



၃၉
ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော်

ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော်ဖွဲ့စည်းခြင်း

၁၀၉။ ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော်ကို လွှတ်တော်ကိုယ်စားလှယ်ဦးရေ အများဆုံး ၄၄၀ ဦးဖြင့် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖွဲ့စည်းရမည် -

- (က) မြို့နယ်ကို အခြေခံ၍လည်းကောင်း၊ လူဦးရေကို အခြေခံ၍လည်းကောင်း၊ မြို့နယ် ၃၃၀ ထက် ပိုမိုလာပါက အသစ်ဖွဲ့စည်းသည့် မြို့နယ်ကို တစ်ဆက်တစ်စပ်တည်းဖြစ်သော သင့်လျော်သည့် မြို့နယ်တစ်ခုနှင့် ပူးပေါင်း၍ လည်းကောင်း၊ ဥပဒေနှင့်အညီ မဲဆန္ဒနယ်သတ်မှတ်၍ ရွေးကောက်တင်မြှောက်သည့် ၃၃၀ ဦး ထက်မပိုသော ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော် ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များ၊
- (ခ) တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်က ဥပဒေနှင့်အညီ အမည်စာရင်း တင်သွင်းသည့် ၁၁၀ ဦးထက်မပိုသော တပ်မတော်သား ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော် ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များ။

ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော် သဘာပတိ တင်မြှောက်ခြင်း

- ၁၁၀။ (က) ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော် သက်တမ်းတစ်ရပ်၏ ပထမအကြိမ် ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော် အစည်းအဝေး စတင်ကျင်းပသည့်အခါ ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော်ကိုယ်စားလှယ် တစ်ဦးအား သဘာပတိအဖြစ် တင်မြှောက်ရမည်။
- (ခ) သဘာပတိသည် ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော် ရွေးမှောက်တွင် ကတိသစ္စာပြုရမည်။
- (ဂ) သဘာပတိသည် ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော်ဥက္ကဋ္ဌနှင့် ဒုတိယဥက္ကဋ္ဌ ရွေးကောက်တင်မြှောက်ပြီးသည့်အထိ ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော်အစည်းအဝေးကို ကြီးကြပ်လွှတ်ရမည်။

ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော်ဥက္ကဋ္ဌနှင့် ဒုတိယဥက္ကဋ္ဌ ရွေးကောက်တင်မြှောက်ခြင်း

- ၁၁၁။ (က) (ဂ) ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော် ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များသည် ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော် ဥက္ကဋ္ဌတစ်ဦးနှင့် ဒုတိယဥက္ကဋ္ဌတစ်ဦးကို ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော် ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များထဲမှ ရွေးကောက်တင်မြှောက်ရမည်။

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Pyithu Hluttaw

Formation of the Pyithu Hluttaw

109. The Pyithu Hluttaw shall be formed with a maximum of 440 Hluttaw representatives as follows :

- (a) not more than 330 Pyithu Hluttaw representatives elected prescribing electorate in accord with law on the basis of township as well as population or combining with an appropriate township which is contiguous to the newly-formed township if it is more than 330 townships;
- (b) not more than 110 Pyithu Hluttaw representatives who are the Defence Services personnel nominated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services in accord with the law.

Election of the Pyithu Hluttaw Chairperson

- 110. (a) A Pyithu Hluttaw representative shall be elected as the Chairperson at the commencement of the first session of the Pyithu Hluttaw for its term.
- (b) The Chairperson shall take an affirmation of office before the Pyithu Hluttaw;
- (c) The Chairperson shall supervise the Pyithu Hluttaw session up to the completion of the election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

Election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw

- 111. (a) (i) The Pyithu Hluttaw representatives shall elect a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker from among the Pyithu Hluttaw representatives.

U Peter, Page 39 (Article 109(b))

Arrested in November 2007 for 4 years. Both him and his wife Daw Nu Nu Swe were arrested at their home in Yangon, by security forces and local authorities after they failed to open a door quickly enough when intelligence officers tried to enter their home while searching for their son, Sithu Maung, Political Prisoner 16/20. They were sentenced to six years imprisonment with hard labour. In their defense, they testified in court that the police had knocked on their door late at night with no warrant and had not been accompanied by local officials and so they had not let them in at first because they did not know who they were. The couple, who were both in their 50's, were found guilty of three charges, including harassing officers on duty and inciting a riot in their ward.

PAGE 39 OF THE 2008 CONSTITUTION. ARTICLE 109(b) (AS 74, 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: U Peter

GENDER: Male ETHNICITY: Burmese RELIGION: Islam DATE OF BIRTH: 26.2.1958 Age 56 OCCUPATION: Taxi driver

TIME IN PRISON

ARRESTED on November 2007 for 4 years. Both U Peter and his wife Daw Nu Nu Swe were arrested on November 2007 at their home in Yangon, by security forces and local authorities after they failed to open a door quickly enough when intelligence officers tried to enter their home while searching for their son, Sithu Maung. They were sentenced to six years imprisonment with hard labour. In their defense, they testified in court that the police had knocked on their door late at night with no warrant and had not been accompanied by local officials and so they had not let them in at first because they did not know who they were. The couple, who were both in their 50's, were found guilty of three charges, including harassing officers on duty and inciting a riot in their ward. Daw Nu Nu Swe was released on September 2009 as part of a general amnesty after serving one year and ten months. While the three of them were in prison, their daughter had to travel to visit her mother and her brother. As she could not attend her father, she sent money to the prison officer, who asked him what he wanted from the shop and bought it for him. U Peter is a member of NLD since 1989

WISHES FOR 2015: He wants to change the 2008 constitution.

HISTORY CLOSE-UP: THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (NLD)

The NLD was formed in the aftermath of the 8888 Uprising, a series of protests in favour of democracy, which took place in 1988 and ended when the military took control of the country in a coup. It formed under the leadership of Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of Aung San, a pivotal figure in the Burmese independence movement of the 1940s. In the 1990 parliamentary elections, the party took 59% of the vote and won 392 out of 492 contested seats, compared to 10 seats won by the governing National Unity Party. However, the ruling military junta (formerly SLORC, later known as the State Peace and Development Council or SPDC) did not let the party form a government. Soon after the election, the party was repressed and in 1989 Suu Kyi was placed under house arrest. This was her status for 16 of the following 21 years. She was released on 13 November 2010. A number of senior NLD members escaped arrest, however, and formed the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma (NCGUB). In 2001, the government permitted NLD office branches to re-open throughout Burma and freed some imprisoned members. In May 2002, NLD's General Secretary, Aung San Suu Kyi was again released from house arrest. She and other NLD members made numerous trips throughout the country and received support from the public. However, on their trip to Depayin Township in May 2003, dozens of NLD members were shot and killed in a government-sponsored massacre. Its General Secretary, Aung San Suu Kyi and her deputy, U Tin Oo were again arrested. From 2004, the government prohibited the activities of the party. In 2006, many members resigned from NLD, citing harassment and pressure from the Tatmadaw (Armed Forces) and the Union Solidarity and Development Association. The NLD boycotted the general election held in November 2010 because many of its most prominent members were barred from standing. The laws were written in such a way that the party would have had to expel these members in order to be allowed to run. This decision, taken in May, led to the party being officially banned. A splinter group named the National Democratic Force broke away from the NLD to contest the elections, but secured less than 3% of the vote. The election was won in a landslide by the military-backed USDP. Discussions were held between Suu Kyi and the Burmese government during 2011, which led to a number of official gestures to meet her demands. In October, around a tenth of Burma's political prisoners were freed in an amnesty and trade unions were legalised. On 18 November 2011, following a meeting of its leaders, the NLD announced its intention to re-register as a political party in order to contend 48 by-elections necessitated by the promotion of parliamentarians to ministerial rank. Following the decision, Suu Kyi held a telephone conference with Barack Obama, in which it was agreed that Secretary of State Hillary Clinton would make a visit to Burma, a move received with caution by Burma's ally China. The visit took place on 30 November. European Union vice-president Catherine Ashton welcomed the possibility of "fair and transparent" elections in Burma, and said that the EU would be reviewing its foreign policy towards the country. The party advocates a non-violent movement towards multi-party democracy in Burma, under military rule from 1962 to 2011. The party also supports human rights (including broad-based freedom of speech), the rule of law, and national reconciliation. In a speech of 13 March 2012, Suu Kyi demanded, in addition to the above, independence of the judiciary, full freedom for the media, and increasing social benefits to include legal aid. She also claimed amendments to the constitution of 2008, drafted with the input of the armed forces. She stated that its mandatory granting of 25 per cent of seats in parliament to appointed military representatives is undemocratic.