

Aung San Suu Kyi

Burmese (Myanmar) politician
June 19, 1945.

Aung San Suu Kyi lived as a scholar during her three decades of foreign life from the age of 15 and has married an Englishman and lived as a normal and happy housewife. But in 1988, her mother had a stroke, so she returned to my hometown and took care of her mother. And in August of that year, the 8888 democratic movement took place in Burma, and she jumped into it.



Aung San Suu Kyi participated in anti-dictatorship protests and formed the NLD to lead the pro-democracy movement. However, she was placed under house arrest in a military coup and repeated house arrest and release from 1990 to 2010. Nevertheless, the struggle continued, achieving the results of the multi-party election in May 1990, and the NLD won a landslide victory in the general elections.

She will then receive the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991 and the European Parliament's Human Rights Award.

Then Aung San Suu Kyi resumed her institutional political activities, running in the 2012 by-election and winning a landslide victory in the National Assembly. The NLD, led by Aung San Suu Kyi, won a landslide victory in the November 2015 general elections, helping end Myanmar's military dictatorship.

Aung San Suu Kyi could not be president because of Myanmar's legal regulations that prohibit a foreigner from becoming president if he or she is a spouse. Then Aung San Suu Kyi became Myanmar's foreign minister in 2016 and continues to this day.

FAMILY

Aung San Suu Kyi has an English husband and two sons. Her English husband died of cancer in 1999.

Her father is Aung San. Aung San ended Burma's 60-year colonial history as the leader of Myanmar's independence movement. But he was assassinated on July 19, 1947.

Prime Ministe

1991. Nobel Peace Prize, European Parliament Prize for Human Rights

2000. Bill Clinton Presidential Medal of Freedom

2002. UNESCO Prize for Human Rights

2004. 5th Gwangju Human Rights Award

2012. Amnesty International Conscience Award

INTERESTING EPISODE

Aung San Suu Kyi was selected as the winner of the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize for her continued nonviolent resistance to military dictatorship, but concerns were raised over the military government's obstruction of return home. So an English husband and son won instead. When her British husband died of cancer in 1999, she was unable to leave the country under house arrest.