First regular session of Pyithu Hluttaw continues for 13th day
Queries raised and replied, proposals submitted and discussed, approval sought at Pyithu Hluttaw session

NAY PYI TAW, 22 March-The 13th day first regular session of Pyithu Hluttaw was held at Pyithu Hluttaw Hall of Hluttaw Building here at 10 am today.

It was attended by Speaker of Pyithu Hluttaw Thura U Shwe Mann and Pyithu Hluttaw representatives.

First, the Speaker took position and announced the validity and start of the 13th-day session as 432 or 99.77 percent of 433 Pyithu Hluttaw representatives were present.

Of the questions raised by Pyithu Hluttaw representatives, members of union level organization Minister for Immigration and Population and for Home Affairs U Maung Oo and Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation U Htay Oo responded to the questions regarding “change temporary identity card with citizenship scrutiny card” submitted by U Zaw Kir Ahmed (a) U Aung Zaw Win of Maungtaw Constituency, “gambling like our days” submitted by U Saw Thein Aung of Hlaingbwe Constituency, “amnesty” submitted by U Sai Hla Kyaw of Langkho Constituency, “ward and village-tract administration” submitted by U Lwin Oo of Thanlyin Constituency, “assignment of duties to wards and village-tract heads” submitted by U Aung Kyaw Zan of Pauktaw Constituency and “to increase subsidy” submitted by U Aung Zin of Pazundaung Constituency.

Pyithu Hluttaw representatives discussed the approved proposal “to make arrangement for submitting a bill which would pave ways for more job opportunities, creating a pleasant work environment and ensuring improvement of workers’ skills at second regular session of Pyithu Hluttaw” submitted by U Tin Maung Win of Mingaladon Constituency. Members of Union level organization Minister for Labour U Aung Kyi discussed the proposals. The Pyithu Hluttaw sought approval.

After that, U Soe Win of Sangyoung Constituency submitted a proposal “to provide financial assistance to Small and Medium-Enterprises”. The Pyithu Hluttaw sought the approval to discuss the submitted proposal.

The Speaker of Pyithu Hluttaw announced the end of the 13th-day first regular session of Pyithu Hluttaw and the 14thday session will be held at 10 am on 23 March (Wednesday).

The session came to an end at 12:40 am.
Hluttaw candidates, election agents declared as persons of distorted qualification

The Union of Myanmar
Union Election Commission
Nay Pyi Taw
Notification No.9/2011
3rd Waning of Tabaung, 1372 ME
(22 March, 2011)

Hluttaw candidates and their election agents failed to submit election expenses in the prescribed period declared as persons of distorted qualification

1. According to Section 55 of the respective Hluttaw Election Laws and paragraph 77 of the Rules, Hluttaw candidates and their election agents who run for Multi-party Democracy General Election held on 7 November, 2010 are to submit election expenses to the respective sub-commissions in line with the law during 60 days as of the date the names of the representatives-elect are announced.

2. To be able to decide whether those who fail to submit election expenses in accord with the law should be declared as persons of distorted qualification or not, the Union Election Commission formed election tribunals to check with them.

3. The Election Tribunal found that the following Hluttaw candidates and their election agents failed to submit the election expenses during the prescribed period, and in accord with the Paragraph 83 (a) of the respective Hluttaw Election Rules, declared them as persons of distorted qualification.

Sr Hluttaw candidate  Election Agent  Constituency

(a) U Kyaw Aye  —  Maungtaw Township Pyithu Hluttaw Constituency Rakhine State

(b) U Nurul Haik  —  Maungtaw Township Pyithu Hluttaw Constituency Rakhine State

(c) U Aung Hla  —  Buthidaung Township Pyithu Hluttaw Constituency Rakhine State

(d) U Nyi Lwe  —  An Township Pyithu Hluttaw Constituency Rakhine State

(e) U Maung Maung Tin  —  Amyotha Hluttaw Constituency Rakhine State

(f) U Ba Thein  —  Amyotha Hluttaw Constituency No. 7 Rakhine State

(g) U Soe Win  —  Amyotha Hluttaw Constituency No. 7 Rakhine State

(h) U Taw U Baydidein  —  Amyotha Hluttaw Constituency No. 8 Rakhine State

(i) U Ali Hunein  —  Amyotha Hluttaw Constituency No. 9 Rakhine State

(j) U Aung Nyein  —  Amyotha Hluttaw Constituency No. 11 Rakhine State

(k) U La Bwe  —  MagukU Township Constituency No. 2 State Hluttaw Rakhine State

(l) U Khin Maung Than  —  Paungtaw Township Constituency No. 2 State Hluttaw Rakhine State

(m) U Maung Ba Tin  —  Minbya Township Constituency No. 1 State Hluttaw Rakhine State

(n) U Oo Tun Maung  —  Maungtaw Township Constituency No. 1 State Hluttaw Rakhine State

(o) U Khin Maung Myint  —  Maungtaw Township Constituency No. 1 State Hluttaw Rakhine State

(p) U Chit Tun Aung  —  Maungtaw Township Constituency No. 2 State Hluttaw Rakhine State

(q) U Tin Oo  —  An Township Constituency No. 1 State Hluttaw Rakhine State

(r) U Chek Phar  —  An Township Constituency No. 2 State Hluttaw Rakhine State

4. The Union Election Commission declared that the above-mentioned Hluttaw candidates and their election agents are persons of distorted qualification according to Paragraph 84 of the respective Hluttaw Election Rules after scrutinizing the candidates and their election agents are persons of distorted qualification, in accord with the Section 88 of the respective Hluttaw Election Law, shall not contest in the election as a Hluttaw candidate, from the date of this declaration, in the existing Hluttaw term and the next Hluttaw term.

Sd/ Thein Soe
Chairman
Union Election Commission

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Pyithu Hluttaw Bill Committee, the Public Accounts Committee, Pyithu Hluttaw Rights Committee and the Government’s Guarantees, Pledges and Undertakings Vetting Committee meetings continue

Nay Pyi Taw, 22 March—The First Pyithu Hluttaw Bill Committee, the Public Accounts Committee, Pyithu Hluttaw Rights Committee and the Government’s Guarantees, Pledges and Undertakings Vetting Committee meetings continued at their offices of Pyithu Hluttaw Hall of Hluttaw Building here this afternoon.

Chairmen, secretaries and members of respective committee attended the meetings. They participated in discussions on work programme of the committees.—MNA

Amyotha Hluttaw Bill Committee, the Public Accounts Committee, Amyotha Hluttaw Rights Committee and the Government’s Guarantees, Pledges and Undertakings Vetting Committee meetings continue

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Chairmen, secretaries and members of respective committee attended the meetings.

They participated in discussions on work programme of the committees.

Home Affairs Minister answers question on gambling like ‘Our days’

NAY PYI TAW, 22 March – At Today’s Pyithu Hluttaw session, U Saw Thein Aung of Hlaingbwe Constituency raised a question about illegal gambling. He said gambling like ‘Our days’ that can harm the public morality and property is rampant in some regions of the nation as if it were legalized. So, he said he would like to ask whether there is any action taken against it.

In response to the query, Minister for Home Affairs U Maung Oo said that the State enacted the gambling law on 20 October 1986 in accord with the 1986 Pyithu Hluttaw Law No (6). According to gambling law section 2 (a), gambling means playing of games of chance or profession for money or materials no matter whether toll is collected or not. According to Section 2 (d), gambling equipment means playing cards, token, coin, table, chart, box, list, and things, animal/vehicle used in gambling.

With Order No.1/87 dated 23-6-1987, the ministry issued gambling procedures. They include the meaning of those involved in gambling, arrest procedures and formation of arrest teams.

Today, funfairs, drama, pagoda festivals and state or regional level anniversary celebrations are only approved by regional authorities in accord with the following rules and regulations.

(a) To ensure a clean and healthy environment in the area of a festivity

(b) To take security measures according to the plan

(c) To hold a festivity within designated days

(d) To stop the festivity immediately if informed that it is not appropriate to keep holding it for reasons of security, epidemic or other emergency cases

(e) To ensure any form of gambling does not take place

In some regions, some games such as throwing balls and archery that infringe the gambling law are played in regional festivities and colloquially called ‘Our days’.

The points clarified above will make it clear that the State shall not approve any form of gambling that violates the law. In connection with gambling cases, security and administrative officials take measures such as reporting in advance, taking action in line with the directives and laws and taking action against not only involvers but also those responsible for such cases.

According to facts and figures, nationwide, 1950 gambling cases were exposed, 3300 offenders arrested and K 241.9 million confiscated in 2010. Although more cases could be exposed year after year, more efforts are still needed to eliminate them.

Regarding the question about illegal gambling, administrative and security bodies are taking measures such as banning, exposing cases by themselves or tip-off and taking action. So, there is no way the
State shall not take action against such cases in accord with law. However, to achieve the success, public cooperation is necessary, the minister noted.

I & P Minister replies to question about “changing temporary identity cards into Citizenship Scrutiny Cards”

NAY PYI TAW, 22 March - At today’s Pyithu Hluttaw session, U Zaw Kir Ahmed (a) U Aung Zaw Win of Maungtaw Constituency said that 90 per cent of population in Maungtaw of Rakhine State are Temporary Identity Card holders and are encountering difficulties in their education, travelling and business matters. It causes losses not only for the people but for the State. Similar grievances occur in other townships of Rakhine State. He asked when authorities concerned will take measures to change the temporary identity cards of locals in Maungtaw and other townships into Citizenship Scrutiny Cards.

Regarding the question, Minister for Immigration and Population U Maung Oo replied that there were The Union Citizenship Act, 1948 and Union Citizenship Act, 1948 which allowed foreigners, half-breeds and those who are on suspicion of citizenship who are residing in the Union of Myanmar before Myanmar Citizenship Law was promulgated on 15 October 1982 to apply for naturalized citizenship. Those who want to apply for naturalized citizenship and live beyond doubt regarding the matter as to whether or not they are citizens can follow these Acts. The State conferred citizenships on those who follow prescribed laws. They have acquired citizenships according to law till posterity.

After enacting Myanmar Citizenship Law on 15 October, 1982, it was stated that citizens prescribed in the following sections are allowed to hold National Registration Cards.

(A) Section (3): Nationals such as the Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Bamar, Mon, Rakhine or Shan and ethnic groups as have settled in any of the territories included within the State as their permanent home from a period anterior to 1185 B.E., 1823 A.D. are Burma citizens.

(B) Section (5): Every national and every person born of parents, both of whom are nationals are citizens by birth.

(C) Section (6): A person who is already a citizen on the date this Law comes into force is a citizen. Action, however, shall be taken under section 18 for infringement of the provision of that section. (Section-18 says “A citizen who has acquired citizenship by making a false representation or by concealment shall have his citizenship revoked, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a term of ten years and to a fine of kyat fifty thousand.)

(D) Section (7): The following persons born in or outside the State are also citizens:

(a) persons born of parents, both of whom are citizens;

(b) persons born of parents, one of whom is a citizen and the other an associate citizen;

(c) persons born of parents, one of whom and the other a naturalized citizen;

(d) persons born of parents one of whom is a citizen; or an associate citizen; or a naturalized citizen and the other is born of parents, both of whom are associate citizens;

(e) persons born of parents, one of whom is a citizen; or an associate citizen; or a naturalized citizen; and the other is born of parents, both of whom are naturalized citizens;

(f) persons born of parents one of whom is a citizen; or an associate citizen; or a naturalized citizen; and the other is born of parents, one of whom is an associate citizen and the other a naturalized citizen.
If firm evidences are not shown, naturalization cannot be made. Persons have been made citizens or foreigners who are suspected of citizenship. Persons who have entered and resided in the State anterior to 4th January, 1948, and their offspring born within the State may apply under Section 42 and 43 of Myanmar Citizenship Law, 1982 for naturalized citizenship as follow:-

(A) Section (42): Persons who have entered and resided in the State anterior to 4th January, 1948, and their offspring born within the State may, if they have not yet applied under the union Citizenship Act, 1948, apply for naturalized citizenship to the Central Body, furnishing conclusive evidences.

(B) Section (43): The following persons born in or outside the State from the date this Law comes into force may also apply for naturalized citizenship:

1. persons born of parents one of whom is a citizen and the other a foreigner;
2. persons born of parents, one of whom is an associate citizen and the other a naturalized citizen;
3. persons born of parents, one of whom is an associate citizen and the other a foreigner;
4. persons born of parents, both of whom are naturalized citizens;
5. persons born of parents, one of whom is a naturalized citizen and the other a foreigner.

However, it is required to have the following qualifications prescribed in Section (44). They are as follow:-

(a) be a person who conforms to the provisions of section 42 or section 43;
(b) have completed the age of eighteen years;
(c) be able to speak well one of the national languages;
(d) be of good character;
(e) be of sound mind.

So it is necessary to collect and submit firm evidences and facts of a person and his forefathers for ensuring a right to hold a certain kind of card in accord with the law.

As the Ministry of Religious and Immigration has been formed with the aim of ensuring to enjoy rights by the national races and other races who are living in Rakhine State in accord with Immigration and Citizenship Laws, the procedure for issuing cards will be carried out as soon as possible after receiving directives and decisions of respective hluttaws and the government.

**Commerce Minister responds to query about transport of rice to Shan State (North)**

NAY PYI TAW, 22 March – Amyotha Hluttaw Representative U Tun Kyaw of Shan State Constituency-10 put a question about transportation of rice at today’s Amyotha Hluttaw session.

Minister for Commerce U Tin Naing Thein responded to the question saying his question was found to be the same as that of Pyithu Hluttaw Representative U Ye Tun (a) U Min Tun of Hsipaw Township Constituency and it was already answered on 11-3-2001.

Regarding the fact that 16th Mile Checkpoint between Mandalay and PyinOoLwin is imposing a restriction on transport of rice to Shan State (North) and coordination is necessary to do so, the camp is not be opened with the aim of restricting the flow of commodities. It is opened for security reasons to check arms, ammunitions, explosives and narcotic drugs. In the past, 16th Mile Checkpoint prioritized security and later on, measures had to be taken to check whether restricted items were carried or not as there had been cases of carrying illegal goods. The camp seized illegal general goods worth K 93.90
million, narcotic drugs worth K 698.40 million and jewellery worth K 2.40 million in 2009-2010 fiscal year; illegal general goods worth K 57.79 million, drugs worth K 70 million and jewellery worth K 1.80 million in 2010-2011 fiscal year. As for the seizure of smuggled goods by the checkpoints along Mandalay-Lashio-Muse Road, general goods worth K 2328.96 million, drugs worth K 940.43 million and jewellery worth K 452.10 million were confiscated in 2009-2010 financial year; and general goods worth K 4482.49 million, drugs worth K 213.02 million and jewellery worth K 3086.44 million in 2010-2011 financial year.

Permission has been given to transport local foodstuff for the people of the townships of Shan State (North). But for transportation of crops such as rice, beans and pulses and wheat that are likely to be smuggled out, they can be transported only after being checked by the camp whether they have been approved or not. It is learned that for the people of Shan State (North), rice merchants are distributing about 20000 bags of rice a month and rice merchants associations from states and regions and rice merchants distributed 280960 bags of rice for the year 2010.

It is not necessary to offer bribes to any checkpoints, including 16th Mile Camp, for distribution and transportation of rice by merchants and if there is any bribery case, complaint can be lodged for taking action.

In the past, rice was distributed to Laukkai and other regions after seeking approval from the said camp. Now again, permission is being granted to do so for townships in need of rice.

Concerning the matter of profit loss because of failure to transport rice from one region to another and purchase of rice from black market by the local people at high price, the minister clarified that in the past Ayeyawady Region alone was regarded as the granary of Myanmar.

Thanks to the guidance of the Head of State and efforts of local authorities and peasants, Bago Region, Sagaing Region and Rakhine State have enjoyed rice sufficiency as well as surpluses. The government is also encouraging boosting production of rice in other states and regions requiring rice. Now, the whole nation produces 12 million tons of rice and the amount of rice distributed to the regions by major rice producing regions is only 1.2 million tons, accounting for one-tenth of the nation’s total rice production. So, that amount cannot affect the peasants of rice producing townships. It seems that there is no cases of buying rice from black market as rice shops in every town and market are selling their rice normally and openly. It is necessary for regions with rice sufficiency to boost production and for regions with insufficient rice to make efforts for self-sufficiency. Then, the nation will restore the status of becoming the largest rice exporter of the world. Some nations have offered to grow and produce rice by hiring some land in Myanmar although they are able to produce enough for their self-sufficiency. When reviewing those points, it is required of the people to work hard with national outlook.

As to the matter of the hilly region people’s loss of forest resources, climate change and difficulty in water course due to slash-and-burn agriculture, it can be found that Yunnan Province including Xishuangbanna region like the hilly region of U Tun Kyaw are growing coffee, tea and rubber. Such long-term cultivation can earn more income and maintain more fertile soil than slash-and-burn farming.

It is therefore needed to work for changes and developments.

Regarding the matter of harming morality of staff from checkpoints and bribery cases, the minister said checkpoints are opened to inspect arms, explosives and drugs for security of the lives and property of the people. But there were some cases in which smugglers offered bribes to staff in order to smuggle out their illegal goods and some cases in which some corrupt staff took bribes from merchants.

Such cases are being exposed and under investigation and action is being taken. So, the people are urged to cooperate in eliminating smuggling and bribery by informing authorities concerned about such cause if there is any.
L&F Minister responds to query on “high tax being paid by fishermen”

NAY PYI TAW, 22 March - At today’s Amyotha Hluttaw session, Amyotha Hluttaw representative Dr Banyar Aung Moe of Constituency-7 of Mon State said that collecting tax should be done fairly in accord with the law; tax should not spoil production and enterprise; if the industry was destroyed, revenue would decrease; if the tax is collected fairly under the law, the revenue will rise yearly than that collected at present; he made the question with the intention of increasing revenue of the State; local people catching fish inshore are paying high taxes which force them to stop the business, leave the native land and work in other countries. He asked whether the government knows this situation or not and whether serious measures should be taken for recovery from this situation or not.

Minister for Livestock and Fisheries U Maung Maung Thein answered the query that the ministry is planning sustainable development of fisheries industry with the objectives of fisheries sufficiency in the whole nation, nutrition development of entire nation, uplifting of health and fitness of the entire nation and individual fish consumption improvement. In supervising fisheries sector, Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, four fisheries laws were issued and tasks- to ensure sustainable development of the fisheries sector, to prevent fish species extinction, to prevent water of fish breeding from degradation, to collect reasonable taxes which the State should get and to administer the fishery industry under the law - are being carried out.

In doing so, 561540 tons of salt-water fish were produced in 1988 and individual fish consumption is 17 kg in 1988 when the State Law and Order Restoration Council assumed responsibility of the State. In 2009-2010, the production of salt-water fish reached to 2060780 tons and average individual fish consumption increased to 43 kg. The individual consumption increases yearly in parallel with increasing fish production.

In 2000-2001 fiscal year, 949670 tons of salt-water were produced and average individual fish consumption is 23 kg. In 2008-2009, 1867510 tons of salt-water were produced and average individual consumption is 43 kg.

The Fisheries Department is registering fishing boats and fishermen and taxing under Myanma Salt-water Fishery Law. Marine products are resources owned by the State.

So, the State is taxing breeding entrepreneurs and marine workers at the rates set in Notification No (5/2003) and (7/2003) of the Fishery Department.

The tax rates for offshore fisherman are K 300 per year for boat, from K 600 to K 3000 for motorboat, from K 500 to K 12000 or fishing equipment, for one ton of wet fish is from K 300 to K 3000. A motorboat will cost only from K 3500 to K 11000. Marine workers are systematically registered and being charged K 500 for registration fee but the offshore marine workers are not charged.

Taxes are found to be very low for marine workers in comparison with current price of a viss of fish. No fisherman has so far made complaints about the taxes imposed by the Department of Fisheries.


Like, the entire nation has seen progress in fishing industry and Taninthayi Region and Mon State have witnessed progress in fishing industry. Taninthayi Region, saw 247 trawlers, 3407 offshore trawlers, tax
of K 0.903 million and 293820 tons of sea-water fish production, average consumption of 20.99-


Likewise, production of sea-water fish, numbers of onshore and offshore trawlers, tax, average consumption of fish of individual in Ye and Yebyu townships in those two states have increased year by year, with slight change in number of marine workers.


According to the above figures, tax collected by Fishery Department in Ye and Yebyu Townships ranges between K 3500 and K 11000 for the whole year. The rate is fair and would not be tax burden for those fishermen.

Fishery department grants tax exemption on small fishing gears. The number of fishermen is on the increase yearly.

The aims of tax collection by Fishery Department are to register systematically, to manage and to collect tax that the government should deserve. Fishery Department is making the arrangement to conserve resources in order to exploit fish resources.

According to the figures compiled by Fishery Department, fishermen from Mon State and Ye and Yebyu Townships in Taninthayi Region do not have to pay heavy tax.
Taxes collected by the government are not too much. So, the factor does not cause a halt to fishing industry. According to statistics, there were no any dramatic drop in the number of fishery entrepreneurs and fishermen.

According to the statistics of Fishery Department, there are no decrease in the number of trawlers, fishery entrepreneurs and fishermen. Fishermen working on managerial scale are doing their traditional businesses in their own regions. Fishery Department has issued announcements and restrictions for preserving fish resources. In order to boost fish resources, the Department puts fishes and prawns into the sea. To create better eco-system for plants and animals, mangrove swamps in which fishes breed are grown. The Department also educates fishermen to follow code of conduct for responsible fisheries.

After asking and answering queries, the Amyotha Hluttaw Speaker discussed that according to provisions of the Hluttaw, asking and answering questions shall be allowed only at one hour of morning session; that but there is a reason to allow it till over 2 pm by the Hluttaw Speaker; that Article 11 Sub-section (a) of the State Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar prescribed that three sovereign powers-legislative power, administrative power and judicial power are to be separately practiced with check and balance system; that Hluttaw is a sovereign organization; that so it is important to know administrative and judicial sector thoroughly.

Electric Power No.1 Minister discusses proposal for building heavy hydropower station at Bontala Waterfall in Matupi

NAY PYI TAW, 22 March - The proposal “to build a heavy hydropower station in Bontala Waterfall” submitted by U Paul Lyan Lwin of Chin State Constituency No.9 was seconded by U Paul Than Htai of Chin State Constituency No.3 and discussed by Minister for Electric Power No.1 U Zaw Min at today’s session of Amyotha Hluttaw.

U Paul Than Htai said using water power at Bontala waterfall, 15 miles from Matupi, Chin State, will benefit Chin State and it is expected that the fall would provide hydropower enough to produce electricity. If a heavy hydropower station is build at the fall, it can supply power not only to Matupi but also to villages in neighbouring townships including Mindat, Haka, Thantlang, he said.

Afterwards, Minister for Electric Power No.1 U Zaw Min discussed the proposal. He said the State had already built 33 power plants which are not linked with the national grid till 2008. Of them, the small plants are equipped with generators which can generate 0.12 megawatt while the big plants are equipped with generators which can generate 5 megawatt. A power plant which can generate 10 megawatt is considered as the small one, he added.

He continued to say that according to the survey, waterpower at Bontala waterfall can be used to generate at least 1.8 megawatt. A hydropower plant at Bontala waterfall can be the small one and can generate only for the local community. It is not a heavy hydro power station, the minister said.

According to the Section-188 in the 2008 Constitution, Schedule Two, Page 189. Paragrapg 4 (a) says “Medium and small scale electric power production and distribution that have the right to be managed by the Region or State not having any link with national power grid, except large scale electricity power production and distribution having the right to be managed by the Union”.

Therefore, building a small hydropower plant is within rights of a respective state government and the proposal should be put forward to the Chin State government. Besides, private and cooperative sectors are allowed to invest in building power plants and selling the electricity. Therefore, the proposal for building a heavy hydropower plant at Bontala waterfall in Matupi Township should not be brought to
Amyotha Hluttaw as the proposal is not eligible to be carried out by the Union. Therefore, the proposal should be withdrew. After the discussion, the Speaker of Amyotha Hluttaw rejected the proposal.

**Proposal “to provide financial assistance to Small and Medium Enterprises” submitted**

NAY PYI TAW, 22 March-At today’s Pyithu Hluttaw session, Pyithu Hluttaw sought the approvals to discuss the proposals submitted by the representatives.

U Soe Win of Sangyoung Constituency submitted a proposal “to provide financial assistance to Small and Medium Enterprises”.

It was seconded by Daw Mi Myint Than of Yay Constituency. After that, the approval of Pyithu Hluttaw was sought and the Hluttaw decided whether to accept the proposal.

The Hluttaw announced that representatives can enlist at deputy director-general of Hluttaw Office to discuss the proposal.

**First regular session of Amyotha Hluttaw continues for 13th day**

Queries raised and replied, proposals submitted and discussed, approval sought at Amyotha Hluttaw session

NAY PYI TAW, 22 March-The 13th day first regular session of Amyotha Hluttaw was held at Amyotha Hluttaw Hall of Hluttaw Building here at 10 am today.

It was attended by Speaker of Amyotha Hluttaw U Khin Aung Myint and Amyotha Hluttaw representatives.

First, the Speaker took position and announced the validity and start of the 13th-day session as 220 or 98.65 percent of 223 Amyotha Hluttaw representatives were present.

Of the questions raised by Amyotha Hluttaw representatives, members of union level organization Leader of the Government Spoke Authoritative Team Minister for Information U Kyaw Hsan, Minister for Commerce U Tin Naing Thein and Minister for Livestock and Fisheries U Maung Maung Thein responded to the questions regarding “armed groups that are against the government” made by U Za Khun Ting Ring of Kachin State Constituency No.4; “transport of paddy to Shan State (North)” made by U Tun Kyaw of Shan State Constituency No.10; “permit to import household-used under 2000CC cars” made by Dr Myat Nyana Soe of Yangon Region Constituency No.4 and “heavy tax imposed on fishermen” made by Dr Banya Aung Moe of Mon State Constituency No.7.

After that, U Paul Htan Htai of Chin State Constituency No.3 discussed the proposal “to build heavy hydropower station in Bontala waterfall” submitted by U Paul Lyan Lwin of Chin State Constituency No.9.
Member of union level organization Minister for Electric Power No.1 U Zaw Min discussed the proposal.

The Amyotha Hluttaw sought the approvals.

Dr Banya Aung Moe of Mon State Constituency No.7 submitted a proposal “the government to render assistances to farmer in order to get fair prices for crops”. The Amyotha Hluttaw sought the approvals.

The Speaker of Amyotha Hluttaw announced the end of the 13th-day first regular session of Amyotha Hluttaw and the 14th-day session will be held at 10 am on 23 March (Wednesday).

The session came to an end at 1:55 am.

Amyotha Hluttaw Bill Committee, the Public Accounts Committee, Amyotha Hluttaw Rights Committee and the Government’s Guarantees, Pledges and Undertakings Vetting Committee meetings continue

NAY PYI TAW, 22 March-The First Amyotha Hluttaw Bill Committee, the Public Accounts Committee, Amyotha Hluttaw Rights Committee and the Government’s Guarantees, Pledges and Undertakings Vetting Committee meetings continued at their offices of Amyotha Hluttaw Hall of Hluttaw Building here this afternoon.

Chairmen, secretaries and members of respective committee attended the meetings.

They participated in discussions on work programme of the committees.

Home Affairs Minister replies to question on “Amnesty”

NAY PYI TAW, 22 March - U Sai Hla Kyaw of Langkho Constituency asked at today’s regular session of Pyithu Hluttaw how amnesty will be granted to Shan nationals U Sae Htin, U Kun Tun Oo, U Sai Nyunt Lwin and other jailed persons without exception in this auspicious transition to multi-party democratic Republic of the Union of Myanmar as in other global nations granting pardons to prisoners on historic days, like the days on which old system was successfully replaced with a new one.

Regarding the query, Minister for Home Affairs U Maung Oo answered that Section 16 of 2008 Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar says “The Head of the Union and the Head of Executive of the Union is the President” and, regarding pardons to prisoners, Section 204 of the Constitution states as follow:-

“The President has:
(a) the power to grant a pardon;
(b) the power to grant amnesty in accord with the recommendation of the National Defence and Security Council.”

Article 401 (1) of Criminal Act regarding the power of the President to grant pardon to prisoners goes as follows:-

“401 (1).When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the President of the Union may at any time, without conditions or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, suspend the execution of his sentence or remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced.”

Granting amnesty to prisoners is not the concern of the Hluttaw or Judiciary but for the Head of Executive President of the Union, done with detail analysis of situations of the country.
In granting pardon to prisoners by the President, it is done with recommendation of the National Defence and Security Council in order to avert losses of the country.

Now, the time is of the first regular session of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to form new administration; although the President had been elected, he is not at the Office yet; and the National Defence and Security Council which will provide recommendation to the President has not been formed.

These are matters to be dealt with in time of the new administration.

**Home Affairs Minister replies to questions on ward/village administration**

NAY PYI TAW, 22 March - At today’s Pyithu Hluttaw session, U Lwin Oo of Thanlyin Constituency asked how the person who will assume the duty of administering ward and village, revealing that Article 289 of the Constituency states, “Administration of ward or village-tract shall be assigned in accord with the law to a person whose integrity is respected by the community” and this also means that the inclusiveness of will of the residents of ward or village is needed.

He said that misapplication of power and misappropriation may happen as the administrative groups are dealing with public management daily; if this happens, it will cause loss of respect by the community and may affect the rule of law; to avoid such cases, the carrot and stick approach should be used. He asked how those who is assigned administration of ward and village will be awarded and how they will be checked and balanced in accord with the law.

He also stated that there are persons with the experience of administration of ward and village and asked if they will be continued to assign administration duty and how long the term and how many times of their duty will be designed.

U Aung Kyaw Zan of Pauktaw Constituency asked how the appointment of persons to administration of ward of village or if the procedures will be issued.

Minister for Home Affairs U Maung Oo answered regarding the questions that person whose integrity is respected by the community means person who is held in high esteem by the community, with high morality and justic.

Only the community will know the person has this qualifications or not. Only those who meet qualifications will be appointed. Qualifications issued in directive with notification No 216/2-1/SLORC of State Law and Order Restoration Council dated 13 November, 1988; with telegraph No 1. NwWa 5. Ya by SLORC dated 30 January 1989; and with notification No 023/1-1/SLORC by SLORC dated 7 February, 1989 are as follow:-

(a) person who is respected by ward/village-tract
(b) person who doesn’t involve in any political organization
(c) person who is not opportunism in every administration
(d) person who is not badly behaving for many years under the influence of family and relations
(e) person who takes advantage of others by approaching township level organizations
(f) person who participated in recent protests or who supported the protests in anyway
(g) person who disapproves of the authorities of the State
(h) person who is retiree from civilian or military post, or who is respected by the community, or with high morality
(i) not to assign other staff in action as member except clerk of ward/village-tract
(j) person who has never committed any crimes Appointment system under the directive with notification

No 216/2-1/SLORC issued by SLORC dated 13 November, 1988 is as follow:-

(a) to make field trip by township members and select at plenary tea party with people of ward/villagetract

(b) to obtain biographies of nominated members and to scrutinize whether their attitude on public is right or not

(c) to interview nominated members

(d) to seek approval from Sayadaws of ward/village tract Sangha Nayaka Committee

(e) to select three members and three reserve members and appoint out of them as Chairman by the township Headmen of village were not paid under Myanmar traditions, but they got commission for collection of revenues.

Article 4 of Myanmar District Cesses Act states that the revenue collector is returned 10 per cent of land taxes collected by him. The headmen are priviledged to set land tax as he wants under Article 7(1), (f) of Towns Act, Myanmar Act No (3) of 1907. Former headmen had worked only for the dignity. The commissions are provided till now depending on the tax they collected. They needn’t pay because they are granted priviledges and powers under Ward/Village Act. If they evaluate dignity, the administration system will be stable. As their priviledges and duties are assigned under Duties and Powers Section of Article 6 of Village Act, Myanmar Act No (6), of 1907, they will work within the law.

Former ten-house or hundred-house heads will be continued to assign duties in ward administration. If the term of the administrative is long, unwanted administration processes are likely to happen. So the term is three years and action of dismissal is taken against those who is injustic and misapproriative. There are 3042 wards and 13629 villagetracts in the nation. New chairmen are being selected and appointed. Only 0.007 per cent of them were dismissed.

Term and times for repeated appointment is not set. If the complaints are arised, investigation is being conducted, action taken and the complained person dismissed. Village heads who are not complained are continued to assign the duty.

Commerce Minister responds to query on permit for import of cars under 2000cc

NAY PYI TAW, 22 March-At today’s Amyotha Hluttaw session, representative Dr Myat Nyana Soe of Yangon Region Constituency-4 put a question about “permit for import of cars under 2000cc”.

He said that he would like to put a question on import permit for cars under 2000cc with a view to promoting the living standard of the people according to Section 36 and Sub-section (c) in Chapter-1 of the Constitution, based on six basic principals of the State.

Using new cars in public transportation sector will have the benefits. The new cars mean both brandnew and recondition.

Due to high prices, cars manufactured in industrial zones have yet to be within middle-class people’s reach. The majority of present-running cars are model 1990. Using these cars causes accidents. It can be found that people can buy Cherry cars in China and (Narno) Tar Tar cars in India at affordable prices. Since 1997, the government has granted permission to import small cars. So, import of these cars should be taken into consideration. He also asked whether or not the directives could be revoked because import of cars under 2000cc is not prescribed by the Law, a car owner can buy a latest model
car after entrusting his old model car to the government auction, the government auction board would put the old-model cars up for auction and tax rate imposed on import of new cars would be reduced.

In response to the question, Minister for Commerce U Tin Naing Thein said that the government is placing much emphasis not only on development of agricultural sector but also on being an industrial-developed nation. In importing materials and goods, the government gives priority to import of industrial raw materials needed for national building tasks and household utensils. For industrial development, import of goods that can be produced in the country is limited and encouragements are given to produce import-substitute goods.

Regarding the import of heavy machinery, priority is given to import of machinery, trucks and public buses more than 500 cars a month.

It can be seen as a tradition that every country is trying every possible way for development of their countries. With joint venture system, China and India manufactured cars in cooperation with foreign car companies before Cherry wagon and (Narno) Tar Tar cars. They got experiences in car manufacturing. In 18 industrial zones, there are 300 carmakers. Ministry of Industry-2 and private companies manufacture more than 10,000 cars a year. During the period from 2003-04 to 2010-11, 65975 cars have been manufactured there.

In manufacturing cars, most of engine parts and car bodies are imported from the foreign countries. The question of use of new cars in public transport sector could benefit is put into practice from their standpoints.

But, due to traffic jam caused by small cars, even some developed countries have disadvantages such as traffic jam, more fuel consumption and having affects on domestic industries by allowing import of car from foreign countries, etc. So, the directives shall not be abolished because the government is putting limit on import of cars under 2000cc at present time. Restriction on import of single items is not usually prescribed by the law and import and export procedures are occasionally issued.

It is not possible to put the points included in the question into practice. According to the nature of selling and buying private property privately, the auction of cars by both the government and the private enterprises are not popular in international. Government-owned old vehicles are being substituted with new cars of Industry-2.

As government’s intervention in private sector has become unpopular in international, the wish to take part in the private sector by the government is outdated during the period of transition to market-oriented system.

Regarding the question to reduce tax rate on import of new cars, Customs Department exercised trade revenue and custom duties on import of cars since the department announced the list of Myanmar customs duties in accord with Section 3 and 4 of Customs Duties Law, 1992. According to list of Myanmar custom duties 2007 which comes into practice on 1 April 2007, cars above 2000cc are taxed 40 per cent and cars under 2000cc 30 per cent.

Under AFTA agreement, only 5 per cent is to be paid for imports of cars with country of origin certificates manufactured in ASEAN countries. Customs duties of all ASEAN member countries have to be reduced to zero per cent in 2018. Internal Revenue Department could not afford to reduce trade revenues on import of cars.
If entire people including U Za Khun Ting Ring and representatives participate in processes being implemented in accordance with the constitution, eternal peace will be achieved in the whole country including Kachin State

NAY PYI TAW, 22 March—At today’s session of Amyotha Hluttaw, Hluttaw Representative Za Khun Ting Ring from Kachin State Constituency (4) in his question said that national unity was undermined by hundreds of years long federal rule and colonial rule; that in the postindependence period, some national races launched armed revolts against the government due to political and racial extremes, which caused great hindrance to national development; that those regions lagged behind others in development; that nation-building tasks could not be implemented effectively due to disunity among national brethren; that the nation can enjoy development only with peace and stability; that those national races are facing least development in the political, economic, education and health sectors as they do not get assistance from the government; that national unity reinforces non-disintegration of the Union and perpetuation of sovereignty; that peace talks were not successful and operations were therefore launched in the times of successive governments; that only if stability, peace and the rule of law are restored across the nation, will it be possible to implement projects for national development; that from 1990 to date, many regions have enjoyed gradual development due to ceasefire with national race armed groups; that ethnic groups admire peace and worry that development will go downhill due to lack of peace; that some groups are not ready yet to make changes for perpetual peace and development; that armed insurrection poses grave threats to the nation and the people; that the government is responsible for peace and development in the interest of the people; and that he would like to ask “what the government is planning to deal with armed groups to expedite tasks for restoration of peace and stability and all-round development of the nation”.

Leader of the Government Spoke Authoritative Team Minister for Information U Kyaw Hsan in his reply said that like national races, the government admires peace and does not want to see less development due to lack of peace.

So, the government is working with genuine goodwill, farsightedness and understanding for eternal peace.

In 1988, the Tatmadaw took up State duties as anarchy reigned supreme across the nation and the effectiveness of administrative machinery came to a halt at the instigation of internal and external elements. Thenceforwards, the government has been working hard for stability, peace and national development in accordance with the objective “National reconsolidation” embodied in the four political objectives of the 12 objectives.

Peace and stability lies at the core of national development. Without peace, it is impossible to implement nation-building tasks. The nation lacked stability and peace from 1948 to 1962 due to multicoloured armed insurgent groups. Restoration of peace and stability was not satisfactory either from 1962 to 1988. The governments from 1948 to 1988 could not build peace and so they could not implement development tasks effectively.

The Tatmadaw and the Head of the Tatmadaw as well as the Head of State sought better ways, taking lessons from past events. A new policy was adopted which was not designed for political gains, which represented benevolent attitude, which complied with realistic conditions of the nation, which would benefit local people, and which was acceptable to national race armed groups. The policy manifested several points such as ceasefire would be called and the groups could still hold arms temporarily; but they shall stay in the designated region; they shall not recruit new members, reinforce their troops or collect extortion money; the government would provide aid for their living; the government would lay down projects for development of their regions; and they could submit political issues to the National Convention and the issues would be addressed in accordance with the constitution. So, all 17 major and
23 small armed groups returned to the legal fold and three break-away groups remained underground. Now, peace and stability has been restored almost the whole nation and the people have begun to enjoy fruitful results.

The government adopted the Project for Progress of Border Areas and National Races for development of the border areas where stability and peace had been restored.

The project is chaired by the Head of State. So far, over 341.52 billion kyats has been spent on the project. The 24 special development zones have been designated to expedite tasks. Seven rural development programmes were also laid down.

Similarly, five-year plans for economic development were implemented. Today, the nation has enjoyed development at the unprecedented level. The government has built almost all the infrastructural buildings for national development. So, the nation will continue to enjoy development. The nation will be able to enjoy incredible development if all national races work closely.

Despite various obstacles and challenges, the government managed to hold the National Convention for democratization.

And the constitution was approved through a referendum. Now, hluttaws are in sessions in line with the constitution to form legislative, executive and judicial bodies at the Union and Region/State levels. The forthcoming bodies will soon pursue the national goal of building a peaceful, modern and developed democratic nation.

Peace groups have been transformed in a smooth way for perpetual peace. The majority of the peace groups have dissolved themselves in accordance with the constitution.

Some of them have formed political parties to practise national politics. Armed groups are sharing national defence duties as border guard forces and regional people’s militia.

However, it is disheartening to note that some national race armed groups have not honoured the constitution.

The government is still opening the peace door to them. The upcoming government will continue to open the peace door. The ruling government and the upcoming government are against war and bloodshed. However, it is still engaged in battles unavoidably for security and perpetuation of the nation and security of the people.

The remnant armed groups have to be in favour of peace like the government and the people. Yet, some groups not only are not in favour of peace but also are misguiding other groups from building peace. In that regard, they use coercion and violent means. Some remnant insurgents, dissidents, certain powers and some INGOs are pursuing and organizing the national race armed groups, which have yet to comply with the constitution, to relapse into their old way.

The drive for putting an end to armed insurrection in border areas calls for cooperation of certain powers, some INGOs and the neighbouring country. Near Myanmar borders inside the neighbouring country are many so-called refugee camps that run with the assistance from certain countries, some INGOs and the neighbouring country. There may be some true refugees in the camps, but the rest are remnant insurgents, their families, and dissidents. Taking a stronghold in the camps, the insurgents attack Myanmar.

That is the root cause of fire exchanges go on.

Once, BCP with large numbers of troops were active in the northeast of Myanmar. The Tatmadaw had to launch fierce battles against BCP troops. The neighbouring country honoured the point “non
interference in the internal affairs of other country”. So, BCP troops have dwindled away and peace and stability has been restored in the region.

In like manner, peace and stability can be restored the whole country if the neighbouring country maintains good neighborly relations and does not accept the remnant insurgents.

Anyhow, the present government and the upcoming government will keep trying in line with the constitution to achieve peace and stability the whole country including Kachin State. And the government will expedite tasks for all-round development and flourishing of Union Spirit in the regions where peace and stability has been restored well. The government will render assistance to enable Region/State governments to boost stability and peace in them.

The people including U Za Khun Ting Ring will have to make efforts in accordance with the constitution in cooperation with the Union government, and Region/State governments for greater development and peace and stability then eternal peace of their regions. That is the most appropriate and the most correct and the best way for all.

The minister concluded his speech, saying that all in all, the ruling government is working hard not only for development but also for peace through peace door. The new government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar will continue to open peace door and try its utmost with genuine goodwill, farsightedness and understanding in line with constitution for development, peace and stability across the nation including Kachin State. He noted that if the entire people including U Za Khun Ting Ring and representatives participate in the processes being implemented in accordance with the constitution, eternal peace will be achieved in the whole country including Kachin State.

Labour Minister and four representatives discuss proposal of U Tin Maung Win of Mingaladon Constituency

NAY PYI TAW, 22 March-At today’s Pyithu Hluttaw session, four representatives discussed the proposal of U Tin Maung Win from Mingaladon Constituency “to make arrangements for drafting a bill which would pave ways for creating more jobs, creating pleasant working environment, and improvement of skills of workers at the second regular sessions of Pyithu Hluttaw.”

First, U Thein Tun Oo of Amarapura Constituency said that he has learnt that the State is taking measures to make systematic use of the mass of workers, to assign job seekers to suitable posts as quickly as possible and constant emergence of skilled workforce.

In doing so, the State will need to improve the skills of workers in accord with the changing market demand in order to tap the workforce of the nation.

In addition, it will need to take more measures for employment contracts to ensure good relations between employers and employees and favourable work condition.

The proposal to draft bill for job creation and improving skills of workers is in compliance with provisions of the constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the bill is vital in economic growth of the nation. He then requested organizations concerned to draft the bill ahead of the coming Pyithu Hluttaw sessions so that it can be discussed and approved at those sessions.

U Kyi Myint from Latha Constituency said that the proposal of U Tin Maung Win has three facts, so it needs to draft three bills.

Job creation depends on economic policy. As the economy of the State is described to be market-oriented economy in Paragraph 35 of the constitution, the policy is correct for each individual citizen
and will expand unlimited demands of the peoples. So, a policy to attract new investments is in need for job creation.

Public savings is the main source of new investments.

Here, main sources mean that the peoples play a major role.

Savings means surplus of income after consumption or saved cash from economy drive. But due to recession of financial market in last decade, The best and the fairest approach to promote saving capital and loan capital is establishment of stock market. So a bill to establish the stock market is needed in proposal of U Tin Maung Win for job creation.

The second fact of U Tin Maung Win's proposal- favourable working conditions-covers safety measures, free treatment, bonus, and allowances. Furthermore, modern social security net system is also needed to guarantee the future of employees.

Promotion of proficiency of workers is connected with developing technologies, refresher training courses for handling machines, and workshops. He then suggested that admin department of respective ministry, factory and workshop should take measures to constantly launch capacity building programmes for its employees.

Daw Su Su Hlaing from Dagon Myothit (South) Constituency said that 1950 Vocation and Training Act is one of the existing laws on labour affairs in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the act carries some defects in job creation and promotion of proficiency of workers in current conditions.

Section 29 and 30 of 2008 constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar stated that the State has to fulfill requirements to the full for transforming from conventional farming to mechanized farming and industrial development of the nation.

In building the nation industrialized one, factories and plants can be established with domestic and foreign investment to create jobs. So, workers who will work in those factories and plants badly need to possess particular skills to suit the demand of labour market. Moreover, favorable working condition is instrumental in boosting productivity. So, employment agreement will be necessary for both employers and employees to build good relations between them.

In the time of State Peace and Development Council, National Skill Standardization Authority (NSSA) was established in 2007, central group for enforcing discipline and promoting proficiency of workers of the Union of Myanmar with 21 ministers and labour exchange offices were reopened in 2009 and employment rate has doubled.

As there will be migrant skilled workers in ASEAN nations in 2015 after implementation of ASEAN Economic Community, Myanmar workers will need to compete with others from ASEAN countries. So, promotion of proficiency of Myanmar workers should be the top priority of the government. Skilled workers will boost productivity and thus are beneficial to employers. So, the employers and employees themselves should play an active role in promoting proficiency of workers instead of relying on the government alone, only then skills of the workforce will be improved. Moreover, every citizen is responsible for assisting the State in making endeavours for human resource development according to Section 390 (c) of the constitution.

So, the proposal to draft bill for creating jobs, ensuring favourable working condition and improving skills of workers is in compliance with provisions of the 2008 constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the bill is essential for industrial development of the nation. He then asked the hluttaw to make arrangements in order that organizations concerned can draft the bill ahead of the second Pyithu Hluttaw sessions for discussion.
U Ye Tun (a) U Min Tun from Hsipaw Constituency said that he assumed that the proposal of U Tin Maung Win is aimed to protect rights of workers in accord with law. The existing laws on labour are out of date and therefore should be amended.

He then suggested that the bill should be practical and acceptable. Regarding compensation for worksite injury, there may be cases of injury due to drinking at work. The bill should be practical and fair for both parties. Labour laws of countries whose conditions are almost the same with Myanmar should be taken into consideration in passing the law.

In response to the discussion, Minister for Labour U Aung Kyi said that the government set up a central group in 1.7.2009 with a view to creating jobs and improving skills of workers.

The meeting of that central group carried out two duties-reopening of labour exchange offices and improving skills of labors.

Altogether 77 labour exchange offices were reopened in July 2009, which led to an increase in employment rate from previous 112305 to 265694. But, at present laws supporting labour exchange works have not desirable effects for various reasons and so a law that can support more effectively labour exchange works and promotion of job opportunities.

It is important for employers and employees to be able to sign employment contract for ensuring peace at worksite and fair treatment. In accord with rules and laws practiced internationally, Ministry of Labour issued a directive in Notification No. 55 dated 31.12.1976, to sign employment contacts between employers and employees, with a view to ensuring employees enjoy full rights described in labour laws, disciplined working, good relations between employers and employees, peace at worksite and increased productivity. In response to the directive, employment contracts have been signed in 5817 factories, workshops and departments till 28 February 2011. However, there should be law supporting the notification.

Improving the skills of workers is part of the strategy for national development. According to labour statistics taken yearly, there were 793300 workers in private industry and jointventures, 2859325 self-employed and manual labourers, totaling 3652625 in 2010. The proficiency of that workforce lagged behind in productivity and competitiveness and thus its should be improved to a certain extent as technologies is developing at great pace across the globe and Myanmar is also seeing industrial development. So, a large number of training programmes will be needed to bridge the skill gap of labourers.

Government Technical Training School, Government Technical Institutes and Government Technical Colleges run by Ministry of Science and Technology can effectively improves the skills of future workforce. Likewise, training schools of Ministry of Industry-2 and other ministries can also contribute a great deal to the future workforce. But, the State alone cannot handle the problem and employers and employees should also cooperate with the government in unison. With workers getting skills improved, their working standards will also get improved increasing per capita income. And the employers will also have the capability to boost production both in quality and quantity.

Ministry of Labour set up National Skill Standard Authority (NSSA) under permission of the government of the Union of Myanmar with the participation of ministries and private entrepreneurs in 2007 to establish strong skill recognition system in its bid to standardize skill standard of Myanmar workers with ASEAN nations. From 2008 to 2010, a total of 15 2 kinds of skill standard have been set in line with norms of ASEAN Skill Standard. The ministry has also found 14 standardization committees and trying to confer proficiency certificates.

Of the many options that the government can choose for human resources development and improving skills of workers, levy and grant system is found to be successful approach in developing and
developed countries. The system is in practice in over 30 nations including Singapore, Malaysia and the Republic of Korea. So, the ministry should observe the system thoroughly so that its can be practiced if necessary.

The Ministry of Labour would arrange for submitting a bill (draft) for vocation and proficiency development law, if Pyithu Hluttaw allow, said the minister.

Next, the hluttaw speaker said that discussion of four representatives and Labour Minister is constructive and points out the importance of investment, technology and management in a work to be successful. The hluttaw approved and accepted the proposal.

Proposal to assist farmers in getting reasonable price of paddy submitted at Amyotha Hluttaw

NAY PYI TAW, 22 March- Amyotha Hluttaw sought the approvals to discuss the proposals submitted by the representatives.

Dr Banya Aung Moe of Mon State Constituency No. 7 submitted a proposal “to assist farmers in getting reasonable price of paddy.”

It was seconded by U Kyaw Thein of Mon State Constituency No.4.

After that, the approval of Amyotha Hluttaw was sought and the Hluttaw decided whether to accept the proposal.

The Hluttaw announced that if there are representatives who want to discuss the proposal, they are to register at deputy director-general of Hluttaw Office at the time when the session was ended.