အခန်း (၅)
အုပ်ချုပ်ရေး

ပြည်ထောင်စုအစိုးရအဖွဲ့

၁၉၉။ (က) နိုင်ငံတော်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးအကြီးအကဲသည် နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတဖြစ်သည်၊
(ခ) (၁) နိုင်ငံတော်၏ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးအာဏာကို ပြည်ထောင်စု တိုင်းဒေသကြီးနှင့် ပြည်နယ်များအား ခွဲဝေအပ်နှင်းသည်၊
(၂) ကိုယ်ပိုင်အုပ်ချုပ်ခွင့်ရစီရင်စုများအား ကိုယ်ပိုင်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးအာဏာကို ဖွဲ့စည်းပုံအခြေခံဥပဒေအရ သတ်မှတ်ပေးသည့်အတိုင်း ခွဲဝေအပ်နှင်းသည်။

ပြည်ထောင်စုအစိုးရအဖွဲ့ ဖွဲ့စည်းခြင်း
၂၀၀။ နိုင်ငံတော်တွင် ပြည်ထောင်စုအစိုးရအဖွဲ့ကို အောက်ဖော်ပြပါပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များဖြင့် ဖွဲ့စည်းသည် -
(က) နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတ၊
(ခ) ဒုတိယသမ္မတများ၊
(ဂ) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီးများ၊
(ဃ) ပြည်ထောင်စုရှေ့နေချုပ်။

အမျိုးသားကာကွယ်ရေးနှင့်လုံခြုံရေးကောင်စီ ဖွဲ့စည်းခြင်း
၂၀၁။ ဖွဲ့စည်းပုံအခြေခံဥပဒေအရသော်လည်းကောင်း၊ ဥပဒေတစ်ရပ်ရပ်အရသော်လည်းကောင်း ပေးအပ်လာသည့်တာဝန်များကိုထမ်းဆောင်နိုင်ရန် နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတ ဦးဆောင်သည့် အမျိုးသားကာကွယ်ရေးနှင့်လုံခြုံရေးကောင်စီကို အောက်ပါပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များဖြင့် ဖွဲ့စည်းသည် -
(က) နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတ၊
(ခ) ဒုတိယသမ္မတ၊
(ဂ) ဒုတိယသမ္မတ၊
(ဃ) ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော်ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ၊
(င) အမျိုးသားလွှတ်တော်ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ၊
(စ) တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်၊
(ဆ) ဒုတိယတပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်၊

Chapter V
Executive
The Union Government

199. (a) The Executive Head of the Union is the President.
(b) (i) The executive power of the Union is distributed among the Union, Regions and States.
(ii) Self-Administered power is distributed among Self-Administered Areas as prescribed by the Constitution.

Formation of the Union Government
200. The Union Government shall comprise the following persons :
(a) The President;
(b) Vice-Presidents;
(c) Ministers of the Union;
(d) The Attorney General of the Union.

Formation of the National Defence and Security Council
201. The National Defence and Security Council led by the President, to enable it to discharge the duties assigned by the Constitution or any law, shall be formed with the following persons :
(a) The President;
(b) Vice-President;
(c) Vice-President;
(d) Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw;
(e) Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw;
(f) Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services;
(g) Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services;

Daw Pyone Pyone Aye Page 75 (Article 201)

Arrested in 1997 for 6 years and 9 months of withholding information about her husband and not having given him away to the authorities once he started on political issues.

PAGE 75 OF THE 2008 CONSTITUTION. ARTICLE 201. Article 201 creates the National Defence and Security Council (NDSC), probably the most powerful non-elected body under the Constitution, granting excessive power in the hands of military officials. It consists of eleven officials, five of whom are required to be active-duty military personnel, while the remaining positions may be ex-army personnel.

NAME OF POLITICAL PRISONER: Daw Pyone Pyone Aye

GENDER: Female ETHNICITY: Burmese RELIGION: Buddhism DATE OF BIRTH: 25.5.1961 Age 53 OCCUPATION: Merchant

TIME IN PRISON
ARRESTED on January 1997 for 6 years and 9 months for not having given away her husband to the authorities once he started on political issues.

WISHES FOR 2015: She wants to stand with the right people

HISTORY CLOSE-UP: AUNG SAN SUU KYI

Aung San Suu Kyi's father, formerly the de facto prime minister of British Burma, was assassinated in 1947. Her mother, Khin Kyi, was appointed ambassador to India in 1960. Suu Kyi obtained a bachelor's degree from the University of Oxford in 1969, and in 1972, she married. She had two children—in 1973 and 1977—and the family spent the 1970s and 1980s in England, the United States and India.
In 1988, Suu Kyi returned to Burma to care for her dying mother, and her life took a dramatic turn.
U Ne Win's coup d'état in 1962 spurred intermittent protests over his policies for the subsequent decades. By 1988, he had resigned his post of party chairman, essentially leaving the country in the hands of a military junta, but stayed behind the scenes to orchestrate various violent responses to the continuing protests and other events.
Suu Kyi returned to Burma from abroad in 1988 on a visit from Oxford to care for her sick mother, amidst the slaughter of protesters rallying against U Ne Win and his iron-fisted rule. On 26 August, Aung San Suu Kyi entered the political arena, giving a speech in front of 500,000 people at the Shwedagon Pagoda. It was at this point that she became a symbol for the struggle for democracy in Burma. As the daughter of General Aung San, the so-called father of Burmese independence, she appeared for many to be the natural leader of the pro-democracy movement. She urged the crowd not to turn on the army, but to find peace through non-violent means. By the end of September, around 3,000 people had been killed, with 1,000 dead in Yangon alone, and an unknown number had been injured. At this time, Aung San Suu Kyi appealed for help. "I would like every country in the world to recognize the fact that the people of Burma are being shot down for no reason at all." -Aung San Suu Kyi, 22 September 1988
In July 1989, the military government of Burma—which was renamed the "Union of Myanmar" in 1989—placed Suu Kyi under house arrest and cut off any communication she might have with the outside world.
Though the Union military told Suu Kyi that if she agreed to leave the country, they would free her, she refused to do so, insisting that her struggle would continue until the junta released the country to civilian government and political prisoners were freed. In 1990, a parliamentary election was held, and the party with which Suu Kyi was now affiliated—the National League for Democracy—won more than 80 per cent of the parliamentary seats. The junta, though, ignored the election results. Twenty years later, they formally annulled the results.
Suu Kyi was released from house arrest in July 1995, and the next year she attended the NLD party congress, under the continual harassment of the military. Three years later, she founded a representative committee and declared it as the country's legitimate ruling body, and in response, in September 2000; the junta once again placed her under house arrest. She was released in May of 2002.
In 2003, the NLD clashed in the streets with pro-government demonstrators, and Suu Kyi was yet again arrested and placed under house arrest. Her sentence was then renewed yearly, and the international community came to her aid each time, calling continually for her release (to no avail).
In May of 2009, just before she was set to be released from house arrest, Suu Kyi was arrested yet again; this time charged with an actual crime—allowing an intruder to spend two nights at her home, a violation of her terms of house arrest. The intruder, an American named John Yettaw, had swum to her house to warn her after having a vision of an attempt on her life. He was also subsequently imprisoned, returning to the United States in August 2009.
That same year, the United Nations declared that Suu Kyi's detention was illegal, under Myanmar law. In August, however, Suu Kyi went to trial, and was convicted and sentenced to three years in prison. The sentence was reduced to 18 months, however, and she was allowed to serve it as a continuation of her house arrest. Those within Myanmar and the concerned international community believed that the ruling was simply brought down to prevent Suu Kyi from participating in the multiparty parliamentary elections scheduled for the following year (the first since 1990). These fears were realized when a series of new election laws were put in place in March 2010: One law prohibited convicted criminals from participating in elections, and another barred anyone married to a foreign national from running for office (Suu Kyi's husband was English).
In support of Suu Kyi, the NLD refused to re-register the party under these new laws and was disbanded. The government parties ran virtually unopposed in the 2010 election and easily won a vast majority of legislative seats, with charges of fraud following in their wake. Suu Kyi was released from house arrest six days after the election.
In November 2011, the NLD announced that it would re-register as a political party, and in January 2012, Suu Kyi formally registered to run for a seat in parliament. On April 1, 2012, the NLD announced that Suu Kyi had won her election, and on May 2, 2012, Suu Kyi took her oath and took office.