

Chapter 2

Theory and Literature Review

“Htee Ree Muan Ta Hta , Htee Ree La Ta Soung, Yam Ree Ham, Um Ree Dam”, is an old saying in Pa Oh language repeated by a former local teacher from Yoke village. It means “Don’t only look ahead six inches, try to see tens of thousands in the distance, just as you plow before you eat your meal”. It is also similar to English saying, think twice before you act. Hence, prior to testing the theories, the relevant literature was reviewed to understand it better and to see whether there is consistency between theory and real world situation.

2.1 Maslow’s Theory of Motivation - Hierarchy of Needs

In 1943, Dr. Abraham Maslow's article, “*A Theory of Human Motivation*” appeared in the *Psychological Review*, which was further expanded upon in his book: In the content of psychological well being, Maslow attempted to formulate a needs-based framework of human motivation and based upon his clinical experiences with people.

The basis of Maslow's motivation theory is that human beings are motivated by unsatisfied needs, and that certain lower factors need to be satisfied before higher needs can be satisfied. According to Maslow, there are general types of needs (physiological, survival, safety, love, and esteem) that must be satisfied before a person can act unselfishly. He called these needs "deficiency needs." As long as we are motivated to satisfy these cravings, we are moving towards growth and self-

actualization. Satisfying needs is healthy, while preventing gratification makes us sick or act evilly. As shown in the following hierarchical diagram, sometimes called 'Maslow's Needs Pyramid' or 'Maslow's Needs Triangle', after a need is satisfied it stops acting as a motivator and the next need, one rank higher, becomes the motivator.

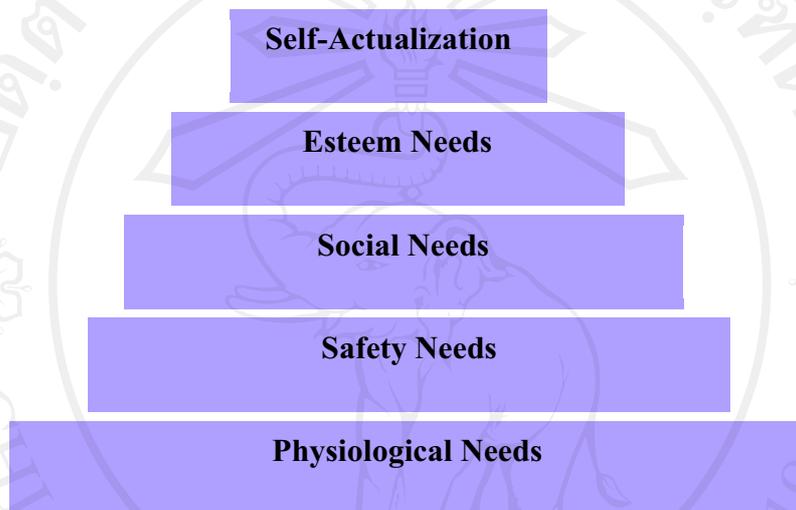


Figure 2.1 Maslow Need Pyramid

(Source:http://www.envisionsoftware.com/articles/Maslows_Needs_Hierarchy.html)

2.1.1 Physiological Needs

The starting point of motivation theory is that physiological needs are crucial requirements for human survival. Physiological needs include breathing, homeostasis¹, water, sleep, clothing, and shelter. If these requirements are not met, then the human body cannot continue to function. This means that, if a human being is missing everything in life in an extreme way then it is most likely that the major motivation would be the physiological needs, rather than any other needs. However, once these

¹ Homeostasis refers to the body's automatic efforts to maintain a constant, normal state of the blood stream.

needs are partially or fully satisfied, the higher level needs emerge, and then the motivation moves up to satisfy the next level of needs.

2.1.2 Safety Needs

The second layer of Maslow's Needs Pyramid is safety needs. It is defined as the needs that have to do with people's seeking a predictable, orderly world in which injustice and inconsistency are under control, where the familiar is frequent and the unfamiliar is rare. In economic terms, safety needs refer to a preference for job security, grievance procedures for protecting the individual from unilateral authority, savings accounts, insurance policies, and so on. For healthy and fortunate adults, in general physiological and safety needs are assumed to be reasonably well satisfied. The exception is the poor and disadvantaged as they often still struggle to satisfy the basic physiological and safety needs. They are primarily concerned with survivals in terms of obtaining adequate food, clothing, shelter, and seeking justice from the dominant groups in the society. Safety and security needs in common include personal security, financial security, health and well-being, safety nets against accidents/illness and the adverse impacts. Safety needs can become urgent if there are real threats to law, order and the authority of a society. This can lead human beings to respond to danger with realistic regressions to the safety net level and to prepare to defend themselves.

2.1.3 Social Needs

After the basic two layers of needs are fulfilled, the third layer of human needs, social, emerges. These are also known as belongingness and love needs. It involves emotionally-based relationships in general, such as friendship, intimacy, having a supportive and communicative family. Humans need to feel a sense of

belonging and acceptance, from different levels such as social, culture, religious, professional organizations, or small social connections (family members, intimate partners, mentors, close colleagues and confidants). They need to love and be loved by others. A lack of any of the aforementioned may result in human beings feeling loneliness, social anxiety, and clinical depression. This need for belonging can often overcome the physiological and security needs, depending on the strength of the peer pressure; an anorexic, for example, may ignore the need to eat and the security of health for a feeling of control and belonging. Once emotional relatedness needs are gratified it moves to a more self-respecting level.

2.1.4 Self-Esteem Needs

All humans have a need to be respected, to have self-esteem and self-respect. Also known as the belonging need, esteem presents the normal human desire to be accepted and valued by others. People need to engage themselves to gain recognition and have an activity, or activities, that give the person a sense of contribution, to feel accepted and self-valued, be it in a profession or hobby. Imbalances at this level can result in low self-esteem or an inferiority complex. People with low self-esteem need respect from others. They may seek fame or glory, which again depends on others. It may be noted, however, that many people with low self-esteem will not be able to improve their view of themselves simply by receiving fame, respect, and glory externally, but must first accept themselves internally. Psychological imbalances such as depression can also prevent one from obtaining self-esteem on both levels. Most people have a need for stable self-respect and self-esteem. Maslow noted two versions of esteem needs, a lower and a higher one. The lower one is the need for the respect of others, the need for status, recognition, fame, prestige, and attention. The higher is the

need for self-esteem, strength, competence, mastery, self-confidence, independence and freedom. The last one is higher because it represents a greater inner competence gained through experience. Deprivation of these needs can lead to an inferiority complex, weakness and helplessness. Maslow stresses the dangers associated with self-esteem based on fame and outer recognition instead of inner competence. Healthy self-respect is based on earned respect.

2.1.5 Self-Actualization Needs

The motivation to realize one's maximum potential and possibilities is considered to be the master motive or the only real motive, all other motives being part of its various forms. In Maslow's hierarchy of needs, the need for self-actualization is the semi-final need that manifests when lower level needs have been satisfied.

2.1.6 Self-transcendence Needs

Near the end of his life, Maslow revealed that there was a level on the hierarchy that was above self-actualization: self-transcendence. "[Transcenders] may be said to be much more often aware of the realm of Being (B-realm and B-cognition), to be living at the level of Being... to have unitive consciousness and "plateau experience" (serene and contemplative B-cognitions rather than climactic ones) and to have or to have had peak experience (mystic, sacral, ecstatic) with illuminations or insights. Maslow later conducted a study on 12 people he believed possessed the qualities of Self-transcendence. Many of the qualities were guilt for the misfortunes of someone close creativity, humility, intelligence, and divergent thinking. They were mainly loners, had deep relationships, and were very normal on the outside. Maslow estimated that only 2% of the population will ever achieve this

level of the hierarchy in their lifetime, and that it was absolutely impossible for a child to possess these traits.

2.2 Maslow's Theory - Limitations and Criticism

Though Maslow's hierarchy makes sense intuitively, little evidence supports its strict hierarchy. In fact, recent research challenges the order in which the needs are proposed by Maslow's pyramid, for example, in some cultures, social needs are more fundamental than any other needs and the hierarchy reflects this. Further, Maslow's hierarchy fails to explain the "starving artist" scenario, in which a person neglects his or her physical needs to pursue aesthetic or spiritual goals. Additionally, little evidence suggests that people exclusively satisfy one motivating need at a time, other than in situations where needs conflict.

2.2.1 ERG Theory of Motivation - Clayton P. Alderfer

In 1969, Clayton Alderfer's revision of Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs appeared in *Psychological Review* in an article titled "*An Empirical Test of a New Theory of Human Need.*" Alderfer's contribution to organizational behavior was called the ERG theory (Existence, Relatedness, and Growth), and was created to align Maslow's motivation theory more closely with empirical research.

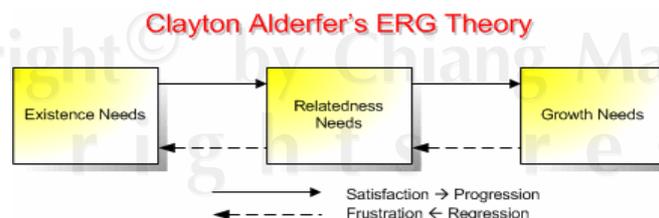


Figure 2.2 Alderfer's Frustration Regression Principle of ERG Theory

Source http://www.envisionsoftware.com/Management/ERG_Theory

Beyond simply reducing the distinction between overlapping needs, the ERG theory improves upon the following shortcomings of Maslow's Needs Hierarchy:

Alderfers ERG theory demonstrates that more than one need may be motivated at the same time and that a lower motivator need not be substantially satisfied before one can move onto higher motivators.

The ERG theory also accounts for differences in needs preferences between cultures better than Maslow's Need Hierarchy. This flexibility accounts for a wider range of observed behaviors, for example, it can explain the "starving artist" who may place growth needs above those of existence.

The ERG theory acknowledges that if a higher-order need is frustrated, an individual may regress to increase the satisfaction of a lower-order need which appears easier to satisfy. This is known as the frustration-regression principle.

2.3 Capability Approach

Amartya Sen – Capability Approach assume that there are certain basic capabilities everybody should have access to; nutrition (food), health, basic education, social connection, market access, ability to work .It is a theory of persons and their development, in terms of functioning.

Little (2003, pp. 17-18) stated that in the normal process of development, the capabilities that all humans have to develop and exercise are realized in play, work, education, conversation, family life, friendship, and so on. The lack of good preventive health care may inhibit a child from taking part in play or benefiting from an education. Lack of opportunities for employment may harm the development of

many. Thus, a series of institutional, social, and family requirements need to be in place for successful development.

Levine & Rizvi (2005, pp. 46-47) stated that when people have chosen a way of life and are pursuing it successfully, their needs are satisfied. Income and commodities are important not for their own sake but because of their absence might retard development. Thus, needs fulfillment is important to the extent that it allows for human flourishing as is free choice.

Sen (1993, p 33-39) stated that the freedom to lead different types of life is reflected in the person's capability set, and this should be evaluated, not only according to a set of real opportunities (well-being freedom) but also to the well – being achievement. Sen (1993, p. 41) pin pointed, in his poverty analysis, a minimal combination of basic capabilities needed to tackle the problem of diagnosing and measuring poverty. Since income is not desired for its own sake, any income–the basic notion of poverty must refer, directly or indirectly to those basic ends which are resulting from income based means. However, as long as minimal capabilities can be achieved by enhancing the income level (given the other personal and social characteristics on which capabilities depend), it will be possible (for the specified personal and social characteristics) to identify the lowest adequate income for reaching the minimally acceptable capability level.

2.4 Income Distribution and Consumption

Furthermore, Smith and Hadded (2000), stated that income opportunity, along with food availability, defines food security at a household level. That is relevant to

Ernst Engel's Law which, in this context, is seen as the greater the household food insecurity the greater the ratio of household food expenditure to total expenditure.

Engel's Law states that as incomes increase, the proportion of the income spent on consumption declines. Engel's Law can be identified as a fundamental principle of the income and consumption theory. Engel's Law states that as income rises, the percentage of income spent on consumption rises at a rate slower than the rise in income. Engel's Law; Consumption is described as utilizing a service or product until its economic value is exhausted. It can also be described as aggregate expenditure on personal consumption that manifests itself in the buying of goods and services. Expense required is sourced from either savings, income or even from borrowed funds. Consumption denotes the portion of disposable income that is not saved by an individual.

Income is the revenue earned by any individual. The flow of money to any factor of production is termed as income. Income is generated by sale of commodities or services. Returns to labor, enterprise, capital, and land are termed as wage, profit, interest, and rent respectively. Thus, the sum of wages, profit, interest and rent is income. In simple terms, income is an opportunity earned from various sources and income provides the ability to consume and avail other services. When we talk about consumer theory in economics, income is treated as a budget constraint. Consumer theory is the study of consumer behavior. Here, income is spent on two different goods of different prices. Thus, a basic equation that can be formed as follows:

$I = P_x \cdot X + P_y \cdot Y$, Where I = income from poppies spent on two goods- x (basic needs) and y (luxuries or inferior goods) in quantities X and Y at prices P_x and P_y .

First, people are often reluctant to change jobs for psychological and institutional reasons (Gujarati 2003). Additionally, income levels are often perpetuated from one generation to another by means of inheritance, cultural background and, more generally, characteristics of the community (Bourguignon and Morrisson 1990; Cooper, Durlauf et al. 1994; Durlauf 1996; Checchi 2000). This allows for intergenerational stability in income, denoting the existence of a positive autocorrelation in inequalities. Cooper (1998), for instance, pointed out that families from poor communities or wealthy communities tend to exhibit higher intergenerational income stability than families living in middle income communities. Hence, it is often the case that a proportion of the population remains trapped at low and high levels of income for more than one generation. Income persistence (Lane 1971) is often viewed as an essential characteristic of rewarding achievement and, particularly, of ensuring that the most suitable people are allocated to the most suitable roles in society. The presence of inequalities in income provides an additional incentive to achievement and innovation which are an integral part of modern society. Some degree of inequality is generally perceived as a necessary constituent of a healthily functioning economy (Champernowne and Cowell 1998, p. 14). According to Aghion and Bolton (1992) and Galor and Zeira (1993), the persistence of income inequalities across generations is possible only if capital markets are imperfect

2.5 Causes of Dualism (Amartya Sen - 1975)

Dualism of labor arises from different causes, and since their implications are quite different, it is necessary to distinguish clearly between the different types of causation;

2.5.1 Laborer' job preferences

The laborer in question could actually prefer to be in one sector rather than in another e.g. working in peasant agriculture rather than in wage employment in the town. It would be foolish to attribute all such preferences to having the impractical preference of being one's own master in one's farm even at a lower income, than working as a wage laborer in some factory, or indeed in some other farm. What is, however, more easy to argue is the case of avoiding the assumption of stationary taste. Preferences about one's way of life and location are typically the result of one's past experience and an initial reluctance to move does not imply a perpetual dislike. The distinction has some bearing on the welfare aspects of employment policy, since the importance that one wishes to attach to the wage gap as a reflection of the laborer's preferences would tend to depend on the extent to which tastes are expected to vary as a consequence of the movement itself.

2.5.2 Indivisibilities in labor supply

A laborer could prefer to work half of the time in his farm and half of the time in a factory, but he may not be able to do this, given the physical problems of location and organizational problems of the factory system. To take up a job in a factory he may have to leave his farm altogether or at least for long stretches of time, and the same may be true if a job were accepted in something like an irrigation project. The high level of transportation costs, including the monetary and psychological cost of settling in a new location, may persuade the laborer to stick to his firm unless the rewards elsewhere is very high. But settled in his own farm the supply price of labor and the real cost of labor for hours (or days) of extra effort may be comparatively low.

2.5.3 Loss of share of family income

A movement away from one's farm may involve the loss of one's share of the family income. In terms of orthodox economic theory, it is possible to split the earnings of the peasant into two parts, one being the reward for labor and the other that for being a joint owner of family resources, in particular the plot of land. But there is a labor theory of value which tends to determine the distributional principles in a peasant society. The possibility of an ex-peasant working in the town cashing in on the: implicit rent on his share of the land is limited. We distinguish this 'income aspect' of employment from its 'production aspect'. The peasant in question may have an economic incentive not to move, even when his marginal contribution to the family output is negligible or low. What wage he will accept as minimal compensation depends partly on the extract distribution system in the peasant set-up and partly on his concern for the welfare of the entire family as opposed to his own welfare. The greater his concern, the more willing he will be to move, since his loss of implicit rent results in a gain for the others in the family.

2.5.4 Labor legislation and union pressure

In many countries there is labor legislation specifying a minimum wage for employment in the organized sector. Even if the number of people seeking such jobs far exceeds the number of jobs available, the wage rate will not decline. The same results are sometimes achieved by unionized labor through wage bargaining. This provides a straightforward institutional explanation of the wage gap between the organized and unorganized sectors.

2.5.5 Employers' incentives for paying high wages

The employer is under certain circumstances better off by paying wages higher than the minimum at which he can recruit labor. First the costs of rapid labor turnover can be very high for the firm in terms of work disruption and frequent rearrangements of duties. The industrialist may have an incentive to offer higher wages and will be aiming for a more loyal labor force. Since many industrial firms use rather heavily mechanized techniques, the share of labor cost even at a comparatively high wage, may be quite low, while the loss from trouble and discontent, in reducing the effectiveness of the machines relatively may be much higher. Thirdly, higher wages may also have a direct impact on labor productivity through better nutrition and a greater ability to work hard. While the first two considerations apply especially to a waged labor in the modern industrial sector, this third consideration is thought to be particularly relevant for hired labor within the agricultural sector itself.

2.6 Moral Related Literature

In *On Ethics & Economics* (1987, p. 43) Sen stated that to recognize the distinction between “Agency Aspect and Well-being Aspect” of a person does not take into consideration that person’s success. An agent must be independent, or completely separate from, his success in terms of well-being. Which seem to agree with ERG theory of Aldefur regression and frustration in a way that “A person may well feel happier and better off as a result of achieving what he wanted to achieve- perhaps for his family or his community or his class or his part or some other cause. Also it is quite possible that a person’s well-being will go down as a result of

frustration if there is a failure to achieve what they wanted to achieve as an agent, even though those achievements are not directly concerned with their well-being.”

Sen (*On Ethics & Economics* 1987, p. 80) describes “the complex structure of “self-interested behavior” as having three distinct and essentially independent features;

1. Self-centered welfare: A person’s welfare depends only on his or her own consumption (and in particular it does not involve any sympathy or antipathy towards others).
2. Self-welfare goal: A person’s goal is to maximize his or her own welfare , and given the uncertainty- the probability- weighted expected value of that welfare (and in particular, it does not involve directly attaching importance to the welfare of others)
3. Self-goal choice: Each act of choice of a person is guided immediately by the pursuit of one’s own goal (and in particular, it is not restrained or adapted by the recognition of mutual interdependence of respective successes, given other people’s pursuit of their goals).

Sen (1987a) argued that welfare economics can be substantially enriched by paying more attention to ethics and the study of ethics can also benefit from closer contact with economics. Concerning a person’s rights, Sen (1987b) argued that welfarism must be compromised if the rights violations are treated as bad things, and rights fulfillments as good things. Because welfarism requires that nothing else be intrinsically valued other than utilities. When different elements of utilitarianism are unrevealed, it is clear that although a right based moral theory cannot coexist with “welfarism” or “sum ranking”, it can coexist with consequentialism.

William H Shaw (1999 3rd ed p. 19) claims that a self interested person has a less happiness and less satisfying life than those whose desires extend beyond themselves which is referred to as the “Paradox of Hedonism”. On the contrary, it has been found that having greater satisfaction can be achieved by living according to moral principle rather than by devoting life solely to immediate self interest.

Varian’s Microeconomic Modern approach idea of fairness (2003, pp. 568-569) is related to the notion of envy and is therefore also known as envy-free justice. Varian (1974) “*Equity, Envy and Efficiency*” on Journal of Economics Theory stated if a person prefers the other’s bundle to his own, then that person envies the other. An envy free allocation is one where no one strictly prefers the bundle of anyone else. However, there are two main problems with Varian’s envy-free justice. First, allocation of goods is envy free but it does not mean that it is appealing on other grounds. For example, one person may be extremely satisfied with their allocated bundle, whereas another person may be miserable. The self-satisfactory person will certainly not envy his miserable neighbor. However, it is possible that the miserable neighbor is also not envious. They may find that the neighbor’s bundle includes goods (tangible and intangible- example, materials or reputation) that they may hate. Second, not all Pareto-optimal allocations are envy free.

2.7 Poverty and Opium Related Literature

David A. Dufree (1970 p.76) stated that “Poverty is both the root and offshoot of inadequate schooling, deficient health services, crime and juvenile delinquency, inadequate social security and welfare programs available to deal with the problems

of broken homes and the penury of many of the old, indecent housing conditions, civil unrest, and high unemployment resulting, in the main, from slow economic growth.”

“ From the acknowledgment that economic necessity often plays a key role in the decision to cultivate illicit crops, there is consensus in the international community that the economic reliance on crop cultivation can only be removed when viable, sustainable income generating activities are available in the legal sector” (UNDCP World Drug Report 2000. P. 143)

In UNDCP (2002), many researchers suggest that the immediate and underlying reason for poppy cultivation is economic. Most of them claim that the lack of alternative sources of income for poppy farmers is the main factor. They mention several secondary factors pertinent for the farmers. These include degraded soil or adverse climatic conditions for that result in poor yields for agriculture products. Khun Chan Khe (2009) also claims that post-harvest problems for tobacco could cause the crop to spoil because of improper storage. High transportation costs to take the crop to markets and uncertain market prices are other reasons why farmers decide to grow the opium poppy as a cash crop.

With reference to the annual income comparison between poppy and non poppy growing villages, UNODC (2009) -Illicit Crop Monitoring Report for Myanmar found that the opium poppy growers had a lower average cash income than those who did not grow the poppy. The estimated average annual income of poppy growing household was US\$700 and the non poppy growing household earned approximately US\$750. One main reason is that when people grow poppy, the addictions of opium often occur. Usually this starts because the growers take opium as a medicine to reduce pain, relieve coughs, treat diarrhea or for some other ailment. In

the absence of other medicines the use of opium often continues until addiction takes place. When that happens, and particularly among heads of household who are usually the strongest person in the family, they become less productive and thus cause the entire household's income to decline.

After its takeover of the country in 1988, the Military Government of Myanmar amended the 1974 Narcotics Drug law (Burma Press Summary, *WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY*, Vol.II, No. 4, April 1988) as below.

"Section 2: In Section 2 of the 1974 Narcotics Drug Law [NDL], the following shall be substituted for Sub-section A A. Narcotic drugs are defined to be any of the following: i. Poppy plants, coca leaves and cannabis in any form together with any manufactures thereof; ii. Any preparations of poppy plants, coca leaves, or cannabis; iii. Chemicals of properties similar to those of narcotic drugs or chemical compounds of narcotic drugs or other similar materials; iv. Drugs or other materials declared to be narcotic drugs by the Minister responsible by notification from time to time.

Section 3. In Section 2 of the NDL the following sub-section E shall be inserted after sub-section D: E. Drug addicts are defined as persons who consume any one type of narcotic drug without a permit.

Section 4. After Section 6 of the NDL the following section shall be inserted:
6A i. No person may possess any narcotic drug for purposes of sale; ii. Any person infringing this section may be punished by imprisonment for a minimum term of ten years with no upper limit and a fine of up to fifty thousand kyats, or by death. In addition, any narcotic drugs concerned and any goods, materials, implements, vehicles, animals, land and buildings involved will be confiscated for the national treasury.

Section 5. After Section 7 of the NDL the following section 7A shall be inserted: 7A i. No person shall transport any narcotic drug for the purpose of sale. ii. [Same as 6A ii]

Section 6. In Section 14 of the NDL, the following shall be substituted for subsection A: A. Habitual users of drugs must register themselves at a time and place to be ordered.

Section 7. In Section 14 of the NDL, the following shall be substituted for subsection B: B. The government may make arrangements at its pleasure for the treatment of habitual users who are registered under subsection A.

Section 8. In Section 14 of the NDL the following Section 14A shall be inserted: 14A. Any person either in possession or transporting narcotic drugs named below in excess of the quantities named for each may be presumed to be in possession of or transporting them for purposes of sale within the meaning of subsections 6A and 7A: i. White opium - 3 grams, ii. Morphine - 3 grams, iii. Monacetyl morphine - 3 grams, iv. Intoxicating drugs named in subsections A, B and C in, total or in any mixture of two - 3 grams, v. Green opium or prepared opium or the two together - 100 grams, vi. Cannabis or cannabis resin or the two together - 25 grams, vii. Coca leaves - 100 grams, viii. Cocaine - 3 grams”

In 1949, the Pa Oh National Liberation Organization was strongly against immoral activity such as gambling and intoxication. In May 1958, the PNLO (Pa Oh National Liberation Organization) exchanged arms for democracy in order to rehabilitate and reconstruct the economic and social life of the Pa Oh people. They set a poppy eradication policy in place and took measures to reduce the supply by adapting the central government narcotics drug law (NDL 1947). In terms of demand

reduction, a detoxification camp in Narbound village (located nine miles south of Taunggyi) was opened and Kachin herbal medicine was used as during the treatment. Mental rehabilitation was also provided. However, for unknown reason, it stopped functioning after two years.

The PNO (PA OH National Organization) leaders in Hopong and Taunggyi have recognized this situation as a problem facing the people. In response they have drawn up an alternative development plan to reduce addiction and introduce other crops by which the farmers can earn cash income. In this regard, the local government also has plans to reduce opium production. On 23rd September 1999, the PNO illicit drug eradication policy had the following objectives;

- a) To raise awareness on the risks and disadvantages of illicit drugs
- b) To provide education on the illicit crop in order to prevent the cultivation
- c) To implement effective crop substitution projects
- d) To eradicate illicit crop cultivation, consumption and trafficking.

To fulfill these objectives implementation plan was set as below table

Table 2.1 Illicit Drug Eradication Plan of Special Region Six, Myanmar

| Township | Cultivation (Hectares) | Implementing Period | Implementation Plan |
|----------|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Hsesaing | 3237.4 | 1/1/2001-31/12/2003 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set eradication policy • Collaborate with the ministry and respective concerned departments • Form a drug eradication committee • Develop and distribute land, and invite development assistance/aid • Collate a producer, consumer and trafficker list • Provide education in the poppy cultivation area • Destroy poppy plants • Allocate funding • Collaborate with central government anti-narcotics activities • Monitor and provide reports to the central government narcotics control committee |
| Pinlaung | 2023.4 | 1/1/2000-31/12/2004 | |
| Hopong | 2023.4 | 1/1/2002-31/12/2003 | |
| Loilem | 803.9 | 1/1/2002-31/12/2003 | |
| | | | |

In October 2007, for example, the Southern Shan State commander called a meeting in Taunggyi of all the local leaders and representatives of government agencies such as CCDAC (Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control) and NATALA (Ministry for the Progress of Border Areas and National Races) as well as the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. The purpose was to introduce his plan to reverse the rapid increase of poppy cultivation in Southern Shan State and among the Pa Oh in particular.

These and other comprehensive efforts are referred to as alternative development because they seek to develop alternatives to opium production. In 1998 this concept was approved at a Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly. UNGASS defined it as “a process to prevent and eliminate the illicit cultivation of plants containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through specifically designed rural development measures in the context of sustainable development efforts in countries taking action against drugs, recognizing the particular socio-cultural characteristics of the target communities and groups, within the framework of the a comprehensive and permanent solution to the problem of illicit crop cultivation (United Nation General Assembly Special Section, 1998)

These rural development initiatives are only one part of a balanced approach to dealing with drug production and use that also includes law enforcement and drug treatment. Law enforcement is needed in order to give the process of development the space and time to grow and become productive. Drug treatment, (which included both detoxification and importantly a rehabilitation process by which the former users can resume practicing productive livelihoods) contribute to the welfare of their household and local community.

2.8 Summary

The aforementioned analysis gives an array of concepts and terms for analyzing physical well-being as Basic Needs and relative Motivation. Some of these views seem to be quite similar in meaning while others do not. The views deal with various aspects of needs such as definitions, causes of hunger as basic needs dominance, productivity in terms of labor especially the decision on supply of labor, and income and consumption relation in demand and supply behaviors. The households with the strongest links are mid- and high-income households, and they will be affected by food result in large increases in labor income; wage-rate adjustments counterbalance the potential growth in labor income. In addition, wage adjustments for a particular skill level affect all labor income for all households supplying labor at that particular skill level. As a result, all households in the model, whether or not they actually adjust their own labor supply, experience changes in their wage rates and their labor income because of changes in the aggregate labor supply. This assumption about labor market behavior leads to model results that accurately describe aggregate household effects but that may not reflect individual household experience.

One vital point is that the step to motivate for another need occurs only if the very basic needs are fulfilled. In the theory of a person and their development, in terms of functioning, Sen assumed that every human should have access to a certain level of basic needs is consistent with Maslow's idea of functioning in terms of motivation. Despite the fact that for a country to be in development the government should not ignore the education of the young generation. Lack of adequate education and knowledge block the chance to get better paid job. Unemployment, food

insecurity and in-adequate income may influence the farmer's motivation to shift careers. This can create more family and social problem, and can finally lead to dangerous crime. This is relevant to the frustration of social needs whenever threat to law, order or authority; it occurs regression to the lower level of needs or existence and satisfies these needs instead. Many scholars have defined the poverty in many different ways. Some says poverty means ones 'lack of something which other's have. Thus the failure of basic capabilities or lack of basic capabilities is poverty in this sense. Get back to the point of Maslow's hierarchy of needs, for Myanmar it is not a pyramid but a chain. In the case of people's motivation it is not necessary to satisfied one need at a time partially or fully and be motivated by the next higher level of needs. People with chronic hunger and or poverty may somehow a frustrated tolerance to these needs and already be motivated in social needs, if the environment is one of social discrimination. However, for the targeted group in the study further research is needed to determine whether it is relevant or not.

Varian's notion of envy is a good parameter in terms of descriptive and opinion questionnaire to find out whether the people involved in poppy business are influenced by envy or just simply by a lack of ability to fulfill the basic needs. Tom Kramer (2005, p. 14) states that the Pa Oh south of Taunggyi stopped opium growing in 1970s for moral reasons. If this statement is true, then the question remains of "why and which of the factors are influencing or overwhelming the decisions of these farmers". Which capabilities have changed to reverse this strong moral reason? To reveal this, Sen.'s work on capabilities, ethics and economics has been reviewed. . In addition to studying the division of labor in the family cultivating cheroot versus poppy, and to studying the positive factors that motivate the poppy producers to give

high wages to their labor, Sen's work on Labor (Causes of Dualism) has been also reviewed.

To eradicate the illicit crop and illegal drugs in Myanmar, both central government and local authorities need to set alternative development plans. For the supply reduction, law enforcement has been put in place and amended. Monitoring has been carried out by government and the UNDOC on one hand and also the ethnics' narcotics watch group on the other. Opium crops and narcotic drug have been used as a political tool between the government and the antigovernment groups. By studying the PNO narcotic drug eradication plan, the power relation of the PNO and the government will be identical. Detoxification was provided in the Taunggyi Hospital with the support from the UNODC Taunggyi office. The drug user lists are provided by the local authorities to Myanmar government police and the hospital. The agriculture school has been opened in Naung Kham village by the PNO in collaboration with Metta Foundation, in order to enhance sustainable agriculture economics in the region. Despite these facts, the gradual increase in poppy production and recent drug trafficking cases involving a high ranking military person's family highlighted the situation of corruption in Myanmar.