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Australian theses on Myanmar/Burma

This is a report of theses undertaken in other Australian universities.
For ANU theses, visit [the ANU theses on Myanmar/Burma report](#)

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Scholarly Information Services

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Introduction

Australian universities have fostered research into Myanmar as a part of their relationship with the Southeast Asian region.

Myanmar is the largest country in mainland Southeast Asia by area. It's diverse population numbers approximately 56.6 million. Regionally it has relationships with other countries in the region through borders, trade and industry. Myanmar's political engagement with Australia has changed significantly over the decades, at times permitting extensive research.

Australian research has included studies into health, agriculture, environmental, political, security, legal, social and economic issues. History has also been a significant area of study.

The diversity of research supports scholarship around the world. Importantly University libraries are increasingly digitising their theses, making the research easily accessible to those within Myanmar and others around the world.

This report contains information on theses completed at Australian universities other than ANU. A detailed listing of ANU theses can be found here <https://myanmar.anu.edu.au/theses-myanmar>. The data for this report was drawn from the Australian National Bibliographic Database through searching Trove.

Thank you to Nithiwadee Chitravas (Wan) for her extraordinary dedication to this project and the extensive work undertaken to prepare the report. We hope this report encourages future research and makes the these more accessible.

Roxanne Missingham
University Librarian

1959

Lian Sum Ral

Wood anatomical studies of some commercial timbers of Burma and a critical examination of the anatomy of species of the same genera of extra-Burmese origin

Thesis--University of Melbourne, 1959.

234 leaves (27 plates).

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an24422129>

Timber -- Burma

Abstract: N/A

1964

Khin Khin Tint

An historical account of the development of the secondary schools in Burma until the achievement of Burma's independence

Thesis (M.Ed.)--University of Sydney, 1964

xxxi, 538 leaves : diags., maps, tables.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an7223899>

Education -- Burma; Education, Secondary--Burma

Abstract: N/A

1965

U Aung Than

Towards a better education in Burma

Thesis (M.Ed.)--University of Sydney, 1965.

105 leaves.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an9976735>

Education -- Burma; Burma -- Social conditions

Abstract: N/A

1971

Bykersma, Barbara

Anglo-French relations in upper Burma on the eve of annexation, 1870-1886

Thesis (M.A.)--University of Queensland, 1971.

282 leaves : ill ; 27cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an11480263>

Burma -- History

Abstract: N/A

1973

Avery, John

Social and symbolic aspects of Buddhism and Animism in Burma

Thesis (B.A. Hons)--Macquarie University, Sydney, 1973

111 leaves; 29cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an9377098>

Buddhism -- Burma; Animism; Buddhist art and symbolism -- Burma

Abstract: N/A

1974

Sanderson, Graham John

The role of the military in Burma

Thesis (B.A.(Hons.))--University of Queensland, 1974.

79 leaves; 28cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an11481241>

Burma -- Politics and government

Abstract: N/A

1976

Than Than Nwe

The significance of urban growth to development with particular reference to some Southeast Asian countries

Thesis (M.A. Hons.)--Macquarie University, 1976.

277 leaves. illus., diags., maps, tables 27cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an9421360>

Urban renewal -- Burma; Urbanization -- Developing countries

Abstract: N/A

1978

U Aye Kyaw

Thai-Burmese institutions in the nineteenth century

Thesis (Ph.D.)--Monash University, 1978.

xii, 407 leaves ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an22683138>

Burma -- Social life and customs; Burma -- Politics and government -- 1824-1948

Abstract: N/A

1978

Kyaw Myint

Industrialization in Burma

Thesis (M. Ec.)--University of Sydney, 1978

vi, 340 leaves ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an7226265>

Industries -- Burma; Burma -- Industries

Abstract: N/A

1978

Myo Myint

The literature of war and tactics in pre-colonial Burma : a study of two eighteenth century texts

Thesis (M.A.)--Monash University, 1978.

145 leaves : col. ill. ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an22683262>

Burma -- History, Military; Warfare, Conventional

Abstract: N/A

1984

Abu Talib bin Ahmad

Collaboration, 1941-1945 : an aspect of the Japanese occupation of Burma

Thesis (Ph.D.)--Monash University, 1984.

xv, 391 leaves : maps ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an3900305>

World War, 1939-1945 -- Collaborationists -- Burma; Burma -- History -- Japanese occupation, 1942-1945

Abstract: N/A

1984

Sandy Myint

Improvement of thermal efficiency of traditional Burmese cooking stoves

Thesis (M.Eng.Sc.)--University of Melbourne, 1984.

xiv, 172 leaves, bound : ill. ; 31 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an4695565>

Stoves, Wood -- Burma -- Fuel consumption; Fuelwood -- Burma -- Conservation

Abstract: N/A

1986

Aung Myaing

Energy losses and thermal efficiencies of traditional Burmese-type cooking stoves

Thesis (M.Eng.Sc.)--University of Melbourne, 1986.

xv, 118 leaves, bound : ill. ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an4434291>

Stoves, Wood -- Burma -- Fuel consumption

Abstract: N/A

1987

Khin-Maung U

A study on the interaction of enteric infection and malnutrition in Burmese village children

Thesis (M.D.)--University of New South Wales, 1987

2 v. : ill.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an6301857>

Paediatric gastroenterology; Malabsorption syndromes; Carbohydrate metabolism disorders in children -- Burma; Lactose intolerance in children -- Burma; Malnutrition -- Burma -- Longitudinal studies

Abstract:

Descriptive study of rice carbohydrate absorption in Burmese children (v.1). Interaction of enteric infection, rice carbohydrate malabsorption and malnutrition in Burmese village children (v.2).

1991

Khin Hla Win

The social context of teaching English : the case of Burma

Thesis (Ph. D.)--University of Sydney, 1991

xii, 300 leaves : ill.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an8330486>

English language -- Study and teaching -- Burma; English language -- Study and teaching -- Developing countries -- Planning; Sociolinguistics -- Burma

Abstract: N/A

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Tinzar Lwyn

Close encounters : colonial discourse on gender, ethnicity and the politics of Burma

Thesis (B.A.(Hons.))--Macquarie University, Sydney, 1991

108 leaves : ill., ports., map ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an72904019>

Women's rights -- Burma; Feminist literary criticism; Women in politics -- Burma; Burma -- Politics and government; Women -- Political activity -- Burma

Abstract: N/A

1992

Sheat, J. A. (Jennifer Avis)

Peasants and the rise of modern politics in Southeast Asia : Burma and Vietnam

Thesis (B.A.(Hons.))-- University of Adelaide, Dept. of History, 1992

73 leaves ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an10264670>

Burma -- Politics and government; Southeast Asia -- Politics and government

Abstract: N/A

Tin Soe

An econometric study of food demand in Burma

Thesis (Ph. D.)--University of Sydney, 1992.

178 leaves : col. maps.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an8987946>

Agriculture -- Economic aspects -- Burma; Food consumption -- Economic aspects -- Burma; Food supply -- Economic aspects -- Burma

Abstract: N/A

1993

McMaster, John W. F.

Distance education and development : a case study of Thailand, Indonesia and Myanmar

Thesis (MA)-- University of Southern Queensland. Faculty of Arts, 1993.

102 leaves : ill.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an11847354>

Distance education -- Burma

Abstract: N/A

McQuillan, Gloria J. N.

Descent into disorder : the role of ethnicity in ethnic rebellion, Burma 1885-1962

Thesis (B.A. (Hons.))--Northern Territory University, Darwin, 1993.

ii, [116] leaves : 1 map ; 31 cm. text file PDF.

<https://doi.org/10.25913/fzmy-y924>

Ethnology -- Burma; Insurgency -- Burma -- History; Burma -- Ethnic relations; Burma -- Politics and government; Burma -- History -- 20th century; Burma -- History -- 19th century

Abstract:

This thesis will explore the factors which led to the phenomenon of ethnic separatism in the Union of Burma between independence in 1948 and the military takeover by General Ne Win in 1962. The Red Flag Communist (also known as the Burma Communist Party or BCP) rebellion under Thakin Soe and the Communist Party of Burma (CPB or White Flags) rebellion will not be the subject of analysis for the purpose of this paper, but will be referred to, since Burma was beset with rebellion from these groups as well as the from ethnic insurgents throughout the period in question. The state almost disintegrated through the combined assaults of multiple rebellions from its very beginning. The thesis will discuss what "ethnic rebellions" are, why they broke out and why ethnic rebellion became the endemic and debilitating status quo.

1994

Baranowski, Carmela

The language of crisis : the new documentary and representations of civil war and repression in Burma

Thesis (M.A.)--University of Melbourne, 1994.

iii, 147 leaves, bound : ill.; 31 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an11619735>

Journalism -- Language; Journalism, Pictorial -- Language; Burma -- Politics and government; Documentary films; Television broadcasting of news

Abstract: N/A

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1996

Batch, Nicole

Feminist lenses : a focus on Burma

Thesis (B.A.(Hons.))-- Griffith University. Faculty of Humanities, 1996.

71 leaves ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an21793176>

Women -- Burma -- Social conditions; Feminist theory

Abstract: N/A

Fernando, Laksiri

Human rights and state formation : a comparative study of Burma, Cambodia and Sri Lanka

Thesis (Ph. D.)--University of Sydney, 1996.

viii, 369 leaves.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an12398890>

Newly independent states -- Politics and government; Human rights -- Burma

Abstract: N/A

Greulich, Christopher

Burma's traditional-military authoritarian regime : making sense of Burmese politics 1962-1996

Thesis (M.A.)-- Griffith University. Faculty of Asian and International Studies, 1996.

103 leaves ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an21792402>

Authoritarianism -- Burma; Authoritarianism fast; Burma -- Politics and government; Burma fast

Abstract: N/A

Purcell, Marc

Putting the genie back in the bottle : reflections on Burmese student activism, 1921-1938 & 1954-1968

Thesis (M.A.)--Monash University, Department of History, 1996.

ix, 288 leaves ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an40244242>

College students -- Burma -- Political activity -- History; Student movements -- Burma -- History

Abstract: N/A

Sulistiyanto, Priyambudi

Burma : the politics of uncertain transition, 1988-1994

Thesis (M.A.)-- Flinders University of South Australia., 1996.

xiii, 231 leaves, bound : ill, maps ; 31 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an12304381>

Civil-military relations -- Burma; Democracy -- Burma; Burma -- Politics and government -- 1988-; Burma -- Armed Forces -- Political activity; Aung San Suu Kyi

Abstract: N/A

1997

Don Hein

Historic tobacco smoking pipes of Burma and Laos : questions on a regional anomaly

Thesis (M.A.)--Monash University, Department of History, 1997

vi, 310 leaves : ill., maps ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an13943379>

Tobacco-pipes -- Burma

Abstract: N/A

1998

Rudland, Emily Claire

The Burmese dilemma : crisis for the international system?

Thesis (B.A.(Hons.))--Flinders University of South Australia, 1998.

iii, 87 leaves (bound) : ill., maps ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an13804698>

ASEAN -- Foreign relations; Burma -- Politics and government -- 1988-; Burma -- Economic conditions -- 1988-; Burma -- Foreign relations

Abstract: N/A

1999

Anderson, Kylie Jayne

Dragons, tigers, jewels & rice : why ASEAN 'annexed' Burma and not Cambodia

Thesis (B.Int.St.(Hons))--Flinders University of South Australia, 1999.

vi, 94 leaves (bound) : col. ill., col. map ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an21171364>

ASEAN -- Foreign relations; ASEAN countries -- Military policy; ASEAN countries -- Foreign economic relations; Burma -- Politics and government -- 1988-

Abstract: N/A

Durick, Ruth

Anug san suukyi : woman of Burma -woman of nonviolence

Thesis (MLitt)--University of New England, 1999.

72 leaves : 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an44485414>

Women -- Burma -- History; Women -- Burma -- Social conditions

Abstract: N/A

Longmuir, Marilyn Violet

Oil in Burma : the extraction of 'earth-oil' to 1914

Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Queensland, 1999

403 leaves : ill. ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an22185272>

Oil industries -- Burma -- History

Abstract:

This thesis is an in-depth study of the earth-oil industry of Burma until 1914. The focus is principally upon the establishment of the modern commercial oil industry, however, the earlier industry on which the modern industry was founded, is also surveyed. This indigenous industry had been established for centuries. In the beginning, oil was first obtained from seepages and soaks; later oil wells were hand-dug at Yenangyaung, 'creek of stinking water', in Central Burma. What has been established in this thesis is that an extensive indigenous oil industry which supplied riverine Burma with earth-oil existed at Yenangyaung, although not as productive an industry as previously believed. This unrefined oil was much desired and was used as a preservative for wooden dwellings and monasteries, for the caulking of multifarious boats, and as a cheap, but smoky illuminant. Indications are that the oil was even exported to India. Perhaps the most unusual feature of the pre-colonial industry was that the 'Reserves' of Twingon and Berne, where the hand-dug wells were sited, were in the hands of a group of hereditary owners, twinzayo, (usually considered to be twenty-four in number), who controlled the industry. In particular, this thesis explores the relationship between the twinzayo and the twinza, (well-owners, with no hereditary claims on the Reserves), and the British administration. On three separate occasions, the British administration upheld the rights of twinzayo. First in 1886, again in 1893, and on the third occasion, in 1908 when an inquiry was held to investigate the conditions on the Twinza Reserves. In the early colonial years, well sites were sold but after 1906, companies began to lease sites from twinzayo and twinza alike. Payment of royalty on production enabled this group to retain a financial interest in their well-sites and many benefited considerably from this measure. Already by 1885, the British were importing crude oil from Yenangyaung to Lower Burma where the product was refined into kerosene for local use, competing against the imported American product. As well, a market in India for kerosene was established, and, after annexation of Upper Burma, India was established as Burma's 'natural market'. The means by which this occurred are followed and examined. As kerosene and the other by-products faced vicious competition from international oil giants, like Standard Oil, Shell and Royal Dutch, establishment of this market was not an easy task. How the gutsy little Burmah Oil Company, Burma's premier oil company, a minnow compared with its rivals, succeeded, is a fascinating encounter. However, Burmah Oil was fortunate to have the support of the British Admiralty, which was about to transform the Royal Navy from coal to fuel-oil powered vessels. Astonishingly, in the first decade of the twentieth century, the Burma oil fields were the only major oil producer in the British Empire. The fields became of great strategic importance and with the almost reluctant assistance at times of the government of India, non-British companies or British companies with a predominance of non British shareholders were excluded from the Burma oil fields. For many years, Burmah Oil was alone on the fields or faced little competition. In retrospect, it is possible to perceive that the failure of a commercial oil industry in Arakan, prior to Upper Burma's annexation, may have deterred investors from Yenangyaung. The high hopes held for the Arakan industry were never achieved. Oil was present but not in sufficient quantities to repay investment. The study of this industry has many aspects. The difficulties of establishing a modern oil industry on the foundation of an earlier indigenous one which, for many years worked side by side with the modern industry, are portrayed; the importance of the burgeoning Indian market to the growth of the modern Burmese oil industry is stressed. As well this thesis presents proof that a capital-poor nation like Burma must rely on foreign investment to develop capital-intensive industries.

San San Myint

Are human rights universally understood? : the notion of human rights in three Southeast Asian nations

Thesis (Ph.D.)--Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, 1999.

285 leaves ; 30 cm. text file PDF.

<http://eprints.qut.edu.au/36330>

Human rights -- Burma

Abstract: N/A

Sulistiyanto, Priyambudi

Good times and hard times : reform, boom and meltdown in Thailand, Indonesia and Burma

Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Adelaide, Dept. of Politics, 1999.

xii, 339 leaves, [16] leaves of plates : col. ill., map ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an21399994>

Southeast Asia -- Economic conditions -- 1945-; Burma -- Politics and government -- 1948-; Asia, Southeastern -- Economic conditions -- 1945-

Abstract:

This thesis is a comparative examination of the political economy of contemporary Thailand, Indonesia and Burma (Myanmar). It analyses the similarities and differences in the ways these countries have experienced and responded to economic change in the 1980s and 1990s and the political consequences of the economic crisis which occurred in these countries in 1997 and 1998. It suggests that the economic and political changes in these countries must be analysed using a comparative political economy perspective in which historical, social, economic, political and external factors are combined. The changes which occurred during and after the economic crisis can be seen to be the result of both globalisation and the domestic-based political change which took place in the region during the 1990s. In conclusion, those countries which had already reformed their economies and political systems adjusted to the consequences of the economic crisis better than those which had not, and that globalisation has created both crises and opportunities in the sense that these countries have been pushed to engage with domestic economic and political change.

2000

Myat Mon

Burmese women in transition : challenge, change, and changing contexts of women's employment in Burma, c. 1850-1990

Thesis (Ph. D.)--University of New England, School of Economics, 2000.

xviii, 298 leaves : ill., maps ; 31 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an26293020>

Women -- Employment -- Burma

Abstract: N/A

Schairer-Vertannes, Rachel

The politics of human rights : how the world has failed Burma

Thesis Honours--The University of Notre Dame Australia, School of Law, 2000.

69 leaves ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an69663001>

Human rights -- Burma

Abstract: N/A

2001

Cho-Min-Naing

Malaria management in Myanmar : a dual epidemiologic and economic analysis

Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Queensland, Queensland Institute of Medical Research, 2001.

269 leaves : ill. ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an23253227>

Malaria -- Burma

Abstract:

This thesis investigates malaria management in Myanmar from the viewpoint of dual epidemiologic and economic analysis. The objectives were: (i) to interpret the distribution of malaria in Myanmar including international border-related regions; (ii) to estimate cost-effectiveness (CE) of diagnostic options for uncomplicated malaria; (iii) to identify CE of

treatment modalities for uncomplicated falciparum malaria; (iv) to compare relative CE of case management and vector control for malaria; (v) to determine willingness to pay (WTP) for a rapid on-site diagnostic test (ROT) and associated factors; (vi) to contribute to the understanding of epidemiologic and economic determinants associated with malaria in Myanmar. The magnitude of malaria in terms of morbidity and mortality rates, and annual blood slide examination rate in Myanmar indicated a tendency to move downward in 1984-1997, while slide positivity rate (SPR) tended upward. Hypothesis testing revealed that there is significant geographic variation in malaria distribution in Myanmar. The results were reported in terms of weighted means of morbidity rate, mortality rate and SPR of each township for the period 1995-1997. The yearly distribution of malaria from 1992 to 1996 was significantly different in the Myanmar-China ($p = 0.004$), the Myanmar-India ($p = 0.02$), and the Myanmar-Thailand ($p < 0.001$) border regions, but not in the Myanmar-Bangladesh region ($p = 0.374$). Regression analysis showed that the yearly malaria incidence in the Myanmar-China border region was significantly and positively associated with the previous year's API of the Myanmar part in the region ($p = 0.03$). For 1990, disability adjusted life years (DALYs) lost per year per million population from malaria in Myanmar averaged 3,796.3 (range = 3,759.9-3,828.2). This estimation was greater than for neighbouring countries such as India and China, but much lower than that for Sub-Saharan Africa. Assessment in a selected township, Taikkyi, of the performance characteristics of symptomatic diagnosis indicated that fever can discriminate 56% of correct diagnoses of *P.falciparum* malaria based on microscopy (Wilk's lambda 0.951, $p < 0.001$). For *P. vivax* infection, none of the presenting symptoms could classify the disease status correctly. With regard to RDT, test performance indices at village level were comparatively higher for trained health clinic staff than for the volunteer community health worker. The desirable level of consistency between the RDT and microscopy was evident. From the health care provider's perspective CE analysis show that, of drugs in current use, at the present level of therapeutic efficacy and price, sulfadoxine pyrimethamine was the most cost-effective antimalarial drug for case per cured, while chloroquine was the most cost-effective per prevented death. In the investigation of diagnostic options from the viewpoint of society, the base-case analysis indicated that RDT following symptomatic diagnosis is a favourable option with a CE ratio of US\$18.75 per DALY saved, while microscopy had a ratio of US\$ 26.42 per DALY saved. Symptomatic diagnosis alone had a ratio of US\$ 48.84 per DALY saved. Threshold analysis showed that the RDT kit is the optimal choice up to maximum unit cost of US \$ 3.84 per test. From the health care provider's perspective, the most cost-effective option was conventional microscopy at US\$ 10.3 per DALY saved, but from the patient's viewpoint, the most favourable option was the ROT kit, US\$ 6.59 per DALY saved. At the macro level case management is the more favorable cost effective intervention than vector control for malaria in Myanmar. Total costs to the patient for seeking malaria care at the public malaria clinic were -4.2 days average daily earnings, even though services provisions are free of charge. Four significant factors associated with patient costs were duration of illness ($p = 0.001$), presence of accompanying person ($p = 0.02$), occupation of the patient ($p = 0.03$) and distance between the clinic and patient's residence ($p = 0.02$). In two differing villages, WTP for the ROT was less than its market price. Further, WTP for the ex post condition was greater than that for the ex ante condition in both villages. Holding other things constant, a decreased budget of kyats 1,000,000 (US\$ 1.0 = kyats 6.3, official exchange rate) was, on the average, followed by an increase of about 2,340 new malaria cases. Issues arising from the results are examined in the context of future directions of malaria control and operational research.

Mathieson, David Scott

Burma : a state of cachexia : the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) in Burma/Myanmar, 1988-1997

Thesis (M.A.)--Flinders University of South Australia, School of Political and International Studies, 2001.

xx, 300 leaves : ill. (some col.), maps, ports ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an22798575>

Civil-military relations -- Burma; Burma -- Politics and government -- 1988-; Burma -- Armed Forces -- Political activity

Abstract: N/A

Kyawt Kyawt Swe

Strengthening the services of rural health workers with respect to malaria control in Myanmar

Thesis (Ph.D.)--La Trobe University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, 2001.

377 leaves.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an24340371>

Rural health services -- Burma; Malaria -- Burma -- Prevention

Abstract: N/A

2002

Cheesman, Nick

Legitimising the union of Myanmar through primary school textbooks

Thesis (M.Ed.)--University of Western Australia. Graduate School of Education, 2002.

viii, 267 leaves : ill. text file PDF

<https://research-repository.uwa.edu.au/en/publications/legitimising-the-union-of-myanmar-through-primary-school-textbook>

Nationalism and education -- Burma; Education and state -- Burma; Textbook bias; Textbooks -- Burma; Education, Elementary -- Political aspects -- Burma; Burma -- Study and teaching (Elementary)

Abstract:

Formal state schooling has since its inception been directed towards the building of national identity. As state discourses are commonly and readily transmitted through school textbooks,

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they may be uncovered by careful examination. This study looked at five primary school Burmese language readers used in Myanmar (Burma) to reveal how they function to project a particular version of national identity. Its proposition is that the state in Myanmar aims to legitimise itself through schooling and specifically, the primary school textbooks by configuring itself as an integral part of a greater entity, the Union. It finds that according to the textbooks normative model, the ideal citizen has distinct ethnic, religious and gender characteristics. It explores the play between constructs of state, national and individual identity in the textbooks through different techniques for content and text analysis. It is an original contribution to the body of work imparting how formal mass education is designed to buttress national institutions and concepts. Its conclusions, while pertaining explicitly to Myanmar, have relevance to state schooling everywhere.

Htawn Hla Nang

Improvement of nursing care through quality management : an action research study

Thesis (Ph.D.)--La Trobe University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, 2002.

379, [4] leaves.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an25521879>

Nursing services -- Burma -- Evaluation; Group decision making -- Burma; Nursing services -- Burma -- Personal management; Nursing -- Management -- Burma; Action research -- Burma

Abstract: N/A

Daw Khin Nyo

Role and function of the registered nurse in the Myanmar health care system

Thesis (Ph.D.)--La Trobe University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, 2002.

265 leaves.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an28065396>

Nurses -- Burma; Nursing -- Burma; Role expectation; Medical care -- Burma; Health services administration -- Burma; Nurses -- Burma -- Attitudes; Nurses -- Job stress -- Burma; Nurses -- Job satisfaction; Work environment -- Burma; Allied health personnel -- Burma

Abstract: N/A

Cho Cho Oo

Perceptions, beliefs and practices related to malaria in the Shan ethnic group of Myanmar

Thesis (Ph.D.)--La Trobe University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, 2002.

302, [32] leaves : ill., maps, photographs.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an40662524>

Malaria -- Burma; Shan (Asian people) -- Burma; Herbs -- Therapeutic use -- Burma; Medicine -- Burma; Traditional medicine -- Burma

Abstract:

The study is focused on perceptions, beliefs and practices related to malaria in the Shan ethnic group of Myanmar. The research aims to find significant underlying principles of the problem within the Shan Ethnic Group in terms of perceptions, beliefs and practices towards malaria. In the Maye Ni Kyin village of Kyone Tract in Pindaya Township, the Shan Thurae (Pa-O) people are farmers [who] have low socio-economic income and are poorly educated. All of them are Buddhists. The Shan Thurae people have a limited health knowledge of malaria. They believe that guardian spirits of the village, farm or forest causes malaria. The Shan Thurae people also believe that malaria is due to eating some specific foods (for example, hnget pja (malaria) is due to eating hnget pyaw thee (banana). The Shan Thurae or Pa-O people use traditional, modern and other health seeking behaviours for malaria. Some herbal medicines in the traditional style, such as suezaung pin and dazaunmoun hin ga and some other styles in payawga curative measures and eating bed bugs, are harmful and life threatening cultural treatments in the village. Even the basic preventive of the mosquito net is not used. Most of the villagers use mixed medicine both western and traditional but their incomplete doses of western medicine is threatening the effectiveness of the drugs. The Shan Thurae people have the influence of the society and Buddhism on their "primitive perception of malaria". However, they use a combination of traditional and western medicines that can be described to be similar to the "belt and braces" approach; that is, taking more measures than are necessary to make sure that the desired outcome is achieved. Their style in herbal medicine represents the belt and western medicine represents the braces: both are needed to support each other.

Yin Yin

Promoting active community participation in relation to malaria control in Mudon Township, Mon State, Myanmar

Thesis (Ph.D.)--La Trobe University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, 2002.

xxvi, 436 leaves : map, ill.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an25521958>

Malaria -- Diseases and pests -- Control -- Burma -- Mon State; Villages -- Burma -- Mon State; Rural health services -- Burma -- Mon State; Focus groups -- Burma -- Mon State; Community health services -- Burma -- Mon State -- Citizen participation

Abstract: N/A

2003

Mya Mya Htwe

Knowledge, attitude and practices of mothers regarding home care of children with an acute respiratory infection : a qualitative study

Thesis (M.N.(Clin.)--La Trobe University, 2003.

viii, 117 leaves.

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<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an40662542>

Respiratory infections in children -- Burma; Mothers -- Burma; Mothers -- Attitudes -- Burma; Home nursing -- Burma

Abstract:

This community based, descriptive study was conducted in North Okklapa township, Yangon, Myanmar, where morbidity and mortality of ARI [acute respiratory infection] was high. This study aimed to investigate current knowledge, attitude and practices of mothers regarding home care of children with an acute respiratory infection (ARI) using Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) among a hundred mothers who were randomly selected from ten wards out of a total 19 wards.

Lwin Lwin Kyi

The lived experiences of parents caring for an intellectually disabled child

Thesis (M.N.(Clin.))--La Trobe University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, 2003.

viii, 111 leaves.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an41123132>

Children with mental disabilities -- Burma -- Family relationships; Parents of children with disabilities -- Burma; Children with mental disabilities -- Burma; Parent and child -- Burma; Caregivers -- Burma

Abstract: N/A

Ner Dah

The two ways : comparative perspectives of the kingdom teaching in Matthew

Thesis (MTheol)--Melbourne College of Divinity, 2003.

[3], iii, 235 leaves, bound ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an25500188>

Christianity -- Burma; Bible Matthew -- Criticism, interpretation, etc

Abstract:

The Gospel of Matthew strongly emphasizes the contrast between the good and the bad, the divine and the evil way. These contrasting motifs are not primarily due to pre-Matthean tradition, as Jack Suggs suggests; rather, they reflect the intention of the evangelist to address and challenge his mixed community. The thesis addresses the two ways motif (Mt 7), the Kingdom parables (Mt 13), and the two communities (Mt 25), and relates these themes to the ethics of Matthew and the situation of his church. Finally, the author reflects on implications for the churches in the home country of Myanmar, and how that context has shaped the interpretation.

Nang Voe Phan

Nursing education : the means to improve health services in Myanmar

Thesis (Ph.D.)--La Trobe University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, 2003.

333 leaves.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an26465506>

Nursing -- Study and teaching -- Burma; Nursing -- Study and teaching -- Southeast Asia;
Nursing services -- Burma; Nursing services -- Southeast Asia; Nursing -- Study and teaching --
Case studies

Abstract:

This thesis examines nursing education and its contribution to health care services in Myanmar. The aims of this study are to identify policy and practices that impact on current approaches to nursing education; to compare current Myanmar nursing education with some of the developing countries which are the members of the Southeast Asia Region of the World Health Organisation; and to generate possibilities for improving health care through nursing education. This study utilises a broad descriptive design, qualitative case studies and applies a process of discursive analysis informed by Michel Foucault. The methods for data collection were direct observation, in-depth interview and review of available documents. The data were collected from fifty participants of ten settings and transformed into ten case studies. They were categorised into four areas, namely:(A) Administrative, (B) Educational, (C) Nursing Practice, and (D) Professional case studies. The Administrative case studies consist of the Planning Setting, the Service Administrative Setting, and the Educational Administrative Setting. The Educational case studies include the Academic Setting and the Training School Setting. The Nursing Practice case studies include a General Hospital Setting, a Township Hospital Setting, and a Community Health Care Setting. The Professional case studies consist of the Professional Regulatory Setting and the Non-Governmental Association Setting. The common themes and competing themes were identified from each case study. The results of the research show that regardless of the setting, the common themes suggest the importance of collaboration of nursing personnel in improving nursing service through nursing education. In summary, this study reveals the discursive formations of nursing education from different Settings that are needed to bring together to improve health care services in Myanmar.

Phillips, Alyssa

The mirror cracked : the colonial history-making project and its legacy in Burma, 1900 to the present

Thesis (Ph.D.)--Monash University, School of Historical Studies, 2003.

xi, 277 leaves : ill. (some col.) ; 31 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an25334250>

Burma -- Historiography

Abstract: N/A

Zabai Phyu

The lived experiences of tuberculosis patient under treatment of directly observed treatment short course therapy in Myanmar : a phenomenological study

Thesis (M.N.(Clin.))--La Trobe University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, 2003.

vi, 86 leaves.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an26463295>

Tuberculosis -- Burma -- Patients -- Research; Tuberculosis -- Burma -- Research; Tuberculosis -- Burma -- Case studies; Tuberculosis -- Burma -- Treatment

Abstract:

The purpose of this phenomenological research is to reveal the lived experiences of six participants suffering from TB who treated by Directly Observed Treatment short course (DOTS) therapy from Mingaladon Township Health Centre in Yangon. (Abstract p. iv)

Mehm Tha Shein

Patient-centred nursing care : an appropriate means of improving nursing practice in Myanmar public hospitals?

Thesis (Ph.D.)--La Trobe University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, 2003.

2 parts (480 leaves).

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an26466462>

Nursing -- Research -- Burma; Nursing -- Burma; Nurse and patient; Nursing care plans

Abstract: N/A

Aye Aye Than

Cultural beliefs of a group of Bamar women regarding maternal care : an ethnographic study

Thesis (M.N.(Clin.))-- La Trobe University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, 2003.

xii, 108 leaves.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an41122873>

Midwives -- Burma; Spirits (Buddhism); Mothers -- Burma; Motherhood -- Religious aspects -- Buddhism; Birth customs -- Burma; Women, Burmese -- Burma; Ethnology -- Burma; Childbirth -- Social aspects -- Burma

Abstract:

This ethnographic study aimed to explore the localized cultural beliefs and daily practices related to traditional maternal care among a group of Bamar women in 3-B block, Mingaladon Township, Yangon, Myanmar.

Thwet Kyi Thaw

The lived experience of the stroke patient

Thesis (M.N.(Clin.))--La Trobe University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, 2003.

96 leaves.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an40662543>

Cerebrovascular disease -- Patients -- Burma; Cerebrovascular disease -- Patients -- Case studies; Cerebrovascular disease -- Patients -- Rehabilitation

Abstract:

This study is a phenomenological study to explore the experience of stroke patients. This study was carried out at the Defence Services General Hospital, Mingaladon, Yangon. The study uncovered the phenomena experienced by six male stroke patients who have been admitted at hospital within two to six months. They have [been] with physical, psychological and socio-economic problems and so on. And then stroke affects long-term quality of life not only the patients themselves but also their families and nation.

Vicki Htwe Htwe Thein

International business development strategies in embargoed markets : the Myanmar case

Thesis (Ph.D.)--Curtin University of Technology, 2003.

xv, 338 leaves : col. map ; 31 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an27568587>

International business enterprises -- Burma; Burma -- Foreign economic relations; Burma -- Economic conditions--20th century

Abstract:

This study focuses on the operation of international business within Myanmar, a nation that has been under US trade sanctions since April 1997. International perceptions of Myanmar (formerly known as Burma) have been dominated by the poor human rights record and the country's notoriety as a major producer of narcotics. International state actors have adopted divergent responses in relation to the decision to engage, or not to engage, with repressive regimes such as the government of Myanmar. The US and the European Union (EU), have, to some extent, adopted a policy of isolation with regard to Myanmar, while other governments and business communities, many of them located within Asia, have suggested an alternate constructive institutional and economic engagement with Myanmar. This unfavourable impression in the international community, in addition to the threat of possible international consumer boycott actions, means that unique challenges and operational and ethical dilemmas have confronted international businesses which have chosen to operate in Myanmar. Clearly, an important question in the Myanmar case has been whether or not multinationals should deal with an oppressive regime and operate in a country upon which many governments from the West, especially the US government, have imposed various formal sanctions. And, in this context, the strategic responses of international businesses have raised unavoidable ethical dilemmas, especially in terms of corporate ethics and corporate leadership. The impact of external and internal force and constraints on the market entry and business

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development strategies of international businesses operating in Myanmar were explored, by analysing the experiences and perspectives of managers in charge of the local operations of those international businesses. In particular, it examined companies dealing with international consumer brands. This focus was appropriate because the international consumer goods sector was the business segment most likely to be affected by US trade sanctions and consumer boycott actions. This aspect of economic activity that has been somewhat covert because, multinationals have tended not to publicise their involvement in the Myanmar market because of concerns about consumer boycotts. Understandably then, this has been one of the most under-researched and therefore poorly understood sectors of the Myanmar economy. The project was exploratory and guided by the principles of the grounded theory approach (Glaser and Strauss, 1967) in that the methodological design of the study did not contain an a priori hypothesis. Such an approach, as opposed to engaging the participants with a pre-designed structured survey instrument, was appropriate given the exploratory and sensitive nature of the research. The data collection process involved semi-structured face-to-face interviews in Myanmar with executives handling international consumer brands. In total, over sixty interviews were conducted for the thesis. The transcripts were subsequently content-analysed using NUD - IST (Non-numerical Unstructured Data-Indexing Searching and Theorizing), a computer software program for qualitative data analysis. The results suggested that US sanctions on Myanmar had been effective in so far as they influenced initial corporate decision-making on market entry and distribution approaches. Many Western companies have either withheld a market entry decision or been reluctant to make a full commitment to the country. After the decision to engage, however, imposed sanctions appeared to be rather uninfluential at a day-to-day operational level, except in the area of the advertising and promotion of the international consumer brands. In relation to the impact on promotional activities, it was found that international businesses have responded to the pressures of US sanctions and consumer boycotts by deliberately avoiding highly visible methods of promoting their international brands in Myanmar in order to avoid unwanted international attention. A shortage of supply caused by selective bans on the importation of many consumer packaged goods by the Myanmar Government has also been responsible for the underdeveloped state of advertising and promotion in the consumer goods sector in Myanmar. Low purchasing power of Myanmar consumers and poor infrastructure have limited the effectiveness of promotional efforts. In fact, routine operational strategies have been found to be more restricted by a number of domestic constraints including Government economic mismanagement an extremely high rate of inflation, complex currency systems, underdeveloped consumer markets, border trading, and inadequate infrastructure, rather than sanctions or boycott pressures. And in relation to withdrawal from the Myanmar market, many foreign companies, which left Myanmar after US trade sanctions were introduced, have not done so exclusively in reaction to the pressure of sanctions or potential boycott actions. In these cases, market exit was often related to the Myanmar Government's economic mismanagement and local operational difficulties. The current study has implications for international policy makers and international businesses. It challenges simplistic assumptions of how and why international corporations entered the Myanmar market, how they operated within the country, and how and why they chose to exit by providing detailed contextual insights to the grass roots operational activities of international businesses of the internat. In terms of recommendations for further study, it has laid a foundation for studies which might develop a more general theoretical model of the business development of international businesses in embargoed or politically sensitive market environments. It has also laid a foundation for further study that might focus, in a more detailed manner, on certain variables uncovered by the current study. For example, issues such as border trading, trading between three currencies, operating in a highly inflationary climate, convert marketing and promotional activities in embargoed countries, as well as consumer behaviour in Myanmar, could be examined with greater focus and more depth in separate studies. In addition, further study could also examine and extend the current study's findings in the two important areas: international business ethics and political risk factors for multinational corporations operating in the Myanmar market.

Thin Thin

Beliefs, attitudes and practices of mothers regarding exclusive breast feeding in Myanmar : a study of lived experiences of mothers who practice breast feeding with early complementary feeding

Thesis (M.N.(Clin.))--La Trobe University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, 2003.

vi, 75 leaves.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an40662536>

Breast feeding -- Burma; Breast feeding -- Burma -- Folklore; Breast feeding -- Burma -- Attitudes; Breast feeding promotion -- Burma; Mothers -- Burma

Abstract: N/A

Tin-Oo

Gender dimensions of malaria self-care in rural Myanmar?

Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Queensland, 2003.

374 leaves. : ill. ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an45226658>

Malaria -- Treatment -- Burma; Malaria -- Prevention -- Burma; Malaria -- Burma -- Prevention

Abstract:

The central argument of the thesis is that self-care intervention alone cannot improve the role of men and women in malaria treatment and prevention. Social, economic, cultural, administrative and health infrastructure have to be considered also. Analysing gender dimensions in malaria is essential to strengthen home management. Multiple methods were used in eight villages of Laputta of moderate malaria endemicity, where the United Nations Development Programme assisted self-care intervention under the 'Human Development Initiative' was launched, to understand villager's knowledge and behaviour associated with malaria. The research started with 11 in-depth interviews of personnel familiar with policy issues, integrated with the perspectives of 24 villagers (religious leaders, elders, teachers, health workers, drug sellers), 28 focus group discussions and field observations. The conceptualised gender framework for decision-making roles was investigated for 193 adults and 89 children who had experienced malaria, supplemented by 17 case histories. The associations between behaviour, knowledge and use of the manual and barriers to appropriate behaviour of 405 currently married couples with at least one child under ten years were ascertained by bivariate, stratified and multivariate analyses. Important findings include:

- Approximately 70% of men and women knew that fever with chills and rigor could be due to malaria but very few were aware of diagnostic services. Self-medication, particularly with chloroquine, was widespread but under-dosing was common. Poor knowledge related to malaria transmission (42% of men, 36% of women) and high cost prevented purchasing of bed-nets.
- Despite the self-care training, poor knowledge scores for 33 questions (18 for men, 17 for women) ($P = 0.001$) favoured incorrect use of chloroquine, not using chloroquine to prevent and treat malaria in pregnant women, irregular use of bed-nets, not using personal protective measures against the vector and not giving priority to source reduction.
- Men often made decisions for the first action at home (52%) and administering chloroquine (43%) for simple

malaria in adults, while joint decisions were common for the first action at home (69%) and to administer chloroquine (65%) to children, indicating an unmet requirement for training of men. Despite the self-care intervention, the majority perceived that their competencies in caring for a malaria patient did not improve (91% of men, 82% of women) ($P < 0.0005$) as over half of the respondents (76% of men, 53% of women) ($P < 0.0005$) did not use the manual or had difficulty in understanding it. • An important barrier to correct treatment with chloroquine was the difficulty in understanding the tabular format for its doses given in the manual, worsened by poor knowledge of drug sellers. • Matched pair analyses revealed poor agreement to seek help from the formal sector by only 38% of couples. • Though women believed training was confined to them, 96% of men thought that they should also attend. Low attendance rates of women at the training (45%) and distribution of manuals to households with low literacy rates did not allow villagers to improve their knowledge. • Although the manual was perceived as useful by 96% of men and 78% of women ($P < 0.0005$), it was used by only 24% of men and 47% of women ($P < 0.0005$). Non-use of the manual was higher for men in fishing non-remote villages and for women who worked all year round. Households with literate males and previous experience of malaria had lower chances of men using the manual, while the presence of representatives at the self-care training, higher levels of schooling and good literacy skills favoured women's use of the manual. • Residing in fanning villages (remote and non-remote) and working all seasons significantly contributed to women's preference for face to face discussion and health talks and journal/posters/pamphlets over the self-care manual. Tackling gender issues alone cannot solve the problem of poor knowledge and practices. Targeting men for training and health education, sustaining functional literacy, creating opportunities for household income generation, improving access to sources other than the self-care manual, modifying the manual into a more readable format, training drug sellers, strengthening collaboration between authorities, health workers, education sector and local Maternal and Child Welfare Associations could improve self-care and accessibility to diagnostic and curative services.

San San Win

Lived experience of persons affected by leprosy

Thesis (M.N.(Clin.))--La Trobe University, 2003.

vii, 120, [2] leaves.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an40662531>

Leprosy -- Research -- Burma -- Rangoon; Leprosy -- Patients -- Burma -- Rangoon; Leprosy -- Patients -- Burma -- Social conditions; Leprosy -- Patients -- Burma -- Psychological aspects; Disabilities -- Burma -- Rangoon

Abstract:

This study is the result of phenomenological research into the lived experience of six persons affected by leprosy having disabilities due to leprosy. This study was carried out [with] those leprosy affected persons residing in the villages of Inn-daing village tract, Hlegu township, Yangon division, Myanmar. The study uncovered the phenomena experienced by the persons affected by leprosy after contracting the disease and having disabilities.

2004

Bourke, Roger

The last subject in the world' : fiction of the prisoner-of-war experience under the Japanese

Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Western Australia, School of Social and Cultural Studies. 2004.

253 leaves : ill.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an26677544>

Prisoners of war -- Burma

Abstract: N/A

Colquhoun, Simon D.

Experiences of Anglo-Burmese migrants in Perth, Western Australia : a substantive theory of marginalisation,

Thesis (Ph.D.), Edith Cowan University, 2004

electronic. text file PDF

<http://ro.ecu.edu.au/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1832&context=theses>

Cultural assimilation

Abstract:

The experience of migration and adaptation of ethnically mixed migrants; like the Anglo-Burmese migrants, has received little attention. This group began migrating to Australia, in particular Western Australia, in the 1960s due to changing socio-political circumstances in Burma. The examination of cultural issues in psychological research has operated in a number of different perspectives including cross-cultural psychology, cultural psychology and more recently, community psychology in Australia. The development of community psychology in Australia has led to the development of a community research approach by Bishop, Sonn, Drew and Contos (2002). This approach requires the exploration of the substantive domain using the iterative~ reflective- generative process. This leads to the development of tacit knowledge which is reflected upon and influenced by the conceptual domain. Over subsequent iterations, the conceptual domain develops, resulting in a substantive theory. Three substantive questions were addressed in this series of studies:(1) What, if any, have been the experiences of cultural and social marginalisation of Anglo-Burmese migrants over time? (2) What relationship exists between acculturation outcomes, psychological well-being and psychological sense of community for the Anglo-Burmese migrants? (3) How have the Anglo-Burmese migrants interpreted their own experience of acculturation within their own unique set of contextual circumstances?

Fletcher, Gillian

Talking about sex in Myanmar : a case study of peer education for HIV prevention

Thesis (M.App.Ling.)--La Trobe University, School of Educational Studies, 2004.

73 leaves.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an42478197>

AIDS (Disease) -- Burma -- Prevention; HIV infections -- Burma -- Prevention; Safe sex in AIDS prevention -- Burma; Language and culture -- Burma

Abstract:

This thesis examines the theory and practice of peer education for HIV prevention within international non-governmental organisation CARE Myanmar. The data reported arose from a collaborative working process, in which I the author interacted with CARE Myanmar management and administrative staff, Outreach Workers, and volunteers. The research sought to identify and investigate conflicting needs and motivations which impact on peer education (as implemented by CARE Myanmar). The research revealed that needs and motivations were affected by four, interlinking issues which conflict with the theories of peer education; understandings and expectations of education; existence of an international 'set script' for HIV prevention; social and personal discomfort in talking about human experience of sexuality; and the existence and effects of power inequities and hierarchies. Identifying and analysing these issues allows for the beginning of a process of conflict resolution. This work has been written from a personal standpoint which in acceptance of linguistic relativity theories and the Sapir-Whorfian view that language constraints and creates ways of understanding the world (Duranti, 1997; Foley, 1997). Theories which have informed this work relate to cross-cultural communication; language choice, constructions of discourses for HIV prevention; in-group membership; reflective, experiential and participatory education; and code-switching and face-saving. At the heart of this thesis is a desire to create successful "rituals of social magic" (Bourdieu, 1991 p111), in which all participants collaborate in production and reproduction of a legitimate language for more effective prevention of HIV transmission.

Ganemy Kunoo, Ananias

The Karen's struggles in Burma : a Karen perspective

Thesis (M.A.)--Monash University, 2004.

x, 195 leaves : ill., maps (some col.) ; 30 cm. text file PDF.

<https://doi.org/10.4225/03/5ac409f4b8372>

Karen (Southeast Asian people) -- Burma; Burma -- History -- 1948-

Abstract:

This thesis seeks to present a Karen perspective on that people's struggle in the civil war in Burma that has now lasted for more than fifty year. It took pains to define the various branches of the Karen nation and to trace its historical background. It highlighted the long history of ethnic antagonism and warfare amongst the different ethnic groups in Burma and, in particular, the persecution that the Karen have suffered at various times at the hands of their aggressive neighbours. It argued that this history of persecution and its more recent recurrence lay at the core of the outbreak of civil war in the wake of Burma gaining its independence. It is argued that the Karen felt particularly aggrieved that their loyalty towards the British allies during World

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War II counted little in the planning for post-war independence and that substantive power was handed over to the Burmese ethnic group and that Karen claims for an independent state were ignored. It is argued that the Burmese initiated military conflict and forced the Karen to take up arms in their defence in a quest to establish their own independent government in the Karen 'liberated' areas. Over time, other ethnic nationalities joined the Karen in opposition to the Rangoon ruling government and this alliance has pressed for the establishment of a genuine federal system for Burma, with the right of self-determination to be guaranteed to all the ethnic nations. It is also argued that the Burmese military regime has continued to prosecute what amounts to a genocidal war and their policy of 'ethnic cleansing' has placed them amongst the world's worst violators of human rights. Trade, investment and, particularly, arms sales from ASEAN members and other neighbouring countries have enabled this military regime to further pursue this policy with the result that thousands of refugees have fled to Thailand and other neighbouring countries. Despite this, however, this thesis shows that the Karen led resistance politically and has continued its military opposition to the Burmese regime, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their struggle.

Philp, Janette

Cultural politics and the appropriation of Theravada Buddhism in contemporary Burma (Myanmar)

Thesis (Ph.D.)--Deakin University, Victoria, 2004.

xviii, 372 leaves : illustrations ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an26829058>

Buddhism and state -- Burma; Burma -- Politics and government; Burma -- Religion; Burma -- Ethnic relations; Myanmar -- Politics and government; Theravada Buddhism -- Burma; Myanmar Religion; Myanmar -- Ethnic relations

Abstract:

In Burma, under the State Peace and Development Council, Burmese culture and Theravada Buddhism have become conjoined, the distinctions between the sacred and the secular have become blurred, and the political and the cultural have become intertwined, as the military regime seeks to legitimate its political power and authority.

Takahashi, Yuri

The writer in colonial Burma : the worlds of Sein Tin (Theikpan Maung Wa)

Thesis (M. Phil.)--Dept. of History, Faculty of Arts, University of Sydney, 2004.

xii, 306 leaves : col. ill., maps.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an26465216>

Wa, Theikpan Maung, 1899-1942; Sein Tin, 1899-1942; Authors -- Burma -- Biography; Burma -- History -- Japanese occupation, 1942-1945 -- Personal narratives

Abstract: N/A

2005

Aung-Kyaw-Zaw

Utilisation and cost of malaria treatment in Shan state, Myanmar, 2000

Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Queensland, 2005.

233 leaves : ill.; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an40290284>

Malaria -- Burma

Abstract:

The objective of the study is to analyse the economic costs incurred by malaria patients and households in seeking treatment, and patterns of, and factors influencing, treatment seeking behaviour in response to a malaria episode by using quantitative and qualitative methods in Shan State, in Myanmar. Two surveys were conducted in Pindaya Township, (one of the 52 townships in Shan State) in Myanmar by collecting data from 648 malaria patients from 390 households in July and September 2000. Quantitative data were analysed by descriptive statistics followed by analytical statistics with non parametric statistics, logistic and multiple regressions. Important findings are; most malaria patients sought treatment from the formal sector health services that accounted for about 80% of treatment seeking by malaria patients with 30.3% using public sources and 49.1% using private providers. Relatively few (20%) of patients self-treated. Very few people (0.5%) reported using traditional medicines. Malaria patients with higher incomes were more likely to use public health facilities for the treatment of malaria compared to lower income group [OR = 1.02, 95% CI: (1.01-1.04)]. Among four different cost items for malaria treatment, drug cost was the highest (48%) and income loss and food costs were second (23%) and third (22%) in rank respectively. The overall average cost of seeking malaria treatment was very high, the average cost of treatment for an episode of malaria was equivalent to the amount earned by a wage earner working for 18 days, a higher figure than reported in studies from other countries. The average cost of seeking malaria treatment was highest for the hospital (US\$74.10 per an episode of malaria), community health workers (CHW) were the second most expensive source of treatment (US\$16.80) and private clinic the third (US\$16.40). Self-treatment was the cheapest option. The average number of days lost due to a malaria episode was 8.8 days. Delay in seeking treatment for malaria was associated with higher treatment costs. Many variables were found to have significant positive relationships with costs of malaria treatment but two variables, age of patient and experience of a malaria death in the household, did not have positive linear relationships. Among the factors influencing utilization of sources of treatment were per capita income of malaria patients, the means of travel to the health service and the income loss while seeking malaria treatment. Malaria patients with a high per capita income were more likely to use a public health provider than patients with low per capita income [OR= 1.02, 95% CI: (1.01-1.04)]. In seeking a public health provider, patients using a bullock cart [OR= 0.28, (0.13-0.61)] or tractor/trailer [OR= 0.32, (0.12-0.86)] were less likely to use a public health provider compared to those who walked. Malaria patients with high income losses were more likely to use public health providers [OR= 1.07, (1.02-1.12)]. Malaria patients using bullock cart or tractor/trailer were more likely to use private health providers than those who walked OR= 2.36 (1.20-4.65) and OR= 4.82 (1.77-13.11) respectively. Patients with moderately severe malaria were less likely to use private health providers compared to those with mild symptoms [OR = 0.37, (0.19-0.75)]. Those using additional services were more likely to self-treat malaria [OR= 35.76, (8.16-156.77)]. Child patients (<12 years of age) were less likely to use self-treatment compared to adult patients [OR = 0.45, (0.28- 0.71)], suggesting that parents tended to use health providers for treatment when their children suffered from malaria. Policy implications are: (1) To implement strategies to reduce economic burden of malaria to the community. (2) To encourage and evaluate the distribution of blister packaged antimalarials. (3) To implement ongoing training for the basic health staff,

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especially community health workers (CHWs). (4) To seriously consider a policy for a combination of private and public health services for the management of malaria cases while improving the quality of services and to ensure prompt and correct treatment of malaria to reduce morbidity and mortality of malaria in Myanmar. (5) To introduce training of shopkeepers in the correct dosages of commonly used antimalarials to improve malaria treatment of those who treat themselves.

Belton, Suzanne

Borders of fertility : unwanted pregnancy and fertility management by Burmese women in Thailand

Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Melbourne, Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Health Sciences, 2005.

xxv, 349 leaves, bound : ill., maps ; 30 cm. text file PDF.

<http://hdl.handle.net/11343/39027>

Pregnant women; Women -- Burma -- Social conditions

Abstract:

In this thesis, I describe how women who are forced to migrate from Burma into Thailand manage their fertility, unwanted pregnancy and pregnancy loss. The study was initiated by Dr Cynthia Maung, a Burmese medical doctor, herself a stateless person who coordinates a refugee-led primary health service five kilometres inside Thailand. Unsafe abortion is a common problem and much time and resources are taken with the care of women suffering haemorrhage, infection and pain after self-induced abortion in both Thai and Burmese-led health facilities. The thesis examines the characteristics of Burmese women admitted to health facilities with post-abortion complications and their chosen methods of self-induced abortion. Local meanings of abortion and post-abortion care are explored. Lay midwives play a central role in fertility management and some are abortionists. Men's role in the management of fertility is also presented. The women are generally married with children. Considered illegal migrants, they are employed and work in Thailand without work permits. Many women have a history of escaping human rights abuses and entrenched poverty in Burma. At least a third of women admitted into care with post-abortion complications had induced their abortion with oral herbal preparations, pummelling manipulations or stick abortions. Most of the abortion services were provided by Burmese lay midwives. Reasons for terminating the pregnancy include: poverty, gender-based violence and the local illness of 'weakness'. In addition, low sexual health knowledge, and difficult access to reproductive health services play a part in mistimed pregnancy. There is no commonly agreed definition of abortion between formal, informal health workers or women. Most people considered it against cultural lore and in some cases judicial law but still felt it was necessary. Women's perceptions of the viability of their pregnancy and its outcome prevailed. Men played a limited role in fertility management. I argue that a lack of rights to work and earn a fair wage; to move without fear, a lack of sexual health information, and the ability to safely control fertility increases women's risk of unsafe abortion. Furthermore, violence perpetrated at the individual and state level contributes to unsafe abortion. Burmese women's mortality and morbidity associated with unsafe abortion is largely unrecorded by Thai processes and unknown to the Burmese military government. Unwanted and mistimed pregnancy can be avoided through reproductive technologies, education programmes, and access to modern contraceptives. To safely terminate unwanted pregnancies and to treat the complications of pregnancy loss is not only possible but a woman's right as delineated in the international treaty CEDAW, to which Burma and Thailand are signatories. Yet Burmese women continue to suffer: become sterile, socially vilified, unemployed or repatriated against their will due to their reproductive status. Their sickness and deaths are secondary to the economic imperatives of Burma and Thailand and their human rights continue to be violated....

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Bobinskas, Peter Michael

The Kachin and the Burmese state : background and analysis of the 1994 ceasefire

Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Queensland, 2005.

195 leaves ; 31cm. text file PDF.

<https://doi.org/10.14264/uql.2020.787>

Kachin (Burmese people); Burma -- History -- 1948-; Burma -- Politics and government -- 1948-

Abstract:

The Kachin armed resistance against Burmese governments has been romanticised and idealised to portray the Kachin as the guardians of the north, the lords of this northern frontier, and as the Gurkhas of Burma. This thesis examines why the Kachin of northern and northeastern Burma engaged the governments of Burma in military conflict, and then negotiated a ceasefire. Representatives of the Kachin agreed to join the new Union of Burma that came into being on 4 January 1948. Within one month a Kachin military group defected, joined anti-government insurgents and eventually withdrew to the People's Republic of China, after two years of fighting. Within a decade of the formation of the Union dissenting Kachin had formed another underground organisation to resist the Burmese government. In 1961, this resistance began an armed struggle on behalf of the Kachin people and fought three successive governments of Burma and the newly-named Myanmar. In 1994 a formal ceasefire was signed. This thesis poses a number of questions about the resistance, the ceasefire and the first seven years of peace after this. Why did the Kachin enter the new Burmese State? Why were the Kachin Independence Council (KIC), the Kachin Independence Organisation (KIO), and the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) formed, and who did they represent? Why did this resistance sign a ceasefire with the widely-reviled State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) military dictatorship? Did the Kachin people as a whole benefit from this ceasefire, and how did the organised resistance, the KIO and KIA, respond during the first seven years of ceasefire? This thesis has drawn on the firsthand experiences of Kachin people involved with both the Burmese state and with the Kachin resistance. It concludes that the resistance was formed by educated elites who felt that the promises of a new Burmese national identity left the Kachin disadvantaged. Subsequent Burmese governments have been controlled by the dominant ethnic group in Burma, the Burmans. These Burman elites marginalised other ethnic and religious minorities in Burma, and even other Burmans, and spawned almost sixty years of armed conflict. The KIO re-evaluated why it was at war, and the terrible price the Kachin people had paid. It also responded to influence from the PRC and neighbouring countries to cease its armed struggle. After two failed attempts in the early 1970s and 1980s, the KIO began serious negotiations that led to a ceasefire in 1994. The post-ceasefire period up to the leadership change in the KIO/KIA in 2001 saw some Kachin gain substantial financial benefits, but in a climate of alleged corruption and exploitation of their own people. The Kachin State has been improved in terms of infrastructure and development projects in the regime-KIO agreement, but who the real beneficiaries are, remains still debated amongst the Kachin.

Thuzar Han

Treatment outcomes, drug resistance and risk factors for smear-positive pulmonary tuberculosis cases in Yangon Division, Myanmar in 2002

Thesis (Ph.D.)--La Trobe University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, 2005.

xvii, 177 leaves.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an43216503>

Tuberculosis -- Burma -- Patients -- Research; Tuberculosis -- Burma -- Research; Tuberculosis -- Burma -- Case studies; Tuberculosis -- Burma -- Treatment; Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis

Abstract:

This thesis examines the outcomes of tuberculosis treatment and patterns of drug resistance to tuberculosis in Yangon Division of Myanmar in 2002. Risk factors associated with defaulters were identified via a case-control study. All smear-positive pulmonary tuberculosis patients registered in Yangon Division between 1 January 2002 and 31 December 2002 were evaluated. Of 7253 smear-positive pulmonary tuberculosis cases evaluated, 5942 were new cases, 1076 were relapse and 235 were 'treatment after failure'. Six mutually exclusive treatment outcomes of the World Health Organization were used. Treatment outcomes were as follows: 3907 cases (65.8%) cured, 415 (7.0%) completed treatment, 170 (2.9%) failed treatment, 947 (15.9%) defaulted, 254 (4.3%) transferred out, and 170 (2.9%) died. Cure rate in 'treatment after failure' cases (37.9%) was approximately two-thirds of the relapses (58.5%). The rates of treatment failure and defaulting treatment were 3 and 2-times greater, respectively, in 'treatment after failure' than in relapses. The pattern of drug-resistant tuberculosis in Yangon Division was determined. A total of 570 culture and drug susceptibility tests performed at the National Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory in 2002 were reviewed. Cultures were positive for 265 patients. Among these culture-positive patients, 72 (27.2%) had drug sensitive bacilli and 193 (72.8%) had a resistance to one or more anti-tuberculosis drugs. Monoresistance was observed in 62 patients (23.4%), resistance to two drugs in 83 patients (31.3%), to three drugs in 47 patients (17.7%) and to all four drugs in one patient (0.4%). Multiple drug resistance (resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampicin) was found in 80 patients (30.2%) of all smear-positive cases. A retrospective matched case-control study (n=574) was conducted to analyze the risk factors for defaulting. There were no significant differences between defaulters and controls in terms of age, gender, marital status, ethnicity, employment, occupation, cough, fever, hemoptysis, place of initial treatment and associated diseases. However, logistic regression analysis identified the following significant variables related to defaulting: housing condition, history of contact with tuberculosis patient, loss of appetite, treatment delay, side-effects of medication, smoking combined with alcohol drinking, and low family income combined with taking treatment at the public health clinic. It can be concluded that the currently used treatment regimen for 'treatment after failure' cases is ineffective and needs to be re-evaluated. Culture and drug susceptibility testing is necessary for treating re-treatment tuberculosis patients particularly 'treatment after failure' cases. Practicing strict adherence to direct observation of treatment will reduce the numbers of defaulters and the occurrence of drug resistance in Myanmar.

Hudson, Bob

The origins of Bagan : the archaeological landscape of Upper Burma to AD 1300

Thesis (Ph. D.)--University of Sydney, Faculty of Arts, 2005.

324 leaves : col. ill., maps + 3 folded maps, 4 folded charts & 1 CD-ROM (4 3/4 in.)

<http://hdl.handle.net/2123/638>

Burma -- Antiquities; Pagan (Burma) -- Antiquities

Abstract:

The archaeological landscape of Upper Burma from the middle of the first millennium BC to the Bagan period in the 13th-14th century AD is a landscape of continuity. Finds of polished stone and bronze artifacts suggest the existence of early metal-using cultures in the Chindwin and Samon River Valleys, and along parts of the Ayeyarwady plain. Increasing technological and settlement complexity in the Samon Valley suggests that a distinctive culture whose agricultural and trade success can be read in the archaeological record of the Late Prehistoric period developed there. The appearance of the early urban "Pyu" system of walled central places during the early first millennium AD seems to have involved a spread of agricultural and management skills and population from the Samon. The leaders of the urban centres adopted Indic symbols and Sanskrit modes of kingship to enhance and extend their authority. The early urban system was subject over time to a range of stresses including siltation of water systems, external disruption and social changes as Buddhist notions of leadership eclipsed Brahmanical ones. The archaeological evidence indicates that a settlement was forming at Bagan during the last centuries of the first millennium AD. By the mid 11th century Bagan began to dominate Upper Burma, and the region began a transition from a system of largely autonomous city states to a centralised kingdom. Inscriptions of the 11th to 13th centuries indicate that as the Bagan Empire expanded it subsumed the agricultural lands that had been developed by the Pyu.

Kourteff, Konstantin C.

Burma : conflict resolution and nation building

Thesis (MInternationalStudies)--University of South Australia, School of International Studies, 2005

xii, 150 leaves : col. maps, ill. ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an28658339>

Military government -- Burma; Democracy -- Burma; Burma -- Politics and government

Abstract:

The impact of governance on the every day lives of people cannot be underestimated. Governments wield tremendous power to shape the social, economic and ecological environment. They determine to a large extent whether a society is prosperous and well functioning and whether opportunities or limitations are placed on their citizens. This thesis examines these issues of governance in Burma in order to increase understanding of a country with economic, civil and human rights issues, which are of world-wide concern.

Le Le Win

Changes in self-care behaviour : effect of self-care teaching on prevention of disability in leprosy patients, Myanmar

Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Queensland, 2005.

367 leaves : ill. ; 31cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an40334154>

Leprosy -- Complications; Leprosy -- Patients -- Burma -- Rehabilitation; Leprosy -- Patients -- Burma -- Social conditions

Abstract:

Leprosy, a curable and chronic infectious disease, which mainly affects the skin and peripheral nerves, is associated with primary (directly resulting from the disease) and secondary impairments (consequence of primary impairments). While primary impairments can be prevented by early drug treatment, the latter can be prevented or minimised by self-care of insensitive eyes, hands and feet. Without prevention, there is a possibility of further damage. In a society, once a person has contracted the disease, and especially after deformity has developed, that person is labelled as a "leper", even if the disease is cured. Though some physical disfigurements can be corrected by reconstructive surgery, a patient's psychological problems cannot be solved easily. Thus, supporting patients to live again normally as a full member of society is important. Surgery is expensive and not accessible to everyone. The World Health Organization thus encourages helping patients to practise prevention of disability (POD) through self-care. In Myanmar leprosy, ranked eighth as a public health problem, is targeted to be eliminated by the Year 2005, that is, reduction to a prevalence rate of below 1 case per 10,000 population. Although the incidence of new cases may be very low beyond 2005, in addition to the disabled cured cases there will still be people with deformities among new patients. There is, thus, a need for continued health education (HE) and care to reduce the occurrence and severity of disability. However, providing patients with health messages alone is not enough. Patients need to change specific behaviours that pose risks to disability. The patient's decision to change, or not to change behaviour, is said to rely upon or at least be related to effective HE as well as motivation, coping skills, beliefs, and environmental support. With this, this study aimed to determine the effect of self-care teaching on POD among leprosy patients in the community, based on the health belief model as the conceptual model. The study was conducted in Padaung Township, Bago Division, which has a high leprosy prevalence rate (4.8 per 10,000 population). The study was a "before- and after- test design", with an introduction of an intervention of POD by self-care to patients by health workers. The patients were selected using two methods: through randomised sampling to collect quantitative data (knowledge and reported practices of 344 patients) and through purposeful sampling of the origin sample for qualitative data (opinions, beliefs and observed practices of 50 cohort patients). All 14 midwives and one lady health visitor from the study area were involved. All study subjects were interviewed twice, before and after the intervention about knowledge and reported practices. The cohort patients were observed four times - two-monthly for changing processes of their practices. The study was carried out over one year. This study finds that changes in reported practices were not fully determined by knowledge. The respondents confused disease and deformity. Inconsistent changing patterns between reported and observed practices were noticed. Not one respondent reported changing all his or her risk practices, since the respondents had to adopt multiple new practices, which need to be appropriate for physical disabilities and circumstances of individual patients. However, respondents in contemplation (intends to change within six months) and action stages of changes (intends to change less than six months) were observed. Those who relapsed in some practices were also found. Since the duration of the study was relatively short, I was not able to evaluate the study participants in the maintenance stage (established to sustain the changes for six months or longer). The study points out that it is not an easy to change deeply rooted

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behaviours, particularly when the specific practice is related to cultural beliefs, religious and traditional, and stigma. The health workers' active interest was also a key issue for the behaviour changes. The findings reveal that a one-off health education intervention had a relatively small impact on study participants' behaviour changes. However, with the modification of using feasible, applicable and practicable technologies for the self-care methods and involving all the key persons in every aspect, the chances of success in changing behaviour would be able to achieve in future.

2006

Kontoleon, Nectarios

The Markovian Binary Tree : a model of the macroevolutionary process

Thesis (Ph.D.) --University of Adelaide, School of Mathematical Sciences, Discipline of Applied Mathematics, 2006.

xi, 222 leaves : ill. ; 30 cm. text file PDF.

<http://hdl.handle.net/2440/22320>

Burma -- Description and travel

Abstract:

One of the fundamental problems in biology is concerned with deciphering and understanding the nature of evolution. The results of evolution can be seen through the diversity of life found on earth today. The relationships between species can be ascertained using a variety of biological and statistical techniques. These relationships can be pictorially represented on a tree diagram called a phylogenetic tree. It has been found that many phylogenetic trees are imbalanced, meaning that the subtrees of phylogenetic trees differ in shape. The focus of this thesis is to develop physically-reasonable mathematically-tractable models of the speciation process. We do not wish to model the evolutionary process at the genetic level but rather, to model the process at the species level as represented by the branching structures of phylogenetic trees.

Marshall, Drew

The relationship between occludable angles and cataracts in rural Central Myanmar

Thesis (B.Med.Sc.(Hons.)) -- University of Adelaide, School of Medicine, Discipline of Medicine, 2006.

33 pages : ill., tables ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an41368640>

Vision disorders -- Burma

Abstract: N/A

Tet Ne Wunn

Quality of bottled drinking water and risk management systems

Thesis (M.Eng.Sc.)--University of Melbourne, Dept. of Civil & Engineering Science, 2006.

viii, 74 leaves, bound : ill. ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an41226009>

Bottled water industry; Drinking water -- Standards; Drinking water -- Health aspects; Water quality management

Abstract: N/A

Nyo Nyo Wint

The effectiveness of directly observed treatment short course and the needs of tuberculosis patients in Yangon, Myanmar

Thesis (D.N.)--La Trobe University, 2006.

xiii, [335]leaves : ill. ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an43600516>

Tuberculosis -- Burma -- Patients -- Research; Tuberculosis -- Burma -- Research; Tuberculosis -- Burma -- Case studies; Tuberculosis -- Burma -- Treatment

Abstract:

This study answers the question 'How does the DOTS programme fulfil the needs of tuberculosis patients? A mixed-method methodology (combined qualitative and quantitative methods) was conducted across eight townships in Yangon division, Myanmar. Treatment outcomes of all registered tuberculosis patients (n= 1059) of eight selected townships during 1st January 2003 to 31st March 2003 were reviewed. A total 466 tuberculosis patients were then survey-interviewed to examine their knowledge, attitude and practices. Sixteen tuberculosis patients (two from each township) and eight nurses were interviewed in depth. The opinions of six township health nurses were elicited via the focus group discussion. Qualitative data were analysed using a phenomenological approach. Quantitative data were analysed through descriptive statistic and multi-variate analysis. Both findings were integrated to strengthen the study. Treatment outcomes were: Treatment Success (80.7%) (i.e. Cured 32.7% and Treatment Completed 48%), Died (4.2%), Defaulted (9.1%), Transferred out (4.3%) and Failure (1.8%). The treatment success rate was close to the WHO target but the defaulter rate exceeds the target. Tuberculosis patients revealed a lack of awareness about tuberculosis and the differences between knowledge and practices. There was a significant relationship between total knowledge and total attitude scores. The present study highlights the need for increasing awareness in tuberculosis patients and the general public. Travelling time, inaccessibility and the cost of visiting to the DOTS clinic were some of the factors leading to treatment interruption before completion of treatment. It is therefore recommended that time required and costs for patients should be reduced by decentralizing the DOTS clinics to the sub-township level. The present study also found that a high workload and a lack of theoretical knowledge reduced the nurses' ability to contribute to good relations between nurses and patients. Basic education and in-service education regarding tuberculosis and DOTS for nurses should be enhanced. The present study found that half of patients self-administered the drugs and were supervised by nurses and midwives. Family members of tuberculosis patients were dependable to observe drug taking. Therefore, family DOTS with strict supervision by health personnel is recommended.

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2007

Goodwin-Dorning, Karl

Children as beneficiaries and participants in development programs : a case study in Burma (Myanmar)

Thesis (Ph.D.)--Victoria University (Melbourne, Vic.), 2007

xi, 391 leaves : ill. (some col.), col. maps ; 30 cm. text file PDF.

<http://eprints.vu.edu.au/30206>

Children -- Services for -- Burma; Child welfare -- Government policy -- Burma; Child development -- Government policy -- Burma; Community-based family services -- Burma; Street children -- Burma; Community development -- Burma

Abstract:

This study seeks to understand the dynamics and processes of community development programs for children in Burma (Myanmar). It examines the ethical dimensions of children's participation, critiques the extent of participation of young people in community development activity, explores the barriers and avenues for increased participation and presents recommendations based on lived experience which can be used to formulate policies that will enable/encourage greater participation.

Griffiths, Michael Paul

Liminality and risk : beliefs about HIV/AIDS in Myanmar, implications for HIV prevention

Thesis (Ph.D.)--Flinders University, School of Medicine, Dept. of Public Health, 2007

120 leaves : ill., maps ; 30 cm. text file PDF.

https://flinders.alma.exlibrisgroup.com/discovery/delivery/61FUL_INST:FUL/1225700974000177

1

HIV infections -- Burma -- Kachin State -- Prevention; AIDS (Disease) -- Burma -- Kachin State -- Prevention; HIV infections -- Social aspects -- Burma -- Kachin State; AIDS (Disease) -- Social aspects -- Burma -- Kachin State; Public health -- Burma -- Kachin State; Preventive health services -- Burma -- Kachin State; Sexual behaviour surveys -- Burma -- Kachin State

Abstract:

Reduction of risk taking behaviour is key to HIV/AIDS prevention. Little is known of the beliefs and contextual factors which shape the construction, maintenance and transformation of risk knowledge in Myanmar. This thesis used narrative analysis to explore beliefs and significant contextual factors amongst nine persons affected by HIV/AIDS in Kachin State, northeast Myanmar. The narratives demonstrated phases of significant disorientation prior to and immediately after diagnosis with HIV. Data from the narratives concerning the time prior to HIV diagnosis showed the construction of risk knowledge featured interaction between a strong belief in fate and contextual factors of displacement and gender inequity. Here, risk construction and action was primarily directed towards self. Data concerning the time after HIV diagnosis showed that risk knowledge was constructed by interaction between notions of shame, beliefs in the curative properties of traditional medicine, and the influence of

stigmatization and social hierarchy on non-disclosure of HIV status. Here, risk construction and action was primarily towards others, in terms of how the behaviour of the HIV positive person constitutes a risk of another person contracting HIV. The research findings suggest that a multi-faceted approach to HIV prevention work is necessary in Myanmar. This approach should implement activities which address issues such as fate and fatalism, displacement and migration amongst young men, gender inequity amongst women, and non-disclosure of HIV status amongst HIV positive persons.

Saw Saw

Strategies for public-private partnership in tuberculosis control : the involvement of private practitioners in Myanmar

Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Melbourne, Faculty of Medicine, Dept. of Public Health, 2007.

xviii, 319 leaves , bound : ill. ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an41969422>

Tuberculosis -- Burma; Public-private sector cooperation -- Burma; Medical care -- Utilization -- Burma

Abstract: N/A

Selth, Andrew

Burma's armed forces since 1988

Thesis (Ph.D.)--Griffith University, 2007.

1 Volume.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an43638755>

Burma -- Armed Forces; Burma -- Military policy; Burma -- Defenses; Burma fast

Abstract:

An introductory statement has been prepared to support the examination of 25 scholarly publications relating to the development of Burma's armed forces, and Burma's place in the strategic environment of the Asia-Pacific region, since 1988. It does not provide detailed descriptions of any specific work, but aims instead to put the collection into a broader context, as evidence of an extended program of independent academic research, as a discreet body of work on these particular subjects, and as a significant contribution to international Burma studies.

Shimizu, Yuki

In pursuit of legitimacy : the case of a multinational corporation in Burma

Thesis Bachelor of Business (Honours)--School of Commerce, Charles Sturt University, 2007.

ixi, 107 leaves ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an43712640>

Business enterprises, Foreign -- Burma

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Abstract:

One of the objectives of this study is to examine the legitimation strategies of a French multinational oil company, TOTAL, which have been applied to gain legitimacy in regards to its operation in Burma. Another objective is to evaluate the effectiveness of those legitimation strategies and assess the legitimacy by examining TOTAL's critical stakeholders. In order to achieve these objectives, the present study applies Legitimacy Theory, concepts of Critical Stakeholders and Media Agenda Setting Theory. The study conducts a single explanatory case study on TOTAL which is interpretive in nature.

Winfield, Jordan Carlyle

Impermanence and insurrection in Burma

Thesis (M.A.)--University of Melbourne, Dept. of History, Faculty of Arts, 2007.

92 leaves, bound ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an41585293>

Buddhism -- Burma; Nationalism -- Buddhism -- Burma; Buddhism and politics -- Burma; Buddhism and state -- Burma; Burma -- Foreign relations -- Great Britain

Abstract: N/A

Myint Zan

Decline of an Asian legal order :major aspects of Burmese law and governance mainly since the mid-1960s

Thesis (Ph.D.)--Griffith University. Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance, 2007.

1 volume.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an73593407>

Burma -- Politics and government -- 20th century; Burma fast; Law -- Burma; Law Fast; Politics and government Fast

Abstract: N/A

2008

Harriden, Jessica

Women and power in Burmese history

Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Queensland, 2008.

electronic. text file PDF

<https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:178726>

Women -- Burma -- History; Women -- Burma -- Social conditions; Power (Social sciences) -- Sex differences -- Burma; Power (Social sciences) -- Burma

Abstract:

This thesis examines the relationship between women and power in Burmese history, from the third century CE to the present day (2008), in order to identify the sources, nature and limitations of women's power. In particular, the thesis aims to resolve the apparent contradiction that Burmese women historically enjoyed relatively 'high' social status and economic influence, yet for the most part remained conspicuously absent from the public political arena. The author demonstrates that, while some women exercised significant political influence through their familial connections with powerful men, cultural models of 'correct' female behaviour prevented most women from seeking official positions of political authority. The thesis considers how cultural and political influences – Buddhism, colonialism, nationalism and militarism – shaped Burmese concepts of gender and power, which relegated women to 'traditional' subordinate, supporting political roles. The thesis also explores how the effects of prolonged armed conflict, economic isolation and political oppression have limited women's ability to exercise power in military-ruled Burma. The author considers whether the pro-democracy movement and the recent focus on women's issues and rights have opened up any new opportunities for women to exercise power both inside Burma and in exile. Finally, the thesis demonstrates that there is a need to critically re-examine traditional historical representations of Burmese women as passive objects with no political agency, both to highlight women's use of informal power and to explain why so few women gained access to formal power.

Schuele, Elisabeth

Internal mobility and vulnerability to HIV in Myanmar, Kachin state : implications for HIV and AIDS policy and practice

Thesis (Ph.D.)--Flinders University, Dept of Public Health, 2008.

xv, 209 leaves : col. maps ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an43603164>

HIV infections -- Burma -- Kachin State -- Prevention; AIDS (Disease) -- Burma -- Kachin State -- Prevention; Men -- Sexual behavior -- Burma -- Kachin State; Safe sex in AIDS prevention -- Burma -- Kachin State; Gold mines and mining -- Burma -- Kachin State

Abstract: N/A

Kyaw Zaw Win

A history of the Burma Socialist Party (1930-1964)

Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Wollongong, 2008.

xxxvii, 323 leaves ; 30 cm. text file PDF.

<http://ro.uow.edu.au/theses/106>

Civil-military relations -- Burma; Political parties -- History; Burma -- History; Burma -- Politics and government -- 1824-1948; Burma -- Politics and government -- 1948-

Abstract:

This dissertation seeks to demonstrate the legacy and historical significance of the Burma Socialist Party (BSP), and so, to solve major puzzles for scholars of Burmese history, particularly with regard to how the links between civilian and military groups in politics in Burma came about. Thus, this thesis addresses a major gap in the current historical literature, which has tended to underplay or ignore the role of the BSP. In so doing this work draws a wide range of interviews, archives and hitherto unused research sources, as well as the historical analyses in English and Burmese contribute. The thesis begins by examining the historical and cultural antecedents of the BSP. The party was formed as a major element of Burma's independence movement, which developed from a core group of nationalist leaders. Among these leaders were founders and key members of the future BSP. The Peoples' Revolutionary Party (PRP), the prewar version of the BSP, emerged in the struggle for independence and played a key role in that struggle as a core group around which the future state was founded. After the War, the BSP came out as separate party to compete with the Communist Party of Burma (CPB). The Tatmadaw played a key role in this process, and thus the process itself was a crucial turning point in Burma's history. The BSP was the main political party after Burma's independence in 1948. This situation can be seen through looking at the way the Anti-Fascist Peoples' Freedom League (AFPFL) operated as the umbrella of the BSP. The BSP shaped domestic and foreign policies in the period 1948-58, and provided the basis of various forms of government, even at times of internal division. It was in these circumstances that the military aspect of Burmese politics became important. Careful examination of the sources dealing with the major political influences of the post-independence period shows that the Burmese military took their ideas from the BSP and launched their bid for power by taking over from the BSP.

Pasuwat Yathip

Natural disasters and international relations (IR)

Thesis (M.Int.St.)--University of Adelaide, Master of Arts (International Studies) School of History and Politics, Discipline of Politics, 2008.

60 leaves ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an47680893>

International relations; Natural disasters -- Indonesia -- Aceh; Natural disasters -- Burma

Abstract:

In this thesis I will argue that natural disasters do not produce damage only in terms of human life and property as most people understand, but they can also affect the shape of the international affairs. Natural disasters can act as political turning points for the damaged areas and can also create special political conditions which are often more effective than normal diplomatic channels in bringing about political change. The politics in Aceh, Indonesia has

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changed as a consequence of the Indian Ocean tsunami. Similarly, the circumstance in Myanmar after cyclone "Nargis", the military government has been pressured to open the country for international aids and personnel. Although, natural disasters can produce great damage for humanity, it seems that the discipline of International Relations (IR) still largely neglects this topic.

2009

Cohenny, Estelle Aline

Everything reminds me to remember you

Thesis (M.F.A.)--Monash University, 2009

90 leaves : col. ill. ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an48547829>

Installations (Art); Art, Modern -- 21st century; Border spaces; Thai-Burma border; Burmese migrant workers; Burmese refugees

Abstract: N/A

Junli Lim

Confronting new challenges : ASEAN, the internet and the Free Burma Movement

Thesis (MA)(PolSc) --University of Melbourne, School of Social and Political Sciences, 2009

153 leaves, bound ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an44876017>

Human rights -- Burma; Civil-military relations -- Burma; Military government -- Burma; Democracy -- Burma; Civil society -- Burma; Non-governmental organizations -- Burma

Abstract:

In 1997, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) stated its long-term goals in ASEAN Vision 2020, including the establishment of an ASEAN Community. ASEAN has, however, traditionally been elite-driven, adopting non-inclusive approaches to its decision-making processes with regard to civil society groups. ASEAN's traditional policy agendas of consensus and non-interference, coupled with the changing political and social landscapes in Southeast Asia, and the development and use of new communication technologies such as the Internet by civil society groups, confront ASEAN with significant challenges in achieving the goals of Vision 2020. Mobilizing the examples of Burma and the Free Burma Movement as particular challenges for ASEAN in this context, and theoretical frameworks located in debates around political process theory and contentious politics, this study asks 3 central questions: First, how do civil society groups within the Free Burma Movement perceive, represent and engage with ASEAN, in particular in the context of online media? Second, what role does the

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Internet serve in providing a space for social movements to engage in contentious politics, both as a form of "radical alternative media" and in fostering transnational networks among civil society groups? Third, how does the theoretical framework of contentious politics in the context of debates around civil society and online media help us to understand these processes? To answer these questions, this study employs quantitative content analysis and qualitative discourse analysis to 585 articles published online during the period of 3 May, 2008 to 31 May, 2008 by a group of independent online news organizations that are part of the Free Burma Movement. Based on a theoretically informed empirical engagement with this data, this study argues that the emergence and use of the Internet have provided the space for pro-democracy civil society groups in Burma to create pressures on the Burmese government and other forms of authority such as ASEAN through representation of dissenting voices and the fostering of transnational networks. The research also indicates that these civil society groups do not consider ASEAN to be making a positive contribution to the prodemocracy movement in Burma. This study also reveals that political process theory provides an important means for analysing how the use of the Internet has contributed to the emergence of new forms of politics of contention in the context of a networked global civil society. Overall, this study suggests that for ASEAN to achieve its goals set out in ASEAN Vision 2020, it needs to go beyond its traditional elitist approach, and to engage constructively and meaningfully with emergent civil society groups which exist both locally and transnationally.

Ner Dah

Reading the kingdom teaching of Matthew from the context of Myanmar

Thesis (D.Theol.)--Melbourne College of Divinity, 2009.

[3], iii-xii, 344 leaves, bound ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an44207002>

Christianity -- Burma; Bible Matthew -- Criticism, interpretation, etc; Theology -- Burma; Burma fast; Christianity -- Burma

Abstract: NA

Simpson, Adam

Transnational energy projects and green politics in Thailand and Burma : a critical approach to activism and security

Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Adelaide, School of History and Politics, Discipline of Politics, 2009.

xii, 371 leaves : tables, map ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an45996314>

Green movement; Burma -- Politics and government -- 21st century

Abstract:

Most studies in environmental politics have traditionally examined three broad areas: the degradation of the environment; the regulatory regimes governing the environment; or environmental activism within the affluent North. This thesis provides an alternative

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perspective, exploring environmental activism in the less affluent South. In particular, while human rights and social justice perspectives have historically been largely absent from many environmental movements of the North, this thesis argues that, due to precarious living conditions and authoritarian governance, these issues are of primary importance for environmentalists in the South. As a result, this thesis contends that most environmental movements in the South are part of a growing global justice movement and that important cultural diversities within this movement can result in novel forms of resistance and environmental governance. The focus here is on the emancipatory actors within these movements in the South who challenge existing power structures within society. Likewise, by adopting a critical perspective, this thesis argues that large business interests pursue energy projects in the South in the name of energy security and large scale industrial development that are often inappropriate for local development and security needs. To test these hypotheses, four case studies were undertaken that examine transnational gas pipeline and large dam projects at various stages of their development which originate in either Burma (Myanmar) or Thailand. Empirical research, primarily in the form of interviews, undertaken in the countries hosting the various energy projects demonstrated that although environmental activists in the South were assisted by transnational activist networks there were also important local factors that impacted on the emancipatory philosophies, strategies and tactics of many activists in this region. These strategies have achieved some success, with environmental impact assessment (EIA) processes in Thailand now providing a potential opening for the political engagement of communities. Nevertheless, this thesis finds that the power of corporate interests in the international political economy often poses insurmountable barriers for activists to achieve both their short and long term aims. The findings suggest that despite the efforts of activists, local indigenous and ethnic minority communities continue to bear the brunt of the social and environmental costs of transnational energy projects in the South while receiving few of the benefits. Rather than safeguarding these communities from deprivation, these projects often exacerbate existing social tensions and conflicts, resulting in increased community insecurity.

Kyi-Kyi Thatun

Roles and functions of three private schools in post-socialist Myanmar

Thesis (M.A.)--La Trobe University, Faculty of Education, 2009.

165 leaves.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an45958841>

Privatization in education -- Burma; Private schools -- Government policy -- Burma; Education -- Political aspects -- Burma; Education -- Social aspects -- Burma

Abstract:

This research explores the question 'What are the "roles" and "functions" of private schools in Post-socialist Myanmar?' It focuses on several main issues: who are the major stakeholders, who benefits at the private and national levels, and what do tensions within the policy cycle tell us about whose values are being validated by these schools? A framework of two competing theoretical models for market education - the neoliberal and the social democratic concepts - are used to analyse the data. The findings suggest that the existence of these schools can be interpreted as Myanmar's approach to re-contextualising the globalisation thesis applied to education. It has also been found that each school showcases 'layers of roles and functions'. An analysis of the 'formal roles and functions' of these schools suggests empirical support for the neoliberals perspective to the extent that these schools serve the aspirations of the upper and middle classes. However, a thorough understanding of the realities surrounding these schools requires the need to step beyond the boundaries of the neoliberal concept. The 'informal roles

and functions' of these schools reflect a variety of community building activities that extend their social and economic benefits beyond a small elite. Moreover, policies for the private education sector appear not to be systematically designed or enforced; they are ineffective in human capital terms and in-coherent as a nation-building strategy. Subsequently, these schools appear to be operating as a tacitly acknowledged compromise providing a breathing space for governmental agencies and a vehicle for meeting the personal demands of the parents and students who attend these schools. As a result, these schools validate the needs of several groups in the society. It is difficult to see much validation of the social democratic thesis in Myanmar context, but each of these schools has different roles and functions, and some of them contribute to community development and indirectly to nation building in distinctive ways.

2010

Fletcher, Gillian

The knowledge trap : examining the rhetoric and practice of HIV prevention in Burma/Myanmar

Thesis (Ph.D.)--La Trobe University, Faculty of Health Sciences, 2010.

xii, 288 leaves ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an47365471>

AIDS (Disease) -- Prevention -- Evaluation -- Burma; HIV-positive persons -- Burma; Health education -- Burma; AIDS (Disease) -- Prevention -- Burma; International agencies -- Burma; Non-governmental organizations -- Burma

Abstract:

Ma Sanda is beautiful, transgender, HIV-positive, has sold sex to men for years and knows her CD4 count. She routinely accesses services at international non-governmental organisations (INGOS), where she is repeatedly shown how to use a condom and told that condoms prevent disease. The international rhetoric of HIV prevention promotes pedagogic principles of discursive, centrifugal processes in which there is two-way learning and responsiveness to both participant experience and context, 'friend talking to friend'. Evidence provided by Ma Sanda and other participants in this study (drawn from management-, field worker- and community-level) clearly demonstrated a gap between this rhetoric - what is said about HIV prevention practice - and what is actually done. Discursive space was shut down and the 'truth' of facts dominated (Foucault [1972] 2005). Why? Through individual interview, observation of practice and development of metaphor for field-based practice, this study discovered that buried beneath HIV prevention practice in Burma / Myanmar lay an epistemology of certainty. The understanding of knowledge within this epistemology was confined to episteme, or 'objective', factual knowledge. There was little room for phronesis, or practical wisdom incorporating factual, experiential and emotional knowledge. Yet this is the form of knowledge that must take precedence for the rhetoric of HIV prevention pedagogic principles to be carried through into practice. This epistemology of certainty both reinforced, and was reinforced by: development's provision of, and quantitative monitoring of, 'expert', systematised knowledge; expectations of education (and of educators); and the lived implications of continued connections made between HIV and 'bad' behaviour. If HIV prevention practice is to draw closer to prevention principles, this underlying epistemology of certainty must be expanded to allow for active acknowledgement and use of the emotional, experiential and contextual knowledge already held by both field workers and community members. Otherwise the knowledge trap will remain.

Hayes, Frederick Arthur

The dialectics of survival on the "Burma Railway" : the problem of ethics in Antonovsky's 'Sense of Coherence' construct

Thesis (Ph.D.)--La Trobe University, Faculty of Health Sciences, 2010.

electronic. text file PDF

<https://doi.org/10.26181/21841875.v1>

Prisoners of war -- Burma; Prisoners of war; World War, 1939-1945 -- Prisoners and prisons, Japanese; World War, 1939-1945 -- Conscript labor -- Burma

Abstract:

This thesis has sought to demonstrate and deal with a short-coming in Aaron Antonovsky's explication of the 'Sense of Coherence' Construct and its relationship to Generalised Resistance Resources, resources which are used to resist the movement from health to breakdown. Fundamentally, Antonovsky understood that a 'scientific' approach to the phenomenon precluded prescriptions for the 'good life'. It has been the contention of this thesis that such ethical and moral prescriptions, as understood by 'plain-persons', are intrinsic to the social relations that either support or hinder engendering, accessing and using Generalised Resistance Resources. To demonstrate this, a descriptive phenomenological analysis of six memoirs of Australian prisoners of war on the 'Burma Railway' has been undertaken to clarify the nature and structure of such social relations. Various 'dialectics of valuation' and the phenomena of 'care' and 'marginalisation' emerged as important 'tools' for exploring the issue in terms of ethics. The method of analysis has been derived from Amedeo Giorgi's understanding of a Husserlian inspired approach to 'scientific' phenomenology. It was possible to compare the 'tough-minded' scientific approach of Antonovsky with an understanding of 'human' science more in keeping with the humanistic-existential approach to social psychology used as the orienting discipline for the research. The importance of Antonovsky's work for creating an integrative frame of reference for health promotion and public health research, education and practice has been elaborated. Other attempts to validate or critique Antonovsky's work have been explored and, in part, answered or complemented by this thesis. Also, a background to the circumstances of prisoners of war generally and prisoners of the Japanese working on the 'Burma Railway' more specifically has been outlined. To summarise, the thesis has sought to retain an integral understanding of the 'Sense of Coherence' Construct as it has been used to inform a salutogenic approach to health promotion within the broader ambit of public health which was the proximate rationale for undertaking the research

Lian, Japheth

The transformation of Chin society [the effect of the Gospel on the life of the Hakha Chin in Burma

Thesis (Master of Arts)--Melbourne College of Divinity, 2010.

78 leaves ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an47086851>

Missions -- Burma; Burma -- Church history; Burma -- History

Abstract: N/A

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TEQSA Provider ID: PRV12002 (Australian University) | CRICOS Provider Code: 00120C

Milsom Jeremy D.

Conflicting agendas : illicit drugs, development and security in the Wa special region of Myanmar

Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Melbourne, Dept. of Resource Management and Geography, 2010.

xii, 326 leaves , bound : ill., maps ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an46850409>

Opium; Opium trade -- Burma; Drug traffic -- Burma

Abstract:

This thesis examines the reasons behind the persistent conflict and underachievement in global efforts to control illicit drug production in the South and argues for a new approach. This underachievement is explored through a detailed case study of a remote illicit drug producing area in Myanmar, the Wa Special Region (WSR), and through a comparative examination of the illicit drug problem in Afghanistan. Using extensive field interviews, results from existing quantitative studies and drawing on literature that examines the relationship between security and development, a comprehensive picture is painted that describes the perspectives, motivations and actions of both Northern and Southern actors over time with respect to three key inter-related themes: drug control, security and development. The conceptual framework that is used for the thesis uses security and development research and illicit drug studies to map and analyse conflict in actor policy around these three themes. The thesis makes a number of findings and recommendations. Firstly, new information on an under-researched region, its people and leaders is presented. The WSR is a poorly understood region that has been dependent on illicit opium cultivation and trade for over a hundred years and a more detailed understanding of its history, security concerns and recent actions may assist in future policy development towards the region. Secondly, the thesis argues that, at a relatively localized level, each drug growing region is context specific and the details of local economies and political complexes at this level are often not well understood. This lack of understanding can contribute to project failure or irrelevance of drug control efforts. More consistent progress on the illicit drug control issue requires that the complexity of individual production areas needs to be analysed, particularly local governance structures, the underlying economy and perceptions and actions of local leaders. The thesis also shows that drug control is characterised by conflicting perspectives and actions by local and external actors. Policies are often based on self-interest and may be single-minded in that they ignore the interdependency of drug control, security and development. A general inattention to gathering evidence through research and analysis of the underlying social, economic, political and cultural factors, compounds this conflict and actors are informed by a partial assessment of the drug control problem. Limited interaction between different actors leads to lack of coordination, coherence and opportunities for consensus-building on drug control action and policy, which may adversely impact local populations or the level of drug production. In some cases, local actors may be criminalised by external ones foreclosing opportunities for continuing cooperation and progress. This thesis argues that local actors and governance structures are paramount and must be considered in areas where illicit drug production is to be addressed. Local leaders must be respected and local achievement should be recognised and reinforced. Further, that the security concerns of all actors including local leaders need to be considered and compared as a starting point in any drug reduction programme. The thesis recommends that drug control should be underpinned by evidence-based complexity analysis of drug producing regions that incorporates both local and external actors and be overseen by a single UN body to build consensus. Finally, there must be a concomitant willingness on the part of powerful international actors to share intelligence and to pursue a more cooperative approach to drug control and less unilateralism.

Saw Aung Khaing Nyunt

NYAR-U : Towards a Karen contextual theology

Thesis (Master of Theology)--Melbourne College of Divinity, 2010

88 leaves ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an67882171>

Christianity and culture; Theology -- Methodology; Karen (Southeast Asian people) -- Burma; Christianity and culture; Theology -- Methodology

Abstract: N/A

Kyaw Naing Oo

Epidemiological study to support the establishment of a progressive zoning approach for the control of foot and mouth disease in Myanmar

Thesis (Ph.D.)--Murdoch University, 2010.

xxi, 360 leaves : ill., maps ; 31 cm. text file PDF.

<http://researchrepository.murdoch.edu.au/2974>

Foot-and-mouth disease -- Burma -- Epidemiology; Foot-and-mouth disease -- Burma -- Prevention

Abstract:

Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is a highly contagious viral disease which has a significant impact on the economy and livestock productivity of affected countries. The research reported in this thesis involved investigation of the epidemiology of FMD in a potentially free (Tanintharyi) and an endemic (Sagaing) region of Myanmar. The animal level sero-prevalence in the Sagaing was high (42%, 95% CI 37.7 - 47.1) in contrast to that in Tanintharyi Division (11.7%, 5.9 - 17.4). Possible source of FMD in those locations may be due to communal grazing, using only underground water sources, purchasing cattle in March annually as a logistic regression model. In contrast, FMD was negative associated with trading of cattle within the same village where the farmers possessed less than only 10 cattle. During this study, the traditional Dutaik meeting approach which is conducted in rural area of Myanmar, was developed as a participatory disease tool and was validated with data collected from serological surveys and questionnaire interviews. It was concluded that the MTD meeting approach is a suitable technique to use for detecting FMD with the significant advantages of time and cost effectiveness. It is proposed that the MTD meeting approach is suitable for use in progressive zoning for the control of FMD in Myanmar and can be used to actively involve farmers in the control program and to increase their awareness of the impact of FMD. In this study, a partial budgeting model with Monte Carlo simulation was developed to understand the influence of FMD on the economics of animal draught power, which is the major livestock input into the nation's agricultural enterprise. The model revealed losses to farmers were very high if outbreaks occurred every year. The findings of this study are useful for convincing farmers of the potential losses from FMD and the financial benefit in controlling the disease. The movements of livestock in the Sagaing Division and in the Tanintharyi Division were different, with movements in the Sagaing being more complex. These movement data support the decision to develop a potential free zone area for FMD without vaccination in the Tanintharyi Division (Myanmar MTM area). Positive results from a sero-surveillance study conducted in 2005

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in the Tanintharyi Division were most likely false positive results. This was supported by findings from the MTD meetings where no evidence of clinical disease was reported by farmers in contrast to areas where the disease was endemic. It is concluded that the use of a zoning approach with vaccination in the endemic area of the Sagaing Division is an appropriate option for the control of FMD. At this stage it is not feasible to undertake control and eradication of FMD in the whole country. The complex animal movement patterns and the endemic nature of the disease pose real challenges for its control. However, in Myanmar the MTD meeting approach is a cost-effective option for surveillance to improve the FMD status early in an eradication campaign.

2012

Thet Win Aung

Role of civil society in Myanmar's democratization under the military regime

Thesis (M.A.)--Murdoch University, Faculty of Arts, Education and Creative Media, 2012.

47 leaves ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an50663280>

Civil society -- Burma; Democratization -- Burma

Abstract: N/A

Sai Thet Naing Oo

Popular education, cross-border civil society and possibilities for democracy in Burma

Thesis Ph.D University of Technology, Sydney 2012.

xix, 356 leaves : 2 maps.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an50642608>

Civil society -- Burma; Democracy -- Burma; Popular education -- Burma; Education -- Burma -- History -- 20th century; Education -- Burma -- History -- 20th century; Burma -- Politics and government -- 1988-

Abstract:

I grew up in Burma and went to the Rangoon Arts and Science University . I participated in the student-led democracy uprising in 1988 and was forced to flee the country to avoid imprisonment or worse. The military regime may have suppressed that and subsequent uprisings, but the spirit for restoring democracy in Burma has remained strong. After the democracy uprising in 1988 was crushed by the military regime, some members of the opposition groups chose armed struggle to continue their struggle for regime change while many have formed organisations outside the country and focus on mounting international community pressure on the military regime to bring about change in Burma. The movement for democracy has taken place not only inside Burma but also among Burmese exile and refugee communities. The most important site outside Burma for the democracy struggle has been

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Thailand and in particular in the Thai-Burma border region. The purpose of my thesis is to contribute to the ongoing struggle to combat the military dictatorship and work towards a democratic future. While focusing on the particular task of democracy-building for Burma my interest also extends to the wider question of how informal adult education can build democracy in the face of dictatorships. This study argues that the Burmese opposition movement has, by and large, overlooked the value of grassroots social change, community development and education. Successive Burmese military regimes have crushed any possibility of sustained people power. Public space for social action inside Burma is almost nonexistent. The declining Burmese economy since the 1970s, authoritarian rule and ongoing civil war are major push-factors behind unprecedented numbers of Burmese leaving their country. More than one hundred and fifty thousand refugees and over two million migrant workers from Burma are currently in Thailand and the numbers are increasing. In the 1990s, most armed ethnic groups that had been waging war against the ruling regime since the 1950s, entered into cease-fire arrangements. Although these agreements were widely subjected to criticism among opposition groups, they have subsequently provided an opportunity for civil society groups to emerge along the border regions with Thailand. "Civil society" in this thesis refers to traditional, social, welfare, humanitarian, local self-help and advocacy organisations. These cross-border civil society groups initially emerged in response to a humanitarian crisis among Burmese refugees and migrant workers. After a decade, they have transformed into a hub of capacity building for the democracy movement. In here I analyse the nature of teaching and learning democracy in the everyday life of Burmese labourers in Thailand. Burmese migrant workers in Thailand are mostly illegal and face various forms of marginalisation, exploitation and unfair treatment by their employers, local government authorities and human traffickers. Unlike political leaders and activists in the movement, they are pre-occupied with everyday survival and cannot take part in political programs. My findings reveal that teaching and learning democracy amongst migrant workers tends to occur informally, often in unexpected locations and under unlikely circumstances. Informality is an important element in workers learning because it allows them to express deep-held feelings, make use of their practical wisdoms and make critical inquiries about the nature of their exploitation. This study also found that workers develop capacity for active citizenship as a result of participation in small and unlikely social spaces. The challenge to bring about democratic change in Burma is far greater than replacing an oppressive authoritarian regime with a democratically elected government, since the legacy of more than six decades of oppressive rule has led to the building up of internalised fears amongst people and passive attitude toward collective actions for changes. Many of these anti-democratic characteristics are deeply embedded in social and cultural practices. The oppressive military rule is not the only barrier to democracy in Burma because, in addition, there are non-political factors such as the top-down spoon-feeding education system and hierarchical socio-cultural practices that breed patron-client relationships amongst people which are equally destructive to the development of democracy. The military dictators have built on such cultural traits and led the people to be so passive about their own power to make democratic changes. Enabling common people in and outside Burma to become active citizens remains perhaps the great challenge to, and represents the most sustained possibilities for, the Burmese democracy movement.

Sargent, Jason Paul

Towards resolving the refugee camp as campus paradox : exploring complexities in attainment of higher education by refugees on the Thai-Burma border

Thesis (Ph. D.)--University of Sydney, Faculty of Education and Social Work, 2012.

xviii, 347 leaves.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an52766403>

Refugees -- Burma -- Social conditions; Refugee children -- Education

Abstract: N/A

This study applies social capital, communities of practice and blended learning as theoretical lenses for exploring complexities in the attainment of higher education by refugees on the Thai-Burma Border (TBB). The focus of the study is on the Melbourne Australia-based Refugee Tertiary Education Committee (RTEC) and the Australian Catholic University (ACU) TBB refugee students and academics who participated in three ACU programs (Diploma in Business, Certificate in Theology and Diploma in Liberal Studies) delivered on the TBB between 2003 and 2010. A qualitative research strategy consisting of multiple embedded case studies, interviews and observations was used to elicit the views on attainment of higher education by refugees on the TBB from members of the RTEC, the ACU TBB refugee academics and students, and from policymakers and practitioners with expertise in the design and deployment of in situ refugee higher education. The study confirms that limited funding is the main factor for why in situ refugee higher education program delivery is so scant. The unique characteristics of refugee camps (remote location, extreme weather, inconsistent power and personal security concerns) also endorse the appropriateness of blended learning as the most effective model of education delivery whereby online learning by a refugee student is supported through brief intensive face-to-face (F2F) instruction and consultation by visiting academics. Community of practice characteristics of common concern, a shared repertoire and mutual engagement by members of the RTEC, ACU academic participants and the refugee students were also revealed through this study as vital components to the effective attainment of higher education by refugees on the TBB. The study suggests that social capital amongst a series of actors, particularly the RTEC, ACU TBB academics and refugee students, supported by communities of practice within the RTEC, ACU TBB academic and refugee student cohorts, and a blended learning model of education delivery by ACU have combined to overcome complexities in attainment of higher education in a location of protracted forced migration crisis.

Smith, Polly Katherine Louise

Epidemiological and risk-based approaches to accelerating achievement of foot and mouth disease free-zone status in the Malaysia-Thailand-Myanmar Peninsula

Thesis (Ph.D.)--Murdoch University. Faculty of Health Sciences, 2012

xxv, 290 p. : ill., maps ; 31 cm. text file PDF

<http://researchrepository.murdoch.edu.au/13512>

Foot-and-mouth disease -- Malay Peninsula -- Prevention; Foot-and-mouth disease -- Malay Peninsula -- Epidemiology; Livestock -- Diseases -- Malay Peninsula -- Prevention

Abstract:

The main purpose of this research was to identify factors which threaten the success of the Malaysia Thailand Myanmar (MTM) Campaign and to consider ways in which Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) control may be improved such that Free Zone status can be more rapidly achieved. This is the first time that information has been compiled to formulate a critical analysis of the whole MTM Zone, to: identify risks to the zone, explore ways to minimise those risks and thus to consider the feasibility of eradicating FMD from the zone. The impact of this research will be felt within the MTM Zone where a reduction in FMD outbreaks would reduce the financial burden on livestock keepers and, potentially, improve access to more valuable export markets. Targeting of disease in key livestock source areas would also likely impact positively on FMD control across South-East Asia and beyond to those countries which import South-East Asian livestock. This research study involved: gathering and analysis of existing data; and collection of raw field data and development of risk models. Snowball sampling was the method of choice in identifying livestock movement pathways destined for the MTM Zone. This involved identification of initial respondents known to be involved in livestock trade to the MTM Zone, and then asking those initial respondents about where and with whom they trade livestock. This information was then used to identify further respondents and thus identify stakeholder networks and livestock trading routes leading to the MTM Zone. Risk models were developed with the purpose of quantifying the risk of FMD entering the MTM Zone and to identify the major contributors to this risk. The key conclusions of this research were: that the MTM Zone is highly vulnerable to incursions of FMD through live animal movement; that efforts should be made to improve data collection in the field and to improve reporting of these data to central bodies; that FMD should be addressed in key strategic areas along the livestock movement pathway; and that any control strategies should be formulated in light of the specific challenges faced by the MTM member countries. The overarching conclusion of this research is that the MTM Zone is not a suitable place to initiate regional control of FMD in South-East Asia given that the Zone is largely a destination point for livestock and therefore, the success of the MTM Campaign largely depends upon the success of controlling FMD in key livestock source areas such as Central Myanmar.

2013

Nyein Su Mon

An appreciative investigation of the experiences of women in leadership in Myanmar

Thesis (Master of Educational Leadership and Management)--Flinders University of South Australia, 2013

145 leaves ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an52444225>

Leadership in women -- Burma; Women -- Burma -- Social conditions; Sex discrimination against women -- Burma; Women -- Education -- Burma; Burma -- Social conditions

Abstract: N/A

2015

Bissinger, Jared

Economic institutions and the development of Burma/Myanmar's private sector

Thesis (Ph.D.)--Macquarie University, Faculty of Business and Economics, Department of Economics, 2015

xvi, 295 leaves : tables ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an74747867>

Burma -- Economic conditions -- 1948-; Burma -- Economic policy -- History

Abstract:

Economic institutions are the rules of the economic game that define the incentives and constraints for businesses, and are integral to the development of an economy. Myanmar's institutions have a turbulent history, shifting repeatedly due to the frequent changes in ruling regimes. In the 19th century, British colonization brought market-supporting institutions to replace the existing traditional, informal institutions. Despite their success in facilitating export-led economic growth, the Burmese population viewed colonial institutions as exploitative, which contributed to increasing state-domination of institutions throughout the 20th century. The socialist government that came to power in 1962 abolished markets and their supporting institutions, and gave the government widespread authority to control and implement economic activity. Though the government was incapable of exploiting this authority, successive regimes retained many of these formal powers, delegating them through an opaque system which limits access to economic opportunities and gives the state power to dictate economic outcomes. The state also exerts influence over transactions, which often hinge on permissions, connections, and bribery. Property rights, which depend on a 'strong but limited state' for their defence, instead face a 'weak but unlimited state' in Myanmar, with few bounds on government's formal authority and weak market-supporting institutions. Arbitrary implementation and unpredictability are fundamental characteristics of Myanmar's institutional framework, incentivizing businesses to engage in bribery, build relationships and result depend on informal, relation-based mechanisms to facilitate exchange. This thesis examines the impact of economic institutions on businesses in Myanmar, drawing on over 150 quantitative surveys and 60 interviews conducted during almost two years in country. It examines how institutions shape transactions, firm-level outcomes, and decision making, and finds that they have a material impact on firm performance. Weak institutions deter investment, restrict competition, lead to lower productivity, and distort price signals, skewing the allocation of capital and labour. It argues that Myanmar's existing economic institutions are heavily influenced by history, and that the socialist-era governance of business has left a legacy that continues to influence economic outcomes. It also shows that institutional enforcement characteristics and informal institutions matter for economic outcomes. State weakness leads to an institutional framework characterized by enforcement that is non-existent, arbitrary, preferential, or opportunistic. The result is heterogeneity of institutional experiences that depend not only on business-government relationships, but also changes in the external environment, changes in personnel within government, poorly codified laws, and weak monitoring and enforcement mechanisms.

Ei Hnin Phyu Htun

Assessing the policy constraints and limitations in state-led developing land policy in Myanmar : using Kingdon's multiple streams framework approach

Thesis (MPPM)-- Murdoch University, the Sir Walter School of Public Policy and International Affairs, 2015.

iii, 46 leaves ; 30 cm. text file PDF.

<http://researchrepository.murdoch.edu.au/29397>

Land use -- Government policy -- Burma

Abstract:

Policy literature frames this research in order to investigate land use policy in Myanmar. Specifically, this paper draws on the multiple streams framework to explore how the Government of Myanmar defined the problem of land use. This project situates Myanmar as a nation in transition and it examines the development of the reformist administration through the introduction of the National Land Use Policy (NLUP) to improve land governance. The project argues that the process of policy development was captured by government policy entrepreneurs and 'cronies' who, in turn, set the policy agenda in ways that limited the views of traditional land users and failed to address land-use conflicts within the broader society. The project highlights the usefulness of multiple streams framework in examining land use policy in the context of a political transition. This project illustrates that the political changes in Myanmar constitute a 'window of opportunity' to germinate the new policy initiative, however the paper demonstrates the significant power of political cronies to influence the process. The project makes several recommendations to generate successful land reform in Myanmar; these include: reducing the influence of cronies in the political system, building institutional capacity and to learn successful strategies for land reform from neighbouring countries.

Than Tun

Rakhaing Thungran in Cox's Bazar : celebrating Buddhist new year in southern Bangladesh

Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Western Australia, 2015.

electronic. text file PDF

[http://research-repository.uwa.edu.au/en/publications/record\(9ac511d9-0bde-41b4-9d10-857610818bd0\).html](http://research-repository.uwa.edu.au/en/publications/record(9ac511d9-0bde-41b4-9d10-857610818bd0).html)

Cross-border identity; Ethnicity; Ethnography of the state; Extended case study method

Abstract:

Understanding cross-border ethnicity means looking at how the cultural characteristics of an ethnic group are linked to social and political conditions within the local community, within the ethnic group living across the national border, within each nation-state and between the nation-states with jurisdiction over each group. This thesis examines what it means to be Buddhist Rakhaing in southern Bangladesh, just over the border from the Rakhaing homeland in Burma. I do this principally through an examination of the celebration of the Rakhaing New Year festival or Thungran. Four inter-related points underpin the discussion on how Rakhaing experience this festival. First, a description of the various rituals and associated cultural characteristics of the festival experience does not adequately address how and why different Rakhaing individuals

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act differently during the festival. Second, instead of the Bangladesh state being an entity separate from Rakhaing ethnicity, it is deeply implicated in Rakhaing's everyday life and hence the way Thungran is celebrated. Third, the social and political dynamics of Rakhaing everyday life are as important as the fluid cross-border cultural processes evident in their festival celebration. Fourth, the notion of having a distinct culture as Burmese people is central in how the Rakhaing understand and respond to the social and political challenges of living within Muslim Bengali dominated Bangladesh. Using Thungran as a starting point in the study of Rakhaing ethnicity, this thesis extends the analysis into how the Bangladesh Rakhaing are influenced by ethnic minority identity across two countries and how their ethnic identity influences their responses to specific socio-political contexts of Bangladesh.

Sithu Wai

Vulnerability assessment, stakeholder assessment, community assessment and strategy formulation : a case study of the humanitarian response to Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar

Thesis (Ph.D.)--Macquarie University. Institute of Early Childhood Studies, 2015

xvi, 376 pages : colour maps, diagrams, tables ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an74737245>

Emergency management -- Evaluation -- Case studies; Disaster relief -- Burma -- Case studies; Emergency management -- Planning -- Case studies

Abstract:

This thesis investigated the implications of assessment in terms of humanitarian response and assistance in emergency situations. A case study of four communities seriously affected by a disaster was used to investigate how assessment and related humanitarian aid processes facilitate (or impede) recovery. The study incorporates a review from multiple perspectives about the humanitarian processes which took place in four highly affected communities following the devastation of Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar. Human Security Theory – which incorporates seven sectors for attention- provided the framework for assessing outcomes associated with the humanitarian response. The author spent several months collecting data through interviews, focus groups observations and documentary research in two townships in Irrawaddy Division of Myanmar. These represent the most affected areas from Cyclone Nargis (2008). Empirical literature, practice and guidelines provided the basis for the development of measures used in the investigation. Case study data collection took place several years following the disaster. Analyses of data included comparison with the predicted patterns, as suggested by humanitarian guidelines (ideal humanitarian aid process). The findings from this study reveals that some (coastal) areas suffered more serious and devastating effects from the cyclone than other (inland) areas. However humanitarian aid was not disseminated accordingly. Aid was shown to be uneven in terms of support to the seven sectors of human security, and was not adjusted to local needs and context. Most tellingly, despite the apparent liaison between external humanitarian agencies and community based organizations, it was shown that the overall humanitarian response did not provide opportunities for fulfilling community based potential in terms of relief and recovery. Further analysis revealed that, in this case study, the humanitarian aid response was based on a vacuum of information about needs and vulnerabilities. Data collected from affected communities emphasised that misguided needs assessment underlay the ineffectiveness of the aid response. The findings from the case study resulted in the development of a revised assessment framework which is offered as a complement to humanitarian assessment tools currently in use. The revised tool, entitled Vulnerability Assessment, Stakeholder Assessment, Community Assessment and Strategy Formulation (VACS) is recommended as a way to ensure effective humanitarian assessment and

response strategies incorporates the voices of local populations and addresses the needs of children and other vulnerable groups.

2016

Hughes, Amanda

The last refuge : food stories from Myanmar to Coffs Harbour

Thesis (PhD)-- Southern Cross University 2016.

viii, 167 leaves : colour illustrations, maps ; 30 cm. + 1 streaming video.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an76346632>

Food habits -- Social aspects -- Burmese -- Australia -- Coffs Harbour (NSW); Burmese -- Australia -- Coffs Harbour (NSW) -- Food; Emigration and immigration -- Social aspects -- Burmese -- Australia -- Coffs Harbour (NSW); Multiculturalism -- Burma -- Coffs Harbour (NSW); Cooking -- Social aspects; Cooking, Burmese

Abstract:

This doctoral presentation consists of two interconnected parts an exegesis and documentary film. Imagine you have spent more than 20 years of your life living in a refugee camp. You have fled your homeland with only your family and your stories. You have faced trauma, abuse, poverty and hunger. You yearn to reconnect to your culture, especially when you arrive in your new home, one that is unfamiliar and daunting. This is the scenario faced by many of the participants in this study. Somewhat surprisingly, it is food that can serve to reconnect people and rebuild lives. This study maps the food journeys of people from Myanmar to the regional city of Coffs Harbour, Australia. The original contribution to knowledge is identified in both the topic and the research product. The project is unique in that it focuses on the social and cultural role of food in the lives of former refugees from Myanmar now resident in Coffs Harbour. Existing food related studies in Australia depict more established settler communities, such as those from African countries, and these studies come largely from health sciences, often focusing on nutritional outcomes. This interdisciplinary study used focused ethnography and participatory/collaborative visual research methods to produce a documentary and written thesis. The creation of a documentary allowed the food journeys of Myanmar settlers to be conveyed in a multi-dimensional, textural way that depicts and engages multiple senses associated with food interactions. Whilst having academic value, the documentary is also aimed at a wider audience through screenings at local, national and international film festivals. The use of participatory research methods has allowed the film to develop into a product that is deeply connected to the participants. It has become their film, their medium to tell their stories; as well as an opportunity to stand up in front of the Coffs Harbour community and be proud of their culture. This research tells a positive settlement story, one where differences and challenges have been overcome and a resilient community has utilised networks built to confidently mark out its place in a new home.

Lian Kual Sang

A study of the influence of leadership style on employee job satisfaction : a comparative analysis of domestic and international hotels in Yangon, Myanmar

Thesis (Ph.D.)--Federation University Australia. The Business School, 2016

xiii, 165 leaves : illustrations ; 30 cm.

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TEQSA Provider ID: PRV12002 (Australian University) | CRICOS Provider Code: 00120C

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an60679758>

Leadership -- Myanmar; Hotels -- Employees -- Myanmar; Job satisfaction -- Myanmar; Management -- Myanmar

Abstract:

Decades of oppressive military regimes prevented researchers from conducting any type of study in Myanmar. Consequently, the country was cut off from the outside world and, to date there has been very limited literature on issues of leadership style and job satisfaction in the context of Myanmar. The hotel industry is one of the fastest growing industries in Myanmar while the country is considered an emerging market in a transitional stage. Therefore, the leadership style of the managers is a very important for the effective operation of the hotels. This research thus investigated the leadership styles of hotel managers in Yangon, Myanmar and how that leadership style is effecting the employees' job satisfaction. Since this research can be considered as one of the pioneer studies in the selected subject, it is exploratory in nature. The main purpose was to provide the overview of the managers' leadership style and the effect it as on the employees' job satisfaction. The reseach also looked into the characteristics of managers such as gender, age and experiences and the potential influence of those characteristics on the managers' choice of leadership style. This research used attributes and aspects of four leadership styles - autocratic, democratic, transactional and transformational as a base to determine the manager leadership styles. The research project used a qualitative approach to explore the managers' leadership style of hotels in Yangon, Myanmar and, its effect on the employees' job statisfaction. In-depth interviews with selected managers and employees were conducted.

2017

Li, Jia

Social reproduction and migrant education : a critical sociolinguistic ethnography of Burmese students' learning experiences at a border high school in China

Thesis (Ph.D.)--Macquarie University. Department of Linguistics, 2017

xix, 334 pages : tables, photographs ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an74747488>

Burmese students -- Foreign countries; Chinese language -- Study and teaching -- Foreign speakers

Abstract:

In recent years, China has become increasingly popular as a destination for international students. Given the increasing prominence of China's economy and China's soft power projection in the world, it is of significance to understand the educational experiences of international students in China. Situated in the context of China's rise and its expansion into ASEAN, this study explores the learning experiences of a group of Burmese students at a border high school in Yunnan province in Southwest China. Adopting a critical sociolinguistic ethnography, the study focuses on the intersection of language practices and ideologies by examining Burmese students' pre-migration educational trajectories, the institutional practices affecting their school integration and their interactions with their teachers and peers. Data were collected through participant observation, video/audio-recordings of interactions inside

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and outside the classroom, individual and focus group interviews, the collection of documents and online interactions. Findings indicate that Burmese students who used to be marginalized as ethnic minority members in government schools in Myanmar saw Chinese as a way to empower themselves and they oriented their aspirations for the future towards China. However, migrating to China for formal education did not translate into successful integration into mainstream education. Examination of school policies and teaching practices shows a series of discontinuities between welcoming diversity at discursive levels and unwelcoming practices in reality. Institutional practices such as the national policy of linking the university entrance exam gaokao to citizenship status, the school's streaming policies, militarized regulations and teachers' classroom organisation combine to negatively impact Burmese students' educational achievement and restrict their future trajectories. Confronted with various levels of exclusion, Burmese students mobilize their linguistic and cultural resources to reposition themselves and enhance their status. Despite attempting to empower themselves in various ways, however, Burmese students' agentive strategies rarely produce desired learning outcomes that are acknowledged by the educational system. On the contrary, their agentive practices reinforce existing linguistic and ethnic hierarchies. Paradoxically, it is their post-migration experiences in China that motivate Burmese students to learn and improve their Burmese language skills. As a result, Chinese policies in the border area not only reinforce Putonghua as the only norm of mutual cooperation and China's soft power projection. Overall, the study not only provides a new context to confirm the established fact that migrant education reproduces the social order but also offers a new perspective on the tensions and contradictions involved in the emerging promotion of Chinese as a global language.

San Lian

Christian-Buddhist dialogue in Myanmar : a spirituality of involvement in social and ethical transformation

Thesis--University of Divinity, 2017

xi, 296 leaves ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an70039095>

Burma -- Religious life and customs; Burma -- Ethnic relations; Burma -- Religion

Abstract:

This thesis attempts to promote Christian-Buddhist dialogue based on Buddhist notion of social engagement and the Christian vision of the Kingdom of God in the context of the suffering people of Myanmar. Primarily it aims to address social realities in order to advocated justice, peace and social harmony in Myanmar.

Seasouvan, Savahnaxai

Labour Migration in ASEAN: A Misguided Quest

Thesis (Master)--Flinders University, School of History and International Relations, 2017

electronic. text file PDF

<https://theses.flinders.edu.au/view/d0e52a54-3136-4685-b460-91354987041b/1>

Skilled labour; Labour migration; Semi-skilled labour

The Australian National University

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Abstract:

A cluster of independent states namely Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam together form the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). As a group, the members of ASEAN have the potential to increase their bargaining power in the international community. For this reason, in 2015 ASEAN decided to establish the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in order to exercise this potential and bring the member states closer together in a prosperous community. In order to achieve such an ambitious aspiration, as proposed by the ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN agreed to facilitate the freer movement of skilled labour and professionals alongside the freer movement of services, capital, and investment. Ideally, the free movement of labour and capital would help narrow regional demographic and economic disparities. However, the AEC proposal gained unequal and uneven support from ASEAN members because they had differing perceptions about the benefits that would flow to them. The thesis will argue that the ASEAN attempts to facilitate economic integration through the movement of skilled labour and professionals seems unrealistic because such labour represents a minor proportion of regional labour mobility, while semi- and low-skilled labour accounts for the majority share. In order to accelerate regional economic integration, ASEAN should focus on incorporating semi- and low-skilled labour, even in the form of temporary contracts. Semi- and low-skilled labour can in fact make a significant contribution to developing countries in terms of absorbing surplus labour, and national economic development.

Takahashi, Yuri

Shwe U Daung and the Burmese Sherlock Holmes: To be a modern Burmese citizen living in a nation-state, 1889 -1962

Thesis (Ph. D.)--University of Sydney, 2017

electronic. text file PDF

<http://hdl.handle.net/2123/16589>

Burma -- History; Thuriya (The Sun); Shwe U Daung; Burma -- Biography

Abstract:

After the fall of the last Burmese kingdom and the coming of British rule, how did the Burmese come to accept modern notions of the 'nation-state'? This thesis investigates Burmese nationalist discourse from the perspective of a bilingual intellectual who was not part of mainstream elite politics, through the writing of a biography of Shwe U Daung. Shwe U Daung was a novelist, short story writer and translator, well-known as the creator of 'San Shar the Detective', a Burmese adaptation of the Sherlock Holmes stories. He spent nearly half a century writing more than 160 episodes, encouraged by their popularity. In historical studies of Burmese nationalism, the dominant approach has used a secular paradigm focusing on political and economic analysis. After 1930, the Dobama Asiayone or the Thakin Party, influenced by socialism and communism, developed increasing political power. Their ideas eventually came to function as the country's mainstream nationalist narrative and contributed to the formation of a grand narrative of today's Myanmar. The role of religion and language have not been widely explored. However, to understand the nature of Burmese nationalism, it is important to examine the historical roles and inter-relationship of Buddhism and Burmese literature. The 'San Shar the Detective' stories began to appear in 1917 and were promoted by publishing organs linked to the Young Men's Buddhist Association (YMBA), which was at the forefront of the development of Burmese nationalism up until the mid-1930s. The establishment of the YMBA was inspired by

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the Theosophical Society and the development of Burmese literature was one of the YMBA's objectives. In the Dobama-dominated grand narrative, the YMBA's political and publishing heritage has been largely overlooked. In 1961, at seventy-two years of age, Shwe U Daung also published a comprehensive autobiography entitled Record of Life and Thoughts (Tathetta Hmattan hnint Ahtweakhawmya). This was written at a time when the writing of autobiography writing was still unusual among the Burmese. This thesis combines analysis of this autobiography with a study of Shwe U Daung's creative writing to understand the development of his perception of the Burmese nation-state from his childhood up until the time he wrote his autobiography. I will show how episodes of the 'San Shar' stories reflected Shwe U Daung's changing ideas on nationalism, as he moved from being a supporter of colonialism to one of independence. Crucial to his views on nationalism was the development of the concept of the 'Burmese gentleman' as the ideal Burmese citizen. In the period after 1947 he became a critical commentator on the government, in a way that was consistent with his understanding of how citizens should relate to the independent Burmese state. This research shows that the style of Burmese nationalism fostered by the YMBA was an important step in the acceptance of modernity in Burmese history and a transformational cultural movement that was deeply connected to two aspects of traditional Burmese identity: Buddhism and literature. It also shows the dynamism and flexibility in the way Burmese identity was accommodated with the idea of the nation-state. The thesis demonstrates that the long-lasting popularity of the 'San Shar' stories is evidence of the continuity of YMBA culture and the unique voice of Shwe U Daung as an expression of it. His ideal of the 'Burmese gentleman' reflects his long-term exploration of English literature and his commitment to a form of Buddhist practice focusing on individual effort. The San Shar stories represented a major arena for the expression of a modern Buddhist critical spirit in the search for an ideal nation-state. The fact that Shwe U Daung's ideas continue to resonate with today's readers is also an indication of the diverse layers that underlie the grand narrative of 'Buddhist Burmese' identity.

2018

Thiri Aung

Pedagogical Leadership in Myanmar: An Exploratory Study

Thesis (Master)--Flinders University, College of Education, Psychology and Social Work, 2018
electronic. text file PDF

<https://theses.flinders.edu.au/view/ebfc6cca-2d1f-4214-839a-0e422c320999/1>

Pedagogical leadership; Principal; Leadership

Abstract:

The purpose of the research is to explore practices and experiences of current Myanmar secondary school principals in relation to embracing pedagogical leadership in order to adopt new educational changes. -- Due to limited studies in Myanmar that contribute to robust empirical evidence concerning school leadership practices from the strength-based perspectives, the study was intended to explore positive experiences or perceived success of principals relating to pedagogical leadership practices. Thus, appreciative inquiry was employed in conducting the study. -- Accordingly, the research would present the strong pedagogical leadership practices of the principals by providing rich descriptions of the participants' most positive pedagogical leadership experiences and the aspirations they invested in students and staff, as well as their practices for leveraging education quality and reform. -- In terms of the findings, the principals focused on three central partakers such as students, teachers and the community for development along their pedagogical leadership experiences. The primary focus

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was the development of the whole child. It involves attending to both academic and non-academic features of the children's formation. In particular, more attention was paid to two aspects: academic development as required by the Ministry of Education, and moral development as influenced by the religious beliefs in general. -- The secondary focus of principals was concerned with staff development. It pertained to staff professional development and moral and ethical development. Through these, principals strived to achieve the primary focus. -- However, principals did not ignore the overall school community, which was their tertiary level of focus of attention. They believed that creating a supportive school community was essential for achieving both the secondary and primary focuses of their pedagogical leadership. -- While demonstrating those strong pedagogical practices, the principals in the research also demonstrated their distinctive commitments to being a school principal: *cetana* (goodwill), *wathana* (love to profession) and *anitna* (self-sacrifice) (in Burmese, *na-thone-na*). Alongside these, they illuminated the Buddhist practices, which were clear throughout each of the layers. -- In terms of Myanmar context, these are the essential and fundamental practices which can leverage the education reform programmes so they are achieved successfully in Myanmar. Having said that, to effectively and efficiently strengthen these practices, Myanmar education policy makers and the education planners must attend to the professional development of principals, focusing on the important aspects of pedagogical leadership.

Titaree Phanwichatkul

Migration motherhood and maternity care in Thailand : an ethnographic study of the experiences and practices of Burmese women and maternity staff

Thesis (Ph.D.)--Western Sydney University, 2018.

xxi, 330 leaves : colour illustrations. text file PDF.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1959.7/uws:49911>

Women immigrants -- Health and hygiene ; Women, Burmese -- Thailand

Abstract:

The transition to motherhood can be difficult. For some women, it can be a distressing time, especially those who do not have social support. Studies indicate migrant women demonstrate higher levels of distress and perinatal depression. Migrant women primarily attribute their feelings and experiences to separation from family and usual support systems, financial hardship, poor working conditions and difficulties in adapting to life in a new country where traditions and culture are different. Experiences can also be affected by less-than-optimal care and poor engagement with health services. Most research on migrant mothers has been conducted among those living in high-income countries, with few studies of women who begin their lives as mothers having migrated from a low-income country to another low-income country or middle-income country. Recently, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of migrant workers coming from Burma to Thailand; over time, many become parents. However, little is known about their experience of motherhood and perceptions of maternity services. Understanding the experiences and challenges that Burmese women encounter when seeking maternity care in Thailand is important because receiving inadequate care is linked to increased rates of morbidity and mortality.

Stubbs, Lindsay Clyde

The railways of Burma : their past, present and future

Thesis (Ph. D.)--Macquarie University, Faculty of Business and Economics, Department of Economics 2018.

2 volumes (xxiv, 505 leaves) : colour illustrations, maps (some colour) ; 30 cm.

<https://nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an70783224>

Railroads -- Burma -- History; Railroads -- Economic aspects -- Burma; Myanma Railways Burma
Myanmar locomotives Shan State

Abstract:

The key theme of this thesis is how the railways of Burma have performed in the past and what their prospects are for the future. Case studies of two rural lines (the Aungban-Loikaw line and the Kyangin-Pakokku line) and a study of the railways in southern Shan State suggest that there were poor construction methods in the past, and that today there is a lack of maintenance and a lack of commitment from Myanma Railways to fund these lines. The thesis begins with an examination of the economic benefits and impact of railways, including a discussion of railway finance with a focus on the Operating Ratio. Chapter 3 is the core of this thesis with a statistical overview of the railways in Burma, with an emphasis on the period since World War II. Information is drawn from multiple sources to construct time series graphs of key aspects relating to the railways in Burma. Chapter 4 considers the likelihood of the construction of a China-Burma Railway from Yunnan Province in China, to Kyaukphyu on the coast of Rakhine State, Burma. The recently opened railway from Nairobi to Mombasa in Kenya could be a model for a future China-Burma Railway, but major economic and political concessions would need to be made by the government of Burma for such a line to be built. Chapter 5 is the case study of the line to Loikaw, and Chapter 6 of the line on the west bank of the Irrawaddy River from Kyangin to Pakokku. The study of the Kyangin-Pakokku line highlights the poor quality of construction undertaken by Myanma Railways in recent years; the poor quality of current maintenance on the line; and the poor facilities for passengers on the line. Chapter 7 discusses the railways in southern Shan State, concluding that construction of the Shan State Railway is important from an economic viewpoint, but is a long way off. Chapter 8 covers a number of smaller topics, including international links, for example the possibility of a railway from Burma to India. By looking at past statistics relating to the railways, insight is provided into the issues faced by Myanma Railways today. The thesis draws on empirical evidence from field trips to Burma to highlight areas of concern with the current operations of Myanma Railways. This thesis recommends that the government achieve a balance between the funding of key lines such as the Yangon-Mandalay line and the Circular Railway in Yangon compared to the funding of work (e.g. repair, maintenance and construction) on smaller regional lines.

2021

Palinrach Kaewmanorom

Barriers to immunisation among children under school age (0-5 years old) of Myanmar migrant parents living in Mueang District, Samut Sakhon Province, Thailand.

Thesis (Master)--Flinders University, College of Nursing and Health Sciences, 2021

electronic. text file PDF

<https://theses.flinders.edu.au/view/bb46b1bd-caa3-4c95-9046-7e85a211b7e1/1>

Immunisation; Vaccination; Migrant

Abstract:

Immunisation via vaccines is the most cost-effective health intervention to save and prevent children's lives from acquiring infectious diseases. Although Thailand has launched a vaccination program for all children in the country, the National Expanded Program on Immunisations has not reached many migrant children. Since 2013, the coverage of routine vaccinations for children under five years old had not reached the 90% coverage target. There are outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases among migrant children. Myanmar nationals make up the largest group of migrant workers in Thailand. To improve immunisation coverage and service, it is crucial to examine barriers to immunisation among Myanmar migrant children. - Aim and objective -- This study aims to examine barriers to immunisation encountered by under-school-age (zero to five-year-old) Myanmar migrant children living in Thailand. This aim will be achieved through the following research objectives: 1) identifying the barriers to immunisation and 2) examining the correlation between the demographic backgrounds and immunisation rates among under-school-age migrant children in Thailand. -- Methods -- This correlation study uses data collected from a web-based questionnaire survey regarding the parents' demographics, Myanmar migrant children's immunisation rates and barriers to immunisation in Myanmar migrant children. The correlations analysed the data for significant relationships between the variables impacting immunisation levels. -- Results -- A total of 255 Myanmar parents living in Mueang District, Samut Sakhon Province, participated in the study. The barriers to immunisation divided into four themes, taken from the research literature, are as follows: the first theme--difficulties in accessing immunisation services. The exploration of the first theme found that travelling to healthcare centres, not having enough money and language barriers were obstacles. Findings concerning the second theme, knowledge and awareness of immunisation, showed that parents' lack of knowledge about vaccine's adverse effects, vaccination schedules, the benefits and the availability of immunisation services. The findings of the third theme, parents' immunisation attitudes, showed that participants generally had a positive attitude. The fourth theme was issues relating to the healthcare service. The results pertaining to this theme indicated that the main problems were having to wait a long time to access the vaccination service. Regarding the correlation between the parents' demographics and Myanmar children's immunisation rates, there was a low negative correlation with statistical significance between the Myanmar children's immunisation rates and the number of children living in Thailand with a parent ($\chi^2 = -0.330, p < 0.001$). Additionally, there was a low positive relationship between the Myanmar children's immunisation rates and parent's income sufficiency ($\chi^2 = 0.257, p < 0.001$). There was no correlation between the parent's age, the number of years they had been living in Samut-Sakhon Province, their legal status, total family income, the parent's education level and their children's immunisation rates. -- Significance -- These findings, detailing the barriers to vaccination uptake, are important to service providers and can help inform policy-making regarding migrant children in Thailand. Additionally, the findings can assist healthcare providers in understanding the barriers to immunisation to develop nursing interventions that promote effective immunisation services to migrant children in the future.

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Nay Khyi Win Swe

Internal self-determination and constitutional reform in Myanmar.

Thesis (Masters)--Flinders University, College of Business, Government and Law, 2021.

electronic. text file PDF

<https://theses.flinders.edu.au/view/306f5c2c-6342-4b4d-8c3e-f0463ba558b4/1>

Internal self-determination; Constitutional reform; Federal union; Ethnic people; Armed ethnic conflicts

Abstract:

As a newly democratising nation, Myanmar is a pluri-ethnic, multi-lingual, and multi-religious country with a culturally diverse population comprising over 135 recognised ethnic groups. Since gaining independence in 1948, Myanmar (formerly Burma) has experienced prolonged instability resulting from over half a century of oppressive military rule under the Armed Forces of Myanmar, known today as Tatmadaw, and from a long-running, ethnic-based insurgency fighting for minority rights of self-determination. Consequently, building unity out of diversity is the greatest challenge to democracy and yet it is the broad objective that Myanmar people desire. Ethnic armed minority groups in the country have been calling for a Democratic Federal Union with the right to self-determination and freedom from discrimination because they have been oppressed and marginalised by the Bamar dominant majority ethnic group for decades. However, the nation's current constitution precludes these important provisions, and the military's dominant role in government prevents the appropriate reforms needed in the constitution. The self-determination rights claimed by ethnic people can be legitimised and achieved only if they are embodied in the nation's constitution. However, with the exception of the draft constitution proposed by the country's first leader, General Aung San, the formal constitutions enacted in 1947, 1974, and 2008 have not reflected the right to self-determination of ethnic people nor have they referred to a Federal Union. By examining the three constitutions of the Union of Burma, which became Myanmar in 1989, this paper aims to highlight why constitutional reform is needed in Myanmar. Such a process of reform has been resisted by the Tatmadaw, which assumes that self-determination will lead to secession of ethnic groups and territories, and loss of the military's control over the country and its people. This struggle for self-determination and conflicting interpretations of what constitutional reform would mean for the nation has resulted in many armed clashes, stalled Myanmar's peace process, and prevented constitutional reform. Therefore, this research argues that clarification of the concept of internal self-determination and reforming the constitution would lead to a peaceful resolution to the present conflict. Accordingly, a new constitution is proposed which does not allow for secession, but does allow minority ethnic peoples autonomy and the right to choose their own regional government, while also prohibiting discrimination against minorities regardless of ethnicity, race, or religion, as a means of achieving a lasting peace in the country. Furthermore, a form of blended federalism is recommended to accommodate the needs of such an ethnically and culturally diverse population while building an overarching sense of nationalism with common objectives in partnership for all the peoples of Myanmar.

2022

Myo Myo

Illicit drug trafficking and production in Myanmar: drivers and future policy responses

Thesis (Master)--Flinders University, College of Business, Government and Law, 2022

electronic. text file PDF

<https://theses.flinders.edu.au/view/a66cebad-d234-4ff2-8bb2-fd391b967464/1>

Illicit drug trafficking and production; The Golden Triangle; Drug policy responses

Abstract:

The Golden Triangle, which is an epic centre for illicit businesses, located at the intersection of three specific countries – Myanmar, Laos and Thailand, has long been known for drug production and trafficking, particularly opium production. Nevertheless, the southeast Asian illicit drug market is undergoing a profound transformation, with the rise of synthetic drugs, particularly in Northern Myanmar. There is a large body of research by academic drug scholars looking at factors driving illicit drug production and trafficking of developed countries from across the globe (e.g., UK, US, Australia) and a lesser extent developing countries. However, there remain many gaps in knowledge about what is driving this trade in Myanmar. -- This study seeks to identify the main drivers of Myanmar's illicit drug trade, including the recent rise in methamphetamine production and trafficking, and examine the adequacy of the 2018 National Drug Control Policy responses. This research used a qualitative methodology, including a semi-structured in-depth interview with thirteen stakeholders from three areas: 1) the criminal justice system, e.g., the Myanmar Police Force and the Australian Federal Police, 2) government agencies, e.g., the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement in Myanmar, and 3) Non-Government Organisations. -- Stakeholders identified multiple factors driving Myanmar's illicit drug economy. This included a high profit derived from the sale of illicit drugs in a context of poverty and underdevelopment, corruption, political instability, conflict, and the presence of a plethora of non-state armed groups, a weak rule of law, ethnic armed groups and transnational organised syndicates and displacement of chemical precursors from China. Of note, interviewees stated that the Myanmar illicit drug business brings economic incentives and payoffs for opium farmers and local dealers as a means of economic subsistence. Interviewees also noted that most of the profit goes outside the country, particularly to large international criminal syndicates in Hong Kong and China. However, the biggest drivers of the Myanmar drug trade are under development and the weak rule of law, both of which are perfect conditions for a growing drug trade which has only been exacerbated by the coup d'état of 1st February 2021. -- This thesis particularly looks at the adequacy of the 2018 Myanmar's National Drug Control Policy responses, and subsequently proposes suggestions for more effective policy responses. All respondents and given literature noted that the 2018 Myanmar's National Drug Control Policy is a good quality document because it is comprehensive, evidence-informed, and humane, and brings relevant stakeholders together. However, there are numerous issues with policy implementation due to issues such as a lack of resourcing, budget constraints, and a lack of comprehensive drug use data on the ground. Recent political change, as a result of the military coup d'état, and the Covid-19 pandemic have created more opportunities for the continued growth of the narcotic drugs industry, particularly amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) and opium. -- This research project contributes a broader academic knowledge to the existing drug literature. This thesis reinforces the key roles that underdevelopment, weak rule of law and geopolitical circumstances can play in driving illicit drug markets in developing contexts and the importance of addressing these issues as part of a comprehensive drug policy responses. Therefore, this thesis suggests that each nation's policy needs to be fit for purpose by looking at broader geopolitics factors and development issues.

The Australian National University

TEQSA Provider ID: PRV12002 (Australian University) | CRICOS Provider Code: 00120C

2023

Jupe, Thomas

State Responsibility for Genocide and the Lens of State Crime: An Interdisciplinary Case Study of the Rohingya of Myanmar.

Thesis (Ph.D.)--Flinders University, College of Business, Government and Law, 2023

electronic. text file PDF

<https://theses.flinders.edu.au/view/240f2bc3-d5e7-419d-8ed5-5c8f69393861/1>

The Gambia v Myanmar; International Court of Justice; Rohingya; International Criminal Court

Abstract:

The ethnic Rohingya civilian population of Myanmar have been murdered, raped and tortured by the state's official military. This human rights crisis is being addressed by the law through two differing avenues of responsibility: action concerning individual criminal responsibility has arisen in the International Criminal Court (ICC) and action concerning state responsibility in the International Court of Justice (ICJ). If the ICJ action against Myanmar is successful, this would mark the first time a state has been found to breach its obligation to not commit genocide — as opposed to failing to prevent and punish genocide. -- This thesis questions whether state responsibility for committing genocide should be attributed to Myanmar. To answer this question, it engages with the theory of state crime from critical criminology. This was carried out through an interdisciplinary approach, which does not aim to alter the law, or solve its problems, but to understand the development of the law in a different light. From this perspective, the use of individual criminal responsibility is applauded for its ability to address the role of the military's high-ranking officials. This addresses the authorisation of the attacks and routinisation of violent conduct in the military, by placing the onus on the high-ranking officials to ensure that criminal acts of this nature are not carried out within their ranks. However, dealing with the situation solely through individual criminal responsibility is not the most appropriate way forward. -- In this situation, the concept of deviance can be applied to the state's longstanding organisational goal of removing the Rohingya from its territory. Similarly, the discriminatory rhetoric embedded in Myanmar's culture has left the Rohingya dehumanised, enabling the direct perpetrators to carry out the attacks with no moral objection. A successful action in the ICC would fail to recognise the state as a deviant actor, or to impact the underlying organisational goals and discriminatory rhetoric. -- Alternatively, acknowledging the state's involvement through a judgment of state responsibility in the ICJ would allow the institutional dimension of the crimes to finally be recognised. The symbolic value of the decision would provide the foundation for deep reflection, re-consideration of the state's deviant goals, and an impact on the narrative concerning the dehumanised victim population. Attributing state responsibility to Myanmar for committing genocide is not only appropriate, but a necessary step forward in the longstanding fight against international crimes with state involvement. -- To best address state crimes, these two avenues of responsibility must operate in tandem, with individual criminal responsibility addressing the tangible aspects of the crimes, and state responsibility addressing the symbolic, narrative-driven aspects of the crimes.

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