

**AWARENESS AND PERCEPTION ON CONTROL
OF SMOKING AND CONSUMPTION OF
TOBACCO PRODUCT LAW AMONG TOBACCO
STREET VENDORS IN SANCHAUNG TOWNSHIP,
YANGON REGION**

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M.B.,B.S

Master of Public Health (MPH)

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This thesis has been approved and passed by the Board of Examiners.

Chief Examiner

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ABSTRACT

Myanmar, one of the ASEAN countries and one of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control members, had enacted the tobacco law in 2006. So this study was aiming at the awareness and perception on tobacco law among tobacco street vendors. This study was a mix type of quantitative and qualitative cross sectional descriptive study. The quantitative study was conducted with pre structured questionnaire and the data were collected from 96 tobacco street vendors. The qualitative study was conducted with 8 tobacco street vendors for In-Depth Interview. The qualitative study mainly focused on 3 themes. The quantitative study explored that the knowledge of tobacco street vendors on tobacco law was generally very low. Some of the vendors did not even know the presence of tobacco law. But, amazingly, most of the respondents 96.9% could answer the correct answers for No Smoking Areas and age limitation for cigarette buyer. Only 7.3% of the respondents know the correct feet away from the schools where cigars could be sold. Though most of the respondents knew the legal age for the tobacco buyer, respondents did not know the legal age for seller. None of them could answer the penalty for offences cited in the tobacco law. The qualitative study explored three themes regarding to the tobacco law. The interviewees believed that cigar sale by the one under the age of 18 should not be an offence. The punishment should be uniform all over the city and country. Pictorial warning was so scary but the sale was not reduced. It might be due to putting the cigarette packages into the plastic container by the seller and the buyer could not see the picture. The vendors preferred to sell the cigarettes in loose form rather than package form because of more benefit. They wanted responsible body to make them aware of tobacco law. Their perception on tobacco law was the penalties are cheaper than that of the offences cited in the law especially the no smoking areas. As the penalties were law fine the people would easily commit an offence and pay for the fine. On conclusion, law education followed by serious action taken has to be energetically and vigorously needed. Education through the cigarette packages would be the most effective channel for the current situation.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CDC, USA	Center of Disease Control, United States of America
CI	Confidence interval
FCTC	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
GATS	Global Adult Tobacco Survey
WHO	World Health Organization
YCDC	Yangon City Development Committee

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CHAPTER (1)

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Tobacco has been used for many centuries since in ancient kingdoms which were ruled by the Feudal Lords in Myanmar which was approved by recorded historical events. Because of the long period of usage, tobacco was produced in many forms invented by Myanmar native people. The products are betel quid (conn-yah) added with modified tobacco which is the main problem of smokeless tobacco in Myanmar, cheroots (say-pot-late) and cigars (say-pyinn-late). Besides, Myanmar has used other forms of tobacco and related products such as cigarettes, e-cigarettes and modified tobacco mainly used for conn-yah. Most of these products are imported from foreign countries mainly from India. The problems and burden of tobacco on the shoulder of Myanmar government and nation are hugely more than that of the any other foreign country.

Tobacco is one of the products which can kill its own user by means of so many diseases which may be lungs cancer, oral cancer, stomach cancer, esophagus cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, cardiovascular diseases, cerebrovascular accidents and so on(CDC,2012).Tobacco has become the major public health concern globally. WHO has designed Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). It is not a treaty or agreement. It is an international law in order to control and contain the tobacco epidemic. Myanmar has signed up for FCTC on 23rd October, 2003 and ratified on 21st April, 2004.

The State Peace and Development Council had enacted The Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Product Law on 4th May, 2006. This law shall come into force on the date of completion of one year from the promulgation. The law has nine chapters. In chapter 8, the Offences and Penalties are mentioned (Ministry of Health, The Union of Myanmar, 2006).

1.2 Problem Statement

In the United States of America, the mortality rate in those who are smokers is about three times higher than those who never smoke. Tobacco does affect not only the adults who use it but also the babies who do not even know what the tobacco is. Very new born babies could die from sudden infant death syndrome due to the effect of silent murderer, tobacco. Nicotine which is the major component of the tobacco products is recently found that it could cause the death as the heart, abruptly, does not beat rhythmically or harmoniously (ventricular arrhythmias)(CDC,2012).

In Myanmar, the current cigarette smoking prevalence in the male youths (ages 13-15) was 13% and female youths were 0.5%. About 45% of the male adults (ages 15-64) were current tobacco users and females were 7.8%. Current smokeless tobacco use in youth (ages 13-15) was 15.2% for male and 4.0% for female. Current smokeless tobacco use in adults (ages 15-64) was 51.4% for male and 16.1% for female. During 21st century the tobacco could kill approximately 1 billion people in worldwide(WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2015). Tobacco is the only legal product that kills half of its users when used as directed by the manufacturer. The death rate due to tobacco use is too high. The tobacco factories and industries have to find the new customers to support their tobacco economy (Gladys, 2012). The major criterion for new customer for the tobacco industry is life expectancy at the time of tobacco usage. The teenagers are main targets for their marketing strategy as the teenagers have the greater opportunity to live much more years than those of the old adults. It is tremendously important for the policy makers to prevent the teenagers from becoming the new customers or preys of the tobacco marketing or hunting. It could be a control knob to combat the tobacco epidemic which is mainly spread by the tobacco industries.

1.3 Justification

As Myanmar is not only the one of the ASEAN countries but also the one of the low income countries, tobacco use could play the major burden of public health concern since many decades ago. The ASEAN region accounts for almost 10% of 6 million deaths, losing one person for every five lives claimed by tobacco (ASEAN tobacco control report, 2012). Increment of Tobacco use is not only in men, but also in children between 8 to 14 years of ages, women. According to data from Sentinel Prevalence Studies of Tobacco Use in Myanmar 2007, current female smokers and smokeless tobacco users are increasing. Therefore, the regular assessment of tobacco use and associated disease trends should be an integral part of a country's health information system.

Though the control of smoking and consumption of tobacco product law was clearly enacted since 2006, the adherence to the law is totally weak nationwide. It is very interesting to know why the law is not followed by the public. Another interesting point is that whether the public does know the law or not. At the same time the prevalence of smoking in the golden land, Myanmar, is still high although it is declining worldwide and in many countries (WHO Report, 2015). Simultaneously, the law is very new to Myanmar and knowledge on tobacco law is too low. Assessment of the awareness on tobacco control law is essential as a baseline data for the tobacco control program.

CHAPTER (2)

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 History and literature of the tobacco law awareness

The poem composed in 1629, which was the time reigned and ruled by the King Thar-Lon, had witnessed that the tobacco was used at least two forms, the cheroots and betel quid since that time. Myanmar has used the tobacco for more than 380 years. The rule or regulation for tobacco use was entirely absent all the time. But the myths persuading that the use of tobacco is very good and nice for life were enormously spread and believed in Myanmar. Fortunately, the law to contain and control the tobacco and related products was finally born to Myanmar in 2006.

There are some researches and literatures on knowledge, attitude and practice on tobacco and health effects of tobacco use. But there is almost lack of valid and reliable data or facts on awareness of the tobacco law as the tobacco law is very new to Myanmar. Luckily, the one which is very closely related to tobacco law awareness is found out which is WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2015. This report could yield the facts of Myanmar with regards to the MPOWER which is the strategy to combat the tobacco epidemic. The MPOWER means that ‘M’ for Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies, ‘P’ for Protect people from tobacco smoke, ‘O’ for Offer help to quit tobacco use, ‘W’ for Warn about the dangers of tobacco, ‘E’ for Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship and ‘R’ for Raise taxes on tobacco.

WHO Report had clearly pointed out that Myanmar is weak in taxation to the tobacco products. In 2014, the lowest cost brand of cigarettes is 320 kyats (currency of Myanmar) and highest cost brand of cigarettes is 2,300 kyats. These costs are the price for a pack of 20 cigarettes. Even the highest cost is very low and cheaper than that in Thailand and Laos which are very adjacent neighbor country. There is no import duty, value added tax, specific excise and other taxes. This could lead to the flow of cigarettes import to Myanmar is irresistibly vigorous. The weak taxation on the cheroots and modified tobacco for betel quid is the same as cigarettes(WHO

Report, 2015). The high tax could prevent the teenagers from becoming the new customers.

Up to 2014, Myanmar was weak in pictorial warning and plain packaging as they were not clearly mentioned in tobacco law in 2006. According to Section (8) (e), the Ministry of Health has regulated the Facts for Pictorial Health Warning in Myanmar on 29th February, 2016. This regulation mentioned that the warning of the dangers of smoking is 75% of the package, where 50% for picture and 25% for words. The regulation would come into force after 6 months. So it would be affected on 1st September, 2016. Now Myanmar has established the first step. The size of pictorial warning is directly promoting the cessation and quitting of smoking (German Cancer Research Center, 2013).

Global anti-tobacco programs emphasize on pictorial warnings. The larger the size of the picture, the greater the rate of quitting or cessation of smoking is found (Rimpelä & Rainio, 2004). The packaging is the more plain, the effectiveness to warn the dangers of tobacco to community is greater (Rimpelä & Rainio, 2004). Increasing the price through taxation is one of the effective ways for reducing the purchasing power of the customers especially the teenagers who are incapable of earning daily bread. Banning smoking in public places is used as another way to quit smoking. But the longitudinal studies did not find a significant change in cessation rates after implementation. Banning advertising and sponsorship of tobacco products are not effective in adults, but amazingly it had some effectiveness in youths. One study expressed the more effectiveness with the stronger law (Wilson et al., 2012).

School based prevention programs using a social influences approach, mass media campaigns, and restrictions on smoking in schools and public places, strongly enforced limits on youth access, a complete ban on tobacco advertising, and real price increases in cigarettes, will lead to reductions in teenage smoking. Individual tobacco control strategies are not independent, but can reinforce each other in the pursuit of reducing teenage smoking. These are very important to be comprehensive. Therefore, a community wide sustained effort using multiple channels of influence has the most likelihood of producing real and durable changes in adolescent smoking (Wakefield & Chaloupka, 2000). Tobacco industry are emphasizing on marketing to the children (Borzekowski & Cohen, 2013b).

The majority of young children from low and middle-income countries are familiar with cigarette brands. This study's findings suggest that more effective measures are needed to restrict the reach of tobacco marketing to the children (Borzekowski & Cohen, 2013). One study showed that the current smokers got at least one cigarette from a store (Viswanathan, William, & Madeleine, 2007). So the selling the cigars in loose form is really a big problem. The students or children get the cigarettes from the vendors in loose form freely.

In, Thailand, the number of current cigarette smokers decreasing from 12.3 million smokers in 2000 to 10.9 million smokers in 2009, as well as the number of daily smokers decreasing from 11.7 million in 2000 to 9.5 million in 2009. The percentage to the government revenue from tobacco was highest in 2001 about 3.69%. But it gradually declined to 2.61% in 2009 (Visaruthvong, 2010). It shows the effectiveness of increase of tax both in tobacco sale and consumption.

Nearly 5 in 10 school students are exposed to second-hand smoke in public places and the tobacco industry continues to target the youth through widespread advertisement, promotion and sponsorship. There are no specific graphic or pictorial health warnings on tobacco packages and tobacco products are easily accessible to minors. Anti-tobacco activities should therefore be geared up to include a special focus on youth, and also to reduce the consumption of smokeless tobacco products. The interventions must be broad-based, with components directed to prevention, control and cessation of tobacco use (Ministry of Health, Nepal, 2010).

In Singapore, the prevalence of smoking is directed towards the downward trend since 1970. But the spillover effect of tobacco advertisement on TV channels from Malaysia influenced the Singapore (Assunta & Chapman, 2006). Thus it indicates the importance of international cooperation and coordination and ultimately the importance of comprehensiveness.

In New Zealand, the qualitative study pointed out that the retailers supported the new tobacco law and even gave further advice to control the tobacco use (Richard Jane, 2012). It is very good for the country to achieve the ultimate goal which is smoke free New Zealand in 2025.

In Palestine, the high awareness on tobacco law and high knowledge of hazards of tobacco could definitely reduce the prevalence of smoking (Reem

&Shomar, 2014). In Costa Rica, the overall effectiveness of the new tobacco law had been minimal, regardless of education level, gender or job type(Sparks & Alfaro, 2013). So not only the law but also the education level is very important to contain the tobacco.

In California Tobacco Control Program, the age for tobacco sale is raised up to 21 and it also include the e-cigarettes(Teleconference News Briefing, 2016.). In Myanmar, even less than 18 years of age do have to sell cigars in the street and markets.

CHAPTER (3)

OBJECTIVES

3.1 General Objective

To identify awareness and perception on The Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Product Law among tobacco street vendors in Sanchaung Township

3.2 Specific Objectives

1. To describe the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents
2. To assess the knowledge of tobacco vendors on the tobacco law
3. To explore the perception of tobacco vendors on the tobacco law
4. To determine the association between socio-demographic characteristics and knowledge on tobacco law

3.3 Research questions

1. What are the knowledge and perception on the tobacco law among tobacco street vendors?
2. Is there any association between socio-demographic characteristics and knowledge, perception on the tobacco law?

3.4.1 Conceptual framework for awareness and perception on tobacco law among tobacco street vendors

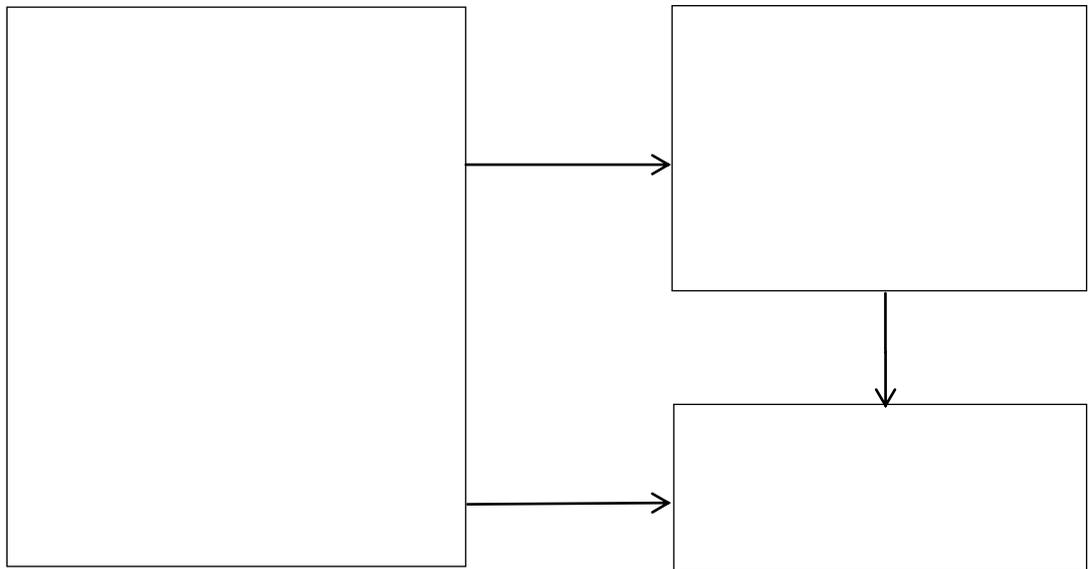


Figure (3.1) Conceptual framework for awareness and perception on tobacco law among tobacco street vendors

3.4.2 Conceptual Framework for Qualitative Study

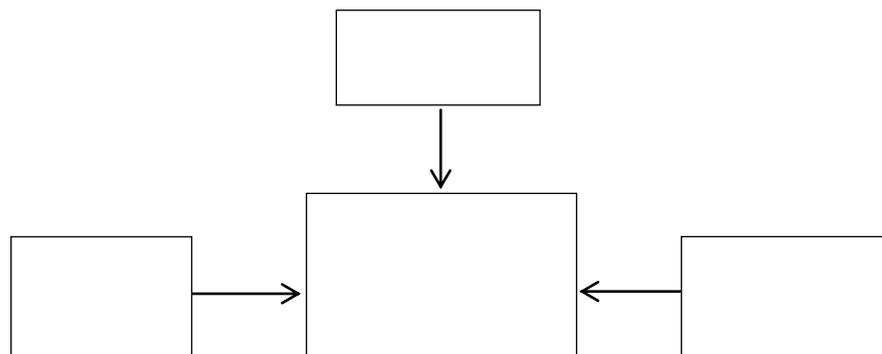


Figure (3.2) Conceptual framework for qualitative study

CHAPTER (4)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1 Study design

The study design was cross sectional descriptive study.

4.2 Study period

Study period was from September to December.

4.3 Study area

Study area was in Sanchaung Township, Yangon Region.

4.4 Study population

Study population was tobacco street vendors in Sanchaung Township, Yangon Region.

Inclusion criteria

All vendors of male and female who were in Sanchaung Township and above the age of 18 and signing up the consent form for being the respondents were included in the data collection section.

Exclusion criteria

Vendors who did not have willingness to participate as a respondent and not available on the data collecting day were excluded from the data collection section.

4.5 Sample size determination

The sample size was determined by the following formula (Daniel, 2013). Since there was no reference data for knowledge and perception of tobacco on Tobacco law in Myanmar, the proportion of good knowledge of tobacco law was considered as 50%.

$$n = z^2 pq / d^2$$

n = sample size

d = desired precision

If confidence level = 95%, z = 1.96

P = 0.5, q = 0.5

d = 0.1 (Absolute precision: 0.05 - 0.1)

$$n = z^2 pq / d^2 = (1.96)^2 (0.5)(0.5) / (0.1)^2 = 96$$

4.6 Sampling procedure

Yangon Region has 54 townships. Sanchaung, one of the 54 townships in Yangon Region, was randomly selected. The sample was collected as much as possible to get the minimum sample size which was 96. All vendors apart from who closed or unavailable on data collection day were not studied.

4.7 Data collection methods

The questionnaire was developed by review of local and international literatures and surveys. The questionnaire was developed by self after discussing with guardians. Face to face interview with semi structured questionnaire was used to know the socio-demographic characteristics knowledge on the Tobacco law. The interpretability and understanding of all items by the study participants was evaluated by conducting the pretesting the questionnaire. The questionnaire was pretested with 7 tobacco street vendors in Yankin Township which was one of the townships of Yangon Region. All the participants were given adequate information about purpose of the study and all the privacy and confidentiality of the participants were ensured.

In-depth interview (IDI) was conducted for perception of tobacco street vendors on the Tobacco law. IDI was based on three themes which were offences, penalties and perception on the Tobacco law. IDIs were conducted with eight tobacco street vendors in Sanchaung Township till data was saturated and any new information was not obtained.

Through key-informat-interview (KII), data was collected from Police Officer of Sanchaung Police Station about action taken against the violation to the tobacco law and the Officer of Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC) about license for tobacco street vendors in Sanchaung Township.

Scoring system

One correct answer scored for one point. The “wrong” or “do not know” answers did not score any point. The minimum score was zero (0) and maximum score was 54 in the original total given score. Median of the total given score was used as the cutoff point. Above the median was determined as the ‘Good’ and below the median was determined as ‘Poor’ knowledge on the Tobacco law.

Data collection tools

1. Semi structured questionnaire
 - a. Socio-demographic characteristics of the tobacco street vendors
 - b. Knowledge of the tobacco street vendors
 - i. Offence
 - ii. Penalty
2. IDI guide
 - a. Plan- identify number of respondents
 - b. Develop instruments- notes, recorders
 - c. Question tips- Do you know about the offences & penalties in tobacco law? How the penalties are executed? What do you think of implementation of the law? Is there any weakness of strength in the law? Would you explain anything else? If necessary, probes will be used.
 - d. Data collection- informed consent must be got. The IDI interview was conducted. Key data were summarized immediately following the interview.
 - e. Data analysis- in a variety of themes, group in any meaningful way, and expressed the way of respondent answering the interview may be enthusiasm or opposed to the topic.
 - f. Disseminate finding- writing report, disseminate to interviewees, program stakeholders and the community as appropriate.

4.6 Data Management and Analysis

Data were systematically collected and statistical analysis was performed by using SPSS version 22.0. Frequency distribution was used for categorical variable of participants' characteristics and awareness was analyzed by using chi-square test and p value of 0.1 was considered as statistically significant. Qualitative data was collected by in-depth interview from eight respondents. The collected data was analyzed by matrix thematic approach manually. The data of key findings was categorized and represented.

4.7 Ethical Consideration

The study was approved by the Academic Board of Studies and Ethical Review Committee, University of Public Health, Myanmar to conduct in the defined population and defined area. The purpose of the study was explained to the respondents and informed consents were obtained from all respondents. Permission to conduct the study was obtained from local authority.

CHAPTER (5)

FINDINGS

5.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of street vendors

Table (5.1) Socio-demographic characteristics of street vendors (n = 96)

Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Age group		
<20	4	4.2
20-29	20	20.8
30-39	29	30.2
40-49	25	26
50-59	16	16.7
>60	2	2.1
Gender		
Male	51	53.1
Female	45	46.9
Education level		
Primary school passed	22	22.9
Middle school passed	44	45.8
High school passed & Graduate	30	31.3
Years of service		
<1 year	1	1
1-3 years	10	10.4
>3 years	85	88.5
Income level		
<300,000 Kyats	11	11.5
>300,000 Kyats	85	88.5
Religion		
Buddhist	91	94.8
Islam	5	5.2

About half of the tobacco street vendors (50%) were within 20-39 age groups. About half (53%) of street vendors were male and 46.9% were female. Education levels of street vendors were shown in table (1), 22.9% of them were primary school level, 45.8% were middle school level and 31.3% were high & graduate level.

Street vendors who had the experience of selling tobacco for less than 1 year were only 5.2% and the rest had the experience of selling tobacco for more than 3 years. And the income per month less than 300,000 kyats was about 11.5% and more than 300,000 Kyats was 88.5%. About 94.8% of street vendors were Buddhist.

5.2 Knowledge related to the tobacco law

Table (5.2) Knowledge related to presence of tobacco law

	Yes		No		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Heard about the tobacco law	36	37.5	60	62.5	96	100

Most of the tobacco street vendors 62.5% did not hear of that the tobacco law was present.

Table (5.3) Knowledge related to No Smoking Areas

	Yes		No		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Knowing the No smoking areas	93	96.9	3	3.1	96	100
Can be punished	49	51	47	49	96	100
Penalty for violation the law	0	0	96	100	96	100

Most of the street vendors knew the “No Smoking Areas” but only half of them knew it was an offence. Nobody knew the penalty for violation the law.

Table (5.4) Knowledge related to widely distribution, production & promotion

	Yes		No		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Marketing as an offence	0	0	96	100	96	100
Can be punished	0	0	96	100	96	100
Penalty for violation the law	0	0	96	100	96	100

Nobody knew that the distribution, production and promotion of the tobacco were an offence.

Table (5.5) Knowledge related to the warning sentences on the packages

	Yes		No		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Warning for health	91	94.8	5	5.2	96	100
Can be punished	2	2.1	94	97.9	96	100
Penalty for violation the law	0	0	96	100	96	100

Most of the street vendors (94.8%) knew the “warning sentences” on the cigar packages. Only 2% knew that absence of warning sentences on cigar packages was an offence. Nobody knew the penalty for violation the law.

Table (5.6) Knowledge related to the Selling of cigar & cigarette without brand

	Yes		No		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Can be punished	3	3.1	93	96.9	96	100
Penalty for violation the law	0	0	96	100	96	100

Only very few (3.1%) of street vendors knew that selling the cigar “without brand” was an offence. And nobody knew penalty for violation the law.

Table (5.7) Knowledge related to No cigarette selling areas

	Yes		No		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Any place not for cigar selling	37	38.5	59	61.5	96	100
Which places not for selling cigarette	37	38.5	59	61.5	96	100
How many feet away from schools	7	7.3	89	92.7	96	100
Can be punished	32	33.3	64	66.7	96	100
Penalty for violation the law	0	0	96	100	96	100

Some of street vendors (38.5%) knew the “no cigar selling places”. Only few street vendors (7.3%) knew the correct feet away from school for selling the cigars. Some (33.3%) knew that selling the cigars in no cigar selling areas was an offence. Nobody knew the penalty for violation the law.

Table (5.8) Knowledge related to age limitation

	Yes		No		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Any enactment for age	93	96.9	3	3.1	96	100
Eligible age for buying the tobacco	91	94.8	5	5.2	96	100
Eligible age for selling the tobacco	0	0	96	100	96	100
Eligible age for exchange with tobacco	28	29.2	68	70.8	96	100
Can be punished	39	40.6	57	59.4	96	100
Penalty for violation the law	0	0	96	100	96	100

More than 90% of street vendors knew the eligible age for buying the cigar. But no one knew the eligible age for selling the cigar. Some vendors (28%) knew the eligible age for exchanging something with tobacco. About 39% of vendors knew that it was an offence. But nobody knew the penalty for violation the law.

Table (5.9) Knowledge related to limitation for number of cigarette selling

	Yes		No		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Any limitation for no. of cigarette selling	0	0	96	100	96	100
How many cigars cannot be sold	0	0	96	100	96	100
Can be punished	0	0	96	100	96	100
Penalty for violation the law	0	0	96	100	96	100

Street vendors had no knowledge related to limitation for number of cigarette selling.

Table (5.10) Knowledge related to warning sentences at the vendors

	Yes		No		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Sentence for health warning	83	86.5	13	13.5	96	100
Sentence for age warning	24	25	72	75	96	100
Can be punished	0	0	96	100	96	100
Penalty for violation the law	0	0	96	100	96	100

Majority of the street vendors (86.5%) knew to mention the health warning sentence at their shops and some (25%) knew the age warning sentence at the shops. No vendor knew that absence of those warning sentences at the tobacco shops was an offence and penalty for violation the law.

5.3 Perception of tobacco vendors on tobacco law

The In-Depth Interview was conducted with 8 tobacco street vendors in Sanchaung Township. Most of the In-Depth Interviewees (about 6) were male. And the rest two interviewees were female. Their ages were ranging from 30 to 60 years. All of them were selling the betel quid and cigars for more than 6 years. Their incomes were above 300,000 Kyats per month. The IDI was conducted mainly based on 3 Themes. They were (1) offences (2) penalties and (3) perception on tobacco law.

5.3.1 Offences

Regarding the offences of No Smoking Areas, almost all of the tobacco street vendors perceived that serious action taken was very important in order to follow the law by the public and some business places like tea shops and beer pubs were difficult to be defined as the No Smoking Areas. The followings are the statements of respondents.

“It is necessary to make everybody know and serious action taken has to be followed.” (30 years female middle school passed)

“No smoking areas are difficult to define in business places like tea shops and beer pubs.” (37 years male graduate)

Regarding the offences of production, distribution and promotion, most of the tobacco street vendors perceived that wide production, distribution and promotion were not any offence and it was the legal business. The followings are the statements of respondents.

“Production, distribution and promotion was not an offence at all as we still saw the promotion of the cigarette sale at tea shops and beer pubs.” (35 years male high passed)

“Production, distribution and promotion should not be an offence it was the legal business.” (55 years male primary passed)

Regarding the offences of warning sentences on cigar packages, almost all of the tobacco street vendors perceived that warning sentences should be applied not only on cigarette packages but also on cheroot packages and it was the duty of the government. The followings are the statements of respondents.

“Most of the cigarette packages have the warning but the cheroots do not have the warning sentences.” (55 years male primary passed)

“Making the cigar packages with warning sentences was the duty of the government.” (43 years male high passed)

Regarding the offences of selling cigars without brand, all of the respondents perceived that all of the tobacco street vendors were selling only the cigars with brand. One respondent perceived that selling the cigar without brand should be regarded as a crime.

“Selling the cigar without brand was a crime.” (37 years male graduate)

Regarding the offences of No cigar selling area, almost all of the vendors perceived that getting awareness on the tobacco law by tobacco street vendors was important and it was the responsibility of the local authority. The followings are statements of tobacco street vendors.

“The authority should make the tobacco street vendors aware of the tobacco law.” (60 years male graduate)

Regarding the offence of age limitation, most of the tobacco street vendors perceived that the age for cigar buying should be above 18 and it was needless to enact the age for selling the cigar and their children had to sell cigars at their shops when the parents were busy with other tasks.

“The buyer should be more than 18 years of age but there was no limitation for seller.” (37 years old male graduate)

“My child had to help me when I was busy.” (30 years female middle passed)

Regarding the offence of limitation for selling number of cigarette, most of the vendors perceived that the cigars were sold in loose form. The followings are the statements of tobacco street vendors.

“Cigarettes and cheroots were sold in loose form and law could not control the number.” (30 years female middle passed)

“I preferred to sell cigarettes in loose form rather than that of the package because selling the loose form made me more benefit.” (37 years male graduate)

Regarding the offence of warning sentences at vendors, absence of warning sentences at the vendors should not be determined as the offence.

“Failure to mention the warning sentences at the tobacco street vendor should not be the offence.” (30 years female middle passed)

Regarding the offence of pictorial warning, the tobacco vendors believed that the picture was so scary but it was not from Myanmar and it was from India, and buyers could not see the picture and sale was not declined. The followings are the statements of the tobacco street vendors.

“I started to smoke for more than 15 years and I felt timid to smoke when I see the picture but the amount of cigarettes were not reduced till now.” (37 years male graduate)

“The picture was not suitable for the country as it was not from Myanmar & it was from India” “and the sentence was wrong as smoking could not cause oral cancer and it could cause lung cancer only and Oral cancer could be caused by betel chewing.” (56 years female read and write)

“Pictorial warning could make the brand identity difficult.” (37 years male graduate)

“Customers who were loose buyers could not see the picture as we put the packages into a plastic container which was not transparent and could not be seen from outside.” (35 years male high passed)

5.3.2 Penalties

Regarding the penalty on No Smoking Areas, the tobacco street vendors perceived that enforcement on was very important for its effectiveness and fine had to be adjusted in order to make the law suitable for current situation. The followings are the statements of the respondents.

“The fine should be raised for at least 5,000 Kyats per time.” (30 years female middle school passed)

“I would pay the fine, if it is between one and five thousands, when I had the strong desire for smoking.” (37 years male graduate)

“The serious action taken was important because the law without the action taken was nothing.” (60 years old male graduate)

Regarding the penalty on production, distribution and promotion, most of the tobacco street vendors perceived that the companies were large business and the owners of companies were rich and thus the punishment for them should be large enough to make them afraid of committing the offence. The following is the statement of respondent.

“The companies are big and punishment should be big for them.” (43 years old male high passed)

Regarding the penalty on selling cigars without brand, most of the tobacco street vendors perceived that closing the vendors who sold the cigars without brand was suitable.

“The punishment may need closing the company and street vendors.” (37 years old male graduate)

Regarding the penalty on No cigar selling area, most of the tobacco street vendors perceived that initial punishment should be warning and fine about 10,000 kyats for next time. The followings are the statements of the respondents.

“The punishment should be warning for first time and fine 10,000 Kyats for next time.”(39 years old male high passed)

“It should be scared punishment which was fine more than 1 lakh and imprisonment.” (37 years male graduate)

Regarding the penalty on age limitation, most of the tobacco street vendors perceived that uniform action all over the country was very crucial and fine was enough not more than 10,000 kyats.

“Fine is enough and should not be more than 10,000 Kyats.”(60 years old male graduate)

“Uniform action taken in all vendors was very important.” (37 years male graduate)

Regarding the penalty on limitation for selling number of cigars, most of the tobacco street vendors perceived that those vendors selling the cigars singly or loose form should not be punished because every customer could not buy at least 20 cigars. And vendors were workers earning a bare living, so the punishment of closing the vendors for at least one week was the scared punishment for the vendors. The followings are the statements of the tobacco street vendors.

“Vendors should not be punished for selling the cigars singly or loose form as everybody could not buy at least 20 cigars.” (35 years old male high passed)

“Closing the vendors for 1 week was the scared punishment for the tobacco street vendors as we were workers earning a bare living.” (37 years male graduate)

“Uniform action taken was crucial as we could lose our customers of less than 18 years of age while other vendors sold the cigars to those customers.” (60 years male graduate)

Regarding the penalty, warning sentences at vendors, the tobacco street vendors perceived that if it was really practiced all the vendors were definitely punished.

“Fine not more than 10,000 kyats were appropriate and if it was practiced, all the vendors would be punished.” (37 years male graduate)

5.3.3 Perception

Regarding the perception on the tobacco law, all of the tobacco street vendors perceived that the tobacco law should be made all over the country aware of it and most of the respondents perceived that penalties were cheaper than offences especially the no smoking areas.” The followings are the statements of the respondents

“The responsible body should make the law known to the public all over the country.” (60 years old male graduate)

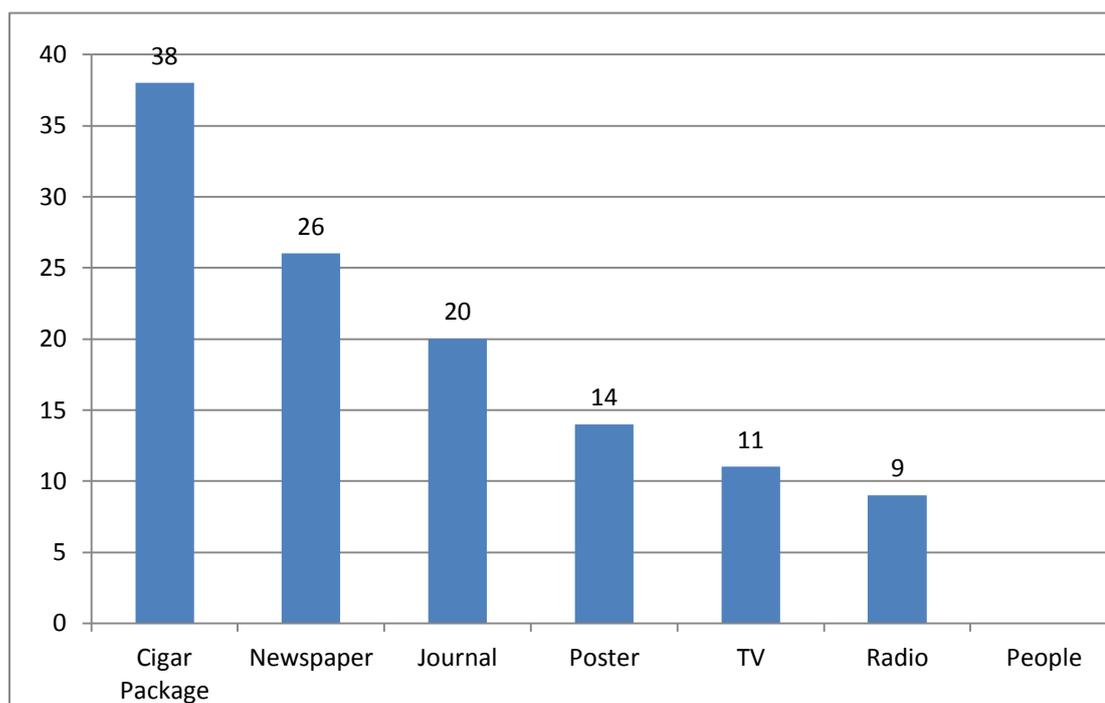
“As the fine 1,000 Kyats for smoking in no smoking areas, everybody could pay for it.” (56 years female read and write)

“Penalties should be higher than the amount cited in the law especially the no smoking areas.” (30 years female middle passed)

5.4 Association between the knowledge score and socio-demographic characteristics of tobacco street vendors

The total given score was 54 points. The maximum point of the respondents was 24. The cutoff point for good and poor knowledge was 27 which was the median of the total given score. The maximum score of the respondents was lower than the cutoff point. Thus all of the score of the respondents were low knowledge.

Table (5.11) Source of information for tobacco street vendors about tobacco law



Tobacco street vendors both male and female got the information mostly from the cigar packages. The male vendors got the information from newspaper and journal while the female vendors got the information from TV. Badly none of them got information from people like family members, friends and partners. It meant that the tobacco law was not talked among the people.

CHAPTER (6)

DISCUSSION

A mix type of quantitative and qualitative cross sectional community based study was carried out to identify the awareness on The Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Product Law among tobacco street vendors in Sanchaung Township. Information was collected by pretested structured questionnaire, with particular emphasis on knowledge of tobacco law of the street vendors.

According to the questionnaire, the total score was 54 points. But the collected data showed that the score of the tobacco street vendors ranged from minimum 4 points to maximum 24 points. By the data collected, the knowledge of the tobacco vendors was very low as even the maximum score 24 points was less than half of the total score points which was 27 points.

The study done among cigarette vendors in 2012 showed that most of the respondents (92%) had not read about the tobacco law (Zaw-Htet-Min & Nay-Soe-Maung, 2012). Now in 2016, only 37.5% heard of the tobacco law. So there was no great difference in knowing the tobacco law among tobacco street vendors. Thus, law education was still needed.

Some of street vendors had not heard of the tobacco law although the law had been enacted since 2006. But amazingly, they can answer the some portions of law correctly especially (1) No Smoking Areas and (2) Age limitation. In age limitation they can only answer the eligible age of buying the cigar. They cannot answer the eligible age of selling the cigar.

Most of the respondents could answer no smoking areas for the clinics, hospitals, schools, transport, air-conditioned rooms, cinemas and elevators. But they did not know that the sports and playgrounds are also included in no smoking areas. Some of the street vendors answered that the public places are no smoking areas. But they thought it would be difficult for dealing with smokers in business places like tea shops and beer pubs as they thought it would lose the customers who wanted to smoke. In some foreign countries like Singapore, if someone wanted to smoke even in restaurant, he or she had to go outside or smoking room and smoke there. That kind of

practice should be adopted and practiced in Myanmar. In order to do that, law and health education was tremendously important.

The study among cigarette vendors in Yangon done in 2012 showed that 90% of respondents heard about No smoking areas (Zaw-Htet-Min & Nay-Soe-Maung, 2012). Now, in this study 96.9% of tobacco street vendors knew the No smoking areas. The tobacco street vendors believed that most of the public did smoking in no smoking areas. So the enforcement was very crucial to make the knowledge and practice coincide.

More than 90% of the street vendors knew that the one who was under the age of 18 could not buy the cigar. But they believed that there is no limitation for sellers relating to the age. In California, the age for tobacco sale was raised up to 21 and it also included the e-cigarettes (California tobacco law 21, 2016). So it was the large gap for Myanmar as the street vendors did not know that sale of the cigars to the person under the age of 18 was an offence.

Some of the street vendors perceived that it would be good to mention the warning sentences for health and age at the cigar shops. But none of them did practice at their shops. Moreover, they believed that the failure to mention those sentences at the shops was not an offence. They thought the attempt to punish the street vendors, due to the failure to mention the warning sentences, was funny as all of them did not mention those sentences.

Relating to the no cigar selling areas, a few street vendors (only 7.3%) could answer the correct feet away from the schools (100 feet) at which cigar could be sold. In the study done in 2012, about 10% of street vendors could answer the correct answer (Zaw-Htet-Min & Nay-Soe-Maung, 2012). In this study the finding for no cigar selling areas was lower than that of the previous study. Some of the vendors answered that the cigar could be sold anywhere. Luckily, all of the street vendors sold the cigar with brand as they were retailers not producers. However, law education is still weak in this portion.

There were 2 portions which none of the street vendors could answer. First one was cigar number limitation and second one was about widely production, distribution, promotion and sale of the cigar. The vendors believed that there was no enactment for number of cigar selling. They had to sell the amount that the customers

wanted. The tobacco street vendors thought that it should not be an offence even if it was enacted in the law as they preferred to sell the loose because of the more profit.

One study showed that the current smokers got at least one cigarette from a store(Viswanathan, William, & Madeleine, 2007). So the selling the cigars in loose form was really a big problem. The students or children got the cigarettes from the vendors in loose form freely. Selling the cigars in loose form could make the easily available of the cigars and blind to the pictorial warning printed on the packages.

One of the big problems was that production, distribution and promotion were believed by the street vendors as the legal business. So it was not an offence. But they still noticed the promotion of cigarette at the tea shops and beer pubs. The tobacco street vendors had ever seen the cigarette and even cheroot promotion on TV early years. Thus, no vendor could answer correctly about those two portions.

The street vendors had positive thought on pictorial warning. But one vendor believed that the information on the cigar packages was not correct because the oral cancer could be caused by betel chewing and smoking could not cause oral cancer, the picture is not from Myanmar and it is from India. The vendor pointed out that the skin complexion of the picture is dark brown. So the vendor believed the picture had to be from India.

The tobacco street vendors perceived that three quarters of the package was occupied by the pictorial warning. The pictorial warning made the brand identification difficult. Wrong brand could be given to the customer. A study showed that the packaging is the more plain, the effectiveness to warn the dangers of tobacco to community is greater(Rimpelä & Rainio, 2004). The responsible body should emphasize to plain packaging and greater portion for pictorial warning. The smokers were afraid of the pictures on the cigar packages. But the amount of cigars they smoked was not reduced.

The size of pictorial warning is directly promoting the cessation and quitting of smoking(German Cancer Research Center, 2013). Some tobacco street vendors believed that the customers could not see the pictorial warning as the vendors put the cigarette packages into the plastic containers which were not transparent so as the pictorial warning could not be seen from outside. Law enforcement for selling at least 20 cigars was very important because it could prevent the children or students buying

cigars and make the customers see the pictorial warning. The knowledge of street vendors on penalty for the violators to the tobacco law was clearly zero. They could not answer correctly even for a penalty in the tobacco law. Most the street vendors did not know that the presence of tobacco law. So they had never heard of the penalty.

Before the data collection was started a face to face discussion was done with the police officer of the Sanchaung Police Station. The police officer explained that there was no case for action taken for violation the control of smoking and consumption of tobacco product law in Sanchaung Township. It may be the reason why the street vendors could not answer correctly even for a penalty

As the tobacco street vendors had to handle and sell the cigars, they inevitably saw the packages of the cigar including the pictorial warning. Thus the cigar packages became the main source of information for the street vendors. The newspaper and journal could yield the information for some male street vendors as the male were interested in reading newspaper and journals. And the television could give the information for some female street vendors as the female were interested in watching TV.

The street vendors perceived that the tobacco law had to be disseminated up to the community level especially the street vendors. Most of the vendors did not know the tobacco law. Finally their perception on the tobacco law was that the fine was cheap compared to the current market price. It may be due to the high inflation country and the law was enacted in 2006. So the penalties have to be reviewed and raised up to suitable level which can make those who want to violate the tobacco law afraid.

This study explored that the knowledge of tobacco street vendors in Sanchaung Township was very low as the maximum score of the street vendors was 24 points which were lower than the medium of the total given score. Any association between the high and low knowledge and socio-demographic characteristics could not be found out.

The limitations of the study

This study explored the knowledge of street vendors on tobacco law and can be used as the base line data. Perception on a law by the public can be identified by this study. There were some limitations in this study.

1. Being the pioneer or first study on theControl of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Product Law
2. Bias may be present in which the portions of the law about the vendors, especially the punishment.
3. Because of the limitation of time and resources and operational feasibility, small sample size had to be carried out.
4. Because of the offence and penalty of the law, the street vendors were afraid of answering the questionnaire and refused to participate in the study.

CHAPTER (7)

CONCLUSION

This study explored the awareness and perception of tobacco street vendors on control of smoking and consumption of tobacco product law in Sanchaung Township, Yangon, Myanmar. Most of the tobacco street vendors did not know the even presence of the tobacco law. Only 37.5% of tobacco street vendors had heard of it. This data significantly pointed out the need of law education to the community and highlights the importance of law enforcement of the responsible body. The street tobacco vendors believed that there is no limitation for age of the cigar sellers and no limitation for the sale number of cigar and any number can be sold freely according to the customer demand. Number of cigar sale was very crucial in tobacco law as it is the only and effective way to prevent the students or children from entering into the smoking society.

None of the respondent thought that the wide production, distribution and promotion were offences. As the vendors saw the promotion at the nearby tea shops and beer pubs, the vendors believed that it was a legal business. So law education did play an important role. Most of the respondents perceived that the correct places for No Smoking Areas for example schools, clinics and hospitals. But no one could give the correct answer that university was one of the no smoking areas. So their perception may be that someone could smoke freely in the university compound. This was another demand for law education.

Most of the tobacco street vendors believed that pictorial warning are so scary but the customers could not see such scary pictures as the vendors put the cigarette packages into the plastic container which were not transparent. And the sale was not reduced. This was another warning ring for the vigorous need of education and enforcement of the law for preventing the selling of cigars in loose form. All of the in-depth interviewees perceived that the penalties were cheaper than that of the offences committed. It may be due to inflation rate and the law was enacted 10 years ago. It did highlight the responsible body to raise the penalty to reasonable and suitable amount of fine.

CHAPTER (8)

RECOMMENDATION

1. The responsible body should emphasize to change the information or key message mentioned on the package in a defined period of time which may be at least 6 months to 12 months interval. The messages should be printed in newspaper and journals. The messages should be broadcasted from TV channels.
2. Law education should be energetically conducted all over the country.
3. Vigorous action taken should be seriously conducted.
4. The responsible body should manage to increase the size of the picture (current practice is 75% of the package must be warning picture) up to 90% of the package and finally plain packaging.
5. The authority should follow the anti-tobacco activities in the foreign countries, for example if the smoker wanted to smoke at the restaurants he/she had to go outside and smoke there.
6. Penalties should be raised in terms of fine suitable to the current situation.

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Annexes

Annex (1) Variables and operational definitions

No	Variables	Operational Definition	Scale of Measurement
1	Age	Completed age in years	Ratio
2	Gender	Male/Female of age above 18 years of vendors	Nominal
3	Ethnicity	National, racial or tribal group that have a common culture (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary)	Nominal
4	Education level	1. Illeterate- cannot read & write 2. Read and write 3. Primary-up to 4 th standard level 4. Middle school- up to 8 th standard level 5. High school- up to 10 th standard level 6. Graduate	Ordinal
5	Income	Amount of income per month	Ordinal
6	Experience	Number of years of selling the tobacco	Ratio
7	Religion	The belief in the existence of a god or gods, and the activities that are connected with the worship of them	Nominal
8	Family members	People share same shelter, food and other utensils with blood relation or legally bonded	Ordinal
9	Address	Details of where somebody lives or works and where letters, etc. can be sent	Nominal

No	Variables	Operational Definition	Scale of Measurement
1	Tobacco law	Control of smoking and consumption of tobacco product law enacted on 4 th May, 2006	Nominal
2	Cigar	Any cigarette, cheroot, cigar, smoking pipe and any other similar material prepared by any means for inhalation of smoke emitted from the burning of tobacco product	
3	Tobacco product	Any material prepared for the purpose of smoking or consumption of the whole or part of the tobacco plant, leaf or stalk of the same	
4	Sale	Retail and wholesale of any material or display of the same for sale	
5	Cigar package	A packet, bottle, card or any other similar material into which the cigar or tobacco product is collected and inserted and which packs the same	
6	Schools	Includes Basic Education High School, Middle School, High School and Monastic Educational School	
7	Training school	A course of the teaching of educational and technical knowledge of ten or more trainees	
8	No-smoking areas	Absolute prohibition for smoking	Nominal
9	Offence	Any action which violates the tobacco law	Nominal
10	Penalty	Punishment for breaking the tobacco law	Nominal
11	Label	A name, sign, shape or mark denoted by any means to make known any kind of cigar and tobacco product	Nominal
12	Perception	Any thought, feeling or opinion on the tobacco law	

13	Good knowledge	Total knowledge score which is greater than or equal to the median of the total given score	
14	Poor knowledge	Total knowledge score which is less than median of the total given score	

လူပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များအပေါ်သုတေသနပြုမှုဆိုင်ရာကျင့်ဝတ်ကော်မတီ

ပြည်သူ့ကျန်းမာရေးတက္ကသိုလ် (ရန်ကုန်)

သုတေသနသဘောတူညီချက်ပုံစံ

အဓိကသုတေသီ၏အမည်	ဒေါက်တာကျော်မျိုးထက်
သုတေသနခေါင်းစဉ်	ဆေးလိပ်နှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီးထွက်ပစ္စည်းသောက်သုံးမှုထိန်းချုပ်ရေးဥပဒေကို သိရှိမှုနှင့်ဥပဒေအပေါ်၎င်းတို့၏အမြင်နှင့်သဘောထားများကို လေ့လာခြင်းသုတေသန

အပိုင်း(က) သုတေသနနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သော အချက်အလက်များ

၁။ မိတ်ဆက်နိဒါန်း

ကျွန်တော်၏အမည်မှာဒေါက်တာကျော်မျိုးထက် ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ပြည်သူ့ကျန်းမာရေး တက္ကသိုလ်တွင်ဘွဲ့လွန်သင်တန်းတက်ရောက်နေသောကျောင်းသားဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ကျွန်တော့်အနေနဲ့ ဆေးလိပ်နှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီးထွက်ပစ္စည်းသောက်သုံးမှုထိန်းချုပ်ရေးဥပဒေနဲ့ပတ်သက်ပြီးသုတေသနလုပ်ငန်း တစ်ခုကိုဆောင်ရွက်လိုပါတယ်။ သုတေသနအကြောင်းကိုရှင်းပြမှာဖြစ်ပြီးသင့်အားပါဝင်ရန်ဖိတ်ခေါ် လိုပါတယ်။ သင့်အနေနဲ့ မရှင်းလင်းသည်များရှိပါက မေးမြန်းနိုင်ပါတယ်။

၂။ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်

မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင်ဆေးလိပ်နှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီးသုံးစွဲမှုကြောင့်ရောဂါများဖြစ်ပွားလျက်ရှိပါသည်။ ထိုသုံးစွဲမှုများကိုထိန်းညှိရန်ဆေးလိပ်နှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီးထွက်ပစ္စည်းသောက်သုံးမှုထိန်းချုပ်ရေးဥပဒေကိုပြဌာန် ထားပါသည်။ ထိုဥပဒေကိုဆေးလိပ်နှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီးထွက်ပစ္စည်းရောင်းချသူများမှသိရှိမှုနှင့်သဘောထား အမြင် ဘယ်လိုရှိတယ်ဆိုတာကိုလေ့လာလိုပါတယ်။

၃။ သုတေသနဆောင်ရွက်ပုံ အမျိုးအစား

ဤသုတေသနသည် တစ်ဦးချင်းမေးခွန်းများကို ဖြေဆိုရမှာဖြစ်ပြီး နာရီဝက်ခန့်ကြာမှာဖြစ်ပါတယ်။

၄။ ပါဝင်မည့်သူများရွေးချယ်ခြင်း

သင့်အားဤသုတေသနတွင်ပါဝင်ရန်ဖိတ်ခေါ်ခြင်းမှာသင်ဟာစမ်းချောင်းမြို့နယ်အတွင်းမှာ ဆေးလိပ်နဲ့ကွမ်းယာ ဆိုင်ပိုင်ရှင်တစ်ဦးဖြစ်တဲ့အတွက် ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။

၅။ မိမိဆန္ဒအလျောက် ပါဝင်ခြင်း

ဤသုတေသနတွင် သင်ပါဝင်ကူညီခြင်းသည် သင်၏သဘောဆန္ဒအလျောက်သာဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ မပါဝင်ခြင်းမှာ သင်၏ဆန္ဒအတိုင်း ရွေးချယ်မှုသာ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။

၆။ လုပ်ဆောင်ပုံ

ဤသုတေသနတွင် ပါဝင်ဖို့ သင်သဘောတူမယ်ဆိုရင် မေးခွန်းများကို ကိုယ်တိုင် ဖြေဆိုရမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး နာရီဝက်ခန့်ကြာမှာဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ သင့်အတွက် သက်တောင့်သက်သာနဲ့ အဆင်ပြေမယ့် သီးသန့်နေရာတစ်ခုမှာ မေးမြန်းမှာဖြစ်ပြီး သင့်ရဲ့ ဆေးလိပ်၊ ဆေးရွက်ကြီးဥပဒေနဲ့ ပတ်သက်တဲ့ ဗဟုသုတ၊ ထိုဥပဒေအပေါ် သဘောထားအမြင်ကိုမေးလိုပါတယ်။ သင်မဖြေလိုတဲ့အကြောင်းအရာတွေပါရင်လည်း မဖြေဘဲနေနိုင်ပါတယ်။

၇။ ကိုယ်စိတ်အနှောင့်အယှက်

မေးခွန်းများဖြေဆိုရာတွင် စိတ်အနှောင့်အယှက်ဖြစ်၍ မဖြေဆိုလိုသော မေးခွန်းများရှိပါက သင့်ဆန္ဒအလျောက် မဖြေဆိုဘဲ ငြင်းဆိုနိုင်ပါတယ်။

၈။ အကျိုးကျေးဇူး

ဤသုတေသနတွင် ပါဝင်သောကြောင့် သင့်အတွက် တိုက်ရိုက်အကျိုးကျေးဇူးရရှိမည် မဟုတ်ပါ။ သို့သော် သုတေသနတွေ့ရှိချက်ဟာ ဆေးလိပ်နှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီးနှင့်ပတ်သက်တဲ့ ဥပဒေတွေကို အကျိုးရှိစွာ ပြဌာန်းနိုင်ပြီး နောက်ဆက်တွဲရောဂါများကို ကာကွယ်နိုင်မှာ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။

၉။ အချက်အလက်များ သိမ်းဆည်းထားရှိခြင်း

ဤသုတေသနမှ ကောက်ယူရရှိသည့် အချက်အလက်များကို လုံခြုံစွာထားမှာ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ သင့်ထံမေးမြန်းသိရှိရသည့် အချက်အလက်များကို သုတေသနအဖွဲ့ မှတစ်ပါး အခြားဘယ်သူမှ မသိစေရပါ။

၁၀။ သုတေသနရလဒ်များကို ဖြန့်ဝေခြင်း

ဤသုတေသန၏ တွေ့ရှိချက်များကို ဆေးလိပ်နှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီးထွက်ပစ္စည်း သောက်သုံးမှုထိန်းချုပ်ရေးဥပဒေအတွက် တာဝန်ရှိ သူများအား သိစေမှာ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ဤသုတေသနကို စိတ်ဝင်စားသူ အခြားသူများ သိရှိနိုင်စေရန် ရလဒ်များကိုသာ ဖြန့်ဝေမှာ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။

၁၁။ ဆက်သွယ်ရမည့်ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်

အကြောင်းတစ်စုံတစ်ရာရှိလျှင် မေးမြန်းလိုလျှင် ဒေါက်တာ ကျော်မျိုးထက်၊ ဖုန်း ၀၉-၉၇၅၆၅၀၈၉၈ ကို ဆက်သွယ်နိုင်ပါသည်။ ဤသုတေသနကို လူပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များအပေါ် သုတေသနပြုမှုဆိုင်ရာ ကျင့်ဝတ်ကော်မတီက ခွင့်ပြုချက်ရရှိပြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

အပိုင်း(ခ) သုတေသနတွင်ပါဝင်ရန် သဘောတူညီမှုပုံစံ

ကျွန်ုပ်သည် ဆေးလိပ်၊ဆေးရွက်ကြီးဥပဒေနှင့် ပတ်သက်တဲ့ ဗဟုသုတ၊ ထိုဥပဒေ အပေါ် သဘောထား အမြင်တို့ကို လေ့လာခြင်း သုတေသနတွင် ပါဝင်ရန်ဖိတ်ခေါ်ခြင်းခံရပါသည်။ ဤသုတေသနတွင်ပါဝင်ခြင်းဖြင့် ကျွန်ုပ်အတွက်တိုက်ရိုက်အကျိုးကျေးဇူး မရှိနိုင်ပါ။ ကျွန်ုပ်သည်မေးခွန်းများကို ကိုယ်တိုင်ဖြေဆိုရမှာဖြစ်ပြီး နာရီဝက်ခန့်ကြာမှာဖြစ်ကြောင်းနှင့် ဆေးလိပ်၊ဆေးရွက်ကြီးဥပဒေနှင့် ပတ်သက်တဲ့ ဗဟုသုတ၊ ထိုဥပဒေအပေါ် သဘောထားအမြင်တို့ကို မေးမြန်းမှာဖြစ်ကြောင်း မဖြေလိုတဲ့အကြောင်းအရာတွေပါလာလျင်လည်း မဖြေဘဲနေနိုင်ကြောင်း သိရှိရပါသည်။

ဤသုတေသနတွင် ကျွန်ုပ်သည် အထက်ဖော်ပြချက်များကို ဖတ်ရှုပြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်။ မရှင်းလင်းသည့်မေးခွန်းများကိုလည်း မေးမြန်းနိုင်၍ ၎င်းတို့ကို ကျွန်ုပ်ကျေနပ်သည်အထိ ဖြေဆိုပေးပါသည်။

ကျွန်ုပ်ဆန္ဒအလျောက် ဤသုတေသနလုပ်ငန်းတွင် ပါဝင်ရန်သဘောတူပါသည်။

သုတေသနတွင်ပါဝင်သူအမည် -----

သုတေသနတွင်ပါဝင်သူ လက်မှတ် -----

ရက်စွဲ -----

သုတေသီ၏အမည် -----

လက်မှတ် -----

ရက်စွဲ -----

Informed consent form

Ethical Review Committee

University of Public Health, Yangon

Informed Consent Form

Name of Investigator - Dr. KyawMyoHtet

Title of research - “Awareness of Vendors on The Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Product Law in Sanchaung Township, Yangon Region”

Part (A)

1. Introduction

I am KyawMyoHtet, working at 100 bedded Yay Township Hospital, Mon State, also a candidate of MPH attending University of Public Health, Yangon. I am doing research on “Awareness of vendors on The Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Product Law in Sanchaung Township, Yangon Region”. I am going to give you information and invite you to be part of this research. I will take time to explain if you need clarification.

2. Purpose of the research

There are so many health problems in Myanmar due to the usage of tobacco and related products. At the same time Myanmar people are weak in following the laws of the country. So I am so interested to know the awareness of vendors in Sanchaung Township on tobacco law. Awareness is believed to be the first to change the habit of lifestyle.

3. Type of Research Intervention

This research will involve your participation in about thirty minute interview.

4. Participant Selection

You are being invited to take part in this research because you are vendors in Sanchaung Township.

5. Voluntary Participation

Your participation in this research is entirely voluntary. It is your choice whether to participate or not.

6. Procedure

I would like to invite you to take part in this research project. If you accept, you will be asked to involve in interview individually. This will take about thirty minutes. The interview will be taken at a place which is comfortable for you. The interview questionnaire will include information about your socio-demographic factors, knowledge and perception on tobacco law.

You do not have to answer any question or take part in the discussion if you feel the issue(s) are too personal or if talking about them makes you uncomfortable.

7. Benefit

Participation in this study will not benefit the participant directly. However, the findings from this study will be useful in community education, finding better ways to set a new law in the future and any amendment to the existing law.

8. Confidentiality

I will not be sharing information about your participation in this study to anyone outside. The information that I collect from this research project will be kept private.

9. Sharing the Results

The knowledge that I get from this research will be shared only to the persons who have the responsibility for enacting the law. I will then publish the results to be read only by the interested people.

10. Who to Contact

If there are any queries before, during and after the study you can directly contact the investigator Dr. KyawMyoHtet, phone 09975650898 or via email dr.kyawmyohtet@gmail.com . This proposal had been approved by the Postgraduate Academic Board of Studies, University of Public Health, Yangon.

Consent Form

I have been invited to participate in research about “Knowledge and perception on the Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Product Law among vendors in Sanchaung Township, Yangon Region, 2016”. I understand that I will have to participate in individual interview which will last about 30 minutes. I am aware that there will be no benefit to me personally and that I will be paid only for my time spent. The interview questionnaire will include knowledge and perception on the Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Product Law. I have read the foregoing information, or it has been read to me. I have had the opportunity to ask questions about it and any questions I have been asked have been answered to my satisfaction. I consent voluntarily to be a participant in this study.

Name of participant -----

Signature of participant -----

Date -----

Name of researcher -----

Signature of researcher -----

Date -----

IDI guide

- a. Plan- identify number of respondents (6-10),
- b. Develop instruments- notes, recorders
- c. Question tips- Do you know about the offences & penalties in tobacco law?
- d. How the penalties are executed? What do you think of implementation of the law? Is there any weakness of strength in the law? Would you explain anything else? If necessary, probes will be used.
- e. Data collection- informed consent must be got. The IDI interview was conducted. Key data were summarized immediately following the interview.
- f. Data analysis- in a variety of themes, group in any meaningful way, and expressed the way of respondent answering the interview may be enthusiasm or opposed to the topic.
- g. Disseminate finding- writing report, disseminate to interviewees, program stakeholders and the community as appropriate.

Questionnaires

Session (1)

Personal Identity

- (1) Age in completed years
- (2) Gender Male/Female
- (3) Participant's Education
 - (1) Illiterate
 - (2) Read and write
 - (3) Primary (passed)
 - (4) Middle (passed)
 - (5) High (passed)
 - (6) Graduated
- (4) Race
 - (1) Myanmar
 - (2) Chinese
 - (3) Indian
 - (4) Others (Specify) -----
- (5) Religion
 - (1) Buddhist
 - (2) Christian
 - (3) Islam
 - (4) Hindu
 - (5) Others (Specify) -----
- (6) Years of experience -----years
- (7) No. family members -----
- (8) Income -----Kyats per month
- (9) Address -----

No	Questions	Yes	No	DK
1	Is there any law for tobacco and tobacco related products in Myanmar?			
	If No or DK, go to question no (3).			
2	Do you know the no-smoking areas cited by the law?			
	If No or DK, go to question no (6)			
3	Tell me the no-smoking areas.			
	(a)Hospital buildings, offices, compounds and other buildings in the hospital compound			
	(b)medical treatment centers and clinics			
	(c)stadiums and indoor playing fields			
	(d)children drill sheds and playgrounds			
	(e)teaching buildings, classrooms, offices, compounds and other buildings and other buildings in the compound except staff houses and apartments in the school			
	(f) teaching buildings of universities, degree colleges and institutes, classrooms and offices			
	(g) opera houses, cinema halls, video halls and other buildings of entertainment			
	(h)marts, department stores, stores and market sheds			
	(i)museums, archives, public libraries and reading rooms			
	(j)elevators and escalators			
	(k)motor vehicles and aircrafts for passenger transport			
	(l)air-conditioned public rooms			
	(m)public auditoriums			
	(n)teaching buildings and classrooms of private tuition classes and training schools			
	(o)other public compounds, buildings and places prescribed through notification by the Ministry of Health			
4	Will be the one who commits smoking or holding lighted cigar in any non-smoking area, punished?			
	If No or DK, go to question no (6)			

5	What will be the punishment for the one who commits smoking or holding lighted cigar in any non-smoking area? Fine from 1000 to 5000 Kyats			
6	Do you think that there is no enactment for sellers in tobacco law?			
7	Is it an offence if someone acts to publicize for wide distribution and sale of cigar and tobacco product?			
	If No or DK, go to question no (10)			
8	Tell me the acts			
	(a)setting up signboard of advertisement, advertising by drawing, hanging the advertisement, affixing advertisement, distributing pamphlet of advertisement or advertising by other means			
	(b)broadcasting or displaying by radio, film, television and video or by communication system using high technology from the mass media channel			
	(c)describing by publishing in newspapers, journals, magazines and pamphlets or distributing the same			
	(d)distributing free of charge, handing out or giving as present goods containing the label of cigar and tobacco product			
	(e)sponsoring or rendering service to hold athletic game, funfair or exhibition or any welfare activity			
	(f)describing the label of cigar and tobacco product on any personal goods			
	(g)carrying out by any other means			
9	Will be the one who commits who commits to publicize for wide distribution and sale of cigar and tobacco product, punished?			
	If No or DK, go to question no (10)			
10	What will be the punishment?			
	First offence – fine 20000 to 50000 Kyats Second- 2 years imprisonment plus fine – 50000 to 200000			

11	What should be mentioned on the tobacco package?			
	Smoking can seriously affect health and other necessary warnings in accordance with the stipulations			
12	Can be the cigar without mentioned the caption of warning in Myanmar language to be mentioned on the package of cigar that smoking can seriously affect health and other necessary warnings in accordance with the stipulations, produced, distributed or sold freely?			
	If No or DK, go to question no (13)			
13	What will be the punishment for production, distribution or sale of cigar without mentioned the caption of warning in Myanmar language to be mentioned on the package of cigar that smoking can seriously affect health and other necessary warnings in accordance with the stipulations?			
	First offence – fine 10000 to 30000 Kyats Second & subsequent offences – less than 1 year imprisonment and fine 30000 to 100000 Kyats			
14	Does the law allow produce, distribute and sale the cigar and tobacco product without label for commercial purpose?			
	If No or DK, go to question no (15)			
15	What will be the punishment for production, distribution and sale of the cigar and tobacco product without label for commercial purpose?			
	First offence – fine 10000 to 30000 Kyats Second & subsequent offences – less than 1 year imprisonment and fine 30000 to 100000 Kyats			
16	Does the mentioned the places and areas for tobacco not to be sold?			
	If No or DK, go to question no (19)			
17	Tell me what they are			
	Within the compound and within 100 yards from the compound of a school			

18	How far away from a school does the seller sell the cigar?			
	More than 100 feet			
19	Will be the one selling the cigar within the compound and within 100 yards from the compound of a school, punished?			
	If No or DK, go to question no (19)			
20	What will be the penalty for selling the cigar within the compound and within 100 yards from the compound of a school? First offence – fine 10000 to 30000 Kyats Second & subsequent offences – less than 1 year imprisonment and fine 30000 to 100000 Kyats			
21	Is the any regulation for age in the tobacco law?			
	If No or DK, go to question no (25)			
22	What is the age of the buyer that you cannot sell or give a cigar?			
	Less than 18 years			
23	What is the age of a person who cannot distribute or sell cigar?			
	Less than 18 years			
24	What is the age who cannot exchange the cigar with any good?			
	Less than 18			
25	Will be a person who sells, gives or exchanges the cigar with the one under 18 years of age, punished?			
	If No or DK, go to question no (25)			
26	What will be the punishment?			
	First offence – fine 10000 to 30000 Kyats Second & subsequent offences – less than 1 year imprisonment and fine 30000 to 100000 Kyats			
27	Is there any regulation for number of cigarette in selling?			
	If No or DK, go to question no (29)			

28	What number of cigar(s) cannot be sold by the law?			
	Single cigarette or package less than 20 cigarettes			
29	Will be a person punished for selling cigarette singly or in a package containing less than 20 to enable easy purchase and smoking according to the law?			
	If No or DK, go to question no (29)			
30	What will be the punishment? First offence- fine 1000 to 3000 kyats Second and subsequent offences- fine 3000 to 10000 kyats			
31	What caption relating to health should be mentioned for being a vendor? In Myanmar language that smoking can seriously affect health			
32	What caption relating to age of the buyer should be mentioned for being a vendor?			
	In Myanmar language that sale is not made to a person who has not attained the age of eighteen			
33	Will be a person punished for failure to mention the caption of warning for health and information for age?			
	If No or DK, go to question no (33)			
34	What will be the punishment?			
	First offence – fine 1000 to 3000 Kyats Second & subsequent offences – fine 3000 to 10000 Kyats			
35	What is your source of information?			
	Newspaper			
	Journals			
	Radio			
	Television			
	Poster, vinyl, billboard			
	Friend, family member, partner			
	Others			

အပိုင်း (၁)

ဖြေဆိုသူ၏ ကိုယ်ရေးအချက်အလက်များ

(၁) အသက် (ပြည့်ပြီးအသက်) -----

(၂) ကျား/မ

(၁) ကျား

(၂) မ

(၃) ပညာအရည်အချင်း

(၁) စာမတတ်ပါ

(၂) ရေးတတ်၊ဖတ်တတ်

(၃) မူလတန်းအောင်

(၄) အလယ်တန်းအောင်

(၅) အထက်တန်းအောင်

(၆)ဘွဲ့ရ

(၄) လူမျိုး

(၁) ဗမာ

(၂) တရုတ်

(၃) အိန္ဒိယ

(၄) အခြား

(၅) ကိုးကွယ်သည့်ဘာသာ

(၁) ဗုဒ္ဓ

(၂) ခရစ်ယာန်

(၃) အစ္စလာမ်

(၄) ဟိန္ဒူ

(၅) အခြား

(၆) ဈေးရောင်းသည့်သက်တမ်း -----

(၇) မိသားစုဝင်အရေအတွက် -----

(၈) တစ်လပျမ်းမျှဝင်ငွေ -----

(၉) လိပ်စာ -----

အပိုင်း (၂)

သုတေသနဆိုင်ရာမေးခွန်းများ

စဉ်။	မေးခွန်း	✓	x	မသိပါ
၁။	မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင် ဆေးလိပ်ဆေးရွက်ကြီးနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ပြဋ္ဌာန်းထားသောဥပဒေရှိပါသလား			
၂။	ဆေးလိပ်သောက်ခွင့်မရှိသောနေရာများသတ်မှတ်ထားသည်ကိုသင်သိပါသလား။			
	မသိပါကမေးခွန်း (၆) ကိုမေးပါ။			
၃။	ဆေးလိပ်သောက်ခွင့်မရှိသောနေရာများကိုပြောပြပါ။			
(က)	ဆေးရုံပရိဝုဏ်အတွင်းရှိ ဝန်ထမ်းအိမ်ရာနှင့် အိမ်ခန်းများမှအပဆေးရုံအဆောက်အအုံ၊ ရုံးခန်း ပရိဝုဏ်နှင့် ပရိဝုဏ် အတွင်းရှိအခြားအဆောက်အအုံများ၊			
(ခ)	ဆေးကုဂေဟာနှင့် ဆေးခန်းများ			
(ဂ)	အားကစားရုံနှင့် အမိုးအကာရှိသည့် အားကစားကွင်းများ			
(ဃ)	ကလေးကစားရုံနှင့် ကစားကွင်းများ၊			
(င)	ကျောင်းပရိဝုဏ်အတွင်းရှိ ဝန်ထမ်းအိမ်ရာနှင့် အိမ်ခန်းများမှအပသင်ကြားရေးအဆောက်အအုံ၊ စာသင်ခန်း၊ ရုံးခန်း၊ ပရိဝုဏ်နှင့် ပရိဝုဏ်အတွင်းရှိ အခြားအဆောက်အအုံများ၊			
(စ)	တက္ကသိုလ်၊ ဒီဂရီကောလိပ်၊ ကောလိပ်နှင့် သိပ္ပံတို့၏သင်ကြားရေးအဆောက်အအုံ၊ စာသင်ခန်း နှင့် ရုံးခန်းများ၊			
(ဆ)	ဇာတ်ရုံ၊ ရုပ်ရှင်ရုံ၊ ဗီဒီယိုရုံနှင့် အခြားပွဲကျင်းပပြသသည့် အဆောက်အအုံများ၊			
(ဇ)	ကုန်တိုက်၊ ကုန်ပဒေသာဆိုင်၊ စတိုးဆိုင်နှင့် အမိုးအကာရှိသည့် ဈေးရုံများ၊			
(ဈ)	ပြတိုက်၊ မော်ကွန်းတိုက်၊ အများပြည်သူသုံးစာကြည့်တိုက်နှင့် စာဖတ်ခန်းများ၊			

(ည)	ဓာတ်လှေကားနှင့် ရွှေ့လျားစက်လှေကားများ၊			
(ဋ)	ခရီးသည်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်သောမော်တော်ယာဉ်နှင့် လေယာဉ်များ၊			
(ဌ)	လေအေးစက်တပ်ဆင်ထားသောအများပြည်သူသုံးအခန်းများ၊			
(ဍ)	အများပြည်သူသုံးခန်းမကြီးများ၊			
(ဎ)	ဘာသာရပ်သင်ကိုယ်ပိုင်သင်တန်းနှင့် သင်တန်းကျောင်းများ၏သင်ကြားရေး အဆောက်အအုံနှင့် စာသင်ခန်းများ၊			
(ဏ)	ကျန်းမာရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနကအမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာထုတ်ပြန်၍ သတ်မှတ်သည့် အများပြည်သူဆိုင်ရာ အခြားပရိဝုဏ်၊ အဆောက်အအုံနှင့်နေရာများ၊			
၄။	ဆေးလိပ်သောက်ခွင့် မရှိသောနေရာတစ်ခုခုတွင် ဆေးလိပ်သောက်ခြင်း (သို့) မီးညှို့ထားသည့် ဆေးလိပ်ကိုင်ဆောင်ခြင်းပြုပါက ဥပဒေအရ ပြစ်ဒဏ်ခံရနိုင်ပါသလား။			
	မသိပါကမေးခွန်း (၆) ကိုမေးပါ။			
၅။	ဆေးလိပ်သောက်ခွင့် မရှိသောနေရာတစ်ခုခုတွင် ဆေးလိပ်သောက်ခြင်း (သို့) မီးညှို့ထားသည့် ဆေးလိပ်ကိုင်ဆောင်ခြင်းပြုပါက ဥပဒေအရ မည်သည့်ပြစ်ဒဏ်ခံရနိုင်ပါသနည်း။			
	ငွေဒဏ်အနည်းဆုံးကျပ် ၁၀၀၀ မှ ၅၀၀၀			
၆။	ဆေးလိပ်နဲ့ ဆေးရွက်ကြီးဥပဒေမှာရောင်းတဲ့သူတွေနဲ့ပတ်သက်ပြီးသတ်မှတ်ချက် မပါဝင်ဘူးလို့ထင်ပါသလား။			
၇။	ဆေးလိပ်နှင့် ဆေးရွက်ကြီးထွက်ပစ္စည်းကိုတွင်ကျယ်စွာ ဖြန့်ဖြူးရောင်းချနိုင်ရေးအတွက် လူအများသိရှိအောင် ပြုလုပ်ပါကအပြစ်ရှိသည်ဟုထင်ပါသလား၊ အပြစ်မရှိဟုထင်ပါသလား။			
	မသိပါကမေးခွန်း (၁၁) ကိုမေးပါ။			
၈။	မည်သို့သောအပြုအမူများဖြစ်သည်ကိုသင်သမျှပြောပြပါ			
	(က) ကြော်ငြာဆိုင်းဘုတ်စိုက်ထူခြင်း၊ ရေးဆွဲဖော်ပြ၍ကြော်ငြာခြင်း၊ ကြော်ငြာချိန်ဆွဲခြင်း၊ ကြော်ငြာလက်ကမ်း စာရွက်ဝေငှခြင်း (သို့မဟုတ်) အခြားတစ်နည်းနည်းဖြင့်ကြော်ငြာခြင်း၊			

	(ခ) ရေဒီယို၊ ရုပ်ရှင်၊ ရုပ်မြင်သံကြားနှင့် ဗီဒီယိုတို့ဖြင့်ဖြစ်စေ၊ အဆင်မြင့်နည်းပညာသုံးဆက်သွယ်ရေးစနစ်ဖြင့်ဖြစ်စေလူထုဆက်သွယ်ရေးလမ်းကြောင်းမှ ထုတ်လွှတ်ခြင်း (သို့မဟုတ်) ပြသခြင်း၊			
	(ဂ) သတင်းစာ၊ ဂျာနယ်၊ မဂ္ဂဇင်းနှင့် လက်ကမ်းစာစောင်များတွင် ဖော်ပြခြင်း (သို့မဟုတ်) ယင်းတို့ကို ဖြန့်ချိခြင်း၊			
	(ဃ) ဆေးလိပ်နှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီးထွက်ပစ္စည်း၏အမှတ်တံဆိပ်ပါသောပစ္စည်းကိုအခမဲ့ဖြန့်ဖြူးခြင်း၊ ဝေငှခြင်း (သို့မဟုတ်) လက်ဆောင်ပေးခြင်း			
	(င) အားကစားပွဲ၊ ပျော်ပွဲရွှင်ပွဲ (သို့မဟုတ်) ပြပွဲကျင်းပနိုင်ရန်ဖြစ်စေ၊ အထောက်အပံ့ပေးခြင်း(သို့မဟုတ်) ဝန်ဆောင်မှုပေးခြင်း၊			
	(စ) လူ့အသုံးအဆောင်ပစ္စည်းတစ်ခုခုတွင် ဆေးလိပ်နှင့် ဆေးရွက်ကြီးထွက်ပစ္စည်း၏အမှတ်တံဆိပ်ကိုဖော်ပြခြင်း၊			
	(ဆ) အခြားတစ်နည်းနည်းဖြင့်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊			
၉။	ထိုသို့သောအပြုအမူကို ပြုလုပ်မိပါကဥပဒေအရအပြစ်ပေးခြင်းခံရနိုင်ပါသလား။			
	မသိပါကမေးခွန်း (၁၁) ကိုမေးပါ။			
၁၀။	မည်သည့်ပစ်ဒဏ် ခံရနိုင်သနည်း။			
	ပထမအကြိမ် - ငွေဒဏ် (၂၀၀၀၀ မှ ၅၀၀၀၀) ကျပ်၊ ဒုတိယအကြိမ်နှင့်အထက် - ၂နှစ်ထက်ပိုသောထောင်ဒဏ်နှင့် ငွေဒဏ် ၅၀၀၀၀ မှ ၂၀၀၀၀၀ ကျပ်			
၁၁။	ဆေးလိပ်ထုပ်တွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍မည်သည့်ဖော်ပြချက်ပါရှိသင့်သနည်း။			
	ကျန်းမာရေးကိုဆိုးရွားစွာထိခိုက်စေနိုင်ကြောင်းသတိပေးစာတန်းနှင့် အခြားသတိပေးချက်များ။			
၁၂။	ကျန်းမာရေးကိုဆိုးရွားစွာထိခိုက်စေနိုင်ကြောင်းသတိပေးစာတန်းနှင့် အခြားသတိပေးချက်များမပါရှိသောဆေးလိပ်နှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီးထွက်ပစ္စည်းကိုစီးပွားရေးအလို့ငှာထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ ဖြန့်ဖြူးခြင်း (သို့မဟုတ်) ရောင်းချခြင်းကိုဥပဒေမှ ခွင့်ပြုထားပါသလား။			

	မသိပါကမေးခွန်း (၁၃) ကိုမေးပါ။			
၁၃။	ကျန်းမာရေးကိုဆိုးရွားစွာထိခိုက်စေနိုင်ကြောင်းသတိပေးစာတန်းနှင့် အခြားသတိပေးချက်များမပါရှိသောဆေးလိပ်နှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီးထွက် ပစ္စည်းကိုစီးပွားရေးအလို့ငှာထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ ဖြန့်ဖြူးခြင်း (သို့မဟုတ်) ရောင်းချခြင်းပြုပါကမည်သည့်ပြစ်ဒဏ် ခံရနိုင်သနည်း။			
	ပထမအကြိမ် - ငွေဒဏ် ၁၀၀၀၀ မှ ၃၀၀၀၀ ကျပ် ဒုတိယအကြိမ်နှင့်အထက် - ၁ နှစ်ထက်မပိုသောထောင်ဒဏ်နှင့် ငွေဒဏ် ၃၀၀၀၀ မှ ၁၀၀၀၀၀			
၁၄။	အမှတ်တံဆိပ် မပါရှိသောဆေးလိပ်နှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီးထွက် ပစ္စည်းကိုစီးပွားရေးအလို့ငှာထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ ဖြန့်ဖြူးခြင်း (သို့မဟုတ်) ရောင်းချခြင်းကိုဥပဒေမှ ခွင့်ပြုထားပါသလား။			
	မသိပါကမေးခွန်း (၁၅) ကိုမေးပါ။			
၁၅။	အမှတ်တံဆိပ် မပါရှိသောဆေးလိပ်နှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီးထွက် ပစ္စည်းကိုစီးပွားရေးအလို့ငှာထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ ဖြန့်ဖြူးခြင်း (သို့မဟုတ်) ရောင်းချခြင်းပြုပါကမည်သည့်ပြစ်ဒဏ်ခံရနိုင်သနည်း။			
	ပထမအကြိမ် - ငွေဒဏ် ၁၀၀၀၀ မှ ၃၀၀၀၀ ကျပ် ဒုတိယအကြိမ်နှင့်အထက် - ၁ နှစ်ထက်မပိုသောထောင်ဒဏ်နှင့် ငွေဒဏ် ၃၀၀၀၀ မှ ၁၀၀၀၀၀			
၁၆။	ဆေးလိပ်နှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီး ဥပဒေတွင် ဆေးလိပ်ရောင်းချခြင်း မပြုရန် သတ်မှတ်ထားသော နေရာများ ပြဌာန်းထားပါသလား။			
	မသိပါကမေးခွန်း (၂၁) ကိုမေးပါ။			
၁၇။	ဆေးလိပ်နှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီး ဥပဒေတွင် ဆေးလိပ်ရောင်းချခြင်း မပြုရန် နေရာများသတ်မှတ်ထားပါကပြောပြပါ။			
	ကျောင်းပရိဝုဏ်အတွင်းနှင့် ကျောင်းပရိဝုဏ်မှ ပေ ၁၀၀ အတွင်း			
၁၈။	ကျောင်းပရိဝုဏ်ကနေ ပေဘယ်လောက်အကွာမှာဆေးလိပ်ရောင်းလို့ရပါသလဲ။			
	ပေ ၁၀၀ အထက်			

၁၉။	ကျောင်းပရိဝုဏ် အတွင်းနှင့် ကျောင်းပရိဝုဏ်မှပေ ၁၀၀ အတွင်းဆေးလိပ်ရောင်းချပါကဥပဒေအရအပြစ်ပေးခံရနိုင်ပါသလား။			
	မသိပါကမေးခွန်း (၂၁) ကိုမေးပါ။			
၂၀။	ကျောင်းပရိဝုဏ် အတွင်းနှင့် ကျောင်းပရိဝုဏ်မှပေ ၁၀၀ အတွင်းဆေးလိပ်ရောင်းချပါကမည်သည့်ပြစ်ဒဏ်ခံရနိုင်သနည်း။			
	ပထမအကြိမ် - ငွေဒဏ် ၁၀၀၀၀ မှ ၃၀၀၀၀ ကျပ် ဒုတိယအကြိမ်နှင့်အထက် - ၁နှစ်ထက်မပိုသောထောင်ဒဏ်နှင့် ငွေဒဏ် ၃၀၀၀၀ မှ ၁၀၀၀၀၀ ကျပ်			
၂၁။	ဆေးလိပ်နှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီး ဥပဒေတွင် အသက်နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက် ရှိပါသလား။			
	မသိပါကမေးခွန်း (၂၇) ကိုမေးပါ။			
၂၂။	ဥပဒေအရ ဆေးလိပ်ဝယ်ယူခွင့် မရှိသော အသက်ကိုပြောပြပါ။			
	၁၈ နှစ်အောက်			
၂၃။	ဥပဒေအရဆေးလိပ်ဖြန့်ဖြူးခြင်း၊ ရောင်းချခြင်း ပြုခွင့်မရှိသောအသက်ကိုပြောပြပါ။			
	၁၈ နှစ် အောက်			
၂၄။	ဥပဒေမှ ကန့်သတ်ထားသည့် ဆေးလိပ်နှင့် ပစ္စည်းလဲလှယ်ခွင့် မရှိသောအသက်ကိုပြောပြပါ။			
	၁၈ နှစ် အောက်			
၂၅။	အသက် ၁၈ မပြည့်သေးသောသူကိုဆေးလိပ်ရောင်းချခြင်း၊ ဆေးလိပ်နှင့် ပစ္စည်းလဲလှယ်ခြင်းများကို ပြုမိပါကဥပဒေအရအပြစ်ပေးခံရ နိုင်ပါသလား။			
	မသိပါကမေးခွန်း (၂၇) ကိုမေးပါ။			
၂၆။	အသက် ၁၈ မပြည့်သေးသောသူကိုဆေးလိပ်ရောင်းချခြင်း၊ ဆေးလိပ်နှင့် ပစ္စည်းလဲလှယ်ခြင်းများကို ပြုမိပါကဥပဒေအရမည်သည့် ပြစ်ဒဏ်ခံရ နိုင်ပါသနည်း။			
	ပထမအကြိမ် - ၁၀၀၀၀ မှ ၃၀၀၀၀ ကျပ် ဒုတိယအကြိမ်နှင့်အထက် - ၁ နှစ်ထက်မပိုသောထောင်ဒဏ်နှင့် ငွေဒဏ် ၃၀၀၀၀ မှ ၁၀၀၀၀၀ ကျပ်			

၂၇။	ဆေးလိပ်နှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီးဥပဒေ၌ ဆေးလိပ်ရောင်းချရာတွင်ဆေးလိပ်အရအတွက်နှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ကန့်သတ်ချက်ရှိပါသလား။			
	မသိပါကမေးခွန်း (၃၁) ကိုမေးပါ။			
၂၈။	ဆေးလိပ်နှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီး ဥပဒေတွင် ဆေးလိပ်အရအတွက် မည်မျှကို မရောင်းချရန် သတ်မှတ်ထားသနည်း။			
	အလိပ် ၂၀ အောက် (သို့) ၁ လိပ်ချင်းစီ			
၂၉။	ဆေးလိပ်ကိုတစ်လိပ်ချင်းဖြစ်စေ၊ အလိပ် (၂၀) ထပ်နည်းသောအထုပ်ဖြင့်ဖြစ်စေရောင်းချခြင်းပြုပါကဥပဒေအရအရေးယူခံရနိုင်ပါသလား			
	မသိပါကမေးခွန်း (၃၁) ကိုမေးပါ။			
၃၀။	မည်သို့အရေးယူခံရနိုင်ပါသနည်း။			
	ပထမအကြိမ် - ငွေဒဏ် (၁၀၀၀ မှ ၃၀၀၀) ကျပ် ဒုတိယအကြိမ်နှင့်အထက် - ငွေဒဏ် (၃၀၀၀ မှ ၁၀၀၀၀) ကျပ်			
၃၁။	ဆေးလိပ်ရောင်းသည့်ဆိုင်တွင် ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍မည်သည့်စာတန်း ဖော်ပြထားရှိရမည်နည်း။			
	(မြန်မာဘာသာဖြင့်) ဆေးလိပ်သောက်ခြင်းကြောင့် ကျန်းမာရေးကိုဆိုးရွားစွာထိခိုက်စေနိုင်ကြောင်းသတိပေးစာတမ်း။			
၃၂။	ဆေးလိပ်ရောင်းသည့်ဆိုင်တွင် အသက်နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍မည်သည့်စာတန်း ဖော်ပြထားရှိရမည်နည်း။			
	(မြန်မာဘာသာဖြင့်) အသက် (၁၈) နှစ် မပြည့်သေးသောသူကို ဆေးလိပ်ရောင်းချခြင်း မပြုကြောင်း အသိပေးစာတမ်း			
၃၃။	ကျန်းမာရေးသတိပေးစာတမ်းနှင့် အသက်(၁၈) နှစ် မပြည့်သေးသောသူကိုဆေးလိပ်ရောင်းချခြင်းမပြုကြောင်းအသိပေးစာတမ်းဖော်ပြထား ရှိရန် ပျက်ကွက်သောဆေးလိပ်ရောင်းသည့်ဆိုင်သည် ဥပဒေအရအရေးယူခြင်းခံရနိုင်ပါသလား			
	မသိပါကမေးခွန်း (၃၅) ကိုမေးပါ။			

၃၄။	မည်သည့် ပြစ်ဒဏ်ခံရနိုင်ပါသနည်း			
	ပထမအကြိမ် - ငွေဒဏ် (၁၀၀၀ မှ ၃၀၀၀) ကျပ် ဒုတိယအကြိမ်နှင့်အထက် - ငွေဒဏ် (၃၀၀၀ မှ ၁၀၀၀၀) ကျပ်			
၃၅။	ဆေးလိပ်နှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီး ဥပဒေနဲ့ပတ်သက်ပြီး သင်သိထားသောအချက်အလက်များကို မည်သည့်/မည်သူ့ထံမှ ရသနည်း။			
	(က) သတင်းစာ (ခ) ဂျာနယ် (ဂ) ရေဒီယို (ဃ) ရုပ်မြင်သံကြား (င) ကြော်ငြာဆိုင်းဘုတ်ကြီး၊ နံရံကပ်ကြော်ငြာ၊ လက်ကမ်းစာစောင် (စ) မိသားစုဝင်၊ သူငယ်ချင်း၊ လုပ်ဖော်ကိုင်ဖက်၊ ဆွေမျိုး (ဆ) အခြား			

Scoring System

No	Questions	Y	N	DK
1	Is there any law for tobacco and tobacco related products in Myanmar?	1	0	0
	If No or DK, go to question no (3).			
2	Do you know the no-smoking areas cited by the law?	1	0	0
	If No or DK, go to question no (6)			
3	Tell me the no-smoking areas.			
	(a)Hospital buildings, offices, compounds and other buildings in the hospital compound	1	0	0
	(b)medical treatment centers and clinics	1	0	0
	(c)stadiums and indoor playing fields	1	0	0
	(d)children drill sheds and playgrounds	1	0	0
	(e)teaching buildings, classrooms, offices, compounds and other buildings and other buildings in the compound except staff houses and apartments in the school	1	0	0
	(f) teaching buildings of universities, degree colleges and institutes, classrooms and offices	1	0	0
	(g) opera houses, cinema halls, video halls and other buildings of entertainment	1	0	0
	(h)marts, department stores, stores and market sheds	1	0	0
	(i)museums, archives, public libraries and reading rooms	1	0	0
	(j)elevators and escalators	1	0	0
	(k)motor vehicles and aircrafts for passenger transport	1	0	0
	(l)air-conditioned public rooms	1	0	0
	(m)public auditoriums	1	0	0
	(n)teaching buildings and classrooms of private tuition classes and training schools	1	0	0
	(o)other public compounds, buildings and places prescribed through notification by the Ministry of Health	1	0	0
4	Will be the one who commits smoking or holding lighted cigar in any non-smoking area, punished?	1	0	0

	If No or DK, go to question no (6)			
5	What will be the punishment for the one who commits smoking or holding lighted cigar in any non-smoking area? Fine from 1000 to 5000 Kyats	1	0	0
6	Do you think that there is no enactment for sellers in tobacco law?	0	1	0
7	Is it an offence if someone acts to publicize for wide distribution and sale of cigar and tobacco product?	1	0	0
	If No or DK, go to question no (10)			
8	Tell me the acts			
	(a)setting up signboard of advertisement, advertising by drawing, hanging the advertisement, affixing advertisement, distributing pamphlet of advertisement or advertising by other means	1	0	0
	(b)broadcasting or displaying by radio, film, television and video or by communication system using high technology from the mass media channel	1	0	0
	(c)describing by publishing in newspapers, journals, magazines and pamphlets or distributing the same	1	0	0
	(d)distributing free of charge, handing out or giving as present goods containing the label of cigar and tobacco product	1	0	0
	(e)sponsoring or rendering service to hold athletic game, funfair or exhibition or any welfare activity	1	0	0
	(f)describing the label of cigar and tobacco product on any personal goods	1	0	0
	(g)carrying out by any other means	1	0	0
9	Will be the one who commits who commits to publicize for wide distribution and sale of cigar and tobacco product, punished?	1	0	0
	If No or DK, go to question no (10)			
10	What will be the punishment?			
	First offence – fine 20000 to 50000 Kyats Second- 2 years imprisonment plus fine – 50000 to 200000	1	0	0

11	What should be mentioned on the tobacco package?			
	Smoking can seriously affect health and other necessary warnings in accordance with the stipulations	1	0	0
12	Can be the cigar without mentioned the caption of warning in Myanmar language to be mentioned on the package of cigar that smoking can seriously affect health and other necessary warnings in accordance with the stipulations, produced, distributed or sold freely?	1	0	0
	If No or DK, go to question no (13)			
13	What will be the punishment for production, distribution or sale of cigar without mentioned the caption of warning in Myanmar language to be mentioned on the package of cigar that smoking can seriously affect health and other necessary warnings in accordance with the stipulations?			
	First offence – fine 10000 to 30000 Kyats Second & subsequent offences – less than 1 year imprisonment and fine 30000 to 100000 Kyats	1	0	0
14	Does the law allow produce, distribute and sale the cigar and tobacco product without label for commercial purpose?	0	1	0
	If No or DK, go to question no (15)			
15	What will be the punishment for production, distribution and sale of the cigar and tobacco product without label for commercial purpose?			
	First offence – fine 10000 to 30000 Kyats Second & subsequent offences – less than 1 year imprisonment and fine 30000 to 100000 Kyats	1	0	0
16	Does the mentioned the places and areas for tobacco not to be sold?	1	0	0
	If No or DK, go to question no (19)			
17	Tell me what they are			
	Within the compound and within 100 yards from the compound of a school	1	0	0

18	How far away from a school does the seller sell the cigar?			
	More than 100 feet	1	0	0
19	Will be the one selling the cigar within the compound and within 100 yards from the compound of a school, punished?	1	0	0
	If No or DK, go to question no (19)			
20	What will be the penalty for selling the cigar within the compound and within 100 yards from the compound of a school? First offence – fine 10000 to 30000 Kyats Second & subsequent offences – less than 1 year imprisonment and fine 30000 to 100000 Kyats	1	0	0
21	Is the any regulation for age in the tobacco law?	1	0	0
	If No or DK, go to question no (25)			
22	What is the age of the buyer that you cannot sell or give a cigar?			
	Less than 18 years	1	0	0
23	What is the age of a person who cannot distribute or sell cigar?			
	Less than 18 years	1	0	0
24	What is the age who cannot exchange the cigar with any good?			
	Less than 18	1	0	0
25	Will be a person who sells, gives or exchanges the cigar with the one under 18 years of age, punished?	1	0	0
	If No or DK, go to question no (25)			
26	What will be the punishment?			
	First offence – fine 10000 to 30000 Kyats Second & subsequent offences – less than 1 year imprisonment and fine 30000 to 100000 Kyats	1	0	0
27	Is there any regulation for number of cigarette in selling?	1	0	0
	If No or DK, go to question no (29)			
28	What number of cigar(s) cannot be sold according to the law?			
	Single cigarette or package less than 20 cigarettes	1	0	0

29	Will be a person punished for selling cigarette singly or in a package containing less than 20 to enable easy purchase and smoking according to the law?	1	0	0
	If No or DK, go to question no (29)			
30	What will be the punishment? First offence- fine 1000 to 3000 kyats Second and subsequent offences- fine 3000 to 10000 kyats	1	0	0
31	What caption relating to health should be mentioned for being a vendor? In Myanmar language that smoking can seriously affect health	1	0	0
32	What caption relating to age of the buyer should be mentioned for being a vendor? In Myanmar language that sale is not made to a person who has not attained the age of eighteen	1	0	0
33	Will be a person punished for failure to mention the caption of warning for health and information for age? If No or DK, go to question no (33)	1	0	0
34	What will be the punishment? First offence – fine 1000 to 3000 Kyats Second & subsequent offences – fine 3000 to 10000 Kyats	1	0	0

Total score = 54 points, Y=Yes, N=No, DK=Don't know

No Smoking Areas	Offence	Penalty	Perception
IDI 1	No smoking areas are difficult to define in business places like tea shops and beer pubs.	I would pay the fine if it is between one and five thousands, when I had the strong desire for smoking.	Penalty is too cheap
IDI 2	It is necessary to make everybody know and serious action taken has to be followed.	Fine should be raised for at least 5,000 kyats per time.	Penalty is cheaper than the offence
IDI 3	Serious action taken is important.	Enforcement is crucial.	Same as IDI 1
IDI 4	Enforcement is needed.	Same as IDI 3	Good to make the smokers aware of it.
IDI 5	Same as IDI 3	Serious action taken is important because the law without the action taken is nothing.	Same as IDI 1
IDI 6	Same as IDI 2	Fine should be raised per time.	Same as IDI 4
IDI 7	Smokers do smoking wherever they want to smoke.	Same as IDI 3	Same as IDI 1
IDI 8	Same as IDI 3	Same as IDI 6	Same as IDI 1

Production, distribution and promotion	Offence	Penalty	Perception
IDI 1	Not an offence	No penalty	
IDI 2	Legal business	Same as IDI 1	
IDI 3	Same as IDI 2	Same as IDI 1	
IDI 4	Not an offence at all as we still saw the promotion of the cigarette sale at tea shops and beer pubs	Companies are big and punishment should be big for them	
IDI 5	Should not be an offence, is the legal business	Same as IDI 1	
IDI 6	Same as IDI 2	Not known	
IDI 7	Not an offence at all	Same as IDI 6	
IDI 8	Same as IDI 5	Same as IDI 1	

Warning sentences	Offence	Penalty	Theme 3
IDI 1	Most of cheroots do not have		
IDI 2	Seen on cigarette packages		
IDI 3	Same as IDI 1		
IDI 4	Most of the packages have the warning sentences but cheroots do not have		
IDI 5	Same as IDI 2		
IDI 6	Same as IDI 1		
IDI 7	Making the cigar packages with warning sentences was the duty of the government		
IDI 8	Same as IDI 1		

Cigars without brand	Offence	Penalty	Perception
IDI 1	Selling cigar without is a crime	Punishment may need closing the company and street vendors	
IDI 2	Sell only with brands		
IDI 3	Same as IDI 2		
IDI 4	Same as IDI 2		
IDI 5	Same as IDI 2		
IDI 6	Same as IDI 2		
IDI 7	Same as IDI 2		
IDI 8	Same as IDI 2		

No cigar selling area	Offence	Penalty	Perception
IDI 1	Tobacco law is important to be known be vendors	It should be scared punishment which was fine more than 1 lakh and imprisonment	
IDI 2	Responsibility of the local authority	First time should be warning	
IDI 3	Same as IDI 1	According to the law	
IDI 4	Same as IDI 1	By the law of school	
IDI 5	Same as IDI 2	Same as IDI 2	
IDI 6	Authority should make tobacco street vendors aware of tobacco law	The punishment should be warning for first time and fine 10,000 Kyats for next time.	
IDI 7	Same as IDI 1	Same as IDI 3	
IDI 8	Same as IDI 2	Same as IDI 2	

Age limitation	Offence	Penalty	Perception
IDI 1	Buyer should be more than 18 years of age but there was no limitation for seller	Uniform action taken in all vendors was very important	
IDI 2	Selling cigar to under 18 was not an offence	No penalty is needed	
IDI 3	My child has to help me when I was busy	Same as IDI 2	
IDI 4	Buyer age more than 18 years	Same as IDI 2	
IDI 5	No limitation for seller	Don't know how to say	
IDI 6	Same as IDI 1	Fine is enough and should not be more than 10,000 Kyats	
IDI 7	Same as IDI 4	Same as IDI 2	
IDI 8	Same as IDI 5	Same as IDI 5	

Warning sentences at vendors	Offence	Penalty	Perception
IDI 1	Not an offence		
IDI 2	Failure to mention warning sentences at vendors should not be an offence		
IDI 3	Same as IDI 1		
IDI 4	Same as IDI 1		
IDI 5	Same as IDI 1		
IDI 6	Same as IDI 1		
IDI 7	Same as IDI 1		
IDI 8	Same as IDI 1		

Number for cigar sale	Offence	Penalty	Perception
IDI 1	Cigarette and cheroots are sold in loose form and law could not control the number	Closing the vendors for 1 week was the scared punishment for the tobacco street vendors as we were workers earning a bare living	
IDI 2	I prefer to sell cigarette in loose form rather than that of the package because selling loose form make more benefit		
IDI 3	No limitation for number of sale	Vendors should not be punished for selling the cigars singly or loose form as everybody could not buy at least 20 cigars	
IDI 4	No limitation needed for cigar sale	No penalty is needed	
IDI 5	Same as IDI 1	Don't know	
IDI 6	Same as IDI 4	Uniform action taken was crucial as we could lose our customers of less than 18 years of age while other vendors sold the cigars to those customers	
IDI 7	Same as IDI 2	Same as IDI 4	
IDI 8	Same as IDI 3	Same as IDI 5	

Pictorial warning	Offence	Penalty	Perception
IDI 1	I started to smoke for more than 15 years and I felt timid to smoke when I see picture but the amount of cigarettes are not reduced till now	Don't know about it.	
IDI 2	Picture is so scary	Don't know what to say	
IDI 3	Pictorial warning makes the brand identity difficult	It is start so don't know what is the penalty	
IDI 4	Not suitable for the country as it was not from Myanmar and it was from India, sentence is wrong as smoking could not cause oral cancer it could cause lung cancer only and oral cancer could be caused by betel chewing	Same as IDI 1	
IDI 5	Customers who were loose buyers could not see the picture as we put the packages into a plastic container which was not transparent and could not be seen from outside	As enacted in the law	
IDI 6	Picture is so scary	Same as IDI 1	
IDI 7	Same as IDI 1	Same as IDI 1	
IDI 8	Sale is not reduced	Same as IDI 5	

Annex (6)

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal Particulars

1. Name - Dr Kyaw Myo Htet
2. Last Name - Htet
3. Fore Name - Kyaw Myo
4. Date of Birth - 05.04.1986
5. Nationality - Myanmar
6. Gender - Male
7. Marital status - Married
8. Address - No. 2/D, Ta-Yoat-Kyaung Street, Sanchaung Township,
Yangon Region, Myanmar.
- Email- dr.kyawmyohtet@gmail.com
9. Qualifications - MBBS, 2008 (6 years course)
University of Medicine (1), Yangon, Myanmar

Clinical Appointments

- 23.03.2013 to 17.02.2015 Civil Assistant Surgeon,
Mawlamyine General Hospital, Mawlamyine, Myanmar
- 18.02.2015 to present Civil Assistant Surgeon,
Yay Township Hospital, Mon State, Myanmar.

