
Shwe Naing Ngan Fashion

The Burman
 The World Factbook 2012-13
 A History of Modern Burma
 Citizenship in Myanmar
 Essays on Literature and Society in Southeast Asia
 The Burmanization of Myanmar's Muslims
 AHP 48 GREAT LORDS OF THE SKY: BURMA'S SHAN ARISTOCRACY
 Myanmar, Facts and Figures
 The Stricken Peacock
 Knowing the Salween River: Resource Politics of a Contested Transboundary River
 Papers Presented in Honour of Myanmar Women's Day, 3 July 2005
 Myanmar's Education Reforms
 Silver Screens and Golden Dreams
 Dr Maung Maung
 Clements' Encyclopedia of World Governments
 Sayagi U Ba Khin Journal
 Daily Report
 Financing Affordable Housing in Yangon
 Mental Culture in Burmese Crisis Politics
 Secrets and Power in Myanmar
 56th Armed Forces Day Commemorative Book
 The Making of Modern Burma
 "My Gun was as Tall as Me"
 Myanmar
 Perfect Hostage
 Southeast Asia
 Hidden Agendas
 Myanmar's Military Mindset
 Promoting Human Rights in Burma
 The Lady and the Peacock
 Regulating Religion in Asia
 Constitution Making
 Traditions of Buddhist Practice in Burma
 Gazetteer of Upper Burma and the Shan States
 The World Factbook
 The Geology of Burma
 Deciphering Myanmar's Peace Process
 Blood Brothers
 Ethnic Politics in Burma
 Myanmar Media in Transition

Shwe Naing Ngan
Fashion

Downloaded from
intra.itu.edu.my/guest

KAYLEY GALLEGOS

The Burman Random House

This open access book focuses on the Salween River, shared by China, Myanmar, and Thailand, that is increasingly at the heart of pressing regional development debates. The basin supports the livelihoods of over 10 million people, and within it there is great socio-economic, cultural and political diversity. The basin is witnessing intensifying dynamics of resource extraction, alongside large dam construction, conservation and development intervention, that is unfolding within a complex terrain of local, national and transnational governance. With a focus on the contested politics of water and associated resources in the

Salween basin, this book offers a collection of empirical case studies that highlights local knowledge and perspectives. Given the paucity of grounded social science studies in this contested basin, this book provides conceptual insights at the intersection of resource governance, development, and politics of knowledge relevant to researchers, policy-makers and practitioners at a time when rapid change is underway. - Fills a significant knowledge gap on a major river in Southeast Asia, with empirical and conceptual contributions - Inter-disciplinary perspective and by a range of writers, including academics, policy-makers and civil society researchers, the majority from within Southeast Asia - New policy insights on a river at the cross-roads of a major political and development transition
The World Factbook 2012-13 Routledge

Burma is a country where, as one senior UN official puts it, "just to turn your head can mean imprisonment or death." Aung San Suu Kyi is considered to be Burma's best hope for freedom, and, because of her unwavering commitment to nonviolent resistance to the country's brutal military junta, she has been under house arrest since 1989. Elected Prime Minister, she was prevented from taking office, but despite failing health, vilification at the hands of the Burmese media, and actual imprisonment in one of the world's most appalling jails, Suu Kyi has persevered in a campaign of nonviolent protest as unflagging as those of Gandhi, King, and Mandela, which earned her the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991. In *Perfect Hostage*, the most thorough biography of Suu Kyi to date, Justin Wintle tells both the story of the Burmese people and the story of an

ordinary person who became a hero. "She's my hero."—Bono "In physical stature she is petite and elegant, but in moral stature she is a giant."—Archbishop Desmond Tutu, 1984 Nobel Peace Prize Recipient "It is time for all respectable members of the international community to put weight behind their words and take active measures to secure the freedom of Aung San Suu Kyi and the Burmese people."—Senator John McCain

A History of Modern Burma ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute

"No external observer knows more about Myanmar's security and intelligence apparatus than Andrew Selth. In this book he presents an account of the structure and functions of Myanmar's deep state, along with a tale of personal ambition, rivalry and ruthless power politics worthy of John Le Carre. A thoroughly educative, entertaining and intriguing read." — Professor Michael Wesley, Dean, College of Asia and the Pacific, The Australian National University "Andrew Selth has once again amply illustrated the depth and penetration of his study of Myanmar/Burma and its institutions. This work on the more recent aspects of the country's intelligence apparatus goes beyond a masterful and comprehensive analysis of the Burmese intelligence community, and probes the social and institutional bases of the attitudes giving rise to that critical aspect of power. We are once again in Dr Selth's debt. This is required reading for serious observers of the Burmese scene." — David I. Steinberg, Distinguished Professor of Asian Studies Emeritus, Georgetown University "By lifting the lid on a pervasive yet secretive intelligence apparatus, Andrew Selth makes an outstanding contribution to Myanmar Studies. For scholars and practitioners alike, this book provides an essential history of a security state that remains powerful even during the transition away from overt authoritarian rule." — Professor Ian Holliday, Vice-President (Teaching and Learning), The University of Hong Kong

Citizenship in Myanmar Institute of Southeast Asian Studies
Myanmar is going through a period of profound - and contested - transition. The country has experienced widespread if sometimes uneven reforms, including the start of a peace process between the government and Myanmar Army, and some two dozen ethnic armed organizations, which had long been fighting for greater autonomy from the militarized and Burman-dominated state. This book brings together chapters by Burmese and foreign experts, and

contributions from community and political leaders, who discuss the meaning of citizenship in Myanmar/Burma. The book explores citizenship in relation to three broad categories: issues of identity and conflict; debates around concepts and practices of citizenship; and inter- and intra-community issues, including Buddhist-Muslim relations. This is the first volume to address these issues, understanding and resolving which will be central to Myanmar's continued transition away from violence and authoritarianism. Essays on Literature and Society in Southeast Asia Edward Elgar Publishing
This book reviews the state of education in Myanmar over the past decade and a half as the country is undergoing profound albeit incomplete transformation. Set within the context of Myanmar's peace process and the wider reforms since 2012, Marie Lall's analysis of education policy and practice serves as a case study on how the reform programme has evolved. Drawing on over 15 years of field research carried out across Myanmar, the book offers a cohesive inquiry into government and non-government education sectors, the reform process, and how the transition has played out across schools, universities and wider society. It casts scrutiny on changes in basic education, the alternative monastic education, higher education and teacher education, and engages with issues of ethnic education and the debate on the role of language and the local curriculum as part of the peace process. In so doing, it gives voice to those most affected by the changing landscape of Myanmar's education and wider reform process: the students and parents of all ethnic backgrounds, teachers, teacher trainees and university staff that are rarely heard.

The Burmanization of Myanmar's Muslims ILCAA

Myanmar Media in Transition: Legacies, Challenges and Change is the first volume to overview the country's contemporary media landscape, providing a critical assessment of the sector during the complex and controversial political transition. Moving beyond the focus on journalism and freedom of the press that characterizes many media-focused volumes, Myanmar Media in Transition also explores developments in fiction, filmmaking, social movement media and social media. Documenting changes from both academic and practitioner perspectives, the twenty-one chapters reinforce the volume's theoretical arguments by providing on-the-ground, factual and experiential data intended to open useful dialogue between key

stakeholders in the media, government and civil society sectors. Providing an overview of media studies in the country, Myanmar Media in Transition addresses current challenges, such as the use of social media in spreading hate speech and the shifting boundaries of free expression, by placing them within Myanmar's broader historic social, political and economic context.

AHP 48 GREAT LORDS OF THE SKY: BURMA'S SHAN ARISTOCRACY The Experiment

From pirates singing Ricky Martin to mob hits carried out with samurai swords, Bertil Lintner offers a fascinating look at organized crime in the Asia Pacific. Both Western and Asian pundits assert that shady deals are an Asian way of life. Some argue that corruption and illicit business ventures - gambling, prostitution, drug trafficking, gun running, oil smuggling - are entrenched parts of the Asian value system. Yet many Asian leaders maintain that their cities are safer than Sydney, Amsterdam, New York, and Los Angeles. Making use of expertise gained from twenty years of living in Asia, Lintner exposes the role crime plays in the countries of the Far East. In *Blood Brothers*, he takes you inside the criminal fraternities of Asia, examining these networks and their past histories in order to answer one question: How are civil societies all over the world to be protected from the worst excesses of increasingly globalised mobsters?

Myanmar, Facts and Figures Flipside Digital Content Company Inc.

Translations of the prize winning poems, essays, and short stories presented at the competition held on the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the Armed Forces Day, 2001.

The Stricken Peacock UCL Press

Myanmar is a country vastly rich in gold, silver, base metals, tin-tungsten, gems and hydrocarbons and is one of the last exploration frontiers remaining in the world. Tectonically Myanmar lies at the eastern end of the Himalayan Mountain Chain and over the last 50 Ma has been profoundly affected by the collision between India and Eurasia, which is still ongoing, with frequent destructive earthquakes. Recent advances have been made in understanding the results of the collision, through the study of geochronology, seismicity, stratigraphy and structure. The development of a systematic mapping programme has been restricted by problems of access, due to limited infrastructure and armed insurgencies, meaning that large areas of the country have not been explored

adequately. Recent political changes and reforms, with reconciliations with various ethnic groups, however, will permit access to large areas in Kayin, Kayah, Shan and Kachin States, enabling further research and exploration in new crustal blocks and terranes. In this Memoir a group of Myanmar and international geologists have combined to include all that is currently known about the geology of Myanmar, its mineral and energy resources and its tectonic development. *Knowing the Salween River: Resource Politics of a Contested Transboundary River* Cambridge University Press

Explores the life of Dr. Maung Maung (1925-94), scholar, soldier, nationalist, internationalist, parliamentarian, public servant, and pioneer amongst post-colonial journalists in Southeast Asia. His life spanned seven decades of political, economic and social turbulence in the country he loved and served, Myanmar.

Papers Presented in Honour of Myanmar Women's Day, 3 July 2005

Cambridge University Press
Handbook of Burma.

Myanmar's Education Reforms Springer
Myanmar's housing sector is struggling to cope with rapid urbanization, internal migration, and new demand from recent economic growth. These challenges are most apparent in the Yangon Region, where estimates suggest there will be a housing shortage of 1.3 million units by 2030. This publication assesses the current housing market situation in Yangon. It identifies reform options and offers practical recommendations to support the Yangon Region Government's implementation of its affordable housing agenda and related policies.

Silver Screens and Golden Dreams Central Intelligence Agency

Vols. for 1978/79- kept up to date by: Clements' encyclopedia of world governments. Biennial supplement.
Dr Maung Maung University of Hawaii Press

Written from a Tai/Shan perspective, the intricate and often unsettled realities that existed in the Shan States from early times up to the military coup in 1962 are described in a comprehensive overview of the stresses and strains that the Shan princes endured from early periods of monarchs and wars, under British rule and Japanese occupation, and Independence and Bamar military regime. Part One covers chronological events relating them to the rulers, the antagonists, and the people and the continuing conflict in the Shan State. Part Two deals with the 34 Tai/Shan rulers, describing their histories, lives, and work. Included are photographs

and family trees of the princes, revealing a span of Shan history, before being lost in the mists of time. The past is explained in order that the present political situations may be understood and resolved amicably between the Bamar government, the Tatmadaw, and the ethnic nationalities.

NOTES <5> ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS <7> CONTENTS <9> THE AUTHOR <15> MAPS <17> § Map 1: Political Divisions, Union of Burma, 1948 <17> § Map 2: Location of Shan States, 1939 <18> § Map 3: Resources of the Shan Plateau <19> § Map 4: Major Ethnic Groups of Burma <20> PREFACE <21> ACKNOWLEDGEMENT <23> PART ONE: Background Chapter One: The Early Period <26> § The Shan Plateau <26> § Migrations <27> § The Early Ava Court <28> § Differences <30> § Mutual Respect <32> § The Limbin Confederacy 1886 <33> § British Annexation <34> § Under the British 36<> § Changing Times <36> Chapter Two: British Rule <41> § The Watershed 1922 <41> § Burma Round Table Conference 1931-1932 <43> § Federated Council of Shan Chiefs <45> § The Feudal Lords <47> § The Privy Purse <48> § Contentment? <50> § Some Progress <51> Chapter three: The Interim <58> § A Storm Approaches <58> § Enter the Japanese <58> § Japanese Occupation <60> § Distrust <63> § Return of the British <64> § SCOUHP 1946 <68> § Attlee-Aung San Treaty <69> § Anti-feudalists <70> § Namkham U Htun Aye <73> Chapter Four: Panglong and After <77> § The Panglong Agreement of 1947 <77> § Committee of Inquiry 1947 <79> § Tragedy <80> § Constituent Assembly <81> § Selecting a President <82> § Insurgency <84> Chapter Five: Ten Long Years <91> § Disenchantment <91> § To Secede or Not, 1958 <93> § Tatmadaw's Soft Approach <95> § The 1959 Abdications <96> § New Elections <97> Chapter Six: Without Trust <103> § The Federal Proposal <103> § U Tun Myint <105> § No Compromise <107> § The Coup d'etat 1962 <110> PART TWO: GUARDIANS OF THE SHAN PLATEAU Chapter Seven: The Northern Shan States <121> § Hsipaw State <121> o Fate Unknown <121> o Hsipaw State <123> o The Saohpa Long <124> o Strained Relations <126> o Japanese Occupation <127> o The Tabaung Festivals <128> § Hsenwi State <140> o Hsenwi Saohpa Long <140> o Japanese Disapproval <141> o Flight to Safety <142> o Shan-Kachin <144> o Burma Road <145> o Dr. Gordon Seagrave (1897-1965) <146> § Mong Yai State <155> o A Kingdom Lost <155> o Hsenwi Divided <155> § Mong Mit State <164> o An Accomplished Prince

<164> o The Saohpa Long <165> o Japanese Occupation <167> o Rubies <168> o Teak Forests <169> § Tawngpeng State <176> o The Palaung/Ta'ang <176> o Tawngpeng and its Saohpa <177> o The Namtu/Bawdwin Mines <180> o Not for Export <181> o Tea: a Drink or a Salad? <182> o An Episode <183> Chapter Eight: The Eastern Shan States <193> § Kengtung State <193> o Largest Mong <193> o Mangrai Descendants <194> o Kengtung Saohpa Long <195> o Close Ties <197> o Tai Khun and Tai-Lu <198> o The Kuomintang (KMT) <199> § Mong Pan State <216> § Kokang State <219> o Into the Fold <219> o The House of Yang <220> o The Next Generation <221> o Jimmy Yang <222> o The New Order <224> Chapter Nine: The Inner Shan States <233> § Isolation <233> § Mong Nai State <234> o Once Powerful <234> o Massacre <234> § Laikha State <242> o A Gracious Host <242> o A State of Many Names <243> o A Learned Abbot <245> § Mawksmai State <250> o A Charismatic Prince <250> § Mong Nawng/Mong Nong State <255> o Separated from Hsenwi <255> o Privy Purse <255> § Mong Kung State <262> o Appointed Saohpa in 1928 <262> § Mong Hsu State <271> o Actively Involved <271> o Mong Hsu Rubies <272> § Kesi Mansam State <274> o Warrior Princes <274> o Outstanding Career <276> § Tai Shan Resistance <282> o Noom Suk Harn <282> o The Golden Triangle <285> Chapter ten: The Central Shan States <292> § Yawnghwe State <292> o The Saohpa Long <292> o Hands-tied <294> o Yawnghwe Founded in 1394 <295> o Enter the British <297> o Phaung Daw U Poy <299> o Inle Needs Saving <300> § Mong Pawn State <316> o An Able Statesman <316> o The Mong Pawn Dynasty <316> o The Kyemmong <318> § Hsahung State <325> o Remarkable Prince <325> o Advocating Unity <326> o Untimely Death <328> o The Pa-O <328> o Restlessness <330> § Lawksawk State <337> o Saohpa of Stature <337> o Japanese Courtesy <338> § Samka State <345> o Ancient Samka <345> o A Devoted Buddhist <345> § Loi Long/Pinlaung State <352> o Mountainous Region <352> o Combating Insurgents <353> § Nawngmawn State <356> o Sao Htun Yin <357> Namhkok State <359> § Wanyin/Banyin State <363> § Hopong State <364> § Sakoi State <367> § Mong Pai State <369> o Mong Pai Amalgamated <369> o Moby Narapati <369> § Attempt at Progress <371> Chapter Eleven: The Mye Lat States: The Middle Lands <373> o Experimental Stations

<375> § Hsahmong Kham State <376> o Arrival of the Danu <376> o Defended the State <377> o Politically Involved <378> § Pangtara/Pindaya State <384> o Pindaya Caves <384> o Becomes Saohpa <385> § Baw State <391> o Baw le-hse-le-ywa <391> o An Important Link <391> § Pwehla State <394> o Rulers of Note <394> o Promoted a Jemadar <394> § Pangmi/Pinhmi State <399> o Head Prefect and Kyemmong <399> § Ywangan/Yengan State <405> § Kyong State <411> Chapter Twelve: Sharing the Plateau <413> § The Two Wa States <413> o Introduction <413> § Mong Lun/Mong Lon State <415> o A Wise Ruler <415> o Eastern Special Region No. 4 <417> § Northern Wa States <419> o UWSP and UWSA <420> § The Karenni/Kayah State <421> o Three Karenni States <421> o Kantarawadi <423> o Bawlake <424> o Kyebogyi <425> o Becomes Kayah State <425> o Karenni's Wealth <427> § Diverse Communities <435> o Tribes and Kinships <435> o Troubled Relationships <436> o Akha <437> o Lahu <438> o Lisu <438> o Tai Neu <439> o Diversion <439> o Muong Sing to Luang Namtha <439> o First Encounter <440> o Tiger Women <442> o Sign Language <443> o A Holy Man <443> EPILOGUE <450> § Presidency <450> § Panglong Agreement and Federalism <451> § Ethnic Issues <451> § Conclusion <453> APPENDICES <454> § Appendix 1: The Panglong Agreement 1947 <455> § Appendix 2: Sao Harn Yawnghe's Account <457> § Appendix 3: Sao Shwe Thaik's Letter, 1960 <463> § Appendix 4: Letter from Saohpa Sir Sao Mawng, 1926 <464> § Appendix 5: Letter Showing Shan Concern, 1947 <465> TABLES <466> § Table 1: Land area and money: the Shan States in 1939 <467> § Table 2: Approximate dates of reigns of rulers from British Annexation in 1887 <469> GLOSSARY 472 REFERENCES 474
Clements' Encyclopedia of World Governments Human Rights Watch Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Aung San Suu Kyi—known to the world as an icon for democracy and nonviolent dissent in oppressed Burma, and to her followers as simply “The Lady”—has recently returned to international headlines. Now, this major new biography offers essential reading at a moment when Burma, after decades of stagnation, is once again in flux. Suu Kyi's remarkable life begins with that of her father, Aung San. The architect of Burma's

independence, he was assassinated when she was only two. Suu Kyi grew up in India (where her mother served as ambassador), studied at Oxford, and worked for three years at the UN in New York. In 1972, she married Michael Aris, a British scholar. They had two sons, and for several years she lived as a self-described “housewife”—but she never forgot that she was the daughter of Burma's national hero. In April 1988, Suu Kyi returned to Burma to nurse her sick mother. Within six months, she was leading the largest popular revolt in the country's history. She was put under house arrest by the regime, but her party won a landslide victory in the 1990 elections, which the regime refused to recognize. In 1991, still under arrest, she received the Nobel Peace Prize. Altogether, she has spent over fifteen years in detention and narrowly escaped assassination twice. Peter Popham distills five years of research—including covert trips to Burma, meetings with Suu Kyi and her friends and family, and extracts from the unpublished diaries of her co-campaigner and former confidante Ma Thanegi—into this vivid portrait of Aung San Suu Kyi, illuminating her public successes and private sorrows, her intellect and enduring sense of humor, her commitment to peaceful revolution, and the extreme price she has paid for it.
Sayagyi U Ba Khin Journal Cambridge University Press
 Life as a Soldier
Daily Report Asian Development Bank
 Burma has often been portrayed as a timeless place, a country of egalitarian Buddhist villages, ruled successively by autocratic kings, British colonialists and, most recently, a military dictatorship. The Making of Modern Burma argues instead that many aspects of Burmese society today, from the borders of the state to the social structure of the countryside to the very notion of a Burmese identity, are largely the creations of the nineteenth century - a period of great change - away from the Ava-based polity of early modern times, and towards the 'British Burma' of the 1900s. The book provides a sophisticated and much-needed account of the period, and as such will be an important resource for policy makers and students as a basis for understanding contemporary politics and the challenges of the modern state. It will also be read by historians interested in the British colonial expansion of the nineteenth century.
Financing Affordable Housing in Yangon

Springer

An examination of the current political crisis in Burma, and in particular its Buddhist and socio-psychological aspects.

Mental Culture in Burmese Crisis Politics Simon and Schuster

In this powerful book, journalist and film maker John Pilger strips away the layers of deception, dissembling language and omission that prevent us from understanding how the world really works. From the invisible corners of Tony Blair's Britain to Burma, Vietnam, Australia, South Africa and the illusions of the 'media age', power, he argues, has its own agenda. Unchallenged, it operates to protect its interests with a cynical disregard for people - shaping, and often devastating, millions of lives. By unravelling the hidden histories of contemporary events, Pilger allows us to read between the lines. He also celebrates the eloquent defiance and courage of those who resist oppression and give us hope for the future.

Tenaciously researched and written with passion and wit, *Hidden Agendas* will change the way you see the world.

Secrets and Power in Myanmar Rowman & Littlefield

It was the unanimous verdict of British and American historians that the Kings of Burma were arrogant barbarians, absolutely without any knowledge of diplomacy and diplomatic practice, whose foolish actions forced the British to annex the country). Although the unanimity was broken in 1962 by Miss Dorothy Woodman in her brilliant work *The Making of Burma*, it still remains the majority verdict, and has even been re-affirmed. Mr. E. C. V. Foucar, who expressed his verdict in 1944 in *They Reigned in Mandalay*, confirmed it in 1963 in *Mandalay the Golden*. Professor John F. Cady, who fully agreed with the verdict in 1960 in *A History of Modern Burma*, has modified his opinion only with regard to the Second Anglo-Burmese War, in his recently published work *South-East Asia: Its Historical Development*. The verdict is an ex parte one, because no consideration was given to the Burmese point of view or to the Burmese sources of history. Moreover, it was arrived at on false and fraudulent evidence. The British fought three wars against the Burmese during the period 1824-1886. For the First war, both the British and the Burmese must share the blame, and except for the great disparity in arms, it was a but after gaining two out of the three Burmese maritime fair fight.

Best Sellers - Books :

- [Never Never: A Romantic Suspense Novel Of Love And Fate By Colleen Hoover](#)
- [Taylor Swift: A Little Golden Book Biography By Wendy Loggia](#)

- [My First Library : Boxset Of 10 Board Books For Kids By Wonder House Books](#)
- [Are You There God? It's Me, Margaret.](#)
- [The Going To Bed Book By Sandra Boynton](#)
- [Harry Potter Paperback Box Set \(books 1-7\) By J. K. Rowling](#)
- [A Court Of Wings And Ruin \(a Court Of Thorns And Roses, 3\) By Sarah J. Maas](#)
- [Beyond The Story: 10-year Record Of Bts](#)
- [The Complete Summer I Turned Pretty Trilogy \(boxed Set\): The Summer I Turned Pretty; It's Not Summer Without You; We'll Always Have Summer By Jenny Han](#)
- [Mad Honey: A Novel](#)