

Asean's Contributions to Attain Peace on The Dynamic of Rohingya Ethnic Issue

Achmed Sukendro, Dian Damayanti, Syamsunasir

Republic of Indonesia Defense University, European Alliance for Innovation publisher, IGI GLOBAL Publisher, Member of the editorial board and member of the IEEE Review board

Abstract

Humanitarian violence have become a key issue in conflicts that occur, domestically and internationally. This research focuses on how crimes against humanity have occurred in Myanmar, especially in Rakhine-Rohingya. Furthermore, this study explains how ASEAN's contribution in urging to resolving the Rohingya ethnic dispute in Myanmar. Moreover, the role of ASEAN in protecting refugees relate to the lost citizenship rights. This study uses deductive explanations and qualitative methods, collecting information through secondary data and interviews with reliable parties.

Human rights problems in Southeast Asia still occur, one of which is the problem that occurs in the Rohingya ethnicity which has not been resolved until now. Ethnic Rohingya are not recognized as citizens (citizenship), meaning they are stateless. This will have an impact on the difficulty of individuals to get access to health, education, work, housing, and others related to the needs of population data. This can cause various problems such as hunger, poverty, and even lead to conflicts that lead to violence. The situation regarding the Rohingya is indeed a violation of human rights by the military, including the stateless situation of the Rohingya. ASEAN as a regional organization in Southeast Asia has an important role in contributing to solving these problems.

The principle of Non-Interference upheld by ASEAN places more emphasis on diplomatic and familial approaches. However, this principle will make it difficult for ASEAN to resolve the problems that occur in Myanmar. In addition, the management of conflicts that occurred in Myanmar has also been carried out by ASEAN as a regional organization in this case the handling of human rights problems that occur in Southeast Asia can be carried out by AICHR as a body dedicated to human rights in ASEAN. However, the existence of article 2 paragraph (2) letters e and f in the ASEAN Charter raises concerns related to the enforcement and protection of human rights in Southeast Asia through the AICHR which is not running as effectively as expected. ASEAN as a regional organization in Southeast Asia, can use the soft way and soft power approach by convincing and supporting the Myanmar side to take strategic steps in solving problems that occur, especially those related to the Rohingya ethnicity. In addition, ASEAN can immediately establish a Human Rights Court to be able to interpret and enforce the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration and ASEAN can also review the principle of non-interference.

Keywords: Myanmar, ASEAN, humanitarian, stateless person