

Living Resistance: Resilience of CDM participants in exile

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The Myanmar military coup is the worst phenomenon in Myanmar's political history of the 21st century. It was started on 1st February 2021, under the military junta. Many government servants refused to go to work because they did not accept the coup, which was an unjust military coup that formed the State Administrative Council (SAC). Many multilevel government servants joined the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM), which aimed to demolish the government administrative mechanism. SAC defined CDM participants as disloyal servants who are being included on blacklists. Furthermore, some were sanctioned and imprisoned for joining CDM. The Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) began as an online campaign in response to Myanmar's military coup of 2021, expanding into a broader pro-democracy movement, mobilizing vast swathes of the Myanmar population to oppose the illegal, unconstitutional seizure of power by the military (King A.S., 2022). Therefore, some CDM participants fled to the Thai-Myanmar border area as exiles; they have lived in a new environment with other exiles, such as activists (revolutionaries, journalists, youth activists) and politicians, and existing Myanmar migrants. This research aims to examine the resilience of CDM participants, who struggle with hardship to survive living in resistance to the military coup since 2021. Barrios (2016) argued that resilience is the ability and capacity to recover quickly from difficulties or adapt successfully in the face of adversity and social transformation. This study uses the framework of collective action and connective action networks (Bennett and Segerberg 2012) to study the resilience of CDM participants' social movement. This study manifests the agency of CDM participants and their political social movement strategy of collective and connective action.