Background of the conflict in Burma

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National League for Democracy (Liberated Area)
International Conference on Burma/Myanmar in Jakarta
6th - 7th March 2008
Jakarta, Indonesia

History of conflict after independent Day

- Political conflict
- Ethnic Conflict

Political Conflict

- Political interest
- Role of military
- Role of China

Role of the military after political and ethnic conflicts

- Communist Party of Burma's armed struggle
- Ethnic armed struggle
- Post independent Burmese government's major concerns of stability
- Kumington intrusion
- Role of the independent struggle

Political means over

- Until 1958, elected AFPFL government faced ethnic pressures of 1947 Constitutions
- CPB pressure in the rural area
- Unable to compromise with ethnic but to depend Burma's army to intervene
- AFPFL broke up into two factions that weaken the democratic government

1962 to current militarism

- General Ne Win's coup and installing Burmese Way to Socialism in 1962
- Closed Door Policy and country's backwardness
- One party system to LDC
- 1988 Popular uprising and democratic reformers
- 1990 election and rejecting authoritarian regime

Role of People Republic of China

- Supporting Communist Party of Burma
- Supporting Military regime since 1988

Post 1988 military regime

- Increasing pressure on ethnic armed groups
- Crushing with military power and forcing ceasefire agreements with ethnic arm organizations
- Brutalizing against the democratic urban movement
- Burma becomes a failed State because of economic mismanagement by the military

Deadlock of political and ethnic conflicts

- Uncertain political situations
- Crushing against the ethnics' hope of federalism at National Convention
- Military expansion jeopardized the country development
- Refusing to negotiate with both democrats and ethnic would not bring any political stability