



Statelessness and Citizenship: Examining the Consequences and Legal Implications of the Denial of Citizenship to the Rohingya People in Myanmar

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Abstract

The Rohingya people, a Muslim minority group in Myanmar, have been denied citizenship and subjected to discrimination for the last few decades by their government. This denial of citizenship renders them stateless, leaving them vulnerable to human rights abuses. The Rohingya have faced mass killings, torture, rape, and forced displacement, culminating in the horrific 2017 Rohingya crisis that exposed the gravity of their difficulty to the world. The 1982 Citizenship Law stands as a cornerstone of this injustice, effectively stripping the Rohingya of Burmese citizenship and erasing their legal presence in their historical homeland. This research examines the consequences of statelessness on the Rohingya population, considering issues such as restricted access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. Moreover, by scrutinizing international laws, conventions, and human rights frameworks, the research evaluates the compatibility of Myanmar's legal framework with international standards, its impact on their fundamental rights, and the available legal remedies to address this grave injustice. In conclusion, the research calls for a reevaluation of legal and policy frameworks to address the denial of citizenship to the Rohingya, emphasizing the importance of international cooperation and collective action to safeguard the rights of stateless populations, and it will draw upon a range of empirical evidence from governmental and non-governmental reports to provide a comprehensive analysis. Ultimately, this research aims to contribute to a future where the Rohingya are no longer denied the fundamental right to citizenship and can live with dignity and security.

Keywords: Statelessness, Citizenship Denial, Discrimination, Human Rights Violations, Legal Implications, Rohingya.

Introduction

The Rohingya population, estimated to be around one million, mainly resides in Rakhine State, where they make up nearly a third of the population. The lack of citizenship rights exposes them to vulnerabilities and denies them fundamental rights. This situation highlights the urgent need to examine the legal implications surrounding their denied citizenship status. Statistics reveal that a tremendous 80% of Rohingyas lack legal identification documents, limiting their access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities (Poël, 2023). Moreover, more than 700,000 Rohingyas have been forcibly displaced from Myanmar since August 2017 due to violence and persecution (United Nations, 2024). The denial of citizenship to the Rohingya people in Myanmar is not only a means to force them out of the country but also has significant consequences for both the Rohingya community and host communities. This issue urgently calls for attention due to its impact on fundamental human rights and access to services. According to the UN, over 600,000 Rohingya refugees fled to Bangladesh in 2017 due to armed clashes in Myanmar (Save the Children, 2023). This mass displacement highlights the vulnerability and statelessness of the Rohingya population. This study has revealed severe restrictions on



travel, marriage, education, and legal rights for the Rohingya people in Myanmar. The denial of citizenship rights further promotes their marginalized status.

On the other hand, the 1982 Citizenship Law is deeply rooted in Myanmar's complex historical, political, and religious landscape, which promotes the Rohingya into a precarious existence marked by marginalization, exclusion, and a constant struggle for survival. Their statelessness, further exacerbated by the rise of Buddhist nationalism and ongoing political instability, has had devastating consequences. Despite international condemnation and growing calls for accountability, they remain displaced, living in dire conditions and facing an uncertain future. Analysing Myanmar's domestic laws through the lens of international human rights standards sheds light on the legal vacuum that allows the Rohingya's suffering to persist. Driven by crucial questions, this research delves into the legal ramifications of the Rohingya crisis, offering insights and recommendations beyond academic frontiers. Employing qualitative methods, it analyses the legal landscape surrounding the Rohingya, drawing upon diverse perspectives through a critical literature review.

Statement of the Problem

The Rohingya ethnic Muslims of Myanmar have for decades suffered from discriminatory acts of the Myanmar government, coupled with perpetual denial of citizenship, putting most of them in a stateless position, where they remain deprived of most basic rights and coverage, open to dangers originating from violence, persecution, and displacement. The Rohingya's denial of citizenship has had severe legal ramifications that have exacerbated their human rights crisis and impeded their access to justice and safety. This paper has, therefore, examined the legal outcomes visible from historical causes of their statelessness and impacts on the fundamental rights of Rohingyas concerning available legal alternatives. There is an attempt at full investigation into the legal consequences of statelessness for the Rohingyas in Myanmar in their relations with national legislation, human rights covenants, and the broader geopolitical perspective. The paper furthers the discussion by proposing a few amendments to the workable legislation and making a set of suggestions that might be of help in improving the living conditions of stateless Rohingya and give an insight into dealing with such situations of statelessness and denial of citizenship elsewhere in the world.

Research Questions

The following questions are fundamental and will be addressed in this paper:

- a) How has the denial of citizenship to the Rohingya impacted their fundamental rights and human rights?
- b) What are the legal implications of the denial of citizenship to the Rohingya under international law?



- c) What role have the international organizations played in addressing the statelessness and human rights crisis of the Rohingya?

Objectives

There are some objectives of this research:

- To comprehensively analyze how Myanmar's denial of citizenship to the Rohingya violates fundamental rights and human rights principles;
- To articulate the international legal framework governing statelessness and citizenship rights;
- To assess the effectiveness and limitations of existing international legal frameworks and responses in addressing the Rohingya's statelessness and human rights crisis.

International Laws and Conventions on Statelessness

An essential component of international human rights law is the body of treaties and regulations about statelessness. A person not regarded as a national by any state under the terms of that state's laws is said to be stateless. Stateless persons are subject to severe vulnerability worldwide. This usually results from lacking access to their fundamental rights and services.

Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons

The 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons is an international convention that availed rights and safeguards to persons considered citizens by any nation. Myanmar is not a party to the Convention, but its unwillingness to grant Rohingya citizenship in line with its principles highlights the humanitarian and legal crisis facing the Rohingya people. As a result of their lack of citizenship in Myanmar, the Rohingya are unfortunately considered stateless people, and the Convention's principal concern is the protection of such people. However, the absence of legal nationality is entirely consistent with the goal of the Convention, which is to protect non-state actors (Human Rights Watch, 2022). The statelessness of the Rohingya had led them to be stripped of any protection coming from the Convention since it is the state that bears the responsibility to give this protection. That is, since for most stateless people, access to justice, work, and education is hard to obtain, the state's numerous protections are few or none for the Rohingya. That is inconsistent with the Convention, which also points out the importance of treating stateless people equally. However, the Rohingya are subjected to systemic discrimination in Myanmar, which goes against the principles of equality and non-discrimination outlined in the Convention (Human Rights Watch, 2022). The Convention's supply of identity and travel documents to stateless people is another essential feature. Often denied these vital credentials, the Rohingya become even more stateless and find it more challenging to



travel, apply for refuge, or get other services. In addition to those above, the Convention stipulates that no person shall be arbitrarily detained because of nationality. In stark contrast to these rights, the Rohingya have faced movement restrictions and, under certain circumstances, arbitrary detention in Myanmar.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

Notwithstanding its non-signatory status, Myanmar offers a compelling illustration of how the denial of citizenship to the Rohingya may violate the norms of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). According to the ICCPR (United Nations, 1966), every citizen has civil and political rights, and the Rohingya crisis proves that the state may have violated these rights. While the ICCPR does not clearly state that everyone has the right to nationality, its provisions suggest that everyone must have legal status. On the other hand, no matter the status, *de facto* or *de jure*, statelessness effectively deprives the Rohingya of legal identity, yet it does not align with the spirit of the ICCPR. Article 26 of ICCPR strongly emphasizes non-discrimination and guarantees impartial, equal legal protection. This idea is directly at odds with the Rohingya people's systematic marginalization due to their ethnicity and religion. Article 2(3) requires nations to provide adequate remedies for breaches of human rights. However, the Rohingya's lack of citizenship significantly restricts their ability to pursue legal action in Myanmar, potentially violating this clause. According to the ICCPR and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, children's rights prohibit the willful deprivation of their nationality. One may argue that the statelessness of Rohingya children from birth is a breach of fundamental rights. The Rohingya are subject to significant limitations in these places, which suggests a violation of their right to freedom of movement and residence choice, as guaranteed by Article 12 of the ICCPR.

Moreover, Article 25 guarantees the right to participate in politics, including the ability to vote and hold office. The status of Rohingya in the host country, which does not accord them political rights concerning the holding of legislative or constitutional assemblies, is also in contravention of the provisions of the Covenant. On the other hand, the Rohingya face cultural, religious, and linguistic restrictions that are equally far from protective standards by the ICCPR.

Additional Protocols and Guidelines

Several international human rights treaties and standards must be taken into consideration in order to evaluate how Myanmar's denial of citizenship to the Rohingya breaches further procedures and principles. Even though Myanmar might not have signed all these agreements, they represent widely accepted norms and values. Fundamental human rights are outlined in the UN Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), even though it is not a legally enforceable document. Several UDHR rights (United Nations, 1948), like the right to nationality, equality before the law, and freedom of travel and residence, appear



to be violated by the denial of citizenship to the Rohingya. Moreover, it is noteworthy that Myanmar is a party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (United Nations, 1989). The Rohingya people's denial of citizenship affects their ability to obtain nationality and may result in discrimination, which might hurt their rights to health, education, and safety from abuse and exploitation. The Rohingya crisis also touches on issues covered by the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, specifically the rights of internally displaced people to freedom of movement, basic humanitarian needs, and protection from discriminatory acts (Alam, 2019). UN authorities and human rights organizations have also advised Myanmar to provide Rohingya citizenship and equal rights (Human Rights Council Thirty-Ninth Session). Failure to execute these guidelines goes against international human rights cooperation. These norms and guidelines define standards for treating persons and communities, but Myanmar's non-ratification of essential treaties and international law enforcement complicates them. Given these international criteria, the Rohingya predicament is considered a prominent human rights issue. The UNHCR Guidelines on Statelessness provide a non-binding, international law-based framework for understanding and addressing statelessness globally. These rules are essential when considering Myanmar's Rohingya citizenship rejection. The guidelines emphasize national laws' role in preventing statelessness. Myanmar's 1982 Citizenship Law's unrealistic citizenship standards for Rohingya have led to their statelessness. The standards emphasize non-discrimination in nationality allocation; the ethnic and religious exclusion of Rohingya contradicts this concept (Brinham et al., 2023). Rohingya children born in Myanmar commonly inherit statelessness, which breaches the right to nationality. The standards propose identifying and protecting stateless persons, which Myanmar does not do, leaving Rohingya statelessness unresolved. The rules also warn against depriving someone of their nationality without cause or reason. The Rohingya people are essentially denied citizenship by Myanmar's legal and administrative practices (Brinham et al., 2023). Individuals without a state should possess fundamental entitlements and amenities, such as work, medical care, and education. Because they are stateless, the Rohingya are subject to significant limitations on their entry. Moreover, the recommendations promote long-term fixes such as easy naturalization, which is a route that the Rohingya in Myanmar notably lack (Leider, 2018). Although not legally required to follow, these guidelines can be used to assess Myanmar's treatment of the Rohingya, bringing to light critical human rights concerns arising from their statelessness as well as the country's departure from the principles meant to lessen statelessness and safeguard the rights of stateless people.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948, an essential document in human rights, lays forth a wide variety of fundamental freedoms and rights to which every individual is entitled (United Nations, 1948). Although not legally binding, this agreement establishes basic international human rights law guidelines. The situation of the Rohingya people in Myanmar, notably their denial of citizenship, is a prominent example



of how its principles are being transgressed. This refusal directly violates several significant UDHR provisions. Examining the Rohingya situation in Myanmar through the lens of the following declaration items reveals this breach of the UDHR principles:

The Rohingya's statelessness and subsequent denial of rights in Myanmar flagrantly violate several Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) principles, particularly those concerning equality, non-discrimination, nationality, and civil liberties. This contravention includes breaches of the right to equality (UDHR, Article 1), freedom from ethnic discrimination (UDHR, Article 2), nationality (UDHR, Article 15), equal legal protection (UDHR, Article 7), legal recourse (UDHR, Article 8), and freedom from arbitrary detention (UDHR, Article 9). Furthermore, their restricted movement within and outside Myanmar defies the right to freedom of movement stipulated in Article 13 of the UDHR. The Rohingya's deprivation in Myanmar illustrates a blatant disregard for the UDHR, especially in terms of social, economic, and educational rights (UDHR Articles 22, 25, and 26). They face systematic denial of access to social security, adequate living standards, healthcare, education, and employment.

Furthermore, their struggle to exercise the right to seek asylum (UDHR, Article 14) is compounded by restrictive policies in host countries and the international community's unenthusiastic response. This scenario underscores a critical issue in international human rights law and the disparity between the UDHR's objectives and their practical implementation (Fargues & Honohan, 2021). The non-binding nature of the UDHR allows violations by states like Myanmar without significant repercussions. Although international efforts through sanctions, diplomacy, and aid are ongoing, they have yet to address the Rohingya crisis adequately. This highlights the need for more vigorous international measures to safeguard vulnerable groups like the Rohingya. The Rohingya problem tests the international community's commitment to human rights and violates the UDHR.

Citizenship Laws in Myanmar and its impact on the Rohingya

The country's system has dramatically influenced the situation of the Rohingya community in Myanmar. The Citizenship Law in 1982 plays a role in this framework and has profoundly impacted the Rohingya population. As a result of being marginalized from government affairs, the Rohingya people are now recognised as individuals thanks to the implementation of this law along with other domestic laws and policies. These are described below:

Rakhine State Action Plan, 2014

The Rakhine State Action Plan 2014 in Myanmar affected Rohingya citizenship and rights. This plan addressed brutal ethnic conflicts and humanitarian concerns in Rakhine State (Mahmood et al., 2017), where a large Rohingya community lives, although



it featured some controversial parts that harmed them. However, this process required the Rohingya to register as "Bengali," a term implying they were undocumented immigrants from Bangladesh (Mahmood et al., 2017), a categorization that the majority of Rohingya forcefully reject as they identify as an Indigenous ethnic group native to Myanmar. The proposal offered conditional citizenship and naturalization to the Rohingya, subject to strict requirements and limitations under the Citizenship Law, 1982. Naturalized citizenship, with fewer rights than full citizenship, was an option for those who adopted the "Bengali" identity. The suggested strategy sought to enforce restrictions on the movement of those who did not participate in the verification process or were not recognized as citizens, leading to the continued confinement and segregation of the Rohingya in specific areas. This isolation severely curtailed their access to economic opportunities and essential services. However, from the very outset, Rohingyas were given legal status under the Rakhine State Action Plan, which identifies a set of formal rights under which the group might derive benefit; consequently, the community has remained in a state of socio-economic marginalization for a very long time. The conditional and restricted citizenship framework of the plan increased the vulnerability of the Rohingya to human rights violations (Mahmood et al., 2017), as they lacked access to legal defense while facing violence, arbitrary detentions, and discrimination. Internationally, the strategy faced widespread criticism for its approach to the Rohingya crisis, with critics arguing that it failed to address the root causes of statelessness and instead perpetuated discriminatory practices. This further questions the extent to which Myanmar would be internationally bound by international human rights law. Concerning the requirements and limitations of the plan, it would worsen new internal displacement and explode the departure of the Rohingya to neighboring countries, spiraling the regional refugee crisis further and facilitating the imperativeness of getting a comprehensive resolution to the Rohingya issue.

Types of Human Rights Violations against the Rohingya

The Rohingya in Myanmar are facing systemic discrimination, lack of citizenship and legal rights, and arbitrary detention to forced displacement, among others. Specifically, a good number of these systemic abuses are known to foster violence, mass atrocities, any emerging peaceful means, and the humanitarian crisis that needs to be attended to with urgency.

Denial of Citizenship and Legal Rights

This amounts to a severe denial of citizenship and legal rights on which the Rohingya claim serious violations with profound implications for the fundamental rights, freedoms, and human rights of people (Prasse-Freeman, 2023). Stateless, in this regard, means that they are denied their citizenship and, by extension, all the legal protections and recognitions accorded to citizens in the country. This denial is very devastating because it strikes at their right to live in security since they are exposed to violence and exploitation. Discriminatory citizenship laws specifically target them, reinforcing social exclusion and



marginalization and intersecting with other forms of discrimination based on ethnicity and religion. Their freedom of movement is severely restricted, as they are confined to camps and face limitations on travel, employment, and education. The denial of citizenship disrupts family structures, hinders cultural practices, and limits political participation (Prasse-Freeman, 2023). In contrast, the lack of citizens' rights exposes the Rohingya to arbitrary arrest or detention and other human rights abuses without the protection of law.

Arbitrary Detention and Enforced Disappearances

Arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance have been listed as heinous, widespread violations of the fundamental human rights of the Rohingya. Such types of atrocities directly stand against the right to liberty and security of persons, as Rohingya individuals have been subjected to imprisonment without legal basis (Ragland, 1994). It borders on gross violations of the right to legal protection during the process. Families in distress cannot access legal remedies, let alone where and in what situation their loved ones are in. The right to a fair trial is systematically denied in trials without transparency. The right to life is affected in that an enforced disappearance may act as a doorway to an extrajudicial killing and, therefore, abridge the right further. In most cases, the rights to seek remedy, justice, and accountability are systematically denied to victims, making them practically inaccessible. This wave of violations has thrown the whole Rohingya in a climate of fear and insecurity, making it most necessary that the world be able to know through exposure and accountability by the perpetrators of the abuses.

Forced Displacement and Refugee Crisis

Forced displacement has resulted in a profound infringement of fundamental rights and human rights for the Rohingya. Fleeing violence and persecution, they face perilous journeys and threats to their right to life and security of person (Farzana, 2015). Once displaced, restrictions on freedom of movement in refugee camps limit access to necessities and educational opportunities. Cultural practices are disrupted, and access to an adequate standard of living is compromised. Separation of families adds to the emotional toll. Moreover, displacement exposes them to human trafficking and exploitation (Farzana, 2015), while their right to return remains denied. These violations underscore the urgent need for comprehensive solutions to address the plight of the Rohingya refugees.

1.16 Findings

- a) This is mainly due to the historical weighing of the citizenship criteria, mostly in the Citizenship Law, 1982, after which all have ended to form a base that led to the marginalization of the Rohingyas in Myanmar due to British Colonial policies and later post-independence measures. It then resulted in various such cases of statelessness—or denial of identity through nationality—that led to massive instances



of human rights abuse incidents, including persecution, arbitrary detention, forced displacement, violence, discrimination, and psychological trauma.

- b) The denial of citizenship has far-reaching consequences for the fundamental rights of the Rohingya. It restricts their freedom of movement, expression, and right to assembly, limiting their ability to lead everyday lives and exacerbating their vulnerability and marginalization within society. These violations have profound implications for their well-being and dignity.
- c) Stateless people do not have rights to the nationality of the country in which they live. This results in a lack of legal standing and no representation, and the person in authority cannot be prosecuted or brought to justice. Claims fall on deaf ears, and pleas for justice go unheard, unhindered by effective impunity. Such impunity, in turn, reinforces a lack of protection and avenues for recourse that further perpetrates this marginalized reality in fostering swaggering impunity.
- d) Such denial reaches further than the individual to the generation and creates a future for the Rohingya as a people. Children born to Rohingya are thus born stateless into that situation. Most of them are thus prohibited from attending school, receiving life-saving healthcare, and working to help them live properly. This would, as such, deprive him not only of his fundamental human rights and freedoms but also annihilate the identity and history of the Rohingya from the face of the earth and, in so doing, threaten their very existence as a people.
- e) Despite Myanmar remaining a non-signatories to several international human rights laws and conventions raises severe concerns in all areas globally, with the denial of issuing citizenship to the Rohingyas concerning breaking international treaties and norms that seriously handicap the Rohingya communities from enjoying their fundamental rights and protections, resulting in systematic marginalization and exclusion. The Statelessness Conventions, the ICCPR, and even the UDHR all emphasize non-discrimination based on ethnicity or religion and equal rights, yet the Rohingya face systematic exclusion.
- f) The ICJ ruling confirms the applicability of the Genocide Convention, and the ICC holds jurisdiction over crimes committed in Bangladesh. Universal jurisdiction further empowers states to prosecute international crimes, providing hope for accountability and addressing the Rohingya's suffering.
- g) The response from various organizations has lacked a unified strategy. Regional bodies like ASEAN and SAARC, the UN, human rights groups, and individual nations have all engaged, but often with varying goals and priorities. This has led to a patchwork of efforts, with some addressing immediate needs like food and shelter while others call for accountability and justice. While each element is crucial, the lack



of a cohesive plan weakens the overall impact.

- h) One factor that has made the crisis difficult is the use of veto power. Besides that, the members' competing interests and the veto power failed in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). The exercise of veto power is one of the consistent China and Russia in blocking actions during the Rohingya crisis in Myanmar. The use of veto power was significant before the UNSC implemented forced measures for the crisis.
- i) While international law provides some guidelines for protecting the stateless, the enforcement mechanism remains weak. The United Nations, like any other international body, has a limited mandate and cannot enforce international law on a sovereign state like Myanmar.

Recommendations

- a) There is an absolute requirement for an immediate review of the citizenship laws, notably the 1982 Citizenship Law in Myanmar, to fully and equally recognize, on an international level, and confer citizenship to all Rohingya, disregarding their ethnicity, religion, or documentation. There must be a stipulation in the policy that children born shall be accorded birthright citizenship automatically so that this chain of return forced by their predecessors does not fall into the hands of future generations. Myanmar Law shall determine their status as an indigenous people and their cultural identity. Utilize the transparent procedure and inclusive verification modalities to be designed in a way that is respectful of the identity of Rohingya and ensures ease of access.
- b) Establish an independent international commission of inquiry with impartial investigators to document human rights violations against the Rohingya community, including the most likely crimes against humanity and genocide. Encourage the Myanmar government and military to be openly and justly tried in independent trials mandated at the international level. The group further called for legal aid, documentation support, and psychosocial services to be in place to help the Rohingya be active in issues of justice and the beginning of the healing process.
- c) The international community, in the form of the association UN, will have to continue putting diplomatic pressure on Myanmar in response to the crisis of the Rohingya people and to relieve the multiplicity of the process of acknowledgment of Rohingya citizenship. The theme of the diplomatic push has to be centered on Myanmar's efforts in setting up reforms and see to it that there is diplomatic help in place to provide humane treatment to the displaced Rohingya and ways to access areas of education, health, and employment. Therefore, much of the focus and emphasis by the international actors have to keep up in monitoring and raising public awareness over the humanitarian rights violations by the Rohingya.
- d) International bodies and organizations should continue to raise awareness about



Myanmar's non-compliance with the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and urge the country to ratify them. By ratifying this, Myanmar can demonstrate its commitment to upholding international standards and protecting stateless individuals. This can be achieved through advocacy and diplomatic channels.

f) The Rohingya need long-term solutions that address the crisis' roots, like poverty, discrimination, and lack of opportunities. Invest in education, skills training, and livelihood programs to empower them. Support sustainable development that respects their culture and environment. This will not only help them survive but also help them thrive as equal citizens with a future in Myanmar.

g) Another critical area in which better coordination with the UNHRC, UNSC, UNHCR, ICC, and OIC would need to be worked out would be in the global response. Coordination should be done for humanitarian assistance, prosecution, and advocacy. Other than this, the second key area is that it calls for continued international support in terms of finances and logistics to the host countries that keep the ball rolling in hosting the refugees and elevating their citizenship rights. This approach for camping will also involve supporting host countries, such as Bangladesh, in dealing with the inflow, which, in their case, is more than the poorly accommodative land can host.

Conclusion

This research has projected the actual scenario of statelessness and how it traps the Rohingya of Myanmar. It tells of systematic breaches of international law and massive disregard for human rights through a legal evaluation of the consequences of any denial. Such a condition has left these Rohingya in an indefinite state of limbo, open to exploitation, discrimination, and violence. Their exclusion from Myanmar's legal and social framework has denied them access to necessities, education, healthcare, and the very essence of a dignified life. The international community cannot just disregard this situation. It is a legal and moral obligation for states to hold Myanmar responsible for its acts, following international law. Issues that will pose daunting questions to societies, such as statelessness and sources of statelessness in the future, must be addressed in line with international law. It calls for justice and accountability and a world that rates the lives of all people, regardless of ethnicity and place of origin. We may not learn these issues at the back of our minds, and we shall do all we may to ensure that such is averted from ever happening and that no such disaster of this kind strikes such or any other community ever again. I would also say: "The Rohingya deserve a future, a time that is only made possible if, and when, they are allowed to live in peace and dignity, to call someplace home, and at long last, get recognized as citizens with full, just rights."



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