

Abstract

All started to change in 2010. Myanmar's economic development is one of the most important key developments in the region, from isolation and fragmentation to openness and global integration. The objective of this research is to explore economic development and prospects of Myanmar under the new government led by President U Thein Sein, after reform of political and economic system. The study was conducted as survey research using the questionnaire method. The data collected were analyzed by computer through package software (SPSS: Statistic Package for Social Sciences).

From the research, we can see that the economy of Myanmar estimated to grow at 8.5% in real terms in 2014/15 is driven mainly by agriculture, energy (oil and gas), foreign direct investment, and construction under the new government. To provide better conditions for foreign investment and business activity remains an important development priority for Myanmar, government policy, poor infrastructure, lower education system, corruption and also agriculture is a need to reform in production. Furthermore, notwithstanding growth of economic, Myanmar still faces various challenges for prospects including the rules of law, corruption, political and macroeconomic stability, and human right. On the other hand, civil war also remains as potentially destabilizing for economic. Especially the key challenges for Myanmar's future economic are electronic and government policy not enough to generate growth.

There are some recommendations for further study. In order for growth of economic to be sustainable, business confidence, Myanmar government should focus to help and provide a basis for human capital development, the lack of education system and improve infrastructure such as port, road rural area, railway and inland waterways that are outdated and remain insufficient to support growing economic activity. On the other hand, to retain business and investor confidence, Myanmar government need to solve the lack of education system, poor corruption, rules of law, human right and especially poor electronic and government policy not enough to generate growth are the key challenge for Myanmar's future economic to increase foreign direct investment and business activity. Political and macroeconomic stability must be maintained in order to promote economic efficiency, to integrate into global economy and this would provide to be better conditions for foreign investment and business activity.