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熱帯農業研究
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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
II．ポスターセッション要旨
III．公開シンポジウム要旨

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（要皆集代込み）
懇親会費 一般：5000円、学生：3000円

第一次会場：シーズホール、第二次会場：管理研究棟講義室

講演会 研究発表（発表12分、質問3分）
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Socio-economic characteristics and migration patterns of a village in Ayeyarwady Delta: A case study of Ywathitsu Village, Maubin Township, Myanmar

*Min Paing1, Myint Thida2, Khin Aye Mu3, Kazuo Ando4

(1 Department of Geography, Maubin University, 2 Department of Geography, Hpa-an University, 3 Yangon Institute of Economics, 4 CSEAS, Kyoto University)

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 migrant-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 Seeinmu 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 57 HHs 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 HH). 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Jobs</th>
<th>Average Age</th>
<th>HHN (Female head)</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Area (Acre)</th>
<th>Monsoon (Acre)</th>
<th>Summer (Acre)</th>
<th>Black Gram (Acre)</th>
<th>Total cultivated land (Acre)</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Chicken (pieces)</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>casual labour</td>
<td>42 (28.5)</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12.32083</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers</td>
<td>48 (26)</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>96.91%</td>
<td>471.5</td>
<td>100.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>45 (10)</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.98915</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village total</td>
<td>57 (5)</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>561.5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Hlaingthayar 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 year. 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**

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