

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

**A STUDY ON SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES OF
DAILY WAGES WORKER IN RUBBER FARM AT HLEGU**

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EMPA – 46 (18th BATCH)**

MARCH, 2023

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WAGES WORKER IN RUBBER FARM AT HLEGU**

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

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This is to certify that this thesis entitled "**A STUDY ON SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES OF DAILY WAGES WORKER IN RUBBER FARM AT HLEGU**" submitted in particular fulfillment towards the requirements for the degree of Executive Master of Public Administration (EMPA) has been accepted by Board of examiners.

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the investigation of socio-economic condition and challenges faced by daily low wages workers in rubber farm at Hlegu Township. Descriptive method with quantitative and qualitative approaches is used in this study. The result found that respondents who participate in the survey are not paid enough to live on a 'living wage' 29% of the respondents even do not get the legal minimum wage and 11 % of the respondents are the percentage of child labors. Not only do low wages keep workers in a cycle of poverty, but they also affecting health in terms of physical and emotional. It also increases the pressure to work in unsafe workplaces. The survey result shed light on struggles of low wage workers and it also reveals the development gaps which government losing sight of focus and priority needed to be addressed within the country.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CSO	Central Statistics Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
CHR&R	County Health Rankings & Roadmaps
ILO	International Labor Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
SES	Socio-economic Status
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale of the Study

Today, the economy is the decline stage and poverty of all the countries are constantly occurring in the world. In order to reduce poverty of the country, the various countries in the world have set goals and are implementing them. In other words, poverty reduction is a socio-economic development strategy that is an essential part of a country's efforts to achieve real growth and improve the citizens' standards of living.

To break the vicious cycle of the countries in the world, the efforts are being made to improve factors such as quality of education, access to health care, water and sanitation systems, economic security, children's participation etc. Therefore, Myanmar has set and implemented the goals to reduce poverty. The goals of reducing poverty in Myanmar is to reduce it from the current level to 16% by 2015, and the government's rural development and poverty reduction strategy has been implemented (Myint N. B.-M., 2016). During the administration of President U Thein Sein, a series of national and regional workshops on poverty reduction were held, and a central committee for rural development and poverty reduction was formed. The development priorities identified in the Government's Rural Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy include agricultural production, livestock and fishery, rural productivity and cottage industries, micro saving and credit enterprises (Myanmar U. , 2011). The United Nations has identified four strategic priorities; they include;

- Development of the agricultural sector and increasing employment opportunities
- Equitable access to quality social services
- Activities that promote inclusive growth, including reducing vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change

Despite these implementation measures, Myanmar is facing challenges in the poverty reduction process. It is known from the study that this is due to the

government's actions not reaching the bottom level. According to the Central Statistics Organization (CSO), poverty has been reduced from 48.2% in 2005 to 24.8% in 2017 (Myanmar U. N., 2011). This report states that people living in rural are 2.7 times more likely to be poor than those living in urban areas (Finance, 2017). According to the 2014 Myanmar population census, Myanmar's population is over 54 million, 72% live in rural areas and 28% live in urban areas. According to the World Bank's official data, Myanmar's GDP will be 65.09 billion dollars in 2021 and it will be received from the primary sector - agriculture, forestry and fishing. The agriculture sector is the backbone of Myanmar's economy and it comprises accounting for 32% of GDP and 56% of the workforce.

Therefore, this study focuses on one of the primary sectors, agriculture sector such as rubber farm. There are many challenges in the socio-economic situation of daily wage workers in the rubber farm, which is a major agricultural industry in Myanmar. In Myanmar, rubber is a priority crop in the national development plan. There are many regions in Myanmar that work in rubber agriculture, the purpose of studying the socio-economic challenges of rubber farm daily wages worker in Hlegu Township, Yangon.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follow:

- i. to analysis the socio-economic conditions of the daily wage workers in rubber farm
- ii. to analysis the basic needs and challenges of daily wages worker in rubber farm.

1.3 Method of Study

The study is used the descriptive method based on both the primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected from 165 daily wage workers in Hlegu Township. The required secondary data for in the study is collected from the Department of Agriculture, Project Management Department, the Department of Labor and the Myanma Economic Corporation in Hlegu Township.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study is only focus on socioeconomic factors of the daily wage workers in rubber farms in Hlegu, Yangon. It cannot cover for the rubber farm workers of the

whole country and other primary sector that are not the same culture of the business. And also, this study is only focus on the daily wage workers.

1.5 Organization of the Study

The study involves five chapters. Chapter I is the introduction and it will cover rationale of the study including the objectives, method, and the scope and limitations. In Chapter II, Literature review on the factors which the conditions and challenges of socio-economic are presented. In Chapter III, Overview of Socioeconomic Challenges in Hlegu. The analysis on survey data about the socioeconomic challenges of daily wages worker is presented in Chapter IV. Chapter V includes the conclusions and suggestions of the study.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Socioeconomic Factors

The social and economic opportunities that we have such a good education system, the stable jobs, and strong social networks are foundational to achieving long and healthy lives of the people. For example, employment provides income that shapes choices about housing, education, child care, food, medical care, and more (Opportunities, 2018). Across the nation, there are meaningful differences in social and economic opportunities for residents in communities that have been cut off from investments or have experienced discrimination (MD, 2014).

Socio-economic condition refers to an individual level of income, wealth, education and prestige. It consists of the cultivated behaviors of their daily life activities like how they live and earns education, hospitality, wages and salaries, role of family, ethical issue, social responsibility of business (labour welfare, 2016).

Socio-economic condition concerns the factors that can impact an individual or family's social status and economic status. It is a combination of economic and social position of an individual or a family in relation with income, education, wealth, place of residence and employment status (labour welfare, 2016).

Income refers to wages, salaries, profits, rents, and any flow of earnings received. Income can also come in the form of unemployment or worker's compensation, social security, pensions, interests or dividends, royalties, trusts, alimony, or other governmental, public, or family financial assistance (Wikipedia). Relative income dictates a person's or family's savings and consumption based on the family's income in relation to others (Andrew E. Clark, 2008). Income is a commonly used measure of SES because it is relatively easy to calculate for most people. Income inequality is often measured around the world by the Gini coefficient (Muhammad Shahzad Ashfaq (Ph.D Scholar), 2018). At the heart of the social economy is income. Income is your health, education residence It significantly influences and helps the level

of food etc. Basically, a higher income provides a better choice of socio-economic conditions. People of lower socioeconomic status are more likely to have poor health (Hye-Ryun, 2004). They are less educated, making poor health choices. They often work in low-income and high-risk jobs, such as transportation or administrative roles, which lead to fewer health options (US Census Bureau Report 2004).

Socio-economic development is the process of social and economic development in a society. Socio-economic development is measured with indicators, such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment (Rahman, 2021). Changes in less tangible factors are also considered, such as personal dignity, freedom of association, personal safety and freedom from fear of physical harm, and the extent of participation in civil society ((Wikipedia), 2013).

2.2 Socioeconomic Challenges

Socioeconomic status (SES) encompasses not just income but also educational attainment, financial security, and subjective perceptions of social status and social class. Socioeconomic status can encompass quality of life attributes as well as the opportunities and privileges afforded to people within society. Poverty, specifically, is not a single factor but rather is characterized by multiple physical and psychosocial stressors. Further, SES is a consistent and reliable predictor of a vast array of outcomes across the life span, including physical and psychological health. Thus, SES is relevant to all realms of behavioral and social science, including research, practice, education, and advocacy (Association, 2023).

Perceived financial stress can be tested by deciphering whether a person at the end of each month has more than enough, just enough, or not enough money or resources. However, SES is more commonly used to depict an economic difference in society as a whole. Socioeconomic status is typically broken into three levels (high, middle, and low) to describe the three places a family or an individual may fall into. When placing a family or individual into one of these categories, any or all of the three variables (income, education, and occupation) can be assessed (Wikipedia, Socioeconomic status, 2023).

Social disadvantages, especially the lack of material possessions, low income and financial hardship have been shown to be associated with common mental illnesses. Developing countries experience the greatest levels of socioeconomic inequality. Low

income and recent declines in income are more common among people with less education. Lack of education, decline in income and poor-quality housing are significantly associated with other socioeconomic status. Nevertheless, higher education is becoming increasingly difficult for low-income people (R Araya, Education and income: which is more important for mental health? *J Epidemiol Community Health* 2003; 57:501–505, 2003).

According to the World Health Organization much of the global health burden is attributable to the nonpsychotic and common mental disorders, such as depression and anxiety. There are theoretical assumptions about the relationship between well-being and socioeconomic factors. For example, social factors such as reduced coping skills associated with low income are said to increase health risk. Socioeconomic status is an important source of health inequalities. Parents of lower socioeconomic status may not be able to afford much health care. According to the World Health Organization, low socioeconomic status contributes to chronic stress and other related illnesses. Socioeconomic status strongly affects health and economic resources and access to health care. (US Census Bureau report 2004)

Policies to reduce income inequality should work not only to improve social outcomes but also to sustain long-term growth. It is also important to achieve equal opportunities and improve the quality of education. Low-income households are less likely to invest in education. A low level of skills reflects a low level of education. Lower socio-economic groups in unequal societies tend to invest less in formal education (Cingano, 2014).

There is described that in JICA report, socioeconomic affects overall human functioning, including our physical and mental health. Low socioeconomic status and its correlates, such as lower educational achievement, poverty, and poor health, ultimately affect our society. Inequities in health distribution, resource distribution, and quality of life are increasing globally.

Education is another socioeconomic factor that determines health. Not only will education influence choice of employment, but education will directly impact health. So, education as a socioeconomic factor can be general and specific as it determines health (R Araya, 2003).

Poverty is not a single factor but rather is characterized by multiple physical and psychosocial stressors. Further, SES is a consistent and reliable predictor of a vast array

of outcomes across the life span, including physical and psychological health (US Census Bureau report).

Lower income adolescents tend to have poorer social networks. Fewer organizational involvements and less social support from both the community and family members. Hence social support could serve as mediator as well as a moderator in the relationship between socioeconomic position and health (Salonna, 2012).

In Korea, there were significant differences in depression by number of members in the family, education, economic status, and subjective health status. Powerlessness was significantly different according to gender, economic status, and subjective health status and social support according to economic status and subjective health status. Depression showed significant correlations with powerlessness and social support. Stepwise multiple regression revealed that factors significantly affecting variance included economic status, number of members in the family, powerlessness, and social support (Mi-Kyoung Choi, 2010).

Emotional support for others is now widespread. Recognize that social support can be provided in large numbers (Neal Krause and Benjamin A. Shaw, 2004).

- Emotional support
- Tangible help
- Informational help

2.3 Child Labour

The term “child labor” refers to work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to their physical and/or mental development. In its most extreme forms, child labor involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illnesses and/or left to fend for themselves on the streets of large cities – often at a very early age. Whether or not particular forms of “work” can be called “child labor” depends on the child’s age, the type and hours of work performed, the conditions under which it is performed and the objectives pursued by individual countries. The answer varies from country to country, as well as among sectors within countries (ILO, 2018).

Child labor remains a global health concern and a problem that places a significant burden on developing countries. In the poorest countries in the world around one in four children is engaged in child labour. The incidence of child labour is greatly

influenced by families, the government and the general representation of the practice (Ihejieta, February, 2020).

A child is a person under the age of 18 as stated in Article 1 of Law no (13) of 2003. Working children or child laborers are residents who work under the age of 18 years can be connoted exploiting children, children work for smaller salaries without considering their personality development, security, health, and prospects (Heriberta, 2021).

2.4 Review on Previous Studies

Rubber plantation has been upheld as a key sector in India's inclusive growth strategy. Thousands of people in Kanyakumari District depend on plantations for their livelihood. Issues such as comparatively low wage and inconvenient working conditions in plantations have made the sector unattractive to labors. Socio-economic condition of plantation labors remained unsatisfactory with low wages, unhygienic working and living conditions. Due to this plantation worker are shifting to other sectors owing to better wages and working conditions. Most of the employees have no other tasks leaving apart the plantation work. The present wage structure is not adequate to run their family. They earn a minimum of Rs 300 per day. They are leading life in poor condition and also not able to provide proper education facilities to their children (M. Binitha, 2015).

The labourers find work in rubber sector as a long-term survival strategy since most of them do not have alternative sustainable avenues for livelihood. Moreover, with limited and near absence of any manufacturing or service sector employment opportunities in the rural areas, rubber plantations are the most attractive form of livelihood to most of the rural landless people. The wages of the rubber tappers in both private as well as public plantations have increased at a higher rate compared to the other two segments of workers in the present century (Pradip Chouhan, 2017).

The Rubber Industry provides direct employment to for more than a million workers, of which a sizeable number are women. Additional employment is provided during peak harvesting season for temporary workers who are usually drawn from the permanent workers' family and this increases the total annual family income and enhances the living standards in remote, rural areas, where outside employment opportunities is very limited. More than two million people derive their livelihood from

ancillary activities associated with the tea industry while the Plantations situated in backward rural and remote parts of the country generate employment and social welfare. They make a reasonable salary and they are often the breadwinners of the family (AK, 2021).

The lower social image of this class is derived from the low status occupations they carry out. The social and economic developments in the village level are mainly due to the Rubber tapping which provide job opportunities to the poor people in the village to a greater extent. The standard of life is different in a plantation when compared to other jobs. The responsibility of any individual working in the Rubber tapping is more when compared to other jobs like working in factories or mills. This responsibility expected because most of the workers are residing in Tapping. Though generation after generation the labors are working in the Rubber Tapping, the workers are not considered as skilled workers because the work done is mostly manual. Providing basic education to employees, so that they become aware about the schemes and facilities about the schemes for them. A trade Union should be formed among rubber tapping workers (AK, 2021).

Rubber plantation labors in Kanniyakumari, the present wage structure is not adequate to run their family. Only things they appreciate is that they have free water facilities, accidental benefit, maternity benefit, rest shelter facilities, education facilities with which overall, they are moderately satisfied as a whole. The government and Rubber Board take care and make more steps to boost and protect rubber producers by considering their contributions to the country and society (Saranya, 2021).

Rubber tapping workers in Palakkad District, there should be proper guidelines for recruitment process working hours and for health hazards. A supervisory body should be established to monitor the proper implemented of legislation and provision related employees. There is need of more effective poverty alleviation programme (AK, 2021).

At Jambi Province, the rubber plantation is to support family income in fulfilling family's daily needs. For children's motivation to work in the rubber plantation is to help their parents to meet the daily needs and to support their education. The issue of child labor is not a new problem among rural communities who train children to work at an early age, but child labor (wages) is prominent when the modern industrial sector is developed in the plantation sector. There should be support for Article 32 of the Child

Convention, which states that child workers have the right to be protected from work that endangers their education and physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social development health (Heriberta, Women and Children Workers Involved in The Rubber and Palm Oil Plantations: Motivations and Impact on Family Income in Jambi Province, 2021).

Rubber plantation industry in India enjoys the distinction of having the highest rate of growth in comparison to that in other rubber growing countries of the world. In Tamil Nadu, Kanyakumari District accounts for 98 percentage of production of rubber. They provide employment to 1874 people mostly from the rural area where there is very little employment opportunity. About 80% of the daily wages are between Rs 500-800. 76% have access to drinking water at all times. 60% have electricity. 50% have good sanitation. land ownership, good roads, public transportation is not good at all. A review of wages compared to other labor-intensive sectors or neighboring countries to improve socio-economic conditions, and raising wages above the minimum wage, can help workers manage rising costs of living. Improving and maintaining the infrastructure facilities such as road, sanitation, electricity and transportation will improve the standard of living of the labourers. Encouraging and supporting the labourers to do farming or raise cattle or poultry as their secondary source of income (Roselin, 2019).

Rubber workers in southern Thailand are exposed to the chemical, life risks are high when collecting rubber resin due to exposure to poisonous insects. Common health problems among them are musculoskeletal disorders, depressive symptoms and hand eczema. Finally, most rubber workers are visually impaired (Roselin D. , 2019).

Many children (boys and girls, mainly in between 11 and 17 years old) work in community as well as company owned rubber plantation. Initially, they work to help parents in their leisure time. When their parents could not afford school fees the children drop out or do not continue to higher education, then these children will fully work in the plantation. In rubber plantation children do the works as the adults do. They make incision in rubber trees to tap rubber sap, put vinegar in rubber sap to make it fluid, etc. Tapping rubber sap will last in almost nine hours in a day. The children frequently work from 4 o'clock early morning until 7 o'clock in the morning, and continue working in the afternoon: from 9 o'clock to 12 o'clock. Children also involved in caring the trees (cutting grass and spraying to get rid of weeds and fungus), cultivation of, caring and

planting of seedlings. Children working in rubber plantation are exposed to many hazards, especially biological hazards such as attacks by snakes. Rubber plantation is usually far from the residential areas and workers, especially children are therefore working in isolated places where looking for helps is difficult when facing problems such as harassments. Another hazard is the use of sharp tool to perform the works (ILO, Child labour in rubber plantations, Tulang Bawang District in Indonesia, 2023).

CHAPTER III

OVERVIEW OF SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES IN HLEGU

3.1 Demographic Facts of Hlegu

Hlegu is a township of Yangon Region, located between Yangon Region and Bago Region, covering an area of 576,918 square miles. Hlegu one of 44 townships making up Yangon region. In Hlegu Township, it includes Ward 5, 57 village groups and 22060 villages. According to the 2014 census, Hlegu township has a population of 270,741 people. 15 percent of the population are urban, it the remaining 85 percent being rural. According to the survey, an estimated 65 percent of the population is made up of migrant workers. These workers primarily come from Ayeyarwady and Bago Regions. At present, Hlegu Township is mainly engaged in agriculture, with a large proportion of the population growing they grow rice, beans, sesame, island and rubber etc (Yangon City Development Committee, 2020). Of these, there are 25,452 acres of rubber. The productivity of this agricultural activity in Hlegu province is reasonably good compared to other townships for which we have data ((IGC), 2016). In social sectors, the improvement of education and health status is key. In the education sector, the number of schools is large, but the number of teachers is low. In the health sector, more support should be given to doctors and health workers. If necessary, plans and projects are implemented, it will become a developed township. Need for support from government and non-government organizations.

3.2 Overview of Socioeconomic Challenges in Hlegu

Socioeconomic means that it requires the removal of barriers so that all citizens can journey toward their families and community in a 35 meaningful way. Healthy and well-educated persons will get good training and successful in their workplace. Their families will also do the best and the whole life of society will benefit. A studying on overview of socioeconomic of Hlegu includes monthly income, education sector and health sector. According to the population data of 2017-2018 actual workforce is

154264 including daily wages workers and laborers. Government staffs, farmers, livestock workers, service workers, factory worker, daily paid worker and abroad workers are included in employees. It is one of the good indicators of social and economic inequality, because to a large extent it determines the level of living.

3.2.1 Income

Hlegu Township, despite being part of the Yangon Division, remains a primarily rural township on the outskirts of Yangon itself. Hlegu currently has a primarily agricultural economy, with a large proportion of the population involved in rice farming ((IGC), 2016). Household expenditure in the urban townships of Yangon Division was almost double those in the predominantly rural townships, despite the average size of households being relatively similar. Agricultural activities in Hlaengku Township mainly attract migrant workers from Bago and Irrawaddy regions. However, low-wage migrant workers are still the most affected. It is difficult to send children to school or access health services.

3.2.1 Health

Hlegu township, like much of the rest of the Myanmar, is challenged by poor health infrastructure due to long-term government neglect of the sector. Currently, there are only 1 public hospital, 4 district hospitals and 12 rural health centers. It was found that there are concerns about the lack of access to adequate health care in the region. Traveling to urban Yangon though is both time consuming and costly which is challenge, especially for migrant workers. As health sector resources at the township level in Myanmar have yet to be comprehensively mapped, most residents of Hlegu use private healthcare options as their first point of contact. Though this is not atypical for either Myanmar or Southeast Asia, it results in medical costs being a greater burden on family income, and disincentives investment in the public health care system.

3.2.3 Education

The township has three colleges, 11 high schools, 6 middle schools, 118 basic schools, 4 preschools and 20 monastic education schools. According to the survey, education remains a challenge for many residents in Hlegu Township. Many children from migrant families cannot afford the costs associated with going to school. The need

to support the family income and prioritizing education in families with less educational experience were found to be more likely to be encountered. 54 villages currently lack electricity in Hlegu. According to the survey, there is a need to improve rural roads which are a hindrance for the farmers, small businesses and the grassroots.

3.3 Child Labor

Three international conventions of ILO are most explicit: Convention No. 138 (1973) concerning minimum age for admission to employment, Recommendation No. 146 (1973), ILO Convention No. 182 concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor and Recommendation No. 190 (1999), and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Myanmar has signed and ratified these three main conventions to protect child labors. In Myanmar, the Child Law 1993 was enacted on 14 July 1993, and the Rule related to the Child Law, 2001 promulgated in 2001. To be consistent with the UNCRC, the new Child Rights Law 2019 repealed the 1993 Child Law on 23 July 2019 and defines a child as aged under 18 years (SOE, 2021). But in Myanmar, children in work places are faced with many difficulties, as well as exploitation, and violence. Also, it was found that child laborers are working in the rubber plantations at Hlegu Township.

3.4 General Sector

In addition, there are only 1 city market and 4 village markets and the prices of basic food and drink in that area are twice as high as those in Yangon.

According to surveys, health and education infrastructure and resources are not important as a challenge for living in Hlegu Township. This makes it difficult for migrant workers, especially those with low wages, to send their children to school or access health services.

As the agricultural sector continues to dominate the economy, it is considered necessary to bring about development in this area in order to strengthen the sector's productivity and economy. With Hlegu proximity to the large market of urban Yangon and to the ports and terminals in the capital the township could benefit from the development of high-income agriculture and produce. In the short-term the township would benefit from leveraging locally available expertise and the coordinating with the township and region departments of agriculture to improve the yields on their current

crops and invest in the development of agricultural products for which there is an existing local market or one that could be developed. Further, the township would benefit from focusing on developing industries which support the agricultural sector. This would allow those industries to leverage both Hlegu township economy, but also that of surrounding townships in both Yangon and Bago region. It is necessary for the administrators of Hlegu Township and village group to draw up plans for the use of regional development funds.

It was found that such as General Administration Department the Department of Agriculture did not compile a census of the population of plantations in their townships, but only listed the number of plantations and the conditions of cultivation. However, with regard to the workers in the rubber plantations, it was found that there is no labor organization at the township level except the government departmental organizations.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY

4.1 Survey Profile Area and Design of the Study

This study focuses on exploring socio economics status and challenges of low-wage workers who are working in rubber firm in Kyuak Pone Taung Village, Hlegu Township. Kyuak Pone Taung village is one of the villages of Hlegu Townships. Situated about 65 km northeast of Helgu, the village comprises 4 wards and shares borders with Satt Chaung) stream in the north, Sat Chaung Village in the east and Zee Kwin Village in the west. It has a total of 194 households, population total is 840; population male 571 (68 % of total population) and population female 269, (32% of total population). Kyuak Pone Taung Village is abundance of plains and less hills. Some difference ethic groups are living in the village such as Burmese, Mon, Kayin, Chin, Shan, and Rakhine.

In this study, questionnaires were distributed to 165 respondents of 102 households who were chosen Sampling method. In order to explore the socio-economic status, challenges and struggles faced by low wage workers, the questionnaire is prepared with five sections. Section 1 includes questions asking for demographics characteristics information. Section 2 is designed to explore income status, section 3 is seeking to health status of the respondents. In section 4, questions were designed to reflect the child education status and in section 5, questions were reflecting the living conditions of respondents.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The respondent group personal information had studied with the demographic features. The demographic characteristics include gender, age, education, marital status and dependents. The results of analysis on demographic characteristics of the respondents had shown in Table (4.1).

Table (4.1) Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents in the Study Area

No	Description		Respondents for Dementia		
			Frequency	Percentage	
1	Gender	Male		117	71
		Female		48	29
		Total		165	100
2	Age	15 to 17		18	11
		18 to 64		147	65
		65 and above			
		Total		165	100
3	Marital Status	Married		123	75
		Divorced		19	11
		Single		23	14
		Total		165	100
4	Head of household	Yes		102	62
		No		63	38
		Total		165	100
5	Number of family members include respondent.	under 14		64	20
		15 to 17		31	10
		18 to 64		183	59
		65 and above		34	11
		Total		312	100
6	Educational Status of respondent	No Formal Education		46	28
		Primary School		82	49
		Secondary School		34	21
		High School			
		Graduated		3	2
		Total		165	100
7	Employment Status of the family members	Same job (within 165 respondents)		63	29
		Other	15 to 17	3	1
			18 to 64	25	12
		Unemployment	15 to 64	21	10
8	Number of dependents and dependency ratio by age.	under 14		64	30
		15 to 64		21	10
		65 and above		34	16
		Total		119	
9	Dependency Ratio	Number of dependents		119	56%
		Number of age between 15 to 64		214	
10	Number of students under 18 age in the family members of respondents.	No Formal Education		50	53
		Primary School		19	20
		Secondary School		20	21
		High School		6	6
		University			
		Total		95	100

source: Survey, 2023

According to the table (4.1), there are 117 males and 48 females. It means that 71% are male and 29% are female among them. Most of the people in the study area are in the age between 18 years to 64 years, 65% of the respondents (107 respondents) and 11 % of the respondents (18 respondents) are the percentage of child labors in rubber farms. Based on the marital status, married respondents were the most for both groups, which included 123 respondents (75%) of total respondents. 23 respondents (10 %) of total respondents are single. Divorced are the least with 19 respondents (11%) of respondents.

According to survey, number of family members within respondents are 312. In them age of under 14 are 64 (20%), between age of 15 to 17 are 31 (10%), between age of 18 to 64 are 183 (59%) and age of 65 and above are 34 (11%). And then family members of the respondents who work other jobs are 28 persons and unemployment are 21 persons. There are 119 (56%) total dependency ratio and dependency ratio by age, under 14 is 64 (30%), between 15 to 64 is 21 (10%) and 65 and above is 34 (16%).

Among the respondents, 28% of the respondents (46 respondents) are people with informal education, 49% (82 respondents) have primary education level, 21% (34 respondents) have secondary education level, only 2% (3 respondents) of the respondents are graduated. It means that the working aged population in this area has low level of education. Therefore, most of the respondents are blue-collar workers who works with their physical effort in the working environment. According to the survey, there are 95 children under 18 years old in the family members of the respondents. Among them, 50 (53%) are no formal education, 19 (20%) are primary education, 20 (21%) are middle education and 6 (6%) are high school education.

4.3 Monthly Income Status of Daily Wage Rubber Farm Workers in Kyauk Pone Taung Village

The below table (4.2) indicates the monthly income status of daily wage rubber farm workers in Kyauk Pone Taung Village. Of 165 respondents, 48 respondents (29% of the respondents) can get wages only below 150,000 kyats per month ,114 respondents (69% of total respondents) earn monthly income range between 150,000 kyats to 300,000 kyats per month.

Table (4.2) Monthly Income Status of Daily Wage Rubber Farm Workers

No	Description	Respondents		
		Frequency	Percentage	
1	Monthly income level	Below 150,000 per month	48	29
		Between 150,000-300,000 per month	114	69
		Above 300,000 per month	3	2
		Total	165	100
2	Do you satisfy your wages?	Yes	112	68
		No	53	32
		Total	165	100
3	Income source	Work in rubber farm	165	85
		Other	28	15
		Total	193	100
4	Does you have monthly saving?	Yes	37	22
		No	128	78
		Total	165	100
5	Do you have debt?	Yes	86	52
		No	79	48
		Total	165	100
6	If you have a loan, the mode of payment is	Monthly	45	52
		Quarterly		
		Yearly		
		Not fixed	41	48
		Total	86	100
7	If you have a loan, why?	Food	11	13
		Education	47	54
		Health	23	27
		Cloths		
		Other	5	6
		Total	86	100
8	Does the wage cover the basic need?	Yes	79	48
		No	86	52
		Total	165	100
9	What is the main consumption expenditure?	Food	16	10
		Education	42	25
		Health	38	23
		Cloths	21	13
		Other	48	29
		Total	165	100
10	Do you sell your assets to cover your basic needs?	Yes	38	23
		No	127	77
		Total	165	100

source: Survey, 2023

There are only 2 % of respondents (3 respondents) can earn above 300,000 kyats per month. Therefore, most of the daily wage rubber farm workers in Kyuak Pone Taung village earned between 150,000 to 300,000 kyats per month. Survey question two is

asking the satisfaction level of respondents regarding their receiving wages. Of total respondents, 68% of respondents (112 respondents) are satisfied while 32% respondents (53 respondents) are not satisfied.

According to survey, there are 165 respondents and then they have another source of income because 28 of family members who work other jobs. Of 165 respondents, 37 (22%) of respondents have monthly saving but 128 (78%) have not saving. And 86 (52%) of the respondents have debt, 79 (48%) of the respondents have not debt. Of the respondents who have debt, the payment of 45 (52%) of respondents is monthly and the payment of 41 (48%) of respondents is not fixed. They have loan because 11 (13%) of respondents for food, 47 (54%) of respondents for education, 23 (27%) of respondents for health and 5 (6%) of respondents for other conditions. 79 (48%) of respondents have the wages cover their basics needs and 86 (52%) of respondents does not the wages cover their basics needs. Of the respondents 165, 38 (23%) of respondents sell their assets to cover basics needs and 127 (77%) of respondents do not need to sell their assets for the basics needs.

According to survey, the main consumption expenditure of respondents 165, 16 (10%) of respondents for food, 42 (25%) of respondents for education, 38 (23%) of respondents for health, 21 (13%) of respondents for cloths and 48 (29%) of respondents for other factors.

4.4 Health Status of Daily Wage Rubber Farm Workers in Kyauk Pone Taung Village

Most of Workers in rubber firm in Kyuak Pone Taung Village have jobs with low pay, and limited opportunities for advancement or career growth. Therefore, the below table (4.2) asks the health questions of daily wage rubber farm workers and reflects the health conditions they face in practice.

According to the survey, of the respondents 165, 39 respondents (24%) have to be available medical treatment in their working location and 126 respondents (76%) do not have. Beside nearest distance to public health center, between 5 to 10 miles are 37 respondents (22%), between 11 to 15 miles are 31 respondents (19%), 16 to 20 miles are 20 respondents (12%) and 21 miles and above are 77 respondents (47%). And then 32 respondents (19%) have transportation good enough to reach in time to hospital in case of emergency but 133 respondents (81%) do not have.

Table (4.3) Health Status of Daily Wage Rubber Farm Workers

No	Description	Respondents		
		Frequency	Percentage	
1	Available medical treatment in working location.	Yes	39	24
		No	126	76
		Total	165	100
2	Public health center (PHC)	5-10 Miles	37	22
		11-15 Miles	31	19
		16-20 Miles	20	12
		21 miles and above	77	47
		Total	165	100
3	Have transportation good enough to reach in time to the hospital in case of emergency?	Yes	68	41
		No	97	59
		Total	165	100
4	Affordable to get qualified medical treatment.	Yes	18	11
		No	147	89
		Total	165	100
5	Affordable to consume healthy food.	Yes	38	23
		No	127	77
		Total	165	100
6	Do you use traditional medicine?	Yes	121	73
		No	44	27
		Total	165	100
7	Has there been a need to care for elderly workers or other people in your working location?	Yes	32	19
		No	133	81
		Total	165	100
8	Available clean water in your working location.	Yes	53	32
		No	112	68
		Total	165	100
9	Access to good sanitation.	Yes		
		No	165	100
		Total	165	100
10	How would you think your status of health?	Very good	42	25
		Good	52	32
		neither good nor bad	37	22
		Bad	34	21
		Very bad		
		Total	165	100
11	If you did not seek medical advice, what was your reason?	self-treatment	88	53
		could not afford treatment	147	89
		too far/too difficult to reach	120	73
		there was no need	31	19
		all of above	147	89

source: Survey, 2023

Of the respondents 165, 18 respondents (11%) affordable to get qualified medical treatment and 147 respondents (89%) do not affordable to get qualified medical treatment. 38 respondents (23%) affordable to consume healthy food and 127 respondents (77%) do not affordable to consume healthy food. 121 respondents (73%) use traditional medicine and 44 respondents (27%) do not use traditional medicine. For that question “there have been a need to care for elderly workers or other people in their working?”, 67 respondents (41%) answer “YES” and 98 respondents (59%) answer “NO”.

According to survey, 53 respondents (32%) have clean water in their working location and 112 respondents (68%) do not have clean water. All of respondents 165 (100%) do not have good sanitation. And then 42 respondents (25%) answer that they are very good health, 52 respondents (32%) are good health, 37 respondents (22%) are neither good nor bad health and 34 respondents (21%) are bad. There are their reasons because they did not seek medical advice, 88 respondents (53%) are self-treatment, 147 respondents (89%) could not afford treatment, 120 respondents (73%) are too difficult to reach to medical center, 31 respondents (19%) are not need and 147 respondents (89%) answered these all factors.

4.5 Education Status of Children in the Family Members of Daily Wage Rubber Farm Workers in Kyauk Pone Taung Village

Analysis results child of respondent’s education conditions and challenges faced by daily wage workers in Kyauk Pone Taung Villages has mentioned in the table (4.4). The survey question asked about the educational status of children who are family members of the respondents. There are 95 children under 18 years old in the family members of respondents. In these children, 50 children (53%) are no formal education, 19 children (20%) attend to primary school, 20 children (21%) attend to middle school, 6 children (6%) attend to high school and there are no university students. Of the respondents 165, the nearest distance to primary school, between 5 to 10 miles are 87 respondents (52%), between 11 to 15 miles are 11 respondents (7%), 16 to 20 miles are 52 respondents (32%) and 21 miles above are 15 respondents (9%). The nearest distance to middle school, between 5 to 10 miles are 37 respondents (22%), between 11 to 15 miles are 31 respondents (19%), 16 to 20 miles are 20 respondents (12%) and 21 miles above are 77 respondents (47%).

Table (4.4) Education Status of Children in the Family Members of Daily Wage Rubber Farm Workers

No	Description		Respondents	
			Frequency	Percentage
1	Does your child attend any school?	No Formal Education	50	53
		Primary School	19	20
		Middle School	20	21
		High School	6	6
		University		
		Total	95	100
2	Primary School	5-10 Miles	87	52
		11-15 Miles	11	7
		16-20 Miles	52	32
		21 miles and above	15	9
		Total	165	100
3	Middle School	5-10 Miles	37	22
		11-15 Miles	31	19
		16-20 Miles	20	12
		21 miles and above	77	47
		Total	165	100
4	High School	5-10 Miles	37	22
		11-15 Miles	31	19
		16-20 Miles	20	12
		21 miles and above	77	47
		Total	165	100
5	University	5-10 Miles		
		11-15 Miles		
		16-20 Miles		
		21 miles and above	165	100
		Total	165	100
6	If your child does not attend to school, why?	too expensive	12	7
		your working hours are not suitable	52	32
		Not affordable to buy books and stationary		
		Not affordable to buy clothes		
		Have not access of transportation		
		above all	43	26
		Not agree above all	58	35
		Total	165	100

source: Survey, 2023

The nearest distance to high school, between 5 to 10 miles are 37 respondents (22%), between 11 to 15 miles are 31 respondents (19%), 16 to 20 miles are 20 respondents (12%) and 21 miles above are 77 respondents (47%).

4.6 Living Conditions of Daily Wage Rubber Workers in Kyauk Pone Taung Village

Table (4.5) Living Conditions of Daily Wage Rubber Workers

No	Description	Respondents		
		Frequency	Percentage	
1	Do you have own land?	Yes	68	41
		No	97	59
		Total	165	100
2	Do you have own house?	Yes	68	41
		No	97	59
		Total	165	100
3	The type of house you current live in.	Rain shelter hut	23	14
		Bamboo hut	80	49
		Wooden house	48	29
		Tin roof house	14	8
		Other		
		Total	165	100
4	Having safe shelter	Yes	122	74
		No	43	26
		Total	165	100
5	Water Sources	Stream	75	46
		Well	37	22
		Hand pump		
		Other	53	32
		Total	165	100
6	Electricity	Yes		
		No	165	100
		Total	165	100
7	Road within your settlement or community.	Poor	77	47
		Average	88	53
		Good		
		Total	165	100
8	Buses, motorcycle and any other available transportation services.	Poor	165	100
		Average		
		Good		
		Total	165	100
9	What you use most for transportation?	Bus		
		motorcycle	67	41
		bicycle	40	24
		walk		
		other	58	35
		Total	165	100
10	Market	5-10 miles	37	22
		11-15 mile	31	19
		16 miles and above	97	59
		Total	165	100
11	Use phone and internet	Yes	131	79
		No	34	21
		Total	165	100

source: Survey, 2023

Their children do not attend to school because of these reasons, 12 respondents (7%) answered that is too expensive, 52 respondents (32%) answered that their working hours are not suitable, 42 respondents (26%) answered that all of these factors. For people living in poverty, challenges are multidimensional and undeniable. Living conditions challenges are one of the challenges they have to face. In table (4.5), the analysis result of Infrastructure and living conditions challenges faced by low-wage workers in Kyauk Pone Taung Village.

When the respondents were asked about the own land, 68 respondents (41%) have own land and 97 respondents (59%) have not own land. Besides about they have own house, 68 respondents (41%) have own house and 97 respondents (59%) have not own house. When asked about the condition of the house respondents live in, 23 respondents (14%) have rain shelter, 80 respondents (49%) have bamboo hut, 48 respondents (29%) have wooden house and 14 respondents (8%) have tin roof house. Of the respondents 165, 122 respondents (74%) have safe shelter and 43 respondents (26%) do not have safe shelter.

Of the respondents 165, for the water sources 75 respondents (46%) get from stream, 37 respondents (22%) get from well and 53 respondents (32%) get from other sources. All of respondents 165, 100 % do not have electricity. About the road within their settlement or community, 77 respondents (47%) answered that poor and 88 respondents (53%) answered that average. All of respondents 165 answered that there is poor transportation. And then, 67 respondents (41%) use motorcycle most for transportation, 40 respondents (24%) use bicycle and 58 respondents (35%) use other for their transportation.

The nearest distance to market, between 5 to 10 miles are 37 respondents (22%), between 11 to 15 miles are 31 respondents (19%), 16 miles above are 97 respondents (59%). Of respondents 165, 131 respondents (79%) use phone and internet, 34 respondents (21%) do not use phone.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Findings

Investigation result of socio-economic condition and challenges faced by daily low wages workers in Hlegu Township in Yangon found that respondents who participate in the survey are not paid enough to live on - a 'living wage' - 29% of the respondents even don't get the legal minimum wage. Not only do low wages keep workers in a cycle of poverty, but they also add to the pressure to work in unsafe working conditions, affecting health in terms of physical and emotional. The survey result shed light on struggles of low wage workers and it also reveals the development gaps which government losing sight of focus and priority needed to be addressed within the country. In addition, 11% of child laborers working in rubber plantations and 1% of child laborers working in other jobs indicate that there is still a need to implement the fact that every school-age child has access to education.

According to the survey, there are 117 males and 48 females. It means that 71% are male and 29% are female among them. Most of the people in the study area are in the age between 18 years to 64 years, 65% of the respondents (147 respondents) and 11% of the respondents (18 respondents) are the percentage of child labors in rubber farms. According to survey, number of family members within respondents are 312. In them age of under 14 are 64 (20%), between age of 15 to 17 are 31 (10%) and age of 65 and above are 34 (11%). And then family members of the respondents who work other jobs are 28 persons (13%) and unemployment are 21 persons (10%). There are 119 (56%) total dependency ratio and dependency ratio by age, under 14 is 64 (30%), between 15 to 64 is 21 (10%) and 65 and above is 34 (16%).

Among the respondents, 28% of the respondents (46 respondents) are people with informal education and only 2% (3 respondents) of the respondents are graduated. It means that the working aged population in this area has low level of education. Therefore, most of the respondents are workers who works with their physical effort in the working environment. According to the survey, there are 95 children under 18 years

old in the family members of the respondents. Among them, 50 (53%) are no formal education, 19 (20%) are primary education, 20 (21%) are middle education and 6 (6%) are high school education.

Of 165 respondents, 48 respondents (29% of the respondents) can get wages only below 150,000 kyats per month, 114 respondents (69% of total respondents) earn monthly income range between 150,000 kyats to 300,000 kyats per month. There are only 2 % of respondents (3 respondents) can earn above 300,000 kyats per month. Therefore, most of the daily wage rubber farm workers in Kyuak Pone Taung village earned between 150,000 to 300,000 kyats per month. Survey question two is asking the satisfaction level of respondents regarding their receiving wages. Of total respondents, 68% of respondents (112 respondents) are satisfied while 32% respondents (53 respondents) are not satisfied.

Of 165 respondents, 37 (22%) of respondents have monthly saving but 128 (78%) have not saving. And 86 (52%) of the respondents have debt. They have loan because 11 (13%) of respondents for food, 47 (54%) of respondents for education, 23 (27%) of respondents for health and 5 (6%) of respondents for other conditions. Therefore, 86 (52%) of respondents does not the wages cover their basics needs. Besides, 38 (23%) of respondents sell their assets to cover basics needs. According to survey, the main consumption expenditure of respondents 165, 16 (10%) of respondents for food, 42 (25%) of respondents for education, 38 (23%) of respondents for health, 21 (13%) of respondents for cloths and 48 (29%) of respondents for other factors.

According to the survey, of the respondents 165, 39 respondents (24%) have to be available medical treatment in their working location and 126 respondents (76%) do not have. Beside nearest distance to public health center, most of respondents 77 (47%) are 21 miles and above. And then 133 respondents (81%) do not have transportation good enough to reach in time to hospital in case of emergency. Only 18 respondents (11%) affordable to get qualified medical treatment and 147 respondents (89%) do not affordable to get qualified medical treatment. 38 respondents (23%) affordable to consume healthy food and 127 respondents (77%) do not affordable to consume healthy food. Most of respondents 121 (73%) use traditional medicine. For that question “there have been a need to care for elderly workers or other people in their working?”, 67 respondents (41%) answer “YES” and 98 respondents (59%) answer “NO”.

According to survey, 112 respondents (68%) do not have clean water in their working location. All of respondents 165 (100%) do not have good sanitation. And then 42 respondents (25%) answer that they are very good health, 52 respondents (32%) are good health, 37 respondents (22%) are neither good nor bad health and 34 respondents (21%) are bad. There are their reasons because they did not seek medical advice, 88 respondents (53%) are self-treatment, 147 respondents (89%) could not afford treatment, 120 respondents (73%) are too difficult to reach to medical center, 31 respondents (19%) are not need and 147 respondents (89%) answered these all factors.

The survey question asked about the educational status of children who are family members of the respondents. There are 95 children under 18 years old in the family members of respondents. In these children, 50 children (53%) are no formal education, 19 children (20%) attend to primary school, 20 children (21%) attend to middle school, 6 children (6%) attend to high school and there are no university students. Of the respondents 165, the nearest distance to primary school, between 5 to 10 miles are most of respondents 87 respondents (52%) and 21 miles above are 15 respondents (9%). The nearest distance to middle school and high school, 21 miles above are 77 respondents (47%). Their children do not attend to school because of these reasons, 12 respondents (7%) answered that is too expensive, 52 respondents (32%) answered that their working hours are not suitable, 42 respondents (26%) answered that all of these factors.

When the respondents were asked about the own land and house, 97 respondents (59%) have not own land and house. When asked about the condition of the house respondents live in, 23 respondents (14%) have rain shelter, 80 respondents (49%) have bamboo hut, 48 respondents (29%) have wooden house and 14 respondents (8%) have tin roof house. Of the respondents 165, 122 respondents (74%) have safe shelter and 43 respondents (26%) do not have safe shelter.

Of the respondents 165, for the water sources 75 respondents (46%) get from stream, 37 respondents (22%) get from well and 53 respondents (32%) get from other sources. All of respondents 165, 100 % do not have electricity. About the road within their settlement or community, 77 respondents (47%) answered that is poor. All of respondents 165 answered that there is poor transportation. And then, 67 respondents (41%) use motorcycle most for transportation, 40 respondents (24%) use bicycle and 58 respondents (35%) use other for their transportation. The nearest distance to market,

between 5 to 10 miles are 37 respondents (22%), between 11 to 15 miles are 31 respondents (19%), 16 miles above are 97 respondents (59%). Of respondents 165, 131 respondents (79%) use phone and internet, 34 respondents (21%) do not use phone.

5.2 Recommendation

Survey results of this thesis shed light on requirements for improvements and development gaps to fill in focused area, Kyauk Pone Taung Village, Hlegu Township. As some labor are being getting wages under minimum wage which had been set by minimum wage law, government authorities should take action on employer who fail to adhere the law. On the other hand, workers should have knowledge about labor law, labor dispute law and other legal protection by Government. Survey result reflects the child labors who participating in this survey are losing the opportunity to attain formal education.

Social assistant program especially designed for those of low wage workers should have been taken place by coordinating local community authorities and district level government. In response to the need of expanding transportation, there should be good transportation network Infrastructure development is the priority to fill the gaps. Issues surrounding Health should be solved by government's poverty reduction programs. Hospitals and clinics are critical need to ease the health burden of low wage workers. To ease the financial burden, microfinancing should have been taken place, for those people who are in need of help.

Most of the child laborers work in restaurants, tea shops factories, or work in agricultural fields. In rural Myanmar, most children drop out of school after primary school, mainly because parents cannot afford to send their children to secondary school. This study highlighted the need for a better-quality education system even if the government provides free education.

It is considered that many children from migrant families cannot afford the costs associated with going to school the need to support the family income and the prioritization of education in families with less educational experience are facing difficulties. The Ministry of Labor says that it has started night school programs for children who cannot attend during the day. But it was found that the workers in the agricultural industries are not getting information and he was unable to participate due to travel difficulties.

In order to know the daily socio-economic difficulties and challenges faced by daily wages workers, it has been observed that there is a need to form groups such as cooperative societies the township, neighborhood up to the village level.

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APPENDIX 1: Demographics

No	Descriptions					
1	Genders	Male	Female			
2	How old are you?	15 to 17	18 to 64	65 and above		
3	Single or married?	Single	Married	Divorced		
4	Are you the head of household?	Yes	No			
5	How many family members are there in your family?	under 14	15 to 17	18 to 64	65 and above	
6	Education status of respondents.	Primary Education	Secondary Education	High Education	Graduated	No Formal Education
7	Number of employment status in your family members.	Same job	Other jobs	Unemployment		
8	Number of Dependents in the family.	under 14	15 to 64	65 and above		
9	Number of students in the family.	Primary Education	Secondary Education	High Education	Graduated	No Formal Education

APPENDIX 2: Monthly Income Status

No	Descriptions		
1	Monthly income level	Below 150,000 per month	1
		Between 150,000-300,000 per month	2
		Above 300,000 per month	3
2	Do you satisfy your wages?	Yes	1
		No	2
3	Income source	Work in rubber farm	1
		Other	2
4	Does you have monthly saving?	Yes	1
		No	2
5	Do you have debt?	Yes	1
		No	2
6	If you have a loan, the mode of payment is	Monthly	1
		Quarterly	2
		Yearly	3
		Not fixed	4
7	If you have a loan, why?	Food	1
		Education	2
		Health	3
		Cloths	4
		Other	5
8	Does the wage cover the basic need?	Yes	1
		No	2
9	What is the main consumption expenditure?	Food	1
		Education	2
		Health	3
		Cloths	4
		Other	5
10	Do you sell your assets to cover your basic needs?	Yes	1
		No	2

APPENDIX 3: Health Status

No	Descriptions		
1	Available medical treatment in working location	Yes	1
		No	2
2	Public health center (PHC)	5-10 Miles	1
		11-15 Miles	2
		16-20 Miles	3
		21 miles and above	4
3	Have transportation good enough to reach in time to the hospital in case of emergency?	Yes	1
		No	2
4	Affordable to get qualified medical treatment.	Yes	1
		No	2
5	Affordable to consume healthy food.	Yes	1
		No	2
6	Do you use traditional medicine?	Yes	1
		No	2
7	Has there been a need to care for elderly workers or other people in your working location?	Yes	1
		No	2
8	Available clean water in your working location.	Yes	1
		No	2
9	Access to good sanitation.	Yes	1
		No	2
10	How would you think your status of health?	Very good	1
		Good	2
		Neither good nor bad	3
		Bad	4
		Very bad	5
11	If you did not seek medical advice, what was your reason?	self-treatment	1
		could not afford treatment	2
		too far/too difficult to reach	3
		there was no need	4

APPENDIX 4: Child Education Status

No	Descriptions		
1	Does your child attend any school?	Primary	1
		Middle	2
		high	3
		University	4
2	Primary School	5-10 Miles	1
		11-15 Miles	2
		16-20 Miles	3
		21 miles and above	4
3	Middle School	5-10 Miles	1
		11-15 Miles	2
		16-20 Miles	3
		21 miles and above	4
4	High School	5-10 Miles	1
		11-15 Miles	2
		16-20 Miles	3
		21 miles and above	4
5	University	5-10 Miles	1
		11-15 Miles	2
		16-20 Miles	3
		21 miles and above	4
6	If your child does not attend to school, why?	too expensive	1
		your working hours are not suitable	2
		Not affordable to buy books and stationary	3
		Not affordable to buy clothes	4
		Have not access of transportation	5
		above all	6

APPENDIX 5: Living Conditions

No	Descriptions		
1	Do you have own land?	Yes	1
		No	2
2	Do you have own house?	Yes	1
		No	2
3	The type of house you current live in.	Rain shelter	1
		Bamboo hut	2
		Wooden house	3
		Tin roof house	4
		Other	5
4	Having safe shelter	Yes	1
		No	2
5	Water Sources	Stream	1
		Well	2
		Hand pump	3
		Other	4
6	Electricity	Yes	1
		No	2
7	Road within your settlement or community.	Poor	1
		Average	2
		Good	3
8	Buses, motorcycle and any other available transportation services.	Poor	1
		Average	2
		Good	3
9	What you use most for transportation?	Bus	1
		motorcycle	2
		bicycle	3
		walk	4
		other	5
10	Market	5-10 miles	1
		11-15 mile	2
		16 miles and above	3
11	Use phone and internet	Yes	1
		No	2