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CEO can answer for his management activities in law. And "Act of securities investment trust", "External audit law of corporation" and "Bankrupt law" were emend as well. The emendation of these laws supplied a strong external safeguard for the success of corporate governance reform in Korea, and they are the correct measures Korean government take after Asia finance crisis.

4.2 Manager market

The incentive mechanism of managers in Korea is not from external manager market also. In the Korean kindred corporations, the incentive and restriction of proprietors comes from the interest of kindred and affection.

But such incentive and restriction mechanism based on interest of family and affection makes the proprietor endure overload, which leaves over the hidden trouble for the disjoint offamily.

4.3 Control market

The law prohibited the hostile takeover and annex continuously before 1998, even takeover with goodwill was limited in the small enterprises. The activities of any foreigner whose capital and property value surpasses two trillion Han Yuan procured or annexed Korean enterprises all had to get government approvals. The compelling purchase system (tender offer) requested, if investor wanted purchasing a enterprise thigh power more than 25%, he had to openly purchase its thigh power more than 50%. In addition, if an enterprise wanted gaining the different thigh power more than 10% of an enterprise, which had to submit the purchase purpose report to the government; companies that belong to "strategy industry" do not permit foreigner to purchase; A foreigner purchased the thigh power beyond 10% of Korean enterprises, which had to gain the approval of this enterprise's directorate .

5. Conclusion

China's corporations differ from Korean ones in history and development experience, but because both of the two countries locate in Asia and develop fast , they can use each other experiences as reference in corporate governance field, learn from each other's strong points to offset one 's weakness and walk up the standardization road of corporate governance together. For example, a lot of

civilian kindred corporations are coming into being and developing accelerated, and many have expanded through the securities market inside and outside country in China. The long and painful procedure of governing the consortium in Korea is a very realistic reference to the development of China's civilian economy, China must think much of the lesson of Korea, set up a high standard governance system for the family corporations, for fear the cost would be extremely high in the future; the successful measures in law and policy used by Korea after financial crisis are worth be used for reference by China. And Korea must attach importance to the efficient break of ownership and control power at the same time of collapsing large-scale groups with consortium, lest follows the same old disastrous road of China's "inside person control". China and Korea both should do more in developing capital market vigorously, intensifying the information exposure system and fostering manager market.

Myanmar Palm Leaf Manuscripts

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My research paper is based on the primary source materials, comprising those of stone inscription, stone carving, bronze bell, wall paintings, photos and contemporary records of various business transactions made among the rural people on Parabaik (black folded book) and Pei (palm leaf manuscript). Among them I would like to discuss the historical documents of Palm Leaf Manuscript.

The talipot palm is native of India; brought to Surinam by the East-Indian immigrants. Palm leaf manuscripts are produced from palmyra or talipot palms. Palm trees serve man's needs in so many ways in Myanmar. They are also an endearing feature in the backdrop on the Myanmar landscape.

The use of palm leaves as material on which to write was already recorded in the fifth century B.C. From at least the classical Bagan period (11th to 13th centuries) specially processed leaves from



Palm leaf coated and lacquered

the palmyra and talipot palms were employed as material on which a scribe inscribed with the stylus horizontal lines from Buddhist texts and other treatises.

Other cultures that used palm leaf manuscripts, even until recent times, include Cambodia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Thailand and Vietnam. Myanmar Buddhist writings in Southeast Asia were created on palm leaf manuscripts.

The leaves, once collected, were placed between two boards to secure them; bamboo rods or string were passed through two holes bored at the center. Size and decoration varied. Different periods and different cultures produced their own distinctive rendering of the palm leaf style. The Burmese manuscripts were often lacquered with the base tending to be cloth or other fine natural fiber.

Generally speaking, all palm leaves were similar although they were produced in different parts of Myanmar. According to evidences, they mostly consisted of nine parts as follows: ancient mathematics techniques, astrology and astronomy, Buddhist literature, formation of crown service group, indigenous medicine, martial arts, royal orders, traditional arts and architecture and yoga. Only rarely were diagrams or drawing inscribed. Usually the title was inscribed on the cover while the donor or author's name and the date appeared at the end.

According to a recent survey, there are more than a hundred thousand unpublished palm-leaf manuscripts on various aspects of traditional Myanmar knowledge in Pali. Given the great intellectual vitality of the Myanmar mind and Myanmar's culture, there was a high regard for inherited knowledge, which today survives only among specially trained scholars.