

Hundred fruits from a common stem—Our Union



As a gesture of honouring the Union Day, the day on which the Union of Myanmar was conceived, the development of the seven divisions and seven states is being presented to the national people living in the motherland.

A tribe that had been in existence for millions of years in the motherland

periods of history.

The message sent by Head of State Senior General Than Shwe on the occasion of the 58th Anniversary Union Day read: "Drawing lessons from history, the State Peace and Development Council laid down a national policy — non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national

Map that will pave the way for the establishment of a peaceful, modern, developed, discipline-flourishing democratic nation as desired by the entire people, the National Convention, which is the most vital and the very first phase of the Road Map, has been in progress.

At the same time, the government and people

Table A per acre yield-basket Gross production-basket (thousand)

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
Land resource			
- sown acreage	3403766	3585995	182229
- acres of vacant and virgin land	374822	131461	-
Irrigation			
- dam, lake, reservoir, canal	64	116	52
- completed works	64	106	42
- works under implementaton*	-	8	8
- works to be done	-	2	2
- river water pumping tasks	-	86	86
- completed works	-	70	70
- tasks under implementation	-	9	9
- tasks to be carried out	-	7	7
- damming creeks	-	143	143
- underground water pump	-	1381	1381
- Total benefited area	624548	1183031	558483
Thriving double crops	712118	1122344	410226
Extended paddy cultivation			
- acres of monsoon paddy	582490	681478	98988
- per acre yield*	55.66	71.11	15.45
- acres of summer paddy	-	188662	188662
- per acre yield*	-	90.00	90.00
- gross production	29017	57560	28543
- food sufficiency	-	53%	53%
beans and pulses (acre)	475720	1256930	781210
cotton plantation	214281	277221	62940
sugarcane	37870	65698	28098
maize	43390	44430	1040
tea	2050	5791	3741
coffee	1732	7916	6184
edible oil crops			
- groundnut	275483	298329	22846
- sesame	809365	1083841	274476
- sunflower	72626	118808	46182

diversified into over 100 national races such as the Kachin, the Kayah, the Kayin, the Chin, the Bamar, the Mon, the Rakhine, and the Shan. It is a national prestige to be proud of that these national races have amalgamated into a people called "Myanmar" and evolved throughout the consecutive

solidarity, and perpetuation of sovereignty. In accordance with this policy, strenuous efforts are being made to transform the country into a peaceful, modern and developed nation and to ensure that the country exists as long as the world does. In line with the seven-point Road

in tandem have committed themselves unswervingly to the successful implementation of the State's economic objectives aimed at enabling the Union of Myanmar to keep pace with the world nations in terms of modernization."

The concerted efforts between the Tatmadaw

Honouring 58th Anniversary Union Day:

Mandalay Division marching to new golden land of unity and amity

Thiha Aung

Table B

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
Extended livestock breeding			
- cow	1528000	1924000	396000
- goat/sheep	555000	732000	177000
- pig	331000	420000	89000
- hen	3139000	7022000	3883000
- duck	178000	250000	72000
- turkey, goose, muscovy duck	45000	47000	2000
Extended acres of fish and prawn breeding			
- acres of fish farming	595.25	6145.97	5550.72
- paddy plus fish	-	300	300
- number*	-	0.150	0.150
- fingerling production			
- production*	3,772	35,0329	346,557
- fish release*	0,979	188,233	187,254
- sales*	2,628	162,096	159,468
fish released into Ayeyawady river*	-	107,101	107,101

*million

Table C

Forest conservation

*Square mile
*tree (million)

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
Reserved forest*	3866	3857	(-9)
Protected public forest*	-	85	85
Natural area*	128.98	187.52	58.54
Setting up of forest (acre)	14305	233628	219323
- acres of teak plantation	-	21000	21000
- acres of commercial plantation	5805	51525	45720
- acres of village plantation	4700	57378	52678
- acres of industrial plantation	1800	35650	33850
- acres of watershed plantation	2000	68075	66075
- acres of Thitseint plantation	-	1500	1500
Tree planting of community movement	0.81	26.53	25.73

Table D

Greening Tasks

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
Setting up plantations (acre)	-	61907	61907
- firewood plantation	-	19690	19690
- watershed plantation	-	30300	30300
- mountain range plantation	-	3650	3650
- research plantation	-	152	152
- other plantation	-	6815	6815
- Thitseint plantation	-	1300	1300
Natural forest conservation (acre)	-	265000	265000
fuel-substitute wood			
- stove	-	88751	88751
- briquette	-	20405	20405
- agricultural waste (ton)	-	23423	23423
Water works			
- pond	-	361	361
- silt-prevented dam	-	482	482
- underground water	-	23	23
Bago Yoma greening work (acre)	-	1890	1890
- fuel wood plantation	-	90	90
- watershed plantation	-	1600	1600
- Thitseint plantation	-	200	200
natural forest conservation	-	2000	2000
fuel-substitute wood			
- stove	-	1200	1200
- briquette	-	200	200
- agricultural waste (ton)	-	350	350
Water works			
- pond	-	6	6
- silt-prevented dam	-	10	10
- underground water	-	1	1
Plantations cooperated with international organizations	-	4816	4816

and the people have resulted in astonishing development in all sectors of all regions. Plans are under way to enable the country to stand on its own feet after contemplating the possible future challenges. A thorough thought will provide vivid pictures. To enable the

people to take enjoyment from such pictures of development, the author here presented the development trends of Mandalay Division on its march to a golden land of unity and amity.

Mandalay Division

Mandalay Division is situated in central

Myanmar. In the south lie Bago Division and Kayin State; and in the west, Sagaing and Magway Division. The division is 14,294 square miles wide. National races such as Bamar, Shan, Danu, Lisu, Palaung, Kayin and Chin live in the Union as small Unions. It is an area of dense population and has a population of 7,627,000. The population density is 534 per square mile. In the east there are mountain ranges whose heights are over 6,000 feet. In the south west is Bago Yoma. In the north

of the Bago Yoma is Mt Popa, which is 4,981 feet high. In the west, there is Ayeyawady Plain, in the east, Mandalay-Kyaukse plain and in the south Sittoung plain. The Chindwin River joins the Ayeyawady River near Myingyan.

(See page 10)



Development in Mandalay Division after 1988



Honouring
58th
Anniversary
Union
Day

*The main building
of Myingyan Degree
College in Myingyan
Township, Mandalay
Division.*

MYANMA ALIN



Hsinmin-2 Cement Plant in Kyaukse, Mandalay Division. — MYANMA ALIN



Yeywa Hydel Power Project underway on Myingye River, southeast Mandalay, Mandalay Division.—MYANMA ALIN

Mandalay Division...

(from page 8)

The Dokhtawady River or Myitnge River and its tributary, Panlaung River, join the Ayeyawady River

ernment is fulfilling the requirements of the people. The Tatmadaw born of the people never forgets the people's lives and difficulties of every re-

Hsinthe and Kintha dams were built in Tatkon, Thaphangyoung, Hsindeu, Welaung and Kyauktalone dams in Taungtha, Samon and Thettaw dams in Thazi and Chaungkauk dam in Pyawbwe. Sitha,

Table E

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
Railways			
- miles	459.83	613.38	153.55
- miles of railroad	623.11	805.64	182.53
- passenger	6019700	6418200	398500
- miles of passenger transport	443253.1	455327.1	12074.0
- tons of cargo	498500	883600	385100
- miles cargo transport	88718.8	195390.9	106672.1
- stations	125	175	50
Airways			
- Airports	5	7	2
- above 5000 ft runway	4	7	3
- under 5000 ft runway	1	-	upgrading
Motor road	1035/0	1284/7	249/7
- tarred road	853/0	1102/0	249/2
- gravel road	71/0	91/0	20/5
- hard road	74/0	50/3	upgrading
- earth road	37/0	40/5	3/5
Bridge			
- Public Works			
- above 180 feet long	18	31	13
- completed bridge	18	25	7
- implementing bridge	-	6	6
- lower 180 feet long	227	365	138

near Innwa.

Agriculture
As the division is in the arid zone, ancient Myanmar kings built many dams and creeks for supply of water. Cultivation was made through irrigation in Kyaukse and its environs. The region was renowned as the granary of Myanmar in those days. The cultivation acreage of the whole country was only half a million acres during the annexation of Myanmar by the imperialists.

After over a hundred years, Mandalay Division was a region where rice was insufficient and cultivation of other crops also decreased. There was no cultivation with no rain and no dams.

The Tatmadaw gov-

gion. Therefore, after taking up the State duties, it is fulfilling the requirements of the people. At the opening of North Pinle Dam on 13 April 1996, Senior General Than Shwe said that he was born and brought up in those areas. He had realized the hardships of the farmers in the areas since childhood.

They needed no gold but water. If water was available in the areas, it means they possessed gold. That is why water availability and regional development tasks are being implemented after the government had taken up State duties. He spoke of the need to work harder.

There are 42 dams in the division in 16 years.

Hsinlan and Dokwin were built in Pyin OoLwin, Soonlun, South Pinle and North Pinle in Myingyan, Kinta in Kyaukse and Chaungmagyi dam in Pyinmana, Lebyu in Yamethin, Thebyu in Lewe, Myakan in Nyaung U, Thapbyeyo in Wundwin, Zidaw in Nahtogyi, Thittetkon in Myittha, Thinbon, kwintha and Ponnakay in Mahlaing, Myohta, Natthadaw and Phaungkataw in Ngazun, Yanaungmyin in Lewe and Chaungmanet in TadaOo.

Seven river water-pumping projects were implemented to irrigate the farmlands of the division. To ensure the greening of the division,

power consumption-million
*megawatt

Table G

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
electricity consumption	183.590	519.935	336.345
maximum load*	45.000	180.000	135.000
Increase of generating power			
- implemented project	1	4	3
- large scale (above-10 megawatt)	1	3	2
- medium-scale (1-10 megawatt)	-	1	1
- installed generator	56.000	295.000	239.000
Implementing projects			
- large-scale (above-10 megawatt)	-	2	2
- installed generator	-	930.000	930.000
- diesel power plant	10	18	8
- present capacity of generator*	59.100	313.460	254.360
- future capacity of generator*	59.100	1243.460	1184.360

Table H

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
Upgrading industrial power			
- Industrial Zones	-	3	3
- works	-	1881	1881
- private industries	4485	9280	4795
- cottage industries	-	1435	1435
State-owned industries	102	138	36

Table F

*1000 persons

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
post office	140	149	9
telegraph office	37	47	10
facsimile	1	329	328
computer telegraph	-	2	2
Local fax service	-	11	11
telephone service			
- telephone office	27	67	40
- number of line	10858	66695	55837
- exchange	27	47	20
- direct line	9326	51146	41820
- auto/carrier telephone	9326	35407	26081
- auto radio telephone	-	619	619
- CDMA	-	1916	1916
- cellulor	-	4086	4086
- DECT telephone	-	1450	1450
- GSM	-	7668	7668
- telephone density*	1.98	6.89	4.91
microwave station	12	20	8
rural telephone exchange	-	20	20
e-mail, Internet	-	181	181
X.25 line	-	23	23
microlink	-	64	64

Implementing Extension of auto-telephone lines

1. Mandalay (3000 lines)
2. Madaya (500 lines)

Total 3500 lines

Implementing DECT telephone project

1. Mandalay (3000 lines)

Implementing auto-exchange projects

1. Taungtha (700 lines)
2. Mahlaing (500 lines)
3. Natogyi (500 lines)
4. NyaungU (Extension) (500 lines)
5. Myingyan (Extension) (700 lines)

Total 2900 lines

Table I

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
Basic education			
- number of schools	3680	4467	787
- BEHS	87	227	140
- BEMS	180	234	54
- Post Primary	-	541	541
- BEPS	3413	3465	52
- multimedia classroom	-	201	201
- number of teachers	32653	32623	9970
- number of students	747105	1045803	298698
- teacher education			
- education college	2	2	upgrading
- teacher	59	100	41
- trainee	788	5482	4694
- KG enrolment	68.40%	97.46%	29.06%
- adult literacy rate	81.69%	98.50%	16.18%
School dropout rate			
- primary school level	38.67%	14.95%	23.72%
- middle school level	35.77%	10.87%	25.90%
Uplift of higher education			
- university/college/degree college	3	10	7
- professional institutes	1	1	-
- arts&science university	1	6	5
- degree college	-	1	1
- college	1	2	1
- academic programmes	44	118	74
- number of teachers	1115	1716	601
- number of students	20191	139829	119638
- e-Learning centre	-	74	74
- Human resource development centre	-	8	8

regional development and regional self-sufficiency of food, nine river-water pumping projects are being implemented and plans are under way to carry out seven others. In addition, more dams and reservoirs will be built to improve the living standard of farmers in Mandalay Division.

Eight dams have been constructed in the division — the Paunglaung in Pyinmana township benefiting 35,000 acres of farmland, the Madan and the Chaungmange in Leway township benefiting 8,000 acres each, the Sedawgyi Ye Ku in Mataya benefiting 127,000 acres, the Marlenattaung in Sinku benefiting 8,000

acres and the Ngathayauk in NaungU benefiting 2,000 acres. Moreover, Kani Dam and Shanmange Dam will be built soon.

Thanks to the efforts of the people alongside the assistance of the State, Mandalay Division has hugely boosted the cultivation of crops and paddy, helping improve the economy of the State.

Livestock and fishery

The ancestors made a suggestion that the people grow plantations of kitchen crops in the back of the homes to ensure sufficiency of food.

The government has taken measures for extended cultivation of crops and livestock breeding in

Mandalay Division. It has also released a variety of fish species into the Ayeyawady River. Table B shows progress of the region's livestock breeding sector.

Forest conservation

More than 18 million of people live in Mandalay, Sagaing and Magway Divisions, accounting for one-third of the nation's population.

These regions' dense population is detrimental to environmental conservation, causing an undesirable impact on regional climate.

These had suffered adverse effects on the agricultural works for more
(See page 11)

Mandalay Division...

(from page 10)
than 100 years. If the situation remains unchanged for next 50 years, some deserts will appear on the map of Myanmar. Therefore, the government had to construct many irrigation facilities and plant trees to form forests in the regions. It has also real-

Table J

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
- Technological University (Mandalay)	-	1	1
- course numbers	-	7	7
- teachers	-	97	97
- students (graduate)	-	4045	4045
- present students	-	5121	5121
- University of Computer Studies (Mandalay)	-	1	1
- course numbers	-	7	7
- teachers	-	55	55
- students (graduate)	-	921	921
- present students	-	366	366
- Myanmar Aerospace Engineering University (Meiktila)	-	1	1
- course numbers	-	4	4
- teachers	-	52	52
- students (graduate)	-	-	-
- present students	-	157	157
- Government Technological College (Mandalay)	-	1	1
- course numbers	5	11	6
- number of teachers	63	250	187
- number of students (graduate)	3953	8655	4702
- present students	-	3038	3038
- GTC (Kyaukse)	-	1	1
- number of course	-	11	11
- teachers	-	285	285
- students (graduate)	-	2846	2846
- present students	-	1844	1844
- GTC (Meiktila)	-	1	1
- number of course	4	7	3
- teachers	50	135	85
- students (graduate)	-	5329	5329
- present students	-	1382	1382
- Government Computer College (Mandalay)	-	1	1
- course number	-	4	4
- number of teacher	-	72	72
- students (graduate)	-	529	529
- present students	-	3098	3098
- GCC (Meiktila)	-	1	1
- course number	-	4	4
- number of teacher	-	20	20
- students (graduate)	-	-	-
- present students	-	379	379
- Government Technical Institute (Kyaukpadaung)	-	1	1
- course numbers	-	4	4
- teacher	-	55	55
- students (graduate)	-	620	620
- present students	-	317	317
- GTI (Yamethin)	-	1	1
- course numbers	-	5	5
- teacher	-	60	60
- students (graduate)	-	374	374
- present students	-	332	332
- GTI (Mingyan)	-	1	1
- course numbers	-	6	6
- teacher	-	40	40
- students (graduate)	-	-	-
- present students	-	638	638
- GTI (PyinOoLwin)	-	1	1
- course numbers	-	1	1
- teacher	-	-	-
- students (graduate)	-	21	21
- present students	-	12	12
- Technical Higher School	-	3	3
- THS (Mandalay)	-	1	1
- THS (Kyaukse)	-	1	1
- THS (Meiktila)	-	1	1

ized the special regions greening project in the Central Myanmar. Tables C and D show progress of the project.

Transport

Superficially, Mandalay seemed to be a region

enjoying smooth transport because of roads linking one city and another. But, it still has many requirements and needs if compared tasks to be carried out for cementing relations and friendship among the national races in the region, national and regional development.

With a lofty aim to ensure smooth transport of the entire nation and emergence of a modern and developed nation, the government is making unremitting endeavours to construct Union Highways,

district-to-district roads, town-to-town roads, village-to-village roads alongside roads in border areas in collaboration with respective departments and organizations.

It has upgraded Mandalay-Tagaung-Bhamo-Myitkyina Road, Magway-Namauk-Pyaw-bye Road, Twinnge-Momeik Road, Mandalay-

Mogok-SiU-Bhamo Road, Mandalay-PyinOoLwin-Wetwun-Nawngkhio Road, Mandalay-Sagaing-Monywa Road, Mandalay-Meiktila Road, and Magway-Taungdwingyi-Kyaukpadaung-Meiktila

Table K

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
upgrading of hospital	67	88	21
- specialist hospital	3	7	4
- teaching hospital	1	2	1
- 300-bed	-	1	1
- 200-bed	-	2	2
- 150-bed	-	1	1
- 100-bed	5	6	1
- 50-bed	5	8	3
- 25-bed	3	8	5
- 16-bed	14	9	upgrading
- station/ sub-township hospital	36	44	8
health units	216	223	7
- rural health unit	155	159	4
- maternal and child care unit	36	36	-
- regional health unit	13	16	3
- school health team	12	12	-
Health employee	2271	4823	2551
- doctors (specialist/assistant)	373	1012	639
- nurses	468	1950	1482
- health staff	197	217	20
- midwives	947	1117	170
- skilled staff	35	100	65
- township health in-charge	-	9	9
- health assistant-1	-	31	31
- health assistant	119	161	42
- supervisor (1)/(2)	132	226	94
traditional medicine	-	-	-
- traditional medicine hospital	1	1	-
- traditional medicine dispensary	12	28	16
Training schools	-	-	-
- nursing training school	1	2	1
- midwifery school	2	2	-
Free from disease	-	-	-
- small pox	free	free	free
- leprosy	-	free	free
- polio	-	free	free
decrease of mortality (1000 person)	-	-	-
- rural*	9.9	8.9	1.0
- urban*	7.1	6.2	0.9
increase of longevity (years)	-	-	-
- rural	-	-	-
- man	56.2	60.8	4.6
- woman	60.4	63.3	2.9
- urban	-	-	-
- man	59.0	61.5	2.5
- woman	63.2	65.6	2.4
Universities	1	6	5
- Medical Institute	1	1	-
- Institute of Dental Medicine	-	1	1
- Institute of Nursing	-	1	1
- Institute of Paramedical Science	-	1	1
- Institute of Pharmacy	-	1	1
- University of Traditional Medicine	-	1	1
- teacher	169	1342	1173
- student	150	7287	7137

Road. Altogether seven large bridges have emerged in the region — two 210-foot-long bridges across Zawgyi River on Yangon-Mandalay Highway in Kyaukse Township, 700-foot-long Dokhtawady Bridge across Dokhtawady River on the road leading to Mandalay-TadaU International Airport, 300-foot Panlaung Bridge spanning Panlaung Creek, 300-foot Samonpauk Bridge spanning Samonpauk Creek on Myingyan-Yaywun road section in Myittha Township, and 300-foot-long Tangar Bridge spanning Chaungmagyi Creek on Mandalay-Mogok road section in Madaya Township.

The six bridge projects are under way and on completion, each bridge will be more than 180 feet long. Before long, there will emerge five more bridges — Panlaung, Myitnge and Pincha

bridges in Singaung Township, Panunglaung Bridge in Pyinmana, and KyaukO Bridge in Mogok Township. Besides, there also emerged the 5,604 feet long Yadanabon Bridge across Ayeyawady River near Inwa Bridge (3,960 feet) in Amarapura Township.

The British colonialists annexed the nation and exploited Myanmar for nearly 124 years, but they built only one bridge across the 1,000-mile-long Ayeyawady River. They never took into account the progress of the regions on the west bank of the Ayeyawady River as well as the border areas and far-flung areas. In contrast, the Tatmadaw Government has constructed seven Ayeyawady River crossing bridges in 16 years.

They practised the divide-and-rule policy and drove a wedge between the hilly regions and the plains, and exploited natu-

ral resources of the nation. But, the government has built a network of roads and bridges to enhance amicable relations among the national races. Table E shows progress of the region's transport sector.

Communication

The government has also upgraded the communication sector of the region in proportion with its population and trade. Table F indicates progress of the region's communication sector.

Electric power

The government is making all-out efforts to boost generation of electricity for the people. Now, it is implementing 12 hydropower projects simultaneously.

One of the 12 projects is Ye Ywa Hydropower Project, 31 miles south-east of Mandalay. In the time of the Tatmadaw Government, there have emerged

(See page 12)

Mandalay Division...

(from page 11)

Sedawgi hydropower plant (25 megawatts), Paunglaung hydropower plant (210 megawatts) and Mogok hydropower plant (4 megawatts) in Mandalay Division, increasing the capacity of electricity generation to 180 megawatts, up from 45 megawatts in 1988.

On completion, Ye Ywa Hydropower Plant will be able to generate 790 megawatts.

It is also implementing Ahtet Paunglaung Hydropower Project and completion, it will be able to generate 140 megawatts.

In his inspection tour of Ye Ywa Hydropower Project on 18 December 2004, Senior General Than Shwe gave guidance to the officials, saying that it is necessary to complete the project as soon as possible to be able to meet the electricity demand of the State. Measures are to be taken

Table L

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
Urban development			
- urban road miles	303/4	702/6	399/2
- miles of tarred road	101/6	246/1	144/3
- miles of gravel road	123/5	142/1	18/4
- miles of granite road	49/5	9/4	upgrading
- earthen road	28/4	305/0	276/4
- urban bridges	-	1244	1244
- urban water supply work			
- works for town	26	10	16
- completed work	10	16	6
Rural development			
- Rural road	532/6	2745/4	2212/6
- tarred road	40/0	173/7	133/7
- gravel road	149/2	642/6	493/4
- granite road	242/4	182/1	upgrading
- earthen road	101/0	1746/6	1645/6
- Rural bridge	-	598	598
Rural Water supply tasks			
- work for village	4119	507	3612
- completed work	-	5257	5257
- rural housing	-	283	283

in accord with the set standard.

And serious attention is to be paid to the project as it is a huge one.

In 1988, the electricity consumption of Mandalay Division was 183.59 million units. Now, the region can consume 519.935 million units. Upon completion of Ye Ywa and Paunglaung hydropower projects, the region's electricity generation will increase four times.

Therefore, the local people will be able to enjoy better economic and living standards. Table G reflects progress of the electric power sector of Mandalay Division.

Industry

Boosting consumption of more electricity is helping promote the region's industrial sector along with the socio-economic life of local people.

So far, the government has established Mandalay, Myingyan and Meiktila industrial zones in the region. Mandalay Industrial Zone consists of 1,155 enterprises with a total investment of K 1,883.44 million. Its annual turnover has surged nearly nine times, accounting for K 1,6091.25 million.

Myingyan Industrial Zone is made up of 310 enterprises with a total investment of K 3,661.31 million and its annual turnover has increased three times, accounting for K 964.95 million. Meiktila Industrial Zone comprises 416 enterprises with a total investment of K 495.78 million. It has boosted production of goods val-

agement and assistance of the government and endeavours of the industrialists, significant achievements have been made in the zones.

He pledged that the government would constantly provide necessary assistance for the development of the zones and their industries.

While encouragement is given to respective industrialists for the development of their enterprises, emphasis is to be put on steps not to inflict harm to the interests of the nation and the people. Now, the Industrial Development Committee has been formed to constantly fulfil the requirements of the industrial zones.

The increasing number of private-run factories in Mandalay Division is heartening. There were only 4,485 factories in 1988, and now there are 9,280 factories.

It has got 1,435 cottage industries so far.

Table H represents progress of the region's industrial development.

Minerals
It is Mandalay Division that has a land of precious stones, namely Mogok. Nowadays, the division can accelerate the momentum of gems and mineral exploration because of the State's assistance.

Up to now, 245 gem mining blocks have been extended and 2639000 carats of various kinds of gems mined. Gold, lead, tin and tungsten mining blocks are on the increase.

Marble, antimony, sodium carbonate, oxide, lime stone and other kinds

of mineral are also being mined.

Education

Nowadays, Mandalay Division has become a shining star in its education sector. On account of the efforts to ensure the balanced development of the whole

Table M

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
- TV retransmission station	1	4	3
- IPRD offices	-	33	33
- IPRD libraries	12	33	21
- departmental libraries	-	18	18
- rural library	-	2350	2350
- e-library	-	23	23
- sub-printing house (Mandalay)	-	1	1

country, Mandalay City of the Upper Myanmar now can be called a city of universities. Ministry of Education has opened Mandalay University of Foreign Languages, Mandalay University of Distance Education, Yadanabon University, Meiktila University, Meiktila University of Economics and Kyaukse University in the division compared to the one in the past, Mandalay University.

The number of people, pursuing higher education now has increased to nearly 140000 from only over 20000 in the past.

There are 4467 basic education schools where more than 1 million students are learning. School enrolment rate of kindergarten has come to full percentage. The following Table I shows the educational index of Mandalay Division.

Science and technology

Mandalay Technological University and Computer University has been established in Upper Myanmar to link technological colleges and computer colleges opened in every state and division. Besides, Myanmar Aerospace Engineering University has been opened in

Meiktila with a view to producing space scientists. The development of the science and technology sector in Mandalay Division is shown in Table J.

Health

The government now is serving the interests of the people according to the policies on edu-

cation and health in border and rural areas.

It is planning to establish cities of coffee, industry, education, business and health under the 24 special region development projects.

In Mandalay Division, station hospitals and hospitals were opened and Mandalay city will become a health centre of Upper Myanmar.

There are six health and medical universities, seven specialist hospitals and two teaching hospitals. Health development of the division is shown in Table K.

Urban and rural development

Under the Tatmadaw government urban and rural areas in the division have developed. There are 400 miles of roads including 246 tarred roads. Water supply projects were undertaken in 16 townships out of 26.

There were only 500 miles of rural roads. As rural roads link with urban ones, there are now over 2,745 miles of rural road. Altogether 5,257 rural water supply projects have been carried out in the division.

Union and human resource development

The government is

making efforts for increasing number of intellectuals and intelligentsia in education, health and science and technology sectors. In Mandalay Division, a Nationalities Youth Resource Development Degree College was constructed.

The University of

Culture, Institute of Forestry, Institute of Agriculture, Institute of Veterinary Science, Cooperative College and Lacquerware College produce technicians who will serve the interests of the Union and national races.

Information and Public Relations

There is no more armed conflict in the Union of Myanmar now. Peace and tranquillity has been restored in border and rural areas. Political, economic and social developments have also been achieved.

National races can now witness regional development and significant changes through TV, radio, newspapers and other publications.

If the people are prosperous, it is said the nation is prosperous. If all the regions develop, the Union will develop. The information sector informs the people about the government's efforts for national interest. Table M shows the data.

Like other states and divisions, Mandalay Division is marching towards the united golden land.

(Translation: NW+TTA+MS+ST+KTY)



Union Day delegates visit Pyidaungsu Ayeyekmyon in People's Square.

(News on page 7) —MNA