

**YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS**

**MASTER OF ECONOMICS**

**SOCIO - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF**

**RAKHINE STATE**

**(CASE STUDY IN MANAUNG TOWNSHIP)**

**(2007 - 2017)**

**YEE ZIN TUN**

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**SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RAKHINE STATE**

A thesis submitted as a partial fulfillment towards the requirements for the degree of  
Master of Economics (Economics)

**Supervised by:**



Daw Aye Sandar Win

Lecturer

Department of Economics

Yangon University of Economics

**Submitted by:**



Yee Zin Tun


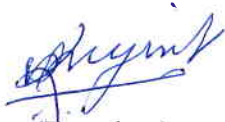




M.Econ (Eco) II - 15

# YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

## MASTER OF ECONOMICS

This is to certify that this thesis entitled "SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN RAKHINE STATE (CASE STUDY IN MANAUNG TOWNSHIP) (2007-2008 to 2016-2017)" submitted as a partial fulfillment towards the requirement for the degree of Master of Economics (Economics) has been accepted by the Board of Examiners.

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## ABSTRACT

This paper is to highlight the all-round development of Manaung Region during (2007/2008 to 2017/2018) Manaung is one of the resource rich regions in Myanmar and is already blessed with agricultural resources and marine resources. The study found that Manaung's population growth rate was relatively lower than the union rate due to Manaung people emigrated to other developed regions or other countries. According to 2017/2018 Gross Domestic Product of Manaung Region, Goods Sector was the largest share in GDP. In agriculture sector total production of Paddy was in increase of nearly three times of monsoon paddy production In social sector, progress of education and health is contributing and towards and improvement of the quality of human resources. Moreover, the measure taken for intending and upstanding the infrastructure are also supporting factors and foundation for the development of that region. Manaung, which attract to foreigners for visiting there. Rural libraries have been significantly increased. Transportation and communication sector significantly increased during to study period. It is concluded that, Manaung region is being laid solvated between the Bay of Bengal and Rakhine Roma. Therefore, it lasses behind development in the country in early days. But, Manaung region will be developed in the near future. By implementing intensively, the development plans of the Manaung region together with the government and the mass, the fruits of the development will be emerged and Manaung people will enjoy the fruits of development soon.

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# Chapter I

## Introduction

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar is formed by Seven States and Seven Divisions with a total area of 261,228 square miles. Nearly most Divisions are located in central area of the country and predominantly populated by the Burmese national races. All the states are located along the border of the country and inhabited by varies of national races.

At present, varieties of projects are ongoing for equitable development of all regions of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. The Special Development Projects such as the Border Area and National Races Development Projects and the Rural Development Project have begun to yield significant results in the political, economic, education, health and social sectors. Accordingly Rakhine State is also trying to achieve the sectorial development with the guidelines of political, economic and social activities.

### 1-1 Rationale of the Study

Myanmar still is predominantly an agricultural economy based mainly on rice and some other major crops. Almost half of the country's GDP is contributed by the agricultural sector; it also employs about two-third of the labor and still is the main export earner of the country.

Since Rakhine State is the one of the regions in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar; its economy also depends on agriculture. Among the seven States and seven Divisions in Myanmar, Rakhine State consists of not only special development region but also in Border Area Development plan. To be a modern development nation, Rakhine must be a develop region. Thus, the development of Rakhine region is very important for all round development of the whole country.

Rakhine region has many interesting place such as Taung-Ni Hill, the ancient capital with rich cultural heritage like major assembly of Buddhist statues and temples; Khaohamo beach resort, Maykhawady beach resort. Now, many tourists

have visited there year by year. Progresses have been made not only in Rakhine region but also the entire nation.

Rakhine region is already blessed with agricultural and marine resources and has excellent potentials to progress in some sectors. In the early days, almost all of economic sectors were still at subsistence levels. According to market oriented policy of the government, gradually developed to commercial production. But, due to costal region, there were transport difficulties in that region. Moreover, abundant natural gas resources are found in Rakhine offshore blocks which attracts to firms for making future investment in Myanmar.

According to Myanmar's geographically appearance, the Rakhine region is being laid, isolated and separated. This paper is focus on socio-economic development pattern of Rakhine (Manaung Region) during the period 2007/2008 to 2016/2017.

#### **1-2 Objective of the Study**

1. To identify the current status of socio-economic development of Rakhine State (Manaung Region) and suspect economic progress of Manaung Township.

#### **1-3 Scope and Method of the Study**

The method of the study is descriptive based on the secondary data sources from respective department of Rakhine State (Manaung Region) and the Statistical Year Books. The articles of the other books and various issues of the chronicle of national development concerning with the Rakhine state will also be studied. The scope of the study is limited to the period between 2007/2008 and 2016/2017.

#### 1-4 **Organization of the Study**

This paper comprises seven chapters. Chapter one is the introduction with the rationale of the study, objectives of the study, scope and method of the study, and organization of the study. Chapter two is the Literature review. Chapter three is overview on the Geographical Background of the Rakhine State (Manaung). Chapter four that examines the Development of Economic Sector. It describes the gross domestic product (GDP) of Rakhine State, Development of Productive Sectors, the area of Agriculture, livestock and fishery, forestry, Industrial, Banking. Chapter five shows the Development of Social Sector, Health Sector and Other Social Sector. Chapter sixth discusses the Development of Infrastructure Sector such as Transportation Sector, Communications Sectors and Power Sector. The final chapter describes findings of social and economic development and suggestion and considerations for the future development prospect of Rakhine State (Manaung Region).

## Chapter II

### Literature Review

#### 2-1 Economic Growth and Development

Economic growth is the term used to indicate the increase per capita gross domestic product (GDP) or other measure of aggregate income. It is often measured as the rate of change in GDP. Economic growth refers only to the quantity of goods and services produced.

Development is the process of improving the quality of all human life. Three equal important aspects of development are (1) rising of people's level of living – their income and consumption level of food, medical services, education etc. through relevant economic growth process, (2) creating condition conducive to the growth of people self-esteem through the establishment of social, political and economic systems and institutions that promote human dignity and respect, and (3) increasing people's freedom by enlarging the range of their choice variables, as by increasing varieties of consumer goods and services.

Development describes the growth of human throughout the lifespan from conception to death. The scientific study of human development seeks to understand and explain how and why people change throughout life. This includes all aspects of human growth, including physical and emotional, intellectual, social, perceptual and personally development.

The modern economists believe that development is broader than economic growth. Development has traditionally meant the capacity of national economy, whose initial economic condition has been more or less static for a long time, to generate and sustain an annual increase in its gross national product (GNP) at the rate of 5 percent to 7 percent or more.

Economic development is a broad term that generally refers to the sustained, concerted effort of policymakers and community to promote the standard of living and economic, health in specific area such effort can involve multiple areas including development of human capital, critical infrastructure, regional competitiveness, environmental sustainability, social inclusion, health, safety, literacy and other

initiatives. Economic development is the increase in the standard of living of a national population with sustained growth from a simple, low-income economy to a modern, high-income economy. Economic development refers to social and technological progress. It implies a change in the way goods and services are produced on a wider way. Economic growth implies only quantitative output, it may not involve development. Economic growth is often measured by rate of change of gross domestic product (example – percent GDP increase per year). Gross domestic product is aggregate measured by the economic activities within a country's borders.

Economic development typically involves improvement in variety of indicators such as literacy rate, life expectancy, and poverty rate. GDP does not take into account important aspects such as leisure time, environmental quality, freedom, or social justice: alternative measures of economic wellbeing have been proposed.

A country's economic development is related to its human development, which encompasses among other things, health and education.

## **2-2 The Evaluation of Development**

The conception of economic development in the 1960s was still largely emphasized on GNP growth as the key objective. In the 1970s, the concept of GNP-oriented strategy has been reexamined and the major development problems could be summarized as follows;

- (1) Underemployment is a large number of developing countries,
- (2) Rising poverty,
- (3) The continuing and accelerating rural-urban migration and consequent urban congestion; and
- (4) The working in external account

In the 1980s, the development doctrine has changed into policies of stabilization and structure adjustment, outward orientation, reliance on markets, privatization and minimization of the role of government.

During the 1990s, the stabilization and adjustment were still dominant. The development objectives emphasized on good government and institution building,

resurgence of poverty alleviation as a goal, moderating effects of Asian financial crisis, limiting global capitalism, and liberalization and deregulation,

During 2000s, the development objectives changed into human development, globalization as well as pro-poor growth. At the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the sustainable development takes place in the global economy.

Thus, growth into development doctrine has modified from time to time. Under the comparative economic development, the following areas are considered as development policy,

- (a) Lower level of living and productivity
- (b) Lower level of human capital
- (c) Higher level of inequality and absolute poverty
- (d) Higher population growth rate
- (e) Greater social fractionalization
- (f) Larger rural populations but rapid rural to urban migration
- (g) Lower level of industrialization
- (h) Adverse geography
- (i) Under development financial and other markets
- (j) Lingering colonial impacts such as poor institutions and other external dependence

Thus, the development of region relates productivity, human capital, institutional development and market mechanism.

### **2-3 Standard of Living and Quality of Life**

Standard of living is generally measured by the standards such as real (i.e. inflation adjusted) income per person and poverty rate. Other measure such as access and quality of health care income growth inequality and educational standards are also used. Level of living are the extent to which a person, family or a group of people can satisfy their material and spiritual wants. If they are able to effort only minimum quality of food, shelter and clothing, their level of living are said to be low. If they

enjoy a great variety of food, shelter, clothing and other things, such as good health, education and leisure, they are enjoying relatively high level of living.

The quality of life profile was developed to provide a measure that considers both components and determinants of health and well-being. It draws upon conceptual model that is consistent with recent definitions of health and health promotion as provided by the World Health Organization (WHO). The profile emphasizes individuals' physical, psychological and spiritual function; their connection with their environment, and opportunities for maintaining and enhancing skills.

Quality of life in population is often defined in terms of social indicators such as nutrition, air quality, incidence of diseases, crime rates, health care, educational services, divorce rate, etc.

#### **2-4 Rural Development**

Rural development in general denotes economic development and community development actions and initiatives taken to improve the standard of living in non-urban neighborhoods, remote villages and the countryside. Economic activities typically relate to the primary sector production and processing of foodstuffs and raw materials.

Rural development actions are mainly and mostly related to development programs that are usually top-down from local or regional activities, regional development agencies, NGOs, national government or international development organizations. But then, local population can also bring about endogenous initiatives for development.

The main aim of the rural government policy is to develop the undeveloped villages. Rural development aims at finding ways to improve the rural lives with participation of the rural people themselves so as to meet the required needs of the rural area. Outsiders may not understand the setting, culture, languages and other things prevalent in the local areas. As such, the local people themselves have to participate in their sustainable rural development.



## 2-5 Regional Development

A region is a homogeneous area with physical and cultural characteristics distinct from those of neighboring areas. Regionalism property represents the regional idea in action as an ideology, as a social movement, or as the theoretical basic for regional planning. Development is the social process of shifting restricting on the restriction on the realization of human potential in which shifting of one constraint necessarily affects the incidents of other restrictors. A satisfactory definition of development would also have to take into account the deferring opportunities existing for various groups, since restrictions are unevenly distributed over the various groups.

The concepts of development can be approved in at least three distinct ways; operational, relational and comparative. The operation meaning implies that some groups set objectives for themselves in terms of shifting constraints that may be physical (e.g. lack of water for agriculture production), economic lag (e.g. low product prices due to oligopolistic market structures) or socio-political (e.g. lack of participation in public decision making). Development for such group can thus mean agreeing on the objectives its member went to pursue, the mean they intend to use and the action the group, the operational focus may change as reactions by others are evaluated and / or as objectives (irrigation system, higher prices, etc.) are oriented. Once one constant has been shifted, the group will be attempting to further develop by shifting other constraints. This notion is useful in the study of group behavior.

The concept of development is rational in that it implies changes in economic and socio-political structures. Thus the position of a group that has power will generate be affected if another group requires participating in decision-making. Having to share power weakens the first group's relative position in society. The concept of development is comparative in that it can be used to identify inter-group differential in term of attributes that are perceived as constraints. The definitions of objectives of regional study encompasses not only sub-nation an supra-local development process, but also the role of government policy making in the broadcast sense (planning, evaluation, policy-making, implementation and legislation) and that of voluntary associations, labor unions, and cooperative organizations, and so on in changing the structures within among regions.

The regional development is holistic process where different regional actors could participate in the definition, decision and implementation for the current generations without affecting neither the economic investment capacity nor the social and environmental stocks of the future generation.

The region, then, remain effectively under wins of the national government the fact that regions are by no means self-supporting financially, with the major taxes under central control, might be expected to make them particularly dependent on the state. Yeast although as the rest of country central finance plays major roles in public sector (though not to quite the some degree), either directly or indirectly in the form of grants, nevertheless in the interest of the region which might otherwise be overlooked and to take precedence in influencing the government, not least through the ability of their deputies in the national parliament to act as an identity-significant notably in term of safeguarding local cultures.

Under this approach for regional development, the goals into specific areas of focus including;

1. Economic (income growth, salaries increment, regional commercial balance, production, debt capacity, capital resources mobilization, co-financial capacity, market linkages, value chains, efficiency and geo-marketing)
2. Socials (poverty, reduction, public participation, cohesion buildings, gender equality, diversity, education, health and nourishment)
3. Cultural (historical centers renewal, historical and archaeological areas rescue and prevention, regional culture conservation and promoting, tradition and ancient knowledge promotion)
4. Administrative (social solidarity buildings, training, functionality, re-engineering, competitiveness and institutional building)
5. Management (decision-making, priorities definitions, negotiation, advocacy and strategic partnering)
6. Political (stability, conflicts settlement, legal impacts reduction, regional autonomy, national policies participation definition, strategic thinking, intelligence, influence and political partnering for development)

7. Physical (infrastructure, equipment and services, land management, spatial conditioning and geographical information system)
8. Environment (protected and buffer areas conservation, sustainable use of natural resources, cleaning of polluted water-bodies environment quality management and soil water management)

## **2-6 Socio-Economic Development**

Socioeconomics or socio-economic or social economics is an umbrella term with different usages “Social economics” may refer broadly to the “use of economic in study of society”. More narrowly, contemporary practice considers behavioral interactions of individuals and group through social capital and social market not excluding (for example, sorting by marriage) and formation of social norms. In the latter, it studies the relationship of economics and social values. A distinct supplementary usage describes social economics as “a discipline studying the reciprocal relationship between economic science on one hand and social philosophy, ethics, and human dignity on the other” toward social reconstruction and improvement or as also emphasizing multidisciplinary methods from such fields as sociology, history, and political sciences. In criticizing mainstream economic for its alleged family philosophical premise (for example, the pursuit of self-interest) and neglect of dysfunctional economic relationship, such advocates tend to classify social economic as heterodox. In many cases, socio-economists focus on the social impact of some economic changes. Such changes might include a closing factory, market manipulation, the signing of international trade treaties, new natural gas regulation, etc. Such social effects can be wide ranging in size anywhere from local efforts on a small community to changes too an entire society.

Examples of causes of socioeconomic impacts include new technologies such as cars or mobile phones, changes in laws, changes in physical environment (such as increasing growing within cities), and ecological changes (such as prolonged drought or declining fish stock). These may affect patterns of consumption, the distribution of income and wealth, the way in which people behave (both in term of purchase decisions and the way in which they choose spend their time), and the overall quality of life.

The goal of socio-economic study is generally to brain about socioeconomic development, usually in terms of improvement in metrics such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy, levels of employment, etc. Although harder to measure, change in less tangible factors are also considered, such as personal dignity, freedom of association, personal safety and freedom from fear of physical harm and extend of participation in civil society.

## Chapter III

### Regional Profile of Rakhine State

In this chapter, the location of Rakhine State, the area, the weather condition, geography, how Rakhine was established and the population and historical background of Rakhine, their traditions, culture and festivals are presented.

#### 3-1 Historical Background

Rakhine State was ruled by Kings for a long time with four eras. They are 'Danyawadi era, Waitharli era, Laymyo era, and Myoutoo era' and Rakhine State, which was ruled by many dynasties for a long time, had 232 Kings for 5048 years. During the period of Rakhine Dynasties, among the 4 wadi of 'Danyawadi, Dwaryawadi, Ramarwadi, and Maygawadi', Maygawadi was called 'Marnaung Island' according to winning upon a dragon called (Marna) Marn, 'Chiduba' when colony occupied, 'Kyunthar' because of prosperity, and 'Mainmahla Island' according to abundant pretty girls.

Marnaung Township which was called 'Maygawadi' is an island which looks like 'a floating buu-thee' in the Bay of Bengal, heading to the southwest of Ramarwadi-Rambye Island, at the end of western Rakhine State. Although it owns the beauties of beach and is rich in resources, it is an empty island located separately. Marnaung Island is a standardized township in religion. They only believe in Buddhism. A red land mountain called Gandabba Mountain, which is a historical heritage, is a monument of Marnaung Island. It has a lot of pagodas, built in several thousand years ago, and the soil of the whole mountain is strangely red. The soil like that can be seen only in that place of the whole island.

There is a grass which has sweet smell on the mountain. Although that grass can be seen outside of Marnaung Island, it doesn't smell sweet. When English occupied, classic famous writer, who is a British Deputy Commissioner, 'Maurice Collis' reached on that mountain and spread the whole world about that fantastic record. The religious festivals are held yearly on that mountain.

In addition, ancient pagodas, which are Phayargyi Pagoda, Dattaw Pagoda and Mahar Htee Phayar Pagoda, can be worshiped. Sandar Lawka Phayargyi which is located in Phayargyigone Village, three miles far from Marnaung, is also acknowledged as an ancient pagoda together with 'Mahar Muni Yoteshindaw Myatgyi' of Rakhine Dynasties.

### **3-2 Location**

Marnaung Township is located as a second biggest empty island in the Bay of Bengal, at the southeast Rambye Island, in the middle region of Rakhine State, at the west coast of Myanmar. It is located between latitudes 18°30' north and 18°55' north and longitudes 93°30' east and 93°50' east. It is 22 miles far from east to west and 18 miles far from north to south. The whole township is formed by 3 islands and Ye Island and Tite Island are located at the southeast. The area of the whole Marnaung Township is 202.05 sq. miles, which is 129309 acres. Bordering is, Marnaung Strait separates the east and north of island, is water-bordering with Kyaukphyu Township and Rambye Township. There is the Bay of Bengal at the west and south.

### **3-3 Topography and Climate**

The highest mountain in Marnaung Township is 9722 ft. and the village at the lowest place is 6 ft. above the sea level. There are plains at the east and north of township and lots of mountain ranges at the south and west. There are also mountain ranges in the middle but they are low from south to north as plains. The whole township is the sand land. There are plenty of streams and drains because of being a sea island town.

Famous streams are Ong Stream, Kyi Stream, Panchan Stream, Thit Streams and Kamar Stream. Entering sea water is more in these streams and they are good for the entrance of boats and motors. Ong stream is the longest stream, and the start of the stream is near Marnaung. It is the main economical stream for the ships and speed vessels to be able to berth.

Marnaung Township has hot and humid climate and it rains a lot. In addition, the lowest average temperature is 20° and the highest average temperature is 38° for



the whole year. And it can get fresh sea breeze for almost a whole year. The wind blows from southwest and south most in the rainy season and during the hot season and the cold season, the wind mostly blows from east and north.

### **3-4 Population**

Population is the 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.

A mortality, fertility and migration are three basic factors to determine the population growth. Mortality and fertility defined as the natural population increase or decrease in a given period. Migration is related to urbanization process because urbanization process can be shown by the international migration, internal migration and natural population increased.

Population growth has both positive 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 performances, like labor and human capital formation.

In demand side, population increases the purchase of goods and services. As, in the supply side, population may grow the production of goods and services. So, population generally expends the economic growth.

But rapid population growth can give rise to serious consequences of the well-being of human beings. So, 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.

Population can help or not off the development of region if the size of population is optimal or not. Moreover, population can be shown the market size of be country and major source of poverty especially in a developing country. In the Manaung region residing in harmony with Rakhine, Chin and Burma.

#### **3-4-1 The ratio of Population by sex**

The ratio of population according to sex is present in Table (3.1).

**Table (3.1) Estimated Population ratio and Annual Growth Rate of Manaung**

Year	Total	Male	Female	Ratio	Annual Growth Rate (%)
2007-2008	70492	35170	35322	99.5%	
2008-2009	70753	35200	35553	99.0%	0.37
2009-2010	71061	35218	35843	98.2%	0.43
2010-2011	71152	35312	35840	98.5%	0.12
2011-2012	71199	35381	35818	98.7%	0.07
2012-2013	71116	35339	35777	98.7%	-0.12
2013-2014	70975	35249	35726	98.6%	-0.2
2014-2015	70970	35245	35725	98.6%	-0.007
2015-2016	71074	35263	35811	98.4%	0.15
2016-2017	71115	35280	35835	98.4%	0.06

Source: Ministry of Labor, Migration and Human Affair – Manaung

According to 2014 Population Census Report, the population of Manaung Region was 1.248 million and about 9.2% of Manaung Population lived in urban area and remaining about 90% lived in rural areas. Table (3-1) shows the estimates population and sex ratio of Manaung Township which is unique with other region about not as much as different from year to year. Sex ratio is defined as the number of male per 100 female. It can be seen in table (3-1) that the sex ratio was high in 2017 and there are 98.4 male for every 100 female. Generally sex ratio is less than 100. This means that the number of men is less than the number of women in most part of Manaung Region.

The large number of male can make the development faster in such state where farming and forestry need a hard manual labor. Chiefly, there are nine economic activities via, agriculture, forestry, hunting and animal breeding, oil and other mineral exploration and quarrying, construction, power works, transportation and services.

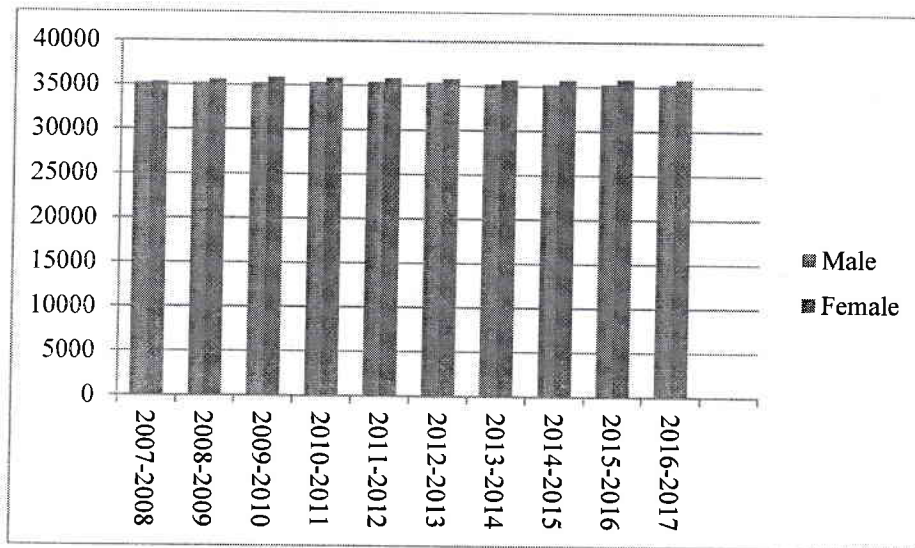


The total population of Rakhine by change in population and by population growth rates is presented in Table (3-1)

According to Table (3-1), the increase in population between the year 2007 and 2017 is from 70492 and increases of 0.89%. It can be seen that the population growth in Manaung Region was quiet high. But population increase within eight years from 2009 to 2017, was only 0.50% which mean that the average yearly growth was 0.43% and it was lower than the population growth of the previous year.

Population growth rate was not stable from 2009/2013. In 2013, although total population increased but population growth rate estimated to have decline a bit. It is found that Manaung's rate was 0.06%.

**Figure (3.1) Population in Manaung Township**



Source: Table (3.1)

Table (3.1) Population Density of States and Divisions In Myanmar

S.N	States and Divisions	Area (sq.km)	Density ( People per square km)		
			1973	1983	2014
1	Ayeyarwaddy Division	35031.88	118	412	177
2	Bago Division	39404.43	81	96	124
3	Chin State	36018.90	9	10	13
4	Kachin State	89041.80	8	10	19
5	Kayah State	11731.51	11	14	24
6	Kayin State	30382.73	28	35	52
7	Manadalay Division	30888.09	99	124	200
8	Magway Division	44820.58	59	72	87
9	Mon State	12296.64	107	137	167
10	Rakine State	36778.05	47	56	87
11	Sagaing Division	93702.48	33	41	57
12	Shan State	155801.38	20	24	37
13	Tanintharyi Division	43344.91	17	21	32
14	Yangon Division	10276.71	310	387	716

Source : C.S.O Statistical YearBook Various issue

## Chapter IV

### The Development of Economic Sector

When we look at the development of a country, the economic sector is the major indicator of its development potential of a country. Economic sector is the major life blood of a country. Myanmar is a primary agricultural country. Before World War II, Myanmar was the world major rice exporter. After World War II, the area of land devoted to agriculture slowly recovered, but as the population grew the surplus available for export never reached the earlier level.

#### 4-1 GDP of Manaung Region

Economic growth refers to quantitative change and is usually measured as increase in per capital output or income. Gross domestic product is the best way to measure a country's economy. GDP is the total value of everything produced by all the people and companies in the country. It doesn't matter if they are citizen or foreign owned companies. If they are located within the country's boundaries, the government counts their production as GDP.

The sectorial development of Rakhine state depends mainly on economic sectors such as agriculture, livestock and fishery, forestry, Industry. According to (2016/2017) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Rakhine State total production of agriculture sector was 11753.1 million Kyats and contributed to -0.8% in GDP of Rakhine State. So, to examine the development, it is necessary to study the rate of growth of GDP. The rate of growth of GDP of Manaung region can be seen in table (4.1)

Table (4.1) Gross Domestic Product of Manaung (2012/2013 to 2016/2017)

Year	Goods	Services	Trade	Total Net Output	Rate of Growth
2012-2013	25099.5	15610.6	8591.6	49301.1	
2013-2014	26456.7	16532.2	9244	52232.9	5.9
2014-2015	27148.8	17186.4	9869.1	54231.8	3.8
2015-2016	30302.8	18028.4	10084.4	58415.6	7.7
2016-2017	33544.0	18503.7	10537.0	62584.7	7.1

Source: Planning Department, Manaung

From above table (4.1) the rate of growth of GDP of Manaung Region from year 2012/2013 through 2016/2017 can be studied. The value of production are calculated with 2012/2013 constant price. According to table, in 2015/2016, it goods and trade sectors increased 5.8% and 5.9% respectively. So, the GDP Growth rate was increasing rapidly 3.8% in 2014/2015 to 7.7% in 2015/2016. Trade sector increased only 4.9%. Thus the GDP growth rate may be due to its goods and trade sectors more than service sector.

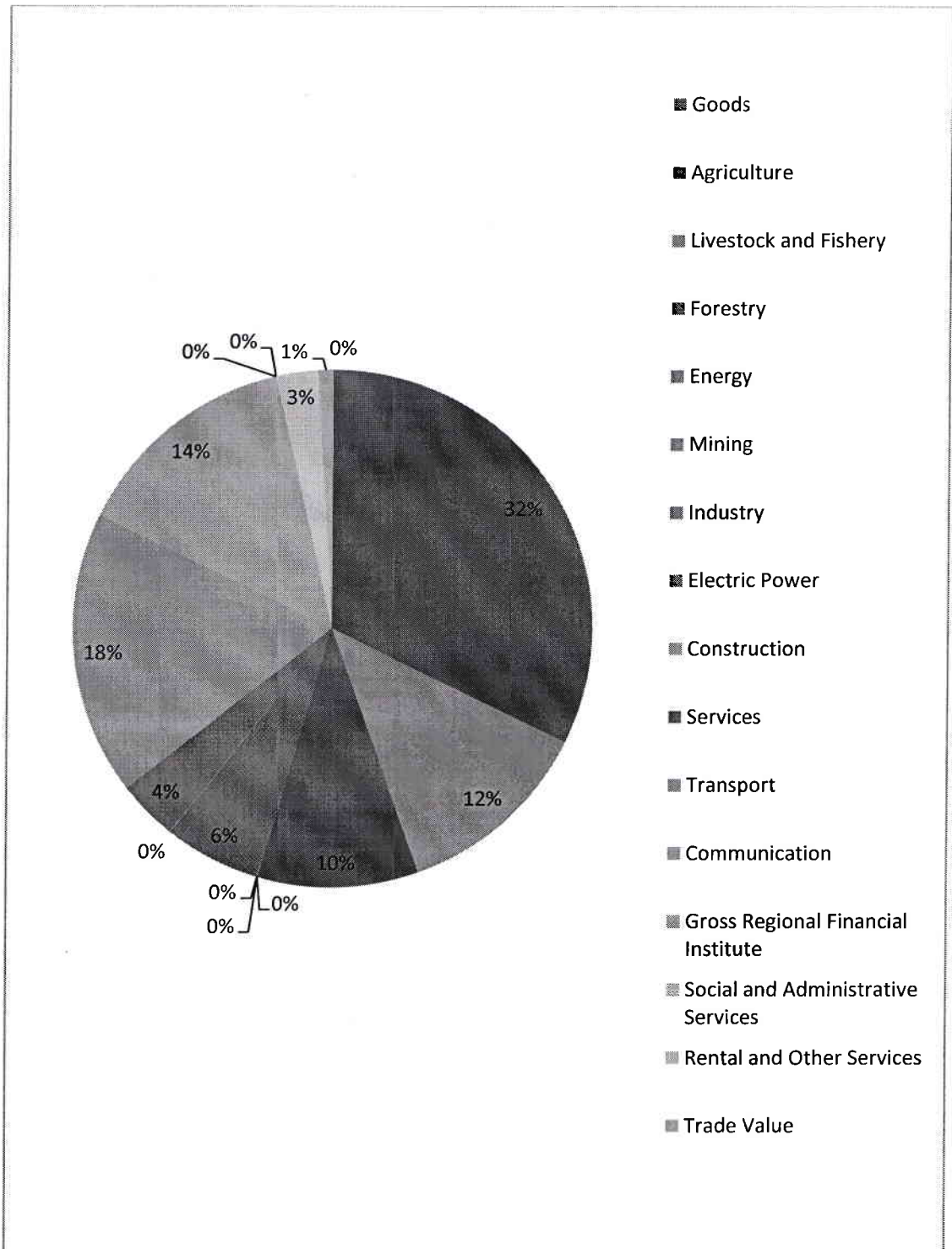
The Central Development of Manaung Region depends mainly on economic sectors such as Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery, Industry sector. According to 2016/2017 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Manaung Region, total production of agricultural sector was 12808.3 million kyats and contributed to 0.2% in the GDP of Manaung Region. Thus trade sector is the most important in Manaung Region. Moreover, the second important sector was agriculture sector and contributed to 0.2% in GDP.

**Table 4-2 Gross Domestic Product of Manaung Township (2016/2017)**

S.N	Sectors	Plan Target (Kyat Million)	Value (Kyat Million)	Plan Prefer Measure	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)
I.	Goods	31288.1	33544.0	107.2	1.5
1.	Agriculture	11753.1	12808.3	109.0	-0.2
2.	Livestock and Fishery	8983.8	10419.7	116.0	-8.3
3.	Forestry	16.2	19.9	122.8	-4.3
4.	Energy	-	-	-	-
5.	Mining	136.3	28.2	20.7	2.5
6.	Industry	6396.1	6255.9	97.8	6.1
7.	Electric Power	133.9	43.5	32.5	18.2
8.	Construction	3868.7	3968.5	102.6	37.2
II.	Services	19452.1	18503.7	95.1	7.8
1.	Transport	14698.6	14755.8	100.4	6.9
2.	Communication	814.0	7.5	0.9	-8.5
3.	Gross Regional Financial Institute	45.2	51.2	113.3	19.6
4.	Social and Administrative Services	2408.5	2700.7	112.1	8.3
5.	Rental and Other Services	1485.8	988.5	66.5	19.9
III.	Trade Value	10637.8	10537.0	99.1	7.5
IV.	Gross Domestic Product (I+II+III)	61378.0	62584.7	102.0	4.2

Source: Planning Department – Manaung

**Figure 4-1 Gross Domestic Product of Manaung Township (2016-2017)**





In addition, there are three main sectors in gross domestic product of Manaung region, namely goods, services and trade value sectors. In good sector, there are seven sectors which are agriculture, livestock and fishery, forestry, professing and manufacturing, mining, construction and power. Among them, agriculture and construction sector are the most important economic activities because these sectors provide the most share of the total production of Manaung Region.

In service sector, there are five sectors which are transportation, communication, financial institution, social and administrative services, rental and other services sectors. Among them, transportation and communication are the most important economic activities and because these sectors provided two third of total services of Manaung Region.

In the trade sector, there is one sector and total trade of Manaung region in the year (2019/2017) is presented in table (4-2).

In Manaung Region, gross domestic product 62584.7 million, Manaung region is shared by 1.5 percent of good, 7.8 percent for services and 7.5 percent for trade.

#### **4-2 Agriculture Sector**

On studying the socio-economic development of Manaung region, development of production sectors (Agriculture Sector, Livestock and fishery Sector, Forestry Sector, Processing and manufacturing Sector), Development of Social sector (Education Sector, Health Sector) and Development of Infrastructure Sector (Transportation Sector, Communication Sector, Power Sector), Total output of Manaung Region are analyzed.

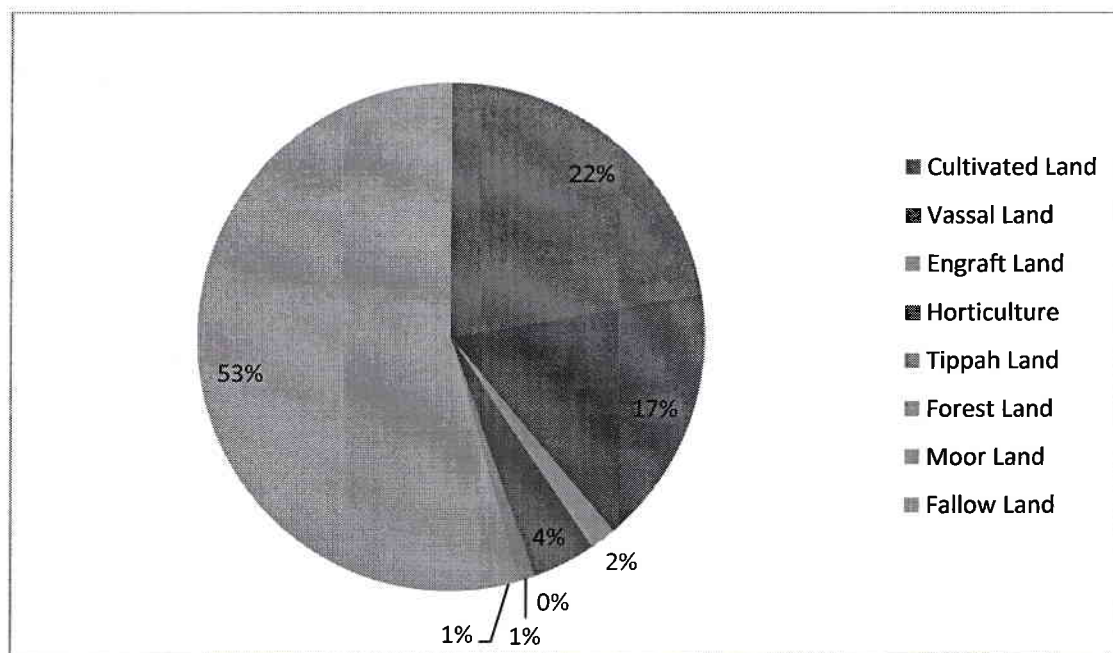
The resident of Manaung Region works mainly in agricultural sector. The utilization of land in Manaung is shown in Table (4-3)

**Table 4-3 Utilization of Land in Manaung Township**

No.	Types of Land	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	Share of Utilization of Land
1.	Cultivated Land	37094	37094	37162	37162	37236	28.7
2.	Vassal Land	27431	27431	27433	27433	27433	21.2
3.	Engraft Land	2758	2758	2758	2758	2750	2.1
4.	Horticulture	6641	6641	6707	6707	6720	5.1
5.	Tippah Land	264	264	264	264	325	0.2
6.	Forest Land	1378	1378	1378	1378	1378	1.1
7.	Moor Land	2475	2475	2407	2407	2407	1.8
8.	Fallow Land	88362	88362	88362	88362	88288	68.2
<b>Total</b>		129309	129309	129309	129309	129309	100

Source : Agriculture Department, Manaung Township

**Figure 4-2 Share of Utilization of Land in Manaung Township (2015-2016)**



Source: Table (4-3)



Cultivated land acre consists of farm, farm land, and garden and hillside farm. In 2014/2015 cultivable acre is 37236 acre. Therefore, more 74 acres can be cultivated. 28.7% of the total lands are used for cultivation in 2015/2016. Fallow land and other land are decrease in 2015/2016.

Myanmar is basically an agricultural country. agriculture sector plays a very crucial role in economic development. It has a number of major contributions to the GDP real growth.

Manaung region has a cultivated area of over one million acres including over 85% of paddy field, nearly 2% of other crops, and 1.5% of silted-land cultivated areas. 3.6% of garden farms, over 1.2% of hill-side cultivation and 1.3% of nipe palm trees. Mustard, groundnut, onion, chilli and beans are also cultivated in the region. The main crop pf Manaung plain is paddy. Coconut farms can be seen along the coastal areas and nipe palm plantations along the banks of creeks and rivers.

Paddy can be cultivated only on one-fourth of the state's land area, but the government is trying to develop its agricultural sector, making arrangements to grow crops on all cultivatable land, increase per acre yield and boost agricultural production.

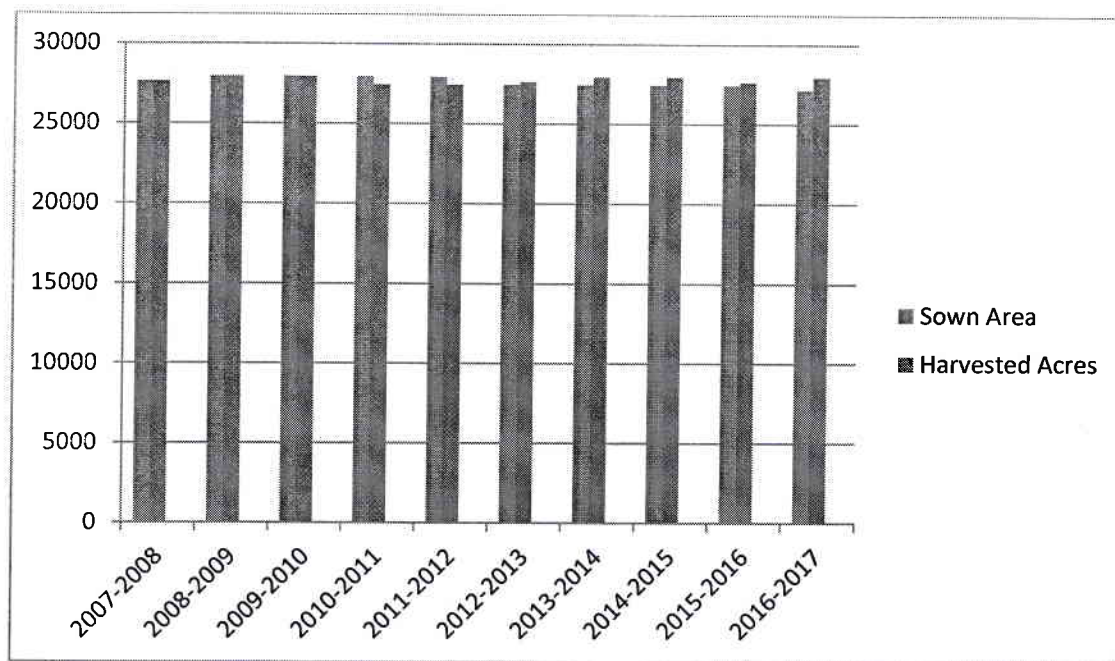
In general, the cultivation average of paddy has been decreasing steadily year by year. Table 4.3 and figure 4.2 show the development of cultivation area of paddy in Manaung region from 2007/2008 to 2016/2017.

**Table 4-4 Sown Acres and Yield per Harvested Acres of Monsoon Paddy (2008/2017)**

S.N	Year	Sown Area	Harvested Acres	Yield Per Harvested Acres
1.	2007/2008	27637	27637	67.12
2.	2008/2009	27933	27933	68.24
3.	2009/2010	27935	27935	68.72
4.	2010/2011	27931	27431	68.78
5.	2011/2012	27910	27433	60.90
6.	2012/2013	27433	27637	63.10
7.	2013/2014	27435	27933	63.95
8.	2014/2015	27436	27935	64.02
9.	2015/2016	27438	27637	64.06
10.	2016/2017	27130	27933	

Source: Department of Agriculture – Manaung

**Figure (4-3) Sown Acres and Yield per Harvested Acres of Monsoon Paddy (2008/2017)**



Source: Table 4.4

In Manaung Region is a narrow agricultural which specializes in rice farming. Future economic development also be based upon the promotion of agriculture and agro-allied industries. For these reasons, the improvement of agricultural productivity has been accorded the highest priority in our national development programs. Du to variations in agro-ecological conditions, the different crops are grown in Manaung region. They can be grouped into four categories as (i) Cereal: rice, maize (ii) Pulse : Matpe (black gram), Pedisein (green gram), Bocake, Pelun (cow pea) (iii) Oilseeds: Groundnut (iv) Industrial crops: Jute, cotton, Rubber (v) spices and condiments: Chili Dry, onion, coffee, sugarcane (vi) vegetable and fruit: potato etc. Major agricultural crops consist of creals pulse, oilseeds and industrial crops. Among cereal, rice stands as the most dominant crop, both economically and politically in the Myanmar economy. Table (4.5) shows types of crops and sown area in Manaung region from (2011/2012) to (2016/2017).

**Table (4.5) Types of Crops and Sown Area in Manaung Region from (2011-2012 to 2016-2017)**

Year	Sown Acreages of Select Crop									
	Paddy	Maize	Groundnut	Matpe	Pedisein	Bocake	Pelun	Vegetable and Fruit	Spices and Condiments	Tobacco
2011/2012	27431	126	12140	896	61	3460	337	267	1681	613
2012/2013	24733	130	12079	898	65	3370	340	240	1720	613
2013/2014	27435	131	12086	906	67	3371	358	294	1746	641
2014/2015	27436	132	12090	907	69	2610	360	305	1770	615
2016/2017	27438	101	12140	908	70	2584	464	313	1840	615

Source: Agriculture Department, Manaung Township

The government has been able to upgrade the agricultural sector of the region and one it has become one of the main granaries of the Lower Myanmar. The government reclaimed the virgin and fallow lands of the region major crops such as paddy, black gram beans and maize are cultivated each year in Manaung region. Table 4.5 shows seven major crops cultivation and production of Manaung Region.

Table (4.6) Major Crops Cultivation and Production in Manaung Region

(Acres)

S.N	Kind of Crops	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015			
		Cultivated Sown (Acres)	Yield per Harvest (Acres)	Cultivated Sown (Acres)	Yield per Harvest (Acres)	Cultivated Sown (Acres)	Yield per Harvest (Acres)	Cultivated Sown (Acres)	Yield per Harvest (Acres)		
1.	Paddy	27431	60.93	27433	63.10	27435	63.95	27436	64.02	27438	66.81
2.	Black Gram (Matpe)	896	12.94	898	13.20	906	13.50	907	13.54	908	27.56
3.	Green Gram (Pedisein)	61	10.72	65	10.91	67	11.07	69	11.05	70	11.13
4.	Bocake	3460	13.86	3370	14.29	3371	14.31	2610	14.34	2584	14.47
5.	Pelun	337	12.55	340	13.12	358	13.10	360	13.11	464	23.62
6.	Groundnut	12140	50.16	12079	50.27	12086	50.68	12090	50.75	12140	50.16
7.	Maize	126	64.39	130	64.40	131	64.45	132	64.47	101	64.49

Source: Agriculture Department, Manaung

#### 4-3 Livestock and Fisheries

As one of the objectives of livestock sector is to increase the production of drought animals. It was given the highest priority to support the agriculture. To supply the livestock farmers and manage necessary functions, a non-governmental organization, Myanmar Livestock Federation was formed in 1999. The Ministry of Livestock and Fishery is responsible for livestock sector development. It has laid down policy objectives to promote all round development in the livestock sector all round with the much importance for the economy because of its vast potential for expansion of fish, fish products and other marine and fresh water fishery production. The livestock and fishery sector play a critical role in the economy of Manaung region.

The government has been distributed quality stairs, feedstuff and medicines and disseminating technique to develop and meat and fishery sector of the state. Livestock breeding has been entered to produce adequate amount of food for local consumption.

According to the one of the goal of long term plan and target for livestock sector development, to be self-sufficient for domestic consumption, it must be increase the livestock production. In Manaung region, many private farms have been producing of pedigree livestock breeding such as mill cows, pigs, fowls and ducks, and goats, geese. Moreover, fowl-egg, duck-egg and fresh milk have been got in Manaung Region. The current situation of the livestock production in Manaung region is presented in table (4-7)



Table 4-7 Production of Animals and Animal / Products

Subject	Count	Thousand		
		2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
<b>Cattle</b>	Head	532	787	992
<b>Milk</b>	Viss	-	-	-
<b>Leather</b>	Flat	-	-	-
<b>Meat Production</b>	Viss	4203	4600	5021
<b>Egg Production</b>	Rios	50718	578620	58153
<b>Feather</b>	Lb	-	-	-
<b>Livestock Bleeding</b>				
<b>-Cattle</b>	Head	1256	336	375
<b>-Buffalo</b>	Head	31264	28663	28543
<b>-Sheep/goat</b>	Head	10711	3055	3252
<b>-Pig</b>	Head	11236	8100	8166
<b>-Chicken</b>	Head	127462	148813	150033
<b>-Duck</b>	Head	15742	11835	11887

Source: General Administration Office



Table 4-8 Production of Fish and Prawn in Manaung Township (2007/2008 to 2016/2017)

S	Subject	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017
1.	Fish and Prawn	315.80	320	339.36	350	380	407	420	350	360	364
2.	Seawater (fish)	2516.4	2617.50	2304	3600	3841	2527	2595	2750	2745	2766
3.	Seawater (prawn)	600	606.3	834.10	1155.20	1242	880	910	938.70	980	984.10
4.	Prawn Production	94.30	98.20	37.90	47.70	43.33	44	49.30	43.75	47.5	50.33

Source: Department of Fishery

In Manaung Township, the fishery sector has also become of much importance for the economy because of its cost potential for expansion of fish and fishery products and also other marine production. There is fishing stations in Manaung Township, using modern drawers in catching prawns and fish at the sea. Most of the catch (fish and prawns) is transported to Yangon. Some of the catch is exported.

Livestock are raised in village and suburban areas. Marine fisheries along the coast and fresh water fisheries are important resources which contribute the economy of the state. Fish and prawn breeding work are also undertaken especially in the loutands near close to boost up production.

In the sea water fishery production, a private-owned production was 2152 thousand viss and 4 thousand viss of cooperative owned production in 2016-2017. By studying production of fisheries sector private breeding firms are more productive than cooperation firms. But in Rakhine region does not breed culture fisheries. To increase open fisheries production, the government set up the strategy to stock fish and prawn finger ling into dams, reserves and natural water bodies. Therefore open fishery production increase in 2016-2017.

There has no state-owned breeding farm. Private-owned breeding farms are mostly found in the whole region. Fish and prawn production of Manaung toenship stand the fifth level of Myanmar's total fish and prawn production. The detail figure by the fish and prawn production of Manaung Region is presented in table (4-8).

Manaung Region supplies mainly fish and prawns (both fresh and dried) to other regions. The annual catch of fish and prawn increase year in year. It was found that the total production production of livestock and fisheries sector was contributed to 8.35 percent in gross domestic product (GDP) of Manaung Township and it was 4.29 percent in union's total production of livestock and fisheries sector.

The value of net output increases from 34350.8 million Kyats in 2015/2017 in Manaung Township. The livestock and fishery sector was implemented by 71 percent of planned tatget and its growth rate was 7.8 percent in 2016/2017 financial years.

#### **4.4 Forest Sector**

Developing countries such as Myanmar must use forest genetic resource to advance economic and social development. The Forest Department balances the demands of development and conservation with an overall frame work of sustainable forest management. The government recognizes the importance of systematically conserving and using forest genetic resources for their long-term benefits and for the economic development of the country.

In Manaung , soils types are acid brown forests soils in the most of the region and grey and swampy soils in plain , valleys and islands . Forest sector in Manaung region has constituted itself as an economically viable sector .

Forest Sector also contribute for the economic development of Manaung region Teak and hardwood are main products in Manaung region . Other hardwood, bamboo , firewood , charcoal and honey are main forest products . Annual extraction of hardwood varies from 100 cubic tons in 2012 to over 200 cubic tons in 2016. In Manaung region, there was in accurate electricity in the whole region . Thus, charcoal and firewood are mainly used in these regions for fuel.

#### **4-5 Industrial Sector**

Industry policies are being driven towards the following, to transform perdomentary agricultural economy into agro-based industrial economy by giving priority to agro-based and agro-related industrial economy to develop import-substitution, industries to promote the development of small-scale industries, to promote the development of large-scale industries, to export-oriented industries and to promote the export of industrial products to encourage the production of value added manufacturing products utilizing local natural resource as far as possible to seek various ways means for factories to operate at full-capacity utilization to encourage standardization for manufacturing machinery and parts, and to promote linkages between producers and consumers, to protect from environmental pollution.

The development of the industry sector plays a pivotal role in building a modern and developed nation. In this regard, the government is establishing more industries can is producing machines and machine tools and personal goods through import-substitute factories and new factories.

The government is increasing the power output of the state as well as its industrial production. It is introducing industries to the region which has less industry and lying sand foundation in the region with better industrial base. In this way, it is the building an agro-based industry nation.

Manaung region has many resources that have not been fattened efficiently. Therefore, the region has potential for industrial sector development. At present, Manaung region has so many science and technology graduated and rich natural resources without any doubt those will be prosperity and modernized region in Myanmar in future. Industries in Manaung region can be seen in table (4-9)

Table (4-9) Industries in Manaung Region

Sr. No.	Categories	Numbers of Industry
1.	Foodstuff	64
2.	Household goods	23
3.	Personal goods	50
4.	Raw Materials	12
5.	General Industries	24
6.	Miscellaneous	6
	Total	179

Source: General Administrative Office, Manaung

There are 179 industries operated by the private sector in Manaung region. Private industries produce foodstuff, household goods, personal goods, raw materials, general industries and miscellaneous.

#### **4.6 Banking Sector**

In order to achieve the development, the banking sector must be developed. Available banking services are current account, saving account, deposit drgting, sales of money order, loans, standing instruction, hire purchasing and crll deposit etc. The enlargement in the banking system shows development of living standard and economic situation of the region. The number of banks in Manaung region can be seen in table (4.10).

Table 4.10 Banks in Manaung Region

Sr.No.	Bank	Quantity	Ownership
1	Myanmar Economic Bank	1	Government
2	Rural Development Bank	1	Government
3	KanBawZa Bank	1	Private

Source: General Administrative Office, Manaung

Government and private Institutions established banks in order to form the smooth transaction in this region . Because of the opening of banks and ocauisition of loans from the banks, industrial and trading works become developed. Two government banks and one private bank provide the banking services in that region.

## Chapter V

### Development of Social Sector

In socio-economic development study, social sector is also an important as economic sector. To talk about the development of a country, not only the development in economics but also social sector development is essential. Development means making progress in both quantity and quality. Economic sector is represented as quantity measurements such as GDP, total population, export earning, number of construction in infrastructure requirements, and increase in amount of industries. Social sector will increase in quantity but it combines with quality of life, the development in education sector can support the improvement of human resource development. Well-developed human resources can provide the production sector development by technological innovation and manpower. In the health sector point of view, healthy person can produce more products because he has well support of health care facilities. The more he produces, the more productivity of economic sector will be increased. When he is ill or unhealthy, he will not produce more products and in this time, the productivity of economy will decline.

To study social sector, education sector and health sector play an important role. In this social sector, development of Rakhine Region will consist of education and health sector development.

#### 5-1 Education Sector

Education is the one of the best investment any country can make. This is not because it can promote long-term economic development but because it can enrich and sustain the quality of life of the people including intergenerational benefit that educated per parents can give to their children in form of better guidance and how environment. Thus promotion and uplift of the education standard at various levels in the country is necessary for development of the nation and people.

Higher national education is the driving force for the national development. The government is now doing to accomplish the national objective it has laid down for uplift of the education standard of the entire nation. Remarkable progress at the basic education level and higher education level calls for harmonious performance of

systematic arrangements of universities, institutes, collages and modern science and technology.

Regarding higher education measures taken are, discussions and cooperation on academic matter with foreign universities so as to keep abreast with them initiation teaching of subjects within country and development of education research works and utilization of ICT are also carried out.

The relation to the development of the education sector performances and progress at the various levels are manifested in table year-wise from 2008-2009 to 2017-2018.

#### **5-1-1 Basic Education**

The levels of basic education include in pre-primary schools, primary schools, post primary schools, middle schools and high schools. The government is exerting earnest effort to open more and more schools in States and Divisions at the rate of one school in an area with a radius of one end a half miles. As a result of the government's education policy, Manaung Township has been an increase in number of schools, students and teachers. Table (5-1) indicates the number of schools, students and teacher respectively in Manaung Township.

Table (5-1) shows that in the basic education sector, the number of primary school increase from 106 in 2008-2009 to 106 in 2017-2018, the number of teachers in primary level has increased from 343 in 2008-2009 to 572 in 2017-2018 and the number of student decreased from 5040 in 2008-2009 to 4432 in 2017-2018. The number of middle schools decrease from 7 and the number of high school increased 2 in 2008-2009 to 6 in 2017-2018 respectively.



**Table (5-1) Education Statistics in Manaung Township (Basic Education Level) (2008-2009 to 2017-2018)**

Year	Schools			Teachers			Students		
	Primary	Middle	High	Primary	Middle	High	Primary	Middle	High
2008-2009	106	7	2	343	148	70	5040	2806	1156
2009-2010	106	7	2	344	150	70	4338	2969	1676
2010-2011	106	7	2	346	152	71	4422	3030	1409
2011-2012	106	7	3	347	148	71	4543	2993	1336
2012-2013	106	7	3	342	148	69	4476	3065	1578
2013-2014	106	5	5	348	150	66	4524	3114	1685
2014-2015	106	6	6	399	179	100	4770	3100	1122
2015-2016	106	6	6	618	188	87	4667	3081	1127
2016-2017	106	6	6	564	209	84	4532	3140	1103
2017-2018	106	6	6	572	223	78	4432	3252	980

Source: Education Office – Department of Basic Education – Manaung

**Table (5-2) Students/ Teacher Ratio of Manaung Township (Basic Education Level) (2008-2009 to 2017-2018)**

Year	High School			Middle School			Students		
	Number of Teacher	Number of Student	Ratio	Number of Teacher	Number of Student	Ratio	Number of Teacher	Number of Student	Ratio
2008-2009	70	1156	17	148	2806	19	343	5040	15
2009-2010	70	1676	24	150	2969	20	344	4338	13
2010-2011	71	1409	20	152	3030	20	346	4422	13
2011-2012	71	1336	19	148	2993	20	347	4543	13
2012-2013	69	1578	23	148	3065	21	342	4476	13
2013-2014	69	1658	25	150	3114	21	348	4524	13
2014-2015	100	1122	11	179	3100	17	399	4770	12
2015-2016	87	1127	13	188	3081	16	618	4667	8
2016-2017	84	1003	12	209	3140	15	654	4532	8
2017-2018	78	908	12	223	3252	15	572	4432	8

Source: Department of basic Education – Manaung

According to table (5.2) the ratio of primary teacher and students is not very much different from 2008-2009 to 2014-2015 and the average ratio was 1.14. The ratio is decreased from 15 to 13 students in one teacher from 2008-2009 to 2009-2010 academic year. It is fact that the enrollment of primary student decreased 702 through one primary teachers reduced from 2008-2009 to 2009-2010.

The teacher-student ratio in middle school can be seen a bit different from 2008-2009 to 2017-2018 and the average 1:12 and the ratio increased from 1:15 to 1:21 during ten year. From 2008-2009 to 2009-2010, there is a steep increase in teacher-student ratio from 1:19 to 1:20 and the reason was 163 middle school student decrease but two teachers increased that year. The highest ratio of teacher-student was in 2012-2013 academic year and increase up to 1:21. The reason was the students enrolled are decreasing but new appointed teacher are not proportionately created.

The ratio of teachers and students in high school level was in the run between 11 to 25 students in one teacher from 2013-2014 to 2014-2015. There were both high school teachers and students increase 11 and 80 respectively and the ratio reduced from 23 to 21 students in one teacher from 2012-2013 to 2013-2014. The reason was more teacher were appointed end the exam passed rate of middle school increase or more students enrolled. According to central statistical organization reports, the union primary ratio shows 1:33 and the middle school teacher-student ratio is 1:37 and the high school teachers and students ratio is 1:26 in 2016-2017. Comparing union level the ration of teacher and students in Manaung Township is still low in 2016-2017.

## **5-2 Health Sector**

Health is the state of complete physical, maternal, social well-being and not merely absence of decrease or infirmity.

To implement the national Health policy, the Ministry of Health has taken the responsibilities for improving the health status of the people by primitives, preventive, curative and health restorative measures.

The National Health Committee has adopted the National Health Policy to achieve one of the social-objective to uplift the health, fitness and educational standard of the entire nation.

Government provides health care infrastructure both in urban and rural areas. Government constructs hospitals, clinics and rural health care centers for health care if the needed people.

Now, there are 4 hospitals including a 50-bed facility, a 25 bed facility and a 16-bed facility. The government makes the measures to improve health sector such as upgrading of hospital, opening health center, appointing health staff etc. There is one traditional medicine clinic in Rakhine region. Nurse Training School and Midwifery Training School cannot also be seen in this region. The development in Health sector of Manaung Region is shown in following table.

**Table (5-3) Development and Health Sector of Manaung**

Subject	Count	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Hospital Upgrading</b>	Hospital	3	3	3	4	4
<b>50-bed hospital</b>	Hospital	-	-	-	1	1
<b>25-bed hospital</b>	Hospital	1	1	1	1	1
<b>16-bed hospital</b>	Hospital	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Station hospital</b>	Hospital	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Health Center</b>	Center	26	26	32	37	37
<b>Rural health center</b>	Center	24	24	30	35	35
<b>Maternal and child health center</b>	Center	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Primary and Secondary Health center</b>	Center	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Health Manpower</b>	Person	54	111	112	132	134
<b>Doctor</b>	Person	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Dental Surgeon</b>	Person	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Nurse</b>	Person	6	29	29	29	29
<b>Health Assistant</b>	Person	3	3	4	4	4
<b>Lady Health Visitor</b>	Person	6	7	7	7	7
<b>Midwife</b>	Person	30	35	35	43	45
<b>Health Supervisor (1+2)</b>	Person	4	32	32	44	44
<b>Traditional Medicine Clinic</b>	Clinic					

Source: Ministry of Health – Public Hospital – Manaung

Skilled health staff and infrastructures such as hospitals, clinics and health care centers are imperative in providing treatment to patients. Therefore infrastructures needed in the health sector have been build, more health staffs



appointed and medical equipment provide throughout this region. In above table (5-3) can be seen that the development of health care services in the significantly.

A teaching and one 50-bed specialist hospital had been established the region. At present, there are also one 25-bed hospitals, two 16-bed hospitals, accounting for one more hospitals to be built in the region. Therefore, the increased number of health center can be seen as 35 rural health centers, one maternal and child health centers, one primary and secondary health center are established during the study period.

Thus, the health sector of this division has improved markedly and as a result, the regional people are enjoying better health care services and fitness. In comparing with the population, there was 1% of health care center per 10,000 people.

Altogether, there are 4 doctors in health centers and public health care services and hospital, as the population, at 2017 is 71115 in Manaung Region, there is an average one doctor per every 17779 people. This shows that the ratios of doctors are still required to meet the demand of health care services in this area.

Before 1979 there were hospitals and clinics only at the urban area and there was none at the rural areas because of the lack of peace in the region. After 1984 there were rural health centers and station hospitals in some village. But station hospitals and clinics are still in remote areas.

In the above table (5-3), basic health care services are being given in Manaung State and present manpower in health service. According to the table (5-3), the number of doctor are 4, most of the dental surgeons like doctor live in urban area.

Apart from nurse 29, assistant health care 4, lady health visitor 7, midwife 45, health supervisor (I+II) 44. 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 motherhood programs both in urban and rural areas with the help of health supervisors II and voluntary rural health workers under the supervision of health assistant at rural health center.

### **5-3 Other Social Sector**

The government is in pursuence of the social objective "Uplift of health, fitness and education standard of the entire nation" in all seriousness. The motto said

down by the Ministry of Information “ Every village must have a library” has help expend the horizons of rural people.

Self-reliant village libraries have been established with the aims of broadening the horizon of the people and enabling the nation to keep abreast of international community. The rural librais are too for disseminating knowledge to the rural people. As 70 percent of the nation'spopulation are residing in rural areas, the opening of more or more village libraries will contribute to uplifting intelligence quotient of the rural people. Books and literature are playing a key role in turning out intellectuals and intelligentsia.

Libraries are focal point for rural people and youth who are studying the progress of sciences and arts, technology, politics, economics and social sciences subjects in modern world.

In Manaung Region, the government has been implementating efforts for development of human resources through media including TV, radio, self-reliant libraries and newspapers, plan for upgrading the machines of Myanmar Radio and Television, measure taken to receive MRTV-4 channels. Plans by replacing old machines with new ones for radio broadcasting, measure taken to receive FM radio waves so that residents in Manaung coastal region can listen to weather reports, establishment of self-reliant libraries in villages in Manaung Region. In addition, village libraries and daily newspapers are providing information rervices for ensuring media lover in the various regions. Moreover, the local people can enjoy the programs of Nay Pyi Taw Myanmar Radio and Shwe FM.

The Village Libraries Foundation will be established to contribute to the durability of self-reliant village libraries and help improve the social economic life of rural people.



## Chapter VI

### Development of Infrastructure Sector

Making infrastructure develop in one region can uplift the socio-economic status of the local people. Development in transportation and communication sectors will be conducive to national integration and bring about development in social, economic and education sectors to national brethren.

The government is launching to development every region of the Union and to make narrow the gap between one place and another. So, it is building the basic infrastructure to improve the social and economic sectors among regions. All the Myanmar Development Strategies and projects are using infrastructure as a development tool. The government has specially earmarked the “Provision of Secure and Smooth Transportation” as one of the four main tasks.

#### 6.1 . Transportation Sector

Transportation is very important to develop one region or countryside. Besides, the development of transportation sector support largely to the development of its nation. The development of economy, education and health care sectors link with that of transportation sector directly. The lack of transport infrastructure may inhibit production expansion. Where there have a good transportation it can save time, money and manpower. So, transportation is important not only for regional development but also for improving the living standard of the inhabitants.

In Manaung Region, the chief means of transportation is water way in early day. Manaung and Taunggok are the chief seaports for region coastal craft. Private waterbus and motorboats also run along the coast and between the coast and island. As the region has a large number of natural water causes, sometimes, roads are being built through marshes, with much difficulty.

Although not a border areas Manaung region is assessable by only a very few roads due to a thin stretches of land lying between the mountain ranges and the sea. The main roads that connect between east and west of Rakhine Yoma mountain range is padaung-taunggok road and then Rakhine coastline road and island circular road are

found in Manaung. That road that has opened under the SPDE is the 51 miles and 3 farlong Manaung island circular roads in 2011.

## **6.2. Communications Sectors**

In the age of globalization, communication infrastructure is important. Because of the easy to access to information, decision making become better and credible. In the other hand, information is the costless in the perfect market and time saving. Communication Services are vital in the management, economy and social affair of the nation.

While information and communication are the main driving forces for economic growth at the international level, communication sector is necessary for the sustained economic growth of Myanmar. Communication sector serves as one of the most important infrastructure in striving for communication sector with the advanced high-tech measures with sound, data and telecommunication system. For the public convenience in communication services, communication stations, new auto telephone exchanges and digital electric auto exchanges have been opened.

The government recognizes the critical importance of developing as quickly as possible the required Information and Communication Technology (ICT) master plan in Myanmar that will facilitate inclusive growth and poverty reduction. The government has also laid down the policy framework for developing the telecommunications by introducing competition for foreign and domestic operators. This is in line with its objective to faster overall economic development. The main objective of the policy is increasing country's mobile density and making telecommunication services available to the general public at affordable prices, especially in rural areas. The impact of those objectives, there can be seen improvement of communication sectors in Rakhine State.

Rakhine State's communication facilities have continuously improved due to the assistance of government. There can be regional development through information flow due to improvement in communication services as well as transportation facilities. There are existed rural telephone exchange, e-mail/internet and MPT satellite terminal in the State, which has not been in past.

**Table (6.1) Post and Telecommunication Services in Rakhine State (2007-2017)**

<b>Particular</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Progress</b>
<b>Post Office</b>	1	1	-
<b>Telegraph Office</b>	1	1	-
<b>Facsimile</b>	2	5	3
<b>Telephone Office</b>	1	2	1
<b>Manual Exchange</b>	1	2	1
<b>Auto Phone</b>	-	16	16
<b>Mobile</b>	1950	6490	4540
<b>MPT Satellite Terminal</b>	10	15	5
<b>IP Star</b>	1	-	0

Source: Myanmar Post and Telegraph – Manaung

The Rakhine State has also achieved cumulative development in the communication sector by seeing the table (6.1). Development in communities was increased by extending set up to MPT satellite terminal, CDMA, GSM and other mobile phone station. The government was extended 16 auto telephone offices to improve communication in Rakhine State. With the new government policy there have improvement of telecommunication sector, Mobile users were increased 4540 from 2007 to 2017.

In Rakhine Region communication system have been installed along the coast for issuing early storm warning. In an attempt to build a communication network, auto telephone lines, mobile telephone lines and CDMA 450 systems have been established in Rakhine region.

According to table (6.2) telephone income increased in 2007-2008. The total income both postal income share and telephone income share declined during the study period. Although telephone income increased per head telephone consumption of Rakhine region in 2008 was relatively lower in Myanmar.

**Table (6.2) Income of Communications Sector in Manaung**

Year	Total Income	Postal Income		Telephone Income	
		Kyat	%Share	Kyat	%Share
2007-2008	1265928.5	140983.5	11.1	1124945	88.8
2008-2009	1162542.5	130536.5	11.2	1032006	88.7
2009-2010	321193.3	88368.3	27.5	232825	72.4
2010-2011	122891.0	122891.0	100.0	-	-
2011-2012	235084.0	235084.0	100.0	-	-
2012-2013	522021.0	522021.0	100.0	-	-
2013-2014	747222.0	747222.0	100.0	-	-
2014-2015	617965.0	617965.0	100.0	-	-
2015-2016	793036.5	793036.5	100.0	-	-
2016-2017	904022.0	904022.0	100.0	-	-

Source: Myanmar Postal Office – Manaung

Myanmar Postal and Telegraph – Manaung

### 6.3 Power Sector

Like transportation and communication, power supply is also important in the development of production and hence trade. The measures taken to improve industries power supply are essential. As power generation and consumption increase, other economic activities concerning with this will be improved.

The government is effectively harnessing the water resource of the regions for their all-round progress. Apart from irrigation, contributed the national grid to supply power to all regions fair and square.

In 2015, the Manaung region's electricity consumption was only 1.00 million units, but in 2017, it has reached 2.00 million units. In order to meet the requirements, the government has to construct 2 hydro-power plants throughout the region. One



completion of 1 power plant project, the electricity generation will touch megawatts that can be generated with the use of all the curter resources in that region.

The development of power sector of Rakhine State (Manaung Region) comparing between the year 2007 and 2017 is being expressed in the following table (6-3)

**Table (6.3) Electric Power Sector of Manaung between 2007 and 2017**

Description	Count	2007	2017	Progress
<b>Electric Consumption</b>	Unit (in Million)	1.00	2.00	1
<b>Maximum Power</b>	Megawatt	0.03	0.07	0.04
<b>Installed Power</b>	Megawatt	0.20	1.02	0.82
<b>Extended Generation of Electricity</b>	Project	-	2	2
<b>Project under Implementation</b>				
<b>Large Scale (above 10 Megawatt)</b>	Plant	-	3	3
<b>Project to be Implemented</b>	Project	-	1	1
<b>Diesel Used Plant</b>	Plant	80	220	140
<b>Large Scale (above 10 Megawatt)</b>	Plant	-	0.20	0.2
<b>Complete Small Scale (up to 1 Megawatt)</b>	Plant	-	0.23	0.23

Source: Ministry of Electric Power (Manaung Township)

## Chapter VII

### Conclusion

The government has been implementing development projects with the objectives of narrowing the gap between one region after another in states and divisions, simultaneous development with greater momentum in all regions and narrowing the gap between urban and rural areas.

Manaung region is already blessed with agricultural and forest resources and marine, it lapsed behind development in the pace due to lack of peace and stability and because of its transport relied only on the waterway. But now, that region has seen sound development infrastructures.

Manaung region has excellent potentials to progress as the coastal region holds a large array of resources including farms, fish and livestock. Efforts are being made to produce intellectual, technical and technological resources to effectively utilize them in the region interest.

### Findings and Suggestions

Manaung's population growth rate was relatively lower than the union rate due to Manaung people emigrated from Manaung region to the developed regions and other countries with great expectations for more job opportunities.

According to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Manaung Region, the largest share in GDP was the Goods Sector, the second largest share was service sector and the third largest share in GDP was the Ined Sector for the year (2016-2017). Manaung is primary products exporting region and thus, there is a weak development in service and Trade Sectors.

The study found that Manaung Region has abundant water resources and itself enriches with favorable soil and weather for cultivation. Therefore total own acreage and production of paddy was in increase of nearly three times. But per acre yield was not significantly changed. That was due to lower growth rate of productivity. Sown acreage of maize and groundnut was not significantly increased

Sharply. By twilling necessary inputs in agriculture sector in Manaung region, it will be better productivity in the future.

Sustention for development of agriculture sector in Manaung region is that to till new agriculture laurel without destroying ecosystem, to provide water for cultivation, to support and use agricultural machineries, to apply modern Moreover, capital or loan and microfinance for agriculture, and human resources who carry out in agriculture sector and skillful peasants are seriously needed. R and D for soil, seeds, climate and cultivation are also needed.

Livestock and fisheries sector is a crucial role in both Myanmar and Manaung economies. In Manaung region livestock has raised in villages and sub-urban areas. The significant development of the region was fresh water and for water prawn farming fish and Prawn production of Manaung region stands one to ten level of Myanmar' total production of fish and prawn. There were private owned firms in livestock and fisheries sector due to profit motivation because of border trade with Ban & alders.

Sustention for promotion of livestock and fishery sector, only with commercial production mythun, pig and goat breeding, bee together with keeping group will the economy develop. It is required to render necessary financial assistance and technologies to the groups. Arrangements are being made to implement the pans in cooperation with the state government and departments concerned.

In the forestry sector, production, consumption, conservation and plantation has to be ballad in the state. It was found that there was on balance of every year in forestry sector during the study period likewise, in the industrial sector, private industries were and increase of 3 times and that was due to privatization . In Manaung there was inadequate electricity in the whole region. Thus charcoal and firewood are mainly used for fuel in that region. There has no industrial zone in Manaung Region. In industrial sector, sufficiency of power supply is needed for the highest efficiency of that sector. In Manaung region, there were lacks of power supply in almost all areas. Thus, industrial sector in Manaung region still lack of production facilities, technology, and marketing channels and these are needed to be assisted due to lack of proper transport and communication and insufficiency of electric power generation in



that region. To improve industry sector in fracture, communication power supply, transportation and technology are urgently needed for Manaung region.

According to border area development plan, the government has made notable progress in establishing basic education school in rural and border areas and hospital, clinics, rural health care centers, roads and bridges, dams, etc were established to provide the well-being of rural population in Manaung region. To uplift the status and well-being of rural population, the government will have to spend more on education in the region student-teacher ratio in Manaung region (Basic Education Level) were not significantly different.

In health sector, overall, the performance of public health services is very low although Manaung region has greatly public facilities such as hospital, rural health centers, sub-health center and maternal and child health centers. The major reasons are poor transportation and communication, unreliable electricity, no training for new staffs.

Other social sector which didn't have TV stations, IPRD office, rural library and e-library in the past but now, those were emerged in Manaung region. Among them, rural libraries have been increased significantly.

In Manaung region transport between the region and other state and Divisions were rather difficult in early days but now, three major motor roads have facilitated trade and passenger transport service between the region and the rest of other region.

In communication sector, although telephone income decreased, per head telephone consumption in Manaung region was relatively lower than in Myanmar's per head telephone consumption in the year 2009-2010.

In the past, there was power shortage in Manaung region. The electricity was not quite sufficient to provide industrial sector health care center, hospital and other requirements. But Manaung region will enjoy full electricity. Manaung hydro-power project are being undertaken. Plans are under way to implement hydro-power project after completion of the projects.

Therefore, more infrastructure investments are needed in transportation, communication and power sector in Manaung region. There are 85% of Manaung people lived in rural areas and thus, so promote the well-being of rural population are

essential. Therefore more supports for basic needs should be provided in order to reduce the development gap between rural and urban areas in that region. Moreover more supports of necessary facilities should also be provided to increase production by the government in livestock and fishery sector. In Manaung region, due to inadequate electricity, forest products are mainly used for fuel.

For future economic growth infrastructure service should be completed in time and it can be quickly for both consumption and production purposes. Manaung, the ancient capital, has archeological evidence ancient pagodas, stone inscriptions, Buddha Images, Buddha's foot prints so that it is well known and affricating the tourists. If there are more famous in tourism industry and it can raise the job opportunities of the residents. Thus transportation investments are needed to promote for physical infrastructure development.

It is concluded that, Manaung region is being laid solvated between the Bray of Bengal and Rakhine Roma. Therefore, it lasses behind development in the country in early days. But, nowadays, due to the development plan has been implemented accordingly such like other state and Division, Manaung region will be developed in the near future. By implementing intensively, the development plans of the Manaung region together with the government and the mass, the fruits of the development will be emerged and Manaung people will enjoy the fruits of development soon.

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