

# FARMERS' SOCIOECONOMICS CHARACTERISTICS AND AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION OF MADAYA TOWNSHIP, AND PRELIMINARY SURVEY REPORT ON FARMERS' RELUCTANCE OR INADEQUACY

Nyi Nyi Myo Thant

**ABSTRACT** - The Republic of the Union of Myanmar is one of Asia's leading agricultural countries. By the 1930s, Myanmar was one of the world's top rice exporters. According to the 2014 census, a significant proportion of the population lives in primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fisheries). Most of them are farmers who work in rice farming. Similarly, Madaya Township in this report also shows that (53.9%) of the total population live in primary sector, according to the 2014 Census. They work in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. In this study, 80 farmers were surveyed from 6 agricultural villages in Madaya Township with a research questionnaire. This information was obtained in September, 2019. Secondary Data 9-Year Data Tables, Graphs and Maps drawn. Madaya Township representing the most important area of rice production were questioned on the socioeconomics characteristics, the actual inputs (agricultural costs), their products price in the market and their satisfaction, need, want and their suggestions. There was high agricultural costs and poor selling price in the markets. Additionally, were found the results insufficient income and unsatisfaction. Furthermore, the overall constraints are identified. It is generally considered to be good for agriculture, as Madaya Township is irrigated area. However, the management, the people of The lack of knowledge of economics and marketing is largely absent. According to this preliminary research, the most farmers in the government have not received the same kind of satisfaction. Although preliminary research data is available at the township level, it is important to note that the data is important to the state. To cultivate their livelihoods; Township level; According to this preliminary research report, there is an urgent need to expand Sample Size, which represents district and region level.

## SECTION (I) - INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Rationale of the Study

The dominance of agriculture, forestry and fishing (the primary sector) is also consistent with the fact that Myanmar is still predominantly a rural country. More than 50 % of the country's employed population aged 10 and over worked in this sector (2014 Census). Agriculture in Myanmar, dominated by paddy rice cultivation, generates a direct or indirect economic livelihood for over 75 % of the population. In Mandalay Region the population of employed person working in industry of "Agricultural, forestry and fishing" is 40.0 %.-Paddy rice lands area is 53423 arca (2014 planning office data) in Madaya Township.

In Madaya Township the population of employed person working in industry of "Agricultural, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 53.9 % (2014 Census). Agricultural sector contributes 37.480 % to Township GDP (2017-18) and it's GDP growth rate is 3.9 % . But yielding area acre and grain total output value were occurred nearly constant in secondary data from 2010-11 to 2018-19. And secondary data and statistics show that the most farmers are even more likely to show their poverty because of their poor income condition.

Questionnaires to 80 respondents collected the information of the preliminary survey report on farmers' reluctance or inadequacy. The analysis result show that the income for the 55.0% of respondent at the farming is below 200000 Ks. 31.3 % of respondents have a damage farm in previous years because of unsuitable weather conditions (heavy raining) and untimely flooding from catchment and other disease associated with the farm. But only 2.5 % of respondents have been

supported from the government for the damage. Therefore there is no equity in the distribution of benefits and burdens. This factors decrease the positive sing in the political sectors.

One of these question "Do you have a satisfaction upon the representative for care farmers" answer is "Not" mean that 63.7 % of the respondents have not a satisfaction upon the representative for care farmers. These results may be there are many reasons. They have not reached the any level of utility the government and representative. This result answer is not good for the new government because in Madaya Township the population of employed person working in industry of "Agricultural, forestry and fishing" is the highest with 53.9 %.

### 1.2 Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are

- (a) to study the rice production area, rice production and farmers income condition.
- (b) to examine the actual input, selling price and farmer's satisfaction.

### 1.3 Data

Primary data primary data through questionnaires and observation in mainly production area .

Secondary data from related departments such as General Administration Department, Department of Planning 2010-11 to 2018-19 and 2014 Census(Myanmar).

#### 1.4 Scope and Method of the Study

This paper studied the socioeconomics characteristics and agricultural information of Madaya Township and farmers' reluctance or inadequacy. And this paper applies descriptive method with primary data through questionnaires and observation in mainly production area and secondary data from related departments such as General Administration Department, Department of Planning 2010-11 to 2018-19 and 2014 Census(Myanmar). It is used random sampling methods. Total respondent 80 are collected from 6 villages in Madaya Township at 2019 September.

#### 1.5 Organization of the Study

This study organized into five sections. The section one introduces the rationae of the study, objective of the study, data, scope and method of the study and organization of the study. The section two presents the secondary data. The section three presents the analysis the effects on socioeconomics in rice production. The section four presents respondents need, wants and suggestions. The section five presents conclusion including findings, recommendation and suggestions.

Yae Kyi	44	2621			2665
U Dein			2420		2420
Htan Pin Kone	923	2			925
Pin Lel Inn	295	1580			1875
Kauk Yoe Pon	581		2960		3541
Nyaung Oke	470	2777			3247
Mway Pon Kan	3988	1083	2623		7694
Kyauk Sa Yit Kone (North)	1526	624	1442	41	3633
Mway Hin Thar	63		1062		1125
Sa Kyin	200	109	36		345
Mway Shwe Khe	413		1446		1859
Myay Sun			1536		1536
Yae Nant Thar	4873	3606	3	14	8496
Tha Pyay Thar	1180	359	275		1814
Sa Lay	163	1676	396		2235
Myit Kan	893	758	260		1911
Gway Pin	330	464	223		1017
Sa Kar Pin	561	2707	731	102	4101
Zee Hpyu Kone	77		893	275	1245

## SECTION (II)

### SECONDARY DATA INTERPRETATION

Table 2.1

Agricultural Sector , 2014 - Ward and Village Tract  
Agricultural area

Village Tract	Le	Ye	Kaing	Garden	Total
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Village Tract	Le	Ya	Kaing	Garden	Total
Ah Htet Taung Kaing	624	1562	406	127	2719
Kyaung Kone	341		154	80	575
Seik Thar	1024	1114	760	87	2985
Tha Hpan Kaing		3808	402	60	4270
Kwayt Taw	301		196	175	672
Pan Ya	977	15	260	259	1511
Kyauk Sa Yit Kone (South)	442		446	72	960

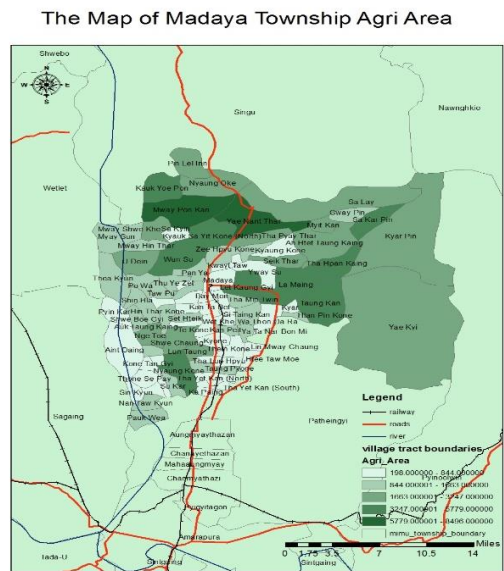
Wun Su	1656		2102	35	3793
Po Wa			1520		1520
Taw Pu	416		760		1196
Thu Ye Zet	313		826	118	1257
Ha Lin		2	161	122	285
Tha Yet Taw	558		8	334	900
The Kaw	448	2	135	220	805
Wai Hin Ga Ma			623		623
Thea Kyun			1066		1066
Yway Su	36	25		181	242
Let kaung Gyi	3983	683	60	25	4751
La Maing	3070	2695		14	5779
Kyar Pin	108	2338	200	140	2786

Auk Kaing	Taung	68		1223		1291
Shan Taw		518		185	129	832
Set Hteik		886		113	122	1121
Myit Kauk		215		296	30	541
Te Kone		487		109		596
Nge Toe				1922		1922
Ya Ta Nar Bon Mi		1140	11			1151
Pauk Wea				935		935
Nan Taw Kyun				1084		1084
Chaung Pauk				540		540

Village Tract	Le	Ya	Kaing	Garden	Total
Kyar	823	6			829
Madaya					
Bay Meit	314			22	336
Tha Min Twin	1207			9	1216
War Yin Doke	678	7		4	689
Si Taing Kan	1661	2			1663
Kan Ta Bet	799	33		12	844
Wa Thon Da Ra	584	1			585
Wet Khe	606	46			652
Shin Hla			1075		1075
Shwe Boe Gyi			859		859
Hin Thar Kone			924		924

Village Tract	Le	Ya	Kaing	Garden	Total
Kywe Chan Kone			306		306
Su Kar			1065		1065
Kan Peit	873	27			900
Lin Mway Chaung	795	8			803
Ka Paing	367				367
Htee Taw Moe	719	13			732
Tha Yet Kan (South)	561		1		562
Tha Yet Kan (North)	793		37	8	839
Taung Phone	1120		17	18	1155
Tha Lun Hpyu	793				793
Nyaung Kone	1396		2084	1	3454
Shwe Chaung	812		1744		2556
Lun Taung	2115	49	48	4	2216

Kyone	755	16			771
Aint Daing			738		738
Pyin Kar			402		402
Sin Kyun			198		198
Taung Kan	933	4074			5007
Shwe Baung			1284		1284
Hlaing Kyun			470		470
Thone Se Pay			735		735
Kone Tan Gyi			403		403
Village Tract	Le	Ya	Kaing	Garden	Total
No (1)				6	6
No (2)	56			37	93
No (3)				2	2
No (4)	204			105	309
No (5)				212	212

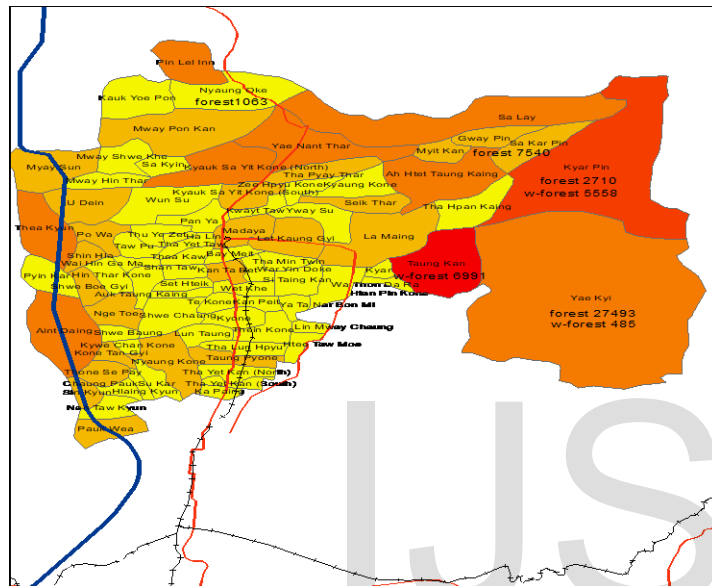


**Figure 1 - The map of Madaya Township Agricultural Area 2014**

2014 Secondary data obtained from the Madaya Planning Office is computed as a color, and crop area index by village tracts and wards. This is a map by color. High-density village tracts and quarters are indicated in green, while low-density village tracts and wards are shown in light green. In the good agricultural areas you will see the darker green and the light green or the white in the not good agricultural areas. According to the 2019 observation, there are current changes. Examples: It is found that most farmers are unable to cultivate due to the water shortage in La Maing and Taung Kan village tracts..

Figure 2 – Non-Cultivated Land Area 2015-16

The Map of MadayaTownship (UnAgri Area,Forest Area and W-forest Area) 2015 -2016



### Legend

- +— railway
- river
- roads

### village\_tract\_boundaries\_1

#### UnAgri\_A

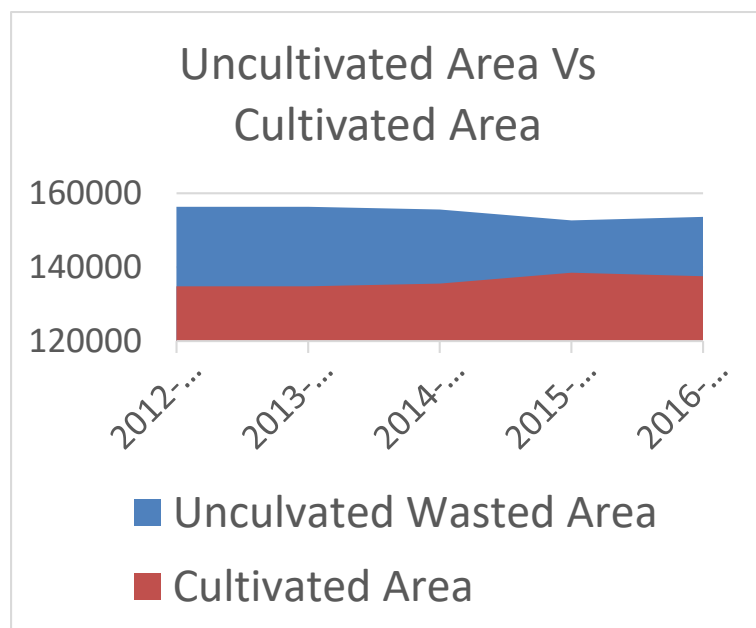
- 21 - 598
- 658 - 1664
- 2039 - 4485
- 13277
- 29575

2014 Secondary data obtained from the Madaya Planning Office is computed as a color, and non-cultivated land area index by village tracts and wards. This is a map by color. High-density village tracts and quarters are indicated in red, while low-density village tracts and wards are shown in light red and yellow.

Table 2.2

Madaya Township Land Used 2014	Acre
Le	53423
Ya	35656
Kaing	45283
Garden	3203
Reserved Forest	38806
Other Forest	11334
Uncultivable Waste Land	103482
Total	291187

Figure 4 - Uncultivated Area Vs Cultivated Area



Up to 2016-2017	
The total land area	291187
The total cultivated land area	138503
Net agricultural land	138503

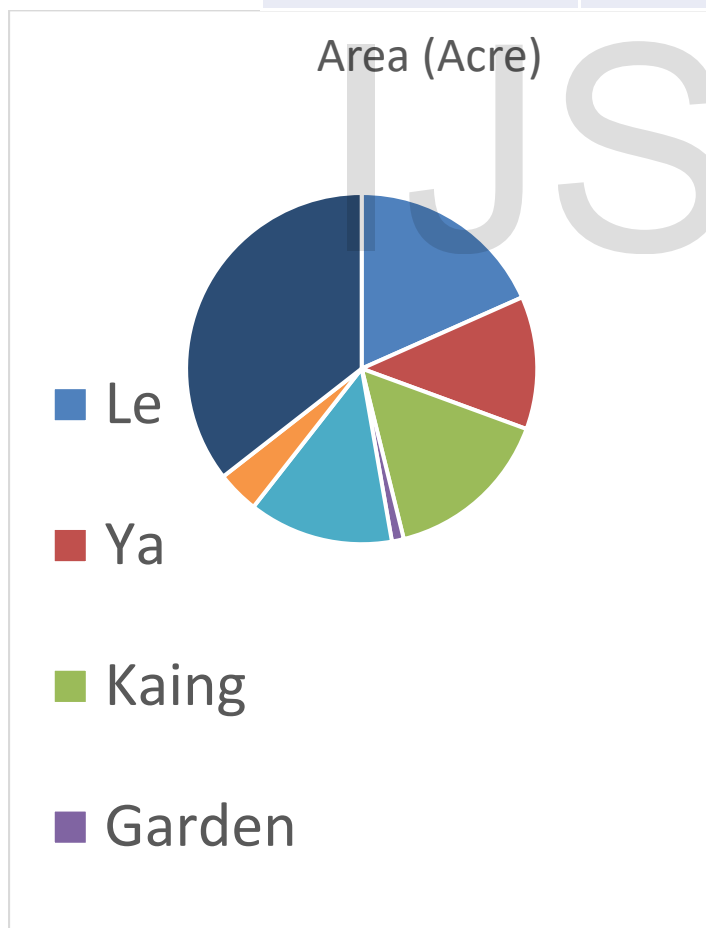


Table 2.3

( 2016 – 2017 Land Area )

Land used area numerical data is not change from year to year that is nearly constant on official papers . e.g – in Kyauk Sa Yit Kone (south),Pan Ya,Wun Su, Tha Pyay Thar, Seik Thar,U Dein and Zee Hpyu Kone village , these villages agricultural land used area data were not change exactly in associated offices and their data is nearly constant , there is no changes but their numerical data is not fix in practices fields. Most firms are not work in the agricultural projects .They are working new projects except agricultural farm works such as the brick productions .

Figure 3 - Madaya Township Land Used 2014

Therefore their land used area numerical data is greater than the real data on the ground condition. It is not efficient for economics development especially in the state building condition.

The farmland law 2012 – chapter IV , Terms and Conditions to be Complied by the Person who has the Right to Use the farmland “ 12 - (g) shall not use the farmland by other means without permission . But these laws and rules have not been effectively implemented due to the above condition. Hinders the rule of law; These are found as points. It can be seen as a barrier for rule of law.

**Table 2.4 - Yielding Area Acre (2010-11 to 2018-19)**

No	Fiscal Years	Yield acre
1	2010-11	98406.0
2	2011-12	100104.0
3	2012-13	98560.0
4	2013-14	98669.0
5	2014-15	85337.0
6	2015-16	98669.0
7	2016-17	98669.0
8	2017-18	
9	2018-19	

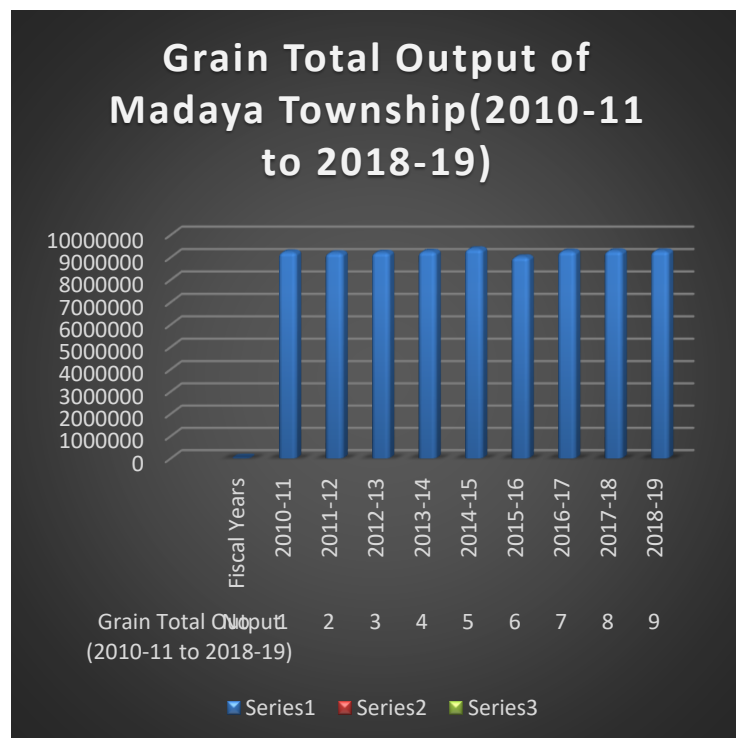
Source; Planning Office

**Table 2.5- Grain Total Output (2010-11 to 2018-19)**

No	Fiscal Years	Grain Total Output ( Tin )
1	2010-11	9231545
2	2011-12	9197672
3	2012-13	9215639
4	2013-14	9256959
5	2014-15	9372419
6	2015-16	9014484
7	2016-17	9267867
8	2017-18	9280684
9	2018-19	9280684

Source; Planning Office

**Figure 5 - Grain Total Output (2010-11 to 2018-19)**



Source; Planning Office

According to table 2.4 and 2.5, there are around 98,000 acre paddy fields in Madaya Township because where can yield two seasons. So far, the acreage has not changed significantly.. The paddy yield is over 9 million tin. Maximum weighting is calculated. These are the coefficients that multiply the total farmland and model yield of the township. It is difficult to say that ground conditions are the same because many farms have different difficulties for example, severe weather, Germs.

**Table 2.6 - GOV 2011-12 to 2015-16 (2010-11 Constant Price)Kyat Millions**

Madaya Township	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Agriculture	61362.4	63677.6	64088.2	65056.1	66515.7
Livestock raising and fishery	29239.7	30298.6	31428.1	33154.3	34787.3
forestry	260.1	260.1	272.4	257.7	223.7
Mining	459.6	384	292.4	321.4	554.2
Manufacturing	116304.7	128547.2	130061.1	138466.2	165712.8
Electricity	2045.2	2426.6	2436.6	2557.8	3342.9
Construction	13012.3	10193.9	10040.8	9584.4	9428.4
Transportation	16715.1	17418.4	19167.5	19191.2	20295
Communication	88.1	118.4	1230.2	1649.5	6671.7
Finance	346	350.7	489.3	601.3	625.2
Social and government services	1418.6	1688.7	1688.6	1752.9	3428.6

Rental and other services	1801.9	1947.9	2211.8	2317.4	2359.4
Commerce	32575.6	31590.4	33891.2	33949.9	34657
GOV	278629.3	288902.5	297298.2	318860.1	348601.9

Source; Planning Office

Communication	4192.6	5458.1
Finance	135.9	138.9
Social and government services	1968.1	2724.9
Rental and other services	1612.6	2026.0
Commerce	25350.7	25530.4
GDP	167118.1	170806.9

Source; Planning Office

**Table 2.7 - GDP 2011-12 to 2015-16 (2010-2011 Constant Price)Kyat Millions**

Constant Net

Madaya Township	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Agriculture	54003.3	56036.3	57660.6	58363.7	64453.6
Livestock raising and fishery	18771.9	19451.7	20176.9	21228.8	22178.2
forestry	152.1	151.0	158.1	149.6	104.5
Mining	232.1	193.9	147.7	217.5	379.7
Manufacturing	18433.0	20458.4	21032.0	23932.4	21504.0
Electricity	849.8	1028.3	1091.6	1151.0	3843.9
Construction	5337.4	4169.3	4033.0	3888.4	4059.6
Transportation	12722.2	13157.8	14566.6	14592.7	15981.8
Communication	86.9	117.4	467.2	409.3	1473.5
Finance	51.9	52.6	73.4	90.2	91.4
Social and government services	787.2	937.4	937.2	972.9	1902.9
Rental and other services	1294.8	1394.5	1563.2	1628.0	1788.7
Commerce	22725.8	22148.0	23759.3	23800.5	25178.8
GDP	135448.4	139296.6	145666.8	150425.0	162940.6

Source; Planning Office

**Table 2.8 - GDP 2016-17 to 2017-18 (2010-11 Constant Price) Kyat Millions**

Constant Net

Madaya Township	2016-17	2017-18
Agriculture	61604.9	64018.7
Livestock raising and fishery	23812.0	24188.9
forestry	212.3	198.0
Mining	323.4	399.0
Manufacturing	28483.8	25032.9
Electricity	1370.0	1754.3
Construction	4999.2	5404.0
Transportation	13052.6	13932.8

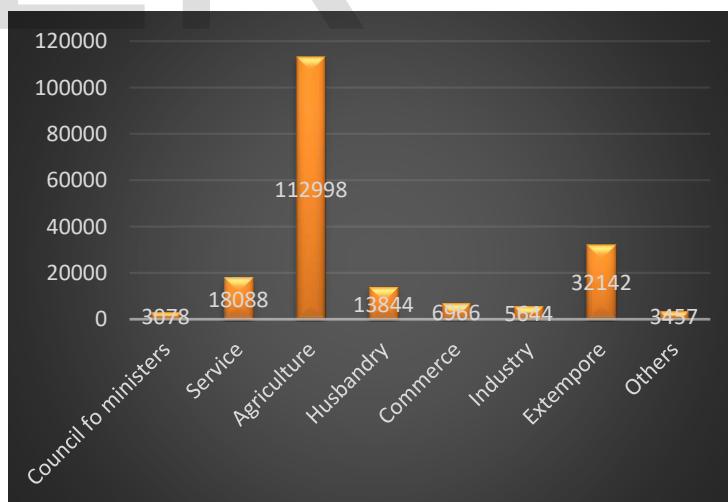
**Table 2.9 - GDP 2017-18 to 2018-19 (2015-16 Fiscal Year Constant Price)Kyat Millions**

Constant Net

Madaya Township	2017-18	2018-19
Agriculture	72565.0	72382.4
Livestock raising and fishery	30992.6	32754.0
forestry	238.9	238.3
Mining	516.5	550.8
Manufacturing	32644.2	33084.1
Electricity	2545.5	2879.0
Construction	7389.5	8935.3
Transportation	18941.5	21329.2
Communication	3389.7	4026.2
Finance	149.2	171.5
Social and government services	4080.6	4493.6
Rental and other services	2301.9	2482.4
Commerce	32866.8	33736.4
GDP	208621.9	217063.2

Source; Planning Office

**Figure 6 - Occupational group (2017)**



Source; General Administration Department (Madaya Township)



**Table 2.10 - GDP Comparisons in Pyin Oo Lwin distric  
2015-16 Fiscal year**

**(2010-2011 Constant Price) Kyat Millions**

Constant Net

Madaya Township	PyinOoLwin 32853.1	Madaya 108548.8	Mogok 47191.1	Thabeikkyin 42115.1	Singu 46629.7
Agriculture	8726.3	59064.2	15188.5	18689.9	23828.4
Livestock raising and fishery	9444.0	22260.7	1404.9	4986.8	11979.1
forestry	282.0	174.7	118.8	650.8	599.1
Mining	985.3	303.8	21313.0	9445.3	784.7
Manufacturing	13415.5	26745.4	9165.9	8342.3	9438.4
Electricity	1492.2	1252.7	9003.0	307.0	1397.4
Construction	18802.5	4757.1	3476.5	4031.6	4338.0
Transportation	47041.9	11690.5	13755.3	7697.9	7603.8
Communication	10963.7	4044.8	5049.2	1678.4	1938.5
Finance	589.3	102.7	232.3	15.1	45.6
Social and government services	5420.2	1622.1	1114.3	1112.4	1137.8
Rental and other services	4842.7	1634.5	1494.2	868.7	924.6
Commerce	10349.8	24299.2	10162.7	8969.8	9725.0
GDP	132355.4	157952.4	91478.6	66796.0	73740.4

Source; Planning Office

# **Survey Analysis - Socioeconomics Characteristics of Respondents**

Personal characteristics of the respondents sought included their gender, age group, marital

status, educational level, and family size. Table 4 shows the details of

personal characteristics

of the respondents.

According to table 2.7, 2.8, 2.9 and 2.10 Madaya Township agricultural sector is essential to be upgraded because it contributes 39.87 % to GDP in 2010-11, 38.799 % to GDP in 2014-15, 37.480 % to GDP in 2017-18 and 33.346 % to GDP in 2018-19. These tables show decreasing contribute percentage of agricultural sector to GDP from year to year. Compared to the 2017-18 Agricultural sector GDP and the Occupational group (2017) figure, found that their low income was poor due to the fact that we average farmers' per capita income by using Agricultural Sector GDP 64018.7 Kyat Millions by the Agricultural Sector including Member 112998. These farmers per capita income is 566547.195 Ks and monthly income is 47212.266 Ks. Above Statistics show that they are even more likely to show their poverty. The above table and figures provide evidence that they are poor in agricultural practices. Most farming area are irrigated farming area but is not efficient agricultural sector in Madaya Township. For further comparison other townships are getting worse in Pyin Oo Lwin Distric according to table 2.10.

**Table 3.1, Personal Characteristics of Respondents**

No	Variables		Number of Respondents	Percent
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## **SECTION (III)**

## **ANALYSIS**

1	Gender	Male	72	90.0
		Female	8	10.0
		Total	80	100.0
2	Age Group	20-40 years	21	26.3
		40-60 years	49	61.3
		60-70 years	7	8.8
		Above 70	3	3.8
		Total	80	100.0
3	Marital Status	Single	7	8.8
		Married	73	91.3
		Total	80	100.0
4	Educational Level	Illiterate	15	18.8
		Primary	23	28.7
		Postsecondary	20	25.0
		Secondary	17	21.3
		University	5	6.3
		Total	80	100.0
5	Family Size	Under 2	1	1.3
		2-4	47	58.8
		4-6	25	31.3
		6-8	6	7.5
		8-10	1	1.3
		Total	80	100.0
6	Under 15 Children	0	36	45.0
		1	24	30.0
		2	15	18.8
		3	3	3.8
		4	1	1.3
		5	1	1.3
		Total	80	100.0
7	School Attendance	0	19	23.8
		1	19	23.8
		2	28	35.0
		3	9	11.3
		4	2	2.5
		5	2	2.5
		Above 5	1	1.3
		Total	80	100.0

Source: Survey Data 2019

According to the results from table 3.1 , 90% of the respondents are the men. Majority of the respondents were in 40-60 years age group and that account for 61.3 %. Respondents younger than 41 years had 26.3 % and above 70 years age group had 3.8 %. Most of their education levels are the primary levels that is 28.7 %. The family sizes of the respondents are 2-4 sizes and that account for 58.8 %. It is the formal Myanmar rural families sizes. All of them are satisfied with the rural family life style. Farmer household of the respondents with under 15 years children are 55.2 %. The most of the respondents have the school attendance members. They can work very well in their work place in the farm. But they have not other skills concerned other business.

Table 3.2 Own Acre

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Under 1	5	6.3	6.3	6.3
1-2	5	6.3	6.3	12.5

2-3	15	18.8	18.8	31.3
3-4	6	7.5	7.5	38.8
4-5	14	17.5	17.5	56.3
5-6	5	6.3	6.3	62.5
6-7	8	10.0	10.0	72.5
7-8	4	5.0	5.0	77.5
8-9	1	1.3	1.3	78.8
9-10	6	7.5	7.5	86.3
10-15	5	6.3	6.3	92.5
15-20	3	3.8	3.8	96.3
20-25	2	2.5	2.5	98.8
25-30	1	1.3	1.3	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2019

Table 3.3 Income of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Under 200000	44	55.0	55.0	55.0
200001-400000	23	28.7	28.7	83.8
400001-600000	9	11.3	11.3	95.0
600001-800000	2	2.5	2.5	97.5
800001-1000000	2	2.5	2.5	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2019

Table 3.4 Debt Finance From Agri Bank

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid No	23	28.7	28.7	28.7

Yes	57	71.3	71.3	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2019

household or respondents families because the most respondents have the school attendance members.

**Table 3.7 Farming Cost Per Acre.**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 150000-200000	4	5.0	5.0	5.0
200001-250000	26	32.5	32.5	37.5
250001-300000	36	45.0	45.0	82.5
300001-350000	12	15.0	15.0	97.5
Above 350000	2	2.5	2.5	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2019

**Table 3.5 Debt Finance From Cooperative Office finance**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid No	66	82.5	82.5	82.5
Yes	14	17.5	17.5	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2019

**Table 3.8 Summer season yield per acre.**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	10	12.5	12.5	12.5
70-80	9	11.3	11.3	23.8
81-90	3	3.8	3.8	27.5
91-100	32	40.0	40.0	67.5
101-110	2	2.5	2.5	70.0
111-120	21	26.3	26.3	96.3
Above 120	3	3.8	3.8	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2019

**Table 3.6 Debt Finance From Other Finance Companys**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid No	71	88.8	88.8	88.8
Yes	9	11.3	11.3	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2019

According to table 3.2, table 3.3, table 3.4, table 3.5 and table 3.6, the land area of respondents most occurring area are 2-3acre and 4-5 acre and that account for 36.3 %. The income for the 55.0 % of respondents is below 200000 Ks and 28.7 % of respondents is 200001-400000 Ks. 71.3 % of respondents operated their farming with debt finance from Agricultural Bank and 17.5 % of respondents had debt finance from Cooperative Office Finance and 9% of respondents worked their farming with debt finance from other Finance Companys. The most respondents have not the debt finance management knowledge. Therefore they will soon be facing the heavy problems from the debt finance due to the especially private finance companys. The income between 200000 Ks and 400000 Ks is not sufficient for the farmer

**Table 3.9 Monsoon season yield per acre.**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 70-80	39	48.8	48.8	48.8
81-90	13	16.3	16.3	65.0
91-100	28	35.0	35.0	100.0

Total	80	100.0	100.0
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Source: Survey Data 2019

**Table 3.10 Maximum Selling Price for 100 Tins.**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 450001-500000	14	17.5	17.5	17.5
500001-550000	9	11.3	11.3	28.7
550001-600000	37	46.3	46.3	75.0
600001-650000	15	18.8	18.8	93.8
Above 650000	5	6.3	6.3	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2019

According to the table 3.7, table 3.8, table 3.9 and table 3.10, 45.0 % of respondents used input moneies for per acre as the farming cost are 250001-300000 Ks and 32.5 % of respondents used input moneies for per acre are 200001-250000 Ks. 40 % of respondents farm yield per acre are 91-100 tins in Summer season. 48.8 % of respondents farm yield per acre are 70-80 tins in Monsoon season. Both season maximum selling price for 100 tins of the 46.3 % respondents are 550001-600000 Ks. Therefore their profit per acre in one season is 300000 Ks in which long life is 4 mounths. Their income per acre and per mounth is 75000 Ks without any damage. The 2-4 family size farmer household with 3 acre farm per mounth income are 225000 Ks that income amount is not sufficient for farmer household daily life. Therefore they take the various debt finance from the various debt finance sectors. Finally they may be landless and casual agricultural labourers.

**Table 3.11 Do you have a medicament process in family ?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid No	65	81.3	81.3	81.3
Yes	15	18.8	18.8	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2019

**Table 3.12 Do you have a damage farm in previous years ?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid No	55	68.8	68.8	68.8
Yes	25	31.3	31.3	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2019

**Table 3.13 Do you have any supports from the government for the damage farm ?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid No	78	97.5	97.5	97.5
Yes	2	2.5	2.5	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2019

According to the table 3.11, table 3.12 and table 3.13, 18.8 % of respondents have a medicament process in families. 31.3 % of respondents have a damage farm in previous years because of poor weather such as flood and other disease associated with the farm. But only 2.5 % of respondents have been supported from the government for the damage. Therefore there is no equity in the distribution of benefits and burdens. This factors decrease the positive sing in the political sectors.

**Table 3.14 Do you have a satisfaction upon the representatives for care farmers ?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not	51	63.7	63.7	63.7
a little	10	12.5	12.5	76.3
Yes	19	23.8	23.8	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2019

**Table 3.15 Do you have a satisfaction upon the government and their office ?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not	48	60.0	60.0	60.0
	a little	10	12.5	12.5	72.5
	Yes	22	27.5	27.5	100.0
	Total	80	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2019

According to the table 3.14 and table 3.15, 63.7 % of the respondents have not a satisfaction upon the representative for care farmers. 60 % of the respondents have not a satisfaction upon the government and their office. This results may be there are many reasons. They have not reached the any level of utility the government and representative. This result answer is not good for the new government because in Madaya Township the population of employed person working in industry of " Agricultural, forestry and fishing " is the highest with 53.9 %.

#### SECTION (IV) - RESPONDENTS - FARMER NEED, WANTS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. The input cost of the farmers is about 500,000 kyats and the base price is 500,000 kyats, so the farmers are not satisfied.

2- The high rates of hydration are high every year and no guarantee for farmers who use them.

3- Agricultural loan costing 150000 kyats is not enough for agriculture.

4- We need adequate fertilizers and medicines.

5. The rice market needs to be stable.

6: Chemicals and drug prices are rising every year, with premiums guaranteed.

The government should address the issue.

7- It is recommended that the price of paddy be above 700,000 kyats.

8 - The price of rice floor must be above 500,000 kyats, and it is necessary to provide easy access to the most potent synthetic and medicinal herbs.

9. The State wants to provide the state with the necessary chemical and agricultural medicines.

10- We also need to consider the long-term loans of our farmers.

11- Pay at least 300,000 kyats for agricultural loans.

12. The system of payment of Form 7 is not accepted when making a bank loan.

13 It is strongly recommended that the Agricultural Office or the village tract office be available for easy access to chemical and agricultural medicines.

14 - Ensure price guarantee when selling crops.

15. Require a team of qualified medical examiners, chemists and agricultural medicines.

16- The laboratory needs to be set up at the nearest village tract or township agricultural office for easy testing of the equipment used by farmers.

17. Requirements of rice price insurance organizations.

18- The price of rice at 500,000 kyats is not exactly the same as the cost, but the price of the fertilizer is rising every year, so farmers are getting worse each year.

19 The government wants to make it clear to farmers how they can reduce their prices.

20- Not a Productive Way

21. No drainage.

22-year-old problem is expensive every year for seeds.

23- We want to serve the farmers well.

24- I would like to clarify the issue of drainage issues.

25. I would like to clarify the issue of inadequate water supply (DY2).

26- The State wants to ensure that varieties and paddy seeds are guaranteed.

27 - I want to get enough water for planting.

28 - I would like to support the use of fertilizers and medicines.

29: We would like to clarify the high cost of fertilizer, drugs and medicines.

30- The State would like to help the State to deal with the impact of the disease on paddy fields.

31- I would like to have a solution for the flood.( Taungg Kine – Hkyauung Pout kyaoe pout )

32- To resolve the problem of production way, 90% of the farmers are working together with most of the farmers and the two farmers are not in a position to solve the problem.

33 - I want to end the dispute with the commercial farm immediately and get the quick version 7.( The Right to Use the Farmland – Form 7 )

34 - I'd like to get enough water (Nan Dar A Canal).

35- We would like to clarify the problem of lack of paddy water security in the Taung Kan lake.

36 - There is a disadvantage due to lack of irrigation water from Taung Kan Dam.

- 37 - We want to hire children in the village to be good moral educators.
- 38 - I would like to have other employment opportunities for farmers.
- 39 - I want to get enough water for a variety of crops.
- 40 - I want to correct the wrong mechanics of the farm surface.
- 41 We only need 10 to 1 day of irrigation water and we want to address the problem of water insecurity (DY 46).
- 42 - Inundation problems: About 40 farmers are losing ground.
- 43- DY 46 Problem with no water security 7 days to 1 day Water supply only no water security.
- 44: It is not possible to grow water by pumping water from a well.
- 45 - The State wants to correct landowners' misconduct with state machinery. Industrial farming is very weak with no cooperation with farmers. The State wants to check the quality of the fertilizers and agricultural medicines.
- 46 - I want to get a quick and fast-paced 7-step problem for 103 farmers in a land dispute.
47. I would like to clarify the problem of obtaining pure rice seed.
- 48 - Farmers are required to do agricultural training. I want to get a quick seven-step dispute and get a quick 7-month process.
- 49 - I want to get a quick and broken version of the farm dispute with the cooperative.
- 50- We also want to take into account the shortage of agricultural workers.
51. I would like to clarify the problem of loss of paddy.

## SECTION (V) - CONCLUSION

### 5.1 Finding

#### From survey data

The land area of respondents most occurring area acre are 2-3acre and 4-5 acre and that account for 36.3 %. The income for the 55.0 % of respondents is below 200000 Ks and 28.7 % of respondents is 200001-400000 Ks. 71.3 % of respondents operated their farming with debt finance from Agricultural Bank and 17.5 % of respondents had debt finance from Cooperative Office Finance and 9% of respondents worked their farming with debt finance from other Finance Companies

Their income per acre and per month is 75000 Ks without any damage. The 2-4 family size farmer household with 3 acre farm per month income are 225000 Ks that income amount is not sufficient for farmer household daily life. Therefore they take the various debt finance from the various debt finance sectors. Finally they may be landless and casual agricultural labourers.

31.3 % of respondents have a damage farm in previous years because of poor weather such as flood and other disease associated with the farm. But only 2.5 % of respondents have been supported from the government for the damage. Therefore there is no equity in the distribution of benefits and burdens. This factors decrease the positive sing in the political sectors.

63.7 % of the respondents have not a satisfaction upon the representative for care farmers. 60 % of the respondents have not a satisfaction upon the government and their office. This results may be there are many reasons. They have not reached the any level of utility the government and representative.

#### From secondary data

Land used area numerical data is not change from year to year that is nearly constant on official papers . e.g – in Kyauk Sa Yit Kone (south),Pan Ya,Wun Su, Tha Pyay Thar, Seik Thar,U Dein and Zee Hpyu Kone village , these villages agricultural land used area data were not change exactly in associated offices and their data is nearly constant , there is no changes but their numerical data is not fix in practices fields. Most firms are not work in the agricultural projects .They are working new projects except agricultural farm works such as the brick productions .Therefore their land used area numerical data is greater than productivity data . It is not efficient for economics development .The farmland law 2012 – chapter IV , Terms and Conditions to be Complied by the Person who has the Right to Use the farmland “ 12 - (g) shall not use the farmland by other means without permission . But these laws and rules have not been effectively implemented. Hinders the rule of law; These are found as point. It can be seen as a barrier for rule of law.

The paddy yield is over 9 million tin. Maximum weighting is calculated. These are the coefficients that multiply the total farmland and model yield of the township. It is difficult to say that ground conditions are the same because many farms have different difficulties for example, severe weather, Germs. Madaya township farmers per capita income is 566547.195 Ks and monthly income is 47212.266 Ks. Above Statistics show that they are even more likely to show their poverty. Most farming area are irrigated farming area but is not efficient agricultural sector in Madaya Township. For further comparison other townships are getting worse in Pyin Oo Lwin Distric according to table 2.10.

## 5.2 Recommendation

The cost of farming is high and the problems are poor when sold. There are many difficulties with irrigation water, for example, if there is heavy rain, drowning. Summer planting inadequate water supply: Seed is expensive and hard to get enough seeds. There was also a lack of cooperation between the government officials and the farmers, especially the poor farmers. As a result, higher machinery costs and higher land prices made farmers uncomfortable. Yes. Problems such as market insanity and lack of consistency. As a result, the majority of farmers have come to the conclusion that the MPs and government organizations are not satisfied. Most of the farmers own only 2 or 3 acres of land, and many of their families have children under 15 years of age. As a result, many farmers face more difficulties and difficulties in losing their good land, resulting in problems such as high cropping costs and poor selling time. Farmers make up 53.9% of the township's population, and it is very difficult for others to grow economically if the farmers are not doing well. The agricultural activities of Madaya Township, which are irrigated and irrigated, are not easy for farmers in other townships because of the debt. Therefore, it is not clear whether the farmers will be economically viable if the farmers are not economically viable. Field studies; Inquiries can be found through inquiry.

## 5.3 Suggestions

- 1- The quality of the good quality varieties of rice should be issued by the Government in charge of the country.
  - 2- The State has examined the cost and quality of fertilizers and agricultural medicines
- accountability should be guaranteed.

3- A strong market and farmers can not suffer rice prices at the market and the government should take responsibility for ensuring the safety of farmers.

4- The relationship with farmers and government officials should be strengthened.

5- Representatives of the Government Departments, the government staff should assist the farmers as their parents, and should do their utmost to help the farmers.

6- The State should do its utmost to prevent the land dispute from happening around 2014.

7- Farmers' family health and education should be guaranteed as a special privilege.

8- The State should guarantee the cost and quality of agricultural machinery.

9- Farmers training should be provided for rice marketing, financial training and agricultural machinery training.

10- Better research should be undertaken with Sample Size, which will represent the Town Ship level, District level, and Region level in order to better understand the situation of farmers and write agricultural plans. Research is also needed.