

Chapter: V

Conclusion and Recommendation

This chapter presents a summary of the study which includes the objectives of the study, population and sample, material and procedures, summary of findings, the conclusion, discussion and recommendation for future research.

5.1 Summary of the Study

This section summarizes the objectives, population and sample, materials and procedure of the study as follows:

5.1.1 Objectives of the Study

The study of research aimed to explore economic development and prospects of Myanmar under the new government led by president U Thein Sein since 2010, with changing the political and economic system.

5.1.2 Population and Sample, Material and Procedure

5.1.2.1 Population and Sample

The subjects of this study were selected worker who are interested and understand about on Myanmar economy, included both male and female. The total number of the population was 120 people. 120 questionnaires were distributed by hand outside area and e-mail to the sample group and the worker returned only 98 (81.67%), therefore, the total number of subjects was 98 workers for this survey.

5.1.2.2 Material

The research of this study was a questionnaire and the purpose of the questionnaire was to explore economic development and prospects of Myanmar. The questionnaire is used in English version because most of the people are able to read and understand English.

Then, the questionnaire in the research of this study was divided into four parts includes general background information of respondents, factor supporting to growth of Myanmar economy, people's attitude to reform for prospects of Myanmar economic, problem or Challenge for prospects of Myanmar economic.

5.1.2.3 Procedure

This research study is based on a survey. The study is an informative and descriptive research. The purpose of the explanatory research is to explore economic development and prospects of Myanmar.

The questionnaires were made in English version. 120 questionnaires were distributed by hand and e-mailed to 120 subject and 98 of 120 were collected for this research. The total number of questionnaires was returned 98 (81.67%). After the data were collected, the research used the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) to analyze the results of questionnaire illustrated in the form of descriptive statistics that involved frequencies, percentages and means.

5.2 Summary of Findings

Analysis of Myanmar economic prospect can be summarized as follows:

5.2.1 General background information of respondents

With reference to gender, age, education background, nationality and current position, it shows as follow:

In this study table 1, the general background information of respondents obtained by the research, the total number of the respondents was 98 people, with 70 male respondents and 28 female respondents. In other word, most male respondents (71.4%) and the rest were female (28.6%). As shown in table 2, in the average of age, most respondents were 21-30 years old accounting (59.2%) reportedly.

From table 3, Most of the respondents in education background are Bachelor's degree (34.7%), Master's degree (26.5%), High school (20.4%), other (10.2%) and PhD (8.2%). As shown in table 4, for this nationality, majority of the respondents is respectfully Myanmar (50.0%), other (19.4%), Thai (15.3%), Vietnamese (8.2%) and Western (7.1%). According to table 5, on the current position, the majority of people are students (48.0%), worker (25.5%), manager ((13.3%) and other (8.2%) and general administration officer (5.1%).

5.2.2 Factor supporting to growth of Myanmar economy

According to table 6, the results of the factor supporting to growth of Myanmar economy, agriculture's strongly supporting to growth of Myanmar economy. According to

table 7, the majority of respondents in energy supporting to growth of Myanmar economy are support 57 (58.2%), strongly support 14 (14.3%), small support 12 (12.2%), moderate 11 (11.2%), and smallest support 4(4.1%).

As result of table 8, most of the respondents are moderate 43 (43.9%), small support 19 (19.4%), support 18 (18.4%), strongly support 12 (12.2%) and smallest support 6 (6.1%). From the table 9, majority of respondents are small support 34 (34.7%), moderate 24 (24.5%) strongly support 19 (19.4%), smallest support 16 (16.3%) and support 5 (5.1%). In this table 10, most of the respondents are small support 35 (35.7%), moderate 22 (22.4%), support 18 (18.4%), smallest support 14 (14.3%) and strongly support 9 (9.2%).

According to table 11, majority of respondents are small support 30 (30.6%), smallest support 23 (23.5%), strongly support 19 (19.4%), moderate 18 (18.2%) and support 8 (8.2). From this table 12, most of the respondents are smallest support 40 (40.8%), strongly support 18 (18.4%), moderate 17 (17.3%), support 12 (12.2%) and small support 11 (11.2%).

5.2.3 People's attitudes need to Reform for Prospects of Myanmar Economic

As result of table 13, most of the respondents are strongly agree 38 (38.8%), undecided 27 (27.6%), disagree 13 (13.3%), agree 10 (10.2%) and strongly disagree 10 (10.2%). According to table 14, majority of respondents are agree 30 (30.6%), strongly agree 30 (30.6%), undecided 20 (20.4%), disagree 16 (16.3%) and strongly disagree 2 (2.0%). From this table 15, most of the respondents are strongly 35 (35.7%), agree 35 (35.7%), undecided 26 (26.5%) disagree 1 (1.0%) and strongly disagree 1 (1.0%).

From this table 16, most of the respondents are strongly agree 41 (41.8%), agree 27 (27.6%), undecided 22 (22.4%), disagree 6 (6.1%) and strongly disagree 2 (2.0%). According to table 17, majority of respondents are strongly agree 32 (32.7%), agree 31 (31.6%), undecided 22 (22.4%), disagree 10 (10.2%) and strongly disagree 3 (3.1%). From this table 18, most of the respondents are strongly agree 32 (32.7%), undecided 29 (29.6%), agree 25 (25.5%), disagree 8 (8.2 %) and strongly disagree 4 (4.1%). As result of table 19, majority of respondents are strongly agree 37 (37.8%), undecided 24 (24.5%) agree 21 (21.4%), strongly disagree 9 (9.2%) and disagree 7 (7.1%). According to table 20, most of the respondents are undecided 29 (29.6%), agree 26 (26.5%), strongly agree 22 (22.4%) and disagree 16 (16.3%) and strongly disagree 5 (5.1%).

From this table 21, majority of the respondents are undecided 25 (25.5%) and strongly agree 25 (25.5%), agree 24 (24.5%), disagree 15 (15.3%), and strongly disagree 9 (9.2%). As result of this table 22, most of the respondents are undecided 36 (36.7%), agree 24 (24.5%), strongly agree 19 (19.4%), disagree 15 (15.3%), and strongly disagree 4 (4.1%). From this table 23, the majority of respondents are strongly agree 41 (41.8%), agree 22 (22.4%), undecided 14 (14.3%), strongly 11 (11.2%) and disagree 10 (10.2%).

5.2.4 Problems or challenges for prospects of Myanmar economic

As result of the table 24, in the civil war, most of the respondents are big problem 47 (48.0%), problem 17 (17.3%), neutral 12 (12.2%) and small problem 11 (11.2%) and smallest problem 11 (11.2%). According to table 25, the majority of respondents are big problem 40 (40.8%), problem 25 (25.5%), neutral 19 (19.4%), small problem 10 (10.2%) and smallest 4 (4.1%).

From this table 26, most of the respondents are big problem 32 (32.7%) and problem 32 (32.7%), neutral 25 (25.5%), smallest problem 5 (5.1%) and small problem 4 (4.1%). According to table 27, the majority of the respondents are problem 34 (34.7%), big problem 30 (30.6%), neutral 26 (26.5%), small problem 5 (5.1%), and smallest problem 3 (3.1%). As result of the table 28, most of the respondents are big problem 40 (40.8%), problem 24 (24.5%), neutral 21 (21.4%), small problem 10 (10.2%), and smallest problem 3 (3.1%).

As shown in table 29, the majority of respondents are big problem 40 (40.8%), problem 25 (25.5%), neutral 19 (19.4%), smallest problem 8 (8.2%), and small problem 6 (6.1%). According to table 30, most of the respondents are big problem 33 (33.7%), neutral 23 (23.5%), problem 20 (20.4%), small problem 14 (14.3%), and smallest problem 8 (8.2%).

Form this table 31, majority of the respondents are problem 28 (28.6%), neutral 27 (27.6%), big problem 26, (26.5%), small problem 9 (9.2%), and smallest problem 8 (8.2%). From this table 32, most of the respondents are big problem 37 (37.8%), problem 24 (24.5%), neutral 18 (18.4), smallest problem 15 (15.3%), and small problem 4 (4.1%).

5.3 Conclusion

In this study by collected data, there are 70 male respondents (71.40%). The age between 21 and 30 is the largest group which has 58 persons (59.2%). For the education background, 34 persons are Bachelor's Degree, accounting for 34.7%. The largest of nationality are Myanmar accounting for 50.0%. In the current position are 47 students accounting for 48.0%.

Myanmar' economy estimated to grow at 8.5% in real terms in 2014/15 is driven mainly by international trade and foreign direct investment, agriculture sector, energy (oil and gas) and construction under the new government after reform of political and economic.

To provide better conditions for foreign investment and business activity remains an important development priority for Myanmar is a need to reform poor infrastructure and agriculture outdated technologies to increased production and exports, and stronger performance in non-gas sectors as government policy, the lack of education and poor corruption for prospect of economic.

Notwithstanding growth of economic, Myanmar still faces various challenges for prospects of economic including the rules of law, political and macroeconomic stability, and poor corruption, human right. Civil war also remains as potentially destabilizing for economic. Especially the key challenges for Myanmar's future economic are electronic and government policy not enough to generate growth to be business confidence and to provide better conditions for foreign investment.

5.4 Recommendation

Based on the findings and conclusions of this study, the following recommendations are made for future research.

5.4.1 In order for growth of economic to be sustainable, business confidence, Myanmar government should help and provide a basis for human capital development, lack of education and improve infrastructure such as port, road rural area, railway and inland waterways that are outdated and remain insufficient to support growing economic activity.

5.4.2 Myanmar government to be business confidence must reform infrastructure, poor education system, exchange rate, corruption, government policy, trade, foreign

investment, and agriculture development to improve of economic in progress. To retain business and investor confidence, Myanmar government should solve the lack of basic knowledge and skill for labor, lack of electronic not enough for industry and manufacturing, corruption and government policy not enough to generate growth with the best way reconnecting to the global economy through trade and investment. Especially rule of law and human rights abuses need to stop immediately for prospect of Myanmar economic.

5.4.3 This study was to explore economic development and prospects of Myanmar under the new government led by president U Thein Sein. In this research, people and sample was small due to the time limited to find out more information. Further research should be done with larger number of participants because Myanmar economy is quickly growth up in South East Asia after reform of political and economic since 2010.

5.4.4 In this study, only questionnaire were used as the material and it would be better if an interview process were also used after the participants finished the questionnaires in order to extract more detailed information for prospect of Myanmar economic.