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日本熱帯農業学会第125回講演会

- I. 研究発表講演要旨
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会場：千葉大学環境健康フィールド科学センター

2019年3月16日, 17日

日本熱帯農業学会平成 31 年度総会並びに第 125 回講演会

期 日 2019 年 3 月 16 日 (土)・17 日 (日)

場 所 千葉大学環境健康フィールド科学センター 〒277-0882 柏市柏の葉 6-2-1

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参加費 一般 : 5000 円、学生 : 3000 円 (要旨集代含む)

懇親会費 一般 : 5000 円、学生 : 3000 円

第一会場 : シーズホール、第二会場 : 管理研究棟講義室

講演会 研究発表 (発表 12 分、質問 3 分)

3 月 16 日 (土)

開始時刻	第一会場 シーズホール			第二会場 管理研究棟講義室		
	座長	番号	講演題目	座長	番号	講演題目
9:00	犬伏和之氏・千葉大	1	南インドの畑作地におけるバイオ炭の施用が土壤炭素動態および作物生育へ与える影響の解明 関真由子 ら 東京農工大学 他	パチヤキル	10	Comparative Analysis of Land Use/ Land Cover Changes in Three Areas in Myanmar Using Satellite Images Kay Khaing Oo et. al. Kyoto University.
9:15		2	Biological Nitrogen Fixation in Water Yam (<i>Dioscorea alata</i> L.) and Lesser Yam (<i>Dioscorea esculenta</i> L.) Associated with Endophytic Diazotrophic Bacteria M. OUYABE et. al. Tokyo University of Agriculture	バビル氏	11	Collaborative Exploration of Plant Genetic Resources in Northern Cambodia Tokuda, M. et. al. Shinshu University.
9:30		3	沖縄県のサトウキビ畑土において土壌型が蓄積するリンの量および形態に与える影響の解明 野々村詠人 ら 東京農工大学 他	東農大	12	ミャンマー連邦共和国におけるアブラナ科野菜“Mohn Nyin”の探索収集とその実態 吉田沙樹 ら 東京農業大学 他
9:45		4	Formation Processes and Properties of Soils in Central and Northern Malawi C. Chisambi, H. Shinjo Kyoto University	上吉原裕亮氏	13	カラシナ(<i>Brassica juncea</i>)遺伝資源の花形成の変異に関する研究 谷ちぐさ ら 東京農業大学 他
10:00		5	パーマカルチャー農法が栽培環境および作物と雑草の生育に及ぼす影響 プトロ ラディティヨ ハルヨ・宮浦理恵 東京農業大学	日大	14	カンボジアにおける野菜生産の実態と生産拡大に向けた課題 吉田達矢 ら 名古屋大学 他
10:15		6	ネパール山間地域における農業・生活に関する在地の知識および技術 —ムスタン郡コバン地区を事例として— 倉田祐輔 ら 信州大学	篠原卓農氏	15	Effect of 1-MCP microbubbles treatment on delay of postharvest ripening in 'Khai (Sucrier)' banana fruit INOUE T. et. al. University of Tsukuba

10:30	竹田晋也氏・京大	7	Terracotta depicting "drawing a plough" from Ranir Banglo, Moinamoti, Bangladesh and Ananda Temple, Bagan. Myanmar K. Ando et. al. Kyoto University.	篠原卓氏・東農大	16	イネの天水直播栽培における、プライミング種子利用リスクの検討 中尾祥宏・坂上潤一 鹿児島大学
10:45		8	Socio-economic characteristics and migration patterns of a village in Ayeyarwady Delta: A case study of Ywathitsu Village, Maubin Township, Myanmar Min Paing et. al. Maubin University		17	Analysis of rice yield variation among paddy fields along 2 estuaries of Red River, Vietnam Phan Luyen, Kamoshita Akihiko University of Tokyo
11:00		9	A micro-level analysis of rural-urban migration in Bhutan Tashi Chopel, Tashi Jamtsho Royal University of Bhutan		18	湛水条件下におけるサトウキビの根の形態的变化 坂上潤一ら 鹿児島大学
11:15 ~ 12:00	<p>ポスターセッション（セミナー室）（1~11、学生優秀発表賞対象ポスター）</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Effect of rice straw, biochar and nitrogen on greenhouse gases production in paddy oils in south India K. Inubushi et. al., Chiba University 複数の植物成長調節剤が収穫後のライム 'Paan' の果皮色に及ぼす影響 富山博之ら、千葉大学他 Table Grape Production in Afghanistan and Attempt to Prevent Berry Shattering as a Serious Postharvest Problem Masomi Abdull Wahid, Hiroshi Gemma, Tokyo University of Agriculture Practical Solutions to Maintain Shelf Life of Apple Using Intermediate Temperature Incorporated with Modified Atmosphere Packages, Edible Coatings and 1-MCP in Afghanistan Niamatullah Dawlatzai, Hiroshi Gemma, Tokyo University of Agriculture 完全冠水下におけるイネの根の通気組織及び酸素漏出バリアの形成 岩田晋子ら、鹿児島大学他 ウガンダ国セレレ県における在来農法と JICA 推奨農法の比較からみた陸稲普及の課題点 斉藤雄介ら、日本大学他 Influence of different fertilizers and water management on CH₄ emission in IR50 rice Kyu Kyu Hmwe et. al., Chiba University サゴヤシ実生の対肥料反応性に関する研究 浅野航輝ら、名古屋大学 ひこばえを利用した高収量稲作栽培体系の評価 岩永響希ら、鹿児島大学 Effects of conservation agriculture on some biological and chemical properties of soil in rain-fed upland ecosystem of Cambodia S. SIENG et. al., Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology タイにおける高齢果樹農家の現状と展望 ・サムットサーコーン県, ノンタブリ県, ラチャブリー県, チャンタブリ県の事例を中心に 大塚俊ら、千葉大学他 Effects of Logging and Forest Fires on Stand Structure of <i>Acacia catechu</i> Forests in Saw Township, Magway Region, Myanmar Way Phyo Maung, S. TAKEDA, Kyoto University 根色が異なる島ニンジン根におけるカロテノイド含量, 糖含量, SOD 活性および味覚の系統間差異 砂川春樹ら、琉球大学他 温度がムラサキクダモノトケイソウおよびキイロクダモノトケイソウの光合成特性に及ぼす影響 島田温史ら、鹿児島大学 カンナ属植物種系統間の生育, 根茎・デンプン収量の評価 宮崎彰・後藤啓太、高知大学 					

**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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Keywords: Socioeconomic Village Study, Migration, Ayeyarwady Delta, Myanmar

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 Yaeinhmu 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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