



Social Studies

Elixir Social Studies 94 (2016) 40032-40036

Elixir
ISSN: 2229-712X

A analysis of minority people persecuted by their own government and ruling people

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received: 16 March 2016;

Received in revised form:

1 May 2016;

Accepted: 4 May 2016;

Keywords

Persecution,
Minority rights,
No rights to live.

ABSTRACT

This article is about the unending pain of an minority ethnic group deprived of citizenship by the majority ruling class of the nation. It has no citizenship rights in their own nation. The man of this ethnic minority group has to work with no pay but with their own food a day a week for the dominated power. This ethnic group has no birth rights even to travel in their nation. They have to apply to travel with certain dates and must go back in the date otherwise they would not be able to return to the place they live even this is the place they are born. If they want to get marry, they have to apply to the local government to do so but it takes about six to seven years to get the approval. After getting the approval, they are not allowed to have more than two children. They are not allowed to work under the public services. ... They are deprived of all means to live. This is the ethnic group known as Rohingya in Myanmar.

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Introduction

Rohingyai is an ethnic minority group or race living in the Arakan belt of South East Burma bordering in the east with Thailand and in the North West with Bangladesh. Rohingyai is the Muslim of Sunni followers and have been migrated from India for about a thousand years after the collapsed of Muslim empire from India. There are about 750,000 Muslims living in the Rakhine state and another one million living in the various parts of the world in U.K., USA, Europe, Australia, Malaysia, Indonesia and other places. The location of the Rohingya concentration is of Arakan belt in South East Burma. This Rohingya is a minority group, most persecuted violently and most unwanted people by the Burmese Buddhists in their country. According to some scholars, Rohingya is the native people of Rakhine state. Others said that they are immigrants from Bangladesh. There are some mentioned that when the Muslim India empire collapsed, they migrated to the Arakan belt. (Andrew Simpson (2007) *Language and National Identity in Asia*. United Kingdom: Oxford University Press. p. 267.)

The Rohingyais settled in the Rakhine state as early as 16th century or probably earlier. It is not clear about the number of Rohingya under the British after 1824-1826. (Derek Tokin, *The 'Rohingya' Identity - British experience in Arakan 1826-1948*, Irrawaddy 2015) According to Aye Chan* (Kanda University, 2011, *The Kanda Journal of Global and Area Studies*, Vol 2,) it was reported Burma western border the Arakan (Rakhine State) that shares an international boundary of 45 miles with Bangladesh today was the first Burmese province annexed to British India after the Anglo-Burmese War (1924-26). The Naaf River serves as the emblematic border between the two countries.

The Rohingya could have stayed in the state of Rakhine earlier than 16th century. However, because of the closeness to Bangladesh separated by the river and have a border with Bangladesh of 45 miles and there have been immigrants from

Bangladesh into this region after the British won the war with Burma in 1826. Most of the writers speaks of Bangladesh generally refer to Rohingya as Bangladesh immigrants. The earliest reference of Rohingya was by the British Hamilton. (Hamilton, Francis. 1798 . 1807 ; 1 1825 November – April, 1825, n°III, p. 48-59. ; 1825, April to October, n°V, p. 32-44. ;1825, April-October, n°VI, p. 201-212; Vol. IV, 1826, November – April, n°VII, p. 22-3.) The British Doctor refers the Muslim people as Rooiyah.) Most of the modern writers however did not used the term Rohingya but “Bangladesh immigrants” this is because there have been massive immigrants from Bangladesh after the Anglo-Burmese war of 1824-1826. Besides, Bangladesh and Rohingya shares a same Islamic religion. The Burmese government also makes this a point to withdraw the citizen rights of the Rohingya propagating the Rohingya as Bangladesh immigrants. The modern writers like Lewa, Chris.(2002) is good and did many highly appreciated things when advocating the human rights of Rohingya but it is wrong for her to associate the Rohingya with the Bangladesh. As these are two different groups of people, speaking different languages. If the military junta of Myanmar perceives the Rohingya as Bangladesh, this is a challenge to them, show and prove any Bangladesh who can speak the Rohingya language. Besides, Rohingya kingdom exists in the past before British defeated Burma before 1826 with its own currency, coins and flag as proofs.

In 2013, the Rohingya's population is 735000 and the total population of the state of Rakhine in Burma is 3,188,163 .(Lewa Chris, *The Arakan Project*) In the census in 1941, the population of Rohingya is 255,469 and the total people in Rakhine state is 1,008,535. The Rohingya includes non-Rohingyai Muslim in the Rakhine states.

There is a fact, Rohingya lived in the Arakan belt and frequently conflicts with the Buddhist followers and violent persecution occurred done by the Buddhist military with

weapons against the armless Rohingya. Violent persecutions like killing, raping and injuring the Rohingya have been a frequently event. According to the chief Buddhist Monk of Malaysia, all these are against the merciful teaching of Buddhism. Buddhism founder Siddharta Gautama, even he was poisoned by his cousin. He forgave him and let him stayed together with him. According to the Buddhism teaching, every harm inflicted by a person will be paid by the coming life by in all means. Thus, any one who inflict harms to Rohingya will be paid in the concepts of *kamar* for the evils which have been done according to Buddhist teaching.

The cruelty inflicted on Rohingya have forced them to flee away from Arakan belt to go by ships to Thailand, Malaysia and other places. (Interviewed with the Rohingya refugees in Aceh, Indonesia. June 2015.) In the past, there are huge numbers of Rohingya fleeing from the Arakan belt, there was why, there were Rohingya in Malaysia, Thailand, Australia, USA, Britain, Saudi Arabia and other places amounting about 1 million Rohingya.

In 2015, the junta of Myanmar, in co-operations of the political and military leaders of Thailand of the three countries, made a great human trafficking plan to make big money. The police in Bangkok alleged a high military official Major General, Manas khongpaen was involved with trafficking Rohingya and other immigrants and issued of the warrant of arrest for him. Manas, 58 was serving as an army adviser in a very prominent position. Thailand had been denying there was human trafficking in the past, however, now they charged the Major General in the court for trafficking (*The Star*, 2nd June 2015) Finally the Major General surrendered to the police to face justice. (*The Star*, 3 June 2015)

First, the Myanmar Government deprived of the rights of citizenship and makes the Rohingya hard to live or difficult to survive in Arakan belts. There are frequently quarrels and fights as the Buddhists are armies and police with arms whereas Rohingyas are with no gun or even other simple weapon. So frequently the Rohingya were injured and killed and this make the Rohingya frequently think of fleeing from their home lands. Recently the military junta of Burma order a few very big wooden ship with three or four storeys, which can hold 3000 or more on board. They then invite the Rohingyas to flee from the country. The Rohingyai or poor Muslims which had been subject to all type of violent persecutions and all types of human rights deprivation immediately responded to join the voyage after having corrected money from their relatives and made a payment of 2500USD to rush to join the journey. Little, they know they are subject to the cruelty of these human traffickers. Little do they know as soon as they are on board, their families are extorted with some more money, if they do not pay, the victims on board the big ship will be beaten, with no food, starved to death and if they dies, the corpses were thrown into the sea.

When the ships reach Thailand and Malaysia border, or in Thailand Malaysia border, another extortion took place. The trafficking victims' relatives are requested to pay some more money, or the Rohingsai will be sold as slaves to some illegal factory owners in Thailand. If there is no money paid or no takers, for the victimas slaves, then they would be placed in some temporary rough shelters, women were constantly raped here. Men were killed. These are the reasons why Malaysia discovered several mass burials of human corpses in its territory near the Thailand Malaysia Border. Dr Abdul Hamid, a Rohingya lecturer in Malaysian university said the

discovery of many mass graves in Malaysia territory was a great surprise as he believes the mass graves should be in Thailand not in Malaysia. (*Star*, 1 June 2015 Newspaer.)

Nobel winner of South Africa's Desmond Tutu, Iranian Human Rights activists, Shirin Ebadi and former East Timor President Jose Ramos-Horta spoke in the two conferences in Oslo May 2015, they called the situation Rakhine state, of Myanmar as "nothing less than genocide" against the Rohingya by the so called "Buddhists". George Solos, the Philanthropist, said, the situation in Myanmar Rohingya is parallel to the Jews in the Nazi genocide. (*New Straits Times*, June 1, 2015.)

The Human Rights Problem forced the Rohingya to flee from Arakan Belt of Rhakhine states.

The Rohingya since the birth of Myanmar nation from 1948 have been subjected to systematic governmental policy of exclusion, restriction and arbitration of the various ruling governments of Myanmar for a few decades negatively against the Rohingya. The governmental policies have been and were responsible for several exodus of migration to Bangladesh and other places. In Bangladesh, there were two registered refugee camps with 29000 and 220,000 refugees. There are thousands of them staying in Malaysia, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Australia, U.K. and USA. In Malaysia, there live throughout of Peninsular in poor wooden house with no legal rights for their children to schools with only a card showing that there are refugees from United Nation.

First, Rohingya had not been recognized as a race or ethnic groups staying in Myanmar by the Myanmar governments although Rohingya is a nation with its currency, coin and flag before the arrival of British defeating the Burma army in 1826. The Myanmar series of governments from 1948 only recognized the Rohingya as the immigrants from Bangladesh. This is because immigrations from Bangladesh to Burma had increased greatly since 1826 but it does not mean Rohingya have not existed at all. The Burma State Party makes no reference of Rohingya from the immigrated Bangladesh at all. Thus this automatically deprived the Rohingya to the rights of birth and citizenship from 2008 and subject them to all discriminatory measure.

On September 2011, the new members of Parliament were sworn in, a question was posed of the citizenship of Rohingyai in Parliament of Myanmar. The British in 1823 guaranteed full citizenship for all tribes in Burma but in 2008 the military ignored the Rohingsai as citizen dismissing them as Bangladesh immigrants. In 7th November 2010, the Rohingyai was allowed to vote and stand as a candidate in the election, in the election, the Union Solidarity Development Party pledged citizenship for the Rohingyai and won resoundingly but they not only did not support the grant of citizenship to Rohingyai as they had promised in an election, instead they officially confirm that the Rohingyai are not residents of Myanmar and cannot be granted citizens but Bangladesh immigrants and imposing many restrictions to the Rohingyai.

Birth rights of Rohingyai children

The Rohingyai children at birth are required to register at the state of Rakhine family list. But both parents are allowed to register only two children as they are not allowed to have third children. Even registration of the two children, if either of the parent is absent, it is not allowed. There are many other reasons to reject the registration. Children without registration are not allowed to stay in the village in the state of Rhakhine. Even if there are the legitimate one with only two children, frequently it requires corruption and a fee to the government

to register the child. The third one is considered as illegal, not only can not be registered, the parent can be charged and jailed. (Project Arakan by Chris Lewa)

Temporary Identity Cards for Rohingya

The temporary card for Rohingya and family is without place of birth and family list. Thus, it is a government document but have no rights to claim citizenship in Myanmar. It is written in the card that it has no right to claim and apply for citizenship despite of the birth right of Rohingya in Myanmar. This card is for Rohingya to apply to go to certain places. Rohingya is not allowed to leave his village. Travelling from one place to another requires application with definite dates and within the dates, if he did not return to the village in that date will forbid him or her to return to the villages.

Marriage rights and Marriage authority registration in the state of Rhakhine, Myanmar

There are many difficult procedures for marriage registration applicable to the Muslims especially for Rohingya in Rhakhine state only, no ethnic group in other places in Myanmar have this procedure, this is according to the local order of 1994. Rohingya desiring to get marry must apply to NaSaKa, the authority of Border affair . The applicants must pay bribe in order to do so before the marriage approval. It must take at least 7 years for marriage approval besides applicants must sign a pledge that they can only have two children. No way in Burma and no other ethnic groups in Myanmar has this kind of procedure for marriage.

None compliance or co-habit without marriage or sexual encounter is a crime of which the persons can be charged for Section 9 of the penal court and if convicted can be jailed for 10 years. In practice, local court usually gives a sentence of 4-5 years. In addition to this, both partners can also be charged for disobeying the public servants under Section 188/2 for penal court and jailed 6 months. Even female can be charged also.

Many Rohingya women could not get marriage and get pregnant is forced to have illegal abortion with no proper medical facilities. Many mothers die because of this abortion. Many couples cannot get marry in Rhakhine state resorted to flee to Bangladesh to get marriage. Some paid to go by sea and thus become victim of trafficking to Thailand or Malaysia.

The number of unregistered children are very high, 40,000 in 2008 probably higher. Even with ways of registration and is legal for two children for each married couple, some parents are too poor to travel and offer bribe to register. There is also a deadline for registration. The father may have to go for work and if the child is a third one, then it cannot be registered. Unregistered children could not stay in the village they are born. The parents have to pay monthly bribes to keep the unregistered children.

Baby born without marriage is a proof of illegal act and can be persecuted. Unregistered children are not admitted for administrative purpose. That is, he is not allowed to be given a temporary registration card when 10 years old and could not apply for travel to any place. He could not attend school, apply for marriage and have to bribe to stay in the village. His parent can be charged or keeping an unregistered child, even though it is his own son.

The village head , however, keep a list of unregistered children. From the black list, they kept on extorting their parents or relatives for money. In 2008, the government has a list of black listed children of registered married parents of 7289. Some are the third child of registered marriage couples.

The number of unregistered marriage could be higher and not known.

Not allowed of travelling except with permission from local authority.

Muslims in the state of Rhakhine are not allowed to travel except with permission from local authority even for medical reasons. My interview with the Muslims in the North of Myanmar also confirmed the Muslims in the North of Myanmar are not allowed to meet Muslims in the state of Rhakhine in the South East and South of Burma. The traveling permit if granted also indicates the date of traveling from one place to another, if failure to return in time, he or she will not be allowed to reside in the place of his own village of which he was born, even if he overstay at a place for medical reason.

Forced to do work even among Children of Rohingya for Myanmar army and public infrastructure

Rohingyai is subject to unpaid forced labour only applying to this ethnic community. Building the fence dividing Bangladesh and Myanmar, repair road. Maintaining army and NaSaKa camps, established new village are part and partial of their jobs. The forced workers including school children of Rohingya have to bring their own food to work with no pay. Because of these, children cannot concentrate into their studies. They have to work at the farms or cultivate the land owned by the military, whereas their own arable lands have long been confiscated. They also have to collect wood and bamboo for the military. Even they have done this for the army if the army does not satisfied of the work, they could still beat the Rosingyai at random.

All Rohingya men needs to do manual work in the military one day a week and another as sentry. Why doing the work, not only they do not have any pay but also must bring their own food too like all other work mentioned above. This is unfair as this is applicable to the Rohinyai society . No other group of people in Myanmar is subject to this kind of forced labour.

Events of forcing Ronghingyai To flee and the infringement of humane rights and words about from influential men.

President Barrack Obama of USA asked Myanmar to end discrimination against the Rohingya minority if it wants to succeed in its democratic transition from decades of junta rule. 3500 refugees from South Eastern Part of Myanmar had reached the lands in Thailand, Malaysia and Aceh in Indonesia in 2015, while thousands are trapped adrift more at sea. The Rohingya lived in Rhakhine state at the Arakan belt separated by a river from Bangladesh more or less in a large detention camps with the human rights deprived off. While they also have no rights of citizenship, no freedom of movement or the rights to marriage took 8 years to apply and other restrictions mentioned above. The President of USA said this sort of discrimination must be ended. (*The Star*, 3 June 2015)

In June 1, 2015, the chief Buddhist Monk of Malaysia and Singapore, Datuk Dr Sumana said that it was disappointing for Buddhists in Myanmar and Sri Lanka for practicing not mercy and tolerance according the Buddhist religion and way. There should not be any need to justify violence. (*The Star* June 1 and 3, 2015.) Dalai Lama, the Tibetan spiritual leader was quoted to have request the Nobel winner Aung Sun Suu Kyi in Burma and the Buddhist monks and Buddhist followers not to persecute Rohingya or do any inhumane acts as reflected in the deprivation of human beings and create violence against the Rohingya or other Muslims. (Reported in the television by Jazeera News and *The Star* 3 ,

June 2015.) Dzulkifli Abdul Razak, a honorary Professor of University of Nottingham and chair of leadership in one Malaysian university said, "Rohingyai is the exodus of boat people driven to the Andaman sea, it is human trafficking but similar to 40 years ago, Pol Pot of Cambodia killing million of Cambodians. The similar thing is that this human trafficking is killing the Muslims, the difference is the trafficking of Rohingya after extorting money and then kills them" (New Straits Times, 6 June 2015.) Salleh Buang, a ex-Solicitor of the Attorney General's chamber and ex-fellow of International Islamic University Malaysia suggests, Malaysia as Chairman of Security Council should take the case by Chapter VII of the United Nation, to refer to International Criminal Court of Hague. (*New Straits Times*, 24 June 2015)

In addition to this, the conference held in Norwegian Nobel Institute & Voksenaasen Conference Center in Oslo really give a deep insight about the pains of Rohingya. Below are a few world known figures. (- See more at: <http://www.rohingyablogger.com/2015/05/press-release-oslo-conference-on.html#sthash.w6xQSqq6.dpuf>)

George Soros, the iconic billionaire and philanthropist, is among the international figures who will offer solidarity and compassion for the Rohingyas. He will join the call for an immediate end to Myanmar's official policy of discrimination, persecution and destruction of over one million Rohingyas an ethnic group in Western Myanmar. In his pre-recorded address prepared for the conference, Soros states that he too was a Rohingya. "In January, when I visited Burma for the 4th time, I made a short visit to Sittwe, the capital of Rakhine State in order to see for myself the situation on the ground... a section of Sittwe called Aung Mingalar, a part of the city that can only be called a ghetto. (There) I heard the echoes of my childhood. You see, in 1944, as a Jew in Budapest, I too was a Rohingya. Much like the Jewish ghettos set up by Nazis around Eastern Europe during World War II, Aung Mingalar has become the involuntary home to thousands of families who once had access to health care, education, and employment. Now, they are forced to remain segregated in a state of abject deprivation. The parallels to the Nazi genocide are alarming," Soros says. - See more at: (<http://www.rohingyablogger.com/2015/05/press-release-oslo-conference-on.html#sthash.w6xQSqq6.dpuf>)

Nobel Peace Laureate, the Archbishop Emeritus Desmond M. Tutu of South Africa, will also address the Oslo conference. He places the responsibility for the Rohingyas' plight squarely on the Myanmar government. While the government has characterized this as sectarian or communal violence and sought to absolve itself of responsibility, Tutu says there is evidence that anti-Rohingya sentiment has been carefully cultivated by the government itself. "I would be more inclined to heed the warnings of eminent scholars and researchers including Amartya Sen, the Nobel laureate in economics, who say this is a deliberately false narrative to camouflage the slow genocide being committed against the Rohingya people," Tutu says.

Nobel Peace Laureate, the Archbishop Emeritus Desmond M. Tutu will make an impassioned call in Oslo: "As lovers of peace ... we have a responsibility to persuade our international and regional aid and grant-making institutions, including the European Union, to adopt a common position making funding the development of Myanmar conditional on the restoration of citizenship, nationality, and basic human rights to the Rohingya."

(- See more at:

<http://www.rohingyablogger.com/2015/05/press-release-oslo-conference-on.html#sthash.w6xQSqq6.dpuf>)

At the conference, a team of researchers from the International State Crime Initiative, Queen Mary University of London will be presenting their latest findings. In a recent article in *The Independent* (20 May), the lead researcher Penny Green writes: "The Rohingya have now faced what genocide scholar Daniel Feirestein describes as 'systematic weakening', the genocidal stage prior to annihilation. Those who do not flee suffer destitution, malnutrition and starvation, severe physical and mental illness, restrictions on movement, education, marriage, childbirth, livelihood and the ever present threat of violence and corruption."

Such acts compelled former UN Special Rapporteur on Myanmar (2008-14), the Argentine legal expert Tomas Ojea Quintana, to observe at the London School of Economics a year ago that in the case of the Rohingyas, "genocidal acts" have been committed by Myanmar. Quintana will be sharing his perspectives in Oslo.

(- See more at:

<http://www.rohingyablogger.com/2015/05/press-release-oslo-conference-on.html#sthash.w6xQSqq6.dpuf>)

In the United States of America, Resolution 841, recognizes the initial steps Burma has taken in transitioning from a military dictatorship to a quasi-civilian government, including the conditional release of some political prisoners, and calls for more progress to be made in critical areas of democracy, constitutional reform, and national reconciliation.

It calls on the government of Burma to: (1) end persecution and discrimination of the Rohingya people, recognize the Rohingya as an indigenous ethnic group, and resolve their citizenship status; and (2) ensure respect for human rights for all ethnic and religious minority groups within Burma.

It calls on the United States and the international community to put pressure on Burma to end the persecution and discrimination of the Rohingya population and to protect the fundamental rights of all ethnic and religious minority groups in Burma. (This is a resolution passed in the US Congress but it has no legal enforced power.)

Conclusion

From the information gathered from several Rohingya informants from Rakhine States, library researches, and the conferences in Oslo by know Institute of Nobel in May, 2015, and the research projects of Lewa Chris, the Arokan Project, this article has been written. Here I confirm all the deprivation of human rights of Rohingya by Lewa Chris are true and confirmed by my informants in Rakhine States. In reality, all the Rohingyas are suffering from stresses like could not get marriage, no jobs available and earning not enough to live. Their children are suffering malnutrition. If they want to get marry, they have to bribe and wait for 7 to 8 years. Many children of Rohingya are not recognized administratively. They do not have the rights to stay together with their parent as they have to bribe continually if not the parent can be jailed for living together with an unknown ones officially. This is the apartheid policy of Myanmar as this applied only to the Rohingya people but not all the other minority group or any race in Myanmar. This is the Apartheid policy of Myanmar.

In the long term solution, all the deprivations of human rights of Rohingya must be abolished. The United States of America, Europe, South East Asia, Japan and others must pressure Myanmar to give citizenships to the Rohingyas. Most of the political leaders in fact did not know in details and so they did nothing to help to get rid of the inhumane suffering of these people in the 20th century.

how the Rohingyai was treated such as taking 8 years to apply for marriage and even after 8 years, the application for marriage can be not necessary successful and third child of a registered marriage cannot register their children and so no rights to stay in the birth village, no rights to go to school, no rights for temporary identity card, no medical benefit and others. They also have no rights to work in public works and same to their parents.

If these official deprivation of human rights of Rohingyai was not addressed and solved, they will be in future some more exodus of immigrants to Bangladesh, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and other places. Myanmar seems are exporting their ethnic problems to other South East Asian Countries and other part of the words.

The second solution is giving temporary accommodation to the Rohingyai refugees in Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and other places. This too must be done cautiously as it may invite more Rohingyai to rush to these countries. One of the example is the flee of Rohingyai to Bangladesh. The number of Rohingyai is about 200,000 and lived in two concentration camps, with five non-government bodies provides food and some necessary daily needs for them. With an announcement of the existent of the two camps, the number of Rohingyai in the refugees camp increased from 200,000 to 400,000 people. It prompted the Prime Minister of Bangladesh to stop the five NGOs the aid to the refugee camps.

Malaysia should co-operate with the west and USA and also Asean countries of Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia, to set up refugee camps only for short term stay. In the short term stay, the Rohingyai should be trained by non governmental body like English language so that the Rohingyai can migrate to Western nations. If it is trained by government officially, more Rohingyai may flee to country and there will be more social problem for boat people and refugees.

Finally, United States of American, European leaders, Japanese leaders, Australia, South East Asian, and the various religion follow including Christian, Buddhists, Muslims of these religions and all to work in humanitarian ground to come to solve one of great crisis in this world, the gradual and slow genocide of Rohingyai. On the humane ground, let us work together to solve the problems. This is not the Malaysian problems. This is a global humanitarian problems. We should not let one armless ethnic race to be killed and eliminated from the world. We praise President Barack Obama saying the solution is stop persecution on Rohingyai. Unless Myanmar government is willing to change the policy towards the Rohingyai small ethnic group, there will be more Rohingyai fleeing out of the Rakhine state of Myanmar in the future to various part of the world especially South East Asia.

Since the chief Buddhist Monk of Malaysia and Singapore, Ven Datuk Dr Sumana and Dalai Lama, the Tibetan spiritual leader, both well known respected Buddhists had mentioned against the inhumane way of treatment received by Rohingyai and the Christian Nobel Peace Laureate, the Archbishop Emeritus Desmond M. Tutu, a iconic Christian from South Africa too spoke against the inhumanely way of the Myanmar way. Malaysian of all ethnic groups, Muslims, Buddhists and Christians and other religion

followers should united in helping the Rohingyai especially while they are adrift on the boats with no help. The Thai armies too flied by helicopter and drop food on the boats. Even George Soros, the philanthropist spoke against the way the Rohingyai were forced to live with no human rights.

As for the boat people of Rohingyai, let them lands in our land. But in low profile, let the NGO, teaches them English and make them adjustable to the western way and help them to apply to migrate to Australia, USA, Europe and other places. They must also be taught about Islam and moderate way so that they would not be lured to join any extreme groups. The problem cannot be solved by an individual nation or a single religion followers. The Taliban of Afganistan is already sending message to the Myanmar Rohingyai to join them. If the west and USA do not help these Rohingyai, it is likely they will join the extremist group in Afganistan or Middle East. It will be a great loss to the west and USA if this happen.

Since many nations has already promised to help the Rohingyai, Malaysia should inquire from nations how they can train the stranded Rohingyai and apply for settlement in their countries. Definitely two things are necessary for short term and long term solutions. For long term, the human rights of Rohingyai must be restored in Rakhine state of Myanmar. Second, the strand Rohingyai must be trained especially like speaking English so that they can settle in the third country.

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