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GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Fiscal Year. The fiscal years for 1973/74 and the years preceding 1973/74 covers 1 October to 30 September.

- Beginning 1974/75, the fiscal year covers 1 April to 31 March.

2. Per Capita Data. Starting from 1973/74, calculation of per capita data is based on 1973 census and 1983 census.

3. Constant Prices - At 1969/70 prices.

REPORT TO THE PYITHU HLUTTAW  
ON  
THE FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS  
OF  
THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF BURMA  
FOR  
1986/87

PART I  
INTRODUCTION

1. The Report to the Pyithu Hluttaw on the financial, economic and social conditions of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma is submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw concurrently with the annual plan and State budget. Accordingly, this report is hereby submitted to the second session of the Fourth Pyithu Hluttaw together with the annual plan for 1986/87, the first year of the Fifth Four-Year Plan (Fifth FYP) and the State budget for 1986/87.
2. The submission of this report coincides with the completion of implementation of the annual plan for 1985/86, the last year of the Fourth Four-Year Plan (Fourth FYP) and the launching of the Fifth FYP, formulated within the framework of the Plan Guidelines laid down by the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP). The fiscal year 1985/86 is the last year of the Fourth FYP as well as the base period for the Fifth FYP. With the completion of the annual plan for 1985/86, an assessment of the overall performance of the economy during the Fourth FYP seems appropriate. This report, therefore, contains an appraisal of the current economic situation as well as a brief review of the performance of the economy during the Fourth FYP period.
3. The members of the Pyithu Hluttaw are requested to place the report on record after due deliberations, and also to make use of the relevant factual information in reporting back to the people.

Review of National Economic Development

4. Burma has been implementing a series of four-year plans formulated within the framework of the guidelines for long-and short-term plans laid down by the BSPP for the achievement of economic and social development. The Second FYP, Third FYP, and Fourth FYP formulated within the framework of the long-term Twenty-Year Plan have been implemented.

5. A review of the economic performance of the economy over the Second FYP and Third FYP periods shows that the average annual rate of growth in gross domestic product (GDP) recorded for the Second FYP was 4.7 per cent, and it rose to 6.5 per cent in the third FYP. In the Second FYP which covered the period 1974/75 through 1977/78, GDP fell short of the target set in the Twenty-Year Plan Guidelines for the last year of the Second FYP. However, creation of the basic conditions required for further acceleration of production had been accomplished during the plan period. Of particular significance was the measures taken for promoting agricultural productivity through adoption of improved methods of cultivation in agriculture, which is the key sector of the economy. The cultivation of high yielding varieties (HYV) of paddy was introduced in 1976/77 on an experimental basis and in 1977/78, the whole township HYV paddy programme was started in two townships. Moreover, measures have also been taken to improve the operating efficiency of the State Economic Enterprises (SEEs) and also mobilization of domestic resources through adoption of a new tax system.
6. The whole township HYV paddy programme initiated in the Second FYP was continued more extensively during the Third FYP (1978/79 to 1981/82). There had been a substantial growth in agricultural output during the Third FYP mainly due to the whole township HYV paddy programme which had been extended yearly to cover a larger number of townships in major paddy producing regions. The substantial growth in the agriculture sector was accompanied by similar improvements in the performance of other sectors of the economy linked to the agriculture sector. There had been significant improvements in the performance of the SEEs and mobilization of domestic resources resulting from adoption of the new tax system. Export promotion efforts made during the plan period contributed to an increase in foreign exchange earnings which in turn led to the expansion of imports required for existing enterprises and new development projects. A fairly high level of public investment had also been achieved due to improvements in the mobilization of domestic resources. Another encouraging development during the plan period was the improvement in industrial capacity utilization. These favourable developments in the overall performance of the economy resulted in marked improvements in GDP which was back on the growth path of the Twenty-Year Plan by the end of the Third FYP.

7. Efforts have been made to maintain the momentum of progress achieved in the Third FYP during the Fourth FYP (1982/83 to 1985/86) regardless of the fact that implementation of the Fourth FYP commenced during a period of prolonged world economic recession. The international economic condition took a turn for the worse after the second oil-shock in 1979/80. There had been a downward trend in world economic development during the period 1980-82. In particular, the industrialized countries experienced continual declines in economic growth, high rates of inflation, and rising unemployment. The adoption of such measures as protectionism, intensified efforts for penetrating into new export markets, and raising interest rates by industrialized countries in the course of resolving their economic problems worsened the world economic and financial instability. The intensification of protectionist tendencies in developed countries, and increased adoption of various measures for restricting imports of primary and manufactured products from developing countries led to the deterioration in international trade. The period 1980-82 during which the world economy was beset with innumerable and intractable economic problems may be considered as the most prolonged and serious world economic recession since the 1930s.
8. The world economic recession which lasted from 1980 through 1982 had even more severe impact on the developing countries. During that difficult time, the developing countries experienced some serious setbacks in their rates of economic growth stemming from the decline in the export prices of primary products, contraction of export markets and shortfalls in export earnings, rise in import prices and debt services burden, high rates of inflation and rising unemployment. The world economy which began to show an upturn in 1983 continued to improve in 1984 and 1985. The economic conditions in developed countries also improved along with the world economic recovery. However, there was no significant improvement in the economic situation of developing countries which were still beset with various economic and financial problems.

9. Implementation of the Fourth FYP commenced during that difficult time, and efforts had been made to fully achieve the growth targets set in the plan through adoption of various economic measures for minimising the adverse effects stemming from unfavourable developments in the world economy by fuller mobilization of domestic resources.

#### Current Economic Situation

10. The Fourth FYP, formulated within the framework of the plan guidelines laid down by the Fourth Party Congress was adopted by the second session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw. Presently, implementation of the annual plan for 1985/86, the last year of the Fourth FYP, which was approved by the eighth session of Third Pyithu Hluttaw was completed on 31 March, 1986.
11. In the 1985/86 annual plan, GDP at 1969/70 constant prices was planned to increase to K 21106.4 million. According to the provisional data, the GDP amounted to K 20674.6 million, achieving 98.0 per cent of the annual plan target. The rate of growth in GDP recorded for 1985/86 was 6.2 per cent over the preceding year.
12. A review of plan performance over the Fourth FYP period indicates that 99.8 per cent of the plan targets was achieved in 1982/83, 98.0 per cent in 1983/84, 97.9 per cent in 1984/85 and 98.0 per cent in 1985/86. Thus, the average annual performance achieved over the 4 year period was 98.4 per cent. A review of growth performance during the plan period reveals that GDP rose by 5.6 per cent in 1982/83, 4.4 per cent in 1983/84, 5.6 per cent in 1984/85 and 6.2 per cent in 1985/86. The average annual rate of growth achieved was 5.5 per cent. The rising trend of economic growth rate is attributable to a number of factors such as improvement in the planning process, and active participation of the people in plan implementation.

#### Implementation of Sectoral Plan Targets

13. With a view to achieving the growth targets set in the Fourth FYP, sectoral development programmes consistent with the domestic and international economic conditions prevailing during the plan period had been formulated and implemented.



### Agriculture

14. In the 1985/86 annual plan, the net output of the agriculture sector in real terms was planned to increase to K 5917.4 million. According to the provisional data, the net output of the agriculture sector amounted to K 5813.1 million achieving 98.2 per cent of the target. Thus, the net output of the agriculture sector increased by 4.2 per cent over the preceding year.
15. A review of the plan performance of the agriculture sector over the plan period reveals that 103.5 per cent of the target was achieved in 1982/83, 100.7 per cent in 1983/84, 98.5 per cent in 1984/85 and 98.2 per cent in 1985/86. The average annual performance achieved over the 4-year period was 100.1 per cent.
16. Agriculture, being the key sector of the economy, priority had been accorded to agricultural development programmes to achieve a substantial growth in agricultural output during the plan period. Measures had been taken to raise agricultural productivity through widespread adoption of improved methods of cultivation. Efforts have been made to maintain the momentum of progress achieved in the implementation of HYV programmes. Consequently, the coverage of the whole township HYV paddy programme initiated in the Third FYP was extended to 82 townships during the Fourth FYP. The HYV programme had been further expanded during the plan period through implementation of whole township HYV programmes for 20 major crops other than paddy, increasing the number of townships covered by the whole township HYV programme for these crops to 88 townships. The distribution of agricultural inputs and implements such as chemical fertilizers, pesticides and quality seeds had also been increased in support of the programmes for crop diversification and increase in yield per acre. On the other hand, intensified research works have been conducted to extend cultivation of high yielding varieties of major crops. Moreover, financial assistance provided to the farmers in the form of disbursements of seasonal agricultural loans, medium-term loans for purchasing draught cattle and agricultural implements, and advance payments for industrial crops had been increased.

17. In addition to the programmes for intensification of agricultural production, programmes for extending acreage under cultivation through reclamation of fallow and culturable waste lands had been implemented. Measures had also been taken to achieve a yearly increase in multiple and mixed cropped areas. The measures for expanding cultivated area were supplemented by improvements in irrigation facilities through implementation of large irrigation projects financed by the State, and small scale irrigation works jointly financed by the State and the farmers. In addition, minor irrigation works had also been undertaken by individual farmers under self-help programmes organized by People's Council under the leadership of the BSPP.
18. With a view to promoting agricultural exports, special programmes for substantially increasing production of 18 principal crops had been drawn up and implemented beginning from 1984/85. At the same time, a programme for expansion of production of oil seeds crops was initiated in order to achieve domestic self-sufficiency and substitute imports of edible oil. Efforts had also been made to enhance farm income through effecting a change in crop pattern, and extensive cultivation of these crops.
19. A review of the growth performance of the agriculture sectors during the plan period shows that the value of net output increased by 6.8 per cent in 1982/83, 4.9 per cent in 1983/84, 3.0 per cent in 1984/85 and 4.2 per cent in 1985/86. The average annual rate of growth achieved over the four-year period was 4.7 per cent.
20. For better assessment of the performance of the agriculture sector, it will be necessary to study the changes in physical output. The changes in physical output of selected crops in 1985/86 as compared with the base period 1981/82 were as follows:-
- Paddy increased from 678.0 million baskets to 693.3 million baskets.
  - Wheat from 124 thousand metric tons to 234 thousand metric tons.
  - Maize from 206 thousand metric tons to 378 thousand metric tons.
  - Pulses from 515 thousand metric tons to 735 thousand metric tons.
  - Groundnut from 573 thousand metric tons to 651 thousand metric tons.
  - Sesamum from 180 thousand metric tons to 269 thousand metric tons.

-Sunflower seeds from 71 thousand metric tons to 186 thousand metric tons.

-Sugarcane from 2736 thousand metric tons to 3786 thousand metric tons.

#### Livestock and Fishery

21. In the 1985/86 annual plan, the value of net output of the livestock and fishery sector was planned to increase to K 1422.9 million. According to the provisional figures, the value of net output amounted to K 1402.8 million, achieving 98.6 per cent of the target. The rate of growth of the livestock and fishery sector recorded for 1985/86 was 5.4 per cent over the preceding year.
22. A review of the plan performance of the livestock and fishery sector over the plan period shows that 97.7 per cent of the target was achieved in 1982/83, 94.7 per cent in 1983/84, 97.7 per cent in 1984/85 and 98.6 per cent in 1985/86. Thus, the average annual performance for the 4-year period was 97.2 per cent.
23. With a view to achieving the growth targets set in the plan, measures for increasing meat and fish production had been taken during the plan period. Measures taken to promote livestock breeding and animal husbandry included, among others, increased distribution of pedigree stocks, and upgrading of local breeds and propagation of quality breeds through expansion of artificial insemination services and systematic natural mating. With a view to promoting small-scale livestock farming, necessary assistance had been provided to the livestock farmers through increased provision of animal feeds, medicines, and extension of animal health services. In addition, measures for upgrading draught cattle and pasture development works had also been undertaken.
24. Measures taken to increase fish production comprised extension of fish culture ponds, distribution of fingerlings of induced breeding by hypophysation, proper maintenance of leasable fisheries, and distribution of fishing gears and implements. In addition, Fishery acts were strictly enforced to prevent depletion of fresh water fish stock. Resource surveys and marine exploratory and experimental fishing had been undertaken to facilitate expansion of marine fish production, and

experimental prawn culture works had also been carried out in support of programmes for expansion of quality fish and prawn production for export.

25. A review of growth performance of the livestock and fishery sector indicates that the value of net output rose by 3.5 per cent in 1982/83, 7.0 per cent in 1983/84, 9.7 per cent in 1984/85 and 5.4 per cent in 1985/86. The average annual rate of growth achieved was 6.4 per cent.
26. The changes in the physical output of the livestock and fishery sector in 1985/86 as compared with the base period 1981/82 was as follows:-
  - Meat production increased from 99.7 million viss to 123.2 million viss thereby raising per capita meat consumption from 2.91 viss to 3.32 viss.
  - Fish production increased from 357.7 million viss to 426.9 million viss raising the per capita fish consumption from 9.96 viss to 11.02 viss.

#### Forestry

27. In the 1985/86 annual plan, the value of net output of the forestry sector was planned to increase to K 450.1 million. According to the provisional figures, the value of net output amounted to K 432.9 million, achieving 96.2 per cent of the target. The rate of growth recorded for 1985/86 was 7.9 per cent over the preceding year.
28. A review of the plan performance of the forestry sector over the plan period indicates that 93.2 per cent of the target was achieved in 1982/83, 88.1 per cent in 1983/84, 90.0 per cent in 1984/85 and 96.2 per cent in 1985/86. Thus, the average annual performance achieved was 91.9 per cent.
29. With a view to increasing the output of the forestry sector, various forestry development projects have been implemented to facilitate adoption of modern timber extraction methods in combination with traditional extraction methods. In addition, forest conservation and regeneration work such as plantation and reforestation of teak and hardwood trees, extension of forest plantations and village forests,

strict enforcement of forestry acts, and forest research works had been undertaken in order to enhance sustained production of timber and forest products without depletion of forest resources.

30. A review of the growth performance of the forestry sector over the plan period indicates that the value of net output increased by 3.4 per cent in 1982/83 and declined by 1.5 per cent in 1983/84. However, there had been marked improvements in 1984/85 achieving a growth rate of 6.7 per cent. It improved further in 1985/86 recording an increase of 7.9 per cent. The average annual rate of growth recorded for the 4-year period was 4.1 per cent.

31. For better assessment of the progress in the forestry sector, a review of its performance in terms of physical output seems appropriate. The changes in physical output of selected forest products in 1985/86 as compared with the base period 1981/82 were as follows:-

- Hardwood production increased from 1078 thousand cubic tons to 1298 thousand cubic tons.
- Firewood from 13608 thousand cubic tons to 16900 thousand cubic tons.
- Charcoal from 617 thousand cubic tons to 781 thousand cubic tons.
- Bamboo from 757 million to 962 million.
- Teak production fell from 436 thousand cubic tons in 1981/82 to 410 thousand cubic tons in 1985/86 due to the measure taken to stabilise teak production at the maximum sustainable yield level and expedite extraction of other forest products in course of extraction.

#### Mining

32. In the 1985/86 annual plan, the value of net output of the mining sector was planned to increase to K 343.7 million. According to the provisional figures, the value of net output amounted to K 319.1 million, realizing 92.8 per cent of the target.

33. A review of the plan performance of the mining sector during the plan period reveals that 76.8 per cent of the target was achieved in 1982/83, 80.1 per cent in 1983/84, 80.1 per cent in 1984/85 and 92.8 per cent in 1985/86. Thus, the average annual performance over the 4-year period was 82.9 per cent.

34. Various programmes and projects had been formulated and implemented within the limits of investment resources available over the plan period in order to step up mineral production through extensive exploration and exploitation of the country's mineral resources. Emphasis had been placed on the development of crude oil production through increased allocation of investment funds so as to be able to meet the increasing domestic energy requirements. Appropriate measures had been taken to reduce wastages and losses in mineral production.
35. Due to these various measures, the value of net output of the mining sector rose by 8.1 per cent in 1982/83, 3.2 per cent in 1983/84, 18.7 per cent in 1984/85 and 21.9 per cent in 1985/86. The average annual rate of growth registered over the 4-year period was 12.7 per cent.
36. The changes in physical output of selected minerals in 1985/86 as compared with the base period 1981/82 were as follows:-
- Crude oil production increased from 10.45 million U.S. barrels to 11.30 million U.S. barrels.
  - Natural Gas from 14878 million cubic feet to 32596 million cubic feet.
  - Tin, Tungsten and Scheelite mixed concentrates from 1676 metric tons to 2103 metric tons.
  - Tungsten concentrates (67%) from 182 metric tons to 914 metric tons.
  - Lead sulphide ore from 284 thousand metric tons to 323 thousand metric tons.
  - Refined Gold from 60 fine oz. to 95 fine oz.
37. Some new mineral products such as tin metal, pig-iron, steel billets and copper concentrates had also been produced during the plan period. Production of tin metal initiated during the first year of the plan period increased from 459 metric tons to 508 metric tons in 1985/86. Production of steel billets started in 1983/84, the second year of the plan period, increased from 1304 metric tons to 26000 metric tons in 1985/86. Production of copper concentrates commenced in 1984/85 rose from 17000 metric tons to 49000 metric tons in 1985/86.

### Processing and Manufacturing

38. In the 1985/86 annual plan, the value of net output of the processing and manufacturing sector was planned to increase to K 2338.7 million. According to the provisional figures, the value of net output amounted to K 2159.7 million, achieving 92.3 per cent of the target.
39. A review of plan performance of the processing and manufacturing sector over the plan period shows that 93.8 per cent of the target was achieved in 1982/83, 91.1 per cent in 1983/84, 90.7 per cent in 1984/85 and 92.3 per cent in 1985/86. Thus, the average annual performance over the 4-year period was 92.0 per cent.
40. In the processing and manufacturing sector emphasis had been placed on measures for ensuring smooth operation of existing factories and establishments and timely completion of on-going industrial projects. Measures have been taken to ensure the availability of domestic raw materials from the agriculture, livestock and fishery, forestry and mining sectors as well as imported raw material and spare parts. In addition, specific programmes for proper maintenance of existing processing and manufacturing facilities, and reduction of unnecessary stock-pilings, and wastages and losses had also been implemented. Other measures taken to promote industrial production includes closer co-ordination and systematic supervision of implementation of on-going industrial projects to ensure completion of these projects as scheduled, provision of in-service training courses to upgrade the technical capability of industrial workers, effective implementation of the bonus scheme to promote labour productivity, and promotion of co-operative and private industrial enterprises through increased distribution of raw materials and spare parts. Moreover, marketing arrangements had been introduced in order to expedite distribution of industrial products through co-operative societies and State-owned trading enterprises to the consumers.
41. Due to these various measures taken over the plan period, the value of net output of the processing and manufacturing sector rose by 5.3 per cent in 1982/83, 3.3 per cent in 1983/84, 7.3 per cent in 1984/85 and 8.6 per cent in 1985/86. The average annual rate of growth recorded for the 4-year period was 6.1 per cent.

42. For better assessment of the progress of the processing and manufacturing sector, a review of its performance in terms of physical output seems appropriate. The changes in physical output of selected manufactured goods in 1985/86 as compared with the base period 1981/82 were as follows:-

- Sugar production increased from 43 thousand tons to 65 thousand tons.
- Salt production increased from 252 thousand tons to 315 thousand tons.
- Poplin from 5.40 million yards to 5.85 million yards.
- Gent's, ladies' and children's longyis from 11.26 million numbers to 12.96 million numbers.
- Paper from 18 thousand metric tons to 22 thousand metric tons.
- Bricks and tiles from 129.5 million numbers to 142.2 million numbers.
- Cement from 307 thousand metric tons to 477 thousand metric tons.
- Motor spirit from 71.3 million gallons to 76.7 million gallons.
- Diesel oil from 93.1 million gallons to 110.9 million gallons.
- Fertilizer from 125 thousand metric tons to 354 thousand metric tons.

#### Transport and Communications

43. In the annual plan for 1985/86, the net value of transport services was planned to increase to K 1073.8 million. According to the provisional figures, the net value of transport services amounted to K 1071.9 million, achieving 99.8 per cent of the target. The target set for the net value of communications service was K 151.9 million and actual performance amounted to K 149.3 million, realizing 98.3 per cent of the target. The growth rates recorded in 1985/86 were 5.4 per cent for the transport services and 13.1 per cent for the communications services as compared with the preceding year.
44. A review of plan performance of the transport sector over the plan period shows that 105.4 per cent of the target was achieved in 1982/83, 103.6 per cent in 1983/84, 99.4 per cent in 1984/85, and 99.8 per cent in 1985/86. Thus, the average annual performance over the four-year period was 101.9 per cent. As regards communications services, 138.8 per cent of the target was achieved in 1982/83, 130.0



per cent in 1983/84, 101.2 per cent in 1984/85 and 98.3 per cent in 1985/86. The average annual performance over the four-year period was 113.1 per cent.

45. Efforts had been made to expand the transport capacity in accordance with the demand for transport services. Measures had been taken to facilitate full utilization of existing transport capacity through expansion of maintenance and repair services for transport vehicles, port facilities, runways and railways tracks. Endeavour had been made to expand state-owned transport capacity through increased allocation of investment based on specific programmes, and also to ensure the development of co-operative and private transport facilities as planned. Emphasis had been placed on measures for strengthening the transport capacity so as to be able to accommodate the increasing demand for transport services resulting from the growth in aggregate output. Moreover, further expansion of communications facilities, and extension and modernization of communications network had also been carried out.
46. A review of the growth performance of the transport and communications sector reveals that the net value of transport services rose by 9.5 per cent in 1982/83, 5.8 per cent in 1983/84, 3.7 per cent in 1984/85 and 5.4 per cent in 1985/86. The average annual rate of growth over the four-year period was 6.1 per cent. The net value of communications services increased by 26.0 per cent in 1982/83, 13.4 per cent in 1983/84, 1.6 per cent in 1984/85 and 13.1 per cent in 1985/86. The annual rate of growth recorded over the four-year period was 13.2 per cent.
47. The progress in internal transport services by state-owned transport organization in 1985/86 as compared with the base period 1981/82 was as follows:-
- Passenger services increased from 3465 million passenger miles to 3773 million passenger miles
  - Freight services from 737 million ton miles to 809 million ton miles.

### Export

48. In the 1985/86 annual plan, the export target was set at K 4438.1 million. According to the provisional figures, export amounted to K 3234.2 million, achieving 72.9 per cent of the target.
49. A review of the export performance over the plan period shows that export at current prices amounted to K 3003.3 million in 1982/83, K 3372.6 million in 1983/84, K 3133.1 million in 1984/85 and K 3234.2 million in 1985/86.
50. Expansion of exports is of crucial importance to enhance foreign exchange earnings required for successful implementation of national development plans, and also to strengthen internal as well as external financial resources of the country. Intensified efforts had been directed to expansion of exports through adoption of measures such as promotion of traditional exports, introduction of new export products, development of new export markets and improvements in product quality. Consequently, export in real terms rose from K 810 million in 1981/82 to K 1010.5 million in 1985/86 at an average annual rate of 5.7 per cent.
51. Although the volume of export rose during the plan period, there had not been a corresponding increase in export earnings due to the decline in the export prices of Burma's major export commodities. The changes in export volume of selected export commodities in 1985/86 as compared with the base period 1981/82 were as follows:-
- Rice exports increased from 575 thousand metric tons to 646 thousand metric tons.
  - Pulses from 86130 metric tons to 96522 metric tons.
  - Refined silver from 533 thousand oz. to 576 thousand oz.
  - Tungsten concentrates from 199 metric tons to 914 metric tons.
  - Zinc concentrates from 7867 metric tons to 9144 metric tons.
  - Petroleum coke from 16496 metric tons to 37000 metric tons.
  - Teak (log) from 73460 cubic tons to 110000 cubic tons.
  - Teak (sawn) from 71424 cubic tons to 80000 cubic tons.
  - Hardwood (log) from 57396 cubic tons to 70000 cubic tons.
  - Prawn from 2665 metric tons to 4510 metric tons.

In addition, new items such as refined tin metal, copper concentrates liquefied gas, carpet backing, stuffer yarn, carpet, leather fibres, and pulp sheet had also been exported.

52. There was a considerable short fall in export earnings during the plan period as the increase in the volume of export was not sufficient to make good the decline in export prices. The decline in unit value of major export commodities in 1985/86 as compared with the base period 1981/82 were as follows:-

- Unit value of rice per metric ton declined from K 2350 to K 1317
- Unit value of broken rice per metric ton from K 1405 to K 1159
- Unit value of rubber per ton from K 6387 to K 5365
- Unit value of zinc concentrates per metric ton from K 1439 to K 1083.
- Unit value of refined lead per metric ton from K 5265 to K 3445
- Unit value of tungsten concentrates per metric ton from K 52332 to K 37198
- Unit value of tin, tungsten, scheelite mixed per metric ton from K 52676 to K 37238
- Unit value of teak (log) per cubic ton from K 4855 to K 4715

Concerted efforts are being made to minimise the restrictive effects of the decline in export prices on the long-run development of Burma's export trade, and also to increase foreign exchange earnings not only through an increase in trade receipts but also from non-trade receipts.

#### Imports

53. In 1985/86, the value of imports totalled K 4929.9 million as compared with the annual plan target of K 5760.0 million, realising 85.6 per cent of the target.
54. The value of imports at current prices amounted to K 6313.6 million in 1982/83, K 5197.3 million in 1983/84, K 5207.2 million in 1984/85 and K 4929.9 million in 1985/86.
55. In view of the deterioration in Burma's terms of trade resulting from falling export prices and rising import costs, emphasis had been placed on co-ordination and systematic management of imports. The value of imports in 1969/70 prices declined from K 1241.3 million in 1981/82 to K 1047.1 million in 1985/86. There had been a persistent

deficit in the balance of trade as the reduction in import was not sufficient to offset the decline in export earnings. The trade deficit amounted to K 3277.3 million in 1982/83, K 1777.8 million in 1983/84, K 2012.7 million in 1984/85 and K 1659.7 million in 1985/86.

56. Despite the persistent deficit in the balance of trade, imports of essential raw materials and capital goods have had to be continued in consonance with the level of investment required for maintaining the growth momentum of the economy. Emphasis had been placed on effective use of imported raw materials and spare parts in order to promote expansion of domestic production, and also improve efficiency of investments which will in turn facilitate expansion of exports and reduction of trade deficits.

#### Public Investment

57. Allocation of public investment had been made within the limits of internal and external financial resources available in order to achieve the growth targets set in the Plan Guidelines laid down by the BSPP. Public investment amounted to K 8200.7 million in 1982/83, K 7132.1 million in 1983/84, K 6473.5 million in 1984/85 and K 7420.9 million in 1985/86. The total public investment for the four-year period amounted to K 29227.2 million. The investment target set in the fourth FYP was K 37105.4 million. Thus, there had been a shortfall of K 7878.2 million in public investment during the plan period. Of the total public investment of K 29227.2 million, foreign exchange component amounted to K 12523.9 million. Of this, foreign loans and grants accounted for K 10244.8 million.

58. As stated above, there had been a considerable shortfall in export earnings due to the decline in export prices. As the major portion of the export earnings had to be allocated for financing essential imports, only a very small amount of free foreign exchange was available for financing public investment. Consequently, a major portion of the public investment had to be financed with foreign loans and grants. In financing public investment with external resources, efforts had been made to obtain concessional loans so as not to increase the external debt service burden. On the other hand, the volume of import had to be maintained at the feasible level due to rising import prices. As a result, public investment fell short of the target set in the Fourth FYP.

59. Sustained efforts had been made to achieve the growth targets through effective use of internal and external resources. In the selection of projects, stringent tests, including financial viability and export potential, were applied. Measures had also been taken to expedite implementation of on-going projects, to achieve maximum cost-effectiveness in project implementation, and to commence production of goods and services of newly completed projects as scheduled.

#### Public Finance

60. Specific programmes for mobilization of financial resources and efficient allocation and use of these resources had been formulated and implemented in order to facilitate successful implementation of national development plans. Moreover, sustained efforts had been made to finance the programmes for economic and social development with domestic savings as far as possible. As a result, tax revenue rose from K 4256.9 million in 1981/82 to K 4582.6 million in 1985/86.
61. The State Economic Enterprises (SEEs) had been exerting every effort to raise their level of production as well as operating efficiency. The operating and investment costs of the SEEs had been increasing due to the rise in the prices of imported capital goods, spare parts and raw materials as well as financial costs. However, the state had been trying to control the prices and tariffs of the commodities and services produced by the SEEs in order to maintain domestic price stability, and to contain the increases in the cost of living. Thus, there had been a decline in the current account surpluses of the SEEs, and some of them had to finance their current and capital expenditures with bank borrowings.
62. The expansion in bank credit extended to the SEEs, provision of seasonal loans and medium-term loans for purchasing agricultural implements, and disbursement of advance payments for industrial crops to the farmers resulted in a yearly increase in the volume of currency in circulation. Currency in circulation rose from K 8683.5 million in September 1981 to K 13037.1 million in September 1985 at an average annual rate of 10.7 per cent over the four-year period. In view of growth of currency in circulation, efforts had been made to achieve a corresponding increase in production of goods and services, and also to raise the level of domestic savings. As a result of those efforts, bank savings rose from K 2728.3 million in September 1981 to

K 6380.0 million in September 1985 at an average annual rate of 23.7 per cent over the four-year period.

63. There had been an attempt on the part of some undesirable profiteers and hoarders of black money, taking advantage of the growth of currency in circulation, to undermine the development efforts of the State and disrupt the economic stability of the people by misusing the massive amount of black money in their possession. In order to counteract these developments and, thereby safeguard the interests of the working people, the first session of the Fourth Pyithu Hluttaw promulgated "The law for terminating the use of K 100, K 50, and K 20 notes as legal tender". In accordance with this law, withdrawal of the demonetised currencies had been carried out systematically and, thereby, uncovered the blackmoney. These measures, coupled with anti-inflation measures, contributed to greater fiscal and monetary stability.

Per Capita Income, Consumption and Output

64. The GDP in real terms rose at an average annual rate of 5.5 per cent over the plan period due to all-round improvements in the performance of various sectors of the economy. The progress in the overall economic situation led to similar improvements in the standard of living of the people as a result of efforts for promoting the economic welfare of the people in pursuance of the primary objectives of the Twenty-Year Plan i.e. achievement of a two-fold increase in the standard of living and fulfilment of the socio-economic requirements of the people to the extent possible.
65. The progress in per capita income, consumption and net output in 1985/86 as compared with the base period, 1981/82 were as follows:
- income per capita rose from K 500 to K 558 at an average annual rate of 2.8 per cent,
  - consumption per capita grew from K 416 to K 487 at an average annual rate of 4.0 per cent,
  - net output per capita increased from K 1212 to K 1366 at an average annual rate of 3 per cent.

The Fourth FYP had been successfully implemented with the active participation of the people in the planning process, and considerable

progress had been made in the fulfilment of the socio-economic requirements, and raising the living standards of the people. With the improvement in labour productivity, creation of the basic conditions for further acceleration of production had also been achieved and this will in turn provide the basis for further progress in the implementation of national development plans.

#### World Economic Situation

66. The world economic growth which had been on the downward trend beginning from 1980, reached the lowest level in 1982, recording a growth rate of only 0.6 per cent. World economic recovery began in 1983, and world economic growth recovered to a rate of 4.3 per cent in 1984. However, it decelerated to a rate of 3.4 per cent in 1985. Similarly, the economic growth rates of industrialized countries which rose to 4.9 per cent in 1984 decelerated to 3.1 per cent in 1985.
67. There had been some improvements in the economic situation of industrialized countries over the period 1983-85. Many problems remain, however; interest rates remain at historically high levels; the high rate of unemployment continued; and financial instability still a source of concern in some countries. Most of them are still beset with economic and financial problems such as fiscal deficits and payment imbalances. There has been an intensification of protectionist measures in industrialized countries so as to achieve continued growth in domestic output, higher level of employment, domestic price stability and reduction of trade deficits. In addition, measures for ensuring a constant rise in the prices of industrial products, and for penetrating into new export market are being increasingly adopted.
68. The developing countries were seriously affected by the world economic recession, and experienced some serious economic setbacks during the prolonged world economic recession. The world economic recovery since 1983 had had very little effect on the economic performance of developing countries which were still confronted with serious economic and financial difficulties. The contraction of export markets, declining primary product prices, persistent

balance of payments deficits, and increasing external debt service burden will continue to be a source of concern for the majority of developing countries. These intractable economic and financial problems confronting the developing countries are likely to remain in the coming years due to the rise in protectionism.

69. The deterioration in the terms of trade of developing countries from the declining primary product prices and rising prices of manufactures, led to a continual increase in the trade deficits of the developing countries. The developing countries have been trying to resolve these problems of chronic trade deficits in two ways. One is through restriction of imports with its adverse effects on the growth of domestic production, consumption and expansion of exports. The other is to resort to foreign loans and credits. Many developing countries have had to put increased reliance on commercial bank credits in solving their payments problems due to the limited availability of concessional loans. Over the period 1973-82, Latin American countries had to finance 50 - 80 per cent of their combined current account deficits through private capital flows.
70. The high interest rates had also reduced the inventory demand for primary commodities, thereby weakening their prices. The weakening of the prices of primary commodities had been exacerbated by the high value of the U.S. dollar, which had reduced import demand and increased export supply of primary commodities outside the United States. These factors led to a further decline in the prices of primary commodities, and the export earnings of the developing countries.
71. It seems unlikely for any significant improvements in the economic situation of the developing countries in the coming year. The economies of developing countries will continue to be beset with problems of high rate of inflation, contraction of export markets and declining export earnings, limited availability of imported capital goods required for economic development, chronic external trade deficits, rising external debt service burden and inadequacy of food supply in some low-income countries.



72. Like other developing countries, Burma had also been more or less affected by the developments in the world economy in recent years. Of particular concern for Burma was the decline in the prices of primary commodities in the world market, the rise in the prices of manufactured goods, and contraction of export markets of developing countries. There had been a considerable shortfall in Burma's external trade performance with its restrictive effects on domestic production, consumption and investment.
73. Burma had been striving to accelerate the growth in its domestic production and exports during the Fourth FYP period. As mentioned in paragraph 51, an increase in the volume of exports had been achieved. However, there had not been a corresponding increase in export earnings due to the decline in Burma's export prices as mentioned in paragraph 52.
74. In view of the rising prices of manufactured goods produced by industrialized countries, Burma had been importing only capital goods, spare parts and raw materials essential for the implementation of its economic development programmes. However, project costs had increased because of rising prices of imported capital goods and this in turn led to an increase in the production costs of the SEEs. Even though the production costs of the SEEs had risen, the State had tried to maintain the prices and tariffs of essential goods and services so as to stabilize domestic prices.
75. Burma has been striving to minimise the restrictive effects of the unfavourable developments in the world economy on its domestic economic performance through formulation and implementation of economic plans consistent with the prevailing international and domestic economic conditions. Sustained efforts will be made for further utilization of domestic resources and improvements in the sectoral growth performance of various sectors of the economy to ensure successful implementation of national development plans.

Annual Plan Targets for 1986/87

76. The economic targets of the Fifth FYP (1986/87-1989/90) will be implemented on the basis of experiences in plan implementation gained during the Fourth FYP. The Guidelines for the Fifth FYP were adopted at the Fifth Party Congress of the BSPP. The major objective laid

down in the guidelines is "to accelerate production through streamlining of the existing economic activities and programmes with a view to achieving the objectives of the Long-Term Twenty-Year Plan".

77. The Fifth FYP targets have been formulated within the framework of the guidelines for the Fifth FYP laid down by the BSPP after a series of co-ordinations among central and regional organizations and basic economic units. In order to achieve consistency in the plan, the plan targets have been set based on the sectoral proposals submitted by the ministries concerned, and regional plan proposals by the State/Divisional People's Council. In the course of formulating the plan targets, efforts have been made to ensure that the targets set are consistent with the prevailing international and domestic economic conditions. The national economic targets and regional economic targets of the Fifth FYP are being presented to the second session of the Fourth Pyithu Hluttaw for approval. Annual plans will be formulated and implemented within the framework of the Fifth FYP targets approved by the Pyithu Hluttaw.

78. The Fifth FYP will be launched with the implementation of the annual plan for 1986/87. The principal objectives of the annual plan for 1986/87 are as follows:

- (1) GDP in real terms is planned to increase by 3.6 per cent
- (2) The net output of the productive sectors are planned to rise by 2.2 per cent in agriculture, 4.6 per cent in livestock and fishery, 2.8 per cent in forestry, 5.3 per cent in mining, and 5.1 per cent in processing and manufacturing
- (3) The value of export is planned to increase to K 4281.7 million
- (4) Income per capita is planned to rise by 1.4 per cent
- (5) Consumption per capita is planned to increase by 2.7 per cent

79. For the successful implementation of the targets of the annual plan for 1986/87, the following measures will be adopted:

- (1) To further strengthen the active participation of the people in the planning process and plan implementation,
- (2) Short-term special programmes for extensive cultivation of selected crops will be formulated and implemented in order to achieve domestic self sufficiency, to fulfil domestic raw

material requirements, to facilitate diversification and expansion of exports and to enhance farm income.

- (3) To formulate and implement specific programmes and measures to boost export earnings not only from export of goods but also from services.
- (4) To maintain consistency among the existing economic activities and programmes, in accordance with the prevailing economic conditions
- (5) To strive for effective utilization of existing productive resources
- (6) To raise the efficiency of investment through proper allocation and effective utilization of internal and external resources
- (7) To strive for achieving improvement in production efficiency, and maximum cost-effectiveness in every field of economic activities.

80. The Fifth FYP will be launched with the implementation of the annual plan for 1986/87. Hence, successful implementation of the 1986/87 annual plan is of crucial importance for achievement of the overall objectives of the Fifth FYP. As realization of the targets of the annual plan for 1986/87 will enhance national economic welfare, all the mass and class organizations, State organizations and the entire people must make concerted efforts for the successful implementation of the 1986/87 annual plan as a national duty under the leadership of the BSPP. Specific programmes and measures will be drawn up and implemented with the active participation of the people to ensure successful implementation of the annual plan for 1986/87.

81. The State of the economy is presented in this report in parts categorized as follows:-

- (1) Population
- (2) National Economic Situation
- (3) Sectoral Changes
- (4) Sectoral Progress in Project Implementation during the Fourth FYP Period
- (5) Plan Targets for 1986/87
- (6) State Budget Estimates for 1986/87.

PART 2  
POPULATION

I. POPULATION GROWTH

1. The population of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma in 1985/86, the last year of the Fourth FYP, was estimated to be 37.12 million, an increase of 2.83 million over the population of 34.29 million in the base year, 1981/82. Annual rate of population growth was 2.00 per cent during the Fourth FYP.
2. Out of the total population of 37.12 million in 1985/86, it was estimated that the male population was 18.41 million and the female population was 18.71 million. Review of the age distribution of the population shows that the age-group under 15 years was 13.62 million or 36.70 per cent, the working age-group between 15 and 59 years was 21.01 million or 56.59 per cent and the age-group of 60 years and above was 2.49 million or 6.71 per cent.
3. At the end of the Fourth FYP, the change in structure of population by age-group when compared with the base year 1981/82, is as follows: The population under 15 years age-group decreased from 38.32 per cent to 36.70 per cent, the population for 15 to 59 years age-group increased from 55.26 per cent to 56.59 per cent and the population for 60 years and above age-group increased from 6.42 per cent to 6.71 per cent. As the population in the working age-group increased it is necessary to create employment opportunities and also to raise the labour productivity.

4. Population. The population estimates of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma are shown in the following table.

Table 1  
Estimates on Population Growth  
(Mid-fiscal year)

Sr. No.	Year	Population (thousand)	Annual Growth Rate
1	2	3	4
1	1974/75	29778	2.05
2	1975/76	30389	2.05
3	1976/77	31009	2.04
4	1977/78	31642	2.04
5	1978/79	32284	2.03
6	1979/80	32939	2.03
7	1980/81	33608	2.03
8	1981/82	34287	2.02
9	1982/83	34976	2.01
10	1983/84	35680	2.01
11	1984/85	36392	2.00
12	1985/86	37115	1.99

Note: Population estimates are based on 1973 and 1983 censuses.

5. Population growth by age group is shown in the following table.

Table 2

Estimates on Population Growth by Sex and Age-group  
(Mid-fiscal year)

(In thousand)

Sr. No.	Age	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0 - 14 years	13138	13247	13356	13491	13622
1	Male	6597	6650	6703	6769	6836
2	Female	6541	6597	6653	6722	6786
2	15 - 59 years	18947	19457	19983	20491	21003
1	Male	9376	9629	9891	10145	10401
2	Female	9571	9828	10092	10346	10602
3	60 years and above	2202	2272	2341	2410	2490
1	Male	1041	1073	1104	1134	1168
2	Female	1161	1199	1237	1276	1322
4	Total	34287	34976	35680	36392	37115
1	Male	17014	17352	17698	18048	18405
2	Female	17273	17624	17982	18344	18710

6. Structural Changes in population by sex and age -group are shown in the following table.

Table 3

Estimates of Structural Changes in Population by Sex and Age-group

(Percentage)

Sr. No.	A g e	1981/82	1985/86
1	2	3	4
1	0-14 years	38.32	36.70
1	Male	38.77	37.14
2	Female	37.87	36.27
2	15-59 years	55.26	56.59
1	Male	55.11	56.51
2	Female	55.41	56.66
3	60 years and above	6.42	6.71
1	Male	6.12	6.35
2	Female	6.72	7.07
4	Total	100.00	100.00
1	Male	100.00	100.00
2	Female	100.00	100.00

## II. Estimates of Active Labour Force

7. In 1985/86 the active labour force of Burma was estimated to be 15.13 million, of which 1.62 million were engaged in the State Sector and 13.51 million in the co-operative and private sectors.
8. During the year 1985/86, out of the total active labour force of 15.13 million, the agriculture sector employed the largest portion registering 9.58 million or 63.33 per cent. The processing and manufacturing sector represents the second largest active labour force registering 1.29 million or 8.4 per cent. The remaining productive sectors, such as livestock and fishery, forestry, mining, power and construction sectors employed 0.74 million or 4.88 per cent. Service sectors employed 1.42 million representing 9.36 per cent and trade sector 1.47 million or 9.73 per cent.



9. The estimated active labour force of peasants and workers engaged in the State, co-operative and private sectors for 1985/86 is shown in the following table.

Table 4

Estimated Active Labour Force of Peasants and Workers in Various Sectors

(1985/86)

(In thousand)

Sr. No.	Sector	State Sector	Co-operative and Private Sectors	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture	81	9499	9580
2	Livestock and Fishery	16	186	202
3	Forestry	93	90	183
4	Mining	74	13	87
5	Processing and Manufacturing	191	1104	1285
6	Power	19	*	19
7	Construction	166	80	246
8	Transport and Communications	116	384	500
9	Social Services	259	86	345
10	Administration	544	30	574
11	Trade	69	1403	1472
12	Workers n.e.s.		637	637
	Total	1618	13512	15130

\* Less than 500.

PART 3  
NATIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

I. Value of Production of Goods and Services, Consumption and Investment

1. The statistics relating to the value of production of goods and services, consumption and investment of the nation are presented in tables 5 to 13. Value at current prices reflects the prevailing economic situation of the year. To analyse the changes of the economy in real terms, the value in 1969/70 constant prices are also presented.

The Fourth Four-Year Plan Performance

2. The annual plan for 1985/86 which was the final year of the Fourth FYP was approved by the second session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw. It would, therefore, be necessary to review and analyse the Fourth FYP performance of the economy and the economic growth rates during the Fourth FYP period.
3. The value of net output and services (GDP) at constant prices during the Fourth FYP period were K 17653.6 million in 1982/83, K 18429.3 million in 1983/84, K 19464.3 million in 1984/85 as per provisional actual and K 20674.6 million in 1985/86 according to the provisional data. Hence the annual plan performance recorded during the Fourth FYP period was 99.8 per cent for 1982/83, 98.0 per cent for 1983/84, 97.9 per cent for 1984/85 and 98.0 per cent for 1985/86. Therefore, the average annual plan performance during the Fourth FYP was 98.4 per cent. The plan performance with respect to annual plan and the Fourth FYP targets approved by the Third Pyithu Hluttaw are shown in the following table.

Value of Net Output and Services

Sr. No.	Particulars	Value of Net Output and Services (K. million)			Performance (Percentage)	
		Fourth Four-Year Plan Target	Annual Plan Target	Performance	Against Fourth Four-Year Plan	Against Annual Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1982/83	17681.4	17681.4	17653.6	99.8	99.8
2	1983/84	18739.3	18801.0	18429.3	98.3	98.0
3	1984/85	19972.6	19884.0	19464.3	97.5	97.9
4	1985/86	21277.9	21106.4	20674.6	97.2	98.0
5	Annual average for four years	19417.8	19368.2	19055.5	98.1	98.4

4. Average annual plan performance by sectors during the Fourth FYP period are as follows:-

(1) Agriculture Sector	100.1 per cent
(2) Livestock and Fishery Sector	97.2 per cent
(3) Forestry Sector	91.9 per cent
(4) Mining Sector	82.9 per cent
(5) Processing and Manufacturing Sector	92.0 per cent
(6) Power Sector	93.2 per cent
(7) Construction Sector	96.0 per cent
(8) Transportation Sector	101.9 per cent
(9) Communication Sector	113.1 per cent
(10) Financial Sector	107.2 per cent
(11) Social and Administrative Services Sector	98.8 per cent
(12) Trade Sector	98.7 per cent

5. The annual economic growth rates achieved during the Fourth FYP were 5.6 per cent in 1982/83, 4.4 per cent in 1983/84, 5.6 per cent in 1984/85 and 6.2 per cent in 1985/86 registering the average annual growth rate of 5.5 per cent.

6. The average annual growth rates achieved by sectors during the Fourth FYP period are as follows:-

(1) Agriculture Sector	4.7 per cent
(2) Livestock and Fishery Sector	6.4 per cent
(3) Forestry Sector	4.1 per cent
(4) Mining Sector	12.7 per cent
(5) Processing and Manufacturing Sector	6.1 per cent
(6) Power Sector	14.6 per cent
(7) Construction Sector	5.4 per cent
(8) Transportation Sector	6.1 per cent
(9) Communication Sector	13.2 per cent
(10) Financial Sector	5.0 per cent
(11) Social and Administrative Services Sector	6.9 per cent
(12) Trade Sector	4.5 per cent

7. According to the provisional data for 1985/86 at 1969/70 constant prices, the average annual growth rates for total consumption, investment and export increased by 6.1 per cent, 2.3 per cent and 5.7 per cent respectively. Average per capita economic growth rates during the Fourth FYP period are as follows:-
- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| (1) Per capita output increased by      | 3.5 per cent |
| (2) Per capita GDP increased by         | 3.4 per cent |
| (3) Per capita income increased by      | 2.8 per cent |
| (4) Per capita consumption increased by | 4.0 per cent |
| (5) Output per worker increased by      | 3.1 per cent |
| (6) GDP per worker increased by         | 3.0 per cent |
8. A review of the structural changes in the total net output during the Fourth FYP period by comparing the provisional data for 1985/86 with that of 1981/82 indicates the following:-
- (1) The share of net value of production to the total value of net output and services increased from 53.0 per cent to 53.4 per cent.
  - (2) The share of net value of services to the total value of net output and services increased from 25.7 per cent to 26.0 per cent.
  - (3) The share of net value of trade to the total value of net output and services declined from 21.3 per cent to 20.6 per cent.
9. A review of the changes in the total value of net output and services by type of ownership during the Fourth FYP period by comparing the provisional data for 1985/86 with that of 1981/82 indicates the following:-
- (1) The share of State sector increased from 38.7 per cent to 39.1 per cent.
  - (2) The share of Co-operative sector increased from 3.7 per cent to 5.4 per cent.
  - (3) The share of Private sector declined from 57.6 per cent to 55.5 per cent.
10. Average annual growth rates of the GDP by type of ownership during the Fourth FYP period are as follows:-
- (1) The share of State sector increased by 5.7 per cent.
  - (2) The share of Co-operative sector increased by 15.8 per cent.
  - (3) The share of Private sector increased by 4.5 per cent.

#### 1985/86 Annual Plan Performance

11. The year 1985/86 is the final year of the Fourth FYP. According to the provisional data, the annual plan performance for 1985/86 was 98.0 per cent and the sectoral annual plan performance are as follows:-

(1) Agriculture Sector	98.2 per cent
(2) Livestock and Fishery Sector	98.6 per cent
(3) Forestry Sector	96.2 per cent
(4) Mining Sector	92.8 per cent
(5) Processing and Manufacturing Sector	92.3 per cent
(6) Power Sector	95.8 per cent
(7) Construction Sector	99.9 per cent
(8) Transportation Sector	99.8 per cent
(9) Communication Sector	98.3 per cent
(10) Financial Sector	102.4 per cent
(11) Social and Administrative Services Sector	99.5 per cent
(12) Trade Sector	98.3 per cent

12. According to the provisional data of 1985/86, the value of net output and services (GDP) increased by 6.2 per cent against the target of 6.9 per cent. A comparison of provisional data of 1985/86 with the provisional actual of 1984/85, the economic growth rates by sectors are as follows:-

(1) Agriculture Sector	4.2 per cent
(2) Livestock and Fishery Sector	5.4 per cent
(3) Forestry Sector	7.9 per cent
(4) Mining Sector	21.9 per cent
(5) Processing and Manufacturing Sector	8.6 per cent
(6) Power Sector	21.8 per cent
(7) Construction Sector	2.4 per cent
(8) Transportation Sector	5.4 per cent
(9) Communication Sector	13.1 per cent
(10) Financial Sector	4.5 per cent
(11) Social and Administrative Services Sector	11.0 per cent
(12) Trade Sector	5.3 per cent

13. A comparison of provisional data of 1985/86 with the provisional actual of 1984/85 at 1969/70 constant prices shows that the growth rates of total consumption, investment and export are 3.3 per cent, 15.1 per cent and 23.0 per cent respectively. The per capita economic growth rates of 1985/86 compared with 1984/85 are as follows:-
- (1) Per capita output is K 962 an increase of 4.6 per cent
  - (2) Per capita GDP is K 557 an increase of 4.1 per cent
  - (3) Per capita income is K 558 an increase of 2.8 per cent
  - (4) Per capita consumption is K 487 an increase of 1.2 per cent
  - (5) Per capita investment is K 72 an increase of 12.5 per cent
  - (6) Output per worker is K 2359 an increase of 4.2 per cent
  - (7) GDP per worker is K 1366 an increase of 3.8 per cent
14. A comparison of the structural changes in the GDP of 1985/86, provisional data with that of 1984/85 provisional actual indicates the following:-
- (1) The share of net value of production to the total value of GDP is 53.4 per cent, the same as in 1984/85 provisional actual.
  - (2) The share of net value of services to the total value of GDP increased from 25.8 per cent to 26.0 per cent.
  - (3) The share of net value of trade to the total value of GDP declined from 20.8 per cent to 20.6 per cent.
15. A comparison of changes in GDP by type of ownership in 1985/86, provisional data, with that of provisional actual in 1984/85 indicates the following:-
- (1) The share of State Sector increased from 38.4 per cent to 39.1 per cent.
  - (2) The share of Co-operative Sector increased from 4.8 per cent to 5.4 per cent.
  - (3) The share of Private Sector declined from 56.8 per cent to 55.5 per cent.
16. Statistics relating to the value of production of goods and services, consumption and investment are presented in tables 5 to 13.

17. The changes in the value of production of goods and services, consumption and investment at current and 1969/70 constant prices are shown in the tables 5 and 6 respectively.

Table 5  
Value of Production of Goods and Services, Consumption and Investment  
(At current producers' prices)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Second Four Year Plan						Third Four Year Plan						Fourth Four Year Plan					
		1961/62	1969/70	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
IN LAKHS																			
XRAY																			
1	Goods	72268	112017	160988	208442	266654	317669	352824	371990	411693	454838	503595	548468	591330	651035	698185			
1	Agriculture	21687	34688	61557	88823	114002	130367	131114	136051	154418	173214	193029	209266	223366	243203	255024			
2	Livestock and Fishery	4732	9459	11831	15493	17782	21727	26941	28923	36143	36557	44816	49479	52903	62099	66871			
3	Forestry	3377	3985	4312	4676	4964	5430	5862	7685	8421	8696	9843	10227	10213	11144	12173			
4	Mining	936	1923	3540	3677	3022	3901	4834	5395	7394	7903	8034	8455	8503	9941	11145			
5	Processing and Manufacturing	35893	54085	72263	88219	118451	147098	172204	178604	187097	205335	222752	240613	264378	288998	316952			
6	Power	657	938	1156	1138	1261	1448	1661	1729	1903	2144	2644	3124	3382	3792	4646			
7	Construction	4986	6939	6329	6406	7172	7698	10208	13603	16317	20989	22477	27294	28585	30958	31372			
2	Services	27182	34195	42875	47120	49296	53928	60321	70277	80664	89526	104725	114707	119486	126932	136112			
1	Transportation	7914	9732	10434	11709	12564	13342	14824	16141	20489	22502	26249	29908	31319	32603	34233			
2	Communications	312	393	452	489	492	643	685	692	796	1079	1501	1874	2117	2158	2423			
3	Financial Institutions	1435	1292	2395	3028	2416	3805	4870	7275	9168	12299	15506	18041	19192	20510	22122			
4	Social and Administrative Services	10898	14146	19975	21961	23606	25421	28783	31521	33441	34907	39702	42111	42979	46685	52611			
5	Rentals and Other Services	6623	8632	9719	9933	10218	10717	11159	14648	16770	18739	21767	22773	23879	24976	25633			
3	Trade	22268	31162	49630	67441	83555	98968	106901	112557	121630	130664	141593	152593	162442	174346	184832			
4	Total (1+2+3)	121718	177374	253493	323003	399505	470565	520046	554824	613987	675028	749913	815768	873258	952313	1019129			
5	Total Inter-indus- try Use	55136	74774	106496	129528	164732	196292	223871	236820	260656	288937	321121	347663	375025	411074	441803			
6	Total Net Output (1+5)	46502	202600	146997	193475	234773	274273	296175	318004	353331	386091	428792	468105	498223	541239	577126			



Table 5 (Concid.)  
Value of Production of Goods and Services, Consumption and Investment  
(At current producers' prices)

Sr. No.	PARTICULARS	Second Four Year Plan				Third Four Year Plan				Fourth Four Year Plan				1984/85 (Provisional Actual)	1984/85 (Provisional Actual)	
		1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
IN																
KYAT																
7	Total Imports (C.I.F.)	10436	8968	5749	10158	14433	16279	20865	32237	43095	46350	56113	63136	51973	52072	49299
8	Total Exports (F.O.B.)	12668	5354	9527	9116	11916	14144	17278	18423	26790	31764	34323	30033	33926	31331	32342
9	Net Output available for Use	64350	106214	143219	194517	237290	276408	299762	331818	369636	400677	450582	501208	516480	561980	594283
10	Total Consumption	56752	91676	128240	174520	213093	248050	261320	274043	290881	317745	352179	397466	426855	490314	498386
11	Total Investment	6908	11504	11456	15245	16807	23204	37526	53636	73888	72283	86348	100437	90571	84603	97823
12	Stock Changes	(+) 690	(+) 2934	(+) 3523	(+) 4752	(+) 6590	(+) 5154	(+) 916	(+) 4139	(+) 4867	(+) 10649	(+) 12055	(+) 2305	(-) 946	(-) 2937	(-) 1926
KYAT																
13	Per Capita Output	536	656	869	1085	1315	1516	1644	1719	1864	2009	2187	2332	2447	2617	2746
14	Per Capita Net Output	293	380	504	650	773	884	936	985	1073	1149	1251	1338	1396	1487	1556
15	Per Capita Income	284	393	491	553	781	891	947	1028	1122	1192	1314	1433	1448	1544	1601
16	Per Capita Consumption	250	339	439	586	704	800	826	849	883	945	1027	1136	1196	1320	1343
17	Per Capita Investment	30	43	39	51	55	75	119	166	224	215	252	287	254	232	264
18	Output Per Worker	*	1632	2179	2719	3294	3800	4114	4289	4649	4995	5438	5751	6024	6438	6736
19	Net Output Per Worker	*	944	1264	1629	1936	2215	2343	2458	2675	2857	3109	3300	3437	3659	3816

\* Statistics concerning the active labour force are not available.

Table 6

Value of Production of Goods and Services, Consumption and Investment  
(At 1969/70 constant producers' prices)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Second Four Year Plan				Third Four Year Plan				Fourth Four Year Plan						
		1961/62	1969/70	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 (Provisional actual)	1984/85 (Provisional actual)	1985/86 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
IN																
LAKHS																
KVAT																
1	Goods	86177	110092	109095	110548	117565	124567	132812	140725	147655	161556	173470	182892	190852	202763	216039
1	Agriculture	25109	32763	36188	35649	37288	38974	40810	43460	45158	50597	55003	58052	60898	63021	65759
2	Livestock and Fishery	5659	9459	10300	10212	10708	11083	11521	12205	12987	14146	15061	15505	16584	18193	19114
3	Forestry	3418	3985	3630	4197	4053	4264	4465	5113	5213	5309	5603	5825	5734	6118	6606
4	Mining	1798	1923	2101	2097	2146	2325	2683	2884	3297	3224	3422	3505*	3625	4333	5367
5	Processing and Manufacturing	44550	54085	48674	51165	55835	60031	64369	66074	68395	73312	78707	82207	85305	90801	97821
6	Power	657	938	1156	1138	1261	1448	1661	1729	1903	2144	2644	3134	3382	3792	4646
7	Construction	4986	6939	6046	6090	6274	6442	7303	9260	10702	12824	13030	14664	15324	16505	18726
2	Services	27215	34195	40062	42326	43670	46521	50181	54162	58027	62034	67562	72630	75324	79980	85672
1	Transportation	7947	9732	9947	10287	10457	10558	11049	11712	12630	13336	14553	16174	16772	17294	18089
2	Communications	312	393	452	466	470	579	615	621	714	837	1144	1440	1633	1660	1877
3	Financial Institutions	1435	1792	2295	2526	2150	3148	4028	5512	6827	8708	9996	11156	11852	12639	13058
4	Social and Administrative Services	10898	14146	17649	19114	20452	21894	23773	25376	26533	27440	29777	31525	32135	34882	38827
5	Rentals and Other Services	6623	8632	9719	9933	10141	10342	10716	10941	11323	11713	12092	12334	12931	13505	13821
3	Trade	27278	30067	32434	33661	34940	36714	38039	39409	40849	43630	46567	47744	49418	51936	55151
4	Total (1+2+3)	140670	174354	181631	186535	196175	207802	221032	234296	246531	267220	287599	303266	315594	334679	356862
5	Total Inter-industry Use	62694	74597	73514	75524	80558	85149	91075	95863	100908	110044	120429	126730	131301	140036	150116
6	Total Net Output (4-5)	77976	99757	108117	111011	115617	122653	129957	138433	145623	157176	167170	176536	184293	194643	206746
7	Total Exports (C.I.T.)	13097	8868	3307	3779	4543	4542	5684	7630	10211	10707	12413	13703	11141	11120	10471

Table 6 (Contd.)

Sr.	Particulars	Second Year Plan				Third Year Plan				Fourth Year Plan						
		1969/70	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	
No.		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		IN														
		LAKHS														
8	Total Exports (f.o.b)	12751	5354	4999	5113	4478	4908	5725	5552	7472	8105	8100	8151	9189	8216	10105
9	Net Output available for Use (6+7-8)	78322	103371	106425	109677	115682	122287	129916	140711	148362	159778	171483	182088	186245	197547	207112
10	Total Consumption	69471	90259	96338	98667	104094	110200	115207	120383	124636	134608	142764	153208	161472	174919	180673
11	Total Investment	8060	11531	7731	7803	8084	9651	14304	18518	22059	21576	24544	27871	25034	23354	26889
12	Stock Changes	(+/-) 791	(+/-) 1581	(+/-) 2356	(+/-) 3207	(+/-) 3504	(+/-) 2436	(+/-) 405	(+/-) 1810	(+/-) 1667	(+/-) 3594	(+/-) 4175	(+/-) 1009	(-) 261	(-) 726	(-) 450
		MYR														
13	Per Capita Output	620	645	622	626	646	670	699	726	748	795	829	867	885	920	962
14	Per Capita Net Output	344	369	371	373	380	396	411	429	442	468	488	505	517	535	557
15	Per Capita Income	345	382	365	368	381	394	411	436	450	475	500	521	522	543	558
16	Per Capita Consum- ption	306	334	330	331	343	355	364	373	378	401	416	438	453	481	487
17	Per Capita Invest- ment	36	43	26	26	27	31	45	57	67	64	72	80	70	64	72
18	Output per Worker	*	1604	1561	1570	1618	1678	1749	1811	1867	1977	2086	2138	2177	2263	2359
19	Net Output Per Worker	*	918	929	935	953	990	1028	1070	1103	1163	1212	1245	1271	1316	1366

\* Statistics concerning the active labour force are not available.

Table 7

Value of Net Output and Services  
(At current producers' prices)

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19. The value of net output and services at 1969/70 constant prices is shown in the table below.

Table 8  
Value of Net Output and Services  
(at 1969/70 constant producers' prices)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Second Four Year Plan					Third Four Year Plan					Fourth Four Year Plan				
		1961/62	1965/70	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provisional)	1985/86 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		KZAT														
		IN														
		LAKHS														
1	Goods	37989	51617	55119	55244	58358	61911	65795	70701	74874	82357	88613	94094	98447	104017	110468
1	Agriculture	20280	27128	30228	29628	31219	33064	34806	37478	39438	44431	48317	51593	54120	55770	58132
2	Livestock and Fishery	4345	7359	8028	7940	8339	8624	8959	9496	10120	10536	10959	11341	12134	13307	14028
3	Forestry	2264	2576	2360	2720	2629	2783	2929	3348	3428	3496	3689	3815	3759	4012	4329
4	Mining	1051	1108	1200	1174	1202	1340	1568	1689	1960	1896	1976	2137*	2206	2618	3191
5	Processing and Manufacturing	8182	10714	10541	10983	12002	12953	13852	14193	14747	15648	17048	17946	18540	19888	21597
6	Power	356	610	887	886	971	1089	1312	1366	1501	1713	2076	2427	2621	2937	3577
7	Construction	1511	2122	1875	1913	1996	2058	2369	3121	3680	4437	4543	4835	5067	5485	5615
2	Services	17131	22947	26369	28165	28628	30637	32970	35228	37383	39990	42877	45506	47399	50234	53743
1	Transportation	4489	5854	5546	5734	5851	5945	6259	6653	7195	7636	8462	9269	9805	10171	10719
2	Communications	258	334	383	396	400	495	527	532	613	718	909	1143	1299	1320	1493
3	Financial Institutions	883	1121	1843	2165	1461	2399	3253	4362	4960	6209	6792	7016	7386	7893	8251
4	Social and Administrative Services	5749	8153	10379	11470	12331	13054	13950	14539	15188	15720	16719	17858	18190	19683	21840
5	Rentals and Other Services	5752	7485	8218	8400	8585	8744	8981	9142	9427	9707	9995	10218	10719	11167	11440
3	Trade	22856	25193	26629	27602	28631	30105	31192	32504	33366	34829	35680	36916	38447	40392	42535
4	Total Net Output	77976	99757	108117	111011	115617	122653	129957	138433	145623	157176	167170	176536	184293	194643	206746

\* According to the latest data.

20. The structural changes in the value of net output and services at 1969/70 constant prices are shown in the table below.

Table 9  
Structural Changes in the Value of Net Output and Services  
(at 1969/70 constant producers' prices)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1961/62				1969/70 1973/74				Second Four Year Plan				Third Four Year Plan				Fourth Four Year Plan				1985/86 (Provi- sional)
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17						
1	Goods	46.7	51.7	51.0	49.8	50.5	50.5	50.6	51.1	51.4	52.4	53.0	53.3	53.4	53.4	53.4						
1	Agriculture	26.0	27.2	28.0	26.7	27.0	27.0	26.8	27.1	27.1	28.3	28.9	29.2	29.4	28.7	28.1						
2	Livestock and Fishery	5.6	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.6						
3	Forestry	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1						
4	Mining	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5						
5	Processing and Manufacturing	10.5	10.7	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.5						
6	Power	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7						
7	Construction	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7						
2	Services	22.0	23.0	24.4	25.4	24.8	25.0	25.4	25.4	25.7	25.4	25.7	25.8	25.7	25.8	26.0						
1	Transportation	5.8	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2						
2	Communications	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7						
3	Financial Institutions	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.3	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0						
4	Social and Admini- strative Services	7.4	8.2	9.6	10.3	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.9	10.1	10.6						
5	Rentals and Other Services	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5						
3	Trade	29.3	25.3	24.6	24.8	24.7	24.5	24.0	23.5	22.9	22.2	21.3	20.9	20.9	20.8	20.6						
4	Total Net Output (1+2+3)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						

21. The sectoral performance of annual plans and growth rates during the fourth year plan as shown in the table below.

Table 10

Sectoral Performance of Annual Plans during the Fourth Year Plan  
(At 1969/70 constant producers' prices)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Fourth Year Plan																	Average Annual Growth Rate	
		1981/82		1982/83		1983/84		1984/85		1985/86		1986/87		1987/88		1988/89				
		Annual Plan	Actual	Annual Plan	Actual	Annual Plan	Actual	Annual Plan	Actual	Annual Plan	Actual	Annual Plan	Actual	Annual Plan	Actual	Annual Plan	Actual			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
IN																				
KVAR																				
LAKHS																				
PERCENTAGE																				
1	Goods	89511	88513	95480	94094	102107	98447	108624	104017	114082	110468	98.5	96.4	95.8	96.8	6.2	4.6	5.7	6.2	5.7
1	Agriculture	47420	48317	49868	51593	53743	54120	56602	55770	59174	58131	103.5	100.7	98.5	98.2	6.8	4.9	3.0	4.2	4.7
2	Livestock and Fishery	10949	10959	11608	11341	12818	12134	13640	13307	14229	14028	97.7	94.7	97.7	98.6	3.5	7.0	9.7	5.4	6.4
3	Forestry	3947	3689	4093	3815	4268	3759	4458	4012	4501	4329	93.2	88.1	90.3	96.2	3.4	-11.5	6.7	7.9	4.1
4	Mining	2575	1976	2781	2137	2754	2206	3267	2618	3437	3191	76.8	80.1	80.1	92.8	8.1	3.2	18.7	21.9	12.7
5	Processing and Manufacturing	17854	17048	19123	17946	20355	18540	21921	19888	23387	21597	93.8	91.1	90.7	92.3	5.3	3.3	7.3	8.6	6.1
6	Power	2041	2076	2700	2427	2783	2621	3190	2937	3734	3577	89.9	94.2	92.1	95.8	16.9	8.0	12.1	21.8	14.8
7	Construction	4725	4548	5297	4835	5386	5067	5566	5485	5620	5615	91.3	94.1	98.5	99.9	6.3	4.8	8.2	2.4	5.4
2	Services	41477	42877	43836	45506	46736	47399	49684	50234	53706	53743	103.8	101.4	101.1	100.1	6.1	4.2	6.0	7.0	5.8
1	Transportation	8170	8462	8796	9259	9468	9805	10234	10171	10738	10719	105.4	103.6	99.4	99.8	9.5	5.8	3.7	5.4	6.1
2	Communications	665	909	825	1145	999	1259	1304	1320	1519	1493	136.8	130.0	101.2	96.3	26.0	13.4	1.6	13.1	13.2
3	Financial Institutions	5293	5792	5629	7016	7176	7396	7643	7893	8060	8251	124.6	102.9	103.3	102.4	3.3	5.3	6.9	4.5	5.0
4	Social and Administrative Services	17331	16719	18275	17858	18567	18190	19754	19683	21951	21840	97.7	98.0	99.6	99.5	6.8	1.9	8.2	11.0	6.9
5	Rentals and Other Services	10018	9995	10311	10218	10526	10719	10749	11167	11438	11440	99.1	101.8	103.9	100.0	2.2	4.9	4.2	2.4	3.4
3	Trade	35995	35680	37498	36936	39167	38447	40532	40392	43276	42535	98.5	98.2	99.7	98.3	3.5	4.1	5.1	5.3	4.5
4	Total Net Output (1+2+3)	166983	167170	175814	176576	188010	184291	198840	194643	211064	205746	99.8	98.0	97.9	98.0	5.6	4.4	5.6	6.2	5.5

\* According to the latest data including 1985/86 (Provisional).

\* According to the latest data.

22. The per capita economic growth rate during the Fourth Four Year Plan is shown in the table below.

Table 11

Per Capita Economic Growth Rate during the Fourth Four Year Plan  
(At 1969/70 constant producers' prices)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Fourth Four Year Plan										Average Annual Growth Rate during the FYP
		1981/82	1982/83				1983/84	1984/85 (Provi-sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi-sional actual)	Annual Growth Rate		
			3	4	5	6				7	8	
KYAT IN LAKHS												
PERCENTAGE												
1	Total Net Output	167170	176536	184293	194643	206746	5.6	4.4	5.6	6.2	5.5	
2	Total Imports ( c.i.f. )	12413	13703	11141	11120	10471	10.4	(-) 18.7	(-) 0.2	(-) 5.8	(-) 4.2	
3	Total Exports ( f.o.b. )	8100	8151	9189	8216	10105	0.6	12.7	(-) 10.6	23.0	5.7	
4	Net Output available for Use	171483	182088	186245	197547	207112	6.2	2.3	6.1	4.8	4.8	
5	Total Consumption	142764	153208	161472	174919	180673	7.3	5.4	8.3	3.3	6.1	
6	Total Investment	24544	27871	25034	23354	26889	13.6	(-) 10.2	(-) 6.7	15.1	2.3	
7	Stock Changes	(+) 4175	(+) 1009	(-) 261	(-) 726	(-) 450						
KYAT												
8	Per Capita Net Output	468	505	517	535	557	3.5	2.4	3.5	4.1	3.4	
9	Per Capita Income	500	521	522	543	558	4.2	0.2	4.0	2.8	2.8	
10	Per Capita Consumption	416	438	453	481	487	5.3	3.4	6.2	1.2	4.0	
11	Per Capita Investment	72	80	70	64	72	11.1	(-) 12.5	(-) 8.6	12.5	3.8	
12	Net Output per Worker	1212	1245	1273	1316	1366	2.7	2.1	3.5	3.8	3.0	



23. The changes in the contribution to the Value of Net Output by State, Co-operative and Private Sectors are shown in the table below.

Table 12  
Shares of Value of Net Output by State, Co-operative and Private Sectors  
(At 1969/70 constant producers' prices)  
(Kyat in Lakhs)

St. No.	Particulars	1981/82			1982/83			1983/84			1984/85 (Provisional Actual)			1985/86 (Provisional)		
		State	Co-op- rative	Private	State	Co-op- rative	Private	State	Co-op- rative	Private	State	Co-op- rative	Private	State	Co-op- rative	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Goods	19082	1928	67603	20375	2159	71560	20690	2758	74999	22262	3581	78174	24630	4418	81420
1	Agriculture	103	1017	47197	96	1190	50307	120	1789	52211	137	2520	53113	260	3205	54646
2	Livestock and Fishery	178	155	10626	228	165	10948	234	159	11741	233	184	12890	306	200	13522
3	Forestry	1331	155	2203	1296	169	2350	1120	174	2465	1344	184	2584	1391	203	2735
4	Mining	1683	66	227	1840*	65	232	1899	73	234	2317	65	236	2880	73	238
5	Processing and Manufacturing	10106	511	6431	10619	527	6800	10608	509	7423	10969	560	8359	11714	680	9203
6	Power	2074	2		2425	2		2619	2		2935	2		3375	2	
7	Construction	3607	22	919	3871	41	923	4090	52	925	4427	66	992	4384	55	1076
2	Services	29218	1069	12590	30919	1211	13376	31706	1442	14251	33770	1482	14982	36416	1672	15655
1	Transportation	3726	449	4287	3850	499	4920	3730	521	5554	3719	538	5914	3698	694	6327
2	Communications	909			1145			1299			1320			1493		
3	Financial Institutions	6726	66		6945	71		7302	84		7801	92		8161	90	
4	Social and Administrative Services	16526	193		17623	235		17950	240		19441	242		21573	267	
5	Rentals and Other Services	1331	361	8303	1356	406	8456	1425	597	8697	1489	610	9068	1491	621	9328
3	Trade	16323	3259	16098	16911	3415	16610	17745	3639	17063	18602	4186	17404	19763	5176	17596
4	Total Net Output (1+2+3)	64623	6255	94291	68205	6785	101546	70141	7839	106313	74834	9249	110500	80809	11266	114671
5	Share of Contribution to total Net Output (Percentage)	38.7	3.7	57.6	38.6	3.9	57.5	38.1	4.3	57.6	38.4	4.8	56.8	39.1	5.4	55.5

\* According to the latest data.

24. Contributions to the total value of net output and services by ownership are shown in the table below.

Table 13

Contributions to the Value of Net Output and Services by Ownership  
(At 1969/70 constant producers' prices)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Fourth Year Plan												(Percentage)		
		1981/82			1982/83			1983/84			1984/85 (Provisional actual)			1985/86 (Provisional)		
		State	Co-op- rative	Private	State	Co-op- rative	Private	State	Co-op- rative	Private	State	Co-op- rative	Private	State	Co-op- rative	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Goods	21.5	2.2	76.3	21.7	2.3	76.0	21.0	2.8	76.2	21.4	3.4	75.2	22.3	4.0	73.7
1	Agriculture	0.2	2.1	97.7	0.2	2.3	97.5	0.2	3.3	96.5	0.3	4.5	95.2	0.5	5.5	94.0
2	Livestock and Fishery	1.6	1.4	97.0	2.0	1.5	96.5	1.9	1.3	96.8	1.8	1.4	96.8	2.2	1.4	96.4
3	Forestry	36.1	4.2	59.7	34.0	4.4	61.6	29.8	4.6	65.6	31.0	4.6	64.4	32.1	4.7	63.2
4	Mining	85.2	3.3	11.5	85.1*	3.0	10.9	86.1	3.3	10.6	88.5	2.5	9.0	90.3	2.3	7.4
5	Processing and Manufacturing	59.3	3.0	37.7	59.2	2.9	37.9	57.2	2.8	40.0	55.2	2.8	42.0	54.2	3.2	42.5
6	Power	99.9	0.1		99.9	0.1		99.9	0.1		99.9	0.1		99.9	0.1	
7	Construction	79.3	0.5	20.2	80.1	0.8	19.1	80.7	1.0	18.3	80.7	1.2	18.1	79.9	1.0	19.1
2	Services	68.1	2.5	29.4	67.9	2.7	29.4	66.9	3.0	30.1	67.2	3.0	29.8	67.8	3.1	29.1
1	Transportation	44.0	5.3	50.7	41.5	5.4	53.1	38.1	5.3	56.6	36.6	5.3	58.1	34.5	6.5	59.0
2	Communications	100.0			100.0			100.0			100.0			100.0		
3	Financial Institutions	99.0	1.0		99.0	1.0		98.9	1.1		98.8	1.2		98.9	1.1	
4	Social and Administrative Services	98.8	1.2		98.7	1.3		98.7	1.3		98.8	1.2		98.8	1.2	
5	Rentals and Other Services	13.3	3.6	83.1	13.3	4.0	82.7	13.3	5.6	81.1	13.3	5.5	81.2	13.1	5.4	81.5
3	Trade	45.8	9.1	45.1	45.8	9.2	45.0	46.2	9.5	44.3	46.5	10.4	43.1	46.5	12.2	41.3
4	Total Net Output	38.7	3.7	57.6	38.6	3.9	57.5	38.1	4.3	57.6	38.4	4.8	56.8	39.1	5.4	55.5

\* Adjusted for price index data.

## PART 4

### SECTORAL CHANGES IN THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

#### I. AGRICULTURE

##### Plan Implementation of the Agriculture Sector during the Fourth Four-Year Plan

1. The annual plan targets of the agriculture sector were implemented and the value of net output at 1969/70 constant prices was planned at K 4986.8 million in 1982/83, whereas the actual performance was K 5159.3 million realizing 103.5 per cent. In 1983/84, the value of net output was targeted at K 5374.3 million whereas the actual performance was K 5412.0 million, realizing 100.7 per cent. In 1984/85, the targeted value of net output was K 5660.2 million whereas the achievement according to provisional actual was K 5577.0 million realizing 98.5 per cent. In 1985/86 the targeted value of net output was K 5917.4 million, whereas the performance according to provisional figures was K 5813.1 million realizing 98.2 per cent. Thus it will be seen that the average annual plan performance during the Fourth FYP was 100.1 per cent and with the exception of 1984/85 and 1985/86, the targets were fully achieved in the first and second years of the plan. A comparison of the plan performance of the agriculture sector for the Fourth FYP targets as approved by the Third Pyithu Hluttaw and the annual plan targets is presented in the following table:-

Plan Performance of the Agriculture Sector  
during the Fourth Four-Year Plan

Sr. No.	Particulars	Value of Net Output (K.million)			Performance (Percentage)	
		Fourth Four-Year Plan Target	Annual Plan Target	Performance	Against Fourth Four-Year Plan	Against Annual Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1982/83	4986.8	4986.8	5159.3	103.5	103.5
2	1983/84	5234.2	5374.3	5412.0	103.4	100.7
3	1984/85	5511.5	5660.2	5577.0	101.2	98.5
4	1985/86	5860.5	5917.4	5813.1	99.2	98.2
5	Annual average for four years	5398.3	5484.7	5490.4	101.7	100.1

Progress of the Agriculture Sector during the Fourth Four-Year Plan

2. During the Fourth FYP, the agriculture sector increased moderately. The value of net output of the agriculture sector increased by 6.8 per cent in 1982/83, 4.9 per cent in 1983/84, 3.0 per cent in 1984/85 and 4.2 per cent in 1985/86. Hence the agriculture sector increased by an average annual rate of 4.7 per cent during the Fourth FYP. As the agriculture sector is the basic sector for the development of the economy, all-out efforts are made to increase agricultural production. Although the agriculture sector could not fully realize the plan targets in some years due to unfavourable weather conditions, there was progress because of adoption of improved cultivation practices and provision of agricultural inputs.

Measures Taken for Achievement of the Plan Target of the Agriculture Sector

3. The main objectives set forth in the Fourth FYP for expansion of agricultural production were to strive for increased production of primary crops for domestic consumption; to increase production of industrial raw materials sufficiently in order to meet demand of local industries, to increase production of major exportable agricultural products as well as new exportable crops, to expand cultivated area by reclaiming fallow land and culturable waste land; to construct large irrigation networks as well as small-scale irrigation facilities and to organize effectively for expansion of co-operative farms.
4. To achieve these objectives, the measures taken were increasing the yield of major crops by extending modern scientific methods, organizing to cultivate the crops based on the formulated crop patterns suitable for regions and which is beneficial to the State as well as to farmers, distributing agricultural inputs as much as possible, stepping up irrigation net-works for agriculture, taking measures for cultivation of fallow and culturable waste lands, cultivating more exportable crops and organizing for wider mass participation in agricultural undertakings.
5. During the Fourth FYP, the plan target for the reclamation was 254 thousand acres of culturable waste land and 271 thousand acres of fallow land. In implementation, however, as work was carried out in

places where it was practically feasible, and where cost was at a minimum depending on the financial situation, only 88 thousand acres of culturable waste land and 54 thousand acres of fallow land were reclaimed during the plan period.

6. In 1985/86, the final year of the Fourth FYP, the plan target set for net area sown was 21.28 million acres, multiple and mixed cropping area was 4.95 million acres and the total sown acreage was 26.23 million acres. According to the 1985/86 provisional figures, 20.8 million acres of net area sown, 5.41 million acres of multiple and mixed cropping and 26.22 million acres of total sown acreage were put under cultivation. When compared with the base year of 1981/82, net area sown increased by 26 thousand acres, multiple and mixed cropping area by 1072 thousand acres making a total increase in crops area of 1098 thousand acres during the Fourth FYP.
7. The plan target for irrigated area in 1985/86, the final year of the Fourth FYP was set at 3.48 million acres representing 16.4 per cent of the net area sown. According to the provisional figures of 1985/86 the irrigated area was 2.72 million acres representing 13.0 per cent of the net area sown. The main reason for shortfall of the plan target in irrigated area, was due to the decline in pump-irrigated area by 553 thousand acres. However, as compared to 1981/82, irrigated land area increased by 137 thousand acres and multiple cropping area under irrigation by 117 thousand acres in 1985/86. According to the provisional data, the multiple cropping area under irrigation in 1985/86 was 464 thousand acres, which surpassed the plan target of 326 thousand acres.
8. During the Fourth FYP it was planned to increase the irrigated area by the completion of projects such as the Mobyie Irrigation Project, Shwelay Dam Project, Sedawgyi Dam Project and Ngalaikchaung Dam Project. The completion of these four projects would increase the total irrigated land area by 171 thousand acres. However, Mobyie Irrigation Project, Pump Irrigation Project and South Nawin Irrigation (Pilot Project) had been completed while the Sedawgyi Dam Project had been partially completed resulting in the increase of only about 125 thousand acres in the total land irrigated area.

9. Flood Protection Projects, namely the Chaung-Oo Flood Protection Project (Chindwin River), Pyingyikeyun Flood Protection Project, Rakhine Flood Protection Project II, Lower Burma Paddy Land Development Project I and Lower Burma Paddy Land Development Project II were scheduled for completion, to increase the area under flood protection by 397 thousand acres during the Fourth FYP. However, only the Lower Burma Paddy Land Development Project I was fully completed, whereas the Lower Burma Paddy Land Development Project II, the Pyingyikeyun Flood Protection Project and the Rakhine Flood Protection Project II were partially completed resulting in increase in the total land area under flood protection by 353 thousand acres.
10. Due to the delay in completion of some projects only 73.1 per cent and 88.9 per cent of the planned irrigated area and flood protected area respectively were achieved during the Fourth FYP. Large irrigation projects were undertaken with the State financial resources whereas small village irrigation works and village embankment works were undertaken with the rural development funds in co-operation with the peasants. During the Fourth FYP period, the construction of such large projects as the Pump Irrigation Project, the Kinda Multipurpose Dam Project and Ground Water Project were continued while small-scale irrigation works, tanks and drainage works were also carried out with the participation of the people under the leadership of the Party and the supervision of the People's Councils at various levels.
11. In addition to the extension of cultivated area to increase agricultural production, priority had also been given to the wide application of modern scientific methods in cultivation to increase the per acre yields during the Fourth FYP period. Training courses were conducted for agricultural personnel who will in turn impart and supervise scientific methods of cultivation; supervisory camps were opened at which training courses for the farmers were conducted and discussions held; demonstration plots were established; whole township special high yield programmes and local high yield programmes were extended; quality seeds adaptable to local regions were cultivated; agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and water pumps were distributed; agricultural loans for crops, advance payment for industrial crops, loans for purchasing draught cattle, carts and water pumps

were extended; more agricultural personnel were appointed to organize and educate the farmers.

12. Research works for producing high quality seeds of major crops were carried out extensively for cultivation of quality crops during the Fourth FYP. Such quality seeds were further multiplied at central seed farms and widely distributed to the farmers. Sixty-one variety of quality seeds for crops such as paddy, wheat, maize, groundnut, sesamum, sunflower, cotton, jute, sugar-cane and pulses were distributed. Moreover, a system of exchanging quality seeds among farmers was being encouraged.
13. Fertilizer, the major contributory factor for increasing the productivity of crops was procured locally and from abroad for distribution to the farmers. The utilization of chemical fertilizers has been increasing year after year during the Fourth FYP from 273 thousand metric tons in 1981/82 to 393 thousand metric tons in 1985/86. It was found that 82.2 per cent of the total amount of fertilizers was used for paddy in the Fourth FYP period. In order to supplement the requirement of chemical fertilizers farmers were organized and educated to acquire and utilize natural fertilizers, blue-green algae, biofertilizer and rhizobium.
14. During the Fourth FYP period, an annual average of about 109 thousand gallons of liquid pesticides and about 1869 thousand pounds of powdered pesticides were distributed for prevention and protection of crops. Moreover, for the protection of crops from pests in time, the Agriculture Corporation held in hand about 17109 sprayers in 1985/86.
15. Draught cattle which continued to play an important role in the agriculture sector, increased from 6137 thousand in 1981/82 to 6710 thousand in 1985/86. On the other hand, machinery and equipment were increasingly utilized to boost agricultural production. Hence the Agricultural Mechanization Department tilled an annual average of 1913 thousand acre-turns with an average of 3808 tractors. Agricultural Co-operative System is being extended by forming agriculture producer's co-operative societies. In 1985/86, the co-operative societies were operating with 3819 tractors, 406 power



- tillers and 7201 water pumps. The Heavy Industries Corporation and Agricultural Mechanization Department distributed 428 tractors, 1494 power tillers and 15898 water pumps to the co-operative societies and farmers to meet their requirements during the Fourth FYP.
16. Seasonal agricultural loans disbursed by the Myanma Agricultural Bank had been increasing yearly to cover the cost of cultivation for seasonal crops as well as special high yield crops. Similarly, increased advance payments for industrial crops were also disbursed by Industrial Corporations. The annual average amount of agricultural loans disbursed by the Myanma Agricultural Bank in the Fourth FYP was K 1197.6 million and annual average advance payments for industrial crops was K 42.4 million. In addition to agricultural loans medium-term loans for purchasing draught cattle, carts and water pumps are being disbursed annually to the farmers by the Myanma Agricultural Bank. In 1981/82 K 4.7 million for purchasing draught cattle was disbursed and K 14.06 million in 1985/86. For purchasing water pumps K 3.38 million was disbursed in 1981/82 and K 4.2 million in 1985/86. For purchasing carts, disbursement was K 2.06 million in 1982/83 and K 4.04 million in 1985/86.
  17. The farmers were supervised and guided in the application of scientific methods of cultivation by 6693 village managers in 1985/86. The average sown acreage of crops supervised by a village manager was 3802 acres in the Fourth FYP period.
  18. Priority was given to increase the per acre yield of principal crops to boost the production of agriculture during the Fourth FYP. With the assistance of the State the whole township special high yield paddy programmes increased from 78 townships in 1981/82, the base year of the plan, to 82 townships during the Fourth FYP period. During 1985/86 implementation of the whole township HYV paddy programmes was carried out in 82 townships on 6.32 million acres with an average yield per acre of 68.40 baskets, producing 420.9 million baskets of paddy, which constituted 52.3 per cent of total sown acreage and 60.7 per cent of total paddy production.
  19. Apart from paddy, 20 other high yield crops such as wheat, maize, millet, matpe, pedisein, butter bean, gram, pesingon, groundnut

(monsoon) groundnut (winter), sesamum, sunflower, wagyi cotton, mahlaing cotton, early long-staple cotton, late long-staple cotton, jute, sugarcane, potato, coffee etc., were put under whole township special high yield programmes in 61 townships in 1981/82 and increased to 88 townships in 1985/86. Since 1984/85 efforts were made systematically for significant increase in 18 kinds of crops under special programme with a view to promoting export, import substitute and regional self-sufficiency. Farmers were being organized to adopt crop patterns and practise crop belt system beneficial for both the state and the farmers to promote agricultural production.

#### Cultivation of Crops

20. Total sown acreage according to provisional figures was 26.22 million acres in 1985/86 showing an increase of 1.10 million acres as compared with base year 1981/82. Comparison of sown acreage between 1981/82 and 1985/86 are as follows:-

- paddy declined from 12.61 million acres to 12.08 million acres
- wheat increased from 257 thousand acres to 346 thousand acres.
- maize from 381 thousand acres to 596 thousand acres.
- groundnut from 1478 thousand acres to 1597 thousand acres.
- sesamum from 3385 thousand acres to 3668 thousand acres.
- sunflower from 258 thousand acres to 488 thousand acres.
- pulses from 2113 thousand acres to 2379 thousand acres.
- jute from 122 thousand acres to 151 thousand acres.
- sugarcane from 273 thousand acres to 337 thousand acres.
- Burmese tobacco from 118 thousand acres to 128 thousand acres.
- Virginia tobacco from 23 thousand acres to 33 thousand acres, respectively.

21. Comparing changes in yield per acre of principal crops between 1985/86 with base year 1981/82 are as follows:-

- paddy from 57.06 baskets to 59.98 baskets.
- wheat from 16.53 baskets to 22.78 baskets.
- maize from 23.78 baskets to 28.85 baskets.
- matpe from 9.49 baskets to 13.30 baskets.
- groundnut from 36.82 baskets to 38.43 baskets.
- sesamum from 3.84 baskets to 4.18 baskets.
- sunflower from 21.23 baskets to 29.50 baskets.

- cotton from 117.72 viss to 130.27 viss.
- jute from 240.76 viss to 272.89 viss.
- virginia tobacco from 853.74 viss to 1313.43 viss.

Similarly, the yield per acre of paddy, butter bean, gram, peas, rubber, sugarcane etc., also increased compared with the base year's level.

22. Comparing changes in the production level of principal crops between the years 1985/86 with base year 1981/82 are as follows:-

- paddy from 678.0 million baskets (14.15 million metric tons) to 693.3 million baskets (14.47 million metric tons)
- wheat from 124 thousand metric tons to 234 thousand metric tons.
- maize from 206 thousand metric tons to 378 thousand metric tons.
- pulses from 515 thousand metric tons to 735 thousand metric tons.
- groundnut from 573 thousand metric tons to 651 thousand metric tons.
- sesamum from 180 thousand metric tons to 269 thousand metric tons.
- sunflower from 71 thousand metric tons to 186 thousand metric tons.
- sugarcane from 2736 thousand metric tons to 3786 thousand metric tons, respectively.

Similarly, the production of cotton, jute, Burmese tobacco, virginia tobacco etc. increased more than the base year's level.

#### Export of Agricultural Products \*

23. Agriculture being the mainstay of the economy produces staple food for domestic consumption as well as industrial raw materials for the industrial sector. It is also the main foreign-exchange earning sector by exporting surplus agricultural crops. Export of agricultural products increased yearly and the value of export during the four-year period totalled K 6105.9 million with an annual average export of K 1526.5 million.

Public Investment in the Agriculture Sector

24. The public investment in the agriculture sector increased year by year to accelerate agricultural productions. Large amounts of investments were utilized on projects such as dams, canals, and flood protection works and also on modern agricultural methods to improve agricultural productivity. The public investment in the agriculture sector during the Fourth FYP period was K 3179.9 million with an annual average of K 795.0 million.
25. Detailed statistics relating to the agriculture sector during the Fourth FYP are shown in tables 14 to 55.

26. Land Utilization. Utilization of land in the Union of Burma is shown in the following table.

Table 14  
Land Utilization

(Thousand acres)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1981/82	1982/83	1982/83	1984/85 (Provi- sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Net area sown	20401	19957	20065	20286	20429
2	Fallow land	4505	4942	4797	4590	4450
3	Culturable waste land	21123	21087	21175	21055	21035
4	Reserved forests	24578	24578	24588	24747	24980
5	Other forest area	54848	54849	54850	54831	54618
6	Other lands	41731	41773	41711	41677	41674
	Total	167186	167186	167186	167186	167195

Note: Net area sown includes area cultivated within the demarcated cultivation areas only.

27. Peasants. The position of peasant families, agricultural societies and land area cultivated are shown in the following table.

Table 15

Position of land area cultivated by the Peasant Families and Agricultural Societies.

Sr. No.	Size of holdings	1982/83			1983/84			1984/85 (Provisional Actual)			1985/86 (Provisional)		
		Numbers		Percentage	Numbers		Percentage	Numbers		Percentage	Numbers		Percentage
		Peasant Families	Acres	Peasant Families	Peasant Families	Acres	Peasant Families	Peasant Families	Acres	Peasant Families	Peasant Families	Acres	Peasant Families
1	Under 5 acres	2620516	6046124	61.10	2636051	6049061	61.32	25.06	6049466	61.51	25.07	6078407	61.60
2	5 to 10 acres	1050721	7526534	24.50	1053498	7543603	24.51	31.25	7501189	24.43	31.09	7539695	24.49
3	10 to 20 acres	502931	7016067	11.73	496662	6909313	11.55	28.62	490444	11.42	28.26	491472	11.38
4	20 to 50 acres	111774	3041869	2.61	110725	2992987	2.56	12.40	2997315	2.57	12.42	106678	2.47
5	50 to 100 acres	1991	133272	0.04	1896	124511	0.04	0.52	128155	0.05	0.53	128740	0.04
6	100 acres and above	596	448404	0.02	749	519313	0.02	2.13	634115	0.02	2.63	602694	0.02
	Total	4288629	2421270	100.00	4299081	24138790	100.00	100.00	24128467	100.00	100.00	24212852	100.00

Notes: The agricultural societies are included in the peasant families. Land area cultivated by peasant families and agricultural societies includes cultivated and fallow lands.

28. Cultivation of Land. Land area under cultivation and sown acreage under various crops are shown in the table below.

Table 16  
Land Cultivation

(Thousand acres)

Sr. No.	Year	Sown area under various crops	Net area sown	Mixed and multiple cropping area
1	2	3	4	5
1	1940/41	18814	17560	1254
2	1947/48	14972	14008	964
3	1961/62	19013	17698	1315
4	1964/65	21649	19623	2026
5	1968/69	21739	19261	2478
6	1969/70	21761	19219	2542
7	1970/71	22338	19512	2826
8	1971/72	22701	19674	3027
9	1972/73	22502	19482	3020
10	1973/74	23277	19928	3349
11	1974/75	23473	20023	3450
12	1975/76	23331	20088	3243
13	1976/77	23163	19838	3325
14	1977/78	23579	20041	3538
15	1978/79	24368	20390	3978
16	1979/80	23304	19908	3396
17	1980/81	24805	20552	4253
18	1981/82	25123	20789	4334
19	1982/83	24488	20337	4151
20	1983/84	25100	20435	4665
21	1984/85 (Provisional actual)	25984	20656	5328
22	1985/86 (Provisional)	26221	20815	5406

Note: Net area sown includes area other than demarcated agricultural lands.

29. Land Use. The land use works are shown in the table below.

Table 17

Land Use Works

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional) Actual	1985/86 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Field Work						
1	Soil Survey	Acre	722718	1058425	554644	273418	388529
2	Soil Conserva- tion	"	181410	683180	120849	590695	415137
1	Soil Erosion Survey	"	180500	682331	120000	588830	414288
2	Demonstration and Research	"	910	849	849	1865	849
3	Soil Hydrophysi- cal Studies	Plot	200	302	210	265	353
4	Soil Ameliora- tion	Acre		4	2	6	3
5	Soil and crop correlation studies	Sample plot	170	240	225	218	240
2	Soil laboratory work	Sample no.	3248	3094	2962	3323	3175



30. Registration of Newly Extended Areas. The registration of newly extended areas from culturable waste land and fallow land for agricultural use according to the "Rights of Private Enterprises Law" is shown in the table below.

Table 18

The Registration of Newly Extended Areas

(Acres)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Culturable waste land	Fallow land
1	2	3	4
1	1982/83		
1	Application for registration	736	333
2	Works scrutinized during the year	736	162
3	Registration during the year	436	162
4	Works done during the year	206	162
2	1983/84		
1	Application for registration	1614	354
2	Works scrutinized during the year	1094	331
3	Registration during the year	1057	331
4	Works done during the year	172	64
3	1984/85 (Provisional Actual)		
1	Application for registration	976	559
2	Works scrutinized during the year	951	496
3	Registration during the year	939	496
4	Works done during the year	939	496
4	1985/86 (Provisional)		
1	Application for registration	854	
2	Works scrutinized during the year	760	
3	Registration during the year	700	
4	Works done during the year	650	

Note: No application for fallow land has been received as yet for 1985/86 upto the compilation of this report.

31. Irrigation. The position of irrigated area is shown in the table below.

Table 19  
Position of Irrigated Area

Sr. No.	Year	Net area sown (Thousand acres)	Irrigated (Thousand acres)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1	1940/41	17560	1562	8.89
2	1947/48	14008	1327	9.47
3	1961/62	17698	1324	7.48
4	1964/65	19623	1941	9.89
5	1968/69	19261	2017	10.47
6	1969/70	19219	2020	10.51
7	1970/71	19512	2073	10.62
8	1971/72	19674	2199	11.18
9	1972/73	19482	2198	11.28
10	1973/74	19928	2400	12.04
11	1974/75	20023	2412	12.05
12	1975/76	20088	2432	12.11
13	1976/77	19838	2318	11.68
14	1977/78	20041	2422	12.09
15	1978/79	20390	2579	12.65
16	1979/80	19908	2468	12.40
17	1980/81	20552	2651	12.90
18	1981/82	20789	2579	12.41
19	1982/83	20337	2497	12.28
20	1983/84	20435	2630	12.87
21	1984/85 (Provisional actual)	20656	2682	12.98
22	1985/86 (Provisional)	20815	2716	13.05

Note: Net area sown includes area other than demarcated agricultural lands.

32. Means of Irrigation. Irrigated area by various means is shown in the table below.

Table 20  
Irrigated Area by Various Means of Irrigation

(Acres)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Canals	1627795	1517792	1539738	1583749	1643846
2	Tanks	198468	132690	171705	173147	195435
3	Wells	37109	43015	47331	44614	46039
4	Pumps	359543	435096	471066	469764	485328
5	Windmills	859	1132	1105	1235	1262
6	Others	355109	367597	399148	409414	344380
	Total	2578883	2497322	2630095	2681923	2716290

33. Multiple Cropping Area under Irrigation. The position of the multiple cropping area under irrigation is shown in the following table.

Table 21  
Position of the Multiple Cropping Area under Irrigation

Sr. No.	Year	Irrigated area (Acres)	Multiple cropping area under irrigation (Acres)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1	1961/62	1324263	82634	6.24
2	1964/65	1941236	160055	8.25
3	1968/69	2016714	251029	12.45
4	1969/70	2020155	270359	13.38
5	1970/71	2073169	264502	12.76
6	1971/72	2199079	299853	13.64
7	1972/73	2197815	303889	13.83
8	1973/74	2399758	313475	13.06
9	1974/75	2411728	357668	14.83
10	1975/76	2431844	353963	14.56
11	1976/77	2318265	333161	14.37
12	1977/78	2421985	336272	13.88
13	1978/79	2578631	389701	15.11
14	1979/80	2468188	309552	12.54
15	1980/81	2650828	300350	11.33
16	1981/82	2578883	346836	13.45
17	1982/83	2497322	361383	14.47
18	1983/84	2630095	354674	13.49
19	1984/85 (Provisional actual)	2681923	479788	17.89
20	1985/86 (Provisional)	2716290	463625	17.07

34. Irrigated Area by Crops. The position of crops under irrigation is shown in the table below.

Table 22  
Irrigated Area by Crops

(Acres)

Sr. No.	Crops	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Cereals	2174300	2037375	2144138	2209467	2199940
1	Paddy	2136850	1988219	2071874	2128283	2114718
2	Wheat	28635	38338	53809	50774	52510
3	Maize	8456	9332	16937	24900	23059
4	Others	359	1486	1518	5510	9653
2	Other edible crops	570792	600705	639728	719967	780405
1	Sesamum	259838*	264130*	276388	348266	377459
1	Rain			110161	119429	122813
2	Winter			166227	220837	254646
2	Groundnut	11094*	9543*	9832	16301	15131
1	Rain			2839	3063	3203
2	Winter			6993	13238	11928
3	Sunflower		2183	1590	21632	23795
4	Matpe			750	742	924
5	Butter bean			1057	964	1740
6	Pedisein	99557**	94999**	15	17	20
7	Gram			85563	84687	104089
8	Pesingon				50	
9	Sugarcane	21042	23944	18073	17046	18619
10	Others	179261	205906	246460	230262	238628
3	Other non-food crops	180627	220625	200903	232277	199570
1	Cotton	100981	88521	69190	106595	71239
2	Jute	64865	113778	115829	109425	111635
3	Others	14781	18326	15884	16257	16696
	Total	2925719	2858705	2984769	3161711	3179915

Note: \* Area sown for both rain and winter.  
\*\* Acreage under pulses and beans.

35. Irrigable and Flood Protection Area, Irrigable and flood protection areas by the irrigation department are shown in the table below.

Table 23  
Irrigable and Flood Protection Areas by the Irrigation Department

(Acres)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Irrigable Area					
1	Canals					
1	Existing	1020125	1020125	1017461	1019089	1021389*
2	Extended during the year		1280	3805	1500	
3	Total	1020125	1021405	1021266	1020589	1021389
2	Tanks					
1	Existing	351434	396449	417168	422794	424411
2	Extended during the year	45015	21827	5791	1617	
3	Total	396449	418276	422959	424411	424411
	Total irrigable area	1416574	1439681	1444225	1445000	1445800

Table 23 (Concl'd.)

## Irrigable and Flood Protection Areas by the Irrigation Department

(Acres)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Flood Protection Area					
	Embankments					
	1 Existing	2332928	2346378	2444397	2480507	2542682**
	2 Extended during the year	41450	106896	40114	73956	81797
3	Total	2374378	2453274	2484511	2554463	2624479
2	Drainage Work					
	1 Existing	486829	486829	486829	479504	476979+
	2 Extended during the year					
	3 Total	486829	486829	486829	479504	476979
	Total flood protection area	2861207	2940103	2971340	3033967	3101458

\* Discrepancy of 800 acres is due to the Naung Te Inn Yo Sluice in the Irrawaddy Division had been reclassified as irrigation area.

\*\* 11781 acres of the flood protection area in the Irrawaddy Division had been decreased.

+ A total of 2525 acres had been decreased, due to 1725 acres of the drainages and the Nyaung Te Inn Yo Sluice in the Irrawaddy Division having been reclassified as irrigation area.

36. Irrigation Works. The completed irrigation projects and projects under construction by the Irrigation Department between 1961/62 and 1985/86 together with cost of construction, area to be irrigated and protected from floods are shown in the table below.

Table 24

Completed Irrigation Projects and Projects under Construction by the  
Irrigation Department between 1961/62 and 1985/86

Sr. No.	Particulars	Number of Projects	Cumulative Project Expenditure (Kyat in lakh)	Irrigable Area (Acres)	Flood Pro- tection Area (Acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Projects completed during 1961/62 to 1973/74	261	1338	227726	787667
2	Projects completed during the Second Four Year Plan 1974/75 to 1977/78	5	588	41000	54928
3	Projects completed during the Third Four Year Plan 1978/79 to 1981/82	2	2854	106045	
4	Projects completed during the Fourth Four Year Plan 1982/83 to 1985/86				
1	Moby Irrigation Project	1	893	19942	
2	Pump Irrigation Project	1	92	1500	
3	Lower Burma Paddy Land Development Project (I)	1	3020		192601
4	Koepinchaung Dam Project	1	63	3000*	

\* To increase water storage capacity of Mahanada Lake irrigation area.



Table 24 (Concl'd.)

Completed Irrigation Projects and Projects under Construction by the  
Irrigation Department between 1961/62 and 1985/86

Sr. No.	Particulars	Number of Projects	Cumulative Project Expenditure (Kyat in lakh)	Irrigable Area (Acres)	Flood Pro- tection Area (Acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	5 South Nawin Irrigation Project (Pilot Project) On going projects during the Fourth Year of the Fourth Four Year Plan 1985/86	1	503	2260	
1	Pyigyikyun Flood Protection Project		89		2317
2	Sedawgyi Dam Project		6616	101003	
3	Rakhine Flood Protection Project (II)		113		12000
4	Lower Burma Paddy Land Development Project (II)		2457		145804
5	Shwelay Dam Project		272		
6	Pump Irrigation Project (I)		1323		
7	Small Tanks Irrigation Project (I)		1374		
8	Kindar Multipurpose Dam Project		9473		
9	Ngalaikchaung Dam Project		1642		
10	Chaung-Oo Flood Protection Project (Chindwin River)		73		
11	Ground Water Irrigation Project (I)		612		

37. Draught Cattle and Agricultural Implements. The progress in the utilization of draught cattle and agricultural implements is shown in the table below.

Table 25  
Draught Cattle and Agricultural Implements

(In thousand)

Sr. No.	Year	Draught cattle	Spike harrow	Inter culti- vator	Plough share	Rotary harrow	Cart
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1964/65	3880	1756	116	1597	266	942
2	1974/75	5018	2126	92	1899	267	1331
3	1975/76	5087	2150	93	1908	274	1358
4	1976/77	5180	2165	93	1944	276	1371
5	1977/78	5333	2194	96	1990	283	1395
6	1978/79	5564	2263	98	2059	302	1433
7	1979/80	5734	2317	99	2129	301	1450
8	1980/81	5950	2376	100	2178	314	1474
9	1981/82	6137	2461	109	2293	331	1503
10	1982/83	6259	2510	113	2342	341	1527
11	1983/84	6366	2550	115	2379	345	1547
12	1984/85 (Provisional actual)	6516	2579	116	2428	352	1567
13	1985/86 (Provisional)	6710	2606	117	2429	361	1568

Note: The number of draught cattle is inclusive of trained young buffaloes and cattle. The number of cattle shows the year end stock.

38. Tractors. Utilization of tractors owned by the Agricultural Mechanization Department is shown in the table below.

Table 26  
Utilization of Tractors owned by the Agricultural Mechanization Department

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Tractor stations	No.	88	88	88	88	90
2	Tractors						
1	Agricultural tractors	"	3790	3950	4250	3400	3630
2	Reserved tractors	"	300	300	837	1914	1659
3	Tractors for work-shop and training	"	150	150	150	150	150
4	Repairable tractors	"	450	450	799	714	767
5	Unserviceable tractors	"	53	108	23	53	100
6	Total	"	4743	4958	6059	6231	6306
3	Utilization of tractors for field hours	Hours in Thousand	2354	2442	2222	2253	3267
4	Average field hour per tractor	Hours	621	618	523	663	900
5	Total tillage acre-turn	Acre-turn (in thousand)	1936	1910	1739	1826	2178
6	Average acre-turn per tractor	Acre-turn	511	484	409	537	600

39. Tractors, Water Pumps and Agricultural Implements owned by Co-operative Societies.  
The position of tractors, water pumps and agricultural implements owned by co-operative societies is shown in the table below.

Table 27  
Tractors, Water Pumps and Agricultural Implements  
owned by Co-operative Societies

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Tractors	No.	3785	3787	3800	3795	3819
2	Disc plough	"	3526	3525	3527	3526	3540
3	Disc harrow	"	3686	3691	3697	3701	3715
4	Rotor cultivator	"	9	8	9	9	9
5	Trailer	"	978	985	989	989	1006
6	Water pump	"	7501	7426	7253	7189	7201
7	Power tiller	"	375	376	404	408	406
8	Thresher	"	60	61	61	71	84
9	Rice huller	"	54	55	56	54	54
10	Rotary slasher	"	5	4	4	4	4

40. Sales of Agricultural Implements. Sales of tractors, water pumps and agricultural implements by the Agricultural Mechanization Department and Heavy Industries Corporation to village co-operative societies and farmer groups are shown in the table below.

Table 28

Sales of Tractors, Water Pumps and Agricultural Implements  
to Village Co-operative Societies and Farmer Groups

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Tractor	No.	57	75	77	79	197
2	Disc plough	"	106	23	6	3	69
3	Disc harrow	"	94	44	16	11	71
4	Water pump	"	4447	2032	4564	3909	5393
5	Power tiller	"	806	122	346	452	574
6	Thresher	"	100	19	19	211	447

41. Distribution of Quality Seeds, Distribution of quality seeds for the principal crops is shown in the table below.

Table 29  
Distribution of Quality Seeds

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Paddy	Thousand Basket	515	479	636	913	735
2	Wheat	Basket	4622	23331	49598	51908	22463
3	Maize	"	20027	30311	17686	57039	9026
4	Millet	"	576	10790	46977	58659	1782
5	Butter bean	"	8812	16189	14894	9237	3713
6	Gram	"	10071	8953	12452	6650	1558
7	Pesingon	"	315	266	7	101	935
8	Groundnut	"	223265	4566	83287	100718	50815
9	Sesamum	"	9128	4281	7220	3111	4195
10	Sunflower	"	22405	10428	14857	16052	23001
11	Wagyi cotton	Thousand Viss		45	125	108	160
12	Mahlaing 5/6 cotton	"	784		1		
13	Long staple cotton	"	1077	66	155	83	59
14	Jute	Basket	688	1957	1330	697	488
15	Rubber						
1	Sapling	Thousand Nos.	94	92	727	429	1188
2	Budwood	Yard	2040	21	44200		
16	Sugarcane	Ton	24616	760	200	431	2000
17	Mulberry (Plant)	Nos.	10000			94445	1126075
18	Coffee (Plant)	Thousand Nos.	10	128	115	126	353

42. Purchase and Utilization of Chemical Fertilizers. Domestic purchase, imports and utilization of chemical fertilizers are shown in the table below.

Table 30  
Purchase and Utilization of Chemical Fertilizers

		(Metric ton)				
Sr. No.	Particulars	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Domestic Purchase	132419	100559	116532	150396	304300
1	Urea	132419	100559	116532	150396	304300
2	Imports	231970	283200	172337	239184	228000
1	Urea	101050	172200	93837	87534	38000
2	T.Super	106140	87500	61500	130100	140000
3	Potash	24780	23500	17000	21500	50000
	Total (1+2)	364389	383759	288869	389580	532300
3	Domestic Use					
1	Urea	200296	234025	276828	254799	270752
2	T.Super	64202	85169	104659	93463	99358
3	Potash	6674	16971	24914	23252	22567
4	Others	1466	826	255	119	4
	Total	272638	336991	406656	371633	392681

43. Utilization of Chemical Fertilizers by Crops. Utilization of chemical fertilizers by crops is shown in the table below.

Table 31  
Utilization of Chemical Fertilizers by Crops

(Metric ton)

Sr. No.	Crops	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Paddy	227167	282066	332203	304765	319903
2	Wheat	3903	8387	7642	5777	6486
3	Maize	4114	3908	5739	8632	8752
4	Millet	442	359	846	1007	1014
5	Pulses					
1	Matpe	113	200	72	140	59
2	Pedisein	45	301	429	510	541
3	Butter bean	475	673	1638	865	1726
4	Sultapya	264		54	14	
5	Soya bean	12	22		10	19
6	Gram	757	1420	2356	1531	2018
7	Pesingon	170	277	567	85	243
8	Sadawpe	10	51	7		
6	Groundnut	10111	11297	17977	12123	14913
7	Sesamum	3484	2877	4856	7808	8684
8	Sunflower	1261	2169	4272	3914	4020
9	Palm oil	804	959	2937	1159	724
10	Nigar		11	10	2	
11	Wagyi cotton	555	555	783	452	561
12	Mahlaing 5/6 cotton	954	1546	2952	2108	2184
13	Long staple cotton	3409	3545	4534	5475	4708
14	Jute	2692	5400	5693	5198	5997
15	Rubber	453	3030	2172	1552	2716
16	Sugarcane	5647	6258	7289	6996	5966
17	Mulberry	9	33	41	33	52
18	Virginia		203	92	193	90
19	Potatoes	1078	844	954	589	578
20	Vegetables	188	3	10	5	3
21	Cocoa		18	5	5	42
22	Coffee			8	97	49
23	Others	4521	579	518	588	633
	Total	272638	336991	406656	371633	392681



44. Utilization of Chemical Fertilizers for High Yield Variety Crops. The position of utilization of chemical fertilizers for high yield variety crops is shown in the table below.

Table 32

Utilization of Chemical Fertilizers for High Yield Variety Crops

(Metric ton)

Sr. No.	Crops	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Paddy	226580	281282	326421	289828	301894
2	Wheat	3903	8387	7642	5777	6486
3	Maize	4114	3908	5739	8632	8752
4	Millet	442	359	846	1007	1014
5	Matpe	113	200	72	140	59
6	Pedisein	45	301	429	510	541
7	Butter bean	475	673	1638	865	1726
8	Sultapya	264		54	14	
9	Soya bean	12	22		10	19
10	Gram	757	1420	2356	1531	2018
11	Peşingon	170	277	567	85	243
12	Groundnut	10111	11297	17977	12123	14913
13	Sesamum	3494	2877	4856	7808	8684
14	Sunflower	1261	2169	4272	3914	4020
15	Wagyi cotton	555	555	783	452	561
16	Mahlaing 5/6 cotton	954	1546	2952	2108	2184
17	Long staple cotton	3409	3545	4534	5475	4708
18	Jute	2692	5400	5693	5198	5997
19	Sugarcane	5647	6258	7289	6996	5966
20	Potatoes	1078	844	954	589	578
	Total	266066	331320	395074	353062	370363

45. Purchase and Utilization of Pesticides. Imports and utilization of pesticides by Agriculture Corporation are shown in the table below.

Table 33  
Purchase and Utilization of Pesticides

(In thousand)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Imports						
1	Powder	Pound	466	3154	242	4816	3573
2	Liquid	Gallon	82	64	66	128	28
2	Domestic Use						
1	Powder	Pound	1876	1508	1816	2512	1643
2	Liquid	Gallon	104	93	164	118	63

46. Utilization of Pesticides. Utilization of pesticides by crops is shown in the table below.

Table 14  
Utilization of Pesticides by Crops

Sr. No.	Crops	1981/82		1982/83		1983/84		1984/85 (Provisional actual)		1985/86 (Provisional)			
		Lbs.	Gallons	Lbs.	Gallons	Lbs.	Gallons	Lbs.	Gallons	Lbs.	Gallons		
1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Paddy	178197	29912	197442	29822	142087	54470	198048	38089	212020	21039		
2	Wheat	141740	1844	17515	472	12206	383	29497	325	7240	52		
3	Maize	7774	1756	10652	5794	54568	4158	31293	2183	108755	1939		
4	Millet	12047		14082	2320								
5	Pulses	122563	2298	17046	649	17371	2910	52280	3333	12254	6944		
6	Groundnut	1048207	14233	728742	16324	1171691	26211	1388170	24042	828470	11175		
7	Sesamum	38268	2504	67115	10524	13978	4172	11186	4742	64668	1846		
8	Sunflower	27119	334	3462	2121	9194	1735	9954	1341	81072	1147		
9	Cotton	157156	44239	293876	19633	278648	62446	644704	39844	139172	16585		
10	Jute	3126	1742	5729	1139	6868	1770	488	1087	27	228		
11	Sugarcane	45751	210	42802	393	49595	170	56029	672	126609	521		
12	Potatoes	2050	1120	39507	60	7635	162	20600	30	20100	70		
13	Vegetables	22608	414	17355	649	8510	310	16894	276	15384	193		
14	Others	69429	1592	32497	2936	44017	3094	51202	1981	35862	939		
Total		1876035	104220	1507785	93238	1816368	163501	2511545	118055	1642033	62678		

47. Sales of Sprayers and Agricultural Implements, Sales of sprayers and agricultural implements to the co-operatives and farmers by the Agriculture Corporation is shown in the table below.

Table 35  
Sales of Sprayers and Agricultural Implements

Sr. No.	Particulars	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sprayers					
1	Duster	10	5	15	220	55
2	Sprayer	469	524	579	3500	3530
3	Power Sprayer and Duster combined	9	3	3	50	50
4	Total	488	532	597	3770	3635
2	Agricultural Implements					
1	Secateurs	291	20	13	100	
2	Budding knife	156		243	30	
3	Shears			26	80	
4	Planet junior inter- cultivator	98	72	70	100	

Note: No agricultural implements were distributed in 1985/86.

48. Utilization of Sprayers. Utilization of sprayers owned by the Agriculture Corporation is shown in the table below.

Table 36  
Utilization of Sprayers owned by the Agriculture Corporation

		(Number)				
Sr. No.	Particulars	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Hand duster	1680	1617	1620	1712	1767
2	Hand sprayer	9596	9573	9756	9503	13033
3	Power duster	50	52	52	49	49
4	Power sprayer	621	624	693	778	778
5	Power sprayer and duster combined	321	303	329	448	498
6	Others	827	808	898	984	984
	Total	13095	12977	13348	13474	17109

49. Agricultural Loans. The position of agricultural loans for the period ending August 1985 is shown in the table below.

Table 37  
Agricultural Loans  
(End of August 1985)

(Kyat in thousand)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Loans	Repayments	Outstanding	Percentage of repayment
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	From 1964 winter to 1970 monsoon.	854827	801324	53503	93.7
2	From 1970 harvest to 1973 pre-monsoon	332696	317547	15149	95.4
3	From 1974 monsoon to 1978 pre-monsoon	257481	254154	3327	98.7
4	1978 monsoon	765227	754890	10337	98.6
5	1978 winter	57130	56025	1105	98.1
6	1979 pre-monsoon	1550	1393	157	89.9
7	1979 monsoon	785417	772272	13145	98.3
8	1979 winter	58603	57479	1124	98.1
9	1980 pre-monsoon	1435	1389	46	96.8
10	1980 monsoon	759824	746689	13135	98.3
11	1980 winter	65445	63967	1478	97.7
12	1981 pre-monsoon	1192	1121	71	94.0
13	1981 monsoon	1109759	1097377	12382	98.9
14	1981 winter	65596	64615	981	98.5
15	1982 pre-monsoon	1083	1079	4	99.6
16	1982 monsoon	1143370	1127140	16230	98.6
17	1982 winter	65225	64518	707	98.9
18	1983 pre-monsoon	1516	1497	19	98.7
19	1983 monsoon	1122319	1109845	12474	98.9
20	1983 winter	66134	64791	1343	98.0
21	1984 pre-monsoon	2227	2185	42	98.1
22	1984 monsoon	1144790	1072231	72559	93.7
23	1984 winter	71684	31904	39780	44.5
24	1985 pre-monsoon	2229		2229	
25	1985 monsoon*	1044212			
	Total	8736759	8465432	271327	96.9

\* 1985 monsoon loans are excluded from the total figure as repayments are not yet due.

50. Agricultural Loans by crops are shown in the table below.

Table 38

Agricultural Loans by Crops

(Kyat in thousand)

Sr. No.	Crop	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Paddy	1040763	1063696	1040409	1055119	1010365
1	Special high yield	333794	390017	383884	404804	391336
2	High yield	337628	336914	351740	331802	336616
3	Local high yield (Special)	49279	57844	52055	73141	60294
4	Local high yield (Ordinary)	121397	113007	96665	90439	83591
5	Ordinary Paddy	198665	165914	156065	154933	139028
2	Wheat	4234	5933	5029	7278	5778
3	Maize	3316	3419	3765	4547	4061
4	Groundnut	85467	88641	89593	91951	89229
5	Sesamum	16789	19794	21860	26969	27916
6	Sunflower	2919	3891	4376	5143	5363
7	Matpe	1583	1275	1435	1737	1717
8	Pedisein	888	1194	1012	1347	1520
9	Butter bean	2639	2779	2654	3330	2304
10	Bocate	283	193	220	221	217
11	Sultani	219	241	304	153	145
12	Sultapya	1090	1537	978	1433	1117
13	Soya bean	360	423	485	475	478
14	Gram	2847	3069	3003	3539	3551

Table 38 (Concl'd.)  
Agricultural Loans by Crops

(Kyat in thousand)

Sr. No.	Crops	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Pelun	216	142	117	120	132
16	Pesingon	1648	2068	2083	2818	3105
17	Peyin	517	273	325	334	332
18	Pepyugale	10	46	60	86	121
19	Peyi	755	764	1037	1141	1046
20	Pegya	65	139	110	117	125
21	Sadawpe	825	974	1009	844	844
22	Peyaza	76	64	109	66	66
23	Penauk	239	412	460	425	485
24	Chillias	2547	3216	3507	3292	3264
25	Onions	1546	1624	1491	1488	1562
26	Garlic	391	333	397	373	374
27	Potatoes	343	386	377	347	332
28	Burmese tobacco	3477	3300	3757	3273	3300
29	Mustard	386	285	717	737	737
	Total	1176438	1210111	1190680	1218703	1171087

Note: Loans disbursed by Myanma Agricultural Bank only.  
Loans arrangement for industrial crops is being made by the respective corporations.



51. The advance payments for industrial crops are shown in the table below.

Table 39

Advance Payments for Industrial Crops

(Kyat in thousand)

Sr. No.	Crop	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jute	3406	4767	4720	4140	7485
2	Cotton	10298	12163	10542	13040	17000
3	Sugarcane	15937	15699	21015	21325	22000
4	Virginia Tobacco	3457	3857	3602	3227	3300
	Total	33098	36491	39879	43732	49785

52. Loans for Purchasing Draught Cattle and Carts. The loans to farmers for purchasing draught cattle and carts disbursed by Myanma Agricultural Bank are shown in the table below.

Table 40

Loans for Purchasing Draught Cattle and Carts

(End of September 1985)

(Kyat in thousand)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Loans	Repayments	Outstanding	Percentage of repayments
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Draught Cattle				
1	1978/79	3301	3223	78	97.6
2	1979/80	4898	4687	211	95.7
3	1980/81	6203	5712	491	92.1
4	1981/82	4704	3809	895	81.0
5	1982/83	9627	5805	3822	60.3
6	1983/84	17434	6542	10892	37.5
7	1984/85 (Provisional actual)	14319	2371	11948	16.6
8	1985/86 (Provisional)	14060	281	13779	2.0
2	Cart				
1	1982/83	2060	1176	884	57.1
2	1983/84	2883	1069	1814	37.1
3	1984/85 (Provisional actual)	3625	591	3034	16.3
4	1985/86 (Provisional)	4040	68	3972	1.68

53. Loans for Purchasing Water Pumps and Power Tillers. The loans to farmers for purchasing water pumps and power tillers disbursed by Agricultural Bank are shown in the table below.

Table 41  
Loans for Purchasing Water Pumps and Power Tillers  
(End of September 1985)

(Kyat in thousand)

Sr. No.	Year	Loans	Repayments	Outstanding	Percentage of repayments
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Water Pumps				
1	1979/80	1347	1283	64	95.3
2	1980/81	2950	2729	221	92.5
3	1981/82	3379	2651	728	78.5
4	1982/83	3186	1833	1353	57.5
5	1983/84	7084	2518	4566	35.5
6	1984/85 (Provisional actual)	6368	916	5452	14.4
7	1985/86 (Provisional)	4200	63	4137	1.5
2	Power Tillers				
1	1979/80	305	300	5	98.4
2	1980/81	473	472	1	99.8
3	1981/82	2183	1684	499	77.1

54. Village Managers. The position of agricultural works supervised by village managers is shown in the table below.

Table 42  
Responsibilities of Village Managers

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gross area sown	Thousand acres	25123	24488	25100	25984	26221
2	Net area sown*	"	20789	20337	20435	20656	20815
3	Village managers**	No.	6693	6693	6693	6693	6693
4	Total expenditure for village managers	Kyat lakh	225	225	265	265	265
5	Gross sown area super- vised by a village manager (1:3)	Acre	3754	3659	3750	3882	3918
6	Net sown area super- vised by a village manager (2:3)	"	3106	3039	3053	3086	3110
7	Average area to be supervised by a village manager	"	3256	3256	3256	3256	3256
8	Cost per acre of super- vision by village manager (4:1)	Kyat	0.90	0.92	1.06	1.02	1.01
9	Load factor (5:7)	Ratio	1.15	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.20

\* Net area sown includes area other than demarcated agricultural lands.

\*\* Village managers include other supervisory workers.

52. Rural Development Works. Rural development works implemented by the state with mass participation are shown in the following table.

Table 43  
Rural Development Works  
(Cumulative total 1962/63 to 1985/86)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Number of Works		Development fund allotment (kyat in thousand)	People's Contribution (kyat in thousand)				Total development fund allotment and people's contribution (kyat in thousand)
		New	Repairs		Cash	Materials	Imputed Labour Value	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(6+7+8)	10=(5+9)
1	Co-operative and collective works	564	2	1512	781	29	64	874	2386
2	Agricultural and land reclamation	9126	980	52957	8036	1490	23170	32696	85653
3	Farm mechanisation	12		159	2	2	2	6	165
4	Roads and bridges	8302	1406	59346	10489	1722	20681	32892	92238
5	Village water supply	6872	1014	18454	3445	375	6450	10270	28724
6	Health	1284	69	7456	2183	280	1306	3769	11225
7	Education	12488	1958	82493	20849	3094	13264	37207	119700
8	Miscellaneous social services	302	12	893	57	19	324	400	1293
	Total	38950	5441	223270	45842	7011	65261	118114	341384

56. Yearly expenditures for rural development works are shown in the table below.

Table 44

Yearly Expenditures for Rural Development Works

(Kyat in thousand)

Sr. No.	Year	Expenditures for rural development works		
		State development fund	People's contribution	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	1962/63	14164	5257	19421
2	1963/64	16550	5129	21679
3	1964/65	11049	4939	16038
4	1965/66	5305	263	5568
5	1966/67	7154	1658	8812
6	1967/68	7933	2126	10059
7	1968/69	9231	2943	12174
8	1969/70	9501	3885	13386
9	1970/71	9093	4153	13246
10	1971/72	8974	4026	13000
11	1972/73	8596	4206	12802
12	1973/74 (6 months)	4659	2703	7362
13	1974/75	9602	4974	14576
14	1975/76	9809	6201	16010
15	1976/77	9845	6538	16383
16	1977/78	9827	6584	16411
17	1978/79	9946	6605	16551
18	1979/80	9975	6857	16832
19	1980/81	8172	5581	13753
20	1981/82	9024	7032	16056
21	1982/83	9225	7626	16851
22	1983/84	8798	6383	15181
23	1984/85 (Provisional actual)	9485	6636	16121
24	1985/86 (Provisional)	7353	5759	13112

57. Sown, Destroyed and Matured Acreage. Changes in the actual sown, destroyed and matured acreage are shown in the table below.

Table 45  
Sown, Destroyed and Matured Acreage

(Thousand acres)

Sr. No.	Year	Sown acreage	Destroyed acreage	Matured acreage
1	2	3	4	5
1	1940/41	18814	1141	17673
2	1947/48	14972	1149	13823
3	1961/62	19013	3064	15949
4	1962/63	20697	1388	19309
5	1963/64	21536	1824	19712
6	1964/65	21649	1073	20576
7	1965/66	21684	1892	19792
8	1966/67	21374	2654	18720
9	1967/68	21367	1693	19674
10	1968/69	21739	1902	19837
11	1969/70	21761	1984	19777
12	1970/71	22338	1585	20753
13	1971/72	22701	1980	20721
14	1972/73	22502	2887	19615
15	1973/74	23277	2145	21132
16	1974/75	23473	2552	20921
17	1975/76	23331	2109	21222
18	1976/77	23163	2435	20728
19	1977/78	23579	2627	20952
20	1978/79	24368	2057	22311
21	1979/80	23304	3548	19756
22	1980/81	24805	3255	21550
23	1981/82	25123	3195	21928
24	1982/83	24488	3060	21428
25	1983/84	25100	2814	22286
26	1984/85 (Provisional actual)	25984	3069	22915
27	1985/86 (Provisional)	26221	2572	23649

58. The position of sown and destroyed acreage for main crops are shown in the table below.

Table 46

Sown and Destroyed Acreage of Main Crops

(Thousand acres)

Sr. No.	Year	Paddy	Groundnut	Sesamum	Pulses	Cotton	Sugarcane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1968/69 sown acreage	12402	1510	2037	1751	389	162
	Destroyed acreage	631	34	649	126	89	63
2	1969/70 sown acreage	12243	1510	2258	1631	362	201
	Destroyed acreage	700	38	617	153	68	103
3	1970/71 sown acreage	12294	1735	2510	1576	467	237
	Destroyed acreage	411	22	550	107	70	132
4	1971/72 sown acreage	12300	1674	2292	1855	554	273
	Destroyed acreage	528	27	566	183	104	158
5	1972/73 sown acreage	12014	1563	2256	1861	532	292
	Destroyed acreage	825	56	1029	283	111	152
6	1973/74 sown acreage	12575	1638	2660	1687	527	235
	Destroyed acreage	518	61	697	204	106	120
7	1974/75 sown acreage	12793	1666	2609	1785	542	211
	Destroyed acreage	724	35	990	182	119	122
8	1975/76 sown acreage	12858	1696	2464	1656	514	247
	Destroyed acreage	430	62	823	167	129	133
9	1976/77 sown acreage	12547	1507	2630	1666	402	251
	Destroyed acreage	410	97	1152	176	90	141
10	1977/78 sown acreage	12690	1481	2696	1749	405	260
	Destroyed acreage	671	89	1200	117	83	135
11	1978/79 sown acreage	12957	1378	3087	1809	461	266
	Destroyed acreage	576	87	720	125	54	143
12	1979/80 sown acreage	12420	1200	2563	1721	480	236
	Destroyed acreage	1444	74	1004	349	126	133
13	1980/81 sown acreage	12668	1271	3231	1995	546	248
	Destroyed acreage	805	61	1469	232	71	137
14	1981/82 sown acreage	12610	1478	3385	2113	560	273
	Destroyed acreage	728	106	1476	238	64	145
15	1982/83 sown acreage	12064	1412	3402	1900	537	287
	Destroyed acreage	790	77	1090	268	57	140
16	1983/84 sown acreage	11938	1385	3308	2164	562	276
	Destroyed acreage	425	91	1406	209	65	134
17	1984/85 sown acreage	12151	1598	3708	2193	619	301
	Destroyed acreage	781	66	223	233	53	150
	(Provisional actual)						
18	1985/86 sown acreage	12076	1597	3668	2379	569	337
	Destroyed acreage	517	102	1041	202	43	179
	(Provisional)						



19. Sown Acreage of Main Crops. Sown acreage of main crops is shown in the table below.

Table 47  
Sown Acreage of Main Crops

		(Thousand acres)														
Sr. No.	Crops	1961/62	1969/70	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 (Provi- sional actual)	1985/86 (Provi- sional)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	Paddy	11359	12243	12793	12858	12547	12690	12957	12420	12668	12610	12064	11938	12151	12076	
2	Wheat	98	166	227	232	233	235	216	206	306	257	274	354	323	346	
3	Maize	199	179	215	203	199	207	224	251	374	381	422	513	565	596	
4	Mustard	122	130	164	121	88	164	203	210	210	215	189	225	227	249	
5	Pulses	80	104	72	60	55	62	72	81	102	103	104	117	150	184	
6	Butter bean	73	142	180	158	143	158	158	162	118	148	158	195	222	237	
7	Sultapya	10	84	122	117	126	137	140	143	146	123	118	123	109	79	
8	Soya bean	38	46	54	56	61	59	58	56	63	70	72	70	73	70	
9	Gram	291	350	373	385	434	442	423	282	408	532	400	544	491	682	
10	Posiagon	161	156	197	166	119	90	125	135	170	189	174	157	201	204	
11	Other pulses	608	617	623	593	640	617	630	652	778	734	685	733	720	674	
12	Groundnut	1396	1510	1666	1694	1507	1481	1378	1200	1271	1478	1412	1385	1598	1597	
13	Sesamum	1510	2258	2609	2464	2630	2696	3087	2563	3231	3385	3402	3308	3708	3668	
14	Sunflower	14	9	9	10	25	89	136	84	143	258	271	347	399	488	
15	Cotton	469	362	542	514	402	404	441	480	546	560	537	562	619	569	
16	Jute	24	104	167	148	136	176	256	261	250	122	169	166	162	151	
17	Rubber	155	219	211	207	204	204	202	202	206	199	197	195	194	193	
18	Sugarcane	95	201	211	247	251	260	266	236	248	273	287	276	301	337	
19	Burmese tobacco	106	120	99	124	160	145	123	117	123	116	106	122	131	128	
20	Virginia tobacco	7	12	13	12	15	18	29	30	22	23	27	25	24	33	
21	Other crops	2191	2756	2926	2960	3188	3224	3224	3533	3428	3346	3420	3745	3616	3660	
Total		19013	21761	23473	23331	23163	23579	24368	23304	24805	25123	24489	25100	25984	26221	

\* Includes maize sheet and maize cob varieties.