


# Military rule in Myanmar


The military ruled directly for nearly 50 years after a 1962 coup and had long seen itself as the guardian of national unity. It gets an unelected quota of 25 per cent of parliamentary seats and its chief appoints ministers of defence, interior and border affairs, ensuring a key stake in politics.

## KEY EVENTS IN THE COUNTRY'S POLITICS

 Caretaker government

 Military rule

 Aung San Suu Kyi under house arrest

 National League for Democracy (NLD) forms ruling party

### 1958-60

Military caretaker government is formed following a split in the ruling party.

### 1962

Led by General Ne Win, the military seizes power in a coup.

### 1988

General Ne Win resigns following mass protests. A new military junta led by General Saw Maung takes power in a brutal crackdown.

### 1992

General Than Shwe replaces General Saw Maung.



### Feb 1, 2021

General Min Aung Hlaing announces he is assuming power, alleging fraud in the 2020 general election.



1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020

### 1948

Myanmar, then known as Burma, becomes independent from British colonial rule.

### 1990

NLD wins the general election by a landslide but the military refuses to accept the result.

### 2010

The first elections in 20 years are held. Ms Aung San Suu Kyi is freed from house arrest.

### 2015

NLD wins the general election by a landslide. Ms Suu Kyi becomes state counsellor, a specially created role, in 2016.

### Nov 8, 2020

NLD claims a resounding victory in the second general election since the end of strict military rule.