

**STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT OF BAMAR NATIONAL
IN GYUNSU TOWNSHIP, TANINTHAYEI REGION**

MRes (THESIS)

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ABSTRACT

Economic anthropology is a field which include the study of production distribution and exchange in comparative perspective, the ethnographic description of specific economic system. Every human living across the globe has to do a variety of businesses to earn their living. In Myanmar, businesses become different on the basis of the regions hilly, plain, delta, and coastal regions. This paper intends to explore the strategies for sustainable economic development of Bamar nationals in Gyunsu Township, Taninthayi Region. As it is found, thus, people living in Gyunsu Township, Myeik District, in Taninthayi Region mainly do fishing as their livelihood and other businesses such as cultivating land and farming and gardening are also done. This research paper is based on how those businesses become grown one year after another and how the methods and necessary techniques that suit to their environment are handed down. In this study, field works will be done by using qualitative method. As data collection techniques, Qualitative methods, focus group discussion (FGD), key informant interview (KII) and participant observation was used. The Bamar natives living in Gyunsu Township have to do many different businesses to earn their livelihoods. The main businesses are fishery and gardening while a few of them are cultivating land. Their main livelihood is fishing and various methods are used in fishing. Gyunsu Township dwellers not only believe in Buddhism but also worship animism for their business purposes. In conclusion, they are transmitted their knowledge, techniques and traditions to the younger generations to some in a very specific and systematic ways.

Key words: development, economic, livelihood, knowledge, technique, generation.