

Hundred fruits from a common stem—Our Union



Shan State with a total area of 60,155 square miles is situated in eastern part of Myanmar. Kachin, Kokang, Taunggyi, Danu, Palaung, PaO, Bamar, Lihsu, Wa, Ahkar and Intha are residing in Shan State together with Shan nationals. At present, as the population of Shan State is about 5,263,000 the population density is 88 in one square mile. Being the hilly region, its mountain ranges lying from north to south are about 3,000 feet average in height. Some mountains are as high as over 7,000 feet. There are also Heho, Hsipaw and Kengtung plains among mountain ranges.

Head of State Senior General Than Shwe during his inspection tour of Shan State in April 2002 had given guidance, saying that education, health, economy

Table B

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
Reserved forest*	3404	10174	6770
Protected public forest*	-	463	463
Natural area*	300.04	475.20	175.16
Setting up of forest (acre)	9962	150324	140362
- acres of commercial plantation	2280	50751	48471
- acres of village plantation	3481	44961	41480
- acres of industrial plantation	600	12155	11555
- acres of watershed plantation	3601	42457	38856
- acres of Thitsein plantation	-	3550	3550

of Shan State lagged behind in development due to lack of security and peace and there had been armed insurgency in the region. In the time of the Tatmadaw government efforts have been made for prevalence of peace and regional development. Border areas of Shan State are contiguous to those of neighbouring nations. This being the case, it is needed to catch up with them in terms of education, health and economic sectors. Only when the national dignity

and the national forces are strong will the future of the State be bright.

Since its assumption of the State responsibility the Tatmadaw government with the participation of the people has been forging national solidarity while building development infrastructures in states and divisions. It has been able to bring armed insurgency to an end. As a result, 17 armed groups have returned to the legal fold and

Per-acre yield—basket
Gross production—basket (thousand)

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
Land resource			
- sown acreage	2314243	2539148	224905
- acres of vacant and virgin land	6292285	5648376	643909
Irrigation			
- dam, lake, reservoir, canal	18	24	6
- river water pumping tasks	-	1	1
- damming creeks	-	569	569
- Benefitted acre	61855	242222	180367
Thriving double crops	169837	461745	291908
Extended paddy cultivation			
- acres of monsoon paddy	834176	1197077	362901
- per acre yield*	49.11	67.89	18.78
- acres of summer paddy	-	70737	70737
- per acre yield*	-	99.51	99.51
- gross production	40212	87793	47581
- food sufficiency	-	112.5	112.5
- beans and pulses (acre)	54919	343727	288808
- cotton (acre)	1379	2584	1205
- sugar (acre)	16659	51468	34809
- maize (acre)	82619	288669	206050
- backwheat (acre)	-	10406	10406
- rubber (acre)	-	9468	9468
- tea (acre)	137021	173190	36169
- coffee (acre)	10427	14426	3999
Edible Oil crop (acre)			
- Groundnut	58385	93317	24932
- sesame	16929	32580	15651
- sunflower	11315	18728	7413
- mustard	5125	11902	6777

Hailing the 58th Anniversary Union Day:

Shan State marching to new golden land of unity and amity

Thiha Aung

Table C

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
Motor road	4077/0	4530/0	453/0
- tarred road	1459/0	1848/7	389/7
- gravel road	781/0	809/3	28/3
- hard road	700/0	857/2	157/2
Bridge			
- above 180 feet long	24	39	15
- lower 180 feet long	655	967	312
Railways			
- miles	168.25	468.72	300.47
- miles of railroad	186.55	501.63	315.08
- passenger	1495900	1594800	98900
- miles of passenger transport	84205.5	86499.1	2293.6
- tons of cargo	58000	72300	14300
- miles cargo transport	6174.5	11111.1	4936.6
- stations	25	95	70
Airways			
- Airports	15	15	-
- above 5000 ft runway	4	6	2
- under 5000 ft runway	11	9	upgrading

thriving. The per-acre yield of summer paddy has increased up to about 100 baskets. There has been self-sufficiency in rice in the region as paddy production has doubled.

Kaukkwe Dam in Lashio Township, Myogyi Dam in Ywangan Township and Wanpon Dam in Namhsan Township are under construction and arrangements are being made for implementing the Kengkham Dam project plus one river water pumping project. Progress in agriculture sector may be seen in Table A.

Livestock and fisheries

Livestock breeding undertakings in Shan State have doubled when compared with that in 1988. In the past, altogether 3.7 million heads of animals were bred but now about 8.8 million heads of animals are being bred for development of the meat sector. Being a plateau, progress has been made in fishery sector. In the past, there

State is documented here.

Agriculture

Although various kinds of crops were grown paddy was not priority in Shan State in the past. The government is striving for development of agricultural sector for ensuring self-sufficiency in rice and edible oil and boosting the production of industrial crops and pulses and beans for export. For de-

Table D

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
post office	101	153	52
telegraph office	31	88	57
facsimile	1	115	114
computer telegraph	-	14	14
telephone service			
- telephone office	27	121	94
- number of line	3075	29627	26552
- exchange	27	96	69
- direct line	2871	24819	21948
- auto/carrier telephone	2871	23768	20897
- telephone density*	0.78	4.80	4.02
microwave station	2	47	45
rural telephone exchange	-	25	25
e-mail/internet	-	6	6
local satellite station	-	-	-
- DOMSAT	-	1	1
- VSAT	-	5	5
- iPSTAR	-	4	4

Other auto-exchange projects— 1. Namhsan (south) with 500 lines; 2. Kunhing with 400 lines; 3. Hsenwi with 500 lines; 4. Lashio (extension) with 500 lines

are now joining hands with the government in nation-building endeavours. With combined efforts of the Tatmadaw and national race leaders unprecedented progress has been made in Shan State. Progress made past and present in Shan

development of agriculture of Shan State Zawgi Dam in Yaksawk Township and Humon Dam in Lashio Township were built. At the same time, hybrid paddy suits to the region were grown and they are now

were 205.69 acres of fish breeding ponds but there are now 1,842.13 acres of fish breeding ponds or eight times.

In 1988, only 678,000 fish were distributed but (see page 10)

Consumption unit (millions)

Subject	1988	12.2.05	Progress
electricity consumption	24.285	186.372	162.087
maximum load*	5.310	46.720	41.410
Increase of generating power			
- implemented project	3	15	12
- large-scale (above-10 megawatt)	-	2	2
- medium-scale (1-10 megawatt)	1	5	4
- small-scale (1 megawatt)	2	8	6
- implementing project	-	2	2
- large-scale (above-10 megawatt)	-	2	2
- coal-power plant	-	1	1
- diesel-power plant	111	173	62
present capacity of generator*	12.404	233.957	221.553
future capacity of generator*	12.404	687.957	675.583

* Heavy Hydel Power Project to be implemented Tahsan (Thanlwin) 7110 megawatt (large-scale)



Development in Shan State after 1988

Hailing the 58th Anniversary Union Day

Maternity ward built in Lashio People's Hospital in Lashio, Shan State (North) provides better health care services to the local public. — MYANMA ALIN



*Magnificent
Panglong University in Panglong,
Loilem District,
Shan State
(South).
MYANMA ALIN*

*The left photo
stands witness to
the fact that
Mongla in the
border region in
Shan State (East)
has developed
significantly.
MYANMA ALIN*

Shan State marching to...

(from page 8)

2.1 million fish are now being distributed.

Forest conservation

Measures are being taken for development of the forest sector in Shan State to keep pace with development of agriculture and livestock breeding. As efforts are being made for development of agriculture, meat and forest sectors the area of protected public forest and natural forest has been on the increase. In 1988, the government in cooperation with the people had been able to grow only over 500,000 saplings but in the time of the Tatmadaw government over 47 million saplings have been planted. Extended establishment of forest plantations is being launched with added momentum.

Catchment areas were extended for greening of the environs of Inlay Lake and preservation of rivers and creeks. The forest sector of Shan State covers commercial plantations, plantations for village use, plantations for industrial raw materials and Thitsein plantations.

Transport sector

The government is making efforts in all seriousness for ensuring better transport in states and divisions while striving for improvement of socio-economic life of the entire national people. There were only Mandalay-Nawngkhio-Kyaukme-Lashio route and Meiktila-Thazi-Shwenyaung route as gateways of Shan State in 1988. People in the region had to rely mainly on rail transportation as there were only two modes of transport—motor road and railroads. Shan State marked by a series of rivers and creeks has mountains and forests in abundance. These natural barriers prevent national brethren to get closer but remain distant. The Tatmadaw Government, on its part, is determined to overcome these barriers.

In the time of the Tatmadaw government a network of roads and bridges were built and upgraded in Shan State. As a result, the Hsipaw-Namman-Panketu road and the Yaksaw-Kyaung-Nawngkhio road linking directly to Shan State (North) and Shan State (South) have emerged. Moreover, the Hanmyintmo-Myogyi-Ywangan road and

the Pinlaung-Pyinmana road linking Mandalay Division and Shan State have also emerged. Local people in Shan State has now been enjoying the fruits of better transport.

A total of 453 miles of

and the Asian highway will soon emerge in Shan State.

Table C shows progress made in the transport sector.

Communications

The government is making all-out efforts for development of the communications sector of Shan State. At a time when information and communications are

consume nine times of electricity.

In the past, there were three hydel power plants in Shan State—the 0.3 megawatt Nankham small-scale hydel plant, 0.192 megawatt Muse small-scale hydel plant and 1.2 megawatt Tatgyi medium-scale hydel power plant. At present, there are

12 small- and medium-scale hydel power plants. There are the Namhmyaw, the Namhsaung Ngaung, the Pakyethaw, the Namhsaung Chaung, the Zawgyi-1, the Zawgyi-2, the Namshan Chaung, the Namhtok, the Meipon, the Mongla, the Namlap and the Silu. Shweli hydel power plant to generate 400 megawatt in Shan State (North) and Kengtawng hydel power plant to generate 54 megawatt in Shan State (South) are under implementation. Arrangements are being made for implementing Tahsan (Thanlwin) hydel power project in Shan State to generate 7,110 megawatt.

Table E compares figures in 1988 and the present.

Industry

In building the nation into a modern and developed one, the government based on agriculture and industry is striving for the Union to become an industrialized nation. In the process, priority is being given

to development of private industrial sector.

Therefore, Taunggyi (Ayethaya) Industrial Zone in Shan State has emerged. With the investment of K 637.59 million, the industrial zone has 670 industries and K 1,112.03 million of production value. With the assistance of the government, it is in the process of establishing modern foundries and mould shops like Mandalay and Monywa industrial zones. Table F shows progress at present compared with that in 1988.

Mining and mineral resources

Gem lands and mining blocks in Shan State have been extended after 1988. As a result, 36,330 carats of gems and 244.56 troy ounces of gold could be exploited. Mining and mineral sector of Shan State is making progress to the extent that 143,067 metric tons of coal, 3,040 metric tons of lime for industrial use, 403 metric tons of lime for decoration, 756 metric tons of lead zinc ore, 1,348.6 metric tons of zinc ore, 107,743 ounces of refined silver, 1,875 metric tons of pure lead, 4,247 metric tons of refined lead and 2,210 metric tons of baryte could be mined.

Education

The government is making efforts for improvement of Shan State's education sector to be able to face the challenges of Knowledge Age. There are 1,184 basic education schools with 11,657 teachers in Shan State. Altogether 661,726 students are pursuing education at the schools. In the higher education sector, there are two arts & science universities, one arts & science degree college and one education

(See page 15)

Table G

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
Basic education			
- number of schools	4392	4676	1184
- multimedia classroom	-	150	150
- e-Learning Centre	-	79	79
- number of teachers	11399	23056	11657
- number of students	347878	661726	313848
- KG enrolment	66.61%	95.5%	28.89%
- adult literacy rate	47.34%	88.30%	40.96%
School dropout rate			
- primary school level	44.58%	17.97%	(-) 26.61%
- middle school level	42.27%	12.35%	(-) 29.92%
Higher education			
- arts & science university	-	2	2
- degree college	1	2	1
- education college	1	1	-
- e-Learning centre	-	83	83
- academic programmes	16	88	72
- number of teachers	170	636	466
- number of students	2983	24230	21247
- Human resource development centre	-	4	4

motor roads including 390 miles long tarred roads were built in Shan State. In the past, there were only two major bridges—the Kunlong Bridge and the Takaw Bridge but in the time of the Tatmadaw government the Thanlwin Bridge (Takaw-et) and the Thanlwin Bridge (Tahsan) were added. In addition, special bridge projects—Nanming bridge in Kunlong Township, Matlan bridge in Laikha Township and Langkhio bridge in Lingkhio Township were also constructed.

Tarpa bridge (Kutkai), Dokhtawady Bridge (Nawngkhio), Shweli bridge (Namkham) and Hsataw bridge (Mongkai) are under construction. Arrangements are being made for construction of Shweli bridge (Myithson) in Momeik Township.

In the past, the length of railroads was only 168.25 miles but it has now doubled. The 101.92-mile Aungban-Pinlaung-Loikaw railroad, the 37.50-mile Shwenyaung-Yaksawk railroad and the 165.06-mile Shwenyaung-Namhsan railroad have contributed much to ensuring better transport in the region.

Moreover, the number of airport at which Jet aircraft can land and take off has increased from four to six. The Lashio-Muse railroad, the ASEAN highway

Table H

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
Government Technological Colleges	-	4	4
- GTC (Ayethaya)	-	1	1
- course numbers	-	9	6
- GTC (Kengtung)	-	1	1
- course numbers	-	4	4
- GTC (Panglong)	-	1	1
- course numbers	-	4	4
- GTC (Lashio)	-	1	1
- course numbers	-	4	4
- number of teachers	50	325	275
- students (graduate)	2126	5558	3432
- present students	-	2092	2092
Government Computer Colleges	-	4	4
- GCC (Taunggyi)	-	1	1
- course numbers	-	30	30
- GCC (Kengtung)	-	1	1
- course numbers	-	4	4
- GCC (Lashio)	-	1	1
- course numbers	-	4	4
- GTC (Panglong)	-	1	1
- course numbers	-	4	4
- number of teachers	-	86	86
- students (graduate)	-	406	406
- present students	-	1065	1065
Technical High School (Taunggyi)	-	1	1

making progress, systematic steps are being taken for development of communications sector of states and divisions to enable the nation to stand tall among the global nations.

Table D indicates comparison of figures in the past and present.

Electric power

Electric power plays a key role in boosting the national economy. Shan State consumed only 24 megawatt of electricity in 1988. In the time of the Tatmadaw government measures were taken so that Shan State can

Table I

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
upgrading of hospital	87	136	49
- specialist hospital	1	1	-
- 200-bed	3	4	1
- 150-bed	1	1	1
- 100-bed	5	2	upgrading
- 50-bed	2	8	6
- 25-bed	8	27	19
- 16-bed	35	15	upgrading
- station hospital	32	75	43
health units	174	210	36
- rural health unit	114	149	35
health staff	1850	3824	1974
- doctors	313	756	443
- nurses	556	1387	831
- health staff	136	172	36
- midwives	678	953	275
- skilled staff	22	49	27
- township health assistant	-	14	14
- health assistant-1	-	50	50
- health assistant	91	141	50
- supervisor (1Y/2)	54	302	248
traditional medicine			
- traditional medicine hospital	-	1	1
- traditional medicine dispensary	6	23	17
nurse training school	2	4	2
- nursing training school	1	3	2
- midwifery training school	1	1	-

Table F

Subject	1988	12.2.05	Progress
Upgrading industrial power			
- Industrial Zone (Taunggyi/Ayethaya)	-	1	1
- works	-	670	670
- private industries	846	3439	2593
- cottage industries	-	35	35
State-owned industries	22	42	20



Commander Maj-Gen Myint Swe passes through the tarred road in Kyauktan Township after its opening ceremony hailing 58th Anniversary Union Day.

YANGON COMMAND

Shan State marching to...

(from page 10)

college where 26,668 students are pursuing higher education. Markedly, primary school enrolment rate has increased up to 95.5 per cent.

Table G shows progress in 1988 and present.

Science and technology

Development of science and technology is imperative in ensuring human resources development. To bring about harmonious development across Shan State, the government has designated and is implementing the four development regions—Taunggyi, Lashio, Kengtung and Panglong. One government technological college and one government computer college each were opened in those regions.

Progress figures are shown in Table H.

Health

The government is striving for the entire national people to be free from diseases, to be healthy and fit, and to enjoy longevity. With this end in view, public health care services are being provided the whole Shan State.

Table I indicates progress.

Urban and rural development

Unprecedented urban and rural development has been achieved in Shan State. In the past, the length of urban roads was 400 miles but it has now increased to 692 miles including 261 miles of tarred roads. The number of bridges in urban areas has topped 1,587. Water supply was facilitated to 30 towns out of 53. The length of rural roads has increased from 93 miles to 3,823 miles including 159 tarred roads with 896 bridges. A total of 1,341 water works were facilitated to 918 villages out

Table J

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
Development regions	-	10	10
- Kokang region	-	1	1
- Wa region	-	1	1
- Shan region	-	1	1
- Kachin northeast region	-	1	1
- Palaung region	-	1	1
- Kengtung region	-	1	1
- Homein region	-	1	1
- Monehtaw/Monehta region	-	1	1
- Mawpha region	-	1	1
- Pa-O region	-	1	1
Road/bridge			
- miles of earth road	-	1802/7	1802/7
- miles of gravel road	-	1367/7	1367/7
- miles of tarred road	-	295/0	295/0
- miles of maintenance	-	2493/7	2493/7
- bridge (l/m/s)	-	21/125/1	21/125/1
health			
- hospital	-	37	37
- dispensary	-	63	63
- rural health unit	-	36	36
education			
- BEPS, BEMS, BEHS	-	412	412
- number of teachers	-	1551	1551
- number of students	-	48442	48442
agriculture			
- agricultural office	-	23	23
- agricultural camp	-	64	64
- dam	-	44	44
- canal	-	2	2
- tractor	-	9	9
- water works	-	5	5
- land reclamation	-	860.24	860.24
forest			
- reserved forest	-	6	6
- saw mill	-	12	12
- nursery	-	6	6
livestock breeding			
- livestock breeding farms	-	16	16
- veterinary office	-	25	25
- distribution of cow, donkey, sheep	-	83	83
energy			
- generator	-	138	138
- power-supplied town	-	88	88
- hydel-power supplied town/village	-	12	12
public relations			
- TV retransmission station	-	48	48
mining			
- ruby (carat)	-	249280.6	249280.6
- sapphire (piece)	-	507.70	507.70
communication			
- post office	-	28	28
- telegraph	-	19	19
- telephone work	-	54	54
vocational courses			
- number of teachers	-	36	36
- number of students	-	5530	5530
youth development training school	-	6	6
- number of teachers	-	41	41
- number of student	-	3605	3605
Expenditure			
- development funds	-	26347.73	26347.73
- ministries	-	13678.99	13678.99
	-	9545.74	9545.74

* vocational training schools— 1. Muse; 2. Lashio; 3. Kengtung; 4. Tachilek; 5. Monghsat

* youth development training schools— 1. Kunlong; 2. Tangyan; 3. Lashio; 4. Kengtung; 5. Lwemwe; 6. Panglong

Table K

Subject	1988	12-2-05	Progress
- TV retransmission station	1	71	70
- IPRD offices	-	72	72
- IPRD libraries	14	72	58
- departmental libraries	-	15	15
- rural library	-	697	697
- e-library	-	4	4
- sub-printing house (Sittway)	-	3	3

* sub-printing houses— 1. Lashio; 2. Taunggyi; 3. Kengtung

of 2,780.

Border areas and national races development

Shan State, which lagged behind in development in successive eras, is making significant progress and it has been able to catch up with border areas of neighbouring countries.

This is the fruitful result of integrated and well-coordinated efforts of the Tatmadaw and national race leaders. Border areas and national races development project started in Shan State. When national race leaders joined hands with the Tatmadaw, ten border area development regions have emerged. The ten regions are now making more progress than other cities in the plains. The national race leaders realizing the genuine goodwill of the govern-

ment are actively engaged in regional development drive.

Table J shows tangible results of border area development.

Information and public relations

Higher education standard and right concept of national people are essential for improvement of socio-economic life of the entire national people

and transforming the Union into a modern and developed one. The government is improving its information sector that serves as a bridge between the State and the people in Shan State in the drive towards reaching the golden land of unity and amity. Progress made in this field may be seen in Table K.

Translation: (TS+TTA)



WEATHER

Sunday, 6 February, 2005

Summary of observations recorded at 09:30 hours MST: During the past 24 hours, weather has been fair in the whole country. Night temperatures were (3°C) to (4°C) above normal Southern Shan, Kayah and Mon States, upper Sagaing, Bago and Taninthayi Divisions and about normal in remaining states and divisions. The significant night temperatures were Haka and Mogok (5°C) each, Namsam and PyinOoLwin (6°C) each.

Maximum temperature on 5-2-2005 was 97°F. Minimum temperature on 6-2-2005 was 61°F. Relative humidity at 9:30 hrs MST on 6-2-2005 was 72%. Total sunshine hours on 5-2-2005 was (8.5) hours approx. Rainfalls on 6-2-2005 were nil at Yangon Airport, Kaba-Aye and central Yangon. Total rainfalls since 1-1-2005 were nil at Yangon Airport, Kaba-Aye and central Yangon. Maximum wind speed at Yangon (Kaba-Aye) was 7 mph from Northwest at (14:10) hours MST on 5-2-2005.

Bay inference: Weather is generally fair in the Bay of Bengal.

Forecast valid until evening of 7-2-2005: Weather will be generally fair in the whole country.

State of the sea: Seas will be slight in Myanmar waters.

Outlook for subsequent two days: Generally fair weather in the whole country.

Forecast for Yangon and neighbouring area for 7-2-2005: Fair weather.

Forecast for Mandalay and neighbouring area for 7-2-2005: Fine weather.

Radio
Myanmar

Monday, 7 February

Tune in today:

- 8.30 am Brief news
- 8.35 am Music: Listen to the radio
- 8.40 am Perspectives
- 8.45 am Music: -Sugar Sugar
- 8.50 am National news/ Slogan
- 9.00 am Music: I love you because
- 9.05 am International news
- 9.10 am Music: -Come and see about me
- 1.30 pm News/Slogan
- 1.40 pm Lunchtime music
- Music
- Baby what about you
- Now and forever
- 9.00 pm Spotlight on the star
- Talk: Lively dances of our nationalities
- 9.10 pm Article
- 9.20 pm Talk: Progressive Shan State
- 9.35 pm Vocal Gems
- 9.45 pm News/Slogan
- 10.00 pm PEL