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| **Research Question** | **Agreement in opinion** | **Conflicting Opinions** | **Discussion** | **Remark** |
| **Impact of migration on agricultural production** | In agricultural production, there are more impacts that are positive such as I can hire labour in land preparation by using remittance and remittance can compensate the loss of agricultural production due to drop crop market price.  I have participated in agriculture production since I was young. Nowadays, crop productivity is higher than previous due to mass utilising of fertilizer, and pesticide.  As the effect of outmigration, increasing of crop yield have experienced due to the remittance investment in crop production. | In agriculture, the crop yield decreased significantly after my son migrated to Malaysia because I am bad in crop management. Even I used more fertilizer by remittance; there is no more improvement in crop productivity.  Some farmers sold the farmland due to labour scarcity. Due to outmigration, negative impacts is greater than positive impacts for agriculture because Myanmar is developing country and Myanmar agriculture sector still rely heavily on farm labour. | Government should courage cooperative farming system and farm mechanization development through advanced technology extension services to farmers. By transforming from traditional farming system to modernization agricultural system through private public partnership, the next generation of farmers will interest and involve in agriculture sector again. |  |
| **Impact of feminization of agriculture on crop yield** | Feminization of agriculture can get more benefit because female wage rate is less than male wage rate. In addition, female can be substituted some male hard jobs like fertilizer and pesticide applying.  In onion production, female are more involving in agriculture and the yield of onion increased significantly.  In my township, women are more participating in farm technology training. If they follow and do carefully these technologies, Myanmar agriculture development will happen in the future. | Female used to participate in agriculture production; however, they involve more in nowadays because women get more knowledge and experience through IT development such as mobile technology. There will be some challenges for feminization of agriculture such as over workload and male labour scarcity  Feminization in agriculture can also affect crop production because I cannot work like my brother in agriculture especially in pesticide application. Women have limit knowledge in farm production. | Feminization of agriculture cause the difficulties in production. However, more female participation in agriculture have more benefit because, female think detail cause and effect of investment. |  |
| **Remittance allocation** | Normally, remittance from my son invested in agriculture production such as hiring labour, and buying inputs rather than household expenditure.  Remittance are used in buying farm machines, and buying inputs.  Remittances are priority used in agriculture production, and some remittance flows into household expenditure and house construction. | In agriculture, we bought organic and inorganic fertilizer, hired labour and some farm machines, which may increase the crop yield. However, the utilization of remittance in household expenditure is more than investment in agriculture.  Normally, I use highly amount of remittance (about 60%) in house renovation and the rest of the remittance was invested in agricultural input buying.  There is no more advantage for the village through migration. Migrants only emphasize their household economic | Remittance has not participate in rural development yet. However, electricity can connect quickly because migrant families can pay fee of electricity through remittance.  The migrants always contribute their remittance into the community develop program. |  |