

The Effect of Politics and Humanity Issue on Tourism Sector Development in Myanmar

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Abstract

Tourism is one of the sectors that can support development of a country by contributing in foreign exchange. In order to attract tourists from around the world, a country must open up to the international order. Myanmar is one of many countries opening itself up in order to promote the country among tourists. A lot of infrastructure developments, especially in the field of tourism, were done in Myanmar, such as hotels and recreation areas. But the Myanmar government uses their authority to force men who take military services to do some labor jobs. Hence, this issue was exposed and got a lot of criticisms from international society, some countries even boycotting Myanmar's tourism, as well as Myanmar's recent security and humanity issue regarding violence to Rohingya people that was done by Myanmar's military. Apparently, this issue aggravates Myanmar's image in a lot of tourists' perspectives. So many tourists cancelled their holiday plan in Myanmar because of this Rohingya issue. In this journal, there will be a discussion about how humanity issues could affect the image of a country which will later affect the tourism field as well.

I. INTRODUCTION

Myanmar is a state located in the northwest end of South East Asia with substantial tourism potency that can compete with the states surrounding. A long history of Myanmar began in Buddha Theravada kingdom times such as Pagan kingdom providing cultural heritages such as pagoda, temple, and other cultural sites that should be a potential tourist destination that can support Myanmar people's economy today.

Tourism sector development in Myanmar has its distinctive characteristic identical with natural wealth and local community or local cultural enchantment. Thus, Myanmar focuses on promoting natural richness and authentic value of local cultures it has. Myanmar is known as the 1000-

Pagoda country and the multicultural one. Majority non-domestic tourists visit Myanmar aiming to feel directly the unique cultures and to enjoy its natural beauty and unique pagoda.

Some local attractions have been common among tourists who have ever visited or will visit Myanmar. One of the destinations provided in Myanmar is Bagan, an ancient city located in Mandalay region.

Majority of pagodas existing in Myanmar are located in Bagan City. During Pagan Kingdom time, more than 10,000 Buddhist temples, pagodas, and monasteries were built, and there are more than 2200 pagodas surviving until today. One of the most well-known pagodas is Angkor Wat. In addition to Bagan, there is also Yangon, formerly the Capital of Myanmar, constituting the famous main destination among tourists. Myanmar Tourism Statistics' data states that Yangon is the city with the highest tourist visitation rate in Myanmar. Similarly to Bagan City, in Yangon City there are also many pagodas functioning to be religious sites all at once, the most well-known of which are Shwadagon Pagoda and Sule Pagoda. In the left of Yangon city, exactly in Thanlyin Bridge, there are cultural educative tourist destinations in

Myanmar, *National Races Village*. This educative tourist destination was developed by Myanmar's Ministry of Border Area and National Race Development and Construction aiming to introduce cultural diversity existing in Myanmar and designates the unity of Myanmar's original races: Bamar, Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Kayah, Mon, Rakhine, and Shan [1].

In addition to unique tourist destinations and cultural diversity, many festivals are often held in Myanmar. Many tourists schedule their arrival on the date when the festivals are held. The most well-known one is Thingyan Water Festival. In this festival, people flush water on each other for four days during the festival. Thingyan Festival is held to celebrate Myanmar's New Year usually falling on the middle of April.

Although the tourism sector in Myanmar has some potencies aforementioned, tourism in Myanmar always encounter fluctuating development and service. What factor does affect the tourism development in Myanmar?

From the colonization period until today, political agitation and humanity issues often occur in Myanmar, affecting Myanmar's image in the international world. Basically, tourists visiting this country want the feeling of secure and the guarantee of safety, while in Myanmar many humanities issues occur leading the tourists to come into Myanmar reluctantly.

Some humanity issues occurring in Myanmar come from the government itself, from forced labor for building Myanmar's tourism in Than Shwe's leadership era to Rohingya crisis. Myanmar tourism development, viewed from historical aspect, was always shadowed with humanity issues and political agitation since the post-colonial period until today.

The journey of Myanmar tourism from the post-colonial junta military reign closed the state during 1962-1988, and then the Myanmar tourism sector changed progressively during 1989-2010 shaded with political and economic interests. And

during 2010-2015, Myanmar tourism encountered transition period into the democratic one indicating its more opened tourism sector. And the Rohingya issue arising currently deserves discussion from many aspects, including this tourism sector.

I. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

There is an important concept in reciprocity between variables in a case, value. Value is a normative parameter that can affect human beings in deciding their choice of alternative ways or action [2]. Kuperman viewed that norm value enforced duly underlies composure and freedom of guilty feeling for the people's adverse accusation.

Value raised in this work is humanity, one speaking of human prestige and dignity. Human is a creature with human rights inherent to and inseparable from himself. If it is broken, some humanity values are injured. Therefore, the actor not enforcing humanity value will get adverse feeling of guilty.

The value constructed here results from the function of a structure system. We can see structural functionalism, in this case, seeing a state as a structure of community with overlapping elements moving into a whole system.

The structure created in this case is that the state is a giant organization consisting of many elements with its own tasks and collectively maintaining entire system. Essentially, the basic function and principle of structural functionalism is explained by Stephen K. Sanderson (1993) including, among others:

1. Community is a complex system consisting of interrelated and interdependent elements
2. Each part of community exists because the community has important function in maintaining the existence and stability of community entirely.

3. All communities have mechanism of integrating themselves, the one that can glue them into one.
4. Community tends to lead to an equilibrium or homeostatic condition.
5. Social change is an unusual event within society, but if it occurs, the change will generally bring consequences to the community as a whole.

George Ritzer stated that basic assumption of structural functionalism theory is that each structure of social system also applies functionally to others [3]. Otherwise, if it is dysfunctional, the structure will not exist or will vanish by itself.

Value breaking is a proof of the confusion in a state's system or structure. This violation means that there a system moving inconsistently with its function, so that feeling of guilty and accusation arise as the punishment or sanction gotten.

Data collection in this study was conducted using library study to obtain qualitative and statistic quantitative data. Data derived from website, news, journal of previous studies considered as relevant to the issue raised and discussed in this work.

II. ANALYSIS

A. 1948-1988: Isolation of Myanmar from outside world

This nation's history has traced back into 5000 years ago, but the history of modern Burma began since 19th century, becoming the period of great change and tapping into colonial occupation, so that Burma was annexed by England in 1889 post Anglo-Burma war. Having been independent from England Colonization in 1948, Myanmar entered into post-independence economic recovery period. Myanmar's tourism sector began to be opened by the government at that time with U Nu being the prime minister, by opening Tourist Information Service to give information and to guide tourists about

tourist destinations in Myanmar. Then, some private tour and travel agents were established and at that time, tourist visa was effective for a month. However, the number of tourists coming to Myanmar was still relatively low, due to inadequate access and infrastructure [4].

In 1962, General Ne Win conducted coup d'etat and since then, Myanmar was under junta military government, making Myanmar closing itself from outside world for tens years. Ne Win applied command economic system in which production tools belongs to public and economic activity is controlled by government [5]. It made Myanmar's tourism sector tightened by giving 24-hour visa to foreign tourists. It of course resulted in decrease in the number of tourists visiting Myanmar significantly. This policy lasted for about seven years until the government increase the duration of visa from 24 hours to 72 hours in 1969 and a year later to one week [4]. This condition persisted for the next twenty years with poor infrastructure and transportation. Thus, only Rangoon (Yangon), Yangon), Mandalay, Bagan, and Inle Lake regions were accessible. Meanwhile, some other areas were still inaccessible or not allowed to be accessed, and still some others needed special access to enter. In these periods, Myanmar government is still afraid of the coming of external effect that can harm or influence the state itself. Thus, Myanmar tourism sector have not been able to help developed state economy.

B. 1989-2010: The Opening of Tourism Sector during Than Shwe reign

During Ne Win government period, Myanmar was under pressure that it would be socialist state. General Ne Win decided to abdicate and was succeeded with General Saw Maung at that time successfully extinguishing students and labors' demonstration during Ne Win reign, leading thousands unarmed protesters to die. Under Saw Maung's leadership, constitutional government was replaced

with *State Law and Restoration Council (SLORC)*. In this period Burma was renamed into Myanmar and the state began to implement economic reform that had been designed by the previous government.

On April 1992, the health condition of General Saw Maung worsened, so that he was succeeded by General Than Shwe [5]. Under Than Shwe's leadership, Myanmar began to open itself to outside world aiming to attract foreign currency to help Myanmar's economy and to recover its image in international world. This opening of tourism sector started with increasing visa duration from one week to two weeks in 1989 and then to four years in 1992 [5]. The important momentum occurred on November 18, 1996 (AFTP, 1996) when Myanmar government held a festival named '*Visit Myanmar Year*' in a large stadium in Myanmar aiming to promote its tourist destinations. This '*Visit Myanmar Year*' festival affected Myanmar infrastructure sector significantly because many constructions were conducted to welcome the '*Visit Myanmar Year*' at that time. In this period, Myanmar government constructed hotels more intensely. It could be seen from the increase in the hotel number in Myanmar gradually from 18 in 1988 to 43 in 1993 and significantly to 450 hotels a year after the organization of '*Visit Myanmar Year 1996*' festival. That massive hotel construction was supported with fund coming from such states as Singapore contributing nearly a half of total construction fund, followed with Japan and Thailand also allocating the fund to the construction of international-standard hotels in Myanmar [6]. In addition to hotel, other infrastructure also developed very rapidly to support Myanmar tourism. It included airport construction to fulfill the need for transportation among the foreign tourists to come to Myanmar. Henderson's data showed that five years after the organization of '*Visit Myanmar Year 1996*', the number of airports existing in Myanmar increased from only 43 in 1988 to 66 airports in 2001, and even those

airports have been international-status, for example Mandalay International Airport opened in 2000 and the expansion of runway for take-off and landing planes in International Yangon Airport to reduce the queue of landing planes useful to reduce delay time of plan arrival. In addition, in this period Myanmar Airways Airlines also opened international route in cooperation with a Singaporean airline [7].

The development of tourism and travel agent business also improved with economic reform conducted by Myanmar, as indicated with many foreign participations in this business, in which out of 508 travel agents existing in 1999, 12 were joint ventures and one belonged to foreign employers [6]. Although '*Visit Myanmar Year 1996*' festival affected substantially the infrastructure supporting Myanmar tourism, the government remained to fail to achieve target of 500,000 visitors. Henderson's (2003) data showed that only about 251,000 foreign tourists visit this stated called "Golden Land" due to tourism boycott [4].

Tourism boycott was campaigned for by some western NGOs like Burma Campaign UK and Tourism Concern coming from England and Info Birmanie coming from France. This tourism boycott was conducted because Myanmar was considered as having broken human rights during developing its tourism sector. About eight millions men, women, and minors (8 year old children) were employed compulsively to fulfill the need of the tourists expectedly coming along with the opening of Myanmar to outside world.

This forced labor practice, in addition to building the state infrastructure, was also intended to encourage private investment in developing infrastructure, public facility sector, and tourism project. On the other hand, Myanmar tourism at that time benefited only a very few out of 48 millions Myanmar populations because 80% of Myanmar populations live in rural areas with farming being their primary livelihood [8]. However, on the other hand, there was

a tour guidance book company, Lonely Planet, deciding to keep publishing book of tour guidance to Myanmar despite Myanmar's military dysfunction condition, and issue of human right violation. Lonely Planet argued that it could be accountable for what it includes into book of tourist guidance to Myanmar, and this in turn benefited Myanmar itself [9]. It resulted in debate between the pros with Myanmar tourism boycott such as Burma Campaign UK and the cons with it or in other words those supporting Myanmar tourism development despite issues of human right violation. Although Lonely Planet was criticized continuously, they kept publishing the tourism guidance book until the 1999 version of guidance book was published triggering the campaign for boycotting and conducting dumping practice over the guidance book published by Lonely Planet in that year. This debate was finally faded as time passed by, but based on the statistic data of tourism obtained from *the Ministry of Hotels and Tourism* (MoHT) Myanmar tourism improved again in 2000s from 122,0000 tourists visiting to 180,000 in 2006 after the previous dramatic decrease in early 2000 due to the boycott of Myanmar tourism by some states. But during 2007-2008, the number of tourists coming to Myanmar decrease because at that time Saffron Revolution and Nargin Storm disaster were occurring, so that for the sake of personal safety, many tourists decided to postpone or to cancel their tour to Myanmar [10].

C. 2010-2015: transition to democracy, the booming of Myanmar Tourism

A substantial change occurred in Myanmar in late 2010. The state known for its junta military government suddenly shocked the world by dismissing itself for the sake of changing it into civil government led by U Thein Sein. Under U Thein Sein's leadership, Myanmar began to go to a democratic state, as indicated with the liberation of political prisoners

formerly opposing the government and press freedom began to be enacted [4]. It impacted significantly on the demand for visa to enter into Myanmar. However, the increase in the demand for entering into Myanmar was more due to the opening of the state for business purpose than for tourism purpose.

Just like what occurring in 1996, tourism was used as political power. Myanmar Government at that time contracted western companies to develop Myanmar tourism branding in outside world. This tourism branding included providing a narration countering the misunderstanding ever occurring in the state on the outside world, for example, Myanmar formerly had bad tourism image because it had ever been boycotted by some NGOs coming from England and France. In this period, the government seemed to start developing Myanmar tourism's potency. It can be seen from the issuance of '*2013-2020 Tourism Master Plan*' aiming to maximize tourism's contribution to increasing national job opportunity, income, and ensuring that social and economic benefit of tourism is distributed evenly. In this case, the measures to be taken to achieve the objective is elaborated along with the main objective of strengthening institutional environment, developing human resource, strengthening the management of tourism destination, improving the relationship between tourism and other economic sectors, improving connectivity and tourism-related infrastructure, and developing Myanmar's tourism branding. The challenge resulting from the higher arrival rate compared with that before Thein Sein era, among others, was hotel demand exceeding the capacity during holiday season, leading the price to rise significantly thereby making the tourists disappointed. The significantly increasing arrival rate also resulted in hassle to public service including solid and liquid waste collection and processing. The negative effect on environment is worsened with the inadequate measure taken to protect the

heritage asset and the stakeholders' less coordinated participation in tourism planning [11].

These programs are in line with the priority of policy from the Framework of Economic and Social Reform and parameter of National comprehensive development plan during 2012-2015 (Myanmar Tourism Master Plan 2013-2020, 2013). However, it is noteworthy that those plans, despite good design, have not been implemented significantly because U Thein Sein's government did not have sufficient willingness to do so. One of main reasons of the unsuccessful strategies is that in addition to democratic transition, tourism transformation occurred in the framework still characterized considerably by junta inheritance [4]. Analysts stated that at that time the election of Thein Sein was set by junta leader, Than Shwe, who needed an acceptable face to deal with the state's transition toward democracy. It was conducted by attempting to maintain the military influence on Myanmar political stage [12].

D. Constraint in Myanmar Tourism and Responsible Tourism

Myanmar took a variety of ways to provide a comfortable state feasible to tourists. With such the attempts, Myanmar has potency to get foreign exchange bonus from tourists' visit to its tourist destinations. However, it should be underlined that in addition to potentially promising tourism sites, a state should also develop adequate facilities and infrastructures to tourists. In Myanmar, those potencies were not accompanied with the development of adequate facilities and competent human resource (HR).

The issue of less developing tourism facilities and infrastructures occurs prevalently in developing countries. Generally, developing countries are categorized into those with high poverty rate and poor facilities – in health, public, and education sectors [13]. In addition, industrialization phase running slowly and

unstable state income also impact on the slow development of facilities and infrastructures to support tourism sector. In Myanmar, inadequate accommodation in rural and inland areas becomes one of most dominant constraints, although majority tourists coming to Myanmar intend to enjoy the exoticism of local authentic culture and natural beauty, some components of which are located in rural areas [14]. The government focusing too much on developing Myanmar mainstream sites, such as Bagan City, Mandalay City, Yangon, and Inle Lake, impacted on the inhibited development of accommodation in rural areas. Lodging facilities like hotel tend to focus only on the mainstay tourism locations in Myanmar. The development of tourism infrastructure is concentrated on some certain places only. Tourists intended to visit the more inland areas will find difficulty to access them.

In 2017, more than twenty eight international flights and eight domestic flights provided its service to tourists who wanted to make a trip in Myanmar. The development is still very desirable in between-destination transportation sector through land lane. There are some providers of car rental service in Myanmar in cooperation with the local hotels. Nevertheless, the quality of car leased has not been maximal and the car rental service is commonly distributed in the areas around mainstream tourism sites in Myanmar.

In addition, unevenly distributed education also becomes one of common problems in developing countries, impacting as well on the development of tourism in Myanmar. Human resource (HR) is very desirable in each level of job in tourism sector, from tour guides, service provider staffs, to destination manager. Myanmar tourism industry lacks of competent and skillful human resources. In 2013, Myanmar's Ministry of Hotel and Tourism released *Myanmar Tourism Master Plan* for the period of 2013-2020. One of topics discussed was the issue concerning

the lack of competent HR to support tourism sector in Myanmar. To deal with this issue, this Ministry devised to provide some training in hotel field intended to those directed as staffs of service provided. To improve the quality of tour guides, Myanmar's Ministry of Hotel and Tourism devised to give foreign language training to tour guides or prospect tour guides, particularly three main international languages: English, German, and French. It is intended to enable the tour guides to master foreign language thereby facilitating the direct and effective communication with tourists [15].

In tourism, there is a term Responsible Tourism or Sustainable Tourism. Responsible Tourism is a concept in which tourism can improve social, economic, and environmental conditions in local area. How tourists' arrival at the places they visit can exert positive effect on local people. Responsible tourism also speaks of the achievement of sustainable development goals specified by United Nations (UN) through tourism activity. Simply, it is intended to make a place better to reside and to visit. Responsible tourism is one of topics discussed most widely in *Myanmar Tourism Master Plan* written by Myanmar's Ministry of Hotels and Tourism in 2013.

The application of responsible tourism is highly recommended in all states. However, until today the policy applied by Myanmar government seemed to attract only foreign investors with good relationship with Myanmar to invest in tourism field. The *Myanmar Tourism Master Plan* does not explain recommendation or solution to the issue of tourist arrival volume management and tourism infrastructure development. World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) stated that the most important point of responsible tourism is how much value can be obtained by both state and tourist from tourism activity rather than how many tourists can be elicited [16]. If Myanmar's government still intends to maintain responsible tourism in its state, it is important to apply the management

system for tourist arrival. Other important points to be considered are: improving security in each region, particularly in tourist sites, confirming regulation of industrialization and local source management, ethical code for tourist and business performers in tourism sector, and analyzing the effect likely generated on the environment [16].

In addition to the constraints encountered by Myanmar aforementioned, Myanmar is also inseparable from its status as the state with bad reputation in the term of human trafficking. This presence of human trafficking status in Myanmar shows to international actors that Myanmar still has problems with humanity values that have not been enforced duly.

Additionally, the tourists coming must always have a desire to visit unique, safe, comfortable, and clean places with friendly and well-living local people, where no crime and poverty occur. Otherwise, the local people residing around the tourism site also have a shared desire. It is included into one goal to be achieved by responsible tourism [17]. Nevertheless, until today Myanmar has not been able to achieve the objective. The conflict occurring in Rakhine State since 2012 and genocide committed against Rohingya citizens in early 2017 making Myanmar not fulfilling the aspect as free of crime. There have been many parties criticizing Myanmar for the genocide it committed and considering that conscious of Human Rights is very low there.

Tourism observers assume that responsible tourism launched by Myanmar's Ministry of Hotel and Tourism in Myanmar Tourism Master Plan is used merely as "dressing" only. It is putatively intended to attract many tourists from many countries in the world. Agitation occurring in Rakhine State and genocide against Rohingya group has affected the statistic tourist arrival at Myanmar.

E. Post-Rohingya Myanmar Tourism

On October 2016, there was some news about violence against humanity values committed by Myanmar military over Rohingya race. This violence was committed by Myanmar's armed troops and polices and it escalated dramatically with the action of arresting arbitrarily, murdering out of protocol, and even rape in group against civilians. The result of the activity of cleaning up Rohingya ethnic conducted by Myanmar becomes a dilemma for Myanmar elite interest that wants to make Myanmar the land without Rohingya comers and to maintain Myanmar's image staked on this case. CNN Indonesia reported that since the bloody conflict between Myanmar military and Rohingya militant on October 2016, Myanmar tourism becomes depressed particularly in 2017. Meanwhile, in normal condition, October is the peak month of tourist arrival at Myanmar. A staff of tour travel agent, New Fantastic Asia Travels and Tour, Tun Tun Naing, stated that many accommodation reservations for October were cancelled up to November. Tourists wanted to wait for the more conducive situation in Myanmar, moreover having seen the condition of Rakhine State. Tun Tun Naing also added that tourists coming from Asia countries preferred cancelling their trip due to non-conducive and worrying situation, while European tourists cancelled their arrival as the form of their boycott and disagreement with the cruelty committed by Myanmar Government [18].

The event occurred followed with the decrease in Myanmar's tourism sector and image. In coincidence with the incidence, the tourism graphic of tourist arrival decreased as well. It can be seen in the graphic below.



Fig. 1. Graphic of Tourist Arrival at Myanmar (Source: Trading Economics [19])

The graphic shows that the foreign tourist arrival at Myanmar decreases dramatically from 2016 to 2017. Tourist arrival decreases to 250,000 in early 2016. Although, it has ever increased but it is not too significant and still on the low position, with mean score of 300,000. The international actor's reaction to the issue pertains to the decrease of tourist arrival. Through this graphic, it can be seen that the conflict between Myanmar government and Rohingya group affects significantly Myanmar's tourism.

Myanmar's local citizens relying on tourism for their job consider that Myanmar tourism became obscure again during 2016-2017, just like that in previous period. Tourists serve as actor who determining their choice based on values they have seen from Myanmar. They view Myanmar less feasible to be their choice in having tour after the circulation of Rohingya news. In this case, it can be concluded that the decrease of tourist visit rate as shown in the graphic is due to the news circulating about Rohingya.

III. CONCLUSION

Myanmar is the state with tourism potency that can compete with its neighbor states. Myanmar also offers natural and cultural tour that can be enjoyed by foreign tourist commonly. However, in fact Myanmar tourism cannot maximize such the potency; Myanmar attracted tourists not maximally, and foreign exchange incomparable to the cost spent to develop tourism they want based on their development.

Myanmar's period of isolation from outside world is the failure of system existing in Myanmar. The military coup

d'état resulting in this policy to close itself from outside world worsened Myanmar's bad image in international environment. It of course decreased the opportunities in many sectors, particularly in tourism sector in which tourists reluctantly visit the states in conflict, considering their safety and comfort in visiting. This isolation lasted for tens years before eventually Myanmar began to be aware of the openness to the international environment. Considering this, Myanmar began to conduct some developments by means of increasing the duration of visa in 1970. This Myanmar's attempt of opening itself to the outside world of course gave positive feedback and positive image.

This openness is Myanmar's attempt of maintaining its existence in international environment. With so many goals to be achieved by this openness, Myanmar's openness then was followed with the measure of creating Myanmar's image by promoting its friendliness and feasibility to participate in showing of Myanmar's image itself in international environment. This imaging was accomplished by means of holding 'Visit Myanmar Year' festival in 1996 becoming the nation branding for Myanmar at that time. This development, of course, was followed by the development readily to welcome the tourists. Such development was conducted for nation branding. However, Myanmar remained to be incapable of achieving the targeted tourists planned; it is because of boycott and perspective of some actors like NGOs including Burma Campaign UK and Tourism Concern, and etc, appealing that the violation of humanity values occurs in Myanmar. This violation of humanity values led the actors to boycott Myanmar's tourism. It also is inseparable from Myanmar military elites using their authority of governing conscripts, using conscription to be their alternative means of building their state, indicated to be exploitation. These elements not running dully made Myanmar's image disgraced in international environment. It also occurs in 2016 beginning the exposure of

humanity violence committed by Myanmar military against Rohingya ethnic. This exposed violence got many reactions from international actors, particularly humanity activists impacting substantially on Myanmar's tourism.

Considering the case occurring in Myanmar, a humanity issue occurring in a state can affect significantly the tourism sector. Tourists will feel afraid and anxious, so that they will more likely cancel their plan to have vacation in the states in conflict. If it occurs, the state will suffer from loss in its tourism sector. Particularly, the state like Myanmar is developing and promoting its tourism recently in international world. People relying for their life on working in tourism sector will also feel the significant effect such as less job opportunity and reduced income impacting on both people and state's economy. The presence of values broken by a part of Myanmar's system is an aspect deviating from the ideal one so that it is criticized and accused adversely. The actors criticizing the deviation of humanity value prefer to break their relation and to wait for the enforcement of such humanity values, and some others prefer enforcing the disgraced value by warning and imposing sanction to Myanmar.

Myanmar has potency to develop, but development and construction conducted are always followed with some events disgracing humanity value considered as a failed system by international actor. Therefore, Myanmar got sanction for the disgraced value and this failed functional structure of state, in the presence of boycott, relation breaking by international actor impacting on various aspects, particularly Myanmar tourism. Although infrastructure has developed and grown well, without much support from international actor, Myanmar will remain to be in trouble, moreover in tourism sector.

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