



၅၂  
အမျိုးသားလွှတ်တော်

52  
Amyotha Hluttaw

အမျိုးသားလွှတ်တော် ဖွဲ့စည်းခြင်း

၁၄၁။ အမျိုးသားလွှတ်တော်ကို လွှတ်တော်ကိုယ်စားလှယ်ဦးရေ အများဆုံး ၂၂၄ ဦးဖြင့် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖွဲ့စည်းရမည် -

- (က) ကိုယ်ပိုင်အုပ်ချုပ်ခွင့်ရတိုင်း သို့မဟုတ် ကိုယ်ပိုင်အုပ်ချုပ်ခွင့်ရဒေသ တစ်ခုစီမှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်တစ်ဦးစီ ပါဝင်စေပြီး သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ပြည်ထောင်စုနယ်မြေများ အပါအဝင် တိုင်းဒေသကြီး သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်နယ်တစ်ခုစီအတွက် ကိုယ်စားလှယ် ၁၂ ဦးကျစီ တူညီစွာဖြင့် ရွေးကောက်တင်မြှောက်သည့် အမျိုးသား လွှတ်တော် ကိုယ်စားလှယ် ၁၆၈ ဦး၊
- (ခ) သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ပြည်ထောင်စုနယ်မြေများ အပါအဝင် တိုင်းဒေသကြီး သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်နယ်တစ်ခုစီအတွက် ကိုယ်စားလှယ်လေးဦးကျစီဖြင့် တပ်မတော် ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်က ဥပဒေနှင့်အညီ အမည်စာရင်း တင်သွင်းသည့် တပ်မတော်သား အမျိုးသားလွှတ်တော်ကိုယ်စားလှယ် ၅၆ ဦး၊
- (ဂ) ပုဒ်မခွဲ (က) နှင့် (ခ) တွင် ဖော်ပြထားသည့်အတိုင်း ဖွဲ့စည်းရာတွင် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ပြည်ထောင်စုနယ်မြေဆိုသည်မှာ ဖွဲ့စည်းပုံအခြေခံဥပဒေအရ သတ်မှတ်ထားသည့် ပြည်ထောင်စုနယ်မြေများသည် လည်းကောင်း၊ ပြည်ထောင်စုလွှတ်တော်က ဥပဒေပြဋ္ဌာန်း၍ သတ်မှတ်သော ပြည်ထောင်စုနယ်မြေများသည်လည်းကောင်း အမျိုးသားလွှတ်တော် ကိုယ်စားလှယ် ရွေးကောက်တင်မြှောက်ရန် ကိစ္စအလို့ငှာ အဆိုပါနယ်မြေပါဝင်ခဲ့သည့် ပြည်နယ် သို့မဟုတ် တိုင်းတွင်ဖြစ်စေ တိုင်းဒေသကြီး သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်နယ်တွင် ဖြစ်စေ ပါဝင်ခြင်းကိုဆိုသည်။

အမျိုးသားလွှတ်တော် သဘာပတိ တင်မြှောက်ခြင်း

၁၄၂။ အမျိုးသားလွှတ်တော် သဘာပတိတင်မြှောက်ခြင်းကို ပုဒ်မ ၁၁၀ ပါ ပြည်သူ့ လွှတ်တော် သဘာပတိတင်မြှောက်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ ပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်များအတိုင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။

Formation of the Amyotha Hluttaw

141. The Amyotha Hluttaw shall be formed with a maximum of 224 Hluttaw representatives as follows :

- (a) 168 Amyotha Hluttaw representatives elected in an equal number of 12 representatives from each Region or State inclusive of relevant Union territories and including one representative from each Self-Administered Division or Self-Administered Zone;
- (b) 56 Amyotha Hluttaw representatives who are the Defence Services personnel nominated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services in accord with the law, four representatives from each Region or State inclusive of relevant Union territories;
- (c) in forming the Amyotha Hluttaw as mentioned in Sub-Sections (a) and (b), the relevant Union Territory means the Union Territories, prescribed under the Constitution, or prescribed by law of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, which are inclusive in State or Division, Region or State for the purpose of electing the Amyotha Hluttaw representative.

Election of Chairperson of the Amyotha Hluttaw

142. Election of Chairperson of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall be carried out subject to the provisions relating to the election of Chairperson of the Pyithu Hluttaw under Section 110.

Phyoe Phyoe Aung, Page 52 (Article 141b)

Arrested in 2008, when she was 19, for 3 years and 5 months for having participated in re-establishing the All Burma Federation of Students Unions (ABFSU) at the very beginning of the Saffron Revolution in 2007. After hiding for 9 months from the military, she left her cover and joined a volunteer group that had been formed by a friend of her father to deliver aid at the Irrawaddy Delta region after Cyclone Nargis struck. They dug a big hole in a field and they buried corpses that people were too afraid to touch because of religious beliefs or through fear of being punished by the authorities. On the third night, while coming back to Yangon, she was caught. The rest of the group (including her father, Political Prisoner 7/20) was arrested and charged for harboring a fugitive: her.

**PAGE 52 OF THE 2008 CONSTITUTION. ARTICLE 141(b)** (AS ARTICLES 74, 109(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: Phyoe Phyoe Aung

GENDER: Female ETHNICITY: Burmese (4 ethnic groups: Myanmar, Chan, Karen & Chinese) RELIGION: Buddhism DATE OF BIRTH: 15.8.1988 Age 27 EDUCATION: 3rd year Civil Engineering, Yangon OCCUPATION BEFORE PRISON: Student OCCUPATION AFTER PRISON: A General Secretary of the Central Working Committee in the All Burma Federation of Student Unions, a volunteering job that will end with the Whole Burma Student General Congress due in 2015. She also founded a School with 6 friends: “The Wings Capacity Building School”.

TIME IN PRISON

ARRESTED on June 2008 for 3 years and 5 months for having participated in re-establishing the All Burma Federation of Students Unions (ABFSU) at the very beginning of the Saffron Revolution in 2007. After hiding for 9 months from the military, she left her cover and joined a volunteer group that had been formed by a friend of her father to deliver aid at the Irrawaddy Delta region after Cyclone Nargis struck. For three days they buried corpses that people were too afraid to touch, because of religious beliefs and through fear of being punished by the authorities, in a big hole that they dug in a field. On the third night, while coming back to Yangon, they were all caught and arrested. The rest of the group of six members, including her father, was arrested and charged for harboring a fugitive, a criminal: her.

OTHER: When she was only one year old, her father Dr. Nay Win was arrested and kept in prison for 15 years. For most of her life her mother alone raised her. Her mother didn’t want her to participate in politics, but Phyoe Phyoe Aung has a strong desire to work for people. She is hard working and passionate about education. Even though her family did not have the money, she sought every opportunity to learn. She really wanted to study English and learn computer skills and worked hard to learn. Before she was arrested she was attending the Government Technical College in Yangon, studying Civil Engineering.

During her stay in prison, she passed her time reading, praying, and speaking with other women criminal prisoners. She tried to manage her time in her head. Most of the time she was alone in her cell, as there are not many women political prisoners in Myanmar. She had no contact with men prisoners, only news through her mother. Her mother went once a month to see her and once a month to visit her father. She could bring her dry food to be nourished during the month. They could spend together 30 minutes. They were not allowed pencils or notebooks. Once a month, she could send a letter to her family. For this she was taken to the prison’s office and given paper and a pen to write it. Her boyfriend sent her a letter once, which she responded to. Her boyfriend never received it.

Once out of prison, she found out that she was not allowed to finish her studies. There is a rule that if there is an interruptions of two years or more in the education of the students, they are allowed only to enrol for distance education. “They are afraid that I will do politics, or organise the students”. In 2013 she helped to constitute a legal ABFSU.

WISHES FOR 2015: That the Whole Burma Student General Congress, the All Burma Federation of Student Unions’ (ABFSU) National Congress, will be held.

HISTORY CLOSE-UP: ALL BURMA FEDERATION OF STUDENT UNIONS (ABFSU)

The roots of ABSFU extend back to the Burmese independence movement of the 1930s. In 1931, the Yangon University Students’ Union (RUSU) was formed as a social organization by Aung San, the later military General and so-called ‘father of Burmese independence’, and father of 1991 Nobel Peace Laureate Aung San Suu Kyi. In 1931, the Yangon University Students’ Union (RUSU) was formed as a social organization. In 1935, Aung San and his friends U Nu (later the first democratically elected Prime Minister of Burma), U Thein Pe (later the General Secretary of Communist Party of Burma), U Ba Swe (later the Prime Minister) and U Kyaw Nyein (later the Deputy Prime Minister) became the leaders of the RUSU and led the second university students’ strike against British colonial rule in 1935 (independence finally arrived on January 4, 1948). On May 8, 1936 the first students’ conference was held in Yangon. Organized by RUSU, it marked the formation of the All Burma Students’ Union (ABSU). In 1951, the All Burma Students’ Union (ABSU) changed its name to the All Burma Federation of Student Unions (ABFSU) to represent all students in Burma. ABFSU became active in both educational reform and peaceful campaigning for the establishment of democracy and protecting the right to education. During the Sixth Conference of the ABFSU in 1960, the so-called ‘five policies’, and ‘three flags’ of the organization were adopted unanimously in order to work towards a democratic educational system, safeguarding student rights, democracy, and national peace and reconciliation.

Burma’s fledgling democratic process came to a grinding halt in 1962 when General Ne Win staged a bloody coup d’état in which hundreds of protesting students were killed. The turbulent political situation since this time has forced ABFSU and its members underground on a number of occasions.

In 1988, as calls for democratic change brought civil unrest and mass demonstrations to the streets of the capital Yangon once more, ABFSU publicly re-emerged under the direction of leading dissident Min Ko Naing (a nom-de-guerre meaning ‘conqueror of kings’), where the group helped to coordinate waves of pro-democracy action, culminating in the ‘88 Uprising. Since 1990 ABFSU have thrown their support behind the National League for Democracy (NLD).