

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The conflicts in northern Rakhine state of Myanmar, known as the Rohingya conflict, have raised several concerns from regional security, humanitarian crisis to the nature of the conflict involving Rohingya Muslims. The Rohingya have been in Myanmar for centuries. Some historians say that they are indigenous to Rakhine state, while others say that they originally migrated from the west.

Even though they live in Myanmar, Rohingyas citizenship are denied by national law. So, the Rohingya are effectively stateless and have limited access to education, adequate health care and the right to freely practice their religion. Violence broke out in 2012, when a group of Rohingya men were accused of raping and killing a Buddhist woman. Groups of Buddhist nationalists burned Rohingya homes and killed more than 280 people, displacing tens of thousands of people. It was widely viewed as a communal conflict between two ethno-religious groups. The renewed violence against the Rohingyas is challenging the discourse.

In Southeast Asia, there is Strait of Malacca, which is one of the most important shipping lines in term of trade and transportations. This research is to find out whether there is an impact in the Strait of Malacca as it is located closely to Myanmar and also there is spillover effect to the economic security of the surrounding countries. Looking back from the chapter I until chapter IV, the author analyzed that there

is kind of declining in the number of cargos transported in the Strait of Malacca.

In contemporary world, the meaning of security has been broadened. According to Baylis, “The meaning of security has been broadened to include political, economic, societal, environmental and military aspects” Moreover, intense interconnected nature of current world has also made the security threats spread easily and faster from one state to another. Crisis in one state will almost always affect its surroundings. The assumption of the research is the sectarian violence will have a spillover effect on the trade transportations of Strait of Malacca, which can destabilize the economic security of the entire region. This paper has defined regional security in connection with trade and economy.

The Straits of Malacca is a global issue. Safety passage of this Strait has to be ensured by global actors under the international law. Hence, there has been no direct attack from Arakan to Straits of Malacca. In intrastate level, the conflict in Arakan needs to be solved. Already a large number Rohingya Muslims are being killed and displaced, which is very unfortunate. At the moment, strong national and international response is expected to solve the dispute. If immediate measurement is not taken, the radicalization of Rohingyas is not very far. Then direct attack can be a matter of time, which can be seriously devastating for the economy of the whole region.

For the spillover effect due to the conflict, there is no proper statement saying that all countries in Southeast Asia or the countries that give displaced house to Rohingya people receive an impact in term of economic

security. Some countries are seen getting an impact in the human rights term. Only Indonesia, Bangladesh and Thailand that seem to get the impact in their economic security. Rohingya refugees are a heavy burden for the economy of those countries since the natural resources are minimal. It was reported that many local residents who did not want to accept the Rohingya refugees, allegedly because of their involvement in undesirable activities, both within the local area or at the border. By local citizens, the muslim Rohingya refugees are regarded as a threat to the peace and security of the local community.

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