Socio-economic Changes in Livelihood of Htantaw Village
Amarapura Township, Mandalay Region
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Abstract
Considering health in the broad term as well –being this study examines changes to villagers’ lives with the effect of privatization and modernization policies. It explores how their economy is related to the changing environment in both time and space. How these villagers cope, struggle and do their best to sustain their living in light of limited resources they had are also presented. This study is conducted in Htantaw Village in the area of Taungthaman Lake locating in the ancient Amarapura Township of Mandalay Division, Myanmar. Villagers, from different ages, occupations and economic status, were interviewed in their homes. Focus groups were used in the first section of the data collection stage. In addition, this study encouraged village leaders participation through the data collection process such as through drawing a Village map, talking through the geographic and social changes in the village and villagers’ struggle and survival strategies.

Before 1990, Htantaw; Village is a typical agricultural based village where villagers worked on rice farming, wickerwork and livestock breeding such as duck and cow. Initial socio and economic changes began in 1996 when the water draining in and out was blocked to make a natural Taungthaman Lake as the huge fish – raising ponds by the military government which later issued concession of fishing in a nearby lake owned by a private company. This greatly impacted the village’s livelihood not only the farming family but also duck and cow raising for milk too, including the rice farmers as their paddy field and agricultural land around the lake had been flooded. The other significant social change was in 2000 due to the establishment of YadanaHon University providing the education for more than twenty thousand students in total a year. The village has become crowded not only with students moving in and from other places but also people who had moved in as workers for the university. Villagers who have some savings started the room rental business and grocery shops. Some started small businesses such as restaurants, mobile phone shops and café shops, beauty salon and dress making shops. The social tension between the local and new moving in has been mentioned as well as the increasing struggles in villagers’ life. As the study was conducted by university staff members with the participation of village leaders, its results will be used in further discussions to build a relationship between academic and community people in order to better support the economic and educational development of the village and suggest a model for peaceful learning society in the country.

Keywords: resources, livelihood, impact, change.

Introduction
Socio-economic impact assessment also provides a foundation for assessing the cumulative impacts of development on a community’s social and economic resources. Development invites growth in new jobs in a community and draws new workers and their families into the community, either as
permanent or temporary residents. When this occurs, the incoming population affects the social environment in various ways including increased demand for housing and social services (e.g., health care, education and business). As a result, a proposed development may have a significant impact on the community’s ability to accommodate new residents and adapt to changes in the social environment for existing residents. So, this research illustrate about changing business and livelihood of Htantaw after establishing Yadanabon University, compared with those before university.

**Research Objectives**

There are four villages in Taungthaman village tract, Htantaw, Simeehtun, O Bo and Taungthaman. Yadanamabon University lies in Htantaw village and it is the most populated among the villages. Private hostels are more than other village. The natives earn their living by managing many professions. So, Htantaw village which is the most populated and developed is chosen as the study site.

Before establishing Yadanabon University, the natives living in Htantaw village earned their living by agriculture and livestock breeding. They subsisted with their basic foods such as rice, other crops, fish and eggs, etc. Since 1996, water from Taungthaman Lake has been stored for fish breeding. As a result, lines of agriculture and livestock have been stake. It is known by the interviews that during four years before 2000, the natives subsisted by selling things at homes, working in construction sites of Yadanabon University and menial work in Mandalay. After Yadanabon University had been constructed in 2000, a road around the lake was paved, transportation has been better. This research is submitted to elicit changing businesses and livelihood of Htantaw village after establishing Yadanabon University, compared with those before university.

### The Population of Taungthaman Village Tract

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>18yrs above</th>
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<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>Taungthaman</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>124</td>
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<td>Simeehtun</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>98</td>
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<td>Htantaw</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>1154</td>
<td>282</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obo</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>1646</td>
<td>3069</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Research Methodology**

The qualitative ethnographic was used in this study. Key Informant Interview, In-depth Interview, Focus Group interview, are done. Community leaders and elderly persons are interviewed with key Informants. In-depth interview are done with the owners of the hostels, beauty salon, pandal
rendering, concrete ware markers, the responsible of Computer Training Centre. Focus Group Interviews are conducted with housewives according to age and occupations. A total of 45 persons involved in this research.

**Historical Background of Study Area**

There are Taungtham, Semeehtun, Obo and Htantaw Villages in Taungthaman Village tract, Amarapura Township, Mandalay Region. Before 2000, those from Taungthaman Village tract had passed U Pein Bridge to get Amarapura. From Amarapura they had gone to Mandalay. So, transportation was difficult enough. As the Village tract is surrounded by Taungthama Lake and being the form of island, they would survive easily through subsistence types such as agricultures peasantry and animal husbandry. As Htantaw Village lies in the palm grove, they acquire toddy and could sell it to Mandalay. It is known that they failed to make jaggery from toddy and that they have sold bitter toddy from sweet toddy.

The place of Yadanabon University complex in Htantaw Village was known as Pin-Sein field and it is the rear part of Taungthaman Lake. In selecting a place for Yadanabon University, the leader of the State liked the very place, sent for villagers and talked about the University. As villagers agreed it, the place was chosen. It is said by a villager.

After Yadanabon University has been established, a road around Taungthama Lake was paved. So, the natives need not go to Mandalay via Amarapura but now they could go directly to Mandalay. Transportation develops. Because of the lake road it is about 8 miles away from Htantaw Village to Mandalay.

**Changes in Agriculture**

The main line of Htantaw Village before 2000 was agriculture. The main crops were rice, groundnut, peas, corn, tomato and vegetables. There were 300 acres of arable plots of land and **Manosukha rice** was grown. When the water of Taungthaman Lake subsided, summer rice had been grown and there were 200 acres. Farmers grew paddy themselves and there were some labourers in the village. A woman who transplanted paddy nurseries got 3500 kyats (Before 2000). It is known that there was a practice of “reciprocity” (“let-sar-lite, let-sar-cho) among farmers. They could hire labourers in the village for farming activities such as ploughing, threshing, etc. It is found that mutual help among farmers and labourers in agriculture.

At such occasions, farmers milled their paddy at small rice mill in the village. When much rice to be milled, they went to Myitnge Town. They subsisted for rice but they sold surplus rice at the mill or in the village. So it is known that rice cultivation was not only a subsistent type but a line of business for the people of Htantaw Village.

Groundnut and corn were subsistence crops. Tomatoes were grown after harvesting paddy and they were sold in markets of Mandalay. Vegetables were subsistence crops too.
Being fertile plots of land in Taungthaman Lake region, many produces are yielded and there are differences in the market. When nurseries have been grown in the fields, they are planted normally 9 inches apart. But in Taungthaman region, they are grown one foot apart. 80 tins (baskets) can be yielded from ordinary plots but 100 tins in one acre in Taungthaman region. When 10 visses of groundnut are squeezed, 39 visses of oil are got. But 42 visses of groundnut are produced from Taungthaman fields. Concerning the fertility of Taungthaman Lake region, a certain woman aged 43 said:

*When we grew vegetables, we never used fertilizer. Fruits were big enough. Fruits from our fields were not the same as those of shops. Now we cannot grow fruits in the lake, so we buy from shops and eat*. So, growing vegetables is sufficient for own foods.

Land ownership of farmers living in Htantaw village had been changed by such factors as the establishment of Yadanabon University, construction of Yangon-Mandalay highway and storage of water in Taungthaman Lake, etc. So they have changed their ways of livelihood from agriculture to other businesses, especially, opening private hostels. The government compensated 40000 kyats for one acre in building Yadanabon University. These plots of land in this area got less water from the Lake, it is known that they received compensations for their fields.

**Changes in Livestock Breeding**

Those of Htantaw village who cultivated farms bred cattle. Famers bought buffaloes from Patheingyi Township, Mandalay Region, when winter rice was grown. Buffaloes were raised in September and October and they were sold in January. They were used for mending fields because buffaloes are stronger than oxen in muddy places. It is known that there was rise and fall of prices dependent on strength of animals. As pastures were needed for buffaloes, famers declined to breed those for so long.

Cows were raised by every famer, at least from two to ten. But farmers failed to breed separately. Cows were bred for threshing paddy, transportation, dairy products and hire. In hiring cows, two cows were paid 400 or 500 Kyats for one morning hours. Cows are mainly used for transportation. Then, as milk is easily got from cows, milk gruel was a good line in the village. There were five persons who sold milk gruel at Zecho market in Mandalay and Amarapura Township. They lived by agriculture too. When they renounced cultivation, cattle were sold out. Then the number of milk gruel sellers decreased gradually. Now, there are only two sellers in the village. They buy milk from other village and sell milk gruel.

Before 1996 auction of *fishery in* Taungthaman Lake was won by a certain man from Bon-O village, Amarapura Township. People’s Pearl and Fishery Co-operation presided over auction. There were 70 or 80 lake assistants and they were the natives of Bon-O village but not from Htantaw village. From 1996 to the present time there are only two lake chiefs. The present lake chief is from Sar-To Myo-pyin-gyi village, Amrapura Township. So, in Taungthaman Lake, Fish breeding is not concerned with people of Htantaw village and it is only consumption of the village. At that time Taungthaman Lake was flooded from the Ayeyarwaddy and then the water subsided. Fifty species of fishes were bred. The auctioner had his assistants but they were not hired from Htantaw village. When a
person catches fishes stealthily from the lake, he was fined with 500 kyats in 1990. When fishes had been caught and the owner sold fishmongers and fish farms in Mandalay. Those living in Mandalay and quarters of industrial Zone catch fish for fun in Taunghaman Lake on weekends. Some bring their Fishing rods and lake assistants used to hire a fishing rod for 500 kyats per day in 2014. There are 40 to 50 persons who fish in the lake. Those who get in the lake far catching are to pay 500 kyats but some who catch fish from the bank are on U Pein Bridge need not pay any fee.

Ducks are raised in Htantaw village by those of Bor-0 village. Some plots of land near the bank of the lake are hired for 20000 Kyats per year. Ducks numbering from 500 to 1000 are bred. They are nursed not for slaughter but for eggs. When the natives would like to buy duck egg, they sell. There are five persons who hire land in the village. But now the number of fields decreases in the village, so, it is found that nobody hires the land for duck breeders.

Other Economic Activities

Renting Pandal
There is only one person who has rented pandal in Htantaw village since 1965. It is done hereditarily. There are six posts in which each space is 7 feet wide. For wedding ceremony there are four spaces but ten spaces for monk funerals. There is a table at which six persons could have meals in every space. Two huge pandals could be hired simultaneously. Five workers headed by a manager set up a huge pandal for a week. But a small pandal could be built by four workers with a manager. They carry their materials to the place and build and disaggregate the pandal. It is seen that pandals for donation rite are rented mostly in December, January and February and for weddings after the lent. Pandals made of bamboo and paper is weather-worn and the business is less profitable. So such rental is not popular enough.

A man, aged 71, who rents pandal said,

_Mats and other materials are destroyed if in rains. Pandals are also ruined. My eight children do not want to inherit my legacy of pandal rental. This business does not bear fruits. Long ago, rental was preferred but nowadays, wedding ceremonies are mostly held in halls of town or city. So pandals are hired only in donation rites. The business could be carried out in open season and weather plays an important role for pandal rental. So the condition of the business is less favourable._

Tailor Shop
Before Yadanabon University, there are only three tailors in Htantaw village. But now they are growing old and they could sew a few clothes. After opening the University some villagers learn the art of tailoring in Tagondine market. Then they open tailor shops. Now, there are six shops in the villages among which the four are opened by the natives but the two by those of other region. During school days female students ask to sew clothes and in holiday the natives do so. Tailoring courses are run and there are at least five trainees in each shop. Tailors depend on sewing clothes only for their livelihood. An owner of the tailor shop who is thirty years old said:
When we performed traditional farming, we celebrated donations only after crops had been sold. Now I usually sew clothes, I’ve regular income and performed meritorious acts at any occasion. After Yadanabon University has been built, there arise job prospects in the village and then the village develops much more than before.

### Café Shops

Most of the owners of café shops are not native to the village. They settled in the villages and there are ten shops.

![Café Shops](image_url)

### Private Hostel

Since 2000 private hostels such as *Eindreshin* and *Sandal Myaing* have been opened for University students in Htantaw village. There were about 30 students. Owners require permit from Mandalay City Development Committee. Tax is given on account of the number of students. There are two or four students in a room. There are 37 private hostels among which the natives have 20 and those of other regions have 17. The hostel fee is from 10000 to 15000 kyats per month. There are 1611 days students who stay in hostels and 1000 distance students according to 2015 list. There are 1700 people living in Htantaw village. So the number of students exceeds those of the village. This business is the most popular business in the community.

Since 2012, houses in the village are hired by groups of five or six students and they can cook and eat meals communally. There are about six persons who hire such houses.

There is a private hostel for girls run by a certain staff of Yadanabon University. It has been opened since 2005 and there are about 20 students in 2015. She moved from Mandalay and bought a house and settles there. It is known that on account of Yadanabon University among those who subsist for their livelihood from other regions, as Yadanabon staff also includes, there is a mutual relationship between Htantaw Village and economy of the University.

Rules and regulation for private hostels are promulgated by officials of Yadanabon University and they abide by the rules. Girls are allowed to go out from 6:00 Am to 6:00pm and boys far 6:00 Am
Students we not allow to cook rice and curries, to take intoxicated drinks and drugs and to gamble in hostels.

The officials of Yadanabon University summon hostel owners and talk about rules and regulations once a year. In times of examinations, discipline-controlling committee, village administrative committee and police co-operate and try to meet the needs of students. So, less fights and quarrels among have been occurred in the village.

**Beauty Saloon**

There are eight beauty salons in Htantaw Village. Two salons are run by the natives of Htantaw Village but the rest by outsiders. Before 2000 there was no beauty Salon in Htantaw Village. Since 2003 there are such saloons. But at that time, a beautician who is a native of Htantaw opens his shop in Tagondine market. A girl from Htantaw learnt the art of beautification for two years, under his guidance. Then she opens a new beauty Salon. Then as training course has been begun in the village, those from Myingyan, Ngan Zun, Mattara and Mandalay industrial Zones attend the course. Those who cannot afford to attend the training are taught free of charges as an act of knowledge. During school times, most of female students beautify while Villagers do in holidays. Make-up, hair-cutting, nail polish, etc are trained. After training course, trainees form the Htantaw village act as staff in the salon. During graduation ceremony of Yadanabon University, there are about twenty girls for beautification and about ten girls in distance graduation ceremony. As a native, she is proficient in a profession and job prospects are sought after.

**Phone and Accessories Shop**

There are also four shops in the village. They opened these shops after the establishment of Yandanabon University and they are not natives of the village and they are new comes from after regions. Mostly they are from Mandalay.

**Concrete Ware**

Concrete ware making has been begun since 2000. Wares are fence posts, concrete coils for latrines, concrete tub and blocks. Long ago, such concrete wares were bought from Pyigyitagon
Township. After Yadana Bon University has been established in 2000, on account of constructions in the village such shops are opened. The owner is from other village. He hires workers in Htantaw village and they work in the compound. It is a new extended business after the establishment of Yadana Bon University. As there is a shop in the village, it saves transportation charges and anyone can buy the wares easily.

**Shops of Cold Drinks and Purified Water**
This line of business has begun after 2000. Companies from Mandalay have distributed such items and a certain Villager stores those in his compound. Then he delivers shops in the village and canteens in the University. There is only one businessman for the line. He meets his daily needs through such business.

**Restaurants (Myanmar Traditional)**
There are twenty persons who sell rice and curries for students in Htantaw Village. Shops have been opened after Yadana Bon University. As hostel students, they are not allowed to cook rice and meals in the hostels. They rely on inns and restaurants. Although there were students who ate meals per month, but now there are daily customers. So the Villagers of Htantaw Village and students have relied mutually. This business is the second most common in this village.

In Htantaw Village, there is an inn run by *Ma Thet Mon and sisters (Mattayar)*. They attended in Yadana Bon University in 2000 and graduated in 2003. They did not go their native town, Mattayar, back and hired a house and sold rice and curries. When the business goes well after they sold their home and fields and moved to Htantaw Village, they bought the present estate for thirty lakhs. They rely on students and sell about 600 kyats for one meal. During regular semesters, they get about 150,000 or 200,000 kyats and in examination occasions they get about 300,000 kyats. In distance education moments they sell about 700,000 kyats. It is seen that the impacts of Yadana Bon University affect not only on the natives of Htantaw Village but on those of other villages and towns.

**Authorized Pawn Shops**
There are two authorized pawn shops in Htantaw village. The pawn-brokers are from Htantaw village. Only when they apply license to the government, they are allowed to run such business. Most villagers pawn at the shops. Gold and motor-bikes are allowed to pawn. For gold, if anyone lends over one hundred thousand kyats, he must give 4 kyats interest rate for one hundred kyats. If gold is under one hundred thousand kyats for pawn, the interest rate is 6 kyats for one hundred kyats. For motor-bikes, one hundred thousand are lent, the interest is 6 kyats when a pledge deposited is not settled within three months, the pawn-brokers take the pawns. So, as villagers could lend some money through apt interest for pawns, they apply business socially and economically. It is a livelihood on the basis of businesses developed after the establishment of Yadana Bon University.

**New Extended businesses after 2000**

<table>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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Extended businesses

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Café shop</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tailor shops</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
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</table>

Education

No (30) Basic Education Primary School was opened in Htantaw Village, Taungthaman Village Tract, Amarapura Township, in 1966. Those who passed primary level have to go to the State Middle School (now Affiliated High School) on the other side of Taungthaman Lake in the Amarapura Township, for further studies. After Yadanabon University has been established, a road running along the Lake is paved, students need not pass through the Lake but they go to State High School near Htantaw Village. When they pass the matriculation examination, they could join Yadanabon University. A native aged over 60 noted:

Long ago, when a child passed his Kindergarten, he was to leave school and he helped in farming. If not, he went to the other bank these studies, so, parents were much concerned and they forced them to leave learning. Then, among men of sixty years of old, there are only three graduates. Now, the University has been built. Hostels have been opened. Parents want their children educated after seeing University students in the village. They bear in mind that they should send their children to nursery school and then to Kindergarten.

In Semeehtun Village adjacent to Htantaw Village in Taungthaman Village Tract, a nursery school was opened in 1998 and it was presided by Maternity Association of Amarapura Township. But there were no enough teachers after two years. It has been started since 2010. Now, there are three teachers and only after they have attended courses run by Township Maternity Association for a month. Children from Htantaw, Semeehtun, Obo villages and those of staff from Yadabon University attend there. During the semesters, there are about 80 children but 30 on holidays. During semesters, parents sell snacks and when the University closes, they look after their children. Daily price for per child is 100 kyats. School hour is from 7:00 to 3:00 PM. But on the basis of parents fetch, the school opens till 4:00 PM.

<table>
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<th>Time</th>
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<td>School starts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07:00-9:30</td>
<td>Lessons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is found that Villagers of Taungthaman Village Tract send their children to a nursery school in Tagondine ward, Pyugyitangon Township. Before Yadanabon University, those attending in primary school used to wear pullovers but not school uniforms. They did not wear slippers. After the University has been built, clothing styles of the Villagers adapt tidily.

In Htantaw Village, a library named “Maung Pe Nge” was opened by Village Peace and Development Council in 2002. The plot of land was offered by the owner of Eindreshin Hostel. The entrance fee is 500 kyats for per head and 25 kyats for tag. There is a library committee in which there are 11 members. Anyone can learn and read books. To do so, he is to write his CV form. As chairs and tables are laid so that about ten persons can read in the library. There is a librarian and she has volunteered till the present time. Anyone can borrow only two books for five days. If he reads over the fixed days, he is fined. When books or journals tears, he gives the original price. The library hour is from 9:00 AM to 6:00PM. On weekdays, those numbering from 20 to 35 come and read. But on weekends those from 10 to 25 come to read regularly. The natives donated newspapers and journals. In 2007 “Youth Village Library” was also opened in Ward Administrative office, Htantaw Village, in 2007. After three years, it has been jointly opened with Maung Pe Nge Library.

Now, villagers of Htantaw Village send their children to boarders or tuitions in Mandalay after passing Middle School level. As they are prosperous and dream of raising their children education level, education is much encouraged. Concerning education, a woman over forty years said,

As Htantaw Village became a learning institution, these are many graduates. This year in May, There were about 40 graduates. In coming five years, every house will have graduates. If they had been so many educated people, the village would have developed more.

Then there appear job prospects as 12 villagers had been appointed as staff in Yandanabon University in 2013. Some villagers work in canteens in the campus and outside it. As the number of graduates villagers in the village increases vocational training and livelihoods differs.

There are two private computer training centers in Htantaw village. The owners are not the natives of the village but form Amrapura and Mandalay. One center is opened from Myanmar Computer Center (MCC) from Yangon and basic course and LCC I (Level I, II) can be studied. Fifteen trainees can learn and the fee is 40000 kyats per month. Students of Yadanabon University can attend there. By opening such courses, it is found that not only university students but villagers can learn computer easily.
In early years of the establishment of the university, these were feuds and quarrels among students and villagers on account of different personalities and traditions. Through co-operation and harmony among rectors, bursars and village elders, it is seen that few fights occur in the present time. So, after the establishment of Yadanabon University, educational developments are found in Htantaw village.

Health

Before 2000 villagers of Htantaw village fell ill, they were treated with folk medicine. There are two folk medicine men. One is male and the other is female. The former checks blood vessels and treats with clairvoyance. He learns from a certain master. But the latter learn from her fore-fathers and she cures paralysis and women’s diseases. She bought herbs and other medicinal ingredient from Zecho market and makes folk medicines herself. In the village two Western doctors had their clinics in the village. But they are not Htantaw villagers but they are from Mandalay. The clinics ran from 6:00 to 8:00 PM.

After 2000, there are three Western clinics in the village. But when children are sick, parents go to clinic at Amarapura. It is found that some go to clinics at Pyigytallon Township and special clinics in Mandalay. Although the folk medicine man still treats some patients but the woman is old enough and she cannot buy herbs and make folk medicines easily. Then she is retired from treating patients any longer. Her sons and daughters are not interested in folk medicine.

In 2006, when the wife of Sandar Myaing hostel owner died, the widower donated a bier-cart for funeral rite and raised funds. When there is a funeral in the village, the cart has been used and cash is offered. The funds are kept by social committee of Htantaw village. In 2011 the committee has transferred to Paramishin social welfare Association. The committee helps every emergency cases, accidents and death, etc, in day and night. Every household gives one thousand kyats once a month. So, the association and villagers of Htantaw village could donate four motor-cars including one bier-car. They give a hand in emergency cases in the environs of the village irrespective of time and space.

Management of Electricity in the Village

There is Kyauk-taw-gyi temple where many tourists pay a visit in Simeehtun Village just near Htantaw Village. Electricity has been used from a monastery of Kyau-taw-gyi temple in lamp posts before 2000. After Yadanabon University has been founded, house owners who have private hostels in Htantaw Village requested the abbot about electricity so that students could learn their lessons. So villagers collected money and donated 30000 kyats for the abbot. The electricity control committee collected 1000 kyats per household. From 2000 to 2005, electricity was got from the monastery. There electricity was cut out because plan of indirect electricity connection in Mandalay Division has been managed. So, generators have been used in the village. On 4th December, 2007 private electricity committee of the village was formed. On 1st January, 2008, permission of the use of electricity was asked from the ministry of electricity. On 3rd June, 2009, electricity has been used in Taungthaman village tract. If anyone wants to get electricity in his house, he give 300,000 Kyats for private electricity committee and charges have been given in
Township electricity office per month. Now, there are two transformers of 750 KW in Si-mee-htun and Htantaw villages for electricity. The villagers use electricity stead of fire-wood. So, the use of electricity in Htantaw village is a development based on needs of university students.

**Management of Water in the Village**

The natives of Htantaw village relied on management of water in Taungthaman Lake long ago. Wells in the village were used for drinking. After Yadanabon University has been built, as many students stay in the village, villagers dig artesian wells in every house. Some villagers in Htantaw are hired. Daily wage for a labourer is 5000 kyats and it takes a week for such a well.

**Discussion and Conclusion**

Development directly influences changes in employment and income opportunities in communities. Such changes may be more or less temporary (e. g, Construction projects, or seasonal employment) or may constitute a permanent change in the employment and income profile of the community should the development bring long-term job opportunities for communities residents. (Mary 2011). After the establishment of Yadanabon University in Htantaw village, it can be found that there are many diverse job opportunities among the community.

The attitudes community residents have toward development and the specific actions being proposed as well as their perceptions of community and personal well-being are important determinants of the social effects of a proposed action. Such attitudes are a reflection of the quality of life residents seeks to enjoy and preserve, whether it be limiting growth in order to maintain the ruler image of a small community. In Htantaw village, the natives encourage their children education as their incomes greatly increased and they want their children to be graduated.

After 2000, Htantaw village become developed in socio-economic conditions. It can be found that the establishment of Yadanabon University and transportations are the basic for the community developments.

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