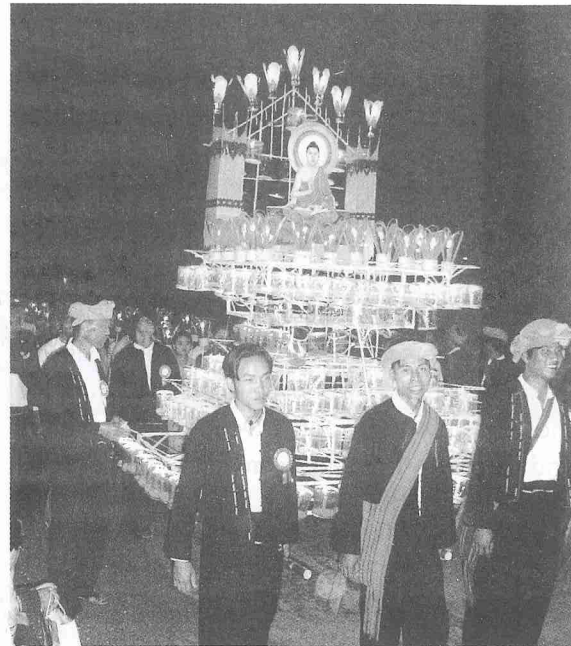


TAZAUNGDAINE FESTIVAL

Ye Dwe



Unsatisfied yet with the fun of the lighting festival of Thadingyut, the people start looking for an excuse to have another lighting festival. Thadingyut's lightings are closely connected with Buddhist legend but Tazaungmon lightings or Tazaungdaing are merely a recurrence of the Thadingyut festival under a pretext. Tazaungdaing means a pillar of lights ('tansaung', pronounces 'tazaung' — lights; 'taing', pronoun -ces 'daing' here—post or pillar).

Tazaungmon (November) is the month when the Krattika planet (Pleiades) accompanies the Moon, and when Mahavinayaka awakes from his long slumber. It is a pre-Buddhist custom in Myanmar to do homage to this deity on the Full Moon night of Tazaungmon with offerings of incense, sweetmeats and lights.

Tazaungdaing is therefore non-Buddhistic in origin but Myanmar genius for adaptation does not find it hard to connect it with Buddhism. The Buddha's mother, reincarnated as a god in Tavatimsa, perceived from her heavenly abode that her son would soon be discarding the royal robes and wearing a monk's garments. She wanted to provide the yellow robes of the monk and she had only a night's time. But she had it woven in a single night and offered to the prince (Siddhatha) by a celestial messenger. In memory of this expedition, the Myanmar people would, on the evening of the Full Moon Day of Tazaungmon, organize into teams to make a piece of yellow robe for the Lord.

As soon as the sun sets, cotton seeds are strewn on the ground, symbolic of the sowing; the full moon enchants you to believe that plants grow up, and so the cotton is plucked; it is then cleaned of dirt, dressed, i.e., beaten with a bowstring, ginned and spun into thread, the thread then undergoes a series of complicated operations and is put to the weaving loom. The weavers feverishly weave on to obtain enough cloth for a piece of yellow robe. They cut up the cloth into bits, and have it stitched up into a garment, ready for the offering by dawn. If it is belated, it is taken as a failure. The yellow robe is therefore called "Matho-thingan" (Matho, not stale i.e., fresh; here; "done before dawn; Thingan, the monk's yellow robe"). Much laughter and merriment accompanies this festival. For instance when the girls are plucking the cotton, a mischievous but sportive group of young men would cover themselves with blan-kets and pretending themselves as elephants, chase the girls, who would take their cue and feign fright.

A popular delicacy on such nights is the Mezali (*Cassia siamea*) flower-buds of the tree with medicinal qualities, boiled and seasoned with sesames, groundnut, fried garlic, etc.

Some hold the belief that the Mezali has supreme medicinal values on the Full Moon night of Tazaungmon when the moon attains meridian because at that particular time of the year the guardian god of the tree is glorified and paid homage to by all the other gods. This, again, is a pre-Buddhistic belief.

The Full Moon night of Tazaungmon is also popularly believed to be an auspicious time when all the stars of the firmament acquire a special luminosity, and their assemblage is fullest. If that is so, the assemblage is made even more complete by the fire balloons, the heaven-ward pilgrims to the Culamuni.

This is also a sanctified season, this month of Tazaungmon. For the yellow robes offered to the monkhood during the period, beginning from the First Waning Day of Thadingyut and ending on the Full Moon Day of Tazaungmon, carry with them special virtues that can nullify certain minor faults in the wearer, thereby rendering the gift more meritorious. The yellow robes offered in this season are called "Kathein thingan" because the donors, in making their offering, say "This Kathina Civaram we do give to the Sangha". From Kathina Civaram, we get "Kathein thingan." The offering itself is made in accordance with certain prescribed rules but they need not be explained here. Suffice it to say that Kathein Thingan is a special and seasonal gift of yellow robes received by the monkhood according to the Vinaya Law.

An offering of Kathein thingan is usually a big affair. In Mandalay, Shwebo and Sagaing for instance, they may be a pooling of gifts of the whole town or major sections of the townspeople such as the ministerial staff, the commercial community, the transport services, etc. Although "Thingan" is the prime gift, there are a thousand and one gifts accompanying it



Mezali (*Cassia siamea*)

in these offering ceremonies. Theatrical entertainments of sorts is a common feature, the season itself being very favourable to night-long amusements. On these nights there would not only be stalls where one can buy eatables but also free refreshment booths (Neibban-zay).

On the day of offering, the gifts, tied to moveable stands symbolising the fabulous Padesa tree or Kalpa Vriksha of the primeval days from which you could wish for and get anything you wanted, are lined up in procession, accompanied by much music and dancing, brought to the chosen monastery and offered to the monks in ceremony. Because the gifts are displayed before being offered, the festival is commonly called "Kathein-Khin" — "Khin" meaning "to display".

The Kathein festivals account for the greatest significance in Tazaungmon. Poets of the past have referred to them in common. To cite one here, we have Maha Atula Mingyi's Lwan-gyin (a romantic song).

"... Of the twelve months, Tazaungmon, making one's bosom cold, is the month when the Moon enters the orbit of the Vrsceika (Scorpio); when the Luffa plant is in full bloom, spreading its aroma all round; and when the great noble kings make Kathein offering." 🕯



In making decision for laws and economic policies, it is needed to reflect practical conditions so that fair and truly beneficial laws and policies can be promulgated for the public. Regarding this issue, the meeting was held at the headquarters of UMFCCL on 4th April 2013 headed by Pyithu Hluttaw Speaker Thura U Shwe Man and Chairperson of the Rule of Law and Tranquility Committee Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and participated by many representatives and business leaders from different political and economic fields.

On behalf of Myanmar Banks Association, I also presented the following discussion on the requirements and suggestions for deciding the right monetary policy.

Deciding Monetary and Financial Policies

In fact, presentations by businessmen are actual challenges and necessities in respective industries, so it is acceptable from their points of view. But by an overview from the perspective

of economic, financial and monetary aspects, it is needed to consider our country's current economic conditions, too. For example in fiscal year 2013-2014, GDP is expected to grow 8.9 percent. To gain that economic growth, 25.5 percent of investment from public sector and

74.5 percent from private sector are needed. To attain the private sector's investment target, the public is needed to save more money in banks. The luring interest rate should be offered to attract more savings. On the other hand, to get private sector's investment target, a good investment climate should be available. The budget deficit of the state for the 2013-2014 balance sheet is expected at K 2.9 trillion (K 29000 billion). Tax to GDP ratio is only 5 percent. To gain investment from public sector and to implement state projects and management processes, adequate tax income is needed. On the other hand, taxation must not be a burden for the people and it should be fair.

Fundamental Economic Aims

As economic, financial and monetary policies are inter-connected, they are needed to be strong.

The main aims of economic policies are 1) GDP growth 8.9 percent, 2) employment, 3) poverty reduction and income distribution. To achieve the main economic aims, it's needed to establish the right fiscal policy and monetary policy.

Fiscal Policy

Taxation: The fiscal policy includes investment, expenditure, management of internal and external debt and tax system and taxation. The right fiscal policy is needed to get internal and external investment to implement the targeted aims of 5-year and yearly projects. It's needed to focus on development of practical taxation system to get and encourage investment from inside and outside the country. In reality, our Tax/GDP ratio is very low compared to other developing countries. It's needed to improve from current 5-6 percent to at least 10-15 percent. Taxation has loop holes. A special program is needed to clear tax evasion, tax

To gain investment from public sector and to implement state projects and management processes, adequate tax income is needed. On the other hand, taxation must not be a burden for the people and it should be fair.

avoidance, and corruption in taxation. Like population census, tax payer census is also needed. In 1990, I submitted a paper at the UMFCCL to practice value-added tax for the state to get more tax and fair tax system. Some developing countries are practising value-added tax. IMF experts have also agreed my advice.

Investment: In deciding investment, 1) natural resources, 2) human resources, 3) administrative capacity and 4) appropriate technology are needed to be basically assessed to approve an investment program. White Elephant Schemes and non-productive programs with imbalanced interest rates should be avoided. In accepting international investment, it is needed to give priority to sustainability of the state and private economy. Likewise, in restructuring economic, fiscal and monetary affairs, it should not be rushed and should be practical with Myanmar's actual situation in various aspects. External investment can be double-edged. Lessons from indebted Cyprus, Greece and Spain should be learned. For long-term benefits of the country, it should be focused on human resource development and acquisition of appropriate technology.

Monetary Policy

In our discussion, we also presented interest rate of banks and exchange rates. Some businessmen argued reduction of interest rates to lower costs for their businesses. We need to objectively think and decide issues related to reduction of interest rate.

Related basic factors are

1. Enough Incentive to attract savings at banks
2. Need for private sector savings (private sector investment ratio: 74.9 percent)
3. Saving/investment function
4. Equity between lenders and savers
5. Profitability for banks
6. CPI/asset inflation, and
7. Parallel market interest rate.

Experience: After deep-water projects were allowed, with the request from business owners, bank interest rates were reduced two times: one in 2011 while deep-water projects were started, and another in 2012-2013 fiscal year. Competitiveness has not increased, contrary to the expectations of private bank owners. Production and import are also not visibly increased. How interest rate affects production cost should be assessed practically and industry-wise. Only then will the facts be strong enough to be discussed. To compete with foreign businesses, it depends on input factors such as technology, skills, management, quality of products and price competitiveness, and systematic market research. Because it is a structural problem, we need to objectively think about it with the empirical study, not just focusing only on the interest rate. Only if banks have savers, they will be able to lend money. Then only private sector's investment target of 74.9 percent will be obtained. Banks are also businesses and appropriate profits are needed.

Dollar-Kyat exchange rate is set by the central bank with managed float system.

For banks having authorized dealer licence, the rate and amount of money that you want to trade must be submitted to the central bank.

Financial Sector Contribution to GDP

In 2013, financial sector contribution to GDP is only 0.2 percent. It is needed to expand and emphasize the financial sector because of the result of financial repression, including interest rates, of many years.

The Need to Improve Banking Sector

Myanmar banking is not just losing momentum but out of standard too. Only with appropriate profits can banking standard be improved. Banking is also a business like other businesses. For example, First Private Bank is organized with about 6,500 share holders and appropriate profits are distributed annually. Computers are needed to upgrade banks, and this can be done only with profits. Even the state banks are losing money.

Incentive: 2013-2014 project foresees private sector investment ratio of about 75 percent. Money needed for investment is expected from investment home and abroad. So, expectation and outcome should be harmonized. It is difficult to take foreign investment for granted, so more attention must be given to internal investment. Internal

investment is dependent on internal saving, not to depend on public sector saving which is facing too much deficit. Therefore, private sector saving must be relied on. To increase private sector saving, incentive from saving in banks should be used as an engine.

Current Fiscal and Monetary Conditions

Inflationary expectations will be risen because of state balance sheet for 2013-2014 showing budget deficit K 2.9 billion, with money supply of K 7 trillion and to be increased 23.5 percent in 2013-2014, lending from banks increasing yearly due to more private banks and increased 48 percent in 2012-2013 known as credit expansion, increased FDI of \$2300 billion in 2012-2013 to expect \$3400 billion in 2017-2018 (IMF), and increased salaries for employees in 2013-2014.

Therefore, it is needed to consider if banks should lend much more with reduced interest rates because of current monetary conditions. While there are inflationary expectations, it is needed to consider if the reduction of interest rate is the right monetary policy or not. Inflation and increased consumer prices are related and reduced interest rate should be thoroughly considered.

Consequences of Lowering Interest Rate

It is learned from experience that those who have saved money at banks tend to withdraw their money when the interest rate is lowered. This could lead to asset inflation and more speculation, which are unwanted effects. On the other hand, private industry is seemingly not receiving good results. It is clear it has encouraged speculation for easy lending money. Real estate prices are extremely high even today, being a result of easy lending from bank money. So, it supports asset inflation and

increased consumer prices in the long term. Asset inflation and CPI are inter-related. Today although the US, England and Japan are lending more money due to their various economic conditions, they risk increased consumer prices at some time in the future. They do it according to their own situations.

Equity for Savers

Most savers are monthly earners of non-owner low-income people. Most lenders are business owners. Low-income savers are reliant on income from interest rate. Business owners or lenders get more profits from banks' lending at a lower rate. It is needed to be fair between savers and lenders. It is needed to avoid politicization of interest rate.

Comparison with Interest Rates not Related to Banks

If the interest rate of a bank loan is compared with mortgaging of gold, real estate, daily-returned money, pre-season crops money, etc., bank interest rate is too much lowered. Moreover, Central Bank of Myanmar also has to give an interest of 10 percent for treasury bills borrowed by other banks. Some banks give 10 percent interest for saving a year in the bank, and take 13 percent for the bank for borrowing money, so the net profit is just 2 percent which is not more than beneficiary money received from trading products.

Suggestion

Therefore, it must be decided objectively after fairly considering various aspects concerning bank interest rate. In the long term, it should be market-determined rate rather than the rate of the central bank. What I like to suggest is to consider establishing specialized banks such as an export/import bank for increasing exports and an industrial development bank for

Solving political, social and economic problems needs holistic approach. It should not be solely for the benefits of a group of businesses and an interest group. Only consideration for the whole country and community will be sustainable, strong and fair.

improving industries. Or Myanmar Development Bank should be considered to set up to lend money with low interest to improve exports and industrial products. Such organizations should prepare to get shares from businessmen, banks and the state to lend money with low interest rate. If so, exporters and industry manufacturers can be allowed low-interest loans.

Exchange Rate Between Dollars and Kyats

With the advice from IMF, Dollar-Kyat exchange rate is set by the central bank with managed float system. For banks having authorized dealer licence, the rate and amount of money that you want to trade must be submitted to the central bank, which then checks selling price outside banks, buying rate and bank-submission rate and amount, and set the exchange rate based on all these factors. Private banks are allowed to trade dollars within ± 0.8 percent of the reference rate set daily by the central bank. Trading of dollars between central bank and private banks, and dollar buying markets outside banks will create Dollar-Kyat exchange rate.

Comments

Some exporters criticize that current value of Kyat is less profitable for exporters. They said the value of Kyat should be increased around US\$1=MMK1000. If there's a change like this, they consider that, Kyats from exports will be increased and more profits of Kyat will lead to buying crops from farmers at a higher price. If farmers get more money for their crops, they can grow more and exports will be increased.

Export Industry

The reason for not improving crops production as it should be is related to some extent the price of selling and transportation of crops. More important factors are difficulties in crops production like availability of seeds, fertilizers, water, ploughing machines and planting techniques, known as supply side problems. One example is recent increase (buying price of rice by foreign countries) of rice export caused export of more than 1 million tonnes of rice. That's the new record of rice export since the end of World War II. To get reasonable price for crops export to foreign buyers, we need to upgrade quality of crops and find new markets.

It is like neglecting structural problems of competitiveness with competitor countries, manufacturing and increased export, and the importance of supply side problem. So, problems of export, manufacturing and competitiveness should be analysed deeply and objectively by research. It must be avoided centralized management practice that hinders market-based monetary restructuring. What should be done is what I presented many years ago at a meeting with minister and chairman of Planning and Financial Ministries that Myanmar Development Bank is needed to set up with the help of the state. At that bank, shares are to be contributed by the state, private banks and business owners,

and it will lend money with protection and with equal return to export and crops and industrial production.

Towards an Exchange Market

Let me present that traditional ways of centralized management of setting interest rates, and manipulating Dollar-Kyats exchange rate should no longer be practiced at the time of discussion at Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyothar Hluttaw to approve Security Exchange Law to develop money market, and while Yangon Foreign Exchange Market is being implemented with the advice from IMF. There are things left to be done to fully develop monetary policy and the required procedures.

Objective Consideration

Although the argument that devaluation of Kyat exchange rate will increase export is acceptable as an economic theory to some extent, there will be increased cost in Kyat for all imports including consumer goods, intermediary and investment goods. Increased cost in Kyat for imports will increase prices of fuel and state- and private-owned manufacturing goods. This is unavoidable theory of setting prices for businesses. When main import value is more than export value (USD 133 million) in April-December 2012-2013, it is needed to balance devaluation/depreciation of Dollar and Kyat and consequences of inflation. Research should be done. Moreover at the time of market-based economic restructuring, and exchange rate between Dollar and Kyat being regarded as a market rate, it is a question whether the value of Kyat should be decided unjustly by the central bank. It should be considered practically.

Summary

Therefore, although discussion of some business

owners and exporters to reduce bank interest rate and correct exchange rate is valuable to some extent from their point of view, the livelihood of the public country-wide can be affected by disadvantages such as inflation, damage to momentum of private banking development, decrease of bank saving needed for state investment, prevention of market-based economic and monetary restructuring. Reducing bank interest rate and devaluation of Kyat discussed by some business owners and exporters are selfishly unjust arguments.

Solving political, social and economic problems needs holistic approach. It should not be solely for the benefits of a group of businesses and an interest group. Only consideration for the whole country and community will be sustainable, strong and fair. Especially in enacting economic policies, careful point of view from macro- and micro-economy should be done beforehand.

Suggestion for Enacting The Right Monetary Policy

Financial Paradigm: to develop financial sector, a separate organization to oversee financial bodies and banks is needed. In England and Japan, Financial Service Authority is separately organized. Recently in Indonesia too, similar group was set up to do this. That is a paradigm to develop financial sector by Ministry of Finance and The Central Bank. The Central Bank is to focus on monetary policy and FSA for financial sector development and banks administration. That is a model to study. Moreover, in these organizations, let me suggest that the leaders should be skillful and experienced. ☛

**Translated By
Nyan Hein Latt**

KYAIKHAMI (YEILÉ) PAGODA

Maung Khine Zaw



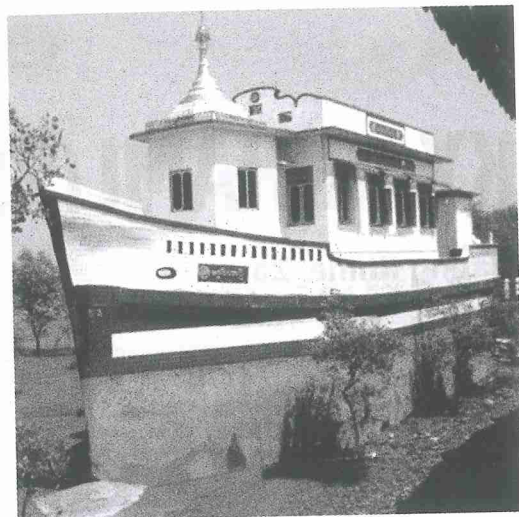
Kyaukhamsi is a small town near sea beach in the Mon State. It is the headquarters of township officer with civil hospital, market, schools, law-court, police station, cinema hall and garden and a population of over 80,000 inhabitants. Kyaukhamsi lies about 60 miles away from Mawlamyine, the capital of the Mon State. It has the old name 'Amherst' given by the British Government during the British Colonial Period. Those who wish to go to Kyaukhamsi have to pass through Mudon and Thanphyuzayat by motor vehicle.

Thanphyuzayat is also a small town lying between Mudon and Kyaukhamsi along the motor road. The allied soldiers' cemetery is situated at the outskirts of the town. The allied soldiers were killed in action during the Second World War in



the Burma Campaign. Sir Hubert Rance, the then British Governor of Burma and Bogoyoke Aung San, the Deputy Chairman, Governor's Executive Council, attended the opening ceremony of the Allied Soldiers' Cemetery and inaugurated the ceremony in February 1947.

The pagoda festival has been held every year in the month of Thadingyut drawing a large crowd of Buddish devotees. It lasts about seven days. The colorful electric lights and beautiful flowers offered to the Buddha Image attract the devotees from far and near to revere the pagoda.



To the southern part of the town there is a pagoda on a small piece of land surrounded by the sea from all the directions. The pagoda was named 'Kyaikhami (Yeilé) Pagoda' by the town elders and the pagoda trustees with reference to the town. The Buddha Image, gilded with gold, is housed inside the shine in the image chamber. In front of the Buddha Image there are two terraces of all the Buddhist devotees who worship the Buddha Image, women devotees are allowed to be seated on the lower terrace only. The Buddha Image is so miraculously powerful that if women devotees happen to sit on the upper terrace to pay homage to the Buddha Image, the whole sky will become overcast and the signs of impending danger of thunder storm appear suddenly. Even at high tide, the pagoda on a small piece of land never become submerged any longer. However, at high tide the waves, roll up to the floor of covered passage (ဆောင်းတန်း: 'Saungtan' in Myanmar) which serves as a bridge between the Steps of the image chamber and the entrance of the pagoda precincts.

The pagoda festival has been held every year in the month of Thadingyut drawing a large crowd of Buddish devotees. It lasts about seven

days. The colorful electric lights and beautiful flowers offered to the Buddha Image attract the devotees from far and near to revere the pagoda. Communal offering of provisions and various articles to monks is celebrated on the full-moon day of Thadingyut. It is called 'ဆွမ်းကြီးလောင်းပွဲတော်' - (hswangyilaung pwedaw in Myanmar)

In 1946 I had paid a visit to Kyaikhami for the first time to pay obeisance to the pagoda in company with my neighbours and slept one night at one of the zayats (rest houses) near the pagoda. When we reached there the pagoda festival had already come to an end.

When I went to Kyaikhami in 2000 for the second time, there were no more zayat where I had slept one night. Instead, many new religious buildings have sprung up. The pagoda trustees transformed the old covered passage into a two-storied -- without roof in order to let the pilgrims walk on the up-stairs.

If we continue our southward journey we will reach another sea beach known on the 'Setse' (စက်စံ) seaside resort after half an hour's drive. However, this seaside resort is least known to local and foreign visitors because there is no hotel on the sea beach. ☸

Tourist's Advisory



MONYWA

136 km west of Mandalay. A commercial centre of Chindwin Valley. 16 hours' drive from Yangon. About 2 hours from Mandalay by car or train.

Where to stay and where to dine

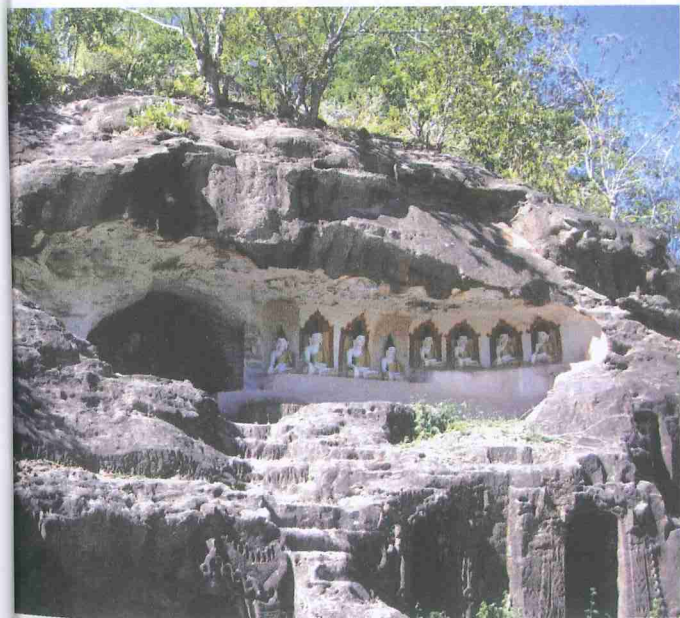
Chinese foods available at Chinese restaurants.

Why so special

Among interesting sites to see in Monywa is Than-bok-de Pagoda. It has more than 500,000 Buddha Images. Another place worth visiting is Ledi Kyaungtaik monastery.

There you can see or study Buddhist scriptures inscribed on 806 stone slabs. Yet another place of interest is Kyaukka village well-known for the unique style of its lacquerware, things you can buy for souvenirs.

Po-win-taung and Shwe-ba-taung Hills on the other side of the Chindwin river is reachable by jeep or Hilux in about 45 minutes. Fares depend on types of car, ranging from 3,000 kyats to 8,000 kyats. Po-Win-taung has Buddha Images belonging to the 3rd century. The round trip from Monywa to the Hills might take about 5 hours. ☸



INLAY LAKE

Location

750 km north of Yangon, and in the southern Shan State.

How to get there

From Yangon or Mandalay, you take a regular flight to Heho and from there motor down to Inlè lake. Or you can travel by car uphill and along the winding road over the Shan Plateau savouring the sights all round. Or you can take the train via Thazi junction to Heho and Shwenyaung, the nearest station to the Lake.

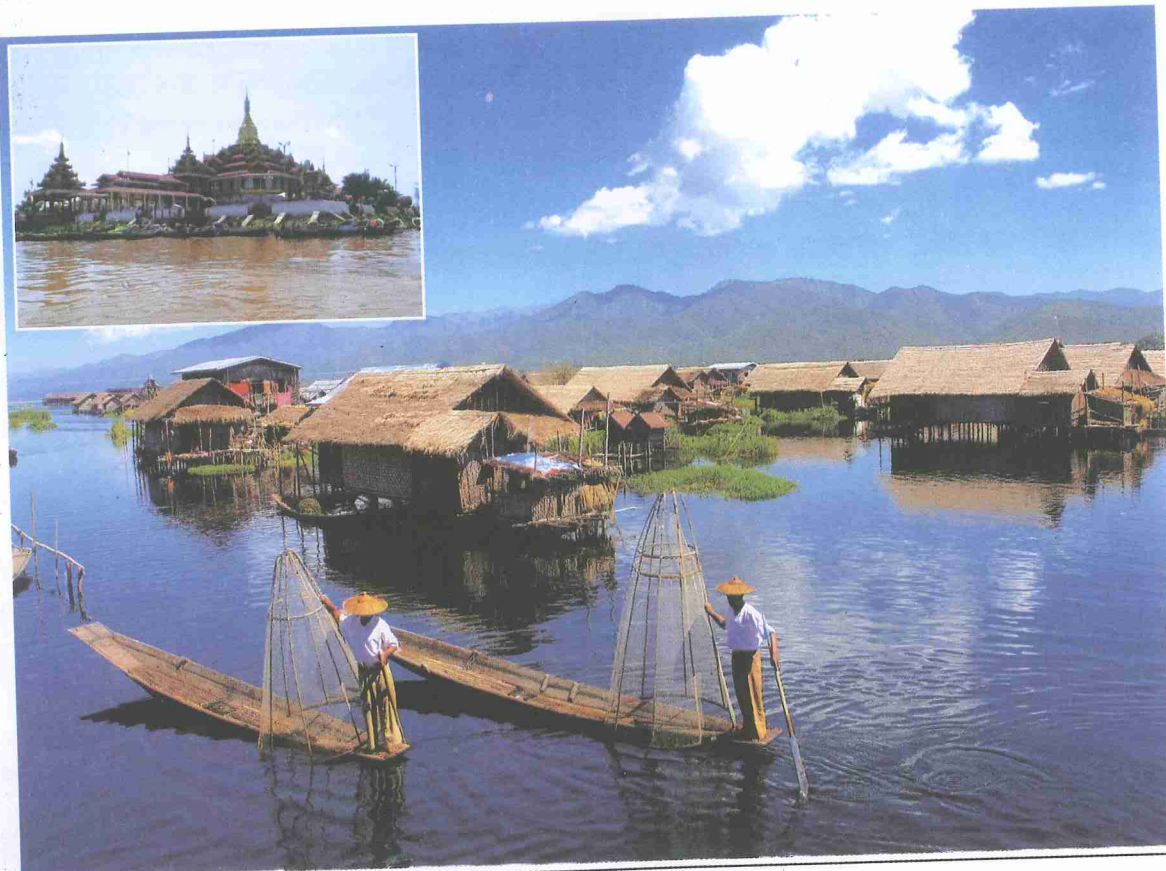
Where to stay and where to dine

Inle Resort, Golden Island Cottage, Inlè Princess, Lake View Resort, and Ann's

Restaurant. At Nyaung Shwe, which is the gateway to Inlè lake, modern-style hotels like Hu Pin, Gold Star, Aquarius Inn, Nan Da Wunn Hotel, and Primrose.

Why so special

Next to Indawgyi Lake in the Kachin State, the Inlè (Inlay) Lake is the largest lake in Myanmar, 22 km long and 10 km across. The population in and around the lake number some 150,000 many of whom live on floating islands of vegetation. Natural and unpolluted, Inlè Lake is the main tourist attraction in Myanmar for its scenic beauty and the unique way the native lake dwellers row their boats (for which the lake is also known as "the lake of the leg-rowers").



YANGON

Founded by King Alaungpaya in 1,755, over 350 sq km in area, with a population of about 5 million.

How to get there

Daily flights from Bangkok and Singapore Malaysia and Kunming. The domestic airlines Myanmar Airways, Yangon Airways, Air Bagan and Air Mandalay have regular flights to Mandalay, Bagan, Kawthaung and other tourist destinations.

Where to stay and dine

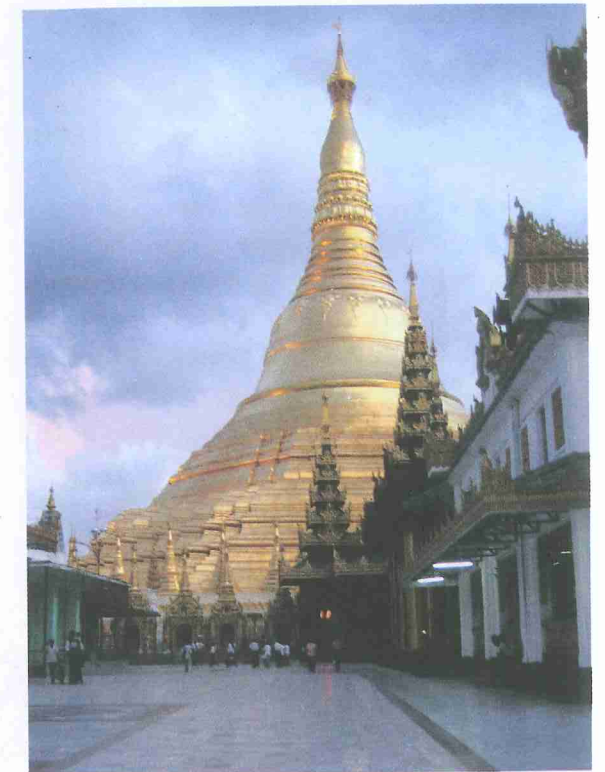
A wide choice of accommodations ranging from 4-star deluxe hotels to economy class hotels and motels.

How to go about

Limousine service at Yangon International Airport, free airport transfer by major hotels, taxis easily available in town.

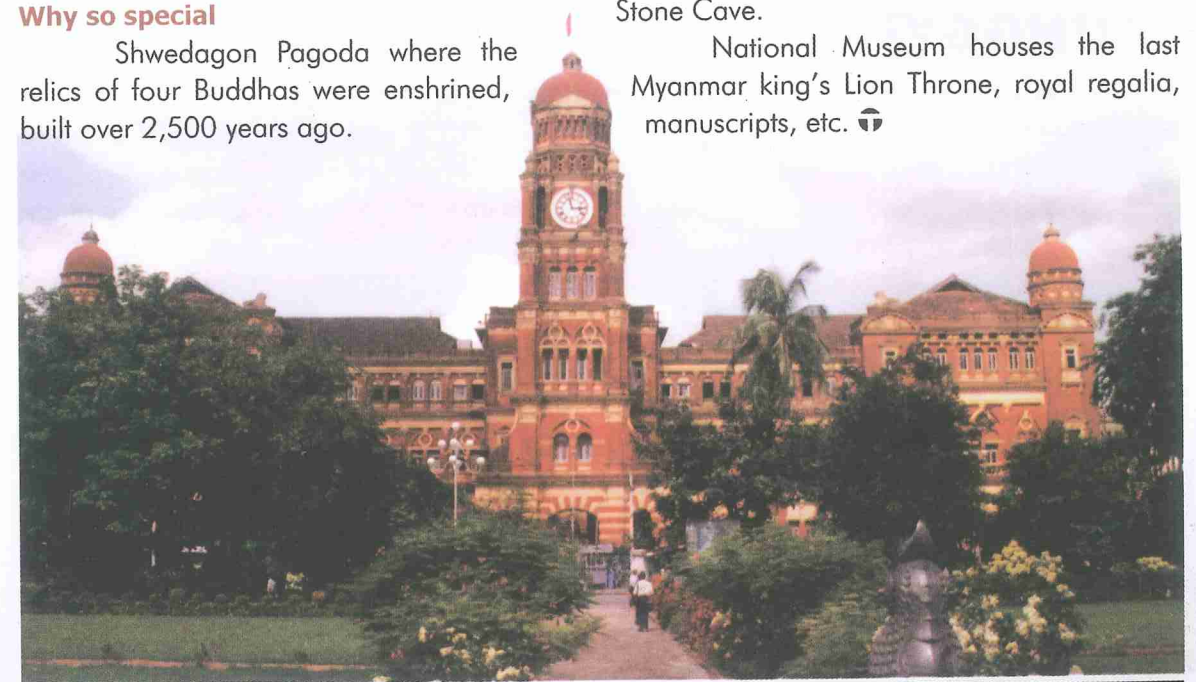
Why so special

Shwedagon Pagoda where the relics of four Buddhas were enshrined, built over 2,500 years ago.



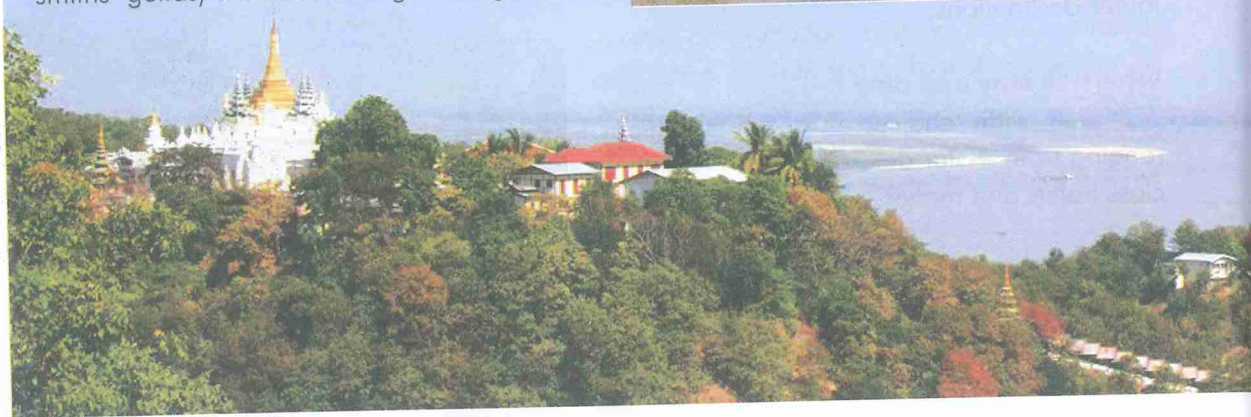
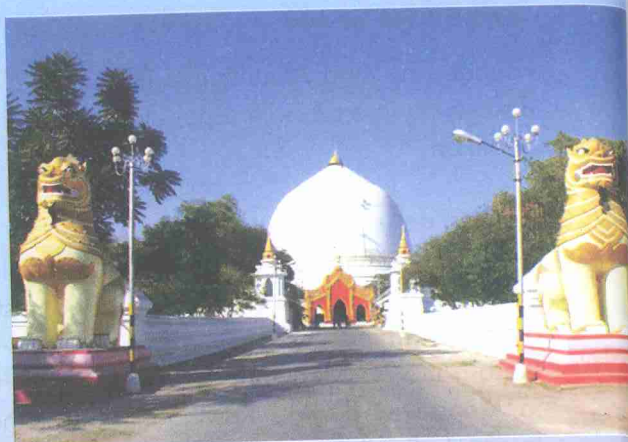
Kaba Aye Pagoda where in 1954 the Sixth Buddhist Synod was held in the Great Stone Cave.

National Museum houses the last Myanmar king's Lion Throne, royal regalia, manuscripts, etc.



SAGAING

A town 21 km to the southwest of Mandalay, and on the west bank of the Ayeyarwady River; 30 minutes' drive from Mandalay. The Sagaing Hills, a retreat for some 6,000 monks and nuns, are dotted with white-washed pagodas and have more than 500 monasteries. Soon-U-Ponya Shin Pagoda, Kaung-mudaw Pagoda and Ywah-taung Village (home of the silver-smiths' guilds) are there for sightseeing. 🏠



TAUNGGYI

The capital of Shan State. About 726 Km from Yangon. A hill station, over 1,430 metres above sea-level.

How to get there

By car all the way in 16 hrs. By train up to Nyaung Shwe and thence to Taunggyi by car. Air service up to Heho, then by car. From Taunggyi it is about an hour's drive to Inlè Lake.

Where to stay

Taunggyi International Hotel, Duwun Motel, Hotel Empire, Paradise, and Golden Island Cottages Hotel.

What to see

Taunggyi is cool and pleasant all the year round. The market on every fifth day is crowded with ethnic minorities in their traditional dresses. Taunggyi Museum is worth visiting. 🏠

