



အခန်း (၄) ဥပဒေပြုရေး

Chapter IV Legislature The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw

ပြည်ထောင်စုလွှတ်တော်

Formation of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw

ပြည်ထောင်စုလွှတ်တော် ဖွဲ့စည်းခြင်း

- ၇၄။ ပြည်ထောင်စုလွှတ်တော်တွင် အောက်ပါ လွှတ်တော်နှစ်ရပ်ပါဝင်သည် - (က) ပုဒ်မ ၁၀၉ ပါ ပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်များနှင့်အညီ မြို့နယ်ကို အခြေခံ၍လည်းကောင်း၊ လူဦးရေကို အခြေခံ၍လည်းကောင်း ရွေးကောက်တင်မြှောက်သည့် လွှတ်တော်ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များနှင့် တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်က အမည်စာရင်းတင်သွင်းသော တပ်မတော်သား လွှတ်တော်ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များဖြင့် ဖွဲ့စည်းသည့် ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော်၊ (ခ) ပုဒ်မ ၁၄၁ ပါ ပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်များနှင့်အညီ တိုင်းဒေသကြီးများနှင့် ပြည်နယ်များမှဦးရေတူညီစွာ ရွေးကောက်တင်မြှောက်သည့် လွှတ်တော်ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များနှင့် တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်က အမည်စာရင်း တင်သွင်းသော တပ်မတော်သား လွှတ်တော်ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များဖြင့် ဖွဲ့စည်းသည့် အလွှတ်တော်။

- 74. The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw comprises of the following two Hluttaws : (a) in accord with the provisions of Section 109, the Pyithu Hluttaw formed with Hluttaw representatives elected on the basis of township as well as population and Hluttaw representatives being the Defence Services Personnel nominated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services; (b) in accord with the provisions of Section 141, the Amyotha Hluttaw formed with Hluttaw representatives elected in equal numbers from Regions and States and Hluttaw representatives being the Defence Services Personnel nominated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services.

လွှတ်တော်အသီးသီး၏ အကြီးအမှူးနှင့် ဒုတိယအကြီးအမှူးများ

၇၅။ လွှတ်တော်အသီးသီး၏ အကြီးအမှူး၊ ဒုတိယအကြီးအမှူးများနှင့် ပတ်သက်ပြီး သက်ဆိုင်ရာ လွှတ်တော်သက်တမ်းတစ်ခုစီအတွက် လွှတ်တော်ပထမအစည်းအဝေး စတင်ကျင်းပသည့်နေ့တွင် လွှတ်တော်ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များ ကတိသစ္စာပြုနိုင်ရန်နှင့် လွှတ်တော်ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ၊ ဒုတိယဥက္ကဋ္ဌ ရွေးကောက်တင်မြှောက်ပေးရန် ကျင်းပသော လွှတ်တော်အစည်းအဝေးကို ကြီးမှူးကြီးကြပ်ပေးရမည့် အကြီးအမှူးအား သဘာပတိဟုလည်းကောင်း၊ ပြည်ထောင်စုလွှတ်တော်အကြီးအမှူးနှင့် ဒုတိယအကြီးအမှူးကို နာယကနှင့် ဒုတိယနာယကဟုလည်းကောင်း၊ ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော်၊ အမျိုးသားလွှတ်တော်၊ တိုင်းဒေသကြီးလွှတ်တော်၊ သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်နယ်လွှတ်တော် အကြီးအမှူးနှင့် ဒုတိယအကြီးအမှူးကို ဥက္ကဋ္ဌနှင့် ဒုတိယဥက္ကဋ္ဌဟုလည်းကောင်း ခေါ်ဝေါ်သုံးစွဲရမည်။

The Head and the Deputy Heads of the respective Hluttaws 75. On the day of commencement of the first Hluttaw session for each term of the Hluttaw concerned, the person who is to conduct and supervise the Hluttaw session held for the taking of affirmation of office by Hluttaw representatives and for electing the Hluttaw Speaker and Deputy Speaker shall be called the Chairperson, the Head and the Deputy Head of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall be called the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, the Head and the Deputy Head of the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw, the Region Hluttaw or the State Hluttaw shall be called the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker.

Sithu Maung, Page 27 (Article 74)

Arrested in 2007 for 3 years and 3 months for re-founding the outlawed ABFSU and his role in leading the Saffron Revolution in 2007. On September 2007 Sithu Maung participated in the demonstrations with peaceful monks and other protestors, demanding to be allowed to form student unions and called for democracy. Many were arrested by the military and police force. Sithu Maung said to the media "this movement may stop for a while, but already students, artists, monks and musicians have worked together. We will bow and pay respect to those who were killed for this movement. The revolution will continue." Although he was sentenced to 11 years and 6 months for unlawful association and crimes against state tranquillity, he was released in January 2012 under a presidential conditional amnesty.

PAGE 27 OF THE 2008 CONSTITUTION. ARTICLE 74 (AS 109(b), 141(b) AND 161(b). These Articles ensure a large military presence in Myanmar's legislative bodies. The military representatives will occupy one fourth of Members of Parliament in all legislative bodies, which violates the principle of separation of powers and is contrary to a democracy in which the people are free to choose their own representatives.

NAME OF POLITICAL PRISONER: Sithu Maung aka Ya Pyeit

GENDER: Male ETHNICITY: Burmese RELIGION: Islam DATE OF BIRTH: 3 June 1987 Age 26 EDUCATION: Third year student, Institute of Economics, Yangon OCCUPATION: A leader of All Burma Federation of Student Unions (ABFSU)

TIME IN PRISON

ARRESTED on October 2007 for 3 years and 3 months for re-founding the outlawed ABFSU and his role in leading the Saffron Revolution in 2007. On the 8 August 2007 at a memorial for the anniversary of the 88 Student Uprising, Sithu Maung made a speech. He said, "We will not follow the ideas of others; we will follow our own beliefs. No one is telling us what to do; we are doing it for ourselves. It is said education will build up the country to be a developed country, but there are no student rights. How can we build a developed country with no student rights?". On September 2007 Sithu Maung participated in the march with monks and other protestors down Barswe Road, demanding to be allowed to form student unions and called for democracy. The following day they gathered at Shwedagon Pagoda. The next day they marched again holding the fighting peacock flag, the flag of ABFSU and a symbol of the decades-long democratic struggle against military dictatorship in the country. Due to repression by the military and police force after these demonstrations, many peaceful protestors were arrested. Sithu Maung admitted under interrogation that he had said to the media "this movement may stop for a while, but already students, artists, monks and musicians have worked together. We will bow and pay respect to those who were killed for this movement. The revolution will continue." Although he was sentenced to 11 years and 6 months for unlawful association and crimes against state tranquillity, he was released in January 2012 under a presidential conditional amnesty.

HISTORY CLOSE-UP: SAFFRON REVOLUTION. BURMA'S NEW GENERATION POLITICAL ACTIVISTS

In September 2007, a new generation of young activists was born on the streets of Yangon. Drawn from Burma's young 'hip-hop' generation, with few memories of the 1988 uprising and more concerned with a youth culture revolving around music, computer games and trying to obtain a decent education, the witnessing first hand of the brutality of their own government pushed them to become politicised. Former 1988 student activists, with the benefit of hindsight and more than 20 years of underground organising, joined hands with these smarter, newly-formed student and youth groups across the country which were more exposed to the outside world and more familiar with modern communication technologies. These new groups expressed fresh forms of political defiance and committed themselves to non-violent strategies. Some young student activists who took part in the demonstrations were from the All Burma Federation of Student Unions (ABFSU). This organisation, founded in 1938, was the vanguard of movements for political and social change in Burma. At one time headed by independence hero, Aung San, ABSFU has a long history of working together with people of Burma from different walks of life. The ABFSU had gone underground when its headquarters at Yangon University's main campus were demolished on 7 July 1962 during the military coup led by General Ne Win against the democratically elected U Nu government. The organisation remained a strong underground force in subsequent movements in Burma since. On October 2007, a new leadership group made up of students was established and attempts were subsequently made to arrest them. Despite the heaviest military presence in Yangon and Mandalay in decades, activists were able to continue their non-violent resistance and civil disobedience campaign. Activists met and organised in secret. The General Strike Supervising Committee comprising nine different organisations that represented monks, 88 Generation student leaders, students and youth groups and, for the first time in Burma's political history, ethnic youth organisations, promised to step up their campaign of non-violent resistance. While protesters were not able to march, they used alternative tactics: laying commemorative wreaths at the worst sites of violence and bloodshed around Yangon; graffiti appealing for Burmese soldiers to join the movement for change; releasing helium balloons into the sky tied to pictures of Senior Than Shwe with the word 'Butcher' on them... While most 88 Generation 'frontline' leaders were arrested, some leaders of the Saffron Revolution that were not arrested were able to give media interviews to Burmese news agencies, who in turn broadcast this back into the country via both satellite radio and TV, a form of communication that the regime could not block. Monks continued their call for peaceful, non-violent protest. News and images of the violent repression in Yangon spread quickly around the country and the population continued to revolt against the regime, despite the military leader's propaganda attempts to counter such news. A telephone hotline was set up for Burmese people to ring in and identify the soldiers, police and militia members who were responsible for the killings and violence and ordinary people also emailed in details from across Burma. While the media was not able to broadcast the details, it provided a valuable record for a future where the military are on trial for the crimes they have perpetrated. If that happens, sometime...