

EMERGENCE OF ETHNIC PRINT MEDIA IN DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION PERIOD (SHAN STATE)

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Abstract

There is widespread recognition that the media has an important role in sustaining and nurturing democracy for the media in all forms can reflect the diversity of society to fulfill its democratic potential. As ethnicity is an important element of social diversity media organizations can report the concerns of every group in society and enable diverse groups to access information. The ethnic print media in Shan State reflects the Shan, Pa-O and Palaung nationals' diversity of voice and multi-culture. Among the three parts of Shan State, only the Southern Shan State has a flourishing ethnic print media, especially news journals. However, they are still facing the common challenges of access to information, few capable and trained journalists due to lack of professional training and difficulties in distribution system. Ethnic print media delivers content in local languages. Ethnic and linguistic diversity can be a challenge for media reach in ethnic areas of Myanmar. While some ethnic media reflect the State government position, some are focus on coverage of social news, conflict news and public issues in the ethnic areas. Emerging ethnic print media could serve as the bridge between the State government and majority and minority ethnic groups. Ethnic media addresses community issues that are often overlooked by mainstream media. These ethnic media are of different models because they have different aims and interests. Ethnic print media outlets face struggle for survival. The research question is that "Why is it necessary to enhance ethnic media development?" Henceforth, proper policies of the government are needed for the survival and sustainable development of ethnic media outlets. Ethnic print media in Shan State play a key role for preservation of indigenous literature and enabling the national reconciliation process in the democratic transition period.

Key word: ethnic, print media, Shan, Pa-O, Palaung.

Introduction

Myanmar is now witnessing an emerging new ethnic media landscape, mainly in the print sector. This is important in ensuring ethnic communities have a voice in political and socio-economic affairs that affect their life. Since

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March 2011, the new government led by President U Thein Sein embarked on sustainable democratic reforms including media freedom. In one of the significant changes was the abolition of censorship in the print media on 20 August 2012. The print media were no longer required to submit their products to the Press Scrutiny and Registration Department prior to publication. Further progress was made with the introduction of the ethnic media in 2013. This was followed in 2014 by certain measures that allowed newspaper to become editorially independent.

As a consequence, a greater number of weekly journals and newspapers were published in a freer media environment. According to the data of the Printing and Registration Department of the Ministry of Information, 219 news journals were published in Myanmar in the end of 2016. Among them six news journals were published and two news agencies in Shan State. Of these three journals were registered for publication in indigenous languages. While the largest numbers of 153 journals are published in Yangon Region, the lowest number which was fewer than ten journals were published in other States especially in the ethnic region¹. It is obvious that Myanmar is now witnessing the emergence of new ethnic media outlets in the regions mainly in the print sector.

The Shan State is located in eastern Myanmar and is organized into fourteen districts and five self-administrative regions. Then the entire Shan State which is composed of 83 townships and sub-townships is again classified as Eastern, Southern and Northern Shan State for administrative purposes.² Yet from the print media aspect the publication circulation and access of the people to such news media is unequal and uneven. While five news journals are published in Southern Shan State, only one news journal has been published in the Northern part of Shan State which is based in Lashio. There are no ethnic print media publications in the Eastern part of Shan State. Ethnic people have to rely on the publications of the main stream media which are mostly situated in Yangon. Ethnic print media are important because they

¹ *List of Publication Permitted by Printing and Registration Department, (11-8-2016)*, Printing and Registration Department, Ministry of Information.

² (a) The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census, Shan State, Census Report Vol. (3), Ministry of Immigration and Population, Myanmar, May 2015.
 (b) *Taunggyi Magazine* (2016), Myanmar Writers Association (Taunggyi).

fulfill the needs of their community; contribute towards preservation of their indigenous literature, culture and tradition and to reflect the ethnic voice on social and political issues through the media.

Materials & Methods

Research was conducted in Shan State, based mainly in Southern Shan State. Most notably ethnic news journals have emerged and developed in Taunggyi, Southern Shan State,³ and only one typical news journal in Lashio, Northern Shan State⁴. Therefore, the research location was chosen in Southern Shan State in order to grasp the majority of readership and diversity of ethnic voice. The key interviews were also conducted in ethnic print media outlets at Taunggyi and some ethnic media organizations based in Yangon. A total of 14 key interviews were conducted for data collecting process in Taunggyi.

The research paper aims to illuminate the emergence and development of ethnic print media industry from the ethnic people perspective and shed light to the bridge between ethnic nationals and government. This study is based on a survey of quantitative method based on the views of 500 respondents in many townships of Southern Shan State. The survey questionnaires are measured on media development indicators of UNESCO; how ethnic people have easy access of print media in rural and urban areas of Shan State, what is their preference language for ethnic print media and to what extent they read ethnic language print media, the extent of information and knowledge they get and what is their preferred ethnic language in reading newspapers and journals daily. Survey locations are especially focused on Taunggyi and surrounding townships of Hopone, Kalaw, Naung Khar, Pinlaung, Naungtayar, Sesaing, Panlong, Loilan and Mauk-mai.

Findings

The findings of the research is that ethnic print media outlets cannot afford large expensive printing presses which are only available in Yangon

³ The Golden Gong Journal , *Kahamsae* Voice Journal, Voice of *Hsan Loi* Journal, The Voice of Shan Ni Journal, Kandawza Tai Journal, *Hsenpai* News Journal, Shan Herald Journal.

⁴ *Marlagar* Journal

and Mandalay so that printed copies of journals have to be sent back to Taunggyi and Lashio which is time consuming and costly. Publishers encounter the common challenges of financial difficulties, which make producing a good quality and distribution difficult. These ethnic print media outlets will probably have to struggle for survival, until peace is established countrywide together with socio-economic development. In the meanwhile all stakeholders continue these efforts for ethnic media enhancement.

At present even in the media content, the aspect of pluralism is not visible perhaps due to the absence of ethnic diversity in newsrooms. This issue can lead to the escalation of misunderstanding among different ethnic communities in the region. Conflict is a key factor behind the development ethnic print media especially in Northern Shan State⁵. Interviews with ethnic print media outlets in Shan State said that there has been an increase of ethnic print media after 2012 due to the political change and media reform process in Myanmar, but that they still face difficulties in sustainable development of ethnic media. One of the common challenges is distribution problems and transportation costs.

The main aim of publishing ethnic journals in the Shan State is to preserve indigenous literature and ethnic language so that Shan and Pa-O ethnic media can play a critical role in peace process of Myanmar. They can establish linkage between the ethnic groups and government. Shan State government should try to improve easy access of information for local journalists, and the ethnic print media could provide coverage of local and regional news to disseminate the information to the whole country. The government should expand the space for ethnic media, including guaranteeing access to information for all journalists.

Journalists from minority ethnic groups are fairly represented across the media industry including at senior levels. The emerging ethnic media outlets are providing opportunities for ethnic journalists. But the readership level is low because ethnic print journals publish their own literature which reflects the cultural and linguistic diversity of the target area. Journals and newspapers with the largest readership are journals and newspapers printed in

⁵ Interview with Editor of Marlagar Journal

the Myanmar language. As a result, township reporters are faced with poor supporting from main media outlets than those working in media outlets in big cities.

For nurturing qualified journalists media training programmes are provided by the Peoples' Voice media house in collaboration with the Development of Ethnic Minority Organization (DEMO) and Southern Shan State Media Network (SSSMN). Mostly rely on the training given by *Internews*, Yangon Journalism School and Myanmar Journalism Institute. Some media outlets have close networking and linkage with the Myanmar Journalism Association (MJA) and the Myanmar Journalists Network (MJN) although there are still some that have no connection.

Concerning the issues of gender and women's participation in media, ethnic women encounter more stereotypical gender norms in the media field. Moreover, the ethnic men who hold on to outdated ideas that place of ethnic women is to preserve traditional cultural norms and disapprove of their working in the news media. Thus, women's participation is still low in the ethnic media due to outdated social norms of the region.

Discussion

Challenges of Ethnic Print Media

After the independence period, many news journals were published in Taunggyi. Those were Peoples' Journal, *Shan Pyay Aung Than*, *Shan Pyay Hittaing*, Capital Taunggyi, *Shan Pyay Forward*, and *Rays of Shan Pyay* (Information Department). Under the Revolutionary Council Government, the *Shan Pyay Forward* weekly journal was renamed as the *Rays of Shan Pyay* and published in tri-languages with Pa-O, Shan and Myanmar by the Information Department of the Shan State⁶. After 1988, there were no more private news journals, but only state-owned newspaper.

By 2011, the Eastern *Yoma* Journal was published but it was no longer to exist in Taunggyi Township. In 2012, President U Thein Sein opened the door for small media organizations and the ethnic media obtained a place

⁶ (a) Than Wai (Taunggyi) History of Periodicals in Taunggyi Township, *Taunggyi Magazine*, Myanmar Writer Association (Taunggyi) 2016.

in the country. With this turning point of the Myanmar media environment, six ethnic news journals started publication in Shan State after 2012. These are the *Golden Gong Journal*, *Khamsae Voice (People's Voice) Journals*, *Marlagar Journal*, *the Voice of Hsein Loi (Yoma Athan)*, *Shan Herald* and *Kambawza Tai Journal*. Although the *Voice of Shan Ni* and *Hsenpai News Journal* are Shan language news journals, they are based in Mandalay and Yangon. Currently, the *Golden Gong* and *Khamsae Voice* have been publishing in Pa-O and Myanmar languages. The *Shan Herald Journal* and *the Voice of Hsan Loi Journal* are bi-lingual publications in Shan and Myanmar. The *Kanbawza Tai News Journal* publishes in the Myanmar language. The *Voice of Shan Ni* and *Hsanpai News* journals are also published bi-lingual in Shan and Myanmar Languages as well as the *Marlagar* journal which uses the Palaung and Myanmar languages. The Southern Shan State Media Network (SSSMN) published the *Than Lwin Thway Chinn* journal in Myanmar language as a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project in May 2017.

At the time when this research was being conducted the print media could not adequately provide information needs to all parts of the country, most notably for the rural population in ethnic areas. Due to the country's weak communication and transportation infrastructure, print media circulation is difficult and limited especially for distribution to remote and far-flung areas. In a country with a population of 51.5 million people, the state-owned newspapers, *Myanmar Alinn* and *The Mirror*, have the largest circulation of all print media with 138,756 and 180,000 copies respectively⁷. In most parts of the Shan State, the majority of the people read the newspapers and journals which are distributed by main stream media of Myanmar, especially those based in Yangon.

Ethnic print media outlets are beginning to gain momentum in Shan and Pa-O languages in Southern Shan State and Palaung language in Northern Shan State. But they still face many obstacles in publication and circulation and although they are regular monthly issues, distribution is possible only on a bi-monthly or tri-monthly basis. As a result there are many left over copies and the publishers therefore face financial loss. Some have a circulation of

⁷ Data from records of Newspaper House (Distribution Department)

2000 to 3000. Due to budget and capacity constraints, it is a common practice for ethnic print media to re-publish translated news stories from mainstream journals rather than produce their own content. Some journals can cover diverse news and can reflect current social issues and political news. Although ethnic media outlets represent a source of information to an ethnic readership, their content is not necessarily diverse nor is it always catered to a particular ethnic group. For instance, the news contents in Pa-O news journals are mainly focused on the news of Pa-O nationals⁸. Thus, other ethnic people are not interested enough to read this or also are not be able to read because of language difficulties. These are the main reasons for the limited market of ethnic print media.

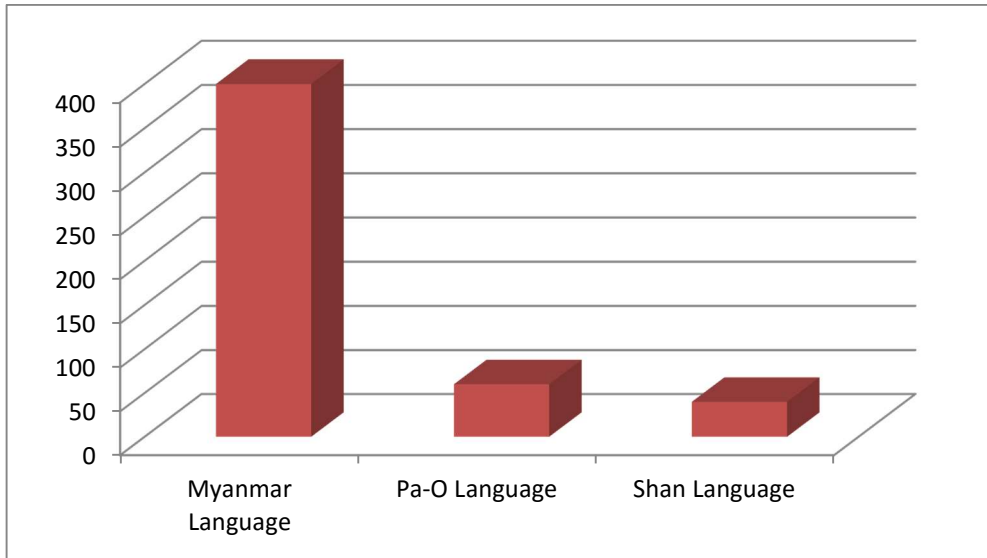
All ethnic print media of Shan State are published in bi-lingually in Pa-O and Myanmar or Shan and Myanmar or Palaung and Myanmar. But, the circulations of ethnic journals could not overcome the publication of main stream media. The urban populations in Shan State have easy access to publications of main stream media in their environment⁹. The state-owned newspapers and newspapers and journals of main stream media have quite a wide readership in Shan State.

The survival of ethnic media is still challenging. Most ethnic media outlets print their copies in Yangon and Mandalay although some are printed in Taunggyi. The high printing costs and transportation charges are some of the difficulties for the ethnic media. Their circulation is limited and they cannot overcome the well-known journals of main stream media. The market constraint is that there are no big companies in rural areas to do marketing and advertising. Therefore, they are dependent on transportation, which is in itself a big problem.

⁸ Survey results shown in Table-1

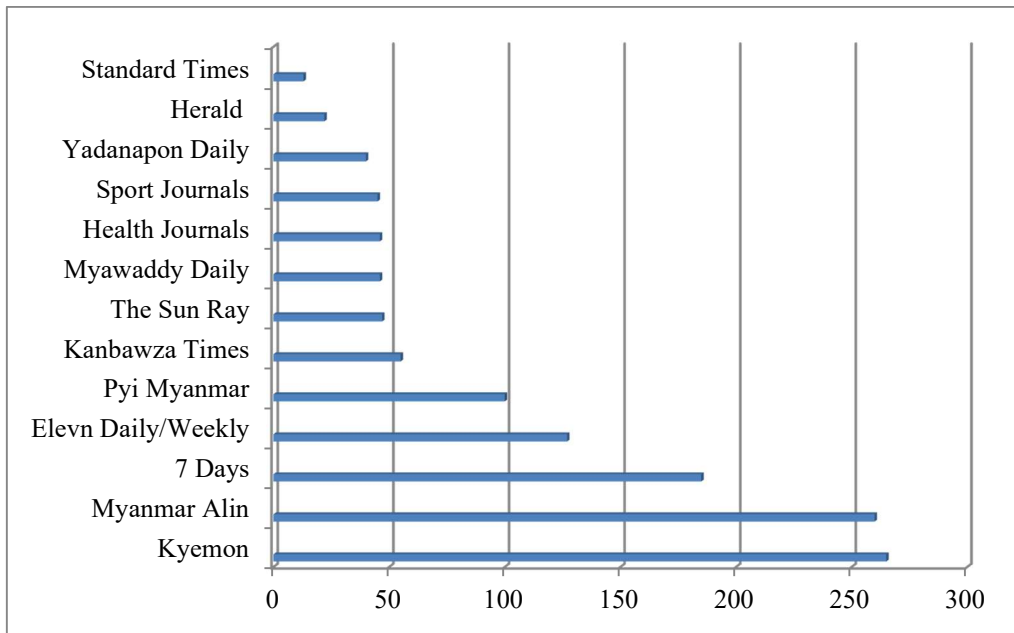
⁹ Survey results shown in Table-2

Table 1: Readership on audience preference language



Source: questionnaires survey on reading language in Southern Shan State

Table 2: Readership on Newspaper and Journals in Shan State



Source: Survey on *Taunggyi* Township, Southern Shan State

These eight ethnic print media used door-to-door distribution system to Shan and Pa-O subscribers. Some media houses use township sale representatives and ethnic volunteers for distribution. Although these ethnic print media are still faced the highest printing cost and transportation difficulties, they are trying to extend their distribution network to their target areas. *Marlagar* Journal which is based in Lashio distributes its journals not only in Northern and Southern Shan State but also to Bamaw and Hpa Kant in the Kachin State¹⁰. However, conflict in some ethnic areas has caused hindrances to their distribution system. *The Golden Gong* Journal is published by the Pa-O National Organization (PNO) and mainly distributes to Pa-O community the majority of whom live in the Pa-O self-administered region; and to Hopone Township, Sesaing Township and Pin Laung Township, in Southern Shan State. *The Voice of Shan Ni* is based in Mandalay and its circulation is mainly to Kachin State and Sagaing and Mandalay regions. *The Voice of Hsan Loi* and the *Shan Herald* which are based in Chiang Mai (Thailand) are distributed to most parts of Shan State. The *Kanbawza Tai* news journal which publishes in the Myanmar language has the largest circulation. It is obvious that the rate of readership depends on the use of a common language of the majority population in the region and easy access of publications.

For these reasons, the government and media stakeholders need to actively support and strengthen the ethnic media in creating a free and safe environment for media workers especially in the conflict areas of ethnic regions. The ethnic media can play a crucial role in the peace process of Myanmar. They can bridge mutual understanding between the government and ethnic communities. The development of the ethnic media needs the support of the regional governments as well as the people.

With the drastic changes in the Myanmar media landscape, regional media associations such as the Burma News International (BNI), Chin Media Network, Shan Herald Agency for News, Southern Shan State Media Network (SSSMN), Independent Ethnic Media Alliance, Southern Myanmar Journalists Network and Taunggyi Media Network have been established in the ethnic regions of the whole country. The support and assistance provided by

¹⁰ Interview with Editor of Marlagar Journal

international media organizations such as UNESCO, Internews, DW Akademie, International Media Support, FOJO: Media Institute, FHI 360 play a crucial role in Myanmar media development especially for professional and technical training in journalism and other media sectors.

With the freer media environment, the first ethnic media conference took place in Mawlamyaing, Mon State in 2013; the second conference held in Taunggyi, Shan State in 2014; the third conference was in Hakha, Chin State in 2015; the fourth conference took place in Mrauk-U, Rakhine State in 2016; and the fifth ethnic media conference was held in Loikaw, Kayah State in June 2017 respectively. These conferences help to explore issues encountered in ethnic media development in Myanmar as well as help to find solutions. In addition, the government should draw up and lay down proper policies to strengthen the ethnic media and for further media development in Myanmar. As mentioned earlier there has been an increase of several regional print publications in the whole country. On the other hand, the ethnic media outlets themselves should try to be balanced and fair by disseminating accurate and impartial news to the ethnic people. Dissemination of objective and impartial news by ethnic media can sow the seeds for development in the ethnic regions of Myanmar and thereby accelerate the peace process.

Conclusion

There are over 100 national races residing in the Union Republic of Myanmar. Indigenous language, custom and social practices, vary from place to place and region to region. Ethnic media reflect these cultures especially the language and literature. Strengthening ethnic print media could be promote national reconciliation and could play a crucial role in the peace process. An important point to be noted is that there is a need three languages; Myanmar, Shan and Pa-O languages for the ethnic media in Shan State. So, each ethnic journal should have editors and reporters who have proficiency in these languages. News and items of interest to the Shan or Pa-O must be reported in their own language but translations into Myanmar would reach a wider circle of readers. Different ethnic nationals would then learn more about each other's culture and traditions and there by achieve greater understanding among them. Balance coverage of ethnic print media for the public can bring

the peace and development of State and Regions. In order to promote media in Myanmar as a platform for democratic discourse, the media must provide information for all segments of society. One way to fulfill this need is evolving community and ethnic media for the media plurality and diversity. It is important to give right to information and easy access of information to the ethnic media. Therefore developing and strengthening ethnic media needs support and assistance from the government and from all media stakeholders in the country.

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Naung Taung Monastery, Ho Pone Township

Taunggyi Youth Center

Mentor and Mentees of International Exchange Alumni Mentorship Program 2016 (Taunggyi)

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APPENDIX (1)

Data of Ethnic Print Media Publications in Shan State¹¹

No.	Journal	Publication Year	Publication Type	Main Language	Main Distribution Area
1	The Golden Gong	2011	Monthly	Pa-O and Myanmar	Shan State
2	Khamsae Voice (The People's Voice)	2013	Bi-weekly	Pa-O and Myanmar	Shan State
3	Marlagar	2013	Bi-weekly	Palaung and Myanmar	Shan State, Mandalay
4	Hsenpai News / Shan Voice	2013	Bi-Weekly	Shan	Shan State
5	Voice of Hsan Loi	2014	Monthly	Shan and Myanmar	Shan State
6	The Voice of Shan Ni	2014	Bi-weekly	Shan Ni-Myanmar	Kachin, Sagaing, Mandalay
7	Shan Herald	2014	Monthly	Shan and Myanmar	Shan State
8	Kanbawza Tai	2015	Weekly	Myanmar	Shan State

¹¹ (a) Data collected by interviewing with responsible persons of respective ethnic media outlets in Taunggyi and Yangon.

(b) *List of Publication permitted by Printing and Registration Department, Ministry of Information.*

APPENDIX (2)

List of Interview

No.	Persons	Organization	Date
1	John Chit Nyein (Reporter)	7 Day News Journal (Taunggyi)	7 May 2017
2	Sai Kyaw (Manager)	Voice of <i>Hsan Loi</i> Journal (&dk;rtoH*sme,f)	7 May 2017
3	Shan Ma Lay (Reporter)	<i>Shan Herald</i> Journal (oQrf; oHawmfqifh*sme, f)	7 May 2017
4	Khun Than Aung (Chief Editor)	<i>Khamsae Voice</i> / The People's Voice Journal (crf;om;aigif;*sme, f)	8 May 2017
5	Khun Yar Zar (Editor)	<i>Khamsae Voice</i> / The People's Voice Journal (crf;om;aigif;*sme, f)	8 May 2017
6	U Soe (Editor)	<i>Kambawza Tai</i> Journal (uarÇmZwdkif;owif;*sme, f)	8 May 2017
7	Hta Man Thi (Reporter)	<i>Kambawza Tai</i> Journal (uarÇmZwdkif;owif;*sme, f)	8 May 2017
8	Daw Mya Wun Yan (Secretary)	Southern Shan State Media Network (SSSMN)	8 May 2017
9	U Than Wai (Taunggyi)	Chairman of Myanmar Journalist Association (Taunggyi)	8 May 2017
10	U Khun Chun (Chief Editor)	<i>The Golden Gong</i> Journal (a&Tarmif;*sme, f) Secretary of Pa-O National Organization (PNO)	8 May 2017
11	Khun Htun Hla Aung (Reporter)	<i>The Golden Gong</i> Journal (a&Tarmif;*sme, f)	8 May 2017
12	Sai Aung Myo Lwin (Editor)	<i>The Voice of Shan Ni</i> (wdkifvdkif;&Srf;eDtoH *sme, f)	10 May 2017
13	Mai Kaung Sai	<i>Marlagar</i> Journal	10 May 2017

လိင်တံးဂ်း

တိုင်းလိုင်ရှမ်းနီအသံ

THE VOICE OF SHAN Ni

သတင်းဂျာနယ်

အတွဲ (၁) အမှတ် (၁) ၁၃၇၇ခုနှစ်၊ ဒုတိယဝါဆိုလဆုတ် ၁ ရက်၊ ဗုဒ္ဓဟူးနေ့(၁.၇.၂၀၁၅) ၁၅ ရက်လျှင်တစ်ကြိမ်ထုတ်ဝေသည်

ဟုမ္မလင်းမြို့နယ် နှစ်တောကျေးရွာ တွင် မူးယစ်ဆေးဝါးဆန့်ကျင်ရေး ဘန္တုပြပွဲကို ပြည်သူထောင်ချီပါဝင် အင်အားပြ



မူးယစ်ဆေးဝါးထိုးသွင်းသုံးစွဲမှုကြောင့် HIV ကူးစက်ခံရမှု အများဆုံးဖြစ်ကြောင်းသိရ

ဟေးကန်ဒေသတွင် မိုင်းကွဲမှုများ ဆက်တိုက် ဖြစ်ပွားနေသောကြောင့် ရွေးကောက်ပွဲ ပကျင်းပနိုင်မည်ကို ပြည်သူများစိုးရိမ်

ရှမ်းနီလူမျိုးများအတွက် သမိုင်း သစ်ရေးထိုးရမည်အချိန် သို့မဟုတ် ၂၀၁၅ အထွေထွေရွေးကောက်ပွဲ

ရှင်သိုဝ် လတးပင်သွဆ် ပိုဝ်းတု,ပေ. ဂါဆ်လိုက်းတင်း 2015

လိင်ရုခိမ်း တီ,ဖိုဝ်,စေ့ဂေ့, လိုဝ်,ခိုဝ်တီး ခိုဝ် ဟူ,တီ,ခွင်သိုဝ် (SNLD) လတးပင်သွဆ်ခွင်.ဆျှမ်း ဂုမ်းခိုဝ်း လေ့ ဝင်သွဆ်တု,ပေ. ဂါဆ်လိုက်းတင်း 2015 ခိုဝ်ဝမ်း တီး 08-10/09/2015 တီးဝင်ပင် သိုင် လေ့ဂုမ်းသိုဝ် လိုဝ်တီး ပွတ်းလမ်း မိဆု,လှို,ဂုမ်းလှိုင် န်းဟူ,တီ, ဆု,စေ့ဂေ့, ဂု,လေ့ ဝိမ်း ဂု,လေ့ဂုမ်း စဝ်းဂုမ်း ဂုမ်း 1,500 ပါ- ဆဲလဝ်.၁

လဝ်ဂုမ်းထွမ်းထွား ခွင်ပင် ဟူ,တီ,ခွင်သိုဝ် ဂဝ်,လတးစော့ဂုမ်း ခိုဝ်ဝမ်းတီး 8 တု- ဂမ်းလတု (ဂမ်း,ဂုမ်း,ဖျ) ခိုဝ်တီး မိဆုခိုဝ် ဂုမ်းခိုဝ်တီး လမ်း,ခိုဝ်,ဆမ်း ဆ်. စတမ်းပင်လိုက်းတင်းပေ.ပေ တု,ပေ ဂု,စေ့ဂေ့ဟူ,တီ,ခွင် တွင်တီး ဝင်,စဝ်,ခိမ်းသစော့,လိုဝ် လမ်း လမ်း,လှိုင်,လှိုင်. စတမ်းဟူ,



Photo by SANSU: ထွမ်းထွားခိုဝ်သိုဝ်လေ့ ချမ်းလမ်း နှစ်သိမ်းဂုမ်းဂုမ်း ဝါးသိုဝ်ခိမ်းသိုဝ် ခိုဝ်ဝမ်းတီး 08/09/2015 ဝါးဝင်ပင်သိုဝ် လိုဝ်တီးလှိုင်ဝမ်း



သိုက်းမားဆ်း
 ယိုက်းသို,ဝိဇာရို
 ပင်တင်းလီ
 ဂင်တု,
 ဂုမ်းဝါဆ်း
 တံ မတ်,
 မိုးလှိုင်(၁)

Photo: လဲရဲတုံခဲ

ထွမ်း, မာ့စူး,ဆိုးဝမ်းသိုဝ် ဂု,ပေ,တင်တိုင် ခိုဝ်သိုဝ်ဝင်,လမ်း,သွမ်း တွင်တီး

INTERVIEW:

ပေးဂိုက်းတိုက် ကုပ်,ကုန်းဂင်ဆိုင်ယပ်, လွင်, RCSS တေဝင်းခိုင်း

ဆိုက်,လှိုင်(၁၀)

INTERVIEW:

ကျားခေါင်းပါတီတ္တုတ္တု ၊ ကျားဖြူပါတီတ္တုတ္တု နှင့်တွေ့ဆုံမေးမြန်း

စော့စော့ (၁၅/၂၀)

လခမ်း,သို့,ခိုယ (ခိုဝ်းလီ)

ခိမ်း,လိက်းတီး တင်းဂိဝင်တင်းယမ်, စလး ခိုဝ်းတီး ဂုမ်းပိမ်း

ကွဲဝ်တီး- 40/12 သိမ်းတင်းသခမ်းဂီ,လျှံ သို့ 1 ဂိုဝ်,လီ,ဟူ မိဆု,လှိုင်,လှိုင်,ခိုဝ်,လမ်း,လှိုင်,လှိုင်



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ကမ္ဘာ့စုံစုံ

သတင်းဂျာနယ်



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ထောင်ကြီးမြို့တွင် ခရမ်းလွန်ရောင်ခြည်အညွှန်းကိန်းအမြင့်စားဆုံးအနေအထားရောက်နေတုဆို



ထောင်ကြီးမြို့၊ ဝိုင်လ်လမ်း၊ မြို့မဓနကြီးအနီးရှိ လူကုသရုံကားတွင် ဖြတ်သန်းသွားလာနေသူများအား မတ်လ ၁၂ ရက်က စတင်ဖြင့်ရရင့်

ရွှန်ရင်ခြမ်း ရှမ်းပြည်နယ်တောင်ပိုင်း၊ ထောင်ကြီးမြို့တွင် ခရမ်းလွန်ရောင်ခြည်အညွှန်းကိန်းသည် အမြင့်မားဆုံးအနေအထားသို့ ရောက်ရှိနေကြောင်း သိရသည်။ ဝိုင်လ်လမ်း၊ မြို့မဓနကြီးအနီးရှိ လူကုသရုံကားတွင် ဖြတ်သန်းသွားလာနေသူများအား မတ်လ ၁၂ ရက်က စတင်ဖြင့်ရရင့်

ပိုင်းတိုင်းအားလျှပ်စစ်စီမံကိန်းအတွက် အယုံအကြည်ပရိုဂရမ်

News Story
လူတုန့်တူးမှုတိုက်ဖျတ်ရေး အလားအလာ
တိုက်ခံအင် ၈ > ၇ နှစ်

EIA/SIA လုပ်မည့်တုမ္မကိတို

Satire
ဝန်ကြီးဌာနပေါင်းစုံ အဆင်မပြေခြင်း
ဇန်နဝါရီ ၈ > ၂၂ နှစ်

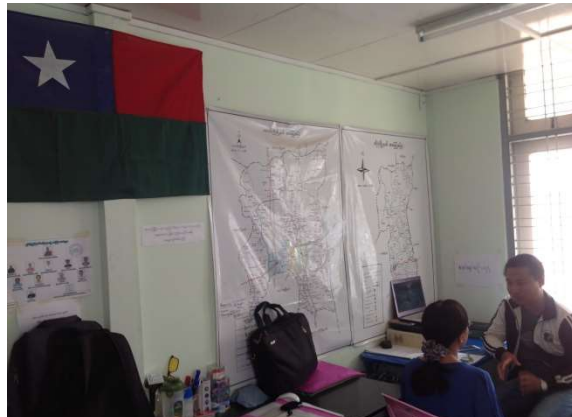
RCSS/SSA က

အရပ်သားများကို တပ်သားသစ်အဖြစ် စုငြိမ်းခြင်းပရိုဂရမ်
၈ > ၅ နှစ်

Interview with Editors, Manager and Reporters in Shan State



Chief Editor of *Khamsae* Voice Journal



Editor of *Kamsae* Voice Journal



**Manager of Voice of *Hsan Loi* Journal
Interview with Editors, Manager and Reporters in Shan State**



Editorial team of The Golden Gong Journal



Editorial team of Kanbawza Tai Journal



Township Reporter of the 7 Days Journal

Interview with Editors, Managers and Reporters in Shan State



U Than Wai (Taunggyi), Chairman of Myanmar Journalist Association



Reporter of Shan Herald



Southern Shan State Media Network (Taunggyi)



Conducting a survey to readership on ethnic journals



Voice of Hsan Loi Journal House



Advertisement of Voice of Hsan Loi Journal

