Record Nr. UNINA9910483981903321 Autore Chen Kai Titolo Comparative Study of Child Soldiering on Myanmar-China Border [[electronic resource]]: Evolutions, Challenges and Countermeasures / / by Kai Chen Singapore:,: Springer Singapore:,: Imprint: Springer,, 2014 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 981-4560-02-2 Edizione [1st ed. 2014.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (103 p.) Collana SpringerBriefs in Criminology, , 2192-8533 Disciplina 355.00830951 Soggetti International relations Comparative politics Criminology International Relations Comparative Politics Criminology and Criminal Justice, general Kachin State (Burma) History, Military Shan State (Burma) History, Military Inglese Lingua di pubblicazione **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Chapter 1 Introduction -- Chapter 2 Research Methodology -- Chapter 3 Child Soldiering on Myanmar-China Border -- Chapter 4 Structural Factors Impacting Child Soldiering -- Chapter 5 Why Children Involve in Armed Conflicts? -- Chapter 6 Why Other Children are not Recruited? Chapter 7 Transactional Public-Private Partnership: A "Second Best" Resolution -- Chapter 8 Possible Countermeasures to Reduce Child Soldiering -- Chapter 9 Outlook for Future Studies -- About the Author.

Sommario/riassunto

From comparative perspective, this book explores the dynamics of child soldiering on the Myanmar-China border (i.e., Kachin and Shan States of Myanmar). At the same time, this book examines the structural factors and specific relationships between child soldiers, which have impacts on child soldiering. This book reveals that Myanmar has limited power to reduce child soldiering on the Myanmar-China border, and there is no optimal solution for reducing child soldiering in the near

future. Instead, the book introduces the "transnational public-private partnership" approach as a "second best" solution and proposes suitable countermeasures for all the stakeholders.