



Rahingya Persecution in Myanmar and whether it fall into the Category of Mass Killing or Ethnic Cleansing or Genocide

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Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Background:

Only Myanmar cut back solve the longstanding hardship on their Muslim minority Rohingya population. The International nationality should furthermore exert more forcefully on Myanmar to engage a settle to the decades old oppression on Rohingyas.¹

When it is additionally any apprehension that a permanent solution to the Rohingya obstruction rests in the hands of Myanmar, surprisingly several international quarters are pressurising Bangladesh to disclose its barrierline for Rohingyas and come to an understanding their legal sheltering. Foreign powers' efforts of making Rohingya circumstance an issue for Bangladesh appear to be an attempt to inflict an obstruction on Bangladesh which is an ingrained responsibility of Myanmar. None protest the Myanmar government created this mess through abuse carried out against a vulnerable minority Rohingya population.²

Rohingya is a centuries old minority Muslim nation of Myanmar. But "stateless" for the get along all decades as Myanmar's 1982 Citizenship Act undid the position of legally understood citizenship in 1948. Such a condition evidently led to state-sponsored persecutions that prompted several hundred thousands of Rohingyas from the Rakhine situation to escape to neighbouring Bangladesh in 1978 and 1991. Bangladesh arranged temporary shelters on both the occasions on humanitarian grounds, notwithstanding the circumstance has continued. As the humanitarian area

¹ <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/nov/14/myanmar-rohingya-violence-dozens-killed-army-clashes>

²ibid

was the overriding foundation in extending hold to the Rohingyas, political elements in it were unseen in Bangladesh. In June this year, when there was sectarian impact between the Buddhist Rakhine and Muslims in Myanmar, the international nationality asked Bangladesh to open its border for the Rohingyas or not exactly of pressurising Myanmar to solve the obstruction internally. The limit is further on.³

Robert O. Blake, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs of United States reputed that they were frustrated by Bangladesh's procedure of showing away Rohingyas fleeing ethnic and sectarian violence in Myanmar since early June. Blake said: "The US government has and will repeat to maintain concern for the well seeing of these individuals at the highest levels."⁴

Giving temporary shelter to Rohingyas in Bangladesh cannot be a permanent solution to the problems more abiogenic in Myanmar; preferably it creates preferably problems in densely populated Bangladesh that has been hosting 30,000 engaged Rohingya refugees since 1991 and most half a million unlawful Rohingya immigrants.⁵

The Rakhine state of Myanmar, which borders Cox's Bazar, is a poverty-prone line of Myanmar. This circumstance forces the Rohingyas to migrate to Bangladesh for financial reasons. This ongoing intrusion of Rohingyas has an alarming violence on socio-economic control of Cox's

³ ibid

⁴ ibid

⁵ <http://archive.dhakatribune.com/op-ed/2016/jan/28/rohingya-refugees-threat-bangladesh>

Bazar, but this circumstance is overlooked due to the longstanding issue of violation on Rohingyas.⁶

1.2 Statement of the problem:

In this circumstance creates opportunities for generally sorts of political powers adjacent the reality to manage it as a weapon for their own interests preferably than disturbing for dependable solutions to the problems. A few days after, Pakistani Taliban reportedly threatened to clash Myanmar to avenge crimes opposite the Muslim Rohingya if Pakistan did not sever generally relations mutually the Myanmar government and stop its embassy in Islamabad. Thus, probably the Rohingya issue is spreading beyond resident boundaries. Bangladesh gained sympathy from the international community and foreign powers for its humanitarian response to the crises in 1978 and 1991. But, this time it has offended some foreign players as the government is follow its order of not introduce whole preferably Rohingya, as the hold realities don't permit preferably refugees. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, in an interview mutually a meaningless television channel, circulating that Bangladesh was heretofore an overpopulated artless so it was not usable to require in whole preferably Rohingya.⁷

This balanced, meanwhile visiting Tekanf last month, felt the quandary -- humanity versus reality. Local Bangladeshis have sympathies for the Rohingyas notwithstanding, being the realities, they solve allowing preferably Rohingyas will begin to the burden in this little country. This will not respond the actual obstruction, preferably it will create besides problems that and those who are distressed roughly the Rohingyas should go where the problem has its roots. They

⁶ ibid

⁷ <http://archive.dhakatribune.com/op-ed/2016/jan/28/rohingya-refugees-threat-bangladesh>

think that move from international community highlights their ignorance about Bangladesh's reality. Such pressure carries small weight inasmuch as the international community is making not making any effort to force Myanmar to address the problems.⁸

When there was a circumstance in Rakhine status of Myanmar consequently clashes during Buddhist Rakhine and Muslim Rohingya, Myanmar's democracy icon Aung San Suu Kyi was visiting Europe to consume her Nobel Peace Prize awarded 20 ages ago. When there were valuable expectations that Suu Kyi would require a firm close for the persecuted Rohingyas overall her Europe skip, she alternative refrained from making any statements for a permanent solution to the Rohingya hardship in her country. Rather, such of her comments to the affect in late June gave a hint that the lingering read of citizenship of the Rohingyas will repeat as she said it was critical to find out who in the Rohingyas were legal citizens and who were not. "Some of them, I'm sure, are in accordance mutually the citizenship laws, entitled to the rights of citizens, nonetheless we have to find out who they are," said Suu Kyi at the stop of her Europe tour, which doesn't give confidence to those who suppose that she can play a stronger practice to resolve the Rohingya's rights problem. "We will send them away if any third country will accept them," Myanmar President Thein Sein said to the chief of the United Nations refugee agency and added: "This is what we are idea is the solution to the issue." This makes the minority society highly vulnerable. "Basically Myanmar does not approach these 7,35,000 Muslims in northern Rakhine state to be its citizens, and we think the mix is for them to earn citizenship of Myanmar," UNHCR's Asia agent Kitty McKinsey constrained this observation to a foreign news agency easily after the Myanmar president's awful remarks.⁹

⁸ ibid

⁹ ibid

But if this word individually Myanmar commander in chief is not proposed as the get by wake up regather for the international community to secure discipline recognition of Rohingyas in their country, this longstanding hardship might never end. Amnesty International lately called on Myanmar's Parliament to rethink or remove the 1982 Citizenship Law to ensure that Rohingyas were back stateless. "Under international human rights regulation and standards, no one manage be liberal or rendered stateless. For too long Myanmar's human rights record has been marred by the continued objection of citizenship for Rohingyas and a host of unjust practices opposite them," said Benjamin Zawacki, Amnesty International's Myanmar researcher.