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၃၅၀။ အမျိုးသမီးများသည် တူညီသောအလုပ်အတွက် အမျိုးသားများခံစားခွင့်ရှိသော အခွင့်အရေးနှင့်လစာတို့ကို ခံစားခွင့်ရှိသည်။

350. Women shall be entitled to the same rights and salaries as that received by men in respect of similar work.

၃၅၁။ မိခင်များ၊ ကလေးသူငယ်များနှင့် ကိုယ်ဝန်ဆောင်အမျိုးသမီးများသည် ဥပဒေအရ သတ်မှတ်ထားသော သက်ဆိုင်ရာအခွင့်အရေးများကို အညီအမျှခံစားခွင့်ရှိစေရမည်။

351. Mothers, children and expectant women shall enjoy equal rights as prescribed by law.

၃၅၂။ နိုင်ငံတော်သည် အလုပ်အကိုင်ခန့်ထားရာတွင်ဖြစ်စေ၊ နိုင်ငံ့ဝန်ထမ်းရွေးချယ်တာဝန် ပေးရာတွင်ဖြစ်စေ သတ်မှတ်သောအချင်းနှင့်ပြည့်စုံပါက ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာ နိုင်ငံတော်၏ မည်သည့်နိုင်ငံသားကိုမျှ လူမျိုး၊ ဇာတိ၊ ကိုးကွယ်ရာဘာသာ သာသနာ၊ အမျိုးသား၊ အမျိုးသမီးကိုအကြောင်းပြုလျက် ရာထူးရွေးချယ်ခန့်ထားခြင်းကို ခွဲခြားမှုမပြုရ။ သို့ရာတွင် အမျိုးသားများနှင့်သာလျော်ကန်သင့်မြတ်သည့် ရာထူးတာဝန်များအတွက် အမျိုးသားများအား ရွေးချယ်ခန့်ထားခြင်းကို ဤပုဒ်မအရ အားပေးခြင်းမပြုရ။

352. The Union shall, upon specified qualifications being fulfilled, in appointing or assigning duties to civil service personnel, not discriminate for or against any citizen of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, based on race, birth, religion, and sex. However, nothing in this Section shall prevent appointment of men to the positions that are suitable for men only.

၃၅၃။ မည်သူ့ကိုမျှ တည်ဆဲဥပဒေနှင့်အညီမှတစ်ပါး အသက်ကိုဖြစ်စေ၊ ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်ဆိုင်ရာ လွတ်လပ်မှုကိုဖြစ်စေ နှစ်နာဆုံးရှုံးမှုမရှိစေရ။

353. Nothing shall, except in accord with existing laws, be detrimental to the life and personal freedom of any person.

၃၅၄။ နိုင်ငံသားတိုင်းသည် နိုင်ငံတော်လုံခြုံရေး၊ တရားဥပဒေစိုးမိုးရေး၊ ရပ်ရွာအေးချမ်းသာယာရေး သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်သူတို့၏ကိုယ်ကျင့်တရားအကျိုးငှာ ပြဋ္ဌာန်းထားသည့်ဥပဒေများနှင့် မဆန့်ကျင်လျှင် အောက်ပါအခွင့်အရေးများကို လွတ်လပ်စွာသုံးစွဲဆောင်ရွက်ခွင့်ရှိသည်။ -

354. Every citizen shall be at liberty in the exercise of the following rights, if not contrary to the laws, enacted for Union security, prevalence of law and order, community peace and tranquility or public order and morality:

- (က) မိမိ၏ ယုံကြည်ချက်၊ ထင်မြင်ယူဆချက်များကို လွတ်လပ်စွာ ထုတ်ဖော်ပြောဆိုခွင့်၊ ရေးသားဖြန့်ဝေခွင့်၊
- (ခ) လက်နက်မပါဘဲ ငြိမ်းချမ်းစွာစုဝေးခွင့်၊ စီတန်းလှည့်လည်ခွင့်၊
- (ဂ) အသင်းအဖွဲ့ သို့မဟုတ် အစည်းအရုံးများ ဖွဲ့စည်းဆောင်ရွက်ခွင့်၊
- (ဃ) တိုင်းရင်းသားလူမျိုး တစ်မျိုးနှင့်တစ်မျိုး သို့မဟုတ် တိုင်းရင်းသားလူမျိုး အချင်းချင်းကိုလည်းကောင်း၊ အခြားဘာသာသာသနာကိုလည်းကောင်း ထိခိုက်နှစ်နာမှုမရှိစေဘဲ မိမိချစ်ခင်မြတ်နိုးသည့် စကား၊ စာပေ၊ ယဉ်ကျေးမှု၊ ကိုးကွယ်သည့်ဘာသာသာသနာနှင့် ဓလေ့ထုံးတမ်းများကို လွတ်လပ်စွာ ဆောင်ရွက်ပိုင်ခွင့်။

- (a) to express and publish freely their convictions and opinions;
- (b) to assemble peacefully without arms and holding procession;
- (c) to form associations and organizations;
- (d) to develop their language, literature, culture they cherish, religion they profess, and customs without prejudice to the relations between one national race and another or among national races and to other faiths.

၃၅၅။ နိုင်ငံသားတိုင်းသည် ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အတွင်း မည်သည့်အရပ်ဒေသ၌မဆို ဥပဒေနှင့်အညီ အခြေစိုက်နေထိုင်ခွင့်ရှိသည်။

355. Every citizen shall have the right to settle and reside in any place within the Republic of the Union of Myanmar according to law.

U Tin Oo, Page 150 (Article 354)

Arrested in 2004 for 7 years and 7 months for being a member of the FTUM fighting for bigger salaries. The Federation of Trade Unions of Burma (FTUM) is an underground trade union in Burma. It was formed in 1991 and includes workers and students who were involved in the general strike of August and September 1988. Activities of the union are primarily restricted to information gathering and advocacy.

PAGE 150 OF THE 2008 CONSTITUTION. ARTICLE 354. Regarding fundamental freedoms such as expression, assembly and association, the Constitution ads “not contrary to the laws”. Therefore, any group who wants to assemble or fund an association has to register under repressive laws, and the process is very long. The result is that most organizations do not want to register and they can be arrested any time. The legislative body will continue enacting unjust laws while offering flawed reasoning based on the security of State, prevalence of law and order, community peace and tranquillity, or public order and morality.

NAME OF POLITICAL PRISONER: U Tin Oo

GENDER: Male ETHNICITY: Burmese RELIGION: Buddhism DATE OF BIRTH: 5.12.1943 Age 71 EDUCATION: First year student, Institute of History, Yangon OCCUPATION: Politician

TIME IN PRISON

ARRESTED on April 2004 for 7 years and 7 months for being a member of the Federation of Trade Unions of Myanmar (FTUM) fighting for bigger salaries. The Federation of Trade Unions of Burma (FTUB) is an underground trade union in Burma. It was formed in 1991 and includes workers and students who were involved in the general strike of August and September 1988. Activities of the union are primarily restricted to information gathering and advocacy.

WISHES FOR 2015:

U Tin Oo would like to change the 2008 Constitution. He wants NLD to win. He doesn't believe in this government.

HISTORY CLOSE-UP: FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS OF BURMA (FTUB)

The Federation of Trade Unions of Burma (FTUB) is an underground trade union in Burma. It was formed in 1991 and includes workers and students who were involved in the general strike of August and September 1988. Activities of the union are primarily restricted to information gathering and advocacy. Burma was part of British India from 1886 to 1937 and has been independent of the United Kingdom since 1074. Organized labour in Burma emerged among Indian and Chinese imported workers in the 1920's. In 1926, the British administration legalized labour unions, and this principle was incorporated into the 1948 constitution. By 1961, there were 173 registered unions with a total membership of 64,000, but political instability, military repression, and rebellious ethnic groups dominated thereafter Burma's history. In 1964, the Socialist Program Party government abolished independent organized labour and, in 1968, set up its own system of grassroots committees to control labour. Following thousands of deaths in student riots in 1988, the military took power, renamed the country Myanmar, and suppressed all vestiges of organized labour. In 1991, the Federation of Trade Unions – Burma (FTUB) was formed in secret in Thailand and is forced to operate along the borders of Burma because of the severity of military repression. By 1997, the FTUB claimed to have an underground national network of sympathisers within Burma. The military government owns virtually all factories in Burma. Forced labour is a general feature of the labour force, despite Burma's ratification of International Labour Organization Convention No. 87 – Forced or Compulsory Labour (1930). The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) has consistently drawn attention to the government of Burma as one of the worst human rights offenders in Asia; dozens of trade union activists are in jail. Burma has never been a member of the ICFTU. The 2010 survey of the International Trade Union Confederation mentioned the inhuman attitude of the military government when it refused to allow international help in response to Cyclone Nargis, which killed over 140,000 persons. Trade unions were still repressed, but in 2011 the regime announced freedom to organize and to strike. Indeed, trade unions units' are being registered for the first time and workers are organizing and massively affiliating in their trade unions. In addition, the government has told various observers that it is prepared to allow the FTUB and its leaders to re-enter the country after their years of exile, and to register the federation under the new Labour Organization Law as well. What is more, these workers from the different sectors are organizing out of a desire not only to improve their wages and working conditions, but from a fierce conviction that this is a moment in history and if they are going to build a democratic society, it would be unions that could lead the way.