

Socio-economical impacts of urbanization

Perspectives from Htantabin township

Context

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Yangon development



Speculative land market with high market prices



Selling land is seen as opportunity



Better road networks = better access to industrial zones and Yangon



Urbanization process



Changes in livelihoods

Lesser importance of agriculture and income diversification

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Employment in factories (mostly women)



 New income generation activities (transport cycles/trollergy for men, tea shops and small restaurants for new "consumers")



New income in land market as brokers...



 Changes in production systems (e.g. farmers switch to intensive breeding)



Land sales have accelerated agricultural mechanization



Less agricultural labor opportunities and also less interesting in agricultural work



Socio cultural changes





 Disappearance of socio-economic bonds between farmers and laborers (less access to affordable credit)



No more land donation to social welfare (RHC, school etc...)



Villagers in demand of better infrastructure



Factory work: melting-pot, wider social networks





Towards urban way of life



Labor conditions in factory

More clean job and regular income



 Poor working conditions with low minimum wages and a lot of working hours/ Hardly access social security/welfare



 Taking credit with high interest rate from peer/supervisor or private money lenders



Taking part in labor demonstrations



Underage factory labor but can support household income



Risk for young women (Safety, includes parent's concern over their child dating with strangers in factory)



Impacts of farmland & housing land price increase

Negative Aspects:

Farmers reinvest in more remote (i.e. cheaper) agricultural land →
domino effect

- Selling out lands and no more land for their generation
- No "free" lands for children and relatives to settle
- Narrowing life space

















Social impacts of farmland price increase

Positive Aspects:



Higher living standards, better access to education



Investing in other profitable business such as Banana garden, buying car to rent or to carry village products to customer in city, etc.)



Renovating house with better toilet and hygiene (More healthy house)



Better infrastructure can support health care accessibility (road,



More donation money to monastery/ redistribute in village social



electricity, etc...)



Migration and informal settlements of land exclusion

New migration closer to factories (eg: other villages coming to Sibinthar, living in rented houses or barrack rooms)

- Become informal settlements (Dawntkyi to Sipintha, family who cannot afford to rent settle informally and often moved by official.)
- Exclusion: former villagers becoming squatters
- Farmers selling out lands without a specific strategy
- Successful land sales influencing other farmers















Losers and winners of the informal land market

Who are the winners? For what?

The big winners



Farmers owning lands situated in key areas (roadside), those who
have sufficient lands, with more valuable land use types (village
lands, garden lands...), links with authorities and specific investment
strategies



Land speculators (city dwellers etc...)



All types of brokers

Entrepreneur



GAD clerk



Concrete pile seller

Losers and winners of the informal land market

Who are the losers? For what?

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Young households who wish to settle



 Real farmer who sell out land and could not invest in another business or sustainable other livelihood



Landless



Women who are not welcomed or favored in factory?
 (More difficult to survive if they have children)





Winners and losers of tomorrow???

Value of lands decrease? Speculation bubble?





New government policy change?





Farmers if agriculture become attractive and profitable





















Thank you!!!