



Status of World's maltreated Minority: Rohingyas

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Abstract

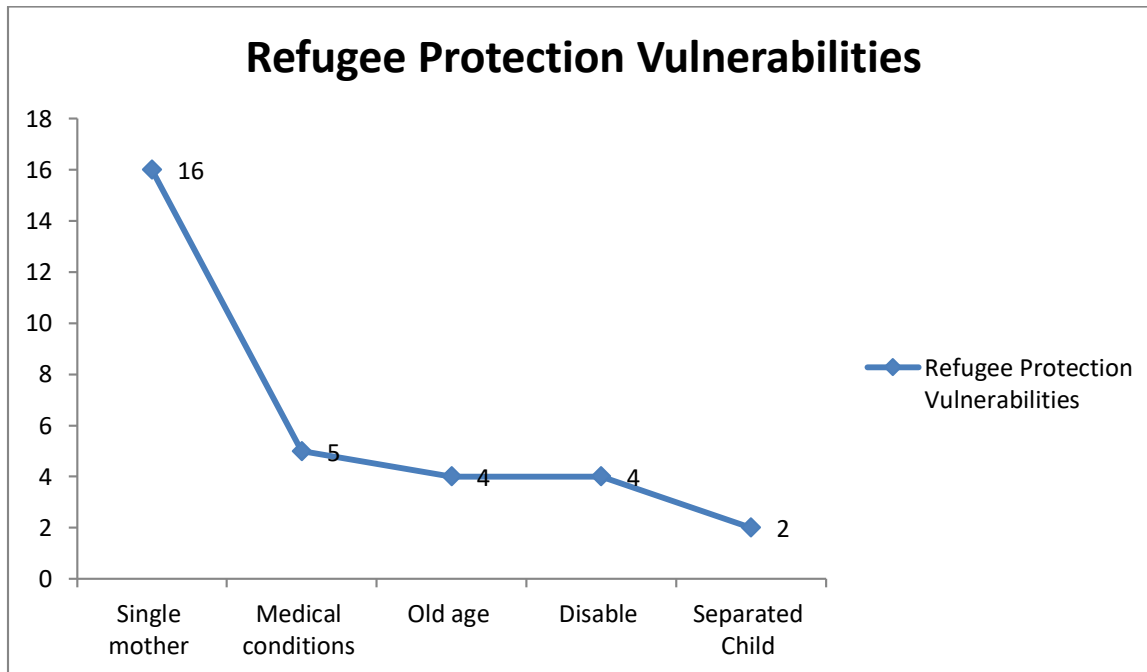
The native parasites of the Rakhine State of Myanmar (Arakan) are the world's most maltreated minorities. The present research is attempted to garner the vulnerable condition of the Rohingyas who are living under humanitarian crises. This study is conducted in qualitative approach. In this study, secondary sources are used for data collection which is based on content analysis. Text books, journal articles, reports of government and non-government organizations, television and newspaper reports are the main sources of data. The main objectives of the study are: To explore the countries that host persecuted minority and to assess the health status of Rohingyas in asylum. The study found that minimum ten countries gave asylum to the least wanted people of the world whilst more than 1.6 million people lives in Bangladesh. Furthermore, the study revealed that several diseases including diarrhoea, hepatitis, cholera and typhoid are very common to population living in camps, can prove fatal among Rohingyas and elevate malnutrition rates. The study may help to prevent discrimination among refugees and shed light on their basic needs which is the need of the hour.

Keywords : maltreated, minority, status

Introduction

The Rohingya Muslims are the victims living in the Arakan (now Rakhine) state. They have become the unremembered people of our time (Zakir 2020). In this paradigm shift, they have become brutally oppressed, "stateless" community as the state of Myanmar continues to deny them citizenship under the country's nationality law of 1982. That law, alongside other discriminatory policies set by the old junta, which ruled Myanmar from the 1962 to the holding of general elections in 2010, have curtailed the Rohingyas' basic rights, such as education, health and employment. In August 2017, a gigantic repression in Myanmar killed thousands of Rohingya muslims and triggered the mass exodus of around three-

quarters of a million of them to Bangladesh. (Banerjee 2019). The Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh need basic facilities (i.e., food, shelter, education, medical, sanitary, economic facilities, etc) that create extra pressure on Government of Bangladesh while the host country is losing economic, social, and environmental resources. In the year 2017 August to December Rohingya Refugees deforested 2.4 thousand hectares which are continuing (Zakir 2020). In this paradigm shift, security ranks prominently among the complexities facing the humanity. In the name of security, every day scores of people are killed, tortured, mutilated, raped, imprisoned, starved, impoverished, displaced, or denied education, health and other basic needs across the globe.



Source: Statista (2018)

China's and India's support for Myanmar dates back to late 1980s when the military seized power. Both the Asian powers endeavoured to expand their influence in the reconfigured Myanmar to safeguard their national interests, including multi-billion dollar investments in Myanmar, particularly in the Rakhine state (also known as Arakan). To resettle the Rohingya refugee permanently, within and outside of their country, a deep understanding and conceptualization are essential to identify the leading causes of Rohingya displacement. The Rohingya living in the camps remain at risk of diseases and poor or complicated access to healthcare. Members of the Rohingya ethnic group face chronic discrimination in access to medical care with severe consequences for health and mortality rates. health care indicators in Myanmar, Bangladesh, Malaysia and other countries where about 1.5 million Rohingya live. The researchers compiled data from governments, human rights groups and other sources. It found that the indicators were consistently worse for the Rohingya, a Muslim ethnic group, than for other populations living in the same areas. (The New York Times 2016).

Literature Review :

Rahman A (2015) found the root causes and consequences of ethnic conflict regarding especially the Rohingya minority in Myanmar. The study analyzed that the Rohingya people are considered as the world's least wanted groups and they are the world's most persecuted minorities. A large number of Rohingyas are now stateless refugees who are in very much vulnerable condition. The study also revealed the current different global organizations of human rights in policy supports for the Rohingyas.

Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh are the identity-less parasites in global politics and lives in the densest refugee camps in world history stated (Hossain Z, 2020). The study observed the longitudinal and multidimensional factors that led Rohingya as a stateless in the political geography of the world. Moreover, the research revealed that interdisciplinary and multispectral research can help to identify the ways to help them for their distress voyage.

Objective of the study :

- To explore the countries that host persecuted minority.
- To assess the health status of Rohingyas in asylum.

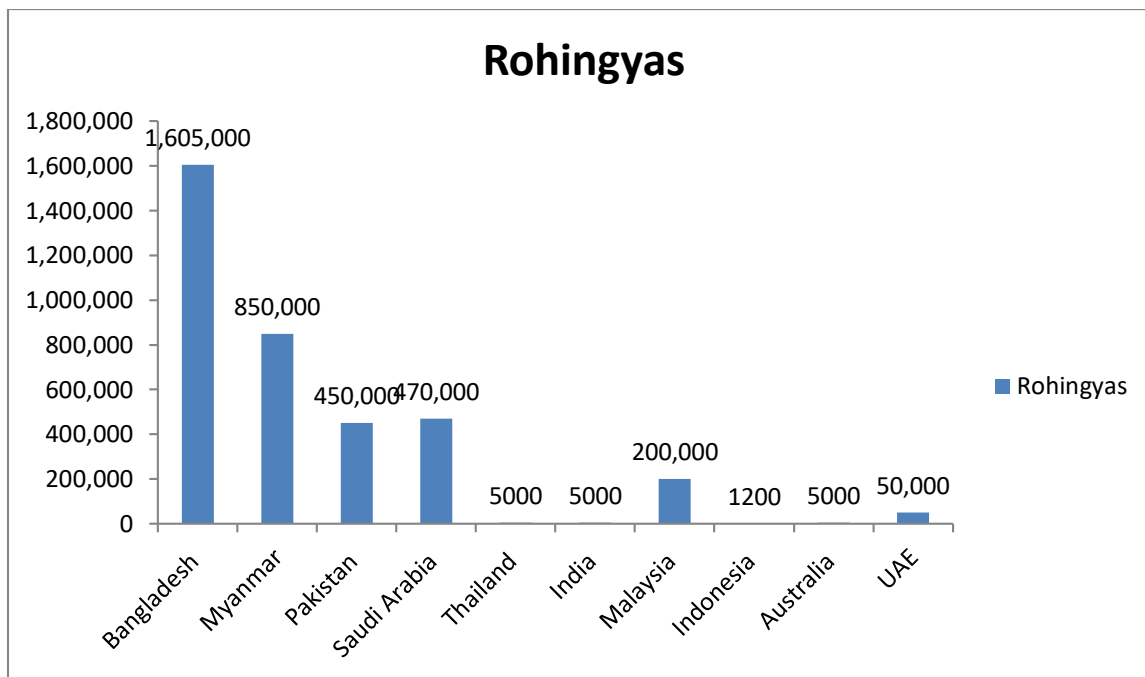
Aim of the study :

The present research broadly aims to garner the pitiful condition of Rohingyas living humanitarian crises.

Results and Discussions :

The Rohingya is an ethnic group of Myanmar that is one of the most oppressed minority and stateless refugee group in the world. Burmese government stripped their citizenship in 1982 and forced to flee by military actions since 1940s-over one million Rohingya left the country to others who are still living almost in refugee camps as stated by (Rahmaan 2015).

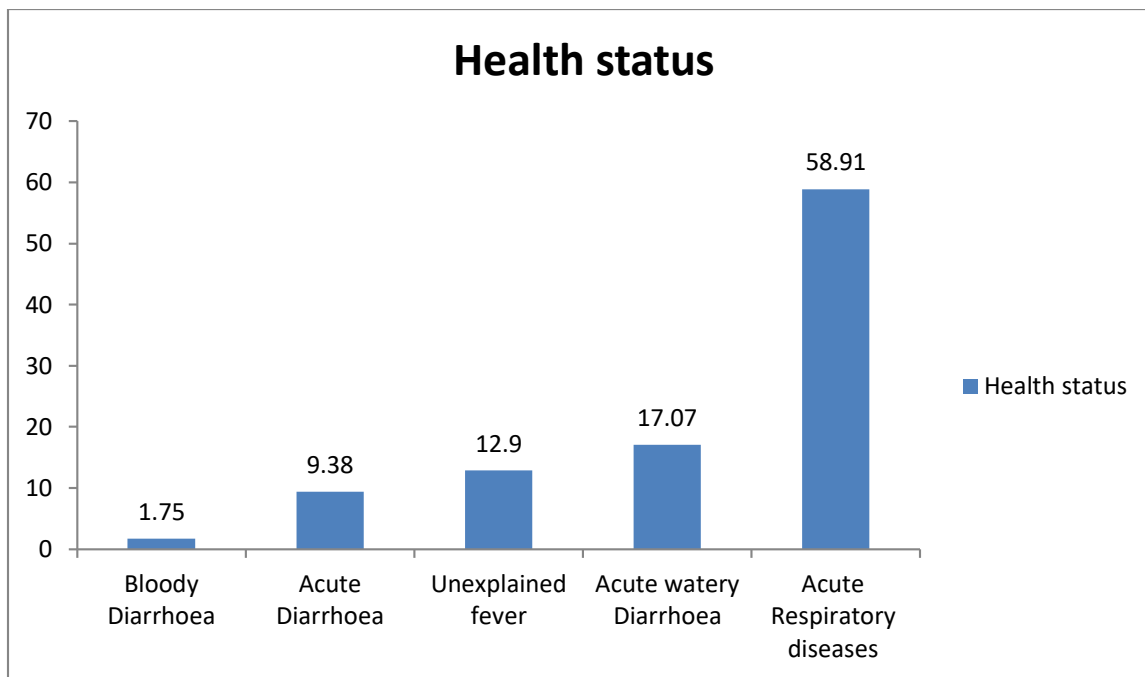
Countries that host persecuted minority : Rohingyas



Rohingya have been living in western Myanmar and in some parts of south eastern Bangladesh for thousands of years. The data demonstrates the total population of the Rohingya community living in Rakhine state of Myanmar was around 3.6 million in the early seventies.

- Then faced various vicious crackdowns by ethnic groups, nationalists and by military forces.
- Faced latest military crackdown in August 2017 which was called an genocide by the UN.
- Genocide forced 750,000 people to flee Bangladesh from Arakan.
- Around 700,00 Rohingyas are extant in Myanmar, with 150,000 more internally displaced people in the northwestern Rakhine state.
- Bangladesh topped the list with a total of around 1.6 million Rohingyas.

Health status of Rohingyas



Source: “[Rohingya Crisis in Cox’s Bazar District, Bangladesh: Health Sector Bulletin 9](#)”, Health Sector Cox’s Bazar, May 2019.

The study showed the health status of Rohingyas. Several diseases including diarrhoea, hepatitis, cholera and typhoid are very common to population living in camps, can prove fatal among Rohingyas and elevate malnutrition rates. Diarrhoea is the most common disease and the second biggest cause of death among children under five years of age. 224,145 cases of acute watery diarrhoea were reported in 2018 in rohingya camps. Other frequently occurring fatal diseases include acute respiratory infection (ARI), unexplained fever, bloody diarrhoea, cholera, dehydration, E-Coli and chicken pox.

Conclusion

The study concluded that problems pertaining to the protection of Rohingya refugees need some more serious and authentic considerations by the policy makers. The host countries especially Bangladesh has potential treat that rohingya peasants will mix with local people that will exert additional pressure on food, jobs, health and other basic needs in near future. Moreover, there is a great concern about natal population for asylum countries like India as childbirth is not registered in rohingya camps. Furthermore, the insatiable situation of health should be taken into account which is the need of the hour.

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