

Bangladesh, Dokkinchamria Village's "Overcrowding" "Abandoned Farmland" Intermediate Report

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図1 街にもう一軒家をもつ世帯

Para	Years	City Name
N25	8	Dhaka
MO	12	Dhaka
MO	25	Dhaka
M62	5	Tangail
N53	5	Tangail
MO	7	Tangail
N142	9	Tangail
M43	10	Tangail
S86	12	Tangail
E55	13	Tangail
M64	13	Tangail
S114	13	Tangail
N53	14	Tangail
E55	15	Tangail
MO	16	Tangail
M63	17	Tangail
S113	18	Tangail
M69	19	Tangail
E-68	23	Tangail

1. 「過疎化」：2軒の家をもつ暮らし

Dokkinchamria村では、日本のような過疎化問題は起きていないが、現象としては、村にも家を残しながらダッカ、タンガイルにもう一軒家を借家もしくは建設して住むという村人がいる。表1がそれを指名しているが、JRDSの村のスタッフが把握してくれているだけでも19世帯ある。タンガイルの街までは国道までの3km、それから約6km。これらの世帯がここ数年に村から出て行ったというよりもその多くは10年から20年以上経過していること、ダッカが3世帯、タンガイルが16世帯とタンガイルに住みつつ、時々、収穫などで村に帰ってきているのである。どのような家族構成や土地所有、職業に関してはこれからの分析になるが、アッケルさんはその典型である。子供の教育、就職のためという理由がもっとも大きい。ちなみにアッケルさんは2人の男の子がいるが、いずれも、タンガイルで中学校、高校を卒業し、ダッカの私立大学を卒業後、長男は英国で修士取得後帰国、結婚してベキシムコで働いている。次男はセエーデンを経て、フランスに入り現在修士課程に入る準備をしている。

2. 若者の進路、SSC卒業後の進路

表2 SSC合格以降の進路

Papa	Stay	Present	Job Place
E	Village	Education	Chatihati
N	Village	Education	Dhaka
S	Village	Overseas	Dhobai
M	Village	Education	Elenga
M	Village	Education	Elenga
M	Village	Education	Elenga
S	Village	Education	Elenga
E	Village	Education	Elenga
N	Village	Education	Elenga
N	Village	Education	Elenga
N	Village	AutoCharok	Erakai
N	Village	Overseas	Malaysia
M	Village	Education	Tangail
M	Village	Bekar	Village
N	Village	Bekar	Village
E	Town	Chakri	Dhaka
N	Town	Chakri	Dhaka
S	Town	Education	Dhaka
M	Town	Education	Tangail
N	Town	Education	Tangail
S	Town	Overseas	Tangail

左の表がJRDSの村のスタッフが把握している最も最近行われたSSC検定試験合格者(男性のみ)21名の進路である。際立っているのが、村から徒歩で国道まででオート三輪もしくはバス、自転車、で通うことができる村から6kmほど離れた村周辺の中心となっている街であるエレンガのコレッジに村から通学している学生が9名とほぼ半分をしめていることである。ダッカで2名、あるいはタンガイルで2名がコレッジに通っている学生はほぼそこに住んでいるとみなせる。恐らく、寄宿、もしくは、家をもう一軒家族が借りて住んでいるものと考えることができるだろう。働いきはじめているのは4名、3名が海外、2名がダッカ、村周辺が1名である。

### 3. 海外出稼ぎ：構造化した長期収入源

表3 海外出稼ぎ

Para	Nation	Job	Year	Para	Nation	Job	Year
S53+1	Dubai	Driver	9	M8+3	Saudi	Bhabusha?	18
N153+1	Dubai	Labour	6	S76	Saudi	Driver	7
N155+3	Dubai	Labour	6	M10	Saudi	Labour	1
N196	Dubai	Labour	6	E32+1	Saudi	Labour	2
M67	Dubai	Labour	7	M6+2	Saudi	Labour	2
M90	Dubai	Labour	7	N155+1	Saudi	Labour	2
M2	Dubai	Labour	8	N155+2	Saudi	Labour	2
M5	Dubai	Labour	8	S155+1	Saudi	Labour	3
M52	Dubai	Labour	8	E0	Saudi	Labour	5
N193	Dubai	Labour	8	E17	Saudi	Labour	5
S20+2	Dubai	Labour	8	E36+1	Saudi	Labour	5
N221+1	Dubai	Labour	14	M66+1	Saudi	Labour	5
S90	Dubai	Sutaff	7	N197+2	Saudi	Labour	5
N192	Italy	?	13	N198	Saudi	Labour	5
M27	Italy	Bhabusha?	13	M85	Saudi	Labour	6
N195	Italy	Labour	8	E36+2	Saudi	Labour	7
E98+2	Katar	Labour	3	M234+2	Saudi	Labour	7
M62+2	Katar	Labour	4	N115	Saudi	Labour	8
E33	Katar	Labour	6	N197+1	Saudi	Labour	8
N153+2	Kuwait	Labour	8	S29+1	Saudi	Labour	8
M199	Malasia	Labour	1	S20+1	Saudi	Labour	10
S0	Malasia	Labour	5	S21+1	Saudi	Labour	10
M198+1	Malasia	Labour	6	M223+2	Saudi	Labour	14
M227	Malasia	Labour	8	E15+1	Saudi	Labour	15
M82	Malaysia	Labour	4	M32	Saudi	Labour	4Month
M55	Malaysia	Labour	8	N40+1	Singapore	Labour	7
N201+1	Malaysia	Labour	8	M157	Singapore	Paipu Filar?	10
N203	Malaysia	Labour	8				
N212+3	Malaysia	Labour	8				
M6+1	Malaysia	Labour	12				
E60+2	Oman	Labour	4				
E38	Oman	Labour	5				
M224+1	Oman	Labour	5				

う栽培経費がかかることから、乾季における従来の小作のやり方である水代が収穫物の四分の1、耕うん代金、種子代、化学肥料代等を小作人がすべてもちもち、収穫物の四分の3を地主と小作人で折半という方法が嫌われたことから、地主が一時期稲作をやめてマホガニーの植林ということ土地利用が現れたが、現在は、アッケルさんの話では、現在この傾向にはストップがかかり、ドッキンチャムリア村では一世帯のみ水田にマホガンビーを植えている。その背景には乾季の灌漑稲作の小作栽培における経費負担が変化したことが大きい。現在、すべての経費は小作人と地主で折半となっている。また、労働力不足は、北ベンガルの地域から出稼ぎ農業労働者が村に来て、田植え、除草、収穫等々を行っていて、

表4 タンガイル県の人口の変化

Name	Status	Population (1991)	Population (2001)	Population (2011)
Basail	Upazila	148,555	160,346	159,870
Bhuapur	Upazila	177,095	190,910	201,678
Delduar	Upazila	175,684	186,449	207,278
Dhanbari	Upazila	-	-	190,587
Ghatail	Upazila	341,376	371,952	417,939
Gopalpur	Upazila	252,747	274,273	252,331
Kailhati	Upazila	354,959	376,407	410,293
Madhupur	Upazila	-	-	317,781
Mirzapur	Upazila	337,496	366,609	407,731
Nagarpur	Upazila	238,422	258,431	286,092
Sakhipur	Upazila	220,281	241,665	277,685
Tangail	Upazila	380,518	438,765	553,769
Tangail District	Total	3,002,428	3,290,696	3749385

JRDSの村のスタッフが把握してくれた60名の海外出稼ぎ者の行き先と仕事内容が表3に示されている。サウジアラビアが25名、ドバイ12名、カタール3名、オマン3名と中近東の3カ国で43名と圧倒的に多い。ついでマレーシアが10名である。いずれも肉体労働者である。驚くことは、海外出稼ぎの年数5年から10年前後の長期に行っている者が多く、単身赴任である。海外出稼はもはや一時的に資金を稼ぐというよりも恒常的な収入源となっているとみなした方がよいだろう。

### 4. 農業収入も重要な収入源として復活：乾季小作料の変化

栽培放棄地については、10年ほど前には米価がそれほど十分でなく、乾季の灌漑、化学肥料とい

### 5. 地方都市の発展

表4はタンガイル県各郡の人口変化である。2001～11年に中核都市タンガイル郡の増加が著しい。村人はダッカではなくタンガイル、エレンガ地方都市に魅力を感じ、村との生活の両立をはかっていると考えられる。日本とは異なる状況。

**Socio-economic characteristics and migration patterns of a village in Ayeyarwady Delta: A case study of Ywathitsu Village, Maubin Township, Myanmar**

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### **1. Introduction**

Myanmar is still predominantly an agricultural and rural country. About 70 percent of its national population (51.4 million in 2014) lives in rural areas and depends on agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery for livelihoods (FAO, 2016). Since the market economy has been introduced openly in the 1990s in Myanmar, the income opportunities of rural Myanmar have been diversified. Non-farm activities become more attractive to rural people, particularly landless farmers and the young generation. Migration from rural to urban and abandoning farming have gradually become visible in rural Myanmar. We, therefore, have conducted the collaborated studies on socio-economic conditions and the migration problems in two study villages in Ayeyarwady Delta.

### **2. Methods and materials**

The study village is namely Ywathitsu in Ngarhyigayat Village Tract, Maubin Township, Maubin District, Ayeyarwady Region, Myanmar. The general household survey on socio-economic characteristics and intensive survey on migrate-out working patterns of the study village were conducted in November and December 2018. Questionnaires were employed for both the surveys. All the households were visited by our team with the 12 students of Maubin University for the general household survey. However, the study team could interview in 57 households (70 % of the total household) in Ywathitsu Village with the questionnaire sheet. The migrant-out working information did not clearly appear through the general household survey. Accordingly, Min Paing, one of the authors, asked the village elderly people to identify migrant out people. Then, the intensive survey for migration was conducted for 19 migrant-out villagers in the study village. To get the additional necessary information on the socioeconomic characteristics and the migration patterns, the group discussion was conducted with the male villagers above 50 years old. The 5 villagers were invited to participate in the group discussion. The Yacinhmu or Hundred household leader and the Seeinhmu or Ten household leaders, the authorities of General Administrative offices of the village also attended this group discussion. The data on household heads' and members' age, gender, main job, educational qualification, agricultural activities, migration patterns ( kind of work, remittance, and reasons for migration), etc were collected.

### **3. Results and Discussion**

The interviewed households' number and their populations are 57HHs and 218 persons in the study village. The main jobs of household heads are farmers (27 HHs), casual labours (28 HHs), teacher (1 HH) and dependent (1 HHs). The average age of the household head is 47 years old. The number of female house head is 5 and their main jobs are two casual labours (73, 40 years old), two farmers (55, 65 years old) and 1 dependent (65 years old). The dependent of the male household is only one (65 years old). The relationship between the main jobs of household heads and crop cultivated acreage in 2017-2018 is given in Table 1. There is a large gap between casual labour ( so- called "Landless farmer") and farmer. The most casual labours do not have cultivated land. On the other hand, the farmer households have 95 percent of the total cultivated area or 296 acres in the village and the average of farmers' household cultivated area is 11 acres. The double cropping of Monsoon paddy in the rainy season with- Black Gram in the dry season is dominant cropping pattern. The summer paddy in the dry season is still limited in the

study village. Other household members are the children under 5 years old (14 persons), casual labour (42 persons), farmers (22 persons), government employee and teachers (8 persons), sewer (2 persons), service with non-governmental organization (1 person), dependent (36 persons), Factory workers (1 person) and midwife (1 person). 8 students are university students attending at Maubin University, 6 students are high school, 10 students are middle school, 10 students are primary school. 36 dependents are 26 female and 10 male. The average age of the female dependent is 41 years and that of the male is 24 years. 17 persons (65%) of the female dependents are "working age" 18 - 60 years old. Most of female dependent are house wife. The average age of the 36 casual labours is 33 years old; 5 persons are under 18 years old, 1 person above 60 years old. The male casual labours are 12 persons and female casual labours are 30 persons. Most of the casual labours of male and female completed the primary and middle education level. Only one male casual labour did high school level. The 8 graduates are working as the government staffs including 5 teachers. Only one graduate works in Non-governmental organization. In the study village,

**Tab. 1. Main Jobs of Household Heads and Cropping Acreage of Ywathitsu Villag, Maubin, Myanmar**  
(Source: Questionnaires' survey, 2018)

Main Jobs	average Age	HHS (Female head)	Acres	le or wet land (Acre)	Monsoon paddy (Acre)	summer paddy (Acre)	Black gram (Acre)	Total cultivated land (Acre)	Percent	Chicken (pieces)	Percent
casual labour	42	28 (2)	Total	4	4	0	2	6	1.232033	0	0
			Average	0.14	0.14	0	0.03				
Farmers	48	26 (2)	Total	301.5	296.5	29	219	547	98.91501	471.5	100.1062
			Average	6.1	6.1	0.6	4.5				
Teacher	45	1 (0)	Total	8	8	0	3	11	1.98915	0	0
			Average	1.14	1.14	0	0.42				
Village total	57	(5)	Total	313.5	308.5	29	224	561.5	100	471	100
			Average	84	62.2	22.2	44				

19 persons in the study village are "migrant-out" of 12 households that have a family member at least (maximum 4 persons). The age of the migrants is between 21 and 49 years and the average age is 29 years old. 2 migrants are working in Thailand, Others are in Yangon Region especially Hlaingthatyar Industrial Zone. 2 migrants among them are a government employee at other townships in Ayeyarwady Region. 3 migrants are graduates working in Yangon and Ayeyarwady Region and others are mostly middle school and high school completion. 10 migrants send their remittance to the family 6 times per a years. 9 migrants do 12 times per a year. It is reported that most of the remittance is used for daily life activity consumption, health and education cost, and thus they cannot save the remittance. The migrant-out activities have started since 2014 except one case in 2004.

#### 4. Conclusion

In Maubin Township, the major economic activity is agriculture, but nearly half of the house holds are landless farmers in the study village. They are working as casual labour. Migrate-out working activities are also found in the study village. The number of migrants are not so large and it has appeared recently. The remittance is mainly used for daily consumption. The study village is considered to be a general socio-economic characteristic village in Maubin Township or floodplain of Ayeyarwady Delta.

#### References

FAO, 2016, Formulation and Operationalization of National Action Plan for Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development through Agriculture (NAPA) (<https://www.lift-fund.org/project/formulation-and-operationalisation-national-action-plan-poverty-alleviation-and-rural>)

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