

**Bibliometric Study of PhD Dissertations Submitted to the
Department of History, University of Yangon (2002-2007)**

**Submitted by
Dr. Ohn Mar Oo**

**The Library, Center for Southeast Asian Studies
Kyoto University
Kyoto, Japan
2016**

**Bibliometric Study of PhD Dissertations Submitted to the
Department of History, University of Yangon (2002-2007)**

Submitted by

Dr Ohn Mar Oo

Published by The Library

Center for Southeast Asian Studies

Kyoto University

46, Shimoadachi-cho, Yoshida

Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 660-8501, Japan

Copyright

Dr Ohn Mar Oo

The Library, Center for Southeast Asian Studies

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Firstly, my sincere thanks go to the **Professor Dr Kono Yasuyuki**, Director of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University (CSEAS), for giving me the chance as a visiting research scholar of CSEAS to compile a research, “Bibliometric Study of PhD Dissertations Submitted to the Department of History, University of Yangon (2002-2007)”.

I would like to express my thanks to Chief Librarian and Assistant Professor **Dr Mikiko Ohno** and her staff members of CSEAS Library namely **Imai Yoshiko, Furuta Yasuko, Nakano Hiroko, Suga Megumi, Nishioka Yoshiko and Wada Michihiro** for their care and supports necessary assistances while I was staying in Japan. Then, thanks are also extended to all the administrative staff of CSEAS for their invaluable supporting and managements.

Furthermore, I also wish to thank to **Dr Khin San Ye** Minister of Education, Myanmar (Retired), **Dr. Pho Kaung**, Rector, University of Yangon, and **Dr. Ni Win Zaw**, Professor and Head of the Department of Library and Information Studies, University of Yangon, for willingly permission to join the fellowship.

My heartfelt thanks is dedicated most to **Dr Thaw Kaung**, retired Chief Librarian of Universities' Central Library, who had given recommendation and invaluable encouragements to participate the fellowship.

Then, my gratitude should be shared to **Dr. Sanda Oo**, Professor and Head of the Department of Library and Information Studies, Yadanabon University who had recommended for participating the fellowship.

Finally but not the least, I would like to thank librarians and staff of the Universities' Central Library and the University of Yangon Library, Myanmar for providing the required documents in carrying out the research work.

ABSTRACT

Bibliometrics is one of the key research methods used in the field of library and information science. It utilizes quantitative, qualitative analysis and statistics to describe patterns of publication within a given field or body of literature. This study focuses on a bibliometric study of doctoral dissertations submitted to the Department of History, University of Yangon. It covers 96 dissertations submitted during the period 2002 to 2007. The method conducted in this paper is bibliometric analysis which is used in the field of Library and Information Science. The data are collected from 96 dissertations of the Department of History from the year 2002 to 2007. This study aims to identify the type of contribution appearing in the field of History. It will be helping to users who want to know research activities on History and related subjects. Besides, the study would serve as user study for librarians.

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|------|
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS | iii |
| ABSTRACTS | iv |
| LISTS OF ILLUSTRATIONS | vi |
| LISTS OF TABLES | vii |
| LISTS OF ABBREVIATIONS | viii |
| Chapter | |
| 1. INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 Historical Outlines of Myanmar | 1 |
| 1.2 Objective of Study | 3 |
| 1.3 Scope of Study | 3 |
| 1.4 Method of Study | 3 |
| 1.5 Organization of Study | 4 |
| 2. BACKGROUND HISTORY OF UNIVERSITY OF YANGON | 6 |
| 2.1 University of Yangon | 6 |
| 2.2 Department of History | 7 |
| 3. BIBLIOMETRICS | 8 |
| 3.1 Definition of Bibliometrics | 9 |
| 3.2 Historical Background of Bibliometrics | 9 |
| 4. LITERATURE REVIEW | 11 |
| 5. BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY OF PhD. DISSERTATIONS | 13 |
| 5.1 Content Analysis | 13 |
| 5.2 Citation Analysis | 22 |
| 6. ANOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PhD DISSERTATIONS | 39 |
| 7. CONCLUSION | 76 |
| Appendix | |
| List of Dissertations | 80 |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY | 88 |
| INDEXES | |
| Index | 89 |
| Index of Annotated Bibliography | 95 |

ILLUSTRATIONS

| Figure | | Page |
|--------|--|------|
| 1 | Year-Wise Distribution of Items | 14 |
| 2 | Year-Wise Distribution of Authorship Pattern by Gender | 15 |
| 3 | Subject-Wise Distribution | 17 |
| 4 | Region-Wise Distribution | 19 |
| 5 | Percentages of Region-Wise Distribution | 20 |
| 6 | Period-Wise Distribution | 21 |
| 7 | Year-Wise of Citations | 24 |
| 8 | Language-Wise of Citations by Year | 25 |
| 9 | Language-Wise of Citations | 25 |
| 10 | Authorship Pattern of Citations | 26 |
| 11 | Types of Citations | 28 |
| 12 | Percentage of Citations | 29 |
| 13 | Primary and Secondary Sources of Citations | 30 |
| 14 | Country-Wise Distribution | 32 |
| 15 | Most Cited Authors | 36 |
| 16 | Recency of Information Materials Cited | 38 |

TABLES

| Tables | | Page |
|--------|--|------|
| 1 | Year-Wise Distribution of Items | 13 |
| 2 | Year-Wise Distribution of Authorship Pattern by Gender | 14 |
| 3 | Subject-Wise Distribution of Items | 16 |
| 4 | Region-Wise Distribution | 18 |
| 5 | Percentages of Region-Wise Distribution | 19 |
| 6 | Period-Wise Distribution | 21 |
| 7 | Year-Wise Distribution of Citations | 23 |
| 8 | Language-wise of Citations | 24 |
| 9 | Authorship Pattern of Citations | 26 |
| 10 | Types of Citations | 28 |
| 11 | Country-Wise Distribution of Information Materials Cited | 31 |
| 12 | Most Cited Authors | 34 |
| 13 | Recency of Information Materials Cited | 37 |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------|--|
| AACR2 | Anglo-American Cataloguing Rule, 2 nd edition |
| AD | Anno Domini (in the year of the Lord; since Christ was born) |
| AFPFL | Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League |
| ASEAN | Association of Southeast Asian Nations |
| BSPP | Burma (now, Myanmar) Socialist Programme Party |
| CAS | Civil Affairs Service |
| CPB | Communist Party of Burma, |
| CSEAS | Center for Southeast Asian Studies |
| DDC | Dewey Decimal Classification |
| diss | Dissertation |
| Fig | Figure |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| KNU | Karen Nation Union |
| LIS | Library and Information Science |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| N. Korea | North Korea |
| PhD | Doctor of Philosophy |
| S. Korea | South Korea |
| SLORC | State Law and Order Restoration Council |
| SPDC | State Peace and Development Council |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| USA | United State of America |
| US | United States |
| USSR | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Historical Outlines of Myanmar

History is the study of the past, particularly how it relates to humans. It relates to past events as well as the memory, discovery, collection, organization, presentation, and interpretation of information about these events.

The Dissertations in the Department of History, University of Yangon are emphasized on history of Myanmar from the various aspects such as Economics, Culture, Education, Politics, Social Life, Administration, and so on.

Regarding history of Myanmar, Myanmar has a long and complex history. The history of Myanmar covers the period from the time of first-known human settlements 13,000 years ago to the present day. They went on to establish the Bagan Kingdom (1044–1287), the first-ever unification of the Irrawaddy valley and its periphery.

By the early 12th century, Bagan had emerged as a major power alongside the Khmer Empire in Southeast Asia.¹In the second half of the 16th century, the Taungoo Dynasty (1510–1612), led by ambitious king Tabinshwehti and his deputy general Bayinnaung, reunified the country, and founded the largest empire in the history of Southeast Asia for a brief period. In the second half of the 18th century, the Konbaung Dynasty (1752–1885) restored the kingdom, and continued the Taungoo reforms that increased central rule in peripheral regions and produced one of the most literate states in Asia.²

In 1886, after three wars with the British, Myanmar became a British colony. The three Anglo-Myanmar wars in 1824, 1852 and 1885 had their origin in British economic and political interests in Myanmar. The British introduced the classic divide-and-rule principle, giving the minority states permission to be ruled by their own leaders. They did not recruit ethnic Myanmar for their army. All important posts

¹Myanmar-Burma History. (accessed 10 May 2016), available from <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/#ixzz3nMu3C46A..>

²History of Myanmar. (accessed 10 May 2016), available from www.cfob.org/.

in the civil service were filled by Indians or other foreigners. Myanmar's natural resources were exploited by foreigners and profits channeled out of the country. The British allowed Indians to migrate to Myanmar to alleviate labor shortages in the rice fields. After annexation of the whole country, the British managed systematically to exploit maximum profit out of the country. All these factors inspired the Myanmar nationalists to rebel against the British.³

Colonial administration continued with limited local self-government until the Union of Myanmar achieved independence in 1948.⁴ During the colonial period, Myanmar history can be divided into three parts such as British Colonial period (1824-1940), Japanese Colonial period (1940-1945), and British Colonial period (1945-1948).

Since independence in 1948, the country has been in one of the longest running civil wars that remain unresolved. The Caretaker Government successfully controlled the situation in 1958. In 1962, Myanmar was formed initially in the shape of a single-party socialist system, Burma (now, Myanmar) Socialist Programme Party (BSPP), in complete control the country. In 1972, A new constitution was promulgated that resulted in the creation of a People's Assembly (*Pyithu Hluttaw*) that held supreme legislative, executive, and judicial authority, and local People's Councils.⁵

The Violence, chaos and anarchy were appeared throughout the country in 1988, as 8888 Uprising. Civil administration had ceased to exist, and by September of that year. On September 18, 1988, control of the country was handed to the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC). The SLORC was abolished in November 1997 and replaced by the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC).

The Civilian Government was trying to reform series of political, economic and administrative reforms in Myanmar. As a consequence of the reforms, ASEAN has approved Myanmar's bid for the chairmanship in 2014. The new election was held

³Myanmar History- History of Burma-Myanmar Travel,(accessed 10 May 2016), available from www.myanmartravel.org/hi/

⁴Thomas R. Lansner, *Brief History of Burma*, (accessed 27 August 2015), available from www.ournalism.berkeley.e.

⁵Myanmar. (accessed 10-5-2016), available from www.infoplease.com/

in 2015 and up to 80% of parliament from NLD (the National League for Democracy) was elected.

Most of doctoral scholars focused on Myanmar history during these colonial periods from the various points of views.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The main aim of the study is to analyse the PhD Dissertations of History submitted to University of Yangon, under the Ministry of Education.

To identify the number of contributions submitted during the year of 2002-2007

To study the authorship pattern of dissertations

To study the subject coverage of items

To identify the division-wise and township-wise of dissertation

To study various form of documents cited and the average number of reference

To study the distribution of citations of dissertations by years

To identify the most cited author and recency of citations

To annotate these dissertations during the year of 2002-2007

1.3 Scope of the Study

The Department of History, University of Yangon, started its PhD. Programme in 1996-1997. So, the first PhD Degree holder was appeared in 2002. This research studied 96 doctoral dissertations during the year 2002- 2007. There are one item in 2002, two items in 2003, three in 2004 and 2005, twenty-eight items in 2006, and fifty-nine items in 2007. And then, this research provides annotated bibliography of these dissertations which includes concise descriptions and evaluations of each source.

1.4 Method of the Study

The research studies PhD Dissertations of history submitted to University of Yangon. The resent study is primarily based on the analysis of bibliographic units i.e.

the bibliographic reforms appended to the PhD dissertations taken for this work. A quantitative survey of contents and citations in PhD dissertations, covering the period of 2002-2007, was pursued by applying bibliometric method.

Bibliometrics is a type of research method used in library and information science. It is an emerging area of research in the field of library science. Bibliometric analysis includes content analysis and citation analysis. The method of analysis of data was presented by interpretation based on tables, figures and graphs. The qualitative method was used to portray the different forms. Required data were collected from the University of Yangon Library and Universities' Central Library.

1.5 Organization of the Study

There are seven main chapters in this research. Chapter 1 provides introduction. Objective, Scope, Method of study are included in chapter1. Chapter 2 gives background history of University of Yangon. Chapter 3 contains definition and historical background of bibliometrics. Chapter 4 presents literature review. It shows other scholars' research papers concerned with bibliometric studies. The chapter 5 is main chapter in the research. This chapter studies on 96 PhD dissertations between 2002 and 2007. It includes content and citation analysis of these dissertations.

Chapter 6 deals with annotated bibliography of these dissertations. It gives brief summary of each dissertation based on its abstract. There are fifteen main subjects in this section: Administration, Agriculture, Art, Economics, Education, Foreign Relations, History, Labour, Land, Literature, Politics, Religion, Social Life & Customs, Youth and Miscellaneous. Under Miscellaneous, subject including only one item is included such as Women, Health, United Nations, Manuscripts, and Great British. The names of subjects are arranged by alphabetical order. Under each subject, the names of authors are arranged by alphabetical order. Items are entered by the use of *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations, 6th edition*. For Myanmar author, the paper followed the rule of Anglo-American Cataloguing Rule, 2nd edition (AACR2).

For example- Nant Phyo Kywe→Phyo Kywe, **Nant** (Nant is honorific prefix for Shan female).

Final chapter is chapter 7 that presents conclusion. Indexes and bibliography are provided at the end of this research. Under the Index portion, there are two main divisions: Index for Bibliometric Study and Index for Annotated Bibliography. And then, there are three sub-indexes in Annotated Bibliography: Author, Title and Subject indexes for easy access.

CHAPTER 2

BACKGROUND HISTORY OF UNIVERSITY OF YANGON

2.1 University of Yangon

University of Yangon, formerly Rangoon College, Rangoon University and Rangoon Arts and Sciences University, is the progenitor of most major universities in the country. It was established in 1878 as an affiliated college of the University of Calcutta (now Kolkata), the Rangoon College was operated and managed by the Education Syndicate set up by the British colonial administration. The Rangoon University Act of 1920 was promulgated which established Rangoon University as the only University in Myanmar.¹Rangoon University came into existence in 1920. Thus, Myanmar was allowed to join the University education in the country. Before 1920, the colleges were able to offer only English, Mathematics, Pali, Logic, Chemistry, Physics to the intermediates and English, Mathematics, Pali, Chemistry, Physics and Philosophy to the Bachelor students. In the new University, some subjects were increased to teach such as Oriental Studies, History, Biology, Economics, Geography, Geology, Forestry, Education and Engineering.²

University of Yangon is located in Yangon, along the southwestern bank of Inya Lake. It is on the corner of Pyay Road and University Avenue Road in Kamayut Township, north of downtown Yangon. Its website address is (www.yufund.org/.../a).

University of Yangon offers undergraduate and postgraduate degree programmes. Under postgraduate programme, post-graduate diploma, Master, Master of Research (MRes), and Doctor of philosophy (PhD) in both the Arts and Science subject are included. Now, there are twenty teaching departments in it. They are

- (1) Department of Anthropology
- (2) Department of Archaeology
- (3) Department of Botany
- (4) Department of Chemistry
- (5) Department of Computer Sciences
- (6) Department of English

¹*The University of Yangon Continuing the Proud Traditions into the New Century*, (Yangon: University of Yangon, 2005), 3. (hereafter cited as The University of Yangon)

²San San Wai, "History of Education in Myanmar (1920-48)" (PhD. diss. , University of Mandalay, Department of History, 2010), 44.

- (7) Department of Geography
- (8) Department of Geology
- (9) Department of History
- (10) Department of Industrial Chemistry
- (11) Department of International Relations
- (12) Department of Law
- (13) Department of Library and Information Studies
- (14) Department of Mathematics
- (15) Department of Myanmar
- (16) Department of Oriental Studies
- (17) Department of Philosophy
- (18) Department of Physics
- (19) Department of Psychology
- (20) Department of Zoology.

With the introduction of the new scheme of reorganization to make the University a sole centre for post graduate studies, it was able to confer the first PhD degree in 1997 and annually approximately 20 PhD degrees are conferred.³

2.2 Department of History

In 1920, the Department of History, University of Yangon was established and associated with the founding of University of Yangon. The first professor of the department was DGH Hall and lecturer was Mrs. DGE Hall.⁴ Now, the professor and head of the department is Dr. Margaret Wong. The main aim of the department is to produce graduates and new generations of historians who can establish human relationships that are in harmony and confident for the development of the country.⁵ For these aims and objectives, the department offers courses leading of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Master of Research, and Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in history. The department started the doctoral programme in 1996-1997 with only one candidate. Thus, the first product was appeared in 2002.

³*The University of Yangon*, 5.

⁴ Ma Kyin Htay, "Ran'kun' takkasuil' vijja' bha'sa' mya' " ca' san'kra'"mhu samuiñ'" (1920-1942)" (MA thesis, University of Yangon, 1981), 27.

⁵ Ibid, 22

CHAPTER 3

BIBLIOMETRICS

Bibliometrics is a set of methods to quantitatively analyse academic literature. Citation analysis and content analysis are commonly used bibliometric methods. Citation analysis, which involves examining an item's referring documents, is used in searching for materials and analyzing their merit. Using citation analysis to gauge the importance of one's work, for example, is a significant part of the tenure review process.¹

Information scientists also use citation analysis to quantitatively assess the core journal titles and watershed publications in particular disciplines; interrelationships between authors from different institutions and schools of thought; and related data about the sociology of academia.

While bibliometric methods are most often used in the field of library and information science, bibliometrics have wide applications in other areas. Many research fields use bibliometric methods to explore the impact of their field, the impact of a set of researchers, or the impact of a particular paper.²

Bibliometrics is still considered as one of the most fascinating field of study among the library and information scientist. The study is popular because it helps to improve scientific documentation, information and communication activates by quantitative analysis of library collection and services. Besides its specific uses in the library also assists to contribute to a better understanding of the mechanism of scientific research as a social activity a quantitative analysis of the generation propagation and utilization of scientific information aspect. It is also being used as one of the technique to evaluate and study the scientific works. It is surprising to note that bibliometrics which has got immense user in various fields of study.

In fact many research fields use bibliometrics methods to explore and measure the impact of their fields and explore the impact factor of a researcher, or the impact of a particular paper. Bibliometrics are now used in quantitative research assessment exercises of academic basic research.

¹Bibliometrics (accessed 1December 2015); available from www.gipe.ac.in/8080/w27/Result.aspx?AD..xf/

²Ibid.

3.1 Definitions of Bibliometrics

Bibliometrics means literally “book measurement” but the term is used about all kinds of document (with journal articles as the dominant kinds of document). The term bibliometrics was coined by Alan Pritchard in a paper published in 1969, titled *Statistical Bibliography or Bibliometrics*.

According to Alan Prichard (1969), “Bibliometrics means the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other communication media”.³

According to Fair Thorne, it is the “quantitative treatment of recorded discourse and behavior appertaining to it”.

According the British standard glossary of documentation of terms, it explained bibliometrics as the study of “the use of documents and patterns of publication in which mathematical and statistical methods have been applied”.

L. Egghe [1987] has defined “bibliometrics as the development and application of mathematical models and techniques to all aspects of communication”.⁴

3.2 Historical Background of Bibliometrics

The word bibliometrics is a combination of two words i.e. “biblio” and “matrices”. Biblio is derived from Latin/ Greek word biblion means books. On the other hand, matrices is derived either from Latin/ Greek word means metricus (in Latin) or metrikos (in Greek).⁵ The meaning of this word metrics is measurement. In other words metrics is the science of meter, (measurement).

Statistical Analysis” is considered to be the first bibliometric study, where for the first time in 1917, the expression ‘statistical analysis’ has been used in the literature. Humble was the first to use the expression ‘statistical bibliography’ in 1923 and later it was used by many others. Gross and gross’s study considered to be the third study on the field based on citations. After Humble, the term statistical bibliography was used by Henkel in 1938 in his article “the periodical literature of biochemistry” and Gosnell in his dissertation in 1943, and later in his article of 1984.

³ A. Pritchard, "Statistical Bibliography or Bibliometric," *Journal of Documentation* 25 (1969): 348-9.

⁴Vijay Kumar, *Bibliometric Study on Collection Building Journal 2009-2012*, available from www.vijaymlisc.blogspot.com. (hereafter cited as Kumar.)

⁵Kumar.

Later, Fussier in 1948 and 1949, Rising in 1962 Barker in 1966 and Pritchard in 1968 and 1969 have used the term 'statistical bibliography or Bibliometrics in their works.⁶

Historically bibliometric methods have been used to trace relationships amongst academic journal citations.

⁶Kumar.

CHAPTER 4

LITERATURE REVIEW

Several research papers on bibliometric study have been conducted by the scholars all over the world. Among them, the some research papers are described as follow.

Vijay Kumar compiled a bibliometric study. The title is "*Bibliometric Study on Collection Building Journal (2009-2012)*". The study aims to identify the type of contribution appearing in the journal of Collection Building and to find out the citation (average number, type of documents. etc.) in the journal. The need of the study is to know the number of publication published over the year in a LIS discipline and the number of authors per publication, the journals most frequently cited. Number of references per publications, number of times a publications is cited etc. In one selected journal in LIS discipline such as Collection Building. The study focuses on articles which are published from 2009 to 2012 from the journals.¹

The next one, *A bibliometric study of scholarly articles* published by library and information science authors about open access, was written by Jennifer Grandbois and Jamshid Beheshti. This study aims to gain a greater understanding of the development of open access practices amongst library and information science authors.²

Jean (1006) in his study on a bibliometric analysis of the journal "*Indian Journal of Fibre and Textile Research, 1996-2004*" revealed various facets of the trend of publications of Indian Journal of Plant Physiology.³

The title "*Bibliometric Study of PhD Dissertations Submitted to the Geography Department of University of Mandalay (2005-2012)*" was submitted to the Department of Library and Information Studies, Yadanabon University in 2014.⁴ It was a master thesis. It covers 89 dissertations submitted during the period 2005 to

¹Vijay Kumar, " Bibliometric Study on Collection Building Journal (2009-2012)" (accessed December 19, 2015); available from <http://vijaymlisc.blogspot.c...>

²Jennifer Grandbois and Jamshid Beheshti, "A Bibliometric study of scholarly articles published by library and information science authors about open access" (accessed 19 December, 2015); available from <http://www.informationr.ne>

³ Bibhu Prasad Panda, *A Model Bibliometric Study*, (New Delhi: SSDN Publishers & Distributions, 2012), 164.

⁴ Ma Thwe Hnin Ei Zin, "Bibliometric Study of PhD Dissertations Submitted to the Geography Department of University of Mandalay (2005-2012)" (MA thesis, Yadanabon University, 2014).

2012. It studies on 2800 citations. This study shows bibliometric analysis by authorship pattern, subject-wise distribution of items, citation analysis of document form, language-wise, country and etc.

V. N. Deo, S. M. Mohal, and S. S. Survey compiled *Bibliometric Study of Doctoral Dissertations on English Language and Literature* in 1995.⁵ It studies 4066 citations collected from the doctoral dissertations on the English language and literature submitted to the Marathwada University. It provides the main bibliographic forms of literature cited. Non serial publications i.e. books, published from U.K. and periodicals from U.S.A. are mostly cited.

The title "*Citation Analysis of Chemistry Doctoral Dissertations: An Ohio State University Case Study*" was studied by Angela M. Gooden who is Head, Geology/Physics Library University of Cincinnati. It is a citation analysis of dissertations submitted to the Department of Chemistry at The Ohio State University between 1996-2000. The 30 dissertations were studied generated a total of 3,704 citations.⁶

The University of Yangon Library has a significant role in contributing to doctoral studies because it offers access to adequate information resources.

⁵ V. N. Deo, S. M. Mohal, and S. S. Survey, "Bibliometric Study of Doctoral Dissertations on English Language and Literature," (accessed 25 December 2015); available from <http://nopr.niscair.res.in/.../>

⁶ Angela M. Gooden, "*Citation Analysis of Chemistry Doctoral Dissertations: An Ohio State University Case Study*" (accessed 25, December 2015); available from <http://www.istl.org/.../refere...>

CHAPTER 5

BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY OF Ph.D. DISSERTATIONS IN HISTORY

Bibliometric Analysis

Bibliometrics, called a quantitative science, is divided into two parts: content analysis and citation analysis.

5.1 Content Analysis

In content analysis, the data collection techniques and research topics were analyzed such as authors, subjects, etc. of all item submitted from 2002 to 2007 were recorded for the following analysis. It analyses Year-Wise Distribution of Items and Authorship Pattern by Gender, Subject-Wise Distribution, Region-Wise Distribution, and Period-Wise Distribution.

5.1.1 Year-wise Distribution of Items

All doctoral dissertations are analyzed by year-wise distribution. This study covered from the year 2002 to 2007. During these six years, there are altogether 96 dissertations. Under this period, number of dissertations in 2007 is the highest numbers and 2002, beginning date, is the lowest. In 2003 and 2004 are 2, 3 dissertations. The average number of submitted items is 16.

Table1. Year-Wise Distribution of Items

| Year | No. of Distribution | Percentage |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|
| 2002 | 1 | 1 |
| 2003 | 2 | 2.1 |
| 2004 | 3 | 3.1 |
| 2005 | 3 | 3.1 |
| 2006 | 28 | 29.2 |
| 2007 | 59 | 61.5 |
| Total | 96 | 100 |

Source: Ph.D. History Dissertation

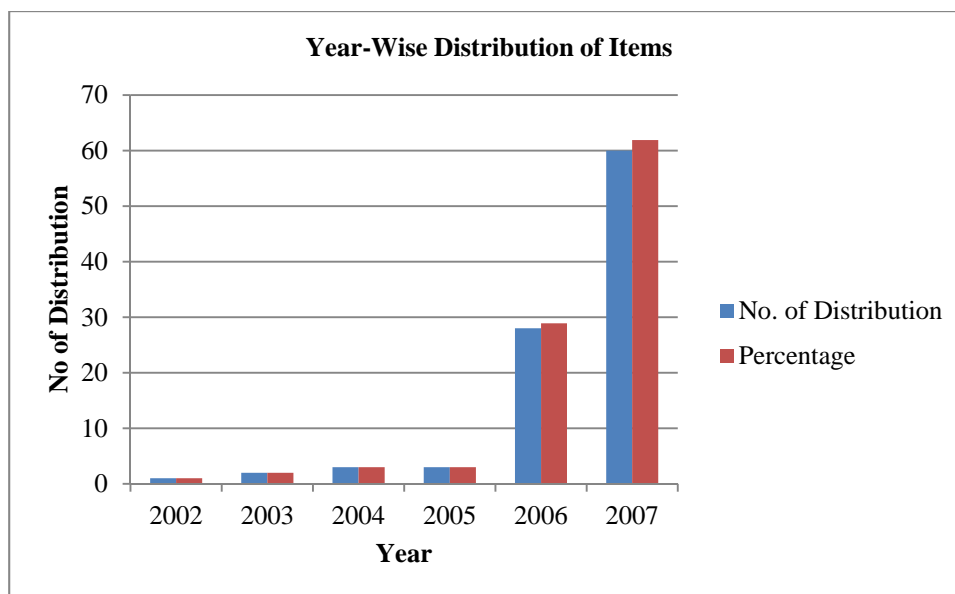


Fig. 1: Year-Wise Distribution of Items

According to above figure, the number of dissertations is increasing. The maximum numbers of items 59 were submitted in 2007. The minimum number of item one was submitted in 2002. The percentages were 1% in 2002, 2.1% in 2003, 3.1% in 2004, and 2005, 29.2% in 2006 and 61.5% in 2007. Among these percentages, the highest percentage was 61.5% in 2007 and the lowest was 1 % in 2002.

5.1.2 Year-Wise Distribution of Authorship Pattern by Gender

Within the year of 2002-2007, 96 authors are analysed in gender. Among them, there were 8 males and 88 females. According to these numbers and percentages, there are very different between males and females.

Table2. Year-Wise Distribution of Authorship Pattern by Gender

| Year | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 2002 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 2003 | - | 2 | 2 |
| 2004 | - | 3 | 3 |
| 2005 | - | 3 | 3 |
| 2006 | 6 | 22 | 28 |
| 2007 | 2 | 57 | 59 |
| Total | 8 | 88 | 96 |
| Percentage | 8% | 92% | 100% |

Source: PhD. History Dissertation

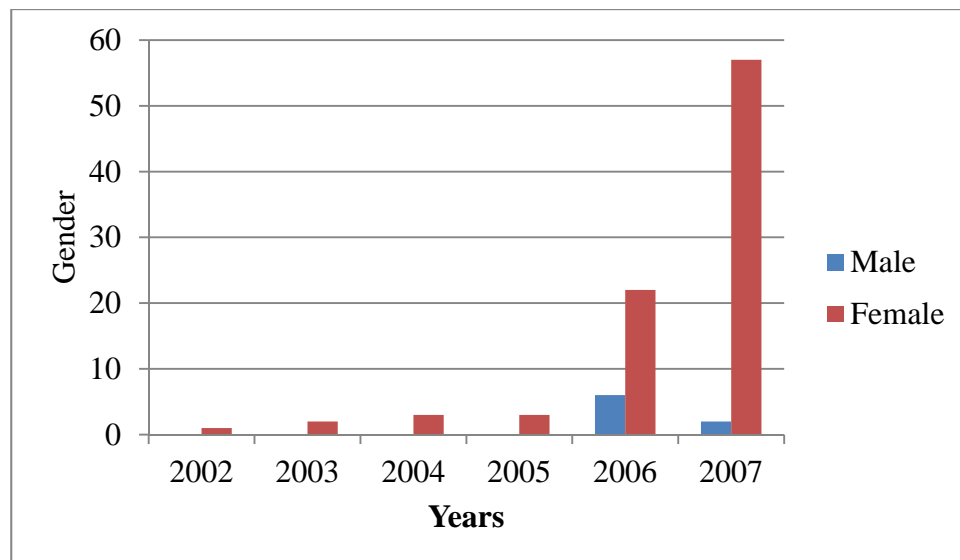


Fig. 2: Year-Wise Distribution of Authorship Pattern by Gender

According to above table and figure, the total number of male author is lower than female author yearly. The highest number of male author was six in 2006. Although the department opened PhD programme in 1998, the first male candidate attended in 2001 or was produced in 2006 as six. On the other hand, the maximum number of female authors was 57 in 2007. The first product was only female in 2002. The average number of male authors is one and female author 11.

5.1.3 Subject-Wise Distribution of Items

The subject-wise distribution of dissertations is analysed on the subject groupings of dissertations. The candidates studied and emphasized on Myanmar history from the twenty-one subject points. These subjects are Administration, Agriculture, Architecture, Armed Forces, British Residency, Economics, Education, Foreign Relations, History, History of Regions, Health, Literature, Manuscripts, Painting, Politics, Religion, Social Life and Customs, Transportation, United Nations, Women, and Youth.

According to subject-wise distribution of items, the highest item, 24 i.e. 25%, is Administration, second highest item 13 items, i.e. 13.5% belonging to Economics, third highest 8 items, i.e. 8.3% belonging to Politics, and the lowest item, 1, i.e. 1% belonging to Armed Forces, Great British, Health, Manuscripts, Painting, Transportation, and United Nations.

Table 3: Subject-Wise Distribution of Items

| Subject | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | Total | Percentage |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Administration | - | - | 2 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 24 | 25 |
| Agriculture | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 3.1 |
| Architecture | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 2.1 |
| Armed Forces | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Economics | - | - | - | - | 3 | 10 | 13 | 13.5 |
| Education | - | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 7 | 7.3 |
| Foreign Relations | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 7.3 |
| Great British | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| History | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Health | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Literature | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4.2 |
| Manuscripts | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Painting | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Places- History | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 3.1 |
| Politics | - | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 8 | 8.3 |
| Religion | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7.3 |
| Social Life and Customs | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6.3 |
| Transportation | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| United Nations | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Women | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 1 |
| Youth | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2.1 |
| Total | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 28 | 59 | 96 | 100 |

Source: Ph.D. History Dissertation

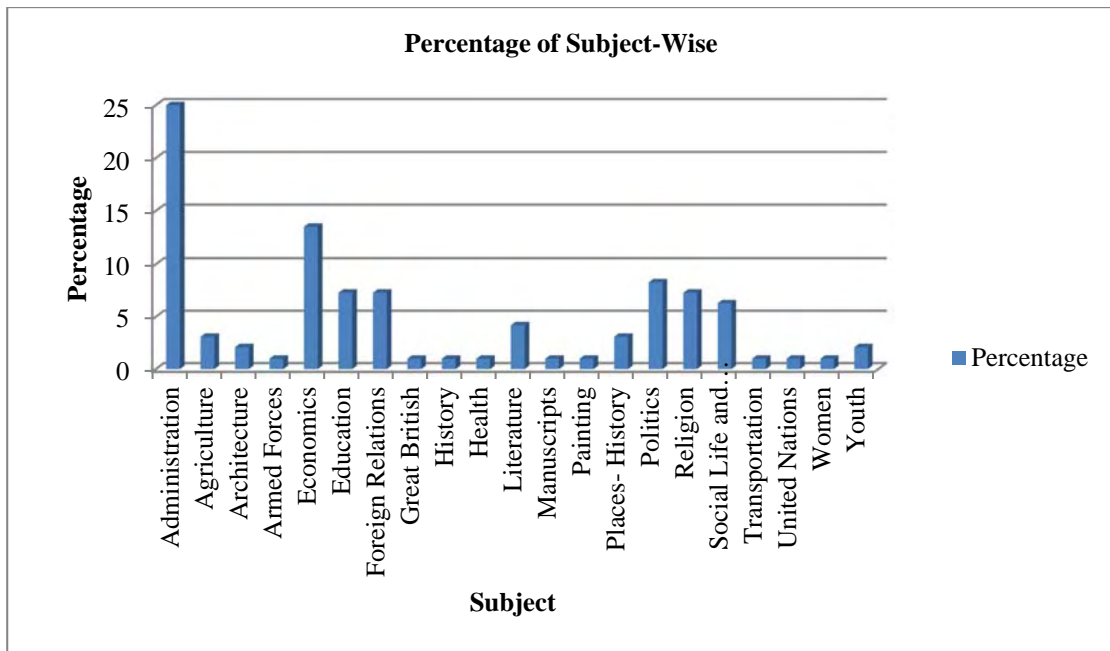


Fig.3 Percentage of Subject-Wise Distribution

5.1.4 Region-Wise Distribution

The researchers studied Myanmar history based on regional sizes. There are many historical regions in Myanmar. But, during the year 2002 and 2007, there are only seventeen regions. These regions are, Ayeyarwady, Bago, Bagan, Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Mrauk U, Myaungmya, Myeik, Pyay, Rakhine, Sagaing, Shan, Sittway, Taninthayi, Thanbyuzayat, and Yangon.

Table 4: Region-Wise Distribution

| Region | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | Total | % |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Ayeyarwady | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 14.3 |
| Bagan | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 4.8 |
| Bago | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9.5 |
| Chin | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4.8 |
| Kachin | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 4.8 |
| Kayin | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4.8 |
| Mrauk U | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 4.8 |
| Myaungmya | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4.8 |
| Myeik | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4.8 |
| Pyay | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9.5 |
| Rakhine | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 4.8 |
| Shan | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 4.8 |
| Sagaing | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 4.8 |
| Sittway | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4.8 |
| Taninthayi | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4.8 |
| Thanbyuzayat | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4.8 |
| Yangon | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4.8 |
| Total | - | - | 1 | - | 8 | 12 | 21 | 100 |

Source: PhD. History Dissertation

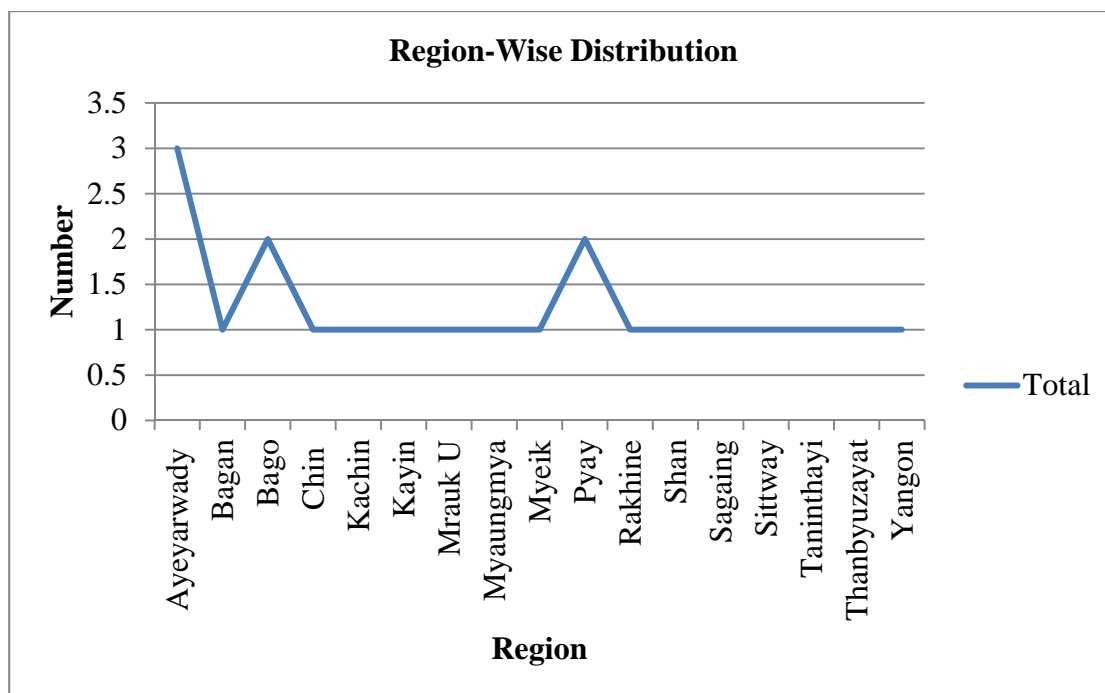


Fig. 4: Region-Wise Distribution

Table 5: Percentages of Region-Wise Distribution by Year

| Year | Percentages of Region-Wise Distribution |
|------|---|
| 2002 | 0 |
| 2003 | 0 |
| 2004 | 4.8 |
| 2005 | 0 |
| 2006 | 38.1 |
| 2007 | 57.1 |

Source: PhD. History Dissertation

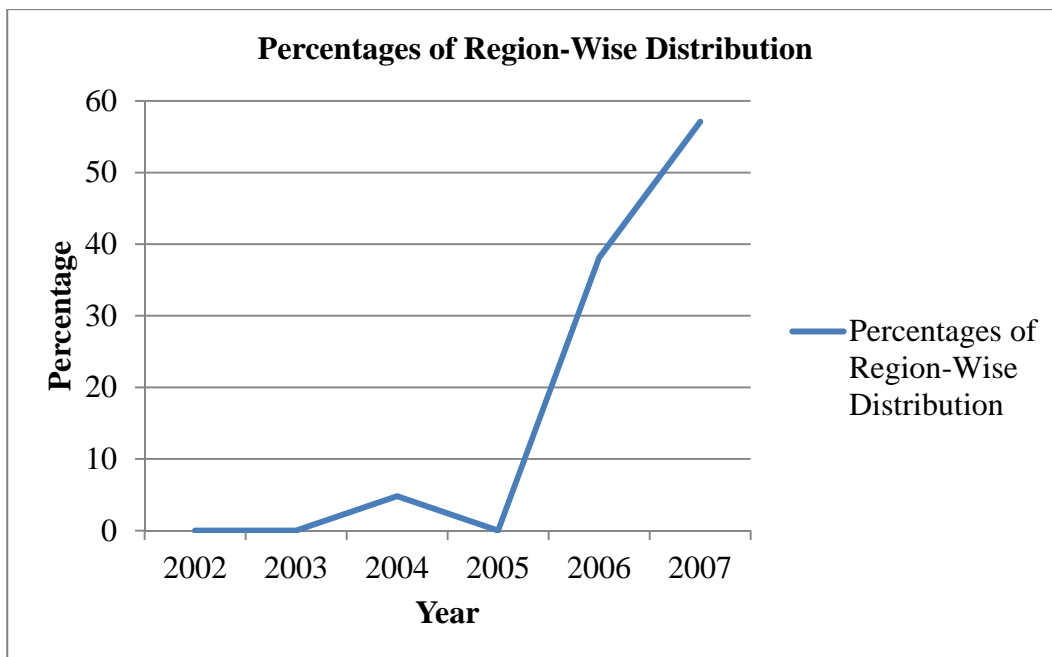


Fig. 5: Percentages of Region-Wise Distribution by Year

According to above table and figures, the candidate studied three times in the regions of Ayeyarwady and twice in Bago, and Pyay, and once in other regions. In 2007, the highest number of submitted items regions is 12 and the lowest number is 1 in 2004. The candidates did not study region-wise in 2002, 2003 and 2005.

5.1.5 Period-Wise Distribution

Myanmar history has various historical periods. But, there are only six periods based on these dissertations. They are as followings.

Early-1700,

Konbaung Period (1752-1885),

Colonial Period (1886- 1948),

After Independent Periods: (1948-1962),

(1962-1988), and

After 1988-.

There were 96 dissertations within the year 2002-2007. But, 89 authors studied Myanmar history based on period: 2 authors in 2003, 3 authors in 2004 and 2005, 26 authors in 2006, and 55 authors in 2007. This research divided into six periods roughly: Early-1700, Konbaung period (1752-1885), Colonial Period (1885-1948), After Independence (1948-1962), 1962-1988, and after 1988. There were

complicated period in some dissertations. Some of dissertations were covered between two periods such as *History of the Sudhamma Buddhist Order of Monks (1853-1900)*. This research was decided and placed under the Konbaung period because Konbaung period was longer than colonial period for this item.

Table 6: Period-Wise Distribution

| Period | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | Total |
|-----------------------------|------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Early-1700 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Konbaung (1752-1885) | - | 1 | 1 | - | 6 | 9 | 17 |
| Colonial Period (1885-1948) | - | - | 2 | 1 | 8 | 25 | 36 |
| 1948-1962 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 9 | 14 |
| 1962-1988 | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 9 | 16 |
| After 1988 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Total | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | 26 | 55 | 89 |

Source: PhD. History Dissertation.

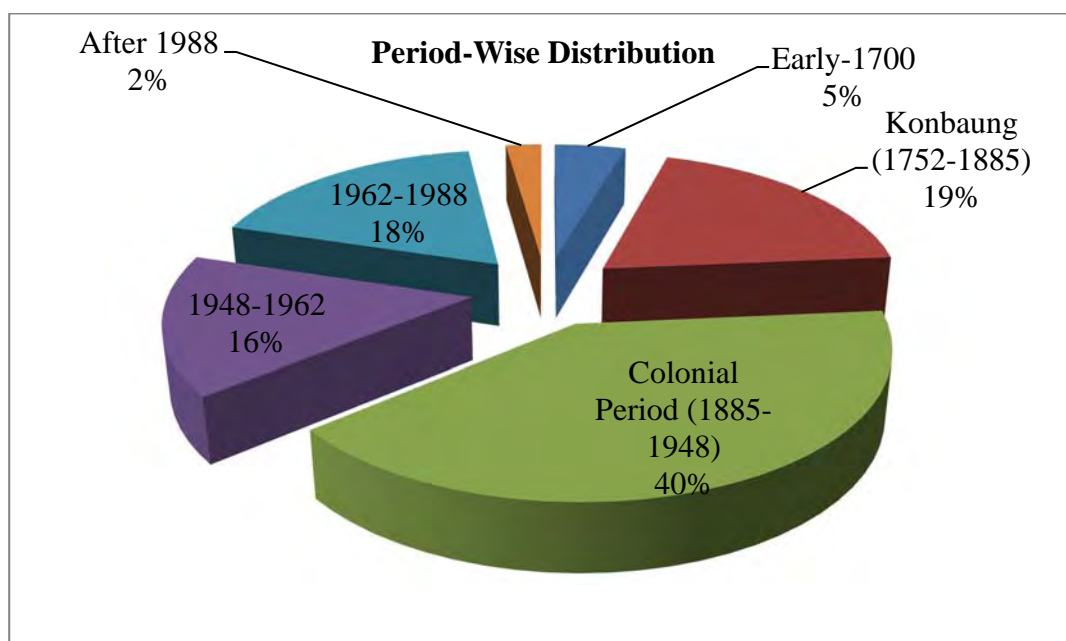


Fig. 6: Period-Wise Distribution

According to above table, it can be noted that most of the candidates studied Myanmar history based on colonial period (1885-1948) totally 37. In 2007, there were 75 dissertations submitted to the department. Among them, 55 dissertations were

based on historical period. In 2002, there was no submitted and compiled period-wise item because only one candidate did research based on Buddhism without period: *History of Shwegyin Nikaya*. In 2006, there were 28 submitted items. Among them, 26 items based on historical period and only two did not base on period: *Interior and Exterior Decorations of Shwedagon Temples* and *The Wall Paintings of Bagan*. Following dissertations are not based on historical period.

| Researcher | Title | Year |
|-------------------|---|-------------|
| Mo Mo Thant | History of Shwegyin Nikaya | 2002 |
| Sa Bei | Interior and Exterior Decorations of Shwedagon Temples | 2006 |
| Aung Ko Ko | The Wall paintings of Bagan | 2006 |
| Khin Lay Yi | Paoh Society, Tradition and Customs | 2007 |
| Tin Maung Htwe | History of Religion in Srilhestra | 2007 |
| Khin May Aung | An Analytical Study of Mon Religion Traditions and Customs in Myanmar | 2007 |
| Htwe Htwe Win | Votive Tablets of Myanmar | 2007 |

5.2 Citation Analysis

Citations are the references given at the end of scholarly papers, theses, and dissertations to the articles of documents previously published. This is another indirect method, like the analysis of library records, to determine the actual use of documents or sources. In fact many of the earlier studies are based on this method. This method entails the analysis of the bibliographical references that are usually appended with every research communication. Analysis of such citations can reveal useful information like the relative use of different kinds of documents such as books, periodicals, reports, patents etc.¹ Citation analysis is a established research tools for bibliometric study for identifying the significant sources, authorship pattern and other aggregates of scientific activities involving the counting and analysis of citations.²

The main objectives of citation analysis are to evaluate and to interpret citations received by articles, authors, subjects. Under citation analysis, the following analyses are included.

¹Bibliometrics (accessed 10 June 2016) available from www.gipe.ac.in/8080/w27/Result.aspx?AD..xf/.

² Dr. Ranjana Srivastava, *Bibliometrics: New Dimensions and Latest Trend* (New Delhi: alfa Publications, 2010), v. (hereafter cited as Srivastava).

1. Year-Wise Distribution of Items
2. Language –Wise of Citations
3. Authorship Pattern of Citations
4. Types of Materials
5. Country-Wise Distribution of Information Materials Cited
6. Most Cited Authors
7. Recency of Information Materials Cited

5.2.1 Year-Wise Distribution of Citations

The following table shows number of citations in each year. There are 10947 citations totally during six years (2002-2007). The average number of citations is 1824.5 per year.

Table 7: Year-Wise Distribution of Citations

| Year | No. of Distribution | No. of Citations | Percentage |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 2002 | 1 | 121 | 1.1 |
| 2003 | 2 | 176 | 1.6 |
| 2004 | 3 | 464 | 4.2 |
| 2005 | 3 | 459 | 4.2 |
| 2006 | 28 | 3635 | 33.2 |
| 2007 | 59 | 6092 | 55.7 |
| Total | 96 | 10947 | 100 |

Source: PhD. History Dissertation.

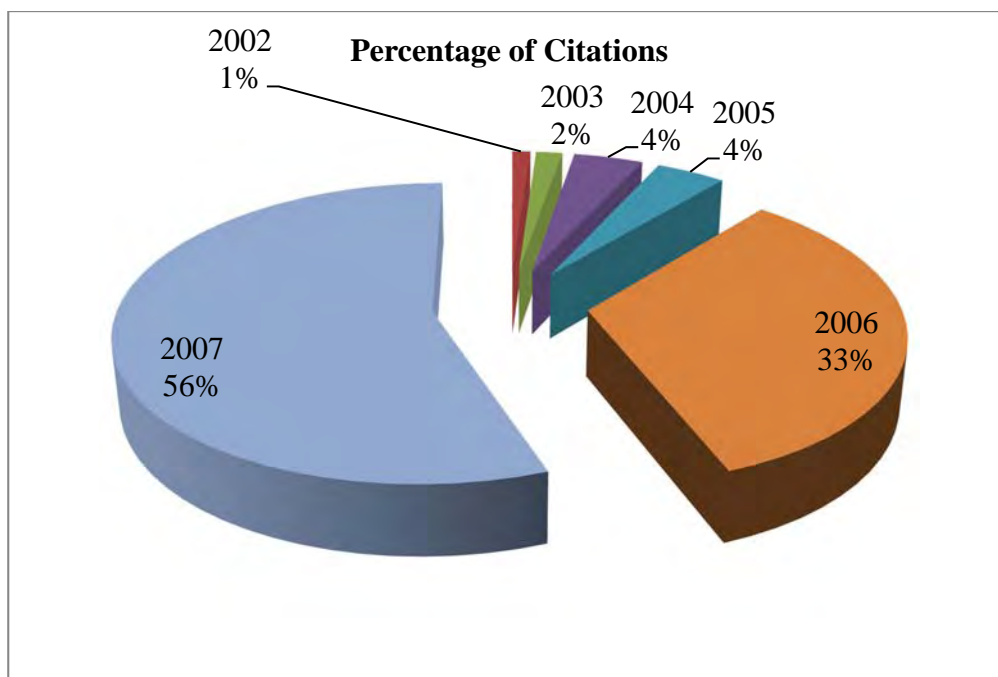


Fig. 7: Year-Wise of Citations

According to above table and figure, the maximum number of citations is in the year 2007, 6092, (55.7%) and the minimum in 2002, 121, (1.1%) because of only one candidate in 2002. The citations of 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 show under the average number of citations, 1824.5. But, the citations of 2006 and 2007 are above the average number of citations, 1824.5.

5.2.2 Language –Wise of Citations

The researchers used reference sources written in Myanmar, English, Pali, and Pao languages.

Table 8: Language-wise of Citations

| Year | No. of Citation | | | | Total | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|----------|--------------|------------|
| | Myanmar | English | Pali | Pao | | |
| 2002 | 97 | 24 | - | - | 121 | 1.1 |
| 2003 | 161 | 15 | - | - | 176 | 1.6 |
| 2004 | 199 | 265 | - | - | 464 | 4.2 |
| 2005 | 56 | 403 | - | - | 459 | 4.2 |
| 2006 | 1395 | 2240 | - | - | 3635 | 33.2 |
| 2007 | 2449 | 3623 | 18 | 2 | 6092 | 55.7 |
| Total | 4357 | 6570 | 18 | 2 | 10947 | 100 |

Source: PhD. History Dissertation.

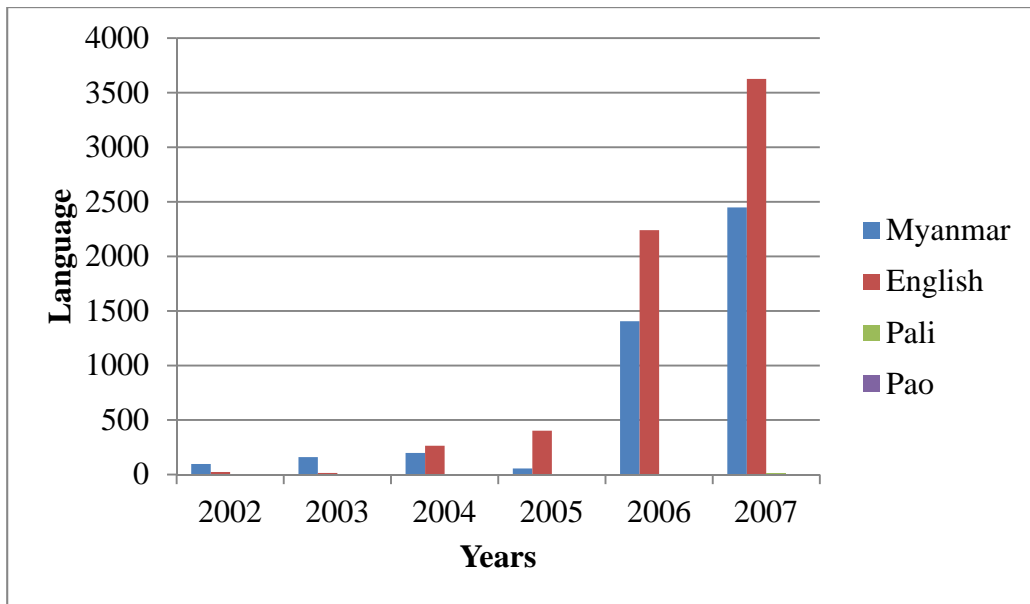


Fig.8: Language-Wise of Citations by Year

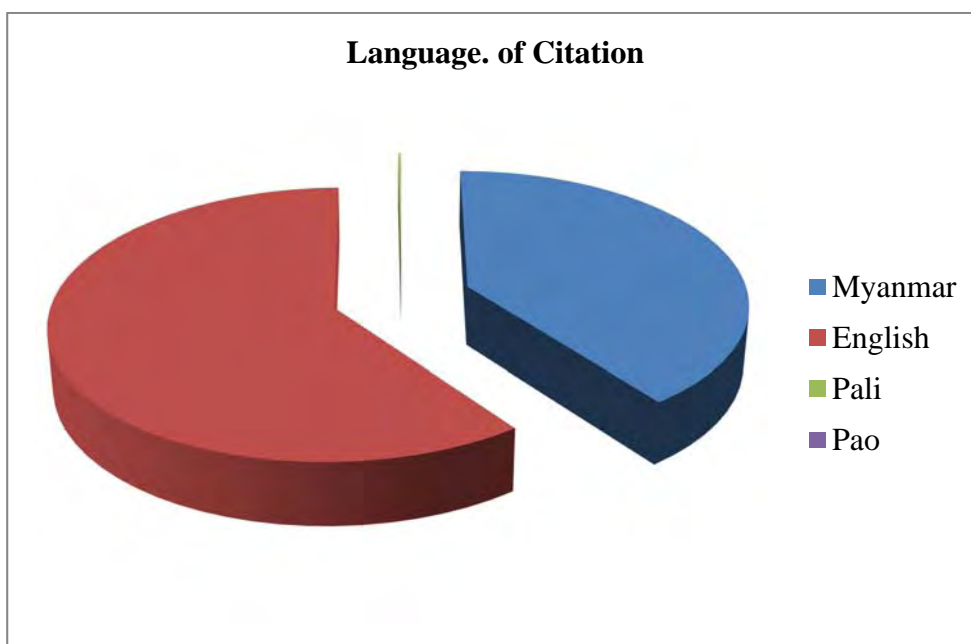


Fig. 9: Language-Wise of Citations

The above table reveals the language wise distribution of citations. All the scholars are from the non-English speaking areas, but most of the citations are from the sources in English. In 2007, some scholars used Pali and Pao languages.

5.2.3 Authorship Pattern of Citations

In Authorship Pattern of Citations, there are four types. They are single, joint, corporate body, no author. Number of their citations is shown in the following table.

Table 9: Authorship Pattern of Citations

| Types of Authors | Years | | | | | | Total | Percentage |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | | |
| Single | 74 | 106 | 165 | 131 | 984 | 1899 | 3359 | 30.7 |
| Joint | 7 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 57 | 62 | 140 | 1.3 |
| Corporate Body | 0 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 69 | 36 | 122 | 1.1 |
| No Author | 40 | 66 | 289 | 311 | 2525 | 4095 | 7326 | 66.9 |
| Total | 121 | 176 | 464 | 459 | 3635 | 6092 | 10947 | 100 |

Source: PhD. History Dissertation.

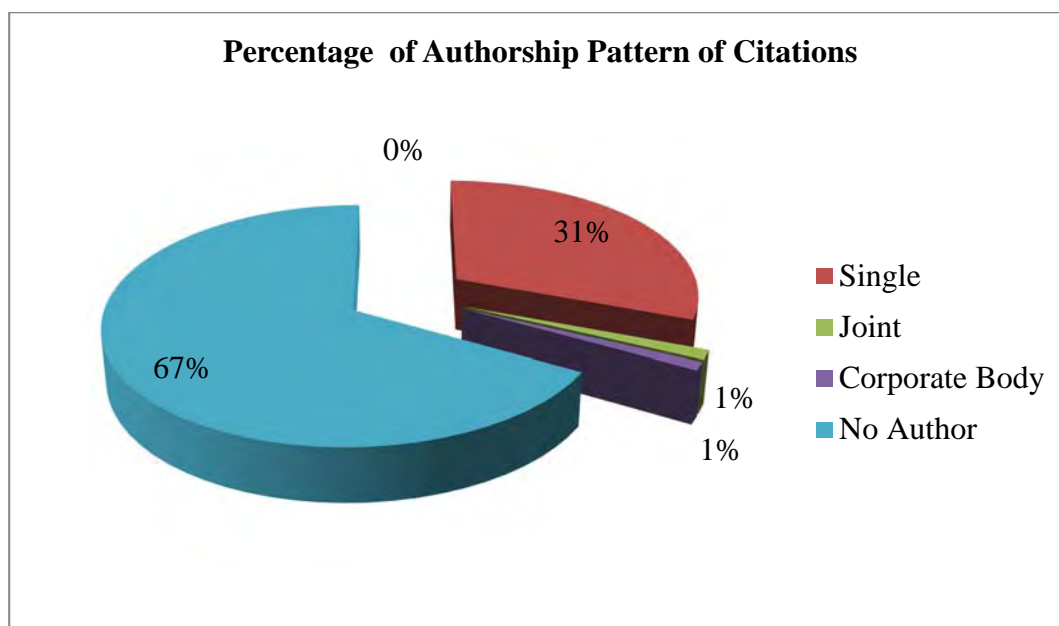


Fig. 10: Authorship Pattern of Citations

Most of researchers used reference sources without authors cited. In the total number 10947, single author cited, 3359, is the second most citations. The lowest number is Corporate Body cited 122 throughout the year 2002-2007.

5.2.4 Types of Materials

The researchers utilized various types of materials for their dissertations. These include books, reports, records, periodicals, manuscripts, inscriptions, dissertations, gazetteers, newspapers, interviews, and e-resources on internet. Reports include statistical, annual, and departmental reports. Records contain all documents that institutions, individuals create or receive in the course of administrative and executive transactions. Records come in a wide variety of forms. Most are still created on paper, in the form of correspondence, minutes, memoranda, diaries. They are not published and primary documents. Such records may be handwritten, hand-down, typescripts, For example, *Agreements between the Government of the Union of Myanmar and the Republic of India on Border Trade, 1994*, *Memoranda Submitted to the Statutory Commission by the Government of Myanmar, 1930*, *Letter from Mountbatten to Chiefs of Staff*, *Telegram from Sir Dorman –Smith to Lord Louis Mountbatten*, and so on.

Manuscripts generally means a handwritten or typewritten version such as pay or palm leaf manuscripts, parabaiks. They are Myanmar traditional manuscripts. These were appeared during the ancient kings.

Inscriptions are one of manuscripts. Types of inscriptions are stone inscription, metal inscription, and bronze bell. In this research, researchers utilized only stone inscription. They can be found in museum, pagodas and monasteries. For example *Kyaukse Inscription, near Tawya Monastery in Kyaukse*, *Kyansitthar Inscription, at Bagan Museum*, and so on.

Periodicals include magazines and journals. Furthermore, researchers also utilized interviewing and e-sources from the internet.

Table 10: Types of Citations

| Types of Citations | Years | | | | | | Total | Percentage |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | | |
| Book | 102 | 81 | 191 | 212 | 1159 | 2348 | 4093 | 37.4 |
| Report | 0 | 0 | 45 | 80 | 589 | 767 | 1481 | 13.5 |
| Record | 16 | 0 | 92 | 101 | 665 | 1221 | 2095 | 19.1 |
| Periodical | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 262 | 460 | 731 | 6.7 |
| Manuscripts | 0 | 66 | 131 | 1 | 149 | 74 | 421 | 3.8 |
| Inscription | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 14 | 111 | 1 |
| Dissertation | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 16 | 34 | 0.3 |
| Gazetteer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 90 | 138 | 1.3 |
| Newspapers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 607 | 1022 | 1663 | 15.2 |
| Interview | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 65 | 101 | 0.9 |
| Internet | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 37 | 15 | 79 | 0.7 |
| Total | 121 | 176 | 464 | 459 | 3635 | 6092 | 10947 | 100 |

Source: PhD. History Dissertation.

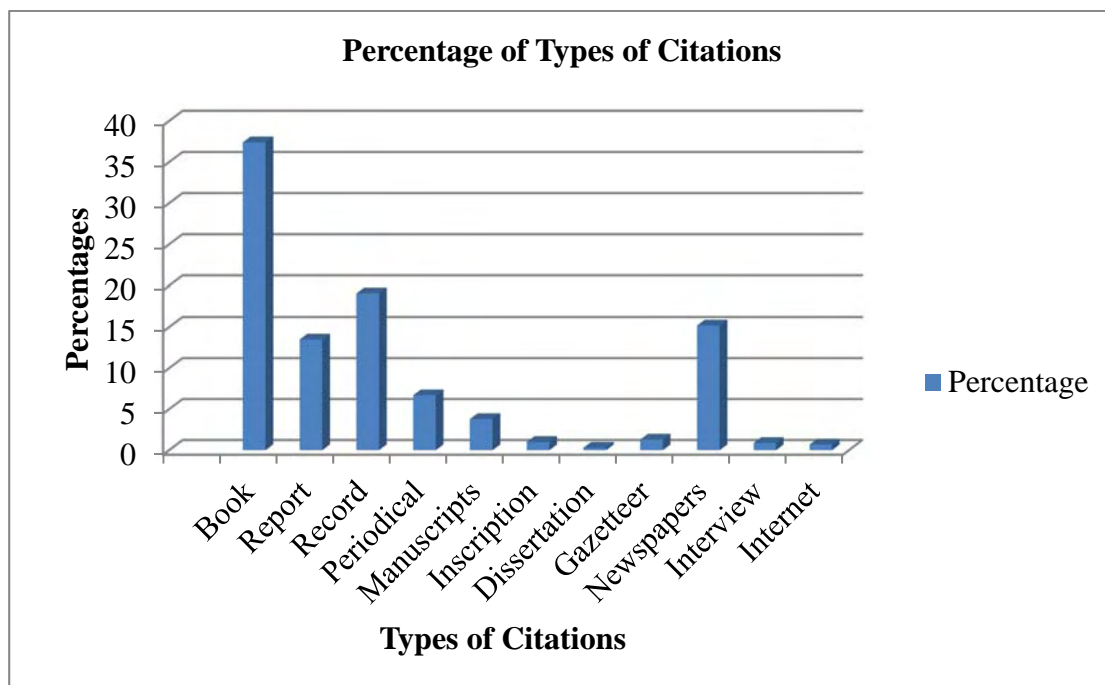


Fig. 11: Types of Citations

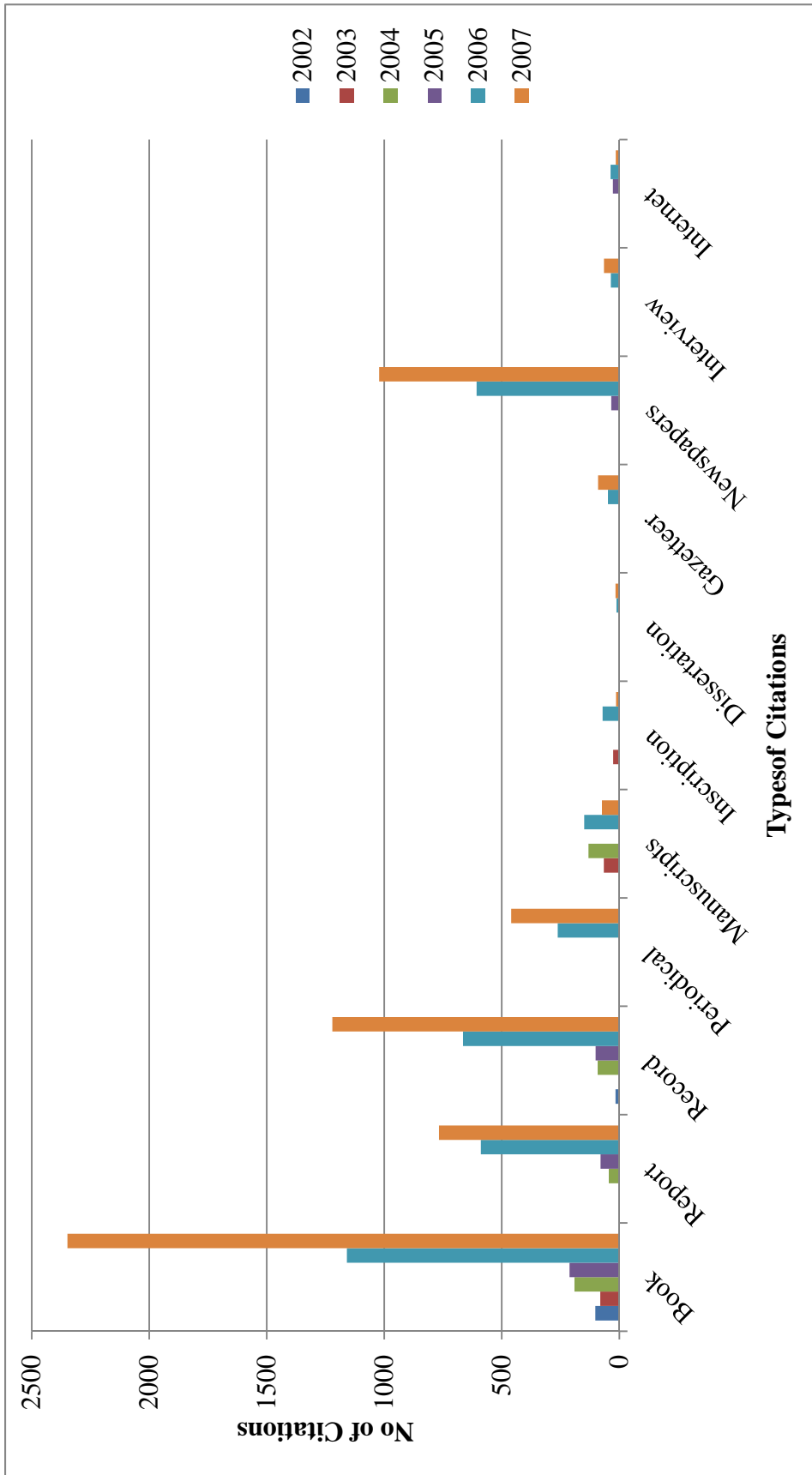


Fig.12: Types of Citations

The following graph shows amount of two types of citations which are primary, and other sources.

| Types of Sources | No. of Citations |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Primary Sources | 6741/ 61.6% |
| Other Sources | 4206/ 38.4% |
| Total | 10947/ 100% |

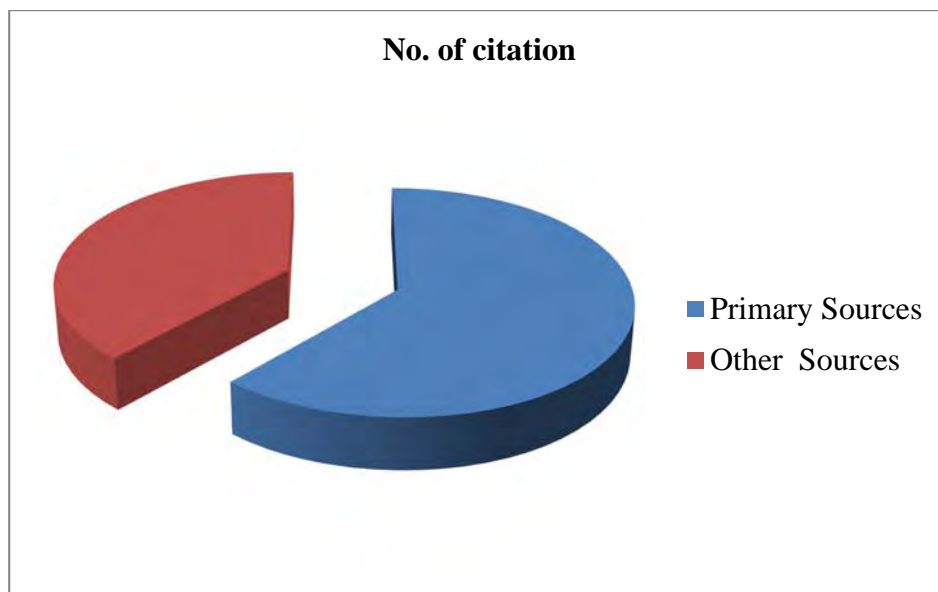


Fig. 13: Primary and Secondary Sources of Citations

The above table shows the percentage for each type of reference sources. The percentage for each type was subsequently calculated to show the relative strength or weakness of a particular type of materials. According to above table and figures, the highest number of document cited is reference books 4093 (37.4%). It is followed by Record 2095 (19.1%), Newspapers 1663 (15.2%), Reports 1481 (13.5%), Periodicals 731 (6.7%), Manuscripts 421 (3.8%), Gazetteers 138 (1.3%), Inscriptions 111 (1%), Interview 101 (0.9%), Internet 79 (0.7%), and Dissertations 34 (0.3%) citations. It can be noted that the Book reference cited is the highest 4093 and the lowest is Dissertation 34 (0.3%).

These various types of information resources can be divided into two types roughly such as primary sources and secondary sources. Report, record, manuscripts, inscriptions, gazetteer, newspaper, and interview can be grouped under the primary sources and the rests are secondary. According to figure 13, researchers used more

cited primary sources than secondary sources because most of historical documents are primary sources.

5.2.5 Country-Wise Distribution of Information Material Cited

The following table shows the country-wise distribution of information cited. It is based on 4093 citations of books. The citations of geographical distribution are displayed by period. The total number of book citations is 4093, but the table shows 2045 because some books don't express place of publication and distribution.

Table 11: Country-Wise Distribution of Information Materials Cited

| Country | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | Total | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Myanmar | 87 | 46 | 95 | 122 | 375 | 537 | 1262 | 61.7 |
| England | 3 | 2 | 24 | 33 | 109 | 170 | 341 | 16.7 |
| U.S.A | 3 | 1 | 17 | 23 | 79 | 116 | 239 | 11.7 |
| India | 2 | - | 5 | 3 | 35 | 60 | 105 | 5.1 |
| Japan | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 0.7 |
| Thailand | - | - | 1 | - | 7 | 6 | 14 | 0.7 |
| S. Korea | - | - | - | 15 | - | - | 15 | 0.7 |
| N. Korea | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 0.04 |
| Singapore | - | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 0.4 |
| China | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0.2 |
| Malaysia | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 0.1 |
| Netherland | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 13 | 17 | 0.8 |
| Australia | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.1 |
| New Zealand | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 0.1 |
| France | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Indonesia | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 0.04 |
| Canada | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 0.04 |
| Russia | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Scotland | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 0.04 |
| Germany | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 4 | 0.2 |
| Sri Lanka | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 0.1 |
| Total | 97 | 51 | 150 | 202 | 622 | 923 | 2045 | 100 |

Source: PhD. History Dissertation

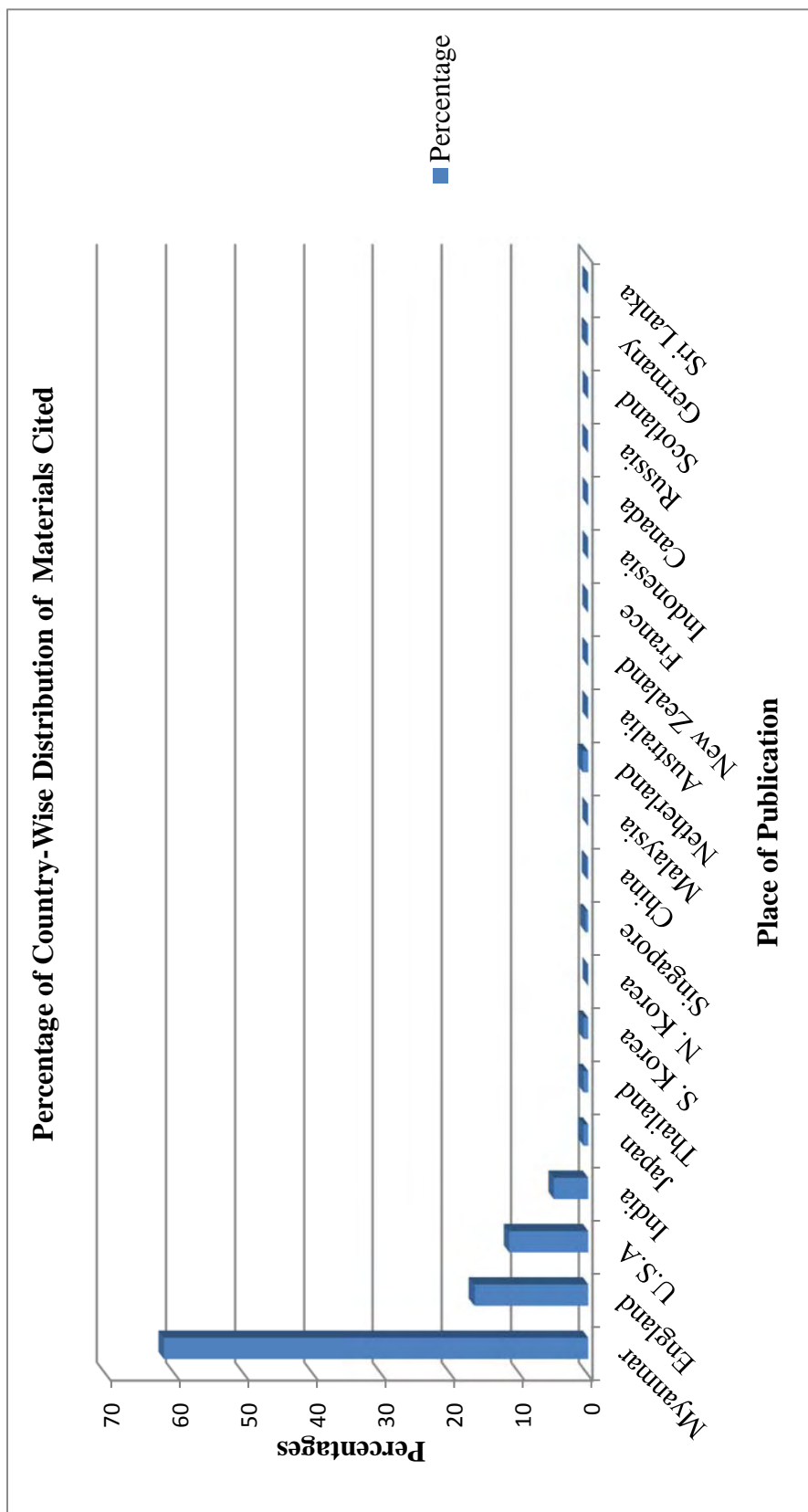


Fig.14: Country-Wise Distribution

There are 2045 citations based on countries that are place of publication. Among these countries, citations of Myanmar 1262 had the highest citations and the lowest countries, one, were North Korea, Indonesia, Canada, and Scotland. According to above table, it can be noted that most of researchers used sources of Myanmar, English sources were second largest citations.

5.2.6. Most Cited Authors

The candidates use various types of materials for their research as references. Among them, most cited authors are emphasized based on only books. The following table shows the most cited authors in the PhD Dissertations. These authors including English and Myanmar authors are arranged by alphabetical order.

Table12: Most Cited Authors

| Authors | No. of Cited |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Aung Than Tun, U | 13 |
| Cady, John Frank | 39 |
| Chit Mg, Thakhin | 10 |
| Desai, W.S. | 12 |
| Donnison, F.S.V. | 26 |
| Furnivall, John Sydenham | 64 |
| Hall, D.G.E. | 31 |
| Han Tin, Sagaing | 21 |
| Harvey, G.E. | 23 |
| Hla, U, Ludu- | 11 |
| Htin Aung, Dr. | 20 |
| Ireland, Alleyne | 10 |
| Kyan, Daw | 39 |
| Lay Mg, U | 15 |
| Mg Mg, Dr. | 30 |
| Mg Mg Tin, U | 22 |
| Mya Han, U | 15 |
| Mya Sein, Daw | 19 |
| Nu, U | 19 |
| Soe Yin, Theikpan- | 17 |
| Taw Sein Ko | 18 |
| Taylor, Robert Henry | 12 |
| Than Tun, Dr. | 48 |
| Thein Hlaing, U | 10 |
| Thein Pe Myint | 19 |
| Tin, U | 14 |
| Tin Mya, Thakhin | 12 |
| Tinker, Hugh | 22 |
| Trager, Frank N | 20 |

Source: PhD. History Dissertation

There are 31 Myanmar authors and 24 English authors. Among these authors, there are 29 authors who are more than 10 times and above cited in PhD Dissertations in the above table. In the 29 authors, 18 authors are Myanmar authors and the rest, 11 authors are other foreigners. According to this result, researchers more cited Myanmar authors than foreigners. The result reveals that Dr. Than Tun was the most cited authors in Myanmar authors and Furnivall, John Sydenham was the most cited author in English authors.

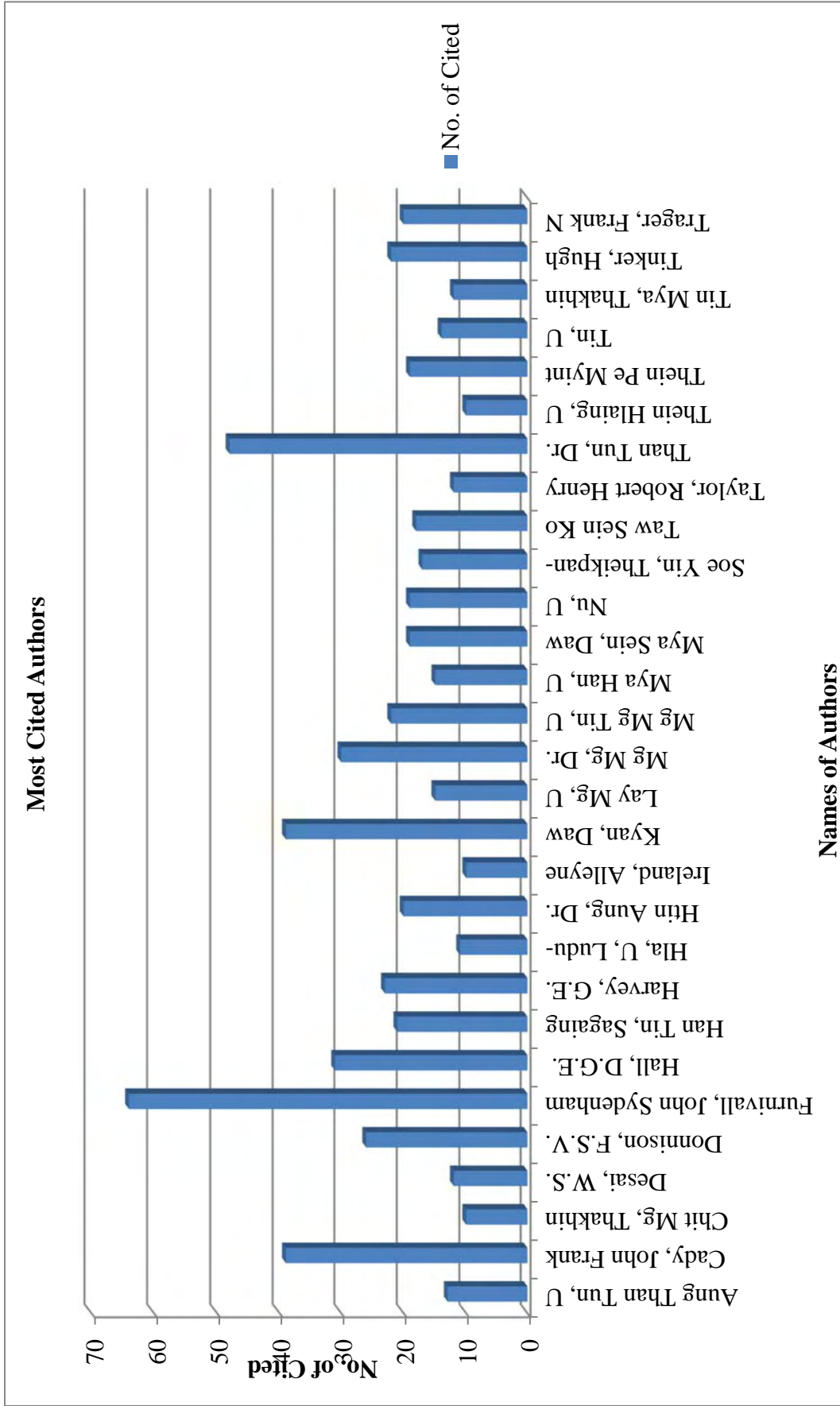


Fig. 15: Most Cited Authors

5.2.7. Recency of Information Materials Cited

Recency of Materials can be decided by the date of publication. The following table shows the recent information materials from the doctoral dissertations made of the materials. These years in the table stand for date of publication of information materials. The recency of information materials cited were categorized as below the periods. From the year 2000 to 2006, within 6 years, stands very recent year, from 1990 to 1999 (within 16 years) recent year, from 1980 to 1989 (within 26 years) not very recent year, and from 1970 to 1880 (within 36 years and above) not recent year respectively.

Table13: Recency of Information Materials Cited

| Year | | Recency | No. of Citation | | Percentage | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|------|------------|-----|
| 2000-2006 | | Very Recent | 115 | 115 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| 1990-1999 | | Recent | 40 | 40 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| 1980-1989 | | Not Very Recent | 183 | 183 | 9.8 | 9.8 |
| 1970-1888 | 1970-1979 | Not Recent | 255 | 1536 | 13.6 | 82 |
| | 1960-1969 | | 522 | | 27.9 | |
| | 1950-1959 | | 303 | | 16.2 | |
| | 1940-1949 | | 127 | | 6.8 | |
| | 1930-1939 | | 117 | | 6.2 | |
| | 1920-1929 | | 53 | | 2.8 | |
| | 1910-1919 | | 50 | | 2.7 | |
| | 1900-1909 | | 40 | | 2.1 | |
| | 1880-1899 | | 69 | | 3.9 | |
| Total | | | 1874 | | 100 | |

Source: PhD. History Dissertation

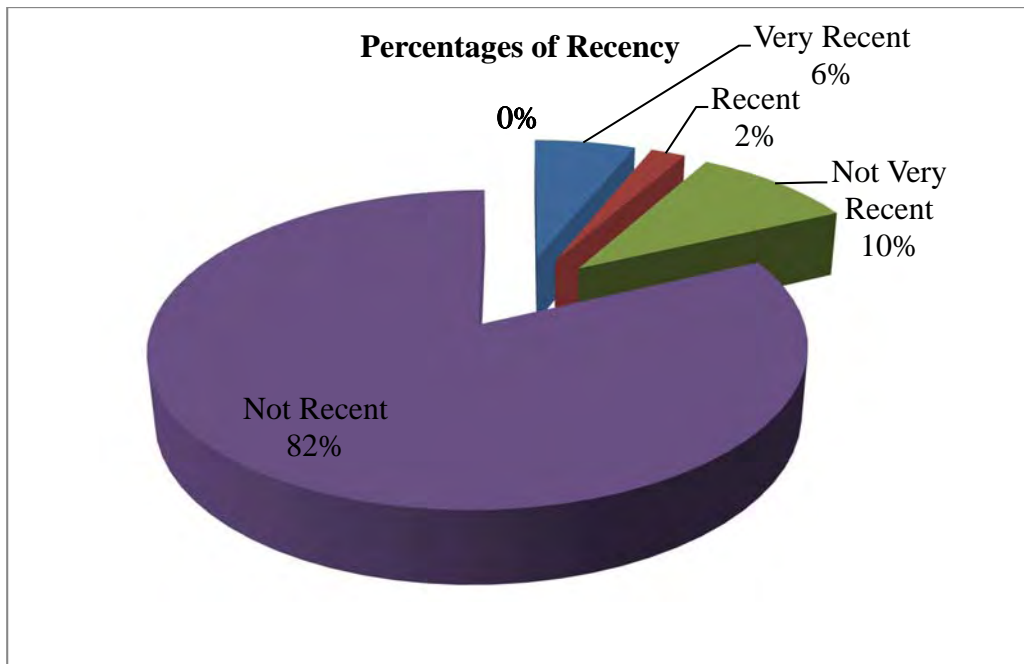


Fig. 16: Recency of Information Materials Cited

The above table was based on 1874 citations of books. It shows that 115 citations in very recent year (below 6 years), 40 citations in recent year (between 7 to 16 year), 183 citations in not very recent (between 17 to 26 years), and 1536 citations in not recent year (27 years and above) which is the highest citation. According to above table and graph, most of researchers used sources which were published between 1970 to 1880, not recent year (82%).

CHAPTER 6

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PhD DISSERTATIONS

6.1 ADMINISTRATION (Item No. 1-25)

1. Aye Aye Myint. "Local Administration of Myanmar (1885-1923)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

This dissertation deals with Local Administration of Myanmar from 1885 to 1923. Local Administrations means conduct of social services in urban and rural areas. Under the Local Self-Government System at first the Municipal Committees were constituted of the members appointed by the Government. Later on the membership was changed to elective basis. Likewise the management of the District Cess Funds and District Funds up to 1921 was in the hand of the Deputy Commissioner.

2. Aye Myat Mon. "Local Administration of Myanmar (1923-1942)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation deals with Local Administration in Myanmar. Local Government in Myanmar has been called Local Self-government. In the colonial period, British authorities maintained that Myanmar was not fit to rule themselves and would not be fit unless they were trained to the task. Local Government was meant to be a training ground to self-government. At that time, the country was in disorder. There were some rebellions against them. For this reason, the British enacted the Rural Self-government Act in 1921. The Deputy Commissioner was reliable for all aspects of administration in the districts. In order to extend popular council in local bodies, the Rural Self-government Act of 1921 also created Circle Boards. These Circle Bodies also had no independent powers and finally abolished them.

3. Ei Ei Zaw. "The CAS (B) Administration in 1943-1946." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

The British, after waging three wars of aggression, Myanmar became a British colony. In 1897, Myanmar was ruled by the Lieutenant Governor. During the World War II, the Burma National; Army and the Japanese army joined hands to drive the British out of Myanmar. The British at Simla, India formed a government in exile to rule over the Hill Tracts of Chin and Kachin that had not yet fallen to the Japanese offensives. Field Marshal Sir Archibald

Wavel of India took the responsibility for areas that fallen to Japanese forces, and on 15th February 1943, formed the Civil Affairs Service (Burma), CAS (B). Under him, Civil Affairs Officer with military ranks was to implement the CAS (B) administration. The military administration of CAS (B) was terminated on 16th October 1945, and civil administrations resumed.

4. Hmwe. "British Colonial Administration of the Wa States (1885-1939)." PhD. diss., University of Yangon, 2006.

The basis of British Colonial Administration for Wa States was the same policy they had laid down for the Indian rajahs and their princes in India. This paper traces the dual attempts of the various military expeditions undertaken by the British in the Wa region. The British administration was purely military, and the encounters and experiences of the particular time span of 1885 to World War II.

5. Htay Htay Saw Win. "Administration of Ayeyarwady Division in Colonial Period (1881-1923)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

This paper presents the administration of the Ayeyarwady (Irrawaddy) Division from its very beginning when it was constituted out of the Bago Division in 1881 after the British occupation of Lower Myanmar and up to 1923 when the Dyarchy Administration was adopted. There had been administration headed first by the Chief Commissioner, then the Lieutenant-Governor and after that, the Governor. The thesis includes how the Ayeyarwady Division was divided into five administrative districts; how the subdivisions and townships were redemarcated and amalgamated or merged for the convenience of levying taxes and saving administrative expenses; how the Divisional Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioners, Subdivisional Offices, the Myooks (Township Administer) and village headmen formed the administrative hierarchy to accomplish the administrative goal. Chapter 1 is General Administration. Chapter 2 deals with the Administration of taxes and revenues. Chapter 3 describes information about the Judicial Administration of the Ayeyarwady Division.

6. Khin Hnin Aye. "Administrative System in Myanmar (1974-1988)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

The Administrative System in Myanmar was changed from Parliamentary Democracy to socialist Democracy under the Revolutionary

Government. The Revolutionary Council drew a new constitution for the country. The new Constitution of 1974 was accepted by the people after four referendums. Pyithu Hluttaw was elected by the qualified citizens of the country according to the constitution.

7. Lin Thet Cho Thwin. "British Administration of British Burma (1862-1885)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This study aimed at examining the administrative mechanism of British Burma. After the second Anglo-Myanmar War, the British annexed Lower Myanmar and formed the province of British Burma in 1862. The administration of the province of British Burma was given charge to a Chief Commissioner. The pattern of British administration was vastly different from that of olden days of Myanmar kings. The background history of British administration, the establishment of administration and the levying of taxes & revenue administration of the British were provided in this dissertation. The British began to formulate their imperial policy in British Burma.

8. Mar Mar Win. "The Administration of Rakhine Division during the Colonial Period 1862-1885)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

The Rakhine (Arakan) Division fell under the British in 1826. And then in 1852, Lower Myanmar fell into the hand of the British. A Commissioner was appointed to administer the Rakhine Division. Police forces were formed. The administration of justice was classified as criminal cases and civil suit cases. Prisons were built. Taxes of varying kinds were levied for the government revenue. The British abolished the traditional system of administration and established the colonial administrative system.

9. Moe Moe Aye. "Judicial Administration of Myanmar (1886-1907)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

Myanmar laws and jurisdiction system had been in existence throughout Myanmar monarchy before the British administration. The laws practiced in India, a British colony, were adopted in Myanmar, and Courts of justice were also of the Indian prototype. The British practiced a separate administration for Myanmar proper and the states. Special Acts were prescribed for the Hill Regions and administrative officials and local heads of the community were entrusted with judicial powers.

10. Moe Moe Pyone. "Administration of Kayin State (1954-62)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

Kayin national began to organize Kayin national association, and to demand a Separate Kayin State after the end of World War II. One of these associations the Karen Nation Union (KNU) decided on a boycott of for a Constituent Assembly, and later, after the independence of Myanmar, started an in insurrection. The Kayin State Council was formed which elected the Minister for Kayin Affair as a member of the Union Cabinet as well as Head of the Government of Kayin State.

11. Myint Myint Than. "British Colonial Administration in Burma (Myanmar) (1897-1923)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

In 1885, Myanmar was completely annexed by the British. Since then Myanmar became one of many provinces of India. Myanmar was first governed from Calcutta and then from Delhi, and the Chief Commissioner Administration was introduced under whose charge commissioner's divisions were consolidated. Myanmar proper was administered directly by the Governor, and the hill areas, called reserved subjects retained with its traditional chiefs under the British supervision. The Dyarchy Scheme obviously revealed the British Colonial policy of "divide and rule" and was not popular with the nationalist demands of "Home rule".

12. Nwe Nwe Aye. "British Administration in Taninthayi Division (1824-1885)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation is a brief presentation of the British Administration in Taninthayi Division, Myanmar from 1824-1885. From 1824 to 1885, the administrative machinery of the Commissioner in Taninthayi Division was that of a bureaucracy which practiced centralization of power and hierarchy of echelons in different levels the region.

13. Nyo Nyo Khin. "An Analysis of Municipal Administration in Myanmar (1874-1923)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2005.

This treatise is a study of the state of Municipal Administration in Myanmar (1874-1923) presented in three chapters. The role of Municipal Administration in Regional Administration, the state of towns and villages before the time of Municipal Administration, the aims of the establishment of the Municipal Administration, how the Municipal Administration was

established and all tax collections are indicated here. The Regional Administration was categorized as the Municipal Town Committee, the District Council and the Regional Council which were headed by the Deputy Commissioners. The municipal committees had to carry out the development activities according to the state of the respective municipal areas, social standards, commercial activities and economic conditions.

14. Sanda Moe. "Administration of Myanmar in Post-World War II (1944-48)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

When the Japanese occupied Myanmar, Governor Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith and some of his Executive Councilors had to retreat to India. As the exiled government in Simla could not administer the Chin and Kachin mountainous areas effectively, the Civil Affairs Service (Burma) CAS (B) was formed under the Military in India to administer. After the re-occupation of Myanmar by Allied forces, the British Government announced the White Paper on Burma (Myanmar) and tried to rule over Myanmar again. At that time, the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (A.F.P.F.L.) had begun to move for Myanmar Independence. CAS (B) wanted to suppress the Burma revolutionary forces. As the British Government noticed that then White Paper Plan did not correspond with the events of Myanmar politics, the administration was changed in time with dignity.

15. Sandar Naing. "British Administration in Kachin Hills Region (1894-1943)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2004.

This is a study of British colonial administration of the Kachin Hills Region in the northern most part of Myanmar during the period 1894-1934. The Kachin Hills Region was administered separately from proper Myanmar. The study finds that the British administration of the Kachin Hills Region was an effective one, able to establish law and order, which the main objective of British colonial administration.

16. Sandar Win." The British Imperial Idea in Myanmar (1917-1937)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

The British created divide and rule policy for long lasting their colonial administration. The British economic policies progressed from feudalism to capitalism. The British imperialist gained great profits whereas the natives became poorer every day. The economic system was resented because the

Myanmar had lost their places as the businessmen of their country. This dissertation describes the British discriminatory administrative practices and the anti-British activities which came about because of such practices.

17. Saw Sandar Nyein. "Village Headman (1923-1935)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation presents the village headman during (1923-1935). It describes the headman's duties and power, functions and organization. The village headman was a model of the village administration and was the chief man in his village-tract. During the period 1923-1935, according to Sir Charles Crosthwaite's policy, one village had one headman who was elected by the villagers. The headman was solely responsible for the collection of revenue. He faced with difficulties due to political conditions and economic depression of the day.

18. Soe Soe Maw. "An Analysis of the Administrative Role of the Sawbwas in Myanmar (1886-1959), " PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2004.

When Upper Myanmar was formally annexed by the British early in January 1886, the Shan States that formed an integral part of Myanmar since the days of Myanmar kings also became part of the British Empire. This dissertation is an attempt to give an analysis of British administrative policy and administrative system in the Shan States and the administrative role of the local Chiefs or Sawbwas. There are three main Chapters. Chapter I-British annexation of Upper Myanmar and Shan States (1886-1888) was an introduction, giving a brief account of the annexation of Upper Myanmar, including the Shan States and the Frontier Hill Regions, British policy and plans to incorporate the Shan States (1886), the beginning of British rule in the Shan States (1887) and the role of the Sawbwas in the administration of the Shan States before the Shan States Act was passed in 1888. Chapter II gave a brief history of the administration of the Shan States and the Sawbwas (1888-1920). Chapter III related with the emergence of the Federated Shan States (1922-1941); a brief summary of the Federated Shan States during the Japanese regime (1942-45); British policy and plans concerning the administration of the Shan States after World War II and the united struggle of the Barmars, Shans and the rest of the national minorities for the Independence of the surrender of the Shan Sawbwas' administrative powers in

1959 with a intention to give the final part of the Sawbwas' administration in the Shan States.

19. Su Su Myat. "Administration of British Burma with Special Emphasis on Bago Division (1862-1885)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

This dissertation was designed to show the administration of Bago under the British between 1862 and 1885. In 1862, the British authorities designated Rakhine, Taninthayi and Bago regions as British Lower Myanmar and appointed a Commissioner to each region. A Chief Commissioner was appointed over the three Divisional Commissioners. Under the British administration in Bago Division, priority was given to stability of the region, rule of law and order, and levying of taxes and revenues.

20. Ta Taing Hmwe. "British Administration in Chin Hills (1923-1948)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

After the British annexation of the whole Myanmar, the British started to entre to the Chin Hills. The Chin national patriots attacked and resisted for the entry of the British to the Chin Hills. In September 1895, the Chin regions were declared to be part of the province of Myanmar. Before the British rule, there was no any tax. After the British rule, the British levied the taxes in these regions. Under the Japanese occupation, Japanese ruled the township of Hakha, Falam and Tiddim without changing nearly almost of the patterns of previous administration.

21. Thida Aye. "History of Myeik (Mergui) District (1824-1885)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation deals with administration, economic and social conditions of the Myeik District for the period from the British occupation of that district in 1824 to the time when the British occupied the whole of Myanmar in 1885. The British cleverly utilized the economic, social and administration to serve their cause. It was noticed that the administration was exercised solely for which interest ignoring the benefit of the people. The people of Myeik District suffered severely from the yoke of colonialism during those years.

22. Thin Thin Aye. "The Deputy Commissioner in District Administration (1948-1962)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2005.

The Deputy Commissioner was an officer in charge of a district. He was mainly responsible for all aspects of general administration as well as collection of revenue and administration of justice. So, the backbone of the administration is provided by the Deputy Commissioner. Chapter I is the General Administration. Chapter II deals with the Revenue Administration. Chapter III provides the Judicial Administration. In addition, the Deputy Commissioner was the Head of Police and the Ex-officio of the jail in his district. It examines how he supervises the police and jail matters.

23. Tin Maung Lwin. "Administration of Myanmar (1948-1958)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

On January 4th, 1948, the British returned the transfer of sovereignty back to Myanmar. The newly independent Union of Myanmar had bicameral legislature: Chamber of Deputies and Chamber of Nationalities. Myanmar faced political problems such as internal insurrections and foreign intrusion and economic issues. This paper provides administrative functions during these periods.

24. Toe Toe Kyaw." Local Administration of Myanmar (1948-1962)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation studies Local Administration of Myanmar (1948-1962). It consists of three chapters which are the birth of democratic local administrative bodied and distribution of power, administrative functions under local councils and municipal administration.

25. Zin Min Htiak."The British Colonial Administration in Myanmar (1923-1937)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

The purpose of this dissertation is to illustrate the changes in the British Colonial Administration in Myanmar (1923-1937). The British Colonial Administration in Myanmar began with the appointment of a Chief Commissioner who was the head of the bureaucratic machinery. The British introduced various systems of administration in Myanmar. The British introduced the 1935 Government of Burma Act, known as the 91 Department Administrations which Myanmar was separated from Indian April 1937.

6.2 AGRICULTURE (Item No.26-28)

26. Hnin Thwet Thwet Khine."Peasants in Myanmar (1962-1974)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This study provides background history, economic conditions and social standards of peasants during the era of the Revolutionary Government (1962-1974). The Revolutionary Government sponsored peasant seminars to know the wishes of the peasants and initiated the practical implementation of land nationalization. The state formed the Peasant Council, gave training and organized the peasants to follow the Burma (now Myanmar) Socialist Program Party.

27. Khaing Khaing Htwe."Peasants in Myanmar (1948-1962)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation deals with the political, economic and social conditions of the peasants of Myanmar in the period between 1948 and 1962. This research describes how the AFPFL government deviated from the Socialist trend and inclined towards the Capitalist trend. The respective governments which came to power during the period from 1948 to 1962 tried to lay down the plans for the development of the life of peasants. During 1960 -1962, there were political instabilities in Myanmar. So, on March 1962, the Army formed the Revolutionary Council to carry out the country.

28. Swe Swe Win. "Peasants in Myanmar (1920-1930)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

The dissertation aimed to describe the life of the peasants in Myanmar for the period 1920-1930. The impact of British colonial rule had changed the peasantry in various political, economic and social aspects. These changes were obviously noticeable after 1920 because of the deep imposition of the western commercialism. After British occupation, social strata in the country had undergone changes with the advent of commercialism, legal system and administrative changes.

6.3 ART (Item No.29-30)

29. Aung Ko Ko. "The Wall Painting of Bagan" PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

The invasion of Nanchao in AD 832 had caused the decline of the Pyus and there was a power vacuum into which the early Myanmar stepped in, absorbing elements of their culture. The Pyus who had settled in central Myanmar converted from animists to Brahmanists. Bagan was to develop into an empire under the military powers of Aniruddha (1044-1077), who dedicated his life to the religion. Most of the temples and pagodas of Bagan bear silent witness to the zeal with which the kings and the people professed Buddhism. Buddhist paintings became more articulate after the arrival of sacred texts from Sri Lanka. The wall paintings of Bagan enriched religious ideology, and became the most persuasive and effective motivation. It was also important in the artistic point of view.

30. Kyaw Win Oo." Art and Architecture of Mrauk U (1430-1785)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

Mrauk U was the capital city of the kingdom of Rakhine and flourished from AD 1430 until 1785. The integration of Mrauk U into the trade and cultural networks in the Bay of Bengal brought about the growth of its art and architecture producing what could be called a sandstone-based Buddhist culture. The Chapter 1 dealt with what can be learned about Mrauk U from an examination of contemporary epigraphic evidence. In chapter 2, the civil architecture of Mrauk U was studied. The chapter 3 provided about the most famous temples and stupas. The chapter 4 focused on images of the Buddha created in the Mrauk U period. In chapter 5, the sculptural art of Mrauk U was discussed in detail.

6.4 ECONOMICS (Item No.31-40)

31. Khin Myo Win. "Economic Activities of Foreigners in Myanmar (1834-1885)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

Anglo-Myanmar relations became tense during the reign of Bagan Min and the Second Anglo-Myanmar War erupted as a result. After the British had occupied Lower Myanmar they introduced the capitalist economy there. King Mindon who reigned Upper Myanmar from 1852 till 1878, kept friendly relations with western nations in order to achieve a lasting peace in the country. Like the British other capitalist European nations attempted to exploit Myanmar resulting in the Franco-Myanmar, Italian-Myanmar, and German-Myanmar treaties.

32. Me Me Htaik." Economic and Social History of Ayeyarwady Division (1962-1974)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation analyzes the different aspects of development in Ayeyarwady Division. The region covers the delta area which contains fertile soil and has regular rains. The economy of the division is mainly agricultural and is well-known for its production of good quality rice. There are many historic and geographically significant places and also famous traditional pagoda festivals.

33. Mya Mya Aye. "Economic and Social Conditions of Myanmar under Japanese Occupation." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

Myanmar fell under the Japanese rule during the Second World War from being a British colony since 1886. The Japanese began to occupy the South East Asian nations with the slogan of Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. Myanmar also fell under the Japanese Military Administration. In an overall review of the economic and social situation in Myanmar under Japanese Occupation, it was found that people faced with the problems of existence, insecurity of social life and low standard of living conditions.

34. Phyo Kywe, **Nant**. "Socio-Economy of Myaungmya District (1974-1988)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation analyzes the Socio-Economy of Myaungmya District, it included the background history of the town, its ancient city, historical city and the region covers the delta area which contains fertile soil, regular rains and five township of Myaungmya Districts. In Myaungmya District, Myanmar,

Kayin, Rakhine, Kachin and Chins nationals are resided in the area. As Economic Progress developed, the economy of the Myaungmya District is mainly agricultural and is well-known for its production of good quality rice.

35. Sann Sann Myint."Socio-Economic History of Pyay Township (1962-1874)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

Pyay had been rich in culture and religion since ancient time. It was most developed during Pyu civilization and was known as Tharackhittayar. Pyay was not only fruitful in cultivation and agriculture but also prospered in trade and transportation due to its strategic geographical location. Starting from 1962 to 1974, the Revolutionary government nationalized the business enterprises, in line with the socialist economic policy, and run the economy through Trade Corporations and Cooperative Societies. Pyay Township has many government employees. Socio economic conditions of Pyay can be generalized in the same way as was done for the whole country.

36. Su Mon Myint."Socio-Economy of Bago (1974-1988)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

The dissertation deals with the economic and social history of Bago Township during the years 1974-1988. Bago was well-known as the royal city in the times of Myanmar Kings. Bago was formerly known as Hanthawady (or) Oktha Bago. It is located in fertile part of Bago Division, in the south of Myanmar. The main economy of Bago Township is agriculture. The government built factories and workshops in it and launched production services. Forestry also played an important role in the economic sector. In the colonial period, there were only few government schools and several missionary schools and national schools in it. After independence, an education policy was laid down that gave birth to a free education system. The government also managed to raise the social standard of the people.

37. Wai Wai Lwin." Industrial Development in Myanmar (1948-88)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

Myanmar is not an advanced industrialized nation like other European nations. But she has been trying to build modernized industrial nation based on agricultural sector. Myanmar had her own home industry from very ancient time. During the Yadanabon period, the kings of Myanmar tried to build the country as industrialized nation. During the post-colonial period, the leaders of

Myanmar tried to build Myanmar as industrialized nation base on agricultural sector. The needs of people were supplied by industrial sector. Although Myanmar faced difficulties they continued to build Myanmar as an industrialized nation.

38. War War Tun."Political and Economic Conditions of Upper Myanmar (1886-1897)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This is an analytical study of political and economic conditions of Upper Myanmar from 1886 to 1897, during the early colonial period. The occupation of Upper Myanmar was followed by the establishment of a provisional military government. As soon as Myanmar army and patriots came to know the conquest of their motherland they revolted against the British. Then, the British having better arms and ammunitions they had the upper hand. Late the British established law and administration.

39. Win Bo. "A Socio-Economic History of the Mu Valley in the Konbaung Period (1752-1885)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

Mu valley lying between the rivers of Ayeyarwady and Chindwin, occupies a part of the heartland of Myanmar, from where the Great Kingdom of Konbaung sprang up conquering the lands of Ayutia, Lao, Rakhine, Assam and Manipur. The land and the people of Mu Valley were harmonious in the rendering of chance and the grasping of that opportunity to create a country full of love, joy and sorrow. This dissertation shows that the interaction of the land and the people, played in the course of Myanmar History.

40. Win Win Nwe." History of Transportation in Yangon (1958-1968)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This research studies the history of transportation in Yangon between 1958 and 1968. The dissertation highlights the contribution of "the Caretaker Government and the Revolutionary Council" in solving the problem of urban congestion brought about by the power vacuum after independence which created by insurgency and unrest in rural areas. Systematic undertaking in road transport conveniently facilitates expedites Yangon city.

6.5 EDUCATION (Item No.41-47)

41. Aye Aye Thin." Mass Education in Myanmar (1948-58)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

Myanmar achieved her independence on 4th January 1948. Among the people in Myanmar 80% of her population resided in rural areas and 65% of them were illiterates. To develop Socio-economic and Cultural Status, Education played vital role. In accordance with the act of the Mass Education Council, Mass Education Council had been instituted under Minister of Education. Mass Education movements had been agitated by 292 Mass Education stations in 35 Districts. On 31st October 1958, the Mass Education Council Act had been replaced and the staff of Mass Education Council had been transferred to suitable Ministry due to financial difficulties of the government.

42. Htay Myint." An Analytical Study of Colonial Educational System in Myanmar (1866-1939)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

Before the colonial period, the traditional system of education in Myanmar took the form monastic education. In early 19th century, Christian Missionary Education was introduced in the country. After the British conquest of the country, the traditional education gave place to vernacular education. The student boycott of 1920 rejected not only the Rangoon University Act but also to break up the foundation of colonial education. The patriotic students tried to institute a National education system which was to be based upon vocational education.

43. Khin Ohn Mu." Education and Nationalism in Myanmar (1920-1930)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation is an analysis of emergence of National Schools in colonial period, during 1920 to 1930 in particular, out of first student strike, and difficulties coined around the schools. The first student strike provoked rise of National Education Council. Therefore emerging National Education System strengthened nationalist movements against the colonial rule to achieve independence of the country.

44. Moe Sandar." The National Schools of the Colonial Period (1921-1931)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation deals with the conditions of the national schools which were founded within 10 years (1921-1931). The British government established Rangoon University as the separate University of Myanmar on 1st December 1920. As Myanmar was unsatisfied with the British Act, the first Myanmar student's Boycott occurred. The British government did not believe and respect the Myanmar National Education. This dissertation attempts to reveal the development of the national schools, their function and how they faced which difficulties.

45. Su Su Naing." Education in Myanmar (1988-1997)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation attempts to study the development of educational sectors in Myanmar under the State Law and Order Restoration Council from 1988 to 1997. The discussion is confined mostly to the effects of changes in Education. The Government of the Union of Myanmar restructured an education system which was appropriate to modern age. This study is made to find out the facilitation of accessibility, quality and diversity of the three educational spheres. From 1988 to 1997, the number of Universities, Colleges, Institutes and Schools and the number of teachers appointed has been markedly increased including in the border and remote areas. The programmes and activities of the educational developments paved the way for further progress in the next era of the State Peace and Development Council.

46. Thida Aung." History of Education in Myanmar (1948-1964)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

The education system practiced by Parliamentary Democracy Government during the time between 1948-58 was better than the colonial education. But that education system could not be made more successful due to internal rebellions, the instability of government and insufficient financial condition. In that Parliamentary Democracy Period, the education plan for welfare state could be down and implemented. In 1964, separate universities were opened in place of faculties. But, success could not be achieved as there were many weaknesses in implementing the education system.

47. Tin Nwe Aye, **Nant.**" Educational Activities of Christian Missionaries in Lower Myanmar (1852-1885)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

The three honorable Christian missions, Roman Catholic, American Baptist and Anglican missions were very active in educational works in Lower Myanmar. In Lower Myanmar, there were Christian schools such as vernacular schools, Anglo-vernacular school, normal schools, and English schools. The indigenous arts such as pottery, weaving, agriculture carpentry were still in their primitive state; about half a century's contact with western civilization had still left them unimproved.

6.6 FOREIGN RELATION (Item No.48-53)

48. Ah Mar. "Indo-Myanmar Relation (1974-94). " PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This thesis is a study of the relationship between India and Myanmar during the period from 1988 to 1994. Myanmar and India, being close neighbours, have relations in many aspects, in cultural and religious, economic and social etc. for many years. Official political relation between the two countries started in 1886 when Myanmar was annexed, and for convenience of administration of the colonialists, was attached to India as a province of the latter. As the British brought numerous Indians into Myanmar to run the administrative machinery and to do business in every field, it is natural that Myanmar people had anti-Indian feelings during these times. The excellent relationship between the two countries may be attributed to political and economic cooperation between the two countries.

49. Khin Thidar Win. "Sino-Myanmar Relations (1962-1988)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This thesis is a study of Sino-Myanmar Relations between 1962 and 1988. The year 1962 marked the failure of Parliamentary Democratic Practice in Myanmar. With the assumption of political power of the state, in 1962, political behavior of the state changed. General Ne Win led Revolutionary Council Government determined to establish the country as a Socialist State with their own programme. This research is divided into three chapters titling Sino-Myanmar Political Relations, Sino-Myanmar Economic Relations and Sino-Myanmar Cultural Relations. Since communist insurgents were concentrated at Northeastern frontier regions, the new Myanmar government felt very anxious about People's Republic of China assistance to Myanmar communist insurgents as their political ideology was alike.

50. Myint Myint Win." Relations between the Republic of Korea and the Union of Myanmar (1962-1987)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2005.

The purpose of this research is to bring out the cooperation between Korea and Myanmar with special emphasis on diplomatic and economic fields. It provides political histories, consular relations and diplomatic relations between these two countries.

51. Pyone Yin." China-Myanmar Relations (1948-1962)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

This thesis attempts to present the study of the nature of China-Myanmar relations during 1948-62 with special emphasis on political and commercial sectors. It describes that at the beginning of their relationships both countries had changes in administrative system as well as administrative circle. In the political aspect, there were very complicated problems between China-Myanmar relations; namely Guomintang (Kuomintang) aggression, Communist infiltration and frontier problem. Myanmar Government presented the Guomintang issue before the United Nations in 1953. But United Nations resolution could not solve this problem completely.

52. Sandy Kyi Win. "Myanmar's Foreign Relations (1962-74)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

The dissertation examines Myanmar's foreign relations (1962-1974). The Revolutionary Council Government pursued strict neutralism and managed her foreign affair on the basis of five principle of peaceful coexistence. In the Cold War context, the two superpowers tried to strengthen their power politics not only on Myanmar but also on the Third World countries by attracting the foreign aid program. With regard to foreign affairs, the government pursued strict neutrality because she did not want to be pawn between East and West. While the Revolutionary Council government was promulgating the country as Burma (now Myanmar) Socialist State, however, the government continued to strength the relationship among the countries in the world.

53. Soe Soe Aye." Myanmar's Foreign Relations (1948-62)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation focuses on Myanmar's Foreign Relations (1948-62). When Myanmar regained her independence from the British in 1948, it chose to pursue independent foreign policy from the very beginning. Myanmar adopted neutralism as the cornerstone of Myanmar's Foreign Relations and late a non-aligned policy throughout the Cold War period. The foreign aid programmes of super powers to Myanmar were motivated by Cold War considerations. Myanmar cautiously established the relations with US and USSR. Therefore, Myanmar pursued the policy of neutralism in its foreign relations during 1948-1962.

6.7 HISTORY (Item No.54-56)

54. Aye Min Than." Myanmar under the Revolutionary Council (1962-1974)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

This dissertation paper describes the Myanmar under the party system, centralism, which swept out from wealth to poverty and poor country. When the socialist system was constructed, the party's achievements were to raised up the economic and social affairs. The Revolutionary Council strived towards the Socialism with their labours. The party established the Socialist State and adopted the new constitution of the State in 1979. But, the party handled the steering of the mechanism of the State with mismanagement. The workers and peasants had the rights on papers, but, in real life, their social life was insufficient. By practicing the isolation and self-reliance in the country, the economic status was down. This research revealed the historical events between 1962 and 1974.

55. Hnin Aye Khine Swe."The History of Sittway (Akyab) District during the Colonial Period (1826-1886)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

Myanmar fought three wars against the British and lost Rakhine, Taninthayi in 1826, Bago in 1852 and the whole of Myanmar in 1885. At first Rakhine and Taninthayi were separately administered under direct supervision of the Governor General of India. After the British occupation, the British made several enduring social, economic, cultural and administrative changes in Sittway District. But, the profit was not for local people. his dissertation emphasizes on changes brought about by the British Colonialism in Sittway District and their impact on further political, economic and social development.

56. Khin Saw Nwe." Historical and Strategic Importance of Thanbyuzayat in Myanmar History since 20th century." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation describes the emergence of a new town, Thanbyuzayat. It is based upon field and library researches and personal interviews, tracing the origin and development of Thanbyuzayat through the British colonial period, the Second World War, post Second World War period and independence period till today.

6.8 LABOUR (Item No.57-58)

57. Hla Hla Nwe." Labour under the Revolutionary Council." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation begins with the Workers' Day Celebration held in 1962 and culminates in the demonstration of the workers in 1974. Before the advent or arrival of the Revolutionary Council, the workers were divided into three associations, viz:- Trade Union Congress (Burma) (TUCB), Burma Trade Union Congress (BTUC) and Union of Labour Organization (ULO). The Revolutionary Council tried to forge unity among workers. The Revolutionary Council achieved its goal of creating unity among workers and peasants during its tenure.

58. Thida Myint." Nationalist Labour Movements in Myanmar (1932-1942)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This is based on the living conditions of the working class who revolted against the British capitalists in the colonial period. As the British imperialists imported Indian workers into Myanmar, the living conditions of factory and workshop workers, especially the socio-economic situations of the oil field workers who comprised the maximum of the labour strength sank to lower level. With anti-imperialism and national spirit, the labour demanded systematically the rights they desired to get and struggled to get them. After that, workers, peasants, students and working people involved in the movements and these movements turned into general labour revolutions movement.

6.9 LAND (Item No.59-60)

59. Yin Yin Nwe."Problems of Land Nationalization and Land Re-distribution in Myanmar (1948-62)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

Land Nationalization Act was introduced and carried out as soon as Myanmar regained her independence in order to relieve the sufferings of the peasants such as indebtedness, land alienation and insecurity of tenancy since under British rule. During the period under study, when land nationalization was carried out there were many mistakes, such as favouritism, unfair dealing, corruption and bribery of the responsible person and government's authorities. On 2 March, 1962, Revolutionary Government made an intensive review of all programme and all staff who took part in the implementation of land nationalization.

60. Yin Yin Win." Land Revenue System under the Colonial Period in Lower Myanmar (1876-1923)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

After the annexation of Lower Myanmar by the British in 1862, the Chief Commissioner was appointed to administer the country. Like in India, the British gave priority to the Rule of law and Order and the levying of taxes in Myanmar. From 1862 to 1885, the British consolidated their power by establishing their bureaucratic system of administration. This system centralized power in the hand of the Chief Commissioner. From 1897 to 1922, the traditional forms of Myanmar Administration slowly faded and were replaced by the British Capitalist form of government.

6.10 LITERATURE (Item No.61-64)

61. Khin Khin Si. "History of Pali Literature in the Konbaung Period (1752-1885)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

History of Pali Literature in the Konbaung period (1752 A.D.-1885 A.D.) is written two chapters. The chapter 1 deals with temporal literature (Vinaya) and the second chapter provides Dhammasats. The Dhammasats or treatises of rules which are in accordance with custom and usage and which are referred to in the settlement of disputes relating to person and property, are principal sources of Myanmar customary law. Customary Laws came to be attributed to Buddhist doctrines.

62. Mar Mar Lwin. "History of Myanmar Literature in Early Konbaung Period (1752-1782)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation deals with history of literature in early Konbaung period. There was plenty of prose, concerned with Buddha's birth stories or religious affairs in Myanmar. And then, other types of Myanmar poetry such as Yatu (Ratu), Taydat (Te'thap') and Yagan (Rakan') were appeared throughout Myanmar history. These appearances are discussed in this study. Moreover, syntax and grammar treatises, originating in the Nyaungyan period, flourished all the more in this period.

63. Thuzar Moe. "History of Myanmar Literature in the Nyaungyan Period (1597-1752)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2003.

In the Nyaungyan Period, the intellectual monk-writers rose to a leading position in religious literature. They translated works on Buddhism written in Pali into Myanmar and such works were known as Nissaya. The technique of Nissaya translation had a certain influence in the development of Myanmar literature. Another outstanding feature in this period was the writing of Vattu or novel. The monk-writers rendered some selected stories of Jataka (Buddha Stories) in prose. The religious literature became popular in this period. The religious literature especially Novel, Poetry, and Drama were enjoyable to read at the same time. The Nyaungyan Period also produced many non-religious literary works. The Royal Orders were good research material and they reflect the administrative, economic and social life of the period under survey. The non-religious literature in the Nyaungyan Period included in various topics and they were written in prose as well as in verse.

Various works in the Nyaungyan Period were considered as a stepping-stone in the progress of Myanmar literature. However it paved the way for future progress in the next era of the Konbaung Period.

64. Tin Tin Nyo. "The Role of Literature in Myanmar Nationalist Movement (1920-48)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation is the outcome of a research work reviewing the Role of Literature in Myanmar Nationalist Movements. In the course of such movements, Myanmar literature also played vital role. The period from 1920 to 1948 was a notable period in which Myanmar patriots had staged several anti-expansionist and national liberation movements. During this period, Myanmar writers applied their penmanship to the task of instigating the people to rise against the British.

6.11 POLITICS (Item No.65-74)

65. Khin Moe Win." 1935 Act and Myanmar Politics (1935-1947). "PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

After the annexation of Myanmar in 1885, administration was in the hands of a Chief Commissioner subject to the authority of the Government of India. The development of British Policy, various Acts, the political development, constitutional progress, and functions of the Government of Burma Act, 1935 also mentioned in this dissertation. Towards the end of the Japanese occupation, AFO (Anti-Fascist Organization) came to dominate then political scene.

66. Khin Win Kyu."The Political Situation in Post-War Myanmar (1945-1948)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

The political situation in postwar Myanmar witnessed the interplay of the three diverging forces, nationalism, Communism, and British colonialism. With the impact of the Second World War, colonialism seemed to be a fading power, and the ideal of self-determination of small nations expressed in the Atlantic Charter gave favourable opportunity for nationalist aspirations. Communism, with its anti-imperialist fervor played a vital role riding on the tide of nationalism. Under a fluctuating and perplexing political situation, the nationalist leaders solved the problems of the nationalist goal of independence through ethnic unity.

67. Kyaw Win." Collapse of the Communist Party of Burma in the North Eastern Area (1968-1989)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

This dissertation studies in depth of movements of the Communist Party of Burma from 1968 to 1989 in the North-East Area. The thesis especially focuses on how and when the Communist Party of Burma began in the North-East Region. The dissertation then reflects on the political and military strategies of the CPB (Communist Party of Burma), until its decline and fall from 1981 to 1989. The CPB at first sought for foreign aid and thus with the financial and military assistance from China it was able to establish an Overseas Communist Party of Burma in Beijing. Due to the change in China's foreign policy, CPB ceased to exist in Myanmar.

68. Moe Cherry. "The Communist Party of Burma (1947-1968)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

This dissertation focuses on the Movements of the Communist Party of Burma (1947-1968). It concentrates on how the CPB came into existence and continues to study its implications during and after the Independence of the Union of Myanmar. This dissertation then studies how the Communist ideology filtered into Myanmar and how the CPB began to have correspondence and communication with the Communist party of India. The CPB was first secretly formed and during the struggle for Burmese Independence there appeared differences of opinion within the party. However when Myanmar declared its Independence the CPB went underground because of its belief in armed struggle.

69. Myat Yee Han. "Social Conditions which underlie the Emergence of Nationalist Movement in Myanmar (1920-40)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

This dissertation is based on the premise that the Myanmar nationalist movement of the colonial era had its main roots in the prevailing social conditions of that time. Young Men's Buddhist Association (YMBA) and General Counsel of Buddhist Associations (GCBA) became leaders in these nationalist movements. In 1930, another political entity the Dobamar Asiayone (Burma/Myanmar Organization) emerged. In addition to gaining the support and active involvement of the workers and peasants, similar support of the students and youth activists was also achieved by the Dobamar Asiayone, during its mission to lead the nationwide anti-colonial struggles.

70. Nyein Nyein Win. "The Role of Nagani Book Club in the Myanmar Politics (1935-1942)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation deals with the role (1935-1942), the Nagani Book Club played in the Myanmar political history. Between 1930 and 1942, Myanmar saw a series of political movements and events such as the movement of Dobamar Asiayone (Burma/Myanmar Organization), Saya San led peasant's uprising, Indian-Burmar riot, 1936 Students' Boycott, and 91 Department Administration. The club published a lot of books that were in conformity with the prevailing conditions of the nation and that would contribute towards independence struggles. The publications of various genres the club printed contributed much towards the nation's anti-colonialist

activities, the drive for national liberation and the programme to introduce socialism to the nation. So, the books club played an important part in the drive for regaining independence.

71. Sandar Win. "Separation and Anti-Separation Movement in Myanmar (1923-37)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This thesis deals with the problem of the separation and anti-separation movements in Myanmar occurred during the period from the years 1923-37. The British government used the political tactics to disintegrate the unity between Myanmar nationals and continued to prolong its colonial rule by inventing the Dyarchy administration and 91 Departments Administration.

72. Soe Soe Aye." Burmese Way to Socialism (1962-1988)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

In Myanmar, Socialism had considerable influence over patriotic educated young people. Socialism and Communism was the policy of politicians in a fight against the British government. Taking advantage of the Second World War, leftist youths in cooperation with Japan drove the British out of the country. In the post-independence period, the AFPFL which was under the influence of Socialists could play a leading role in the political sphere and Socialism survived various situations. In 1962, the Revolutionary Council, sticking to Socialism, launched the Burmese way to Socialism with the intention of legally holding on State power. The mass demonstration due to economic and political crises in 1988 caused total paralysis in the Burma/ Myanmar Socialist Programme party and the government's administrative mechanism.

73. Thu Zar Ko."Political Conditions in Myanmar (1939-1948)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation aims to make a study of Myanmar's political events (1939-48). As a nation subjugated by a foreign power and exploited for a long time, Myanmar patriots had gone through many hardships to regain independence. When the war began, Myanmar patriots had to resort to armed struggle against the British, collaborating with the Japanese. During the Japanese Fascist administration, Anti-Fascist Organization (AFO) was founded. Finally on 27 January 1947, the Aung San Attlee Agreement which

promised independence within one year, was signed in London and thus paving the way to complete freedom for Myanmar.

74. Zin Mar Kyaw." The Role of Myanmar Women in the Politics of Myanmar (1948-1962)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

This is a study on the role Myanmar women in the politics of Myanmar during the period 1948-1962. The dissertation aims to draw attention on the position of Myanmar women as to how they obtain equal rights with men in Myanmar society and their role in the struggle for independence and politics in post-independence period. It will also attempt to study how the Myanmar women united and enthusiastically took part in politics, and how the unity was split over different ideologies during the post-independence period. Women took part in the government administration in various capacities.

6.12 RELIGION (Item No75-82)

75. Hla Hla Mon." Theravada Buddhism in the Reign of King Mindon." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

This is a study on the Theravada Buddhism in the reign of King Mindon. This study is divided into two chapters namely the propagation of Theravada Buddhism and the purification of Theravada Buddhism. King Mindon hosted the Fifth Buddhist Synod, and made members of Sangha (Monks) at Atumashi monastery recite the Tipitaka. Suttanta, Vinaya and Abhidhamma were made into multi-copies. This dissertation attempts to investigate royal orders issued during the reign of King Mindon and assess Mindon's efforts to promote the Theravada Buddhism.

76. Khin Thidar. "History of Theravada Buddhism in Early Konbaung Period (1752-1819)," PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2003.

An attempt has been made to study the development of Theravada Buddhism in Myanmar during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The discussion is confined mostly to the effects of historical changed rather than disputes in canonical views. In the early Konbaung Period, most of the people like Mon, Myanmar, Shan, Kayin, Chin and Kachin took refuge in three game-lord, the law and the order. They founded many religious establishments where the Buddha images were kept. Many cetiya (pagada) and vihara (monasteries) were founded and the Teachings of the Buddha were taught and practiced in theses institutes. This study is made to find out how much men and monks understood Buddhism and how much they could devote themselves to end the miseries of life. In this programme of helping the Religion to prosper, the kings had many copies of the Pitaka made sent many missions to India to collect various texts in their origin. In order to understand the original texts, the learned monks and men were assigned to translate them. The Nissaya form of translation seems to be the best and therefore there appeared many Buddhist Nissaya were written. Eventually the learned monks had done very well their three main duties, viz- Pariyatti, Patipatti and Pativeda. All these facts combined to further developments in the Myanmar Buddhism of the 19th century AD in the Myanmar Empire until it was destroyed by the British in 1885.

77. Mo Mo Thant. "History of Shwegyin Nikaya," PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2002.

Shwegyin Nikaya is one of the famous religious organizations in Myanmar. The dissertation discusses the Shwegyin Nikaya in three chapters. Chapter I concerns with the emergence of the two Sangha (Monks) sects and beginning of the Shwegyin Nikaya, the political situation of the nation in the reign of King Mindon, accomplishments in the religious affairs; and the condition of the Sanghas (monks) during the time. In Chapter II, discussion made of the sect's endeavours to progress in the religious sector and its strict adherence to the Vinaya. The Shwegyin sect had stood as an independent organization throughout the successive eras of Myanmar. The history of the Shwegyin Nikaya has three phases. Firstly there was the foundation phase under U Jagara (Shwegyin I) secondly there was the phase of Consolidation under Visuddhacara (Shwegyin II) and thirdly the phase of Extension through all member conventions. In Chapter III, the dissertation focuses on the efforts of the Most Supreme Leaders for the disciplined religious organization. The efforts of the Vice Most Supreme Leaders which contributed towards promotion of Pariyatti, Patipatti and Pativedha studies and practices in the Nikaya also include in this chapter.

78. Moe Moe Aye, **Naw**. "Social Activities of Christian Missions Among Kayin People in Ayeyawady Delta (1886-1940)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

Three Christian missions, the American Baptist Mission, the Roman Catholic and the Anglican Mission, carried on missionary activities in the Delta region of Ayeyarwady Division from 1886 to 1940. The Christian missions met with most success among the Kayins who formed a significant part of the population of the delta. Through the work of the Christian missions the Kayins of the delta gained great benefit, receiving modern education, Western health care and general progress. Of the three missions, the American Baptist Mission was the most successful, the Roman Catholic Mission ranked second and the Anglican.

79. Sa Bei." Interior and Exterior Decorations of Shwedagon Temples." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

The Shwedagon Pagoda stands on the Simghuttara hill, the last spur of Bago Yoma. The Simghuttara hill is situated in Dagon Township, Yangon division. It is significant as the cultural landscape of Myanmar. This pagoda was worshipped by 32 Kings successively. Though the Shwedagon Pagoda was hit by natural disasters it was maintained and repaired by successive Kings and their subjects. It is also written in this dissertation about the art and architecture of the Shwedagon Pagoda. It was also described how those Tazaungs were made beautiful and grand by 10 kinds of Myanmar traditional arts. The Jataka stories found in those Tazaungs give precious lessons to both youth and adult. It is presented in this dissertation that the main Shwedagon itself and the Tazaungs can be said as the museums of Myanmar traditional arts and culture.

80. Shwezin Hpon Naing. "History of the Sudhamma Buddhist Order Monks (1853-1900), " PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2004.

This thesis is designed to explore the origin, rise and development of the Buddhist faith particularly the rise and development of the Sudhamma Buddhist Order of Monks in Myanmar in the second half of 19th century. With the aim to maintain and safeguard Buddha's Teachings, the religious activities were undertaken by King Mindon and Thibaw. They appointed the Supreme Leader and Sasanapru Charatoaus in Sudhamma Council. To promote Pariyatti Sasana, the Sudhamma Buddhist Order of Monks founded many new Buddhist learning centres while they maintained the old existing learning centres. The monks both students and lecturers came to Mandalay to study Scriptures and practice the Dhamma. The learning centres in Mandalay and Pakkoku are the well-known Buddhist Institutes of learning. They learned the Pali Text and commentaries. They also work many Myanmar translations and new commentaries of their own both in Pali and Myanmar. Their teaching method also improved because of their extensive and intensive study of Buddhist Scriptures. Gradually, their learning centres spread all over the country. The king administration, the influence of the Sudhamma monks and the people were harmoniously for the progress of Sasana and inner peace and welfare of the people.

81. Tin Maung Htwe. "History of Religion in Srikhestra." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

Srikhestra is one of the ancient cities of Pyu in Myanmar. It is situated at the present village of Hmawza, about 5 miles southeast of modern Pyay, Bago division between latitude 18° 50' N and long 05° 20' E. It was built in 101 Buddhist era (443 BC) and the people of Srikhestra became Buddhists before the Christian era. With religious concept, the people of Srikhestra made art of votive tablets and sculptures in different traditional mudras and Sasanas. They also built religious monuments. Of the religious buildings, solid type like Bawbawgyi, Payagyi, and Payama stupas was massively built with brick. They are the samples of present Myanmar stupas.

82. Zin Tun Tint. " Origin and Development of Stupas in Bagan Period (1000-1300 AD)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

This dissertation analyses artistic heritage of Myanmar during the golden epoch of Bagan. A study of the symbolism and architecture of the stupas reveals certain changes from age to age. The consideration of the stupas evolution is not as isolated phenomena but as links in the chain of aesthetic attitudes from the founding of Bagan Empire in 11th century up to the 13th century AD. Architects of the Bagan period produced innovative masterpieces embodying the Myanmar spirits and perspectives. This dissertation of the origin and development of stupa architecture in Bagan period is illustrated with ample photographs, some drawings and tables.

6.13 SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS (Item No.83-88)

83. Khin Lay Yi. "Paoh Society, Tradition and Customs." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This work entitled Paoh (Pao) Society, Tradition and Customs is an attempt to trace historical development of the Pao society. Pao people are living in the Southern Shan State, especially in Taunggyi, Hopone and Nyaungshwe townships; some in Thaton Township, Mon State. As the Pao nationalities and their history are not widely known to historians, the research on their history and cultures is made to reveal their historical developments through ages. Five chapters are organized in this study: Ethnic Background, Village Administration, Domestic Life, Social Life and Religious Life. Anthropological disciplines are applied in this research for lack of historical source materials and literature.

84. Khin May Aung. "An Analytical Study of Mon Religion Traditions and Customs in Myanmar." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This research work deals with the historical perspective on Mon settlements, aspect of Mon religion and the study of Mon tradition and custom. In studying the Mon tradition and culture, the emphasis is made on the rules and prohibition which must follow or avoid for his three stages of life regarding the naming ceremony, Shinbyu ceremony (Initiation a boy into the Buddhist order), marriage ceremony, building houses and funeral, the Mons used to maintain detail of the traditional custom.

85. Shi Ying. "Sino-Myanmar Cultural Relations (1950-2006)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

As Chin and Myanmar are closely linked by common mountains and rivers, sharing a 2,185 kilometers border, developing friendly relations is always given special importance by both. The friendly relations between China and Myanmar enjoy a long history. The bilateral cultural exchanges between the two countries have developed along the friendly relations of two countries. Cultural relations between two countries are essential for strengthening mutual understanding and promoting traditional friendship between two people. This dissertation attempts to record the cultural relations of the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations up to present.

86. Thaingi Nwe." Myanmar Social History in Colonial Period (1886-1941)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

During the colonial period, Myanmar society was divided according to their status such as educational, various occupations. Chapter 1 covers the historical background and economic administration prevalent. Chapter 2 presents health, education, social division, economy regarding the social requirements and their professional enterprises. Chapter 3 describes the national division and discrimination prevalent in Myanmar society which is dominated by foreign elements and Western culture.

87. Than Than May. "Social History of Myanmar (1974-1988)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2006.

This thesis is a study social condition during the ruling period of 1974-1988. On 3rd January 1974, a new constitution was promulgated by the Revolutionary Council. This dissertation provides education al system, health, fine arts and cultural sector and cultural heritages during this period. The Burma Socialist Programme Party government established socialist society and carried out social developments.

88. Than Than Nyein."History of Social Welfare Services in Myanmar (1974-1988)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation discusses the social welfare services carried out in Myanmar from 1974 to 1988. Social Service had been carried out in Myanmar society, long ago in accordance with the ethical codes of Buddha. The government had formulated policy and objectives of social service, relief and resettlement and implemented the policy systematically during 1974 and 1988. Hence, it could be visible that to large extent Social Welfare Service was successful.

6.14 YOUTH (Item No.89-90)

89. Aye Aye Khine."Youth Movements in Myanmar (1974-88)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation deals with youth movement in Myanmar during (1974-88). It begins highlighting an earliest period to make the subject clearer. Myanmar youths actively took part in anti-imperialist movement and struggle for independence. The youth were urged to participate in labour contribution which was partially important for the nation building activities. Such movements gave a chance to youth to have interaction with one other that created a way for national unity.

90. Naing Naing Maw. "Youth Movements in Myanmar (1936-1945)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This is a study of Youth Movement in Myanmar during the period of 1936-1945. Myanmar came under both British colonial rule and Japanese occupation during this period under which the people suffered injustice and barbarity. Under these circumstances, there were few major events in modern Myanmar history so importance as the youth movement. The study is conducted under the headings: the Consolidation of Myanmar Youth Nationalist Movement 1936-1939; the Development of Youth Movement under a new order. The study finds that the youth movement played a vital role in bringing about independence from both British and Japanese Fascism.

6.15 MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS (Item No.91-96)

91. Htwe Htwe Win. "Votive Tablets of Myanmar." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

The tradition of making Buddha image by the use of clay has been practiced from as early as Pyu period (5th to 9th century AD.) It continued to Bagan period (11th to 13th century). The development of the votive tablets became very popular during Pyu and Bagan periods. Therefore, in Myanmar record, Bagan Min (King Bodawpaya) (1781-1819) enshrined large number of 512,028 votive tablets in the relic chamber of pagodas during his life. The ancient votive tablets are very important for religion and Myanmar society. Therefore, the ancient votive tablets are important links in the history of the country, the development Buddhism and of the alphabet that show how the Myanmar people became literate, etc. in Myanmar. Hence, they should be studied and protected as cultural heritage.

92. Latt Latt Tun." History of Myanmar Armed Forces in Konbaung Period (1752-1885)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

During the Konbaung period, the infantry played an important role in Myanmar army. The groups of sword, lance, club armed and musket were included in the infantry. There were two classes of army groups in the Konbaung period. One was the standing army organized to protect the palace and the capital. The other was the army mobilized when warfare arose. Guns and cannons were ordered from foreign countries to replace the obsolete weapons. Similarly weapons were manufactured within the country. During the Konbaung period, there were strict army discipline concerning the attires, ordnance, marching procedures and conduct of the armed force.

93. Myint Myint Thein. "Women's Participation in Social Affairs (1962-1974)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This thesis presents the social activities of women in Myanmar during the period between 1962 and 1974. Myanmar women's associations came into being since 1919 along with the national movement for anti-colonialism. The organization was established to protect the Myanmar women and girls who fell prey to the economic depression which consequently led to social problems. Myanmar women took active participation in women's welfare

organizations and voluntary social welfare associations under the Ministry of Social Welfare.

94. Nilar Soe."Who's Activities on Malaria Control in Myanmar (1996-2005)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

Myanmar is one of the malaria endemic countries in Southeast Asia region. There were pioneer surveyors for malaria between 1924 and 1940. The simple malaria control method was first used by breeding the fish. Before WHO's assistance, the indoor DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) spraying method was started in 1954. In the same year, the Government of Union of Burma (now Myanmar) and WHO set up malaria control programme. Although it was not successful, malaria control programme was converted to eradication programme in 1957. The WHO and the organizations provided the aid funds and equipment to control programmes formally and yearly. Myanmar continued to carry out the eradication of malaria. Therefore, with the collaboration of WHO, NGOs and Myanmar Government, fifty percent of the malaria disease would be controlled in 2010s.

95. Soe Thein Htut."United Nations Activities in Myanmar (1948-1962)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation studies United Nations activities in Myanmar from 1948 to 1962. It deals with UN activities related to educational development, health development and economic and social welfare in Myanmar. UNESCO cooperated with Myanmar Government, educationists in educational sector from primary to higher education in both villages and towns. In economic development assistance was provided by the United Nations Special Fund and United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA). The ILO also contributed to social welfare activities during the period. Myanmar, as a member country of UN, was rehabilitated with the UN providing assistance after World War II. Although the UN organizations assisted Myanmar with supplies, equipment and funds, not all the UN programmes were successful.

96. Tin Tin Moe. "The British Residency in Myanmar (1826-85)." PhD. diss. , University of Yangon, 2007.

This dissertation presents the establishment of the British Residency to Myanmar. Firstly, it states the root causes of the establishment of the British Residency. The British Residency was established for the first time under the Article Seven of the Yandabo Treaty signed in the reign of King Sagaing after the First Anglo-Myanmar War. After 1876, King Mindon refused to grant any British representative at the audience due to the fact they denied to take off their shoes at the audience. The British hindered the killing of royal relatives in the Court affairs that took place just after King Thibaw's ascending the throne. Under the pretext of supporting the Princes, the British attempted to obtain political profits in the affairs of Prince Myinkun and Prince Myinkhondine in the reign of King Mindon and in the affairs of Prince Nyaungyan and Prince Nyaungoak in the reign of King Thibaw. Finally, they withdrew their Residency without informing the Myanmar Government.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

Research has become a vital phenomenon in all fields of human works and activities. Research undertaken at University level, has no less contribution for the growth of human knowledge and information. The PhD dissertation by the scholar who has utilized time, money and energy to find out some basic truth helps the ongoing research to a great deal. This research presents a model bibliometric study by ascertaining the research productivity of PhD dissertations on history submitted to University of Yangon.

The present study intends to identify the characteristics of literature used by the candidates in history. The findings of this study are based on 96 PhD dissertations of history. Bibliometric study provides methods of quantitative and qualitative assessments on history dissertations. By content analysis of these dissertations, researchers can identify which subject areas and historical periods concerning Myanmar were studied easily. Thus, the next generations can choose their subject areas and research problems exactly. And then, citation analysis is an established research tool for bibliographic study for identifying the significant sources, authorship pattern and other aggregates of scientific activities involving the counting and analysis of citations.¹ So, citation analysis of these dissertations is useful in determining sources that are vital for doctoral studies in a given subject area.

The study reveals the PhD. History dissertations submitted the University of Yangon during the period 2002 to 2007. During this period, there were 96 dissertations and 10947 citations. The research based on these citations for citation analysis. For content analysis, their table of content was emphasized and analyzed. Under content analysis, Year-wise Distribution of Items and Authorships pattern, Subject-wise, Region-wise, Period-wise were studied. This study includes 8 male authors and 88 female authors.

During the year 2002-2007, the subject fields studied by candidates are Administration, Agriculture, Architecture, Armed Forces, British Residency, Economics, Education, Foreign Relation, History, History of Regions, Health, Literature, Manuscripts, Painting, Politics, Religion, Social Life and Customs, Transpiration, United Nations, Women, and Youth. Under the content analysis for

¹ . Srivastava, v.

subject, most of candidates studied the field of Administration and the lowest studies are 1, i.e. 1% belonging to Armed Forces, British Residency, Health, Manuscripts, Painting, Transportation, United Nations, Women, and Youth .

With regard to analysis for historical period, it can be remarked that most of the candidates studied Myanmar history based on colonial period (1885-1948) totally 37. Among 96 titles, 92 dissertations are focused on historical period. In 92 dissertations, 37 or 40.2% are colonial period of Myanmar. The lowest number 2 or 2% is Myanmar history (After 1988).

Under citation analysis, Year-Wise, Language-Wise, Authorship Pattern, Types of Materials, Country-Wise, Most Cited Authors, and Recency of Information Materials Cited are provided.

In Year-Wise Distribution of Citations, there are 10927 citations during six years (2002-2007). Among these citations, the maximum number of citations is 6092 or 55.7% in 2007 because of highest dissertations in this year. The minimum number is 121 or 1.1% in 2002 because of only one dissertation.

Under the language –wise of citations, reference sources written in Myanmar, English, Pali, and Pao languages were utilized for their dissertations. The highest number of references materials is written in English language (6570 in 10927 or 60.1%), followed by Myanmar language (4357 or 39.9%). The lowest number is Pao language (only 2 in 10927).

In Authorship Pattern of Citations, the types of authorship cited are categorized as single, joint, corporate body. But, among 10947 items, majority of cited materials are without author, 66.9%. The single authorship pattern is the second most cited reference, 3359, 30.7%. The joint authorship and corporate body pattern are the lowest item, 1.3%, 1.1% respectively.

Regarding types of materials, researchers used various types of reference materials such as books, reports, records, periodicals, manuscripts, inscriptions, dissertations, gazetteers, newspapers, interviews, and e-resources on internet. Among these types of materials, books are the most cited in the various types of materials (4093 of 10947, 37.4%), followed by records (2095, 19.1%) and the lowest cited types of materials is dissertations (34 of 10947, 0.3%). So, there are very different between Book using and Dissertation using.

For the country-wise distribution of citations, the researchers cited reference books published in 21 countries which are Myanmar, England, United States, India,

Japan, Thailand, South Korea, North Korea, Singapore, China, Malaysia, Netherland, Australia, New Zealand, France, Indonesia, Canada, Russia, Scotland, Germany, and Sri-Lanka. Among these countries, the books published in Myanmar are the most cited materials (1262 of 2045 or 61.7%), followed by England (341 or 16.7%) and the lowest cited materials are books published in North Korea, Indonesia, Canada, and Scotland (1 of 2045 or 1%).

The candidates utilized books written by historians or scholars as reference sources. The most cited authors are 29 authors including Myanmar and foreign authors who are more than 10 times and above cited in PhD Dissertations. According to the table of most cited author, Furnivall, John Sydenham is the most cited author. The second is Dr Than Tun's books and the third person of cited authors are Cady, John Frank and Daw Kyan. By this result, it can be noted which authors' contributions are effective use for researchers and subject field.

Regarding Recency of Information Materials Cited, the research studied date of publication of reference materials. These dates were categorized four periods such as Very Recent (2000-2006), Recent (1990-1999), Not Very Recent (1980-1989) and Not Recent (1970-1888). Among these categories, the most cited materials are books published by from the year 1970 to 1880 (not recent year) followed by Not Very Recent Year, Very Recent Year, and the less cited materials is Recent Year.

By conducting bibliometric analysis on PhD Dissertations of History Department, this study will help for those who are searching research areas or problems in the field of history. And then, based on this study, user requirements can be noted. So, it will support to build collection development and acquisition for a library. Besides, the study points out the citation trends of the doctoral dissertation in the field of history.

Regarding annotated bibliography, an annotated bibliography is a list of citations to documents. Each citation is followed by a brief descriptive paragraph, the annotations. The purpose of the annotation is to inform the reader of the relevance, accuracy and quality of the sources cited.

Under the portion of annotated bibliography in this research, there are 15 sub-topics or 20 subjects. They are Administration, Agriculture, Art, Economics, Education, Foreign Relations, History, Labour, Land, Literature, Politics, Religion, Social Life & Customs, Youth and Miscellaneous. Under Miscellaneous, Manuscripts, Armed Forces, Women, Public Health, United Nations, and Great Britain are included.

Among these subjects, administration is the maximum numbers in the subjects, politics and economics are the second largest number and subjects on manuscripts, armed forces, women, public health, United Nations, and Great Britain are the minimum subjects belonging one item.

By studying summary of the source, readers can know the general idea, background information and purpose of the source. Thus, researchers can rely on it as research tool.

Appendix

List of PhD Dissertations in History (2002-2007)

| Sr. No. | Name | Title | Supervisor | Year |
|---------|--------------------|--|------------------|------|
| 1 | Mo Mo Thant | History of Shwegyin Nikaya | Dr. Than Tun | 2002 |
| 2 | Khin Thidar | History of Theravada Buddhism in Early Konbaung Period (1752-1819) | Dr. Than Tun | 2003 |
| 3 | Thuzar Moe | History of Myanmar Literature in the Nyaungyan Period (1597-1752) | Dr. Than Tun | 2003 |
| 4 | Sandar Naing | British Administration in Kachin Hills Region (1894-1934) | U Tun Aung Chain | 2004 |
| 5 | Shwezin Hpon Naing | History of the Sudhamma Buddhist Order of Monks (1853-1900) | Dr. Than Tun | 2004 |
| 6 | Soe Soe Maw | An Analysis of the Administrative Role of the Sawbwas in Myanmar (1886-1959) | U Hla Shain | 2004 |
| 7 | Myint Myint Win | Relations Between the Republic Of Korea and the Union Of Myanmar (1962-1987) | U Tun Aung Chain | 2005 |
| 8 | Nyo Nyo Khin | An Analysis of Municipal Administration in Myanmar (1874-1923) | U Hla Shain | 2005 |
| 9 | Thin Thin Aye | The Deputy Commissioner in District Administration (1948-1962) | Daw Kyan | 2005 |
| 10 | Aye Aye Myint | Local Administration of Myanmar (1885-1923) | Dr. Ohn Gaing | 2006 |

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------|--|-------------------|------|
| 11 | Aye Min Than | Myanmar Under the Revolutionary Council (1962-1974) | Daw Mya Sein | 2006 |
| 12 | Ei Ei Zaw | The CAS (B) Administration 1943-1946 | U Hla Shain | 2006 |
| 13 | Khin Myo Win | Economic Activities of Foreigners in Myanmar (1834-1885) | Dr. Margaret Wong | 2006 |
| 14 | Kyaw Min | Collapse of the Communist Party of Burma in the North Eastern Area (1968-1989) | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2006 |
| 15 | Pyone Yin | China-Myanmar Relations (1948-1962) | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2006 |
| 16 | Sa Bei | Interior and Exterior Decorations of Shwedagon Temples | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2006 |
| 17 | Su Su Myat | Administration of British Burma with Special Emphasis on Bago Division 1862-1885 | Dr. Ohn Gaing | 2006 |
| 18 | Thaingi Nwe | Myanmar Social History in Colonial Period (1886-1941) | Dr. Ohn Gaing | 2006 |
| 19 | Than Than May | Social-history of Myanmar (1974-1988) | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2006 |
| 20 | Sann Sann Myint | Socio-economic History of Pyay Township (1962-1974) | U Tun Aung Chain | 2006 |
| 21 | Thida Aung | History of Education in Myanmar (1948-1964) | Dr. Margaret Wong | 2006 |
| 22 | Win Bo | A Socio-economic History of the Mu valley in the Konbaung Period (1752-1885) | Dr. Toe Hla | 2006 |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|-------------------|------|
| 23 | Zin Tun Tint | Origin and Development of Stupas in Bagan Period (AD 1000-1300) | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2006 |
| 24 | Khin Hnin Aye | Administrative System in Myanmar (1974-1988) | Daw Ohn Kyi | 2006 |
| 25 | Khin Khin Si | History of Pali Literature in the Konbaung Period (1752-1885) | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2006 |
| 26 | Myat Yee Han | Social Conditions which Underlie the Emergence of Nationalist Movement in Myanmar (1920-40) | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2006 |
| 27 | Moe Cherry | The Communist Party of Burma (1947-1968) | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2006 |
| 28 | Hla Hla Moe | Theravada Buddhism in the Reign of King Mindon | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2006 |
| 29 | Mar Mar Win | The Administration of Rakhine Division During the Colonial Period (1862-1885) | Dr. Ohn Gaing | 2006 |
| 30 | Naing Naing Maw | Youth Movements in Myanmar (1936-1945) | Daw Mya Sein | 2006 |
| 31 | Kyaw Win Oo | Art and Architecture of Mrauk U (1930-1985) | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2006 |
| 32 | Aung Ko Ko | The Wall Paintings of Bagan | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2006 |
| 33 | Zin Mar Kyaw | The Role of Myanmar Women in the Politics of Myanmar (1948-1962) | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2006 |
| 34 | Htay Htay Saw Lwin | Administration of Ayeyarwady Division in Colonial Period(1881-1923) | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2006 |
| 35 | Myint Myint Thein | Women's Participation in Social Affairs (1962-1974) | Dr. Margaret Wong | 2006 |

| | | | | |
|----|------------------|---|-------------------|------|
| 36 | Hmwe | British Colonial Administration of the Wa States (1885-1939) | Dr. Ohn Gaing | 2006 |
| 37 | Htay Myint | An Analytical Study of Colonial Education System in Myanmar (1866-1939) | U Hla Shain | 2006 |
| 38 | Win Win Nwe | History of Transportation in Yangon (1958-1968) | Daw Ohn Kyi | 2007 |
| 39 | Swe Swe Win | Peasants in Myanmar (1920-1930) | Daw Ohn Kyi | 2007 |
| 40 | Khin Moe Win | 1935 Act and Myanmar Politics (1935-1947) | Dr. Phyu | 2007 |
| 41 | Me Me Htaik | Economic and Social History of Ayeyarwady Division (1962-1974) | Daw Ohn Kyi | 2007 |
| 42 | Khin Lay Yi | Paoh Society, Tradition and Customs | Dr. Toe Hla | 2007 |
| 43 | Khin Ohn Mu | Education and Nationalism in Myanmar (1920-1930) | Dr. Margaret Wong | 2007 |
| 44 | Khin Win Kyu | The Political Situation in Post-war Myanmar (1945-1948) | U Tun Aung Chain | 2007 |
| 45 | Moe Sandar | The National Schools of the Colonial Period (1921-1931) | Dr. Soe Soe Maw | 2007 |
| 46 | Mya Mya Aye | Economic and Social Conditions of Myanmar Under Japanese Occupation | Dr. Margaret Wong | 2007 |
| 47 | Nyein Nyein Win | The Role of Nagani Book Club in the Myanmar Politics (1935-1942) | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2007 |
| 48 | Nwe Nwe Aye | British Administration in Taninthayi Division (1824-1885) | U Hla Shain | 2007 |
| 49 | Saw Sandar Nyein | Village Head-man (1923-1935) | Dr. Margaret Wong | 2007 |

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------|--|-------------------------|------|
| 50 | Than Than Nyein | History of social welfare services in Myanmar (1974-1988) | Dr. Shwe Zin Hpon Naing | 2007 |
| 51 | Thida Aye | History of Myeik (Mergui) District (1924-1885) | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2007 |
| 52 | Thu Zar Ko | Political Conditions in Myanmar (1939-1948) | Daw Ohn Kyi | 2007 |
| 53 | Yin Yin Win | Land Revenue System Under the Colonial Period in Lower Myanmar (1876-1923) | U Hla Shain | 2007 |
| 54 | Zin Min Htike | The British Colonial Administration in Myanmar (1923-1937) | U Hla Shain | 2007 |
| 55 | Aye Myat Mon | Local Administration of Myanmar (1923-1942) | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2007 |
| 56 | Mar Mar Lwin | History of Myanmar Literature in Early Konbaung Period (1752-1782) | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2007 |
| 57 | Su Su Naing | Education in Myanmar (1988-1997) | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2007 |
| 58 | Tin Maung Lwin | Administration on Myanmar (1948-1958) | Dr. Margaret Wong | 2007 |
| 59 | Aye Aye Thin | Mass Education in Myanmar (1948-58) | Dr. Margaret Wong | 2007 |
| 60 | Sandar Win | Separation and Anti-separation Movement in Myanmar (1923-1937) | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2007 |
| 61 | Tin Maung Htwe | History of Religion in Srilhestra | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2007 |
| 62 | Latt Latt Tun | History of Myanmar Armed Forces in Konbaung Period (1752-1885) | U Hla Shain | 2007 |
| 63 | Sanda Moe | Administration of Myanmar in post-world war (1944-48) | U Hla Shain | 2007 |

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|--|-------------------|------|
| 64 | Su Mon Myint | Socio-economy of Bago (1974-1988) | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2007 |
| 65 | Ta Taing Hmwe | British Administration in Chin Hills (1923-1948) | Dr. Sandar Naing | 2007 |
| 66 | Khin Thidar Win | Sino-Myanmar Relations (1962-1988) | Dr. Margaret Wong | 2007 |
| 67 | Khin May Aung | An Analytical Study of Mon Religion, Traditions and Customs in Myanmar | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2007 |
| 68 | Thida Myint | Nationalist Labour Movement in Myanmar (1932-1942) | Dr. Margaret Wong | 2007 |
| 69 | Myint Myint Than | British Colonial Administration in Burma (Myanmar) (1897-1923) | Daw Ohn Kyi | 2007 |
| 70 | Soe Soe Aye | Burmese Way to Socialism (1962-1988) | Dr. Soe Soe Maw | 2007 |
| 71 | Nant Phy ² Kywe | Socio-economy of Myaungmya District (1978-1988) | Dr. Margaret Wong | 2007 |
| 72 | Hnin Aye Khine Swe | The History of Sittway (Akyas) During the Colonial Period (1826-1885) | Dr. Margaret Wong | 2007 |
| 73 | Nant Tin Nwe Aye | Educational Activities of Christian Missionaries in Lower Myanmar (1852-1885) | Dr. Sandar Naing | 2007 |
| 74 | Aye Aye Khine | Youth Movements in Myanmar (1974-1988) | Dr Phyu | 2007 |
| 75 | Yin Yin Nwe | Problems of Land Nationalization and Land Re-distribution in Myanmar (1948-1962) | Daw Ohn Kyi | 2007 |

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|-------------------------|------|
| 76 | Khin Saw Nwe | Historical and Strategic Importance of Thanbyuzayat in Myanmar History since 20 th Century | Dr. Kin Maung Nyunt | 2007 |
| 77 | War War Tun | Political and Economic Conditions of Upper Myanmar (1886-1897) | U Hla Shain | 2007 |
| 78 | Wai Wai Lwin | Industrial Development in Myanmar (1948-1988) | Dr. Shwe Zin Hpon Naing | 2007 |
| 79 | Lin Thet Cho Thwin | British Administration of British Burma (1862-1885) | U Hla Shain | 2007 |
| 80 | Tin Tin Nyo | The Role of Literature in Myanmar Nationalist Movement (1920-1948) | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2007 |
| 81 | Moe Moe Aye | Judicial Administration of Myanmar (1886-1907) | Dr. Margaret Wong | 2007 |
| 82 | Soe Thein Htut | United Nations Activities in Myanmar (1948-1962) | U Tun Aung Chain | 2007 |
| 83 | Toe Toe Kyaw | Local Administration of Myanmar (1948-1962) | U Hla Shain | 2007 |
| 84 | Sandar Win | The British Imperial Idea in Myanmar(1917-1937) | Dr. Toe Hla | 2007 |
| 85 | Shi Ying | Sino-Myanmar Cultural Relations (1950-2006) | Dr. Margaret Wong | 2007 |
| 86 | Ah Mar | Indo-Myanmar Relations (1974-1994) | Dr. Phyu | 2007 |
| 87 | Tin Tin Moe | The British Residency in Myanmar (1826-85) | Dr. Kyaw Win | 2007 |
| 88 | Hnin Thwet Thwet Khine | Peasants in Myanmar (1962-1974) | Dr. Margaret Wong | 2007 |
| 89 | Moe Moe Pyone | Administration of Kayin State (1954-1962) | U Tun Aung Chain | 2007 |
| 90 | Sanday Kyin Win | Myanmar's Foreign Relations (1962-1974) | Dr. Margaret Wong | 2007 |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|-------------------------|------|
| 91 | Ni Lar Soe | Who's Activities on Malaria Control in Myanmar (1996-2005) | Dr. Shwe Zin Hpon Naing | 2007 |
| 92 | Khaing Khaing Htwe | Peasants in Myanmar (1948-1962) | Dr. Soe Soe Maw | 2007 |
| 93 | Soe Soe Aye | Myanmar's Foreign Relations (1948-1962) | Dr. Soe Soe Maw | 2007 |
| 94 | Htwe Htwe Win | Votive Tablets of Myanmar | Dr. Than Tun | 2007 |
| 95 | Hla Hla Nwe | Labour Under the Revolutionary Council | Dr. Phyu | 2007 |
| 96 | Naw Moe Moe Aye | Social Activities of Christian Missions Among Kayin People in Ayeyarwady Delta (1886-1940) | U Tun Aung Chain | 2007 |

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

- Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*. 2d ed. Chicago: American Library Association, 1998.
- Miller, Joseph, ed. *Sears List of Subject Headings*. 19th ed. New York: the H.W. Wilson, 2007.
- Panda, Bibhu Prasad. *A Model Bibliometric Study*. New Delhi: SSDN, 2012.
- Srivastava, Ranjana. *Bibliometrics: New Dimensions and Latest Trend*. New Delhi: ALFA, 2010.
- Turabian, Kate L. *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*. 6th ed. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1996.

Articles

- Buttlar, L. "Information Sources in Library and Information Science Doctoral Research", *Library and Information Science Research*, 21 (2), 2007.
- Mote, M.V. and P.P. Deshmukh. "Citation Analysis of Library and Science and Documentation," *Annual of Library Science and Documentation*, 43 (1), 1996.

Theses

- Ei Chaw Khaing. "Citation Analysis of PhD Dissertations Submitted to the History Department of University of Mandalay (2010-2014)," MA theses, Yadanabon University, 2016.
- Soe Soe Myint Mar. "Citation Analysis of PhD Dissertations Submitted to the History Department of University of Mandalay (2003-2009)," MA theses, Yadanabon University, 2014.
- Thwe Hnin Ei Zin. "Bibliometric Study of PhD Dissertations Submitted to the Geography Department of University of Mandalay (2005-2012)," MA theses, Yadanabon University, 2014.

INDEX

| | Page |
|---------------------------------|--|
| | (8) |
| 8888 Uprising | 2 |
| | (9) |
| 91 Department Administrations | 46, 64 |
| | (A) |
| Abhidhamma | 67 |
| Administration | 1-2, 4, 15, 39- 46, 49, 58, 63-64, 70, 76-78 |
| AFPFL | 47, 64 |
| Agriculture | 4, 15, 76, 78 |
| American Baptist | 54, 67 |
| Anglican missions | 54 |
| Anglo-Myanmar wars | 1 |
| Anglo-vernacular school | 54 |
| Anti-Fascist Organization | 62, 64 |
| Architecture | 15, 48, 76 |
| Armed Forces | 15, 73, 76, 78 |
| ASEAN | 2 |
| Authorship Pattern by Gender | 13- 15 |
| Authorship Pattern of Citations | 23, 26, 77 |
| Ayeyarwady | 18, 20, 40, 49, 51, 67 |
| | (B) |
| Bagan | 2, 18, 22, 27, 48- 49, 69, 73 |
| Bagan Kingdom | 1 |
| Bago | 18, 20, 40, 45, 50, 57, 68-69 |
| Bibliometrics | 4-5, 8-11, 13, 22, 76 |
| British Burma | 41, 45 |
| British Colonial period | 2 |
| British Residency | 15, 75-76 |
| Buddha | 48, 60, 66, 68, 71, 73 |
| Buddhism | 15, 22, 48, 60, 66, 73 |
| Buddhist culture | 48 |

| | Page |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Buddhist Scriptures | 68 |
| Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) | 2, 64, 71 |
| (C) | |
| Caretaker Government | 2, 51 |
| Chin | 18-19, 39, 43, 45, 50, 66, 70 |
| Chin national patriots | 45 |
| China-Myanmar relations | 56 |
| Christian Mission | 15, 52, 54, 67 |
| Citation Analysis | 8, 12, 22 |
| civil wars | 2 |
| Civilian Government | 2 |
| Colonial Period | 20-21, 40- 41, 53, 57, 59, 71 |
| Communism | 62, 64 |
| content analysis | 4, 8, 13, 76 |
| Country-Wise Distribution of Information Materials | 23, 31 |
| Cultural Relation | 15, 55, 70 |
| Culture | 1 |
| Customary Laws | 60 |
| (D) | |
| Department of History | 1, 2, 4, 6-7,78 |
| Deputy Commissioner | 39-40, 43, 46 |
| divide and rule | 42 |
| Divisional Commissioner | 40, 45 |
| Dobama Asiayone | 63 |
| Dyarchy | 40, 42, 64 |
| (E) | |
| Economics | 1, 4, 6, 15, 76, 78 |
| Education | 1, 4-5, 15, 52- 54, 76, 78 |
| English schools | 54 |
| (F) | |
| Federated Shan States | 44 |
| Foreign Relations | 4, 15, 55-56, 76, 78 |

| | Page |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Furnivall, John Sydenham | 34- 35, 78 |
| (G) | |
| Gazetteers | 27, 30, 77 |
| Great British | 4, 15 |
| Guomindang (Kuomintaung) aggression | 56 |
| (H) | |
| Hall, D.G.E | 7, 34 |
| Health | 4, 15, 71, 74, 76, 79 |
| historical regions | 18 |
| History | 1-2- 5, 13-15, 18-24, 26, 28, 31, 34, 37, 45, 49-51, 53, 57, 60, 66- 69, 71, 73, 76, 78 |
| (I) | |
| Industries | 15, 50 |
| Inscriptions | 27, 30,77 |
| (J) | |
| Japanese Colonial period | 2 |
| Japanese Fascism | 72 |
| Jataka | 60, 68 |
| Judicial Administration | 40 |
| (K) | |
| Kachin | 18, 39, 43, 50, 66 |
| Kachin Hills Region | 43 |
| Kayin | 18, 42, 50, 66- 67 |
| Kayin State Council | 42 |
| Khmer Empire | 1 |
| Konbaung Period | 1, 20, 51, 60-61, 66, 73 |
| (L) | |
| Labour | 4, 15, 58, 78 |
| Land | 4, 15, 59, 78 |
| Language –Wise of Citations | 23-24 |
| Literature | 4, 12, 15, 60-61, 76, 78 |

(M)

| | Page |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Malaria Control | 74 |
| Mandalay | 6, 11, 68 |
| Manuscripts | 4, 15, 27-28, 30, 76, 79 |
| Margaret Wong, Dr | 7 |
| Mindon, King | 49, 66- 68, 75 |
| Mon | 22, 70 |
| Most Cited Authors | 23, 33- 34, 77 |
| Mrauk U | 17-18, 48 |
| Municipal Administration | 15, 42 |
| Myanmar Nationalist Movements | 61 |
| Myanmar poetry | 60 |
| Myaungmya | 18, 49 |
| Myeik | 18, 45 |
| Myinkhondine, Prince | 75 |
| Myinkun, Prince | 75 |

(N)

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| National Education | 52 |
| National League for Democracy | 3 |
| Nationalization Act | 59 |
| Ne Win, General | 55 |
| Nyaungoak, Prince | 75 |
| Nyaungyan period | 60 |

(P)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Painting | 15, 22, 48, 76 |
| Pakkoku | 68 |
| Pali | 6, 24, 25, 60, 68, 77 |
| Pao | 22, 24- 25, 70, 77 |
| Pao Society | 22, 70 |
| Parliamentary Democracy | 40, 53 |
| Period-Wise Distribution | 13, 20-21 |
| Pitaka | 66 |

| | Page |
|--|------------------------------|
| Politics | 2, 5, 15, 62- 63, 65, 76, 78 |
| Primary Sources | 30 |
| Pyay | 6, 18, 20, 50, 69 |
| Pyithu Hluttaw | 2, 41 |
| Pyus | 48 |
| (R) | |
| Rakhine | 18, 41, 45, 48, 50- 51, 57 |
| Rangoon College | 6 |
| Rangoon University | 6, 52- 53 |
| Recency of Information Materials | 23, 37- 38, 77-78 |
| Region-Wise Distribution | 13, 18-20 |
| Religion | 5, 22, 66-70, 78 |
| religious literature | 60 |
| Reports | 27, 30 |
| Revolutionary Government | 41, 47, 59 |
| (S) | |
| Sagaing, | 18 |
| Sawbwas | 44 |
| secondary sources | 30 |
| Shan | 4, 18, 44, 66, 70 |
| Shwedagon Pagoda | 22, 68 |
| Shwegyin Nikaya | 22, 67 |
| Sino-Myanmar Relations | 55 |
| Sittway | 18, 57 |
| Social Life and Customs | 4, 15, 76, 78 |
| Southeast Asia | 1, 74 |
| State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC). | 2 |
| State Peace and Development Council (SPDC). | 2 |
| Subject-Wise Distribution | 12-13, 15 |
| Suttanta | 66 |
| (T) | |
| Taninthayi | 18, 42, 45, 57 |

| | Page |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Taungoo Dynasty | 1 |
| Than Tun, Dr | 34- 35, 78 |
| Thanbyuzayat | 18, 57 |
| Thaton | 70 |
| Theravada Buddhism | 66 |
| Thibaw, King | 68, 75 |
| Tipitaka | 66 |
| Transportation | 15, 51, 77 |
| Types of Materials | 23, 27, 77 |
| (U) | |
| United Nations | 4, 6, 15, 56, 74, 77, 79 |
| University of Calcutta | 6 |
| University of Yangon | 1, 2, 4-7, 12, 39- 76 |
| (V) | |
| Vinaya | 66-67 |
| vocational education | 52 |
| votive tablets | 69, 73 |
| (W) | |
| Wa region | 40 |
| Women | 4, 15, 65, 73, 77, 79 |
| (Y) | |
| Yadanabon period | 50 |
| Yandabo Treaty | 75 |
| Yangon | 3, 6, 7, 18, 51, 68 |
| Year-Wise Distribution of Items | 13-14, 23 |
| Young Men's Buddhist Association | 63 |
| Youth | 4, 15, 72, 77-78 |

Indexes for Annotated Bibliography

Author Index

| Author Name | Item No. |
|------------------------|----------|
| (A) | |
| Ah Mar | 48 |
| Aung Ko Ko | 29 |
| Aye Aye Khine | 89 |
| Aye Aye Myint | 1 |
| Aye Aye Thin | 41 |
| Aye Min Than | 54 |
| Aye Myat Mon | 2 |
| (E) | |
| Ei Ei Zaw | 3 |
| (H) | |
| Hla Hla Mon | 75 |
| Hla Hla Nwe | 57 |
| Hmwe | 4 |
| Hnin Aye Khine Swe | 55 |
| Hnin Thwet Thwet Khine | 26 |
| Htay Htay Saw Lwin | 5 |
| Htwe Htwe Win | 91 |
| Htay Myint | 42 |
| (L) | |
| Latt Latt Tun | 92 |
| Lin Thet Cho Thwin | 7 |
| (K) | |
| Khaing Khaing Htwe | 27 |
| Khin Hnin Aye | 6 |
| Khin Khin Si | 61 |
| Khin Lay Yi | 83 |
| Khin May Aung | 84 |
| Khin Moe Win | 65 |
| Khin Myo Win | 31 |

| Author Name | Item No. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Khin Ohn Mu | 43 |
| Khin Saw Nwe | 56 |
| Khin Thidar | 76 |
| Khin Thidar Win | 49 |
| Khin Win Kyu | 66 |
| Kyaw Win | 67 |
| Kyaw Win Oo | 30 |
| (M) | |
| Mar MarLwin | 62 |
| Mar Mar Win | 8 |
| Me MeThaik | 32 |
| Mo Mo Thant | 77 |
| Moe Cherry | 68 |
| Moe Moe Aye | 9 |
| Moe Moe Aye, Naw | 78 |
| Moe MoePyone | 10 |
| Moe Sandar | 44 |
| Mya Mya Aye | 33 |
| Myat Yee Han | 69 |
| Myint Myint Than | 11 |
| Myint Myint Thein | 93 |
| Myint Myint Win | 50 |
| (N) | |
| Naing Naing Maw | 90 |
| Nilar Soe | 94 |
| Nwe Nwe Aye | 12 |
| Nyein Nyein Win | 70 |
| Nyo Nyo Khin | 13 |
| (P) | |
| Phyo Phyo Kywe | 34 |
| Pyone Yin | 51 |

(S)

| Author Name | Item No. |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Sa Bei | 79 |
| Sanda Moe | 14 |
| Sandar Naing | 15 |
| Sandar Win | 16 |
| Sandar Win | 71 |
| Sandy Kyi Win | 52 |
| Sann Sann Myint | 35 |
| Saw SandarNyein | 17 |
| Shi Ying | 85 |
| Shwezin Hpon Naing | 80 |
| Soe Soe Aye | 72, 53 |
| Soe Soe Maw | 18 |
| Soe Thein Htut | 95 |
| Su Mon Myint | 36 |
| Su Su Myat | 19 |
| Su Su Naing | 45 |
| Swe Swe Win | 28 |

(T)

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| Ta Taing Hmwe | 20 |
| Thaingi Nwe | 86 |
| Than Than May | 87 |
| Than Than Nyein | 88 |
| Thida Aung | 46 |
| Thida Aye | 21 |
| Thida Myint | 58 |
| Thin Thin Aye | 22 |
| Thu Zar Ko | 73 |
| Thuzar Moe | 63 |
| Tin Maung Htwe | 81 |
| Tin Maung Lwin | 23 |
| Tin Nwe Aye | 47 |

| Author Name | | Item No. |
|--------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Tin Tin Moe | | 96 |
| Tin Tin Nyo | | 64 |
| Toe Toe Kyaw | | 24 |
| | (W) | |
| Wai Wai Lwin | | 37 |
| War War Tun | | 38 |
| Win Bo | | 39 |
| Win Win Nwe | | 40 |
| | (Y) | |
| Yin Yin Nwe | | 59 |
| Yin Yin Win | | 60 |
| | (Z) | |
| Zin Mar Kyaw | | 74 |
| Zin Min Htike | | 25 |
| Zin Tun Tint | | 82 |

Title Index For Annotated Bibliography

| Title | Item No |
|---|---------|
| (A) | |
| 1935 Act and Myanmar Politics (1935-1947) | 65 |
| Administration of Ayeyarwady Division in Colonial Period (1881-1923) | 5 |
| Administration of British Burma with Special Emphasis on Bago Division (1862-1885) | 19 |
| Administration of Kayin State (1954-62) | 10 |
| Administration of Myanmar in Post-World War II (1944-48) | 14 |
| The Administration of Rakhine Division during the Colonial Period (1862-1885) | 8 |
| Administrative System in Myanmar (1974-1988). | 6 |
| An Analysis of the Administrative Role of the Sawbwas in Myanmar (1886-1959) | 18 |
| An Analysis of Municipal Administration in Myanmar (1874-1923) | 13 |
| An Analytical Study of Colonial Educational System in Myanmar (1866-1939) | 42 |
| An Analytical Study of Mon Religion Traditions and Customs in Myanmar | 84 |
| Art and Architecture of Mrauk U (1430-1785) | 30 |
| (B) | |
| British Administration in Chin Hills (1923-1948) | 20 |
| British Administration in Kachin Hills Region (1894-1943) | 15 |
| British Administration in Taninthayi Division (1824-1885) | 12 |
| British Administration of British Burma (1862-1885) | 7 |
| British Colonial Administration in Burma (Myanmar) (1897-1923) | 11 |
| The British Colonial Administration in Myanmar (1923-1937) | 25 |
| British Colonial Administration of the Wa States (1885-1939) | 4 |
| The British Imperial Idea in Myanmar (1917-1937) | 16 |
| The British Residency in Myanmar (1826-85) | 96 |
| Burmese Way to Socialism (1962-1988) | 72 |
| (C) | |
| The CAS (B) Administration in 1943-1946 | 3 |

| Title | Item No |
|--|----------------|
| China-Myanmar Relations (1948-1962) | 51 |
| Collapse of the Communist Party of Burma in the North Eastern Area (1968-1989) | 67 |
| The Communist Party of Burma (1947-1968) | 68 |
| (D) | |
| The Deputy Commissioner in District Administration (1948-1962) | 22 |
| (E) | |
| Economic Activities of Foreigners in Myanmar (1834-1885) | 31 |
| Economic and Social Conditions of Myanmar under Japanese Occupation. | 33 |
| Economic and Social History of Ayeyarwady Division (1962-1974) | 32 |
| Education and Nationalism in Myanmar (1920-1930) | 43 |
| Education in Myanmar (1988-1997) | 45 |
| Educational Activities of Christian Missionaries in Lower Myanmar (1852-1885) | 47 |
| (H) | |
| Historical and Strategic Importance of Thanbyuzayat in Myanmar History since 20 th century | 56 |
| History of Education in Myanmar (1948-1964) | 46 |
| History of Myeik (Mergui) District (1824-1885) | 21 |
| History of Myanmar Armed Forces in Konbaung Period (1752-1885) | 92 |
| History of Myanmar Literature in Early Konbaung Period (1752-1782) | 62 |
| History of Myanmar Literature in the Nyaungyan Period (1597-1752) | 63 |
| History of Pali Literature in the Konbaung Period (1752-1885) | 61 |
| History of Religion in Srikhestra | 81 |
| History of Shwegyin Nikaya | 77 |
| The History of Sittway (Akyab) District During the Colonial Period (1826-1886). | 55 |
| History of Social Welfare Services in Myanmar (1974-1988) | 88 |
| History of the Sudhamma Buddhist Order Monks (1853-1900) | 80 |
| History of Theravada Buddhism in Early Kongbaung Period (1752-1819) | 76 |
| History of Transportation in Yangon (1958-1968) | 40 |

| Title | Item No |
|---|----------------|
| Indo-Myanmar Relation (1974-94) | 48 |
| Industrial Development in Myanmar (1948-88) | 37 |
| Interior and Exterior Decorations of Shwedagon Temples | 79 |
| (J) | |
| Judicial Administration of Myanmar (1886-1907) | 9 |
| (L) | |
| Local Administration of Myanmar (1885-1923) | 1 |
| Local Administration of Myanmar (1923-1942) | 2 |
| Local Administration of Myanmar (1948-1962) | 24 |
| Labour under the Revolutionary Council | 57 |
| Land Revenue System under the Colonial Period in Lower Myanmar (1876-1923) | 60 |
| (M) | |
| Mass Education in Myanmar (1948-58) | 41 |
| Myanmar Social History in Colonial Period (1886-1941) | 86 |
| Myanmar under the Revolutionary Council (1962-1974) | 54 |
| Myanmar's Foreign Relations (1948-62) | 53 |
| Myanmar's Foreign Relations (1962-74) | 52 |
| (N) | |
| The National Schools of the Colonial Period (1921-1931) | 44 |
| Nationalist Labour Movements in Myanmar (1932-1942) | 58 |
| (O) | |
| Origin and Development of Stupas in Bagan Period (1000-1300 AD) | 82 |
| (P) | |
| Paoh Society, Tradition and Customs | 83 |
| Peasants in Myanmar (1920-1930) | 28 |
| Peasants in Myanmar (1948-1962) | 27 |
| Peasants in Myanmar (1962-1974) | 26 |
| Political and Economic Conditions of Upper Myanmar (1886-1897) | 38 |
| Political Conditions in Myanmar (1939-1948) | 73 |
| The Political Situation in Post-War Myanmar (1945-1948) | 66 |
| Problems of Land Nationalization and Land Re-distribution in Myanmar (1948-62) | 59 |

| Title | Item No |
|---|----------------|
| (R) | |
| Relations between the Republic of Korea and the Union of Myanmar (1962-1987) | 50 |
| The Role of Literature in Myanmar Nationalist Movement (1920-48) | 64 |
| The Role of Nagani Book Club in the Myanmar Politics (1935-1942) | 70 |
| The Role of Myanmar Women in the Politics of Myanmar (1948-1962) | 74 |
| (S) | |
| Separation and Anti-Separation Movement in Myanmar (1923-37) | 71 |
| Sino-Myanmar Cultural Relations (1950-2006) | 85 |
| Sino-Myanmar Relations (1962-1988) | 49 |
| Social Activities of Christian Missions Among Kayin People in Ayeyawady Delta (1886-1940) | 78 |
| Social Conditions which underlie the Emergence of Nationalist Movement in Myanmar (1920-40) | 69 |
| Social History of Myanmar (1974-1988) | 87 |
| A Socio-Economic History of the Mu Valley in the Konbaung Period (1752-1885) | 39 |
| Socio-Economic History of Pyay Township (1962-1874) | 35 |
| Socio-Economy of Bago (1974-1988). | 36 |
| Socio-Economy of Myaungmya District (1974-1988) | 34 |
| (T) | |
| Theravada Buddhism in the Reign of King Mindon | 75 |
| (U) | |
| United Nations Activities in Myanmar (1948-1962) | 95 |
| (V) | |
| Village Headman (1923-1935) | 17 |
| Votive Tablets of Myanmar. | 91 |
| (W) | |
| The Wall Painting of Bagan | 29 |
| Who's Activities on Malaria Control in Myanmar (1996-2005) | 94 |
| Women's Participation in Social Affairs (1962-1974) | 93 |
| (Y) | |
| Youth Movement in Myanmar (1936-1945) | 90 |
| Youth Movements in Myanmar (1974-88) | 89 |

Subject Index For Annotated Bibliography

| Subject | Item No. |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (A) | |
| Administration | 1-25 |
| Agriculture | 26-30 |
| Architecture | 30 |
| Armed Forces | 92 |
| Art | 29-30 |
| (B) | |
| Buddhism | 75-77,84 |
| (C) | |
| Christian Missions | 78 |
| Cultural Relations | 85 |
| (E) | |
| Economics | 31-40 |
| Education | 41-47 |
| (F) | |
| Foreign Relation | 48-53 |
| (G) | |
| Great Britain | 96 |
| (H) | |
| Health | 94 |
| History | 54-56 |
| (L) | |
| Labour | 57-58 |
| Labour Movements | 48 |
| Land | 59-60 |
| Land Revenue | 60 |
| Literature | 61-64 |
| (M) | |
| Malaria | 94 |
| Manuscripts | 91 |
| Myanmar_ Armed Forces | 92 |

| Subject | Item No. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Myanmar_ Foreign Relations_ China | 51, 85 |
| Myanmar_ Foreign Relations_ Korea | 50 |
| Myanmar_ History | 54 |
| Myanmar Literature | 62-64 |
| Myanmar Women | 93 |
| | (P) |
| Paintings | 29 |
| Pali Literature | 61 |
| Political Party | 67-68 |
| Politics | 65-74 |
| | (R) |
| Religion | 75-82 |
| | (S) |
| Social Life and Customs | 83-88 |
| Sittway _ History | 55 |
| Socialism | 72 |
| | (T) |
| Thanbyuzayat_ History | 56 |
| Transportation | 40 |
| | (U) |
| United Nations | 95 |
| | (W) |
| Women | 93 |
| | (Y) |
| Youth Movement_ Myanmar | 89-90 |

