

The Rohingya Infiltration: Bangladesh in the Seat of the World

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Abstract: Myanmar's Arakan state's people is now living as one of the most persecuted people in the world. Analyzing the history, we can see that Rohingyas are living in the Arakan State at the East from long ago. But the government of Myanmar refuses to recognize Rohingyas as citizens of its country. As a result, the govt. tortures the Rohingya in different ways. Rohingyas have come to Bangladesh in the past due to excessive persecution and the process is continuing. But the Rohingyas' who have entered Bangladesh in the last few years have the highest number. It is the new history of torture, which crossed the record. The Bangladesh government has been playing a significant role for solving the Rohingyas problem. As a result, Bangladesh has raised this problem to the whole world. For this Bangladesh has been praised globally.

1. Introduction

The most discussed topic in the world is now the Rohingya problem. The problem of Rohingya has shocked the whole world's conscience. Recently, the most horrific and barbarous torture upon them is being recognised as the top of the persecuted history. In this situation, it is rare in the history of the world that Bangladesh has set an example of humanity by showing sympathy to the Rohingya. Although, this is not a new topic for Bangladesh. Bangladesh has long been familiar with this Rohingya problem. But recently the Rohingyas have rolled down all the records in the past. Bangladesh has to face the most of the problems, as Myanmar is the neighboring country. Bangladesh has given shelter to Rohingyas for humanitarian reasons, and is still giving it. [1] The Rohingyas, who have crossed over to the Naf river, have been breathing some relief after getting shelter in Bangladesh. Burning, persecution, rape etc are being divulged on their mind. Some are thinking about the horrific trouble of their nearest and dearest ones who have been lost forever. They are looking for the help of Bangladesh and it is providing enough help and cooperation.

Who are the Rohingyas'?

Generally, people living in Arakan State of Myanmar are called Rohingyas. But Rohingya is not only meant for Muslim population. There are also Hindus and Buddhists people as well as Muslims. There are about 16 lakh Rohingyas in the state of Arakan. But the Myanmar government is reluctant to recognize the Rohingyas, as their citizen because they are Bengali-speaking and majority of them are Muslims. But Hindus and Buddhists, living in the state of Arakan, are not excluded under the militarys' persecution. Therefore, they are coming to Bangladesh for sheltering.

The Rohingyas are genetically related to Bengalis, Indians, Arabs and Moors, reflecting their darker skin and south Asian appearance of recognized national groups in Burma. The Rohingyas are one of the two major indigenous people of Rakhine state which is historically known as Arakan. Other ethnic community is Rakhine (Buddhists), the western province of Burma. The North Rakhine state is situated in the south and the south East Asian junction. [2] When it came to Arakan for the first time that Muslims came

to be not included with the date of their birth, it should be clearly stated that the Arab businessmen first came to know Muslims with Arakan. During the time of Prophet Muhammad (sm.) (peace be upon him) there was commercial communication with South-South-East Asia. [3]

The Arakan region is now a province of Myanmar. From 2666 BC to 1784 AD, for about 4,500 years, its independence, cultural identity, political heritage, etc. have been unforgettable in history. In the continuation of the time, Muslims were able to develop a fancy and independent section of the economy, society, literature, culture and state. Today, a large part of the population of this region are the followers of Islam; Muslim ethnic groups, live in different names, like Thamvoikka, Jerabadi, Kamanchi, Rohingya etc. However, Rohingyas are the largest Muslim population among them. [4]

The attitude towards the Rohingyas, that the Myanmar displays, and its hostile action towards there are informed by a narrative that the Rohingyas do not have a legitimate place in the state. Usually this is simply expressed in openly racist terms (often linked to anti-Muslim prejudices), but there are some attempts being made to justify these prejudices using scholarship. As we will see in this chapter, not only each such scholarship badly flawed but, of course, it is completely irrelevant in any case. The establishment narrative ignores the inconvenient reality that the territory occupied by historical Burmese states does not correspond neatly to the territory of Myanmar today: the modern province of Rakhine was only ever part of the earlier Burmese states for relatively brief periods of time. It is therefore no surprise that it has an ethnic mix, very different to that of the rest of the country, especially as few modern states represent a perfect match between ethnic groups and political boundaries. [5]

An early history of Burma: Archaeological evidence suggests that the earliest human settlements in modern day Myanmar dates back to 11,000 BC. By around 6000 BC there is evidence of a more settled culture, with cave paintings depicting domesticated animals. One of the earliest sites showing evidence of agriculture has been found near Mandalay, and dates to around 500 BC. The styles of pottery, iron working and burial practice all show close links

with those practised in Thailand and Cambodia at the same time. This suggests that the earliest settlements in central Myanmar were culturally linked to those elsewhere in South East Asia and that the earliest settlers in the region were related to other ethnic groups prevalent in South Asia. Groups such as, the Mon (who live in the southern corner of Burma) still have much ethnically in common with the Khmers of Cambodia. The first walled cities in the region appeared around 200 BC. These showed design features common both to India and to Thailand, indicating the diffusion of Indian norms and culture across South East Asia in this period. [6]

Bangladesh is one of the major countries facing the problems of refugees, migration and displacement. The emergence of Bangladesh as an independent country bears testimony of critical significance of refugee issues and concerns. Besides, the uneven project of development and nation-building has exposed the people of this country to different forms of migration and displacement. In the early 1990s Bangladesh witnessed a wave of a quarter of a million who fled to Bangladesh due to brutal persecution by the Myanmar authorities. A series of global and national efforts were made to resolve the Rohingya refugee crisis in Bangladesh. Nevertheless, these initiatives have not been able to resolve the problem entirely. [7]

Arakan is bounded in the north by India, in the south and the west by the sea the Bay of Bengal and in the east by the Yoma Mountains. In the north and the west Arakan had a common boundary with Bengal in the River Naf, which is still the borderline between Bangladesh and Burma. [8]

The present suffer of Rohingya: One year ago, the world community saw a massive humanitarian crisis unfold in Myanmar's Rakhine; at the north-eastern edge of the Bay of Bengal. Hundreds of thousands of terrorised Rohingya people crossed the border over to neighbouring Bangladesh. Sixty per cent of them are children and they all spoke of witnessing unspeakable violence. Around 919,000 Rohingya refugees live in southern Bangladesh, most of them in the vast and teeming camps and settlements that have sprung up in Cox's Bazar district, close to the border with Myanmar. [9]

A smaller number live in the neighbouring host communities of Teknaf and Ukhia. The majority – 700,000 arrived following the violence of late August 2017. The rest had arrived using the border in previous influxes. The unstinting support of local Bangladeshi communities, and a multi-national aid effort led by the Government of Bangladesh, have averted dire fears. Since the chaotic early phase of the crisis, basic services, provided by UNICEF, a host of NGOs and humanitarian partners have expanded and scaled up massively. But they are still far outstripped by the needs of the refugees. A semblance of normality has descended on the camps and the neighbouring communities, but it is a normality that cannot last indefinitely. Twelve months on, memories of violent experiences remain raw among the one million Rohingya refugees. [10]

The Rohingya people have faced decades of systematic discrimination, statelessness and targeted violence in

Rakhine State, Myanmar. Such persecution has forced Rohingya women, girls, boys and men enter into Bangladesh for many years, with significant spikes following violent attacks in 1978, 1991-1992, and again in 2016. Yet it was August 2017 that triggered by far the largest and the fastest refugee influx into Bangladesh. Since then, an estimated 745,000 Rohingyas, including more than 400,000 children, have fled into Cox's Bazar. [11]

In Myanmar, entire villages were burned to the ground, families were separated and killed, and women and girls were gang raped. Most of the people who escaped were severely traumatized after witnessing unspeakable atrocities. These people found temporary shelter in refugee camps around Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, which is now home to the world's largest refugee camp. [12]

The Rohingya infiltration of Bangladesh: The Rohingyas have been leaving their homeland for many years. They have gone to many different countries, but the biggest choice for them is Bangladesh. There, the Rohingya experience even more difficulty, as the Rohingya are severely poor and have little rights given to them as refugees. The Bangladeshi government has never formally given them refugee status, and have forced many of them out of the country. Around 230,000 of the refugees have been repatriated to Burma, but approximately 20,000 remain in the UNHCR administered camps. At least 100,000 Rohingya are believed to be in Bangladesh outside the camps and with no official status as refugees (MSF-Holland). [13]

The sufferings of Rohingya people in Bangladesh

The population density of Rohingya community is so high, and this has an impact on the general status of healthcare. Mobility is restricted, with employment outside the camp forbidden. Refugees International noted that most Rohingyas become day laborers, under cutting the daily wage from 50 taka to around 80 taka. [14]

The contribution of the government in Bangladesh: Seeing their unbearable suffering, the government of Bangladesh has opened a border for them and extended a helping hand. The only bold initiative in the history of the world, the pioneer of democracy of Bangladesh, the artisan to build digital Bangladesh, the honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. She is in talks with various countries, international organizations and heads of governments to help them solve their problem.

Bangladesh's Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina presented a five-point proposal to solve the Rohingya problem in the United Nations. The Prime Minister's proposal is extremely timely and effective to solve the Rohingya problem. The Prime Minister, while attending the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly on 21, September 2017, proposed the following five point while giving a speech at the United Nations General Assembly. In the beginning of the speech, she talked about the Rohingya population of the Rakhine state. She presented a five-point proposal to solve permanently the problem of Rohingya problem.

1st point: Immediately, without any restrictions on all forms of violence and ethnic cleansing of the Rohingya to be permanently closed.

2nd point: The UN secretary-general will have to form an investigative committee.

3rd point: Protecting all the innocent civilian peoples of Rakhine divided on the basis of race and religion. That's why a safe zone can be built inside Myanmar.

4th point: Provide all the citizens displaced by force to return to their homes from Bangladesh with safety and dignity.

5th point: The full recommendations of the Coffee Anan Commission to resolve the Rohingya crisis will be implemented immediately. [15]

Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's contributions and status to the world

Bangladesh has praised the world on the Rohingya issue. The present Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina is the role of the mass media, and they are specialized in a variety of adjective. Which is a matter of pride for Bangladesh. British media channel 4 gave her the title of 'Mother of Humanity'. The Daily Khaleej Times, widely publicized in the United Arab Emirates, praised Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina for her humane application to the Rohingya crisis and called her as the new 'Star of the East'. According to a news published by renowned US magazine Newsweek, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina of Bangladesh has emerged as a truly heroic woman in the Rohingya crisis. She has left behind many wealthy and big leaders. 'Sheikh Hasina said Bangladesh is not a rich country, but our heart is huge.' [16]

A leading daily newspaper of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) on September 30 highly appreciated Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina for her humane approach in the Rohingya issue, dubbing her as the "new star of the East." [17]

This is for attention to all concern that the Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has earned the reputation of the mother of humanity & star of the east for her humanitarian attitude and love and affection to one million Rohingya refugees coming from the neighbouring Myanmar over the burden of half a million already took shelter in Cox's bazar. She demanded that Myanmar military junta has to stop the ongoing Rohingya genocide in its Rakhine state. It has to take back their own people own citizen who have been facing ethnic cleansing and genocide in Myanmar. Sheikh Hasina believes that to be a humanitarian nation it is not necessary to become the rich country. Today the USA, the UK, EU, Turkey, Malaysia, UNO etc. stood beside her leadership and raised their helping hands, even Russia, China and India did not oppose despite their business interest. [18]

Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has said about Rohingya issue, "I was a refugee for six years (1975-1981) in Germany and India respectively. So I understand refugees suffer." Looking at the Rohingyas face, she said, "I can not push

them towards death. We'll need to eat half." She is famous as the mother of humanity. Bangladesh's contribution to the present world is very strong and dignified. The Rohingya people are being provided by the government of the Sheikh Hasina to mitigate the suffering of the homeless people and it is being globally acclaimed. [19]

The leaders of different countries have visited the Rohingya camps in Bangladesh. They expressed satisfaction after observing the Rohingya's plight they have praised Bangladesh. Through this, the image of Bangladesh is rising in the world. The US lawmakers came to Bangladesh during a visit to discuss various issues related to the Rohingya issue. The law enforcers praised the Prime Minister for providing Myanmar nationals in Bangladesh. [20]

2. Conclusion

The role which the government of Bangladesh is playing regarding the solution of the Rohingya people is globally acclaimed. It has created the world history on humanitarianism. The Bangladesh government has not only given the shelter of this destitute people but taking care in the field of health, sanitation, pure drinking water, medication security by deploying Police, arm personnel etc. for their safety. Therefore, Bangladesh has become a world of humanity in the global matters related to Rohingya, which is a matter of pride for us.

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