC) has conducted the motto such as the vision "to create an education system that can generate a learning society capable of facing the challenges of knowledge ages". In addition, it has also planned the vision of 30 years long term plans for education sector.

In studying the development of a certain region, it can be decided upon the progress of the basic social needs such as education and health. So, the educational development of Ann Township such as the number of schools, teachers and pupils are going to be presented.

4.9.2 Basic Education

The levels of basic education include in primary schools, middle schools and high schools, the government is exerting earnest efforts to open more and more schools in states and divisions, at the rate of one school in an area with a radius of one and a half miles. As a result of the government's education policy, Ann Township has been seen to increase in number of schools, teachers and students. The government has provided adequate assistance for raising the number of schools, students and teachers. Here, the number of schools includes primary schools, middle schools and high schools. And also, the number of teachers does not include heads of schools at each level.

Table (4.26) Basic Education Students by Ann Township (2007-2017)

No.	Years	Primary Student	Middle Student	High Student	Total
1	2007-2008	116,72	344,3	135,1	164,66
2	2008-2009	123,36	355,2	128,1	171,69
3	2009-2010	105,75	354,0	135,6	154,71
4	2010-2011	115,53	389,7	132,3	167,73
5	2011-2012	126,20	417,5	135,0	181,45
6	2012-2013	141,78	467,7	139,9	202,54
7	2013-2014	154,88	579,5	163,0	229,13
8	2014-2015	149,06	659,9	212,3	236,25
9	2015-2016	154,56	732,3	221,1	249,90
10	2016-2017	156,14	808,3	245,7	261,54

Source: State Education Department, Ann Township

Table (4.27) Basic Education Students Exam Pass by Ann Township (2007-2017)

No.	Years	Primary School	Middle School	High School	Total
1	2007-2008	116,62	334,5	760	157,67
2	2008-2009	123,01	334,5	664	163,10
3	2009-2010	105,19	339,0	828	147,37
4	2010-2011	112,70	385,3	870	159,93
5	2011-2012	120,58	389,7	778	167,33
6	2012-2013	141,46	455,6	766	194,68
7	2013-2014	153,35	562,7	975	219,37
8	2014-2015	143,54	645,7	119,5	220,06
9	2015-2016	144,54	706,2	119,9	227,15
10	2016-2017	153,30	801,3	138,4	247,27

Source: State Education Department, Ann Township

Table (4.28) Number of schools and students by Ann Township (in 2017)

Township	High School		Middle School		Primary School		Total	
	No. of School	No. of Student	No. of School	No. of Student	No. of School	No. of Student	No. of School	No. of Student
Ann	10	2457	14	8083	132	15614	156	26154
Percent%	6.41%	9.39%	8.97%	30.91%	84.62%	59.7%	100%	100%

Source: State Education Department, Ann Township

4.9.3 Students/ Teacher Ratio by Types of School

By looking at the data, it is clearly seen that there will be a large number of graduates from that region. The rest of the population are children aged under 5 and some of them cannot join schools because of social and financial problems. So, special programs for them should be introduced. But, nowadays, the government of the Union of Myanmar has planned and managed that all children of school going age can join schools.

Table (4.29) Teachers/Students Ratio (2017-2018)

No.	Type of Schools	Teacher	Students	Teachers/Students
1	High School Level	324	9271	1:28
2	Middle School level	341	8523	1:24
3	Primary School Level	648	20687	1:16

Source: State Education Department, Ann Township

4.9.4 Teacher/ Students Ratio in Basic Education Level

Teachers are the most important resource person for education. Not only the education infrastructure but also the numbers of qualified teachers are important. In the age of quality driven education, only qualified teachers can develop qualified students.

The ratio of teacher and student also help in development decision. The table shows the ratio of teacher and student in the Basic Education sector.

Table (4.30) Teacher /Student Ratio in Basic Education Level of Ann Township

No.	Basic Education	2016-2017			2017-2018		
		Teacher	Student	Ratio	Teacher	Student	Ratio
1	Primary	614	110,66	1:18	648	106,87	1:16
2	Middle	301	818,7	1:17	341	852,3	1:24
3	High	312	792,3	1:25	324	927,1	1:28
	Total	122,7	271,76	1:22	131,3	284,81	1:21

Source: State Education Department, Ann Township

There is a decreasing ratio between teacher and student in the primary, middle, high school. A teacher has to manage 18 students in 2016 and 16 students in 2018 at the primary level. A teacher has to manage 17 students in 2016 and 24 students in

2018 at the middle school level. A teacher has to manage 22 students in 2016 and 21 students in 2018 at the high school level.

4.9.5 Monastic Schools

Monastic schools are developed and it is more helpful for the low income families. Traditionally, Myanmar monastic schools had the strong record in Myanmar Education History. Agencies and donors fund the monastic schools. Although they can contribute only a small portion, it is still adequate to facilitate education development especially for the Basic Education sector. Monastic schools in Ann Township can be seen in the Table (4.31).

Table (4.31) Monastic Schools and Teacher /Student Ratio in Ann Township (2017-2018)

No.	Item	Quantity(unit)
1	Monastic Schools	2
2	Number of Teachers	3
3	Number of Students	108
4	Teacher /Student Ratio	1:36

Source: Township Peace and Development Committee

Only Two monastic school are in the Township and 3 teachers are in these schools. Most of the teachers are monastic. Each monastic has to teacher –students.

Table (4.32) Literacy Rate (15-24 Youth)

Gender	Total Population	Literacy Rate
Male	833,6	92.6
Female	100,74	85.7
Total	184,10	88.0

Source: State Education Department, Ann Township

The literacy rate older 15 years in Ann Township is 79% and it is lower than Rakhine state literacy rate 84.7% and Myanmar literacy rate 89.5%. The female literacy rate is 71.1% and male literacy rate is 88%. The youth (15-24) literacy rate is 88.9%.

4.10 Health Sector

In line with the four social objectives, for the all round development of social sector, the SLORC has organized the National Health Committee for the health sector

development. The National Health Committee has adopted the National Health Policy to achieve one of the social objectives “to uplift the health, fitness and educational standards of the entire nation.”

To implement the National Health Policy, the ministry of health has taken the responsibilities of improving the health status of the people by promoted, preventive, curative and health restorative measure. One notable feature during the present State Law and Order Restoration Council(SLORC) State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) regime is the special emphasis being given to improving the health of people in the border areas. This is because the development of these frontiers regions since the provision of health care and educational opportunities for them. Hence, the dissemination of health education down to the grass roots level in the rural areas has become a top priority for the history of health. Government provides health care infrastructure both urban and rural areas. Government constructs hospital and clinic and rural health centers for needed people.

4.10.1 Hospital and Health Centers

Upgrading of hospitals progress from station hospital or branch Township hospital to 16 bed, 100 bed and 300 bed. To upgrade hospital in the provinces where indigenous aces live, efforts were made to provide them with health care facilities to improve their diagnosis and treatment. In order to upgrade the general hospital, “community cost sharing” programs were carried out extensively so as enable the general public to participate in the health services. Not only the quantitative infrastructure of health sector bust also the service and quality of health sector need to be upgraded. Progress of upgraded hospital can be seen in the table.

Table (4.33) Hospital and Health Center in Ann Township (in 2017)

NO.	Hospital and Health Centers	Years (2017-2018)
1	100 bed General Hospital	1
2	30 Bed General Hospital	1
3	16 Bed General Hospital	3
4	Rural Health Center	7
5	Sub Health Center	37
	Total	49

Source: Health Department, Ann Township

Skilled health staff and infrastructures such as hospitals clinics and health care centers are imperative treatments to patients. Therefore, infrastructures needed in the health sector have been build, more health staff appointed and medical equipment provided throughout this Township. Table (4.33) can be seen that the development of health care services in the significantly.

A teaching and one 100 bed specialist hospital had been established in the Township. At present, there are also one 30-bed hospital, three 16-bed hospitals, seven rural health centers and thirty-seven sub health centers to be built in the Township.

4.10.2 Health Personnel

Human resource or Health Man Power is an important contributor in trying Health Sector Development. Health personnel can be classified into doctors, nurses, health staffs, midwives, killed labors, township health assistants, health assistants 1, and supervisors. Man power in health sectors can be assessed in term of population per doctor, per nurse, per health staff, per midwife etc. From this information, effective handing of human resources can be seen. Table (4.34) shows the population per man power.

Table (4.34) Manpower in Health Service (in 2017)

Sr. No	Particular	Number
1	Doctors	28
2	Nurses	75
3	Assistant Health Care	11
4	Lady Health Visitor	8
5	Midwife	55
6	Health Supervisor I	2
7	Health Supervisor II	52

Source: State Health Department, Ann Township

According to the table (4.34), the number of doctor are 28, most of the dental surgeons like doctors live in urban areas. Apart from, nurse 75, assistant health care 11, lady Health visitor 8, health supervisor I 2, midwife 55 and health supervisor II 52. The major determinant for fulfilling health needs is the national economic development which is expected to proceed at an accelerated pace. Midwife are utilized as the corner stone of national safe mother hood programmer both in urban and rural areas. Moreover, each sub rural center is manned by a midwife who

provides primary health care in rural areas with the help of health supervisors II and voluntary rural health workers under the supervision of health assistant at rural health centers.

Table (4.35) The Actual Workforce in Health Service (in 2017)

Sr. No	Particular	Sanctioned	Appointed	Vacancy
1	Doctors	28	10	18
2	Nurses	75	42	33
3	Assistant Health Care	11	9	2
4	Lady Health Visitor	8	4	4
5	Midwife	55	52	4
6	Health Supervisor I	2	1	1
7	Health Supervisor II	52	39	13

Source: State Health Department, Ann Township

The above mentioned personnel are appointed to do basic health care services and the actual number in the service is presented in Table (4.35).

4.10.3 Health Indicators

In the following table, the health indicators of Ann Township are expressed for the period between (2014) and (2015). By comparing indicators of (2016) and (2017), it can be seen clearly that there are significantly showed improvement in the health status of this region.

Table (4.36) Health indicators

N o.	Year	Crude Birth Rate (Per'000 Pop)	Crude Death Rate (Per' 000 Pop)	Maternal Mortality Rate (Per' 00,000 Population)	Infant Mortality Rate (Per' 000 Live-birth)	Under Five Mortality Rate (Per' 000 Live-birth)
1	2015	22.54	3.57	3.3	15.6	19.3
2	2016	16.15	2.56	1.9	5.2	7.03
3	2017	22.86	3.27	1.5	14.5	16

Source: State Health Department, Ann Township

As per above table, the effect of health indicator can clearly be seen. The crude birth rate was 22.54 per 1000 population in 2015. Although it was 16.15 per 1000 population in 2016, it reached to 22.86 per 1000 population in 2017. The crude birth rate for a region should neither be high or low. Study the crude death rate, it was 3.57 per 1000 population in 2015. Then, the rate decreased to 2.56 per 1000 population, in 2016. According to the above analysis, the indicator of CDR for this region become higher with only 3.27 per 1000 population in 2017 as mentioned.

The MMR was 3.3 per 100,000 live-birth in 2015 and it decreased to 1.9 per 100,000 live-birth in 2016. Also, the MMR decreased to 1.5 per 100,000 live-birth in 2017. The IMR was 15.6 per 1000 population in 2015. But, it decreased to 5.2 per 1000 population in 2016. And, it rose to 14.5 per 1000 population in 2017. Another fact to be studied is the output of the health indicator, the U5MR in 2015, 2016, and 2017 were 19.3, 7.03 and 16 respectively. From these indicators, it can be said that the public health care services have improved. Nowadays, the public health care sector in rural areas were started and infrastructure such as RHCs and self-clinics were established and transportation also improved in Ann Township.

4.10.4 Health Service Indicators in Ann Township

Health service indicators can be seen in progress of School Health, Health Education, Environmental Health, Primary Health Care, Reproductive Health, Child Health and Nutrition. The table (4.8.3) can show the progress condition of Health Sector in 2015, 2016 and 2017.

Table (4.37) Health Service Indicators in Ann Township

No.	Indicators	2015	2016	2017
1.	School Health			
	%Coverage of schools Examined	100	100	100
	%Coverage of primary school students Examined	100	100	
	%Coverage of school with Sanitary Latrine	78.33	69	82
2.	Average No. of HE frequencies per month	90	90	94
	Average No. of HE frequencies by BHS	12	12	12
3.	%Coverage of Sanitary Latrine(Total)	64.33	49	72.9
	%Coverage of Sanitary Latrine(Urban)	92.7	99	116.4
	%Coverage of Sanitary Latrine(Rural)	58.3	37	67.3
4.	Primary Health Care			
	Rate of General Clinic Attendance(%)	39.1	33.5	33.26
	No. of Cases Referred	393	539	364
5.	Reproductive Health			
	AN Care Coverage(%)	70.9	73.8	99
	% of Home Deliveries by BHS	60.3	55.5	49.11
	% of Institutional Delivery	1.21	1.21	13.79
	% of skilled birth attendant	65.9	63	67.7
	Rate of Referral(%)	7.28	8.81	7.70
	Avg. no. of Attendance(AN)	3.2	3	3.39
	Avg. no. of Attendance(PN)	2.7	3.2	3.39
	% of Postnatal care coverage	76.85	89.6	81.17
6.	Child Health			
	% of ORT Use Rate	100	100	99.8
	% of Antibiotic coverage in Pneumonia Cases	14.05	8.46	7.19
	% of newborn care coverage within 3 days	80.2	65.9	70.04
	% of newborns with LBW	1.65	0.5	1.25
	% of under five children with underweight	2.9	6.17	1.40
	% of villages/wards with qualified consumption of adequately iodized salt	59.75	71.05	78.31

Source: State Health Department, Ann Township

It is necessary to pay attention to community health care in carrying out development. Community is the basic block of development building. On the other hand, community is fundamental in development pathway. Although, authorities are

aware of the role of community health, there is no significant progress in community health care during 2015, 2016, and 2017.

Table (4.38) Hospital Service Indicators in Ann Township

No.	Indicators	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Total no of in-patient	293,3	318,6	320,5	324,3	477,1
	percentage	16.92	18.38	18.49	18.71	27.52
2	Total no of out-patient	291,8	316,9	318,8	322,3	475,3
	percentage	16.92	18.34	18.48	18.63	27.55
3	Total no of deaths	15	17	17	20	18
	percentage	17.24	19.54	19.54	23	20.69

Source: State Health Department, Ann Township

Table (4.39) Non-Communicable Diseases and Risk Factors

No.	Control Programs	2015	2016	2017
1	Number of Hypertension Cases	14.63	17.01	16.03
2	Smoking Cases per 1000>15 Years Population	261.9	296.86	283
3	Alcoholic Cases per 1000 Population	2.77	4.20	2.09
4	Deafness Cases per 1000 Population	0	0	0.08
5	Blindness Cases per 1000 Population	0	0	0

Source: State Health Department, Ann Township

Table (4.40) Accident and Injury

No.	Control Programs	2015	2016	2017
1	RTA Cases per 1000 Population	3.91	4.85	4.26
2	Injury Cases due to Assaults per 1000 Population	2.16	2.03	1.29
3	Suicide Cases per 1000 Population	0.04	0.04	0.11

Source: State Health Department, Ann Township

4.10.5 Disease Programs in Ann Township

Disease control is necessary in health care development. Under the disease control programs, Expanded Program on Immunization, EPI Target Disease, Malaria Control Program, TB Control Program and Leprosy Control Program are included. Table (4.41) shows the disease control Programs in Ann Township.

Table (4.41) Disease Control Programs in Ann Township

No.	Control programs	2015	2016	2017
1	Expanded Program on Immunization			
	BCG%	94.4	91	94.5
	OPV3%	88.8	87	88
	Pentavalent3%	88.8	87	88
	Measles%	68.4	85	85
	TT2%	88.5	86	91
2	Malaria, Tuberculosis and Leprosy			
	No. of malaria cases among out-patients(New)	1247	613	570
	No. of new TB sputum positive patients	74	79	71
	No. of TB sputum negative patients	392	392	400
	No. of extra pulmonary TB cases	10	6	22
	Remaining leprosy cases (PB)	2	0	0
	Remaining leprosy cases (MB)	8	4	3

Source: State Health Department, Ann Township

Both the private and public organization collectively pursue the Disease Control Programs. Satisfactory results came out of the integrated efforts. Leading prevalent disease in Ann Township are Malaria, Diarrhea, ARI, Dysentery and TB suspected. There is a pressing tend in health sector of Township and it is still approaching the development path way. Many more programs are still negotiating and try to start in near time. Health sector development of Ann Township is encompassed with many more proper programs and activities. Hospitals are uplifted and required health staffs are appointed in the Township. Hospitals try to provide more services to the public and both private and public organizations contribute in the disease control programs in the Township. Eight NGOs are also serving the health sector development of the Ann Township.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

5.1 Findings

Ann Township is located Kyaukpyu district in Rakhine state. The necessity of human life is the standard housing situations are houses in good structure, houses in fair strong structure, and houses in poor structure. Therefore, the socio-economic status of Ann Township was fairly goods; the level of living standard is not low. In this region work most of their hunting “under water”, thus it is amazing their natural habitat is unique.

The local population lives these are mainly Rakhine, a nomadic sea-faring race whose lifestyle has changed very little over the years. Traditionally, their living by fishing and harvesting sea products. Their lifestyle and behavior depend on the monsoon season.

In addition, the main characteristics of in Ann Township such as transpiration, fencing house compound with local material, establishment of villages monastery, schools facilities, health care centers and libraries for peoples in Ann Township. To enhance for this region development as well as social activities.

5.2 Suggestions

This situation of the development of Ann Township has been discussed and presented in the previous chapters. These strategic and policies can support for getting higher living standard and wealthy life. So, Government sector, and entrepreneurs in this area can coordinate to each other, create job opportunities help implement the Ann Township development project adopted by the Government.

The demographic situation of population and the density of population have improved that helped production attributable to the development of the region. In education sector the government, opened the new schools, appointed more teachers especially in rural areas. Because of this, people from rural areas get more chance to learn and it will increase more educated person in rural areas in the long term. The educated people improve the productivities for more development. In a way it narrows the gap of living standards between urban rural areas.

The supporting of Government NGOs contribution and community participation combined as one thing is important for socio-economic development of the region. When carrying out to develop the economical and social condition

permanently reduce the poverty, leadership of the Government personnel performance, respective ministries' performance and the activities of the donors are important.

At the health sector, more health personnel such as Doctors, nurses, health workers and midwives should be employed. Hospitals should be upgraded into 100 bed hospital in order to provide better health care services. More disease control programs should be implemented.

For the transportation sector development the Township built the bridges to be better and smooth transportation. Moreover, the private bus lines have been extended to be convenient for the growing population. The construction of bridges and new roads is in great help for transporting products from neighboring regions. Nowadays, people have been able to go to neighboring regions and other divisions and states, in few hours.

Although the water supply improved, it is not sufficient for Ann Township. According to the study, daily minimum water requirement of human is more than three liters per day in Myanmar, tropical country.

The agricultural sector of Ann Township has been improved because of modern technique, loans from the Government construction of many dams and reservoirs and irrigation works which is important for the consumption of the growing population. If the government keeps supporting that agricultural techniques and other supports. The production will become not only for consumption but also for export to other regions.

Socio-economic conditions of the Ann Township will be enhanced by promoting education sector, health sector, transportation sector, agricultural sector.

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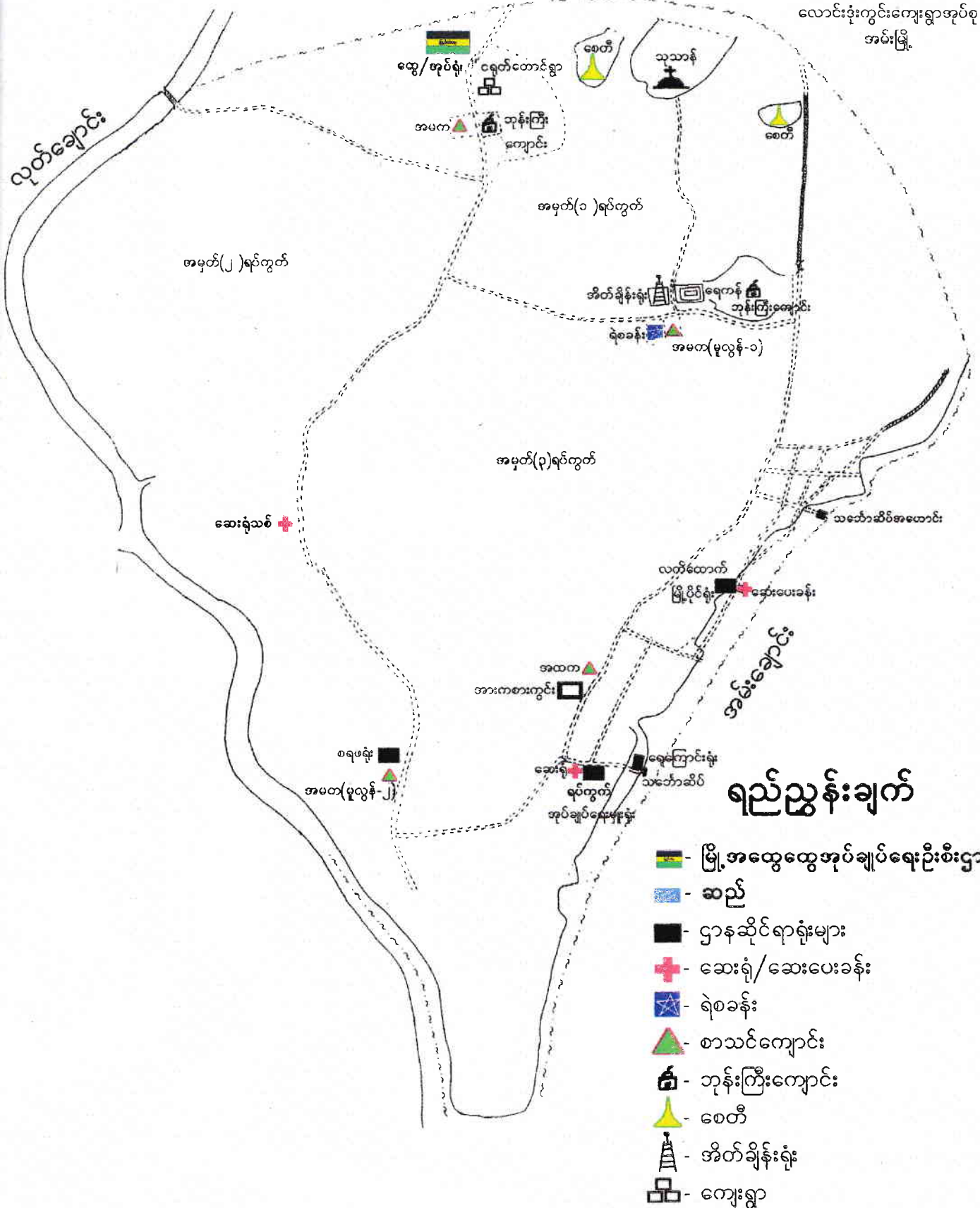
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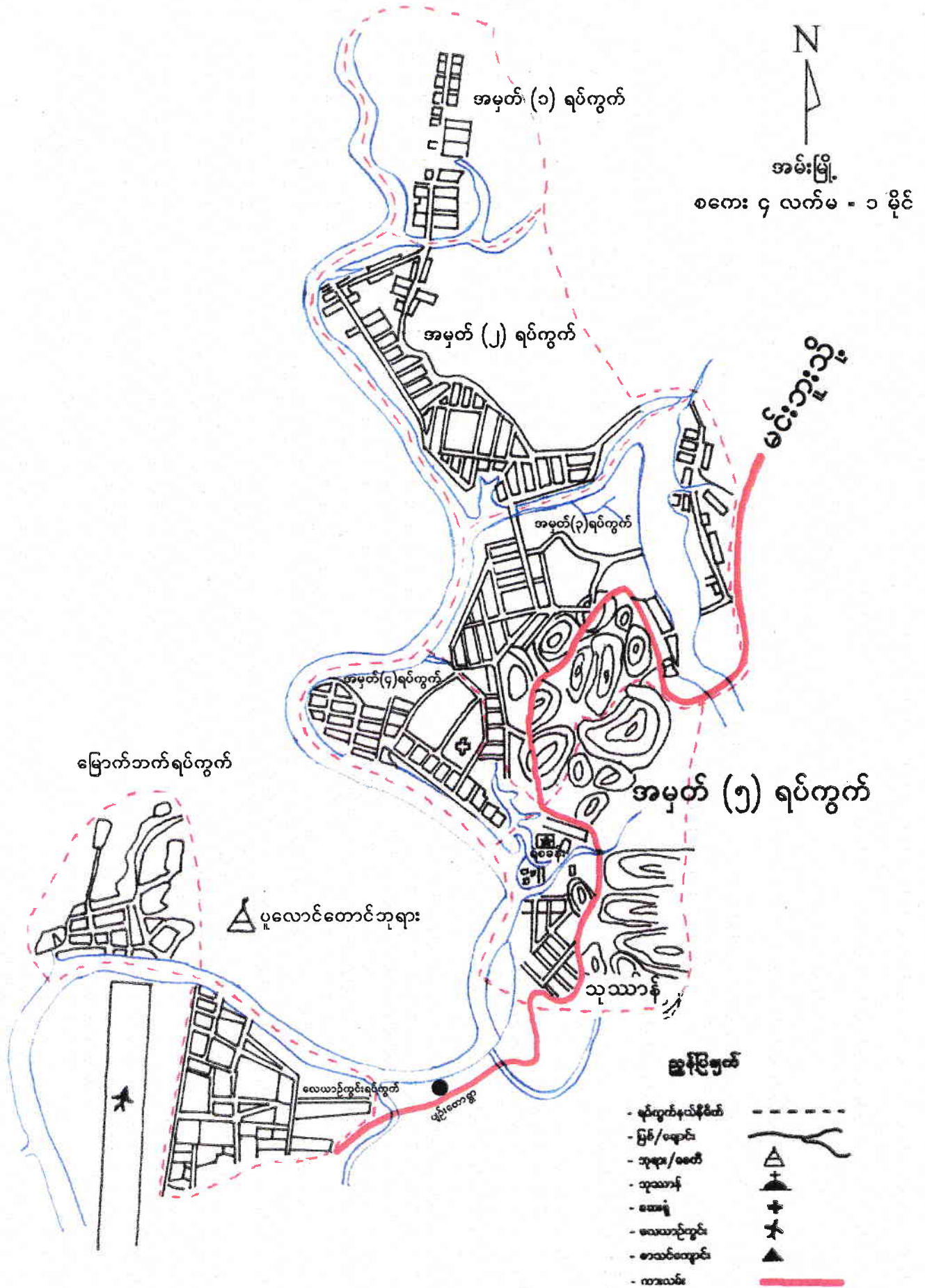


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 လောင်းခုံးကွင်းကျေးရွာအုပ်စု
 အမ်းမြို့

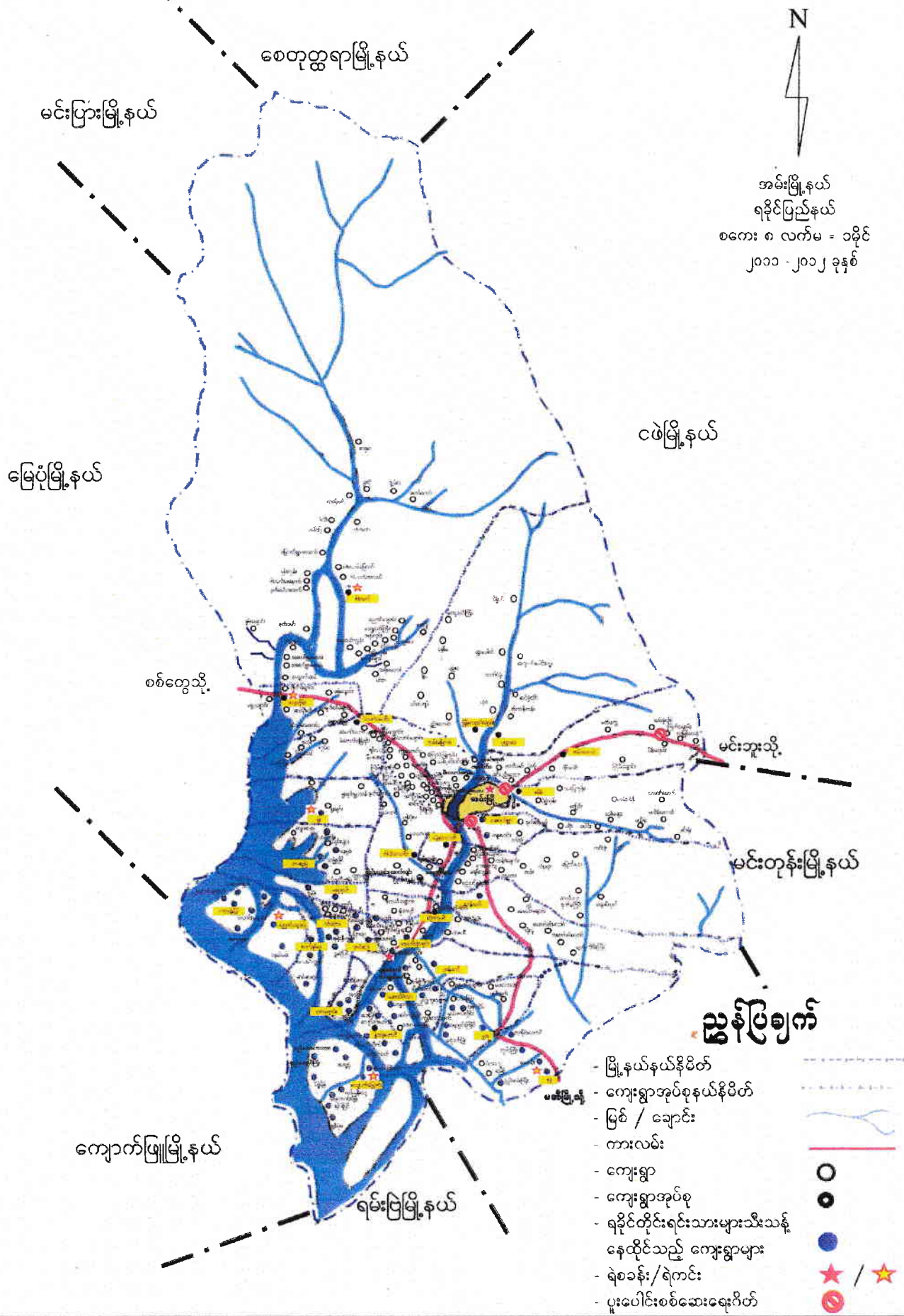


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- ဌာနဆိုင်ရာရုံးများ
- ဆေးရုံ/ဆေးပေးခန်း
- ရဲစခန်း
- စာသင်ကျောင်း
- ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်း
- စေတီ
- အိတ်ချိန်းရုံး
- ကျေးရွာ

အမ်းမြို့အကွက်ချမြေပုံ



အမ်းမြို့နယ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု ကျေးရွာအညွှန်းပြမြေပုံ



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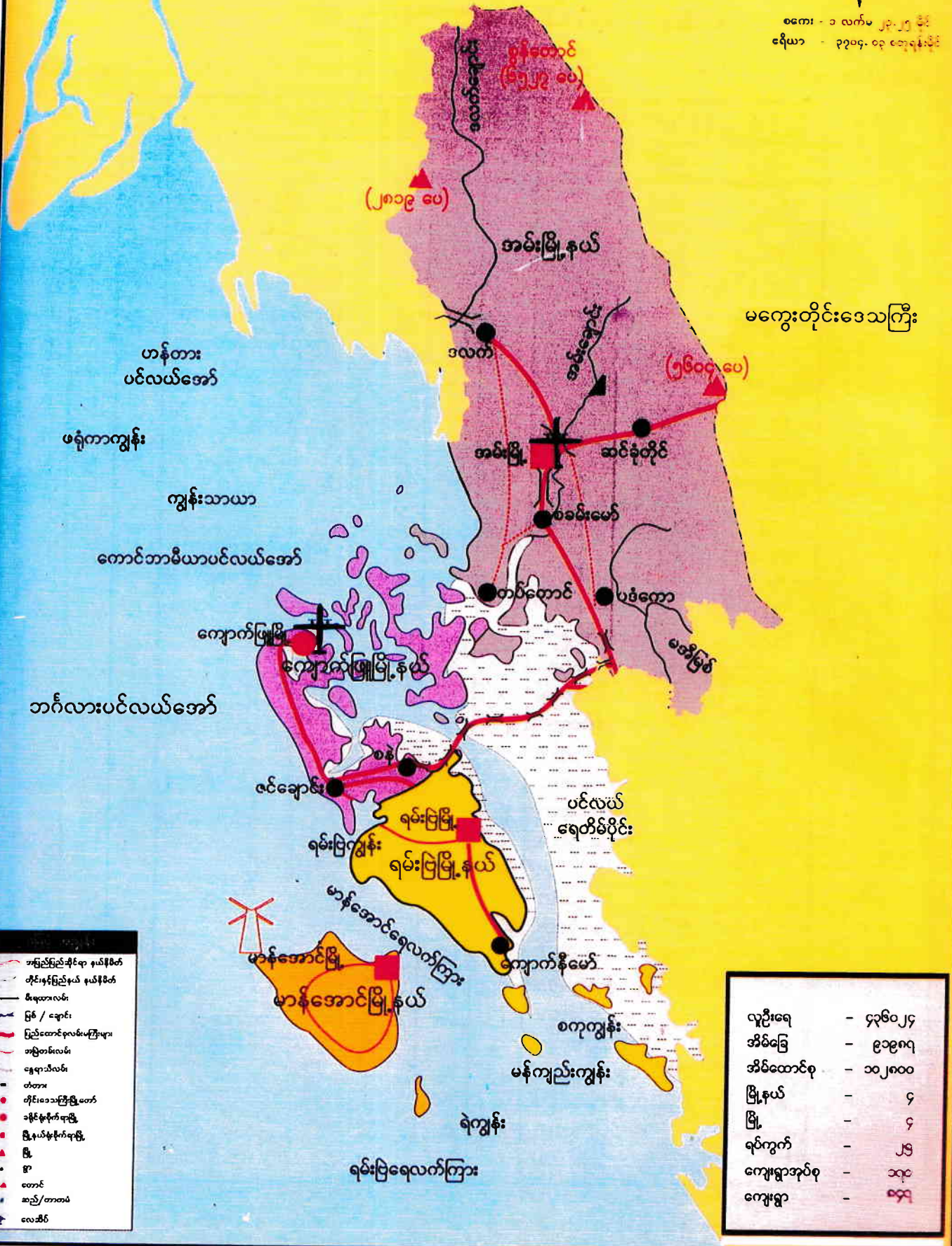
- မြို့နယ်နယ်နိမိတ်
- ကျေးရွာအုပ်စုနယ်နိမိတ်
- ပြစ် / ချောင်း
- ကားလမ်း
- ကျေးရွာ
- ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု
- ရခိုင်တိုင်းရင်းသားများသီးသန့် နေထိုင်သည့် ကျေးရွာများ
- ရဲစခန်း / ရဲကင်း
- ပူးပေါင်းစစ်ဆေးရေးဂိတ်

ကျောက်ဖြူခရိုင်

မြောက်



စကေး - ၁ လက်မ ၂၃.၂၅ မိုင်
 ရေိယာ - ၃၇၀၄.၀၄ ဝေ့ရံနံးပိုင်



- အနည်ပြည်ချိင်ရာ နယ်နိမိတ်
- တိုင်းနယ်နိမိတ်
- မီးရထားလမ်း
- ပြင် / ချောင်း
- ပြည်ထောင်စုလမ်းဖွဲ့များ
- အဓိကလမ်း
- ခရုရာသီလမ်း
- ဝဲတား
- တိုင်းစောင့်ကြီးရုံး
- ခရိုင်နယ်စားရုံး
- မြို့နယ်နယ်စားရုံး
- မြို့
- ရွာ
- တောင်
- ဆည်/တာအမ်
- လေဆိပ်

လူဦးရေ	- ၄၃၆၀၂၄
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မြို့နယ်	- ၄
မြို့	- ၄
ရပ်ကွက်	- ၂၅
ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု	- ၁၃၀
ကျေးရွာ	- ၈၄၇