

GLOBAL JOURNAL

OF HUMAN SOCIAL SCIENCES: F

Political Science

Role of Non State Actors

Migration and Security Threat

} Highlights {

A Survey of Parliamentarians

Appraisal of Quality of Governance

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

VOLUME 16 ISSUE 3 VERSION 1.0

© 2001-2016 by Global Journal of Human Social Sciences, USA



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: F
POLITICAL SCIENCE



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: F
POLITICAL SCIENCE

VOLUME 16 ISSUE 3 (VER. 1.0)

OPEN ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH SOCIETY

© Global Journal of Human Social Sciences. 2016.

All rights reserved.

This is a special issue published in version 1.0 of "Global Journal of Human Social Sciences." By Global Journals Inc.

All articles are open access articles distributed under "Global Journal of Human Social Sciences"

Reading License, which permits restricted use. Entire contents are copyright by of "Global Journal of Human Social Sciences" unless otherwise noted on specific articles.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without written permission.

The opinions and statements made in this book are those of the authors concerned. Ultraculture has not verified and neither confirms nor denies any of the foregoing and no warranty or fitness is implied.

Engage with the contents herein at your own risk.

The use of this journal, and the terms and conditions for our providing information, is governed by our Disclaimer, Terms and Conditions and Privacy Policy given on our website <http://globaljournals.us/terms-and-condition/menu-id-1463/>

By referring / using / reading / any type of association / referencing this journal, this signifies and you acknowledge that you have read them and that you accept and will be bound by the terms thereof.

All information, journals, this journal, activities undertaken, materials, services and our website, terms and conditions, privacy policy, and this journal is subject to change anytime without any prior notice.

Incorporation No.: 0423089
License No.: 42125/022010/1186
Registration No.: 430374
Import-Export Code: 1109007027
Employer Identification Number (EIN):
USA Tax ID: 98-0673427

Global Journals Inc.

(A Delaware USA Incorporation with "Good Standing"; Reg. Number: 0423089)

Sponsors: Open Association of Research Society
Open Scientific Standards

Publisher's Headquarters office

Global Journals® Headquarters
945th Concord Streets,
Framingham Massachusetts Pin: 01701,
United States of America
USA Toll Free: +001-888-839-7392
USA Toll Free Fax: +001-888-839-7392

Offset Typesetting

Global Journals Incorporated
2nd, Lansdowne, Lansdowne Rd., Croydon-Surrey,
Pin: CR9 2ER, United Kingdom

Packaging & Continental Dispatching

Global Journals
E-3130 Sudama Nagar, Near Gopur Square,
Indore, M.P., Pin:452009, India

Find a correspondence nodal officer near you

To find nodal officer of your country, please
email us at local@globaljournals.org

eContacts

Press Inquiries: press@globaljournals.org
Investor Inquiries: investors@globaljournals.org
Technical Support: technology@globaljournals.org
Media & Releases: media@globaljournals.org

Pricing (Including by Air Parcel Charges):

For Authors:

22 USD (B/W) & 50 USD (Color)
Yearly Subscription (Personal & Institutional):
200 USD (B/W) & 250 USD (Color)

GLOBAL JOURNALS CONSTITUTIONAL EDITORIAL BOARD

~INTEGRATED~

Shaoping Xiao

BS, MS, Ph.D Mechanical Engineering,
Northwestern University
The University of Iowa
Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering
Center for Computer-Aided Design

Dr. A. Heidari

Ph.D, D.Sc, Faculty of Chemistry
California South University (CSU),
United Stated

Maria Gullo

Ph.D, Food Science and Technology
University of Catania
Department of Agricultural and Food Sciences
University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy

Bingyun Li

Ph.D Fellow, IAES
Guest Researcher, NIOSH, CDC, Morgantown, WV
Institute of Nano and Biotechnologies
West Virginia University, US

Lucian Baia

Ph.D Julius-Maximilians University Würzburg, Germany
Associate professor
Department of Condensed Matter Physics and
Advanced Technologies, Babes-Bolyai University,
Romania

Shun-Chung Lee

Department of Resources Engineering,
National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Dr. Osman Balci, Professor

Department of Computer Science
Virginia Tech, Virginia University
Ph.D. and M.S. Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York
M.S. and B.S. Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey
Web: manta.cs.vt.edu/balci

Dr. Miklas Scholz

B.Eng. (equiv), PgC, MSc, Ph.D, CWEM, C.Env., CSci,
C.Eng.
Nigeria Health, Wellness and Fitness
University of Lund

Qiang Wu

Ph.D University of Technology, Sydney
Department of Mathematics,
Physics and Electrical Engineering
Northumbria University

Dr. Audeh Ahmad Ahmad

Amman Arab University For Higher Education
Ph.D, Accounting-Ais
Faculty of Business Administration
Alalbyt University, Jordan, Amman

Sahraoui Chaieb

PhD Physics and Chemical Physics
M.S. Theoretical Physics
B.S. Physics, École Normale Supérieure, Paris
Associate Professor, Bioscience
King Abdullah University of Science and Technology

Baziotis Ioannis

Ph.D. in Petrology-Geochemistry-Mineralogy
Lipson, Athens, Greece

Houfa Shen

Ph.D Manufacturing Engineering,
Mechanical Engineering, Structural Engineering
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Tsinghua University, China

A. Stegou-Sagia

Ph.D Mechanical Engineering, Environmental
Engineering School of Mechanical Engineering
National Technical University of Athens

Giuseppe A Provenzano

Irrigation and Water Management, Soil Science,
Water Science Hydraulic Engineering
Dept. of Agricultural and Forest Sciences
Universita di Palermo, Italy

Ciprian LĂPUȘAN

Ph. D in Mechanical Engineering
Technical University of Cluj-Napoca
Cluj-Napoca (Romania)

Haijian Shi

Ph.D Civil Engineering Structural Engineering
Oakland, CA, United States

Yogita Bajpai

Ph.D Senior Aerospace/Mechanical/
Aeronautical Engineering professional
M.Sc. Mechanical Engineering
M.Sc. Aeronautical Engineering
B.Sc. Vehicle Engineering
Orange County, California, USA

Chao Wang

Ph.D. in Computational Mechanics
Rosharon, TX, USA

Arshak Poghossian

Ph.D Solid-State Physics
Leningrad Electrotechnic Institute, Russia
Institute of Nano and Biotechnologies
Aachen University of Applied Sciences, Germany

Adel Al Jumaily

Ph.D Electrical Engineering (AI)
Faculty of Engineering and IT
University of Technology, Sydney

Kitipong Jaojaruek

B. Eng, M. Eng D. Eng (Energy Technology, Asian
Institute of Technology).
Kasetsart University Kamphaeng Saen (KPS) Campus
Energy Research Laboratory of Mechanical Engineering

Mauro Lenzi

Ph.D, Biological Science, Pisa University, Italy
Lagoon Ecology and Aquaculture Laboratory
Orbetello Pesca Lagunare Company

Dr. Omid Gohardani

M.Sc. (Computer Science), FICCT, U.S.A.
Email: yogita@computerresearch.org

Dr. Ani Etokidem

MBBCh (Cal), MPH(Cal),
PGDipMgt (Cal),
CertIT (CRSG/MDI),
FMCPH(Nig), FRSPH(London)

Charles Rarick

School of Management, Purdue University
Calumet 2200 169th St, Hammond, IN, USA

Dr. Abdurrahman Arslanyilmaz

Computer Science & Information Systems Department
Youngstown State University
Ph.D., Texas A&M University
University of Missouri, Columbia
Gazi University, Turkey
Web: cis.ysu.edu/~aarslanyilmaz/professional_web

Dr. Xiaohong He

Professor of International Business
University of Quinnipiac
BS, Jilin Institute of Technology; MA, MS, Ph.D,
(University of Texas-Dallas)
Web: quinnipiac.edu/x1606.xml

Burcin Becerik-Gerber

University of Southern California
Ph.D in Civil Engineering
DDes from Harvard University
M.S. from University of California, Berkeley
M.S. from Istanbul Technical University
Web: i-lab.usc.edu

Dr. Söhnke M. Bartram

Department of Accounting and Finance
Lancaster University Management School
Ph.D. (WHU Koblenz)
MBA/BBA (University of Saarbrücken)
Web: lancs.ac.uk/staff/bartras1/

Dr. Söhnke M. Bartram

Ph.D, (IT) in Faculty of Engg. & Tech.
Professor & Head,
Dept. of ISE at NMAM Institute of Technology

Muhammad Hassan Raza, PhD

Engineering Mathematics
Internetworking Engineering, Dalhousie University,
Canada

Dr. Thomas Wischgoll

Computer Science and Engineering,
Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio
B.S., M.S., Ph.D.
(University of Kaiserslautern)
Web: avida.cs.wright.edu/personal/wischgol/index_eng.html

Dr. T. David A. Forbes

Associate Professor and Range Nutritionist
Ph.D Edinburgh University - Animal Nutrition
M.S. Aberdeen University - Animal Nutrition
B.A. University of Dublin- Zoology.
Web: essm.tamu.edu/people-info/faculty/forbes-david

Dr. Bart Lambrecht

Director of Research in Accounting and Finance
Professor of Finance
Lancaster University Management School
BA (Antwerp); M.Phil, MA, Ph.D (Cambridge)
Web: lums.lancs.ac.uk/accounting/profiles/bart-lambrecht/

Dr. Maciej Gucma

Asistant Professor,
Maritime University of Szczecin Szczecin, Poland
Ph.D. Eng. Master Mariner
Web: www.mendeley.com/profiles/maciej-gucma/

Dr. Maciej Gucma

Asistant Professor ,
Maritime Univeristy of Szczecin Szczecin, Poland
PhD. Eng. Master Mariner
Web: www.mendeley.com/profiles/maciej-gucma/

Dr. Hai-Linh Tran

PhD in Biological Engineering
Department of Biological Engineering
College of Engineering Inha University, Incheon, Korea

Dr. Balasubramani R

Department of Accounting and Finance
Lancaster University Management School
Ph.D. (WHU Koblenz)
MBA/BBA (University of Saarbrücken)
Web: lancs.ac.uk/staff/bartras1/

Dr. Fotini Labropulu

Mathematics - Luther College, University of Regina
Ph.D, M.Sc. in Mathematics
B.A. (Honours) in Mathematics, University of Windsor
Web: luthercollege.edu/Default.aspx

Dr. Miguel Angel Ariño

Professor of Decision Sciences
IESE Business School
Barcelona, Spain (Universidad de Navarra)
CEIBS (China Europe International Business School).
Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen
Ph.D. in Mathematics, University of Barcelona
BA in Mathematics (Licenciatura)
University of Barcelona
Web: web.iese.edu/MAArino/overview.axd

Dr. Carlos García Pont

Associate Professor of Marketing
IESE Business School, University of Navarra
Doctor of Philosophy (Management),
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)
Master in Business Administration, IESE,
University of Navarra
Degree in Industrial Engineering,
Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
Web: iese.edu/aplicaciones/faculty/facultyDetail.asp

Philip G. Moscoso

Technology and Operations Management
IESE Business School, University of Navarra
Ph.D in Industrial Engineering and Management,
ETH Zurich , M.Sc. in Chemical Engineering,
ETH Zurich Link: Philip G. Moscoso personal webpage

Dr. Sanjay Dixit, M.D.

Director, EP Laboratories, Philadelphia VA Medical Center
Cardiovascular Medicine - Cardiac Arrhythmia
University of Penn School of Medicine
Web: pennmedicine.org/wagform/MainPage.aspx?

Dr. Mihaly Mezei

Associate Professor
Department of Structural and Chemical Biology
Mount Sinai School of Medical Center
Ph.D., Eötvös Loránd University, Postdoctoral Training,
New York University, MSSM
home: <https://www.mountsinai.org/Find%20A%20Faculty/profile.do?id=0000072500001497192632>
Lab home - software,
publications: <https://inka.mssm.edu/~mezei>
Department: <https://atlas.physbio.mssm.edu>

Dr. Han-Xiang Deng

MD., Ph.D
Associate Professor and Research Department
Division of Neuromuscular Medicine
Davee Department of Neurology and Clinical
Neurosciences
Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine
Web: neurology.northwestern.edu/faculty/deng.html

Vivek Dubey (HON.)

MS (Industrial Engineering),
MS (Mechanical Engineering)
University of Wisconsin
FICCT
Editor-in-Chief, USA
editorusa@globaljournals.org

Er. Suyog Dixit

(M.Tech), BE (HONS. in CSE), FICCT
SAP Certified Consultant
CEO at IOSRD, GAOR OSS
Technical Dean, Global Journals Inc.(US)
Website: www.suyogdixit.com
Email: suyog@suyogdixit.com,
deanind@globaljournals.org

Er. Pritesh Rajvaidya

Computer Science Department
California State University
BE (Computer Science), FICCT
Technical Dean, USA
Email: pritesh@computerresearch.org,
deanusa@globaljournals.org

Jixin Zhong

Department of Medicine,
Affiliated Hospital of Guangdong Medical College,
Zhanjiang, China Davis Heart and Lung Research Institute,
The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210, USA

Dr. Pina C. Sanelli

Associate Professor of Radiology
Associate Professor of Public Health
Weill Cornell Medical College
Associate Attending Radiologist
NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital
MRI, MRA, CT, and CTA
Neuroradiology and Diagnostic Radiology
M.D., State University of New York at Buffalo,
School of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences
Web: weillcornell.org/pinasanelli/

Dr. Wen-Yih Sun

Professor of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences
Purdue University, Director
National Center for Typhoon and Flooding Research,
Taiwan
University Chair Professor
Department of Atmospheric Sciences,
National Central University, Chung-Li, Taiwan
University Chair Professor
Institute of Environmental Engineering,
National Chiao Tung University, Hsin-chu, Taiwan.
Ph.D., MS The University of Chicago, Geophysical Sciences
BS National Taiwan University, Atmospheric Sciences
Web: event.nchc.org.tw/2009

Dr. Minghua He

Department of Civil Engineering
Tsinghua University
Beijing, 100084, China

Maciej Gucma

PhD. Eng. Master Mariner
Warsaw University of Technology
Maritime University of Szczecin
Waly Chrobrego 1/2 70-500 Szczecin, Poland

Dr. Bassey Benjamin Esu

B.Sc. Marketing; MBA Marketing; Ph.D Marketing
Lecturer, Department of Marketing, University of Calabar
Tourism Consultant, Cross River State Tourism
Development Department
Co-ordinator , Sustainable Tourism Initiative, Calabar,
Nigeria

Dr. Michael R. Rudnick

M.D., FACP
Associate Professor of Medicine
Chief, Renal Electrolyte and Hypertension Division (PMC)
Penn Medicine, University of Pennsylvania
Presbyterian Medical Center, Philadelphia
Nephrology and Internal Medicine
Certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine
Web: uphs.upenn.edu/

Dr. Roberto Sanchez

Associate Professor
Department of Structural and Chemical Biology
Mount Sinai School of Medicine
Ph.D., The Rockefeller University
Web: mountsinai.org/

Dr. Aziz M. Barbar, Ph.D.

IEEE Senior Member
Chairperson, Department of Computer Science
AUST - American University of Science & Technology
Alfred Naccash Avenue - Ashrafieh

Anis Bey

Dept. of Comput. Sci.,
Badji Mokhtar-Annaba Univ.,
Annaba, Algeria

Tao Yang

Ph.D, Ohio State University
M.S. Kansas State University
B.E. Zhejiang University

Chutisant Kerdvibulvech

Dept. of Inf.& Commun. Technol.,
Rangsit University, Pathum Thani, Thailand
Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Keio University, Tokyo, Japan

Dr. Feng Feng

Boston University
Microbiology, 72 East Concord Street R702
Duke University
United States of America

Yaping Ren

School of Statistics and Mathematics
Yunnan University of Finance and Economics
Kunming 650221, China

Claudio Cuevas

Department of Mathematics
Universidade Federal de Pernambuco
Recife PE Brazil

Ye Tian

The Pennsylvania State University
121 Electrical Engineering East
University Park, PA 16802, USA

Alis Puteh

Ph.D. (Edu.Policy) UUM
Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia
M.Ed (Curr. & Inst.), University of Houston, USA

Dr. Wael Abdullah

Elhelece Lecturer of Chemistry,
Faculty of science, Gazan Univeristy,
KSA. Ph. D. in Inorganic Chemistry,
Faculty of Science, Tanta University, Egypt

Diego González-Aguilera

Ph.D. Dep. Cartographic and Land Engineering,
University of Salamanca, Ávila, Spain

Dodi Irawanto

PhD, M.Com, B.Econ Hons.
Department of Management,
Faculty of Economics and Business, Brawijaya University
Malang, Indonesia

Ivona Vrdoljak Raguz

University of Dubrovnik, Head,
Department of Economics and Business Economics,
Croatia

Asunción López-Varela

BA, MA (Hons), Ph.D (Hons)
Facultad de Filología.
Universidad Complutense Madrid
29040 Madrid, Spain

Cosimo Magazzino

Roma Tre University
Rome, 00145, Italy

Prof. Dr. Eman M. Gouda

Biochemistry Department,
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Cairo University,
Giza, Egypt

Shengbing Deng

Departamento de Ingeniería Matemática,
Universidad de Chile.
Facultad de Ciencias Físicas y Matemáticas.
Blanco Encalada 2120, piso 4.
Casilla 170-3. Correo 3. - Santiago, Chile

Dr. R.K. Dixit(HON.)

M.Sc., Ph.D., FICCT Chief Author, India
Email: authorind@globaljournals.org

Alex W. Dawotola.

Hydraulic Engineering Section,
Delft University of Technology,
Stevinweg, Delft, Netherlands

Luisa dall'Acqua

PhD in Sociology (Decisional Risk sector),
Master MU2, College Teacher in Philosophy (Italy),
Edu-Research Group, Zürich/Lugano

Xianghong Qi

University of Tennessee
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Center for Molecular Biophysics
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Knoxville, TN 37922, United States

Jalal Kafashan

Mechanical Engineering, Division of Mechatronics
KU Leuven, BELGIUM

Bondage Devanand Dhondiram

Ph.D
No. 8, Alley 2, Lane 9, Hongdao station,
Xizhi district, New Taipei city 221, Taiwan (ROC)

Thierry FEUILLET

Géolittomer – LETG UMR 6554 CNRS
(Université de Nantes)
Institut de Géographie et d'Aménagement
Régional de l'Université de Nantes.
Chemin de la Censive du Tertre – BP, Rodez

Yongbing Jiao

Ph.D. of Marketing
School of Economics & Management
Ningbo University of Technology
Zhejiang Province, P. R. China

Christos Kalialakis

Ph.D., Electrical and Electronic Engineering,
University of Birmingham,
UKM.Sc., Telecommunications, Greece B.Sc, Physics,
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

Lzzet Yavuz

MSc, PhD, D Ped Dent.
Associate Professor,
Pediatric Dentistry Faculty of Dentistry,
University of Dicle, Diyarbakir, Turkey

M. Meguellati

Department of Electronics,
University of Batna, Batna 05000, Algeria

Dr Apostolos Ch. Zarros

DM, Degree (Ptychio) holder in Medicine,
National and Kapodistrian University of Athens
MRes, Master of Research in Molecular Functions in
Disease,
University of Glasgow
FRNS, Fellow, Royal Numismatic Society
Member, European Society for Neurochemistry
Member, Royal Institute of Philosophy
Scotland, United Kingdom

Gerard G. Dumancas

Postdoctoral Research Fellow,
Arthritis and Clinical Immunology Research Program,
Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation
Oklahoma City, OK
United States

Vladimir Burtman

Research Scientist
The University of Utah, Geophysics
Frederick Albert Sutton Building, 115 S 1460 E Room 383
Salt Lake City, UT 84112, USA

Zhibin Lin

Center for Infrastructure Engineering Studies
Missouri University of Science and Technology
ERL, 500 W. 16th St. Rolla,
Missouri 65409, USA

Prof Adrian Armstrong

BSc Geography, LSE, 1970
PhD Geography (Geomorphology)
Kings College London 1980
Ordained Priest, Church of England 1988
Taunton, Somerset, United Kingdom

Vesna Stanković Pejnović

Ph. D. Philosophy, Zagreb, Croatia
Rusveltova, Skopje, Macedonia

Yap Yee Jiun

B.Sc.(Manchester), Ph.D.(Brunel), M.Inst.P.(UK)
Institute of Mathematical Sciences,
University of Malaya,
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

CONTENTS OF THE ISSUE

- i. Copyright Notice
- ii. Editorial Board Members
- iii. Chief Author and Dean
- iv. Contents of the Issue
1. French – Western Intervention in Mali: A Pandora's Box? *1-6*
2. Electoral Process and Neo-Patrimonialism: An Appraisal of Quality of Governance in Democratic Nigeria. *7-15*
3. The Impacts of National Rebirth Programme on the Moral Character of Nigerian Civil Service Employees (1999 – 2011): Akwa Ibom State Perspective. *17-28*
4. Embracing New Media in Political Communication: A Survey of Parliamentarians' Attitudes and Practices in a Changing Media Landscape in West Africa. *29-36*
5. Migration and Security Threat in Malaysia: Analysis on Rohingya's Ethnic. *37-44*
6. Role of Non State Actors (Political Movements, Militias, Civil Society) in Shaping Regional Security in Africa. *45-50*
- v. Fellows
- vi. Auxiliary Memberships
- vii. Process of Submission of Research Paper
- viii. Preferred Author Guidelines
- ix. Index



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: F
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Volume 16 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2016

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

French–Western Intervention in Mali: A Pandora’s Box?

By Eneemaku Idachaba

University of Ibadan

Abstract- This paper probes French-Western manipulative policies and activities in Mali within the framework of critical theory of international relations, while at the same time, examining globalisation as “colonialism” by other means. It then goes on to assess the role played by France in both the cause and containment of the Malian crisis and the implications of the intervention on the national security and overall development of Mali. The paper, therefore, argues that French interest in Mali, is overwhelmingly high and has great consequences on the leadership struggle and governmental policies of the country. Factors that favoured the rise of the conflict are MNLA’s long-term goal of establishing a Tuareg State in self-determination coupled with Mali’s extreme economic and political dependence on outside assistance. Findings have revealed that France, is part of a wider design and struggle, within the Western World and particularly, within the foreign policy controlling group in Washington. Finally, the activities of France in the management of the conflict are widely observed as devoid of altruism.

GJHSS-F Classification : FOR Code: 360199p



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



French – Western Intervention in Mali: A Pandora's Box?

Eneemaku Idachaba

Abstract- This paper probes French-Western manipulative policies and activities in Mali within the framework of critical theory of international relations, while at the same time, examining globalisation as “colonialism” by other means. It then goes on to assess the role played by France in both the cause and containment of the Malian crisis and the implications of the intervention on the national security and overall development of Mali. The paper, therefore, argues that French interest in Mali, is overwhelmingly high and has great consequences on the leadership struggle and governmental policies of the country. Factors that favoured the rise of the conflict are MNLA's long-term goal of establishing a Tuareg State in self-determination coupled with Mali's extreme economic and political dependence on outside assistance. Findings have revealed that France, is part of a wider design and struggle, within the Western World and particularly, within the foreign policy controlling group in Washington. Finally, the activities of France in the management of the conflict are widely observed as devoid of altruism.

I. INTRODUCTION

Unfortunately, the idealist intentions which gave birth to the UN and which are laid out in the Charter have not always been rigorously enforced or respected. Human rights laws are flouted by many states and the principle of self-interest is too often the driving force behind foreign policy decisions. Over the years Security Council members have periodically used their power and influence to further their own interests, at the cost of others. In particular during the Cold War years, the US and USSR in effect waged a “Third World War” through the many proxy civil wars and conflicts in the territories of other states. For instance, the Iran – Iraq war was beneficial to Western countries in pursuit of their own national interests. On the one hand, their interests were economic as they were selling arms in both states and making large profits. On the other hand, they had political interests as well, for both Iran and Iraq were regarded as dangerous nations with excessive military power.

Moreover, the challenges that have arisen in the Post-Cold War include the difficulties in tackling internal conflicts and civil wars effectively. Given that the UN system is predicated on the principle of non-interference in a state's “domestic affairs,” it has no mandate to intervene in internal conflicts without the express invitation and consent of the state or unless the UN Security Council deems there is a danger to international

peace and security. More often than not, except under humanitarian law, the UN is trapped in a paradox.¹ The question therefore, is, can the UN override the wishes of the governments of its members States to intervene and mediate in conflict where the disenfranchised population is challenging the legitimacy of that government? In other words, what is the optimal time for intervention before violence breaks out or later on? When does it become absolutely necessary? Who should intervene and at what stage? Why was it that the Malian conflicts were not prevented? What is the capacity of existing international organisations and structures to tackle the range of internal conflicts that have become prevalent in recent years? How possible, then, are the prevention of violent conflict and the elimination of warfare? These are issues explored in this article.

Intervention depends largely on two important factors, namely, whether the UN has a mandate to involve itself, and whether there is sufficient political will from within the international community. Hence when security and economic interests are threatened, the international community can be swiftly galvanized into action. In the absence of such threat, intervention frequently relies on pressure exerted by the wide public or pressure groups and lobbies.² Unfortunately, the consequences of intervening in such an arbitrary and spontaneous fashion can be disastrous. So, even with political will, adhoc interventions lacking clear objectives or understanding of a situation can exacerbate a crisis. Rarely, these days can a single government or international organisation act independently in any field without repercussions.³

For decades, Africa has been described by the West as a demoniac continent. In order to justify military intervention and imperialist expansion, Africa is again being depicted as the theatre of instability, violence and terrorism. The idea of imminent threat, a term in international law was articulated prior to the war against the people of Iraq consequent upon information that Saddam Hussein possessed weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Ten years after, with millions of

¹ Rupesinghe, K. et al 1998. *Civil War, Civil Peace: An Introduction to Conflict Resolution*. London: Pluto Press.

² WPR Article: *Global Insider: Despite Early Success, France's Mali Challenge is Long-Term*, World Politics review. Com 2004-3-08.

³ Elangovan, E. 1995. *Managerial Third Party Dispute Intervention: A Prescriptive Model of Strategy Selection*. *Academy of Management Journal*.



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: F
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Volume 16 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2016

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Migration and Security Threat in Malaysia: Analysis on Rohingya's Ethnic

By Intan Suria Hamzah, Sity Daud & Nor Azizan Idris

National University of Malaysia

Abstract- National security landscape has undergone an inclusive dynamics through the threat of cross-border migration process. This study aims to discuss the migration of the people of Myanmar, especially the Rohingya's ethnic to Malaysia. Analysis of non-traditional's threats interpreting internal security challenge to Malaysians are the main elements of the discussion in this study. Through a qualitative study and validation of accuracy of procedural information, this study argues that three non-traditional's threats to human trafficking, local colony formation, and cross the border illegally as the underlying impact of migration among the Rohingya. In addition, the pressure of social responsibility on human factors also contributed constraints of national security policy based on the image of Malaysia. Thus, several proposals were discussed to contribute to policy-makers regarding the cross-border migration in Malaysia. The study found that the entry of illegal immigrants/ refugees Rohingya has created problems for the country, through the issue of cross-border illegally and the government had to bear a heavy responsibility to accept Rohingya refugees which they are long-term problems that pose the non-traditional's threat to the country.

Keywords: *rohingya, cross-border, migration, threat, human trafficking, illegal immigrants.*

GJHSS-F Classification : *FOR Code: 160303*



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



Migration and Security Threat in Malaysia: Analysis on Rohingya's Ethnic

Intan Suria Hamzah ^α, Sity Daud ^σ & Nor AzizanIldris ^ρ

Abstract- National security landscape has undergone an inclusive dynamics through the threat of cross-border migration process. This study aims to discuss the migration of the people of Myanmar, especially the Rohingya's ethnic to Malaysia. Analysis of non-traditional's threats interpreting internal security challenge to Malaysians are the main elements of the discussion in this study. Through a qualitative study and validation of accuracy of procedural information, this study argues that three non-traditional's threats to human trafficking, local colony formation, and cross the border illegally as the underlying impact of migration among the Rohingya. In addition, the pressure of social responsibility on human factors also contributed constraints of national security policy based on the image of Malaysia. Thus, several proposals were discussed to contribute to policy-makers regarding the cross-border migration in Malaysia. The study found that the entry of illegal immigrants/ refugees Rohingya has created problems for the country, through the issue of cross-border illegally and the government had to bear a heavy responsibility to accept Rohingya refugees which they are long-term problems that pose the non-traditional's threat to the country.

Keywords: *rohingya, cross-border, migration, threat, human trafficking, illegal immigrants.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The issue of cross-border migration of the immigrants is a global issue; it also occurred in developing and developed countries that have various factors of attractiveness such as economic opportunity, employment, stability, peace and to obtain protection. United States, Canada, Australia, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia are among the countries that had been chose by the immigrants to come whether it is legal or illegal. In Malaysia context, various efforts made by the government, such as improving border controls have been implemented to curb the influx of illegal immigrant (Amarjit Kaur, 2014: 353). This is because the influxes of the illegal immig rantsca using various issues from the aspects of economic, social and national security nor society has emerged in the country of destination. Secure means free from any threats while in the discipline of political studies, this term may refer to economic security and political security. In the discipline of security, this term is associated with national security that the original idea was initiated by United States after the end of World War 2 (Triut & Harf 1982:1). The Asian

economic crisis was the large-scale of migration of the world population because most of them have lost their source of income, laid off and declared bankrupt. The 1997/1998 economic crisis has affected the economies of East Asia and Southeast Asia countries such as South Korea, Japan, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia. The effect from this economic crisis has successful to threat human safety and forces people to migrate. However, the situation was different with Myanmar because of the economic crisis 1997/1998 did not affecting the country since it is already under the poverty and does not impact them such as those experienced by other southeast Asian countries.

Entering the problem faced by Myanmar or Burma and the relation of migration is the result of internal political problems. The crisis of migration in Myanmar is involved by Rohingya's ethnic, the Muslim minorities living in the northern part of Myanmar, which is Arakan or Rakhine. They have been forced to leave or fled because of their human safety and lives have been threatened by the state government, military, the monks and the Buddhist community widely. The threats involves discrimination in practicing religion, culture, restrictions in daily activities, work, facilities, education, murdered, tortured, not recognized as citizens and well planned ethnic clearing. Therefore, from the threat given, Rohingya's ethnic has been forced to become immigrant in their own country and become fugitives in other countries such as Bangladesh, Indonesia , Thailand , Saudi Arabia and Malaysia. This study used qualitative method that is interviews with respondents such as the police, NGO and refugees, current news and library search.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study used qualitative method that is interviews with respondents that have connection in cross-border and refugees in Malaysia such as the Royal Malaysian Police, NGO and Rohingyas refugees. Meantime, secondary data were collected by library research base on migration and refugee issue, newspapers and online website data such as UNHCR and Malaysia Ministry of Home Affairs.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Rohingya's people turned into refugees are due to factors of frequent amended constitution and the often change of government. Starting with Foreigners

Author ^{α σ ρ} : Program of Political Sciences, Department of History, Politic and Strategy, National University of Malaysia, 43600 Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia. e-mails: intansuria.hamzah@gmail.com, sity@ukm.my, nai@ukm.edu.my

Act 1864 until Myanmar Citizenship Act 1982 and Myanmar does not have any legal provision that clear to the Rohingya. They are in a situation not having a citizenship. Union Citizenship Act 1948, enacted by the British, also denied the Rohingya to be part of Myanmar's citizens easily. However, in this act there is little space that allows the Rohingya to become Myanmar citizens under British rule at that time. Since Myanmar is ruled by a military regime that seized power of government of U Nu in 1962, it can be said that the starter of hard seeds of the denial of citizenship for Rohingya in Myanmar. When Myanmar under military ruler of General Ne Win, as the head of the regime, the Rohingya are labelled as illegal immigrants, because this group is said to have been brought in by the British, even the historical records say the Rohingya have been living in Arakan as early as 1430 during the rule of King of Arakan, Naramaikhla which has about 30,000 Muslim soldiers (Moshe 2002: 23-24).

In 1974 a new constitution was formed by the junta government of Myanmar and the Immigration Act 1974 has been explicitly denied the rights of the Rohingya as legitimate citizens of Myanmar and had labelled them as illegal immigrants. Thus the effect of the law enacted by the Myanmar regime has been followed by a large-scale operation called the Naga Min or Dragon King in 1977. This operation considered cruel, has forced the Rohingya becoming refugees and they have fled from home to a place deemed safe and close. An estimated 200,000 of Rohingya's people have fled to Bangladesh in 1978. After being there for 16 months, most Rohingya were forced to return to their places of origin, Myanmar, because of the impact of bilateral agreements between junta Myanmar and Bangladesh government. During that period, an estimated 10,000 people have died majority were women and children due to malnutrition and infectious diseases. However, the second wave of Rohingya's refugees to Bangladesh as much as 250,000 people, took place around mid of 1991 to early 1992 due to the human rights violations against them and also by the laws of Myanmar which makes them illegal immigrants in their own land has resulted in a situation they do not have citizenship. Myanmar Citizenship Law of 1982, which enacted allegedly threaten the foundations of the principles of international law which makes a nation are in a situation not have citizenship in their country. The law is also

discriminatory to force Rohingya to provide proof that they had occupied Rakhine long before 1823. Junta regime that used the title The State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) has dismissed the Rohingya as an ethnic community in Myanmar (Maung Maung 1961: 94-96).

After Myanmar's independence, on January 4, 1948, there are 19 military operations in the area of Rohingya settlements been carried out to control the riot from happening. But the real fact is; it is 19 operations of murder, deportation, invasion of mosques and places of worship, destruction of sources of revenue, and the seizure of farms and residences. Among 19 of these operations, operation of Burma Territorial Force (BTF) is the cruellest. Local government troops which were filled with Buddhist ethnic, kills, rapes, creating destruction and implement the law at their own will. Finally it resulted in thousands of Muslim's Rohingya forced to flee from their homes. Other operations that is also inhuman where such as Nagamin (King Dragon) in 1978. In this military operation, 300,000 Muslim's Rohingya forced out of their homes and nearly 1/3 was killed. Nearly two million Rohingya's people have chosen to live in exile and uncertainties. It can be seen the military operations still continue to be carried out by the Burmese government since 1948 until today. Each year they perform deportation policy and ethnic clearing towards the Rohingya, but what differentiate the situation from time to time is in terms of the number of migrants and the number of deaths. They live as unwanted refugees and illegal immigrants in the country of Bangladesh, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Malaysia and the UAE.

What can be conclude here, even though the world has had clear evidence of attacks and atrocities of the junta government of Myanmar towards the Rohingya, but it is difficult to recover the situation because Myanmar has rejected Rohingya's ethnic as the non-citizen of Myanmar and insist they are citizens of Bangladesh and has similarities with people in Chittagong. Moreover, the Myanmar military action has also spread hateful propaganda against Muslims in Myanmar and managed to influence public perception that the Rohingya are 'Chittagonians' Bangladesh. Table 1 below shows the operations of the expulsion of the military against ethnic of Rohingya designed by the Myanmar government since 1948 are as follows:

Table 1 : Military operations after the Burma Independence

No	Military Operation	Year
1.	Military Operation (Burma 5 Regiment)	November 1948
2.	Operation of Burma Territorial Force (BTF)	1949-1950
3.	Military Operation (Chin 2 Emergency Regiment)	March 1951-1952
4.	Mayu Operation	October 1952-53

5.	Mone-thoneOperation	October 1954
6.	Military and Immigration Joint Operation	Jan 1955
7.	United Military Police Operation (UMP)	1955-1958
8.	CaptainHtinKyaw Operation	1959
9.	ShweKyiOperation	October 1966
10.	KyiGan Operation	October-December 1966
11.	Ngazinka Operation	1967-1969
12.	Myat Mon Operation	February 1969-1971
13.	Major Aung Than Operation	1973
14.	Sabe Operation	February 1974-1978
15.	Naga-Min Operation(King Dragon) (resulting the migration of approximately 300,000 Rohingya people to Bangladesh)	February 1978-79
16.	ShweHinthaOperation	August 1978-80
17.	Galone Operation	1979
18.	PyiThayaOperation (resulting the migration of approximately 268,000 Rohingya people to Bangladesh)	July 1991-92
19.	Na-Sa-KaOperation	1992

Source : Modified fromHabib 2006 &Abid 2010

According to Chris Lewa (2003) in the Asia Forum, Rohingya is being discriminated against on the basis of their ethnicity and religion. They were not included in the nation-building process in Myanmar and the military regime has been implementing the policies of exclusion and discrimination against this group, aims to encourage them to leave the Myanmar. Policies that systematically has maintained a setback of the Rohingya and they become massive refugees to Bangladesh in 1978, 1991 and 1992.

The combination of violations of human rights, denial of legal status to the restriction of movement and economic constraints against Rohingya has managed to create a sense of insecurity in life and difficult for them gaining food. Rohingya's children in particular are innocent victims and suffer caused by the weakness of government policies such as discrimination in all aspects of life and lack of access such as public schools, health care for their welfare and poverty. This has affected the physical and mental development of their lasting future for the Rohingya community. Thus, from this point of view, it can be concluded that the situation of the Rohingya in Myanmar to coincide with the assumptions stated by AmartyaSen (1999) which is economic development would be meaningless if individuals and communities do not have the rights and freedom in their daily lives, forcing themselves into retreat, tortured and fled to another country.

On May 10, 2015, a total of 1,158 Rohingya's people and Bangladeshi immigrants comprising 993 men, 104 women and 61 children have been recorded

arriving in Langkawi Island, Kedah. Of these, a total of 486 people were Myanmar citizens while 672 people were Bangladeshis. Due to this incident, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) held a coordination meeting between the agencies to discuss the issue of influx of illegal immigrants on May 12, 2015 involving the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Security Council (NSC), the Royal Malaysian Police (RPM), the Immigration Department of Malaysia and the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) (Media Statement MoHA 2015). The joint decision was obtained from all the law enforcement agencies of Malaysia, which agreed to take all the illegal immigrants were transferred to Immigration DepotBelantik, Kedah. The migration process will involve Immigration Department of Malaysia, the Royal Malaysian Navy (RMN), Marine Police RPM and MMEA. The process of moving all the illegal immigrants that was implemented in phases starting from May 12, 2015. As an immediate measure to prevent similar incidents from reoccurring, the Malaysian government has been trying tohold discussions immediately with the two source countries, namely Bangladesh and Myanmar. This is because there is an element of smuggling of migrants due to the willingness of immigrants involved to come to Malaysia and involving the occurrence of human trafficking syndicates. Thailand government also involved in these discussionsbecauseof smuggling of migrants thru the border of Malaysia-Thailand involving Rohingyas and Bangladeshi immigrants. It is recognized that Thailand has a lot of experience and source of the cross-border activities.

According to the RPM and UNHCR Malaysia (2015), they describe the migration of Rohingya ethnic refugees is extremely difficult to cross the territories of Myanmar by road and by country of Thailand as the main road to flee because of restrictions by the enforcement. Therefore, most of them will arrive with small boats in the countries of Southeast Asia to the destination of their choice either Myanmar or Bangladesh (Danish Immigration Service, 2011: 45). But what is most regrettable, refugee migration is often exploited to become victims of human trafficking which causes them to suffer or even lead to death as tragedy in Wang Kelian and Padang Besar, Perlis.

The arrival of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh and Myanmar refugees at this time was in a large-scale which is large numbers of people, particularly troubling the citizen and the government. Similarly, Thailand and Indonesia, which also shares the concerns and the complexity of this matter because it involves the issue of cross-border, national security and human security, namely whether individuals who landed at the state coast and national borders nor local communities who are undergoing their daily lives. From the thousands who had landed at the three country, there are still hundreds and thousands of these refugees which is still either on the sea, land on the islands of Indonesia or drowning in the ocean. Accordingly, the country also once again shocked by the discovery of 139 graves were detected by the authorities in 28 transit camps built by human trafficking syndicates along the Malaysia-Thailand border in Wang Kelian, Perlis. Ministry of Home Affairs also recognize that there are involvement of local people suspected in the syndicate was uncovered after the discovery of the detention camp at Wang Kelianto confine the refugees from Myanmar and Bangladesh. Inspector-General of Police, Tan Sri Khalid Abu Bakar has deployed about 300 VAT-69 commandos to the area to search the dense forest along the Malaysia-Thailand border to detect activity and evidence of human trafficking (Zaain, 2015).

From a diplomatic source that involved in managing the Rohingya issue stated that the Rohingya have been in the entire East Asia. Meanwhile, Thailand is known to be the place of transit or landing point of the Rohingya who want to enter Malaysia. Malaysia is considered a safe country and Muslim's country that easy to get into because of the lack of restrictions on the border and it is easy to gain access to work, although illegally and have the same religion. They can also register with UNHCR in Malaysia as refugees. Malaysia is said to be easily accessible without strict restrictions then smuggling of the Rohingya is increasing began in 2009, 2012 and until 2015. Bangladesh also identified as a location as the gathering place and harbor boats carrying Rohingya refugees and the trafficking of Bangladeshi migrant. The boats depart from Bangladesh estimated about 12 boats with an estimated

600-700 people per each departure. Their lives are in danger as they travel because they do not have any form of identification, travel documents and the absence of security protection, vulnerable to unpredictable weather and health problems like fever, dehydration and starvation. Agencies in Bangladesh are involved in making a profit by providing false passports, running a smuggling syndicate and human trafficking from Bangladesh and Myanmar to Southeast Asian countries (Danish Immigration Service, 2011: 44).

According to the Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN) reported there were many active smugglers in facilitating activities such as managing the gathering site, preparation of boats, collecting payments trip, strategy regulator and boatmen which carrying Rohingya's people to travel to Malaysia by boats. If the Rohingya got arrested in Thailand, they will be put in detention indefinitely for allegedly entering Thailand illegally. The same goes to the welfare and protection because it is very difficult to get public assistance. Therefore, in the last decade the situation is better because there is an opportunity for the Rohingya's people to travel to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries, but now the situation has become more difficult because of the lack of movement toward the Middle East on geographical factors, political stability, longer route with the sailing challenge and high cost of shipping and delivery by the agent.

Trends now show a more active movement eastward Malaysia and Indonesia. Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network, also said that there are about 30,000 Rohingyas have become residents in the local community by becoming cardholders of refugee status in Malaysia. This figure is actually much higher than the actual amount due according to the latest ministry statistics (2015) and Azizah (2014), the Rohingya's refugees in Malaysia is almost hundred thousand people. So it is clear why they are very interested to come to Malaysia because there were a community of their own ethnic and their life is safe and taken care of.

Hussain was one of the refugees and UNHCR card holders who become respondents in this study. Hussain and his fellow countrymen sneak into Malaysia in 2000 and lived in Thailand for 3 years before coming to Malaysia. Embark on a journey from Arakan to Cox Bazar of Bangladesh and then boarded a ship to Thailand. Upon arriving at the coast of Thailand, they walk together for two hours to nearby villages for shelter while waiting for the local people to control their affairs. They have worked in Thailand as restaurant's cleaners, workers at fish market, collecting wasted goods, farm workers and construction labours. Later, he entered Malaysia through Rantau Panjang, Kelantan and waiting there for two days before being taken to Kuala Lumpur. Hussain and other Rohingyas not know each other and have entered Malaysia illegally, without any documents

or UNHCR card. From Kelantan, they ride in a sedan car (Proton Wira) up to 13 people including the local resident's driver. One person died on the way which is the passenger who is in the rear bonnet, suspected of drowning and starvation. Along the way they were not given food and drink or stop to urinate. The car is known to stop three times to refuel by the sound of fuel pump and the sound of oil entering the tank.

The situation in the car is like 'sardines in a barrel'. They were forced to huddle on the front seat (bending their body), the rear seats were reclined and they laid elongated fellow. The same goes to the rear bonnet; they are arranged horizontally and overlapping with each other. Then they were covered on top with a cloth and stuff, as if the car was filled with things of the car owners. They are all felt heat, hunger, lack of air, stinky, cramps and body aches deeply felt and uncomfortable. He and his colleagues were given a stern warning not to make any noise like knocking on the car wall, asking for food and drink. They also threatened will be left by the wayside and will be detained by authorities if they make any sounds. Their friend who has died is on an unknown status because after arriving in Kuala Lumpur and they were safely out of the car; the dead bodies were taken away by an unidentified driver and are reluctant to speak. All of their affairs to come to Kuala Lumpur and who is the driver who brought them all together was planned and managed by the agency. Hence, it can be concluded here their safety is not guaranteed and their lives are at stake to get into Malaysia and this activity also involves local communities as agents.

Through other sources and information received, usually refugees or illegal immigrants who want to enter Malaysia is using the agent from Thai and Malaysia. Admission charge that is charged by the Thai agent is RM500 each person which will take them from Thailand to Rantau Panjang. While from Rantau Panjang to Kuala Lumpur, the charge is RM 1500 for a one-way trip and managed by the Malaysia agent. Due to the high cost of agency fees for illegal entry, it is not surprising that the majority of Rohingya refugees will transit to work for two or three years in Thailand to collect a sum of money before entering Malaysia.

According to Hasan and Amir (2014), when first moved to Thailand, they do not have friends or relatives in Thailand and Malaysia, do not know how far the situation in Thailand will take place and did not have much access to obtain the daily convenience, have no phone or valuables and just take a little supply of clothing, money and confidence for the better life. To earn a living, they collect wasted goods and used items in Thailand. They are also trying to meet the daily needs by collecting waste food, clothing and boxes as bed coverings but they felt very grateful this situation is considered to be able to escape from suffering a lot worse in Myanmar.

They confess they are willing to do any of difficult work, dirty and despicable in general view as long as they get paid and can buy food. Their beds are often will be at a house or a construction site or the market in inadequate condition. When has been living in Thailand for quite a time, they heard many stories and news about Malaysia and know many of the Rohingya community have existed there besides Malaysia an Islamic state that is safe and good. Hence, the feeling of desire to come to Malaysia has been a dream. In Thailand, they still felt uncomfortable and did not like the people there because most of Thais are Buddhists and it has created deep sentiment of their past experiences in their origin country. In addition, they also said it was not happy to be in Thailand because it is difficult to hear the azan (calling to prayer) or reading verses from the Quran. This situation clearly shows they have a sense of love and longing to Islam and desperately as Muslim they want to practice worship even wherever they are.

The Rohingya refugees often live in large groups with several families, sharing a place to stay in a house. For example Hussain family rented a house from the owner of the Malaysian Chinese with the fee of RM 450 per month. There are seven people living in the house that is a wife, three children, an uncle that can no longer work (senior and sick) and a friend of the construction workers. Hussain's children have been almost familiar with the culture, food and people of Malaysia. His family's favourite foods are 'nasilemak', white rice with Malay and Indian dishes such as curry, spicy cooked chicken, 'roti canai' and fruit salad. He also stressed that in Malaysia, they can make a living even if refugees are not allowed to work formally. But still can do daily chores such as collecting steels, irons, tins, boxes, cleaners for local residence, cut the grass, pottering, cleaning market, sell fish and vegetables at the local market and do tricycle service which transporting waste to landfills.

The daily average income of the Rohingya refugees who do this work starting from RM20-RM30 a day and on weekends it can be reached to RM 50. On Sundays or public holidays, they earn extra income because Malaysians are on holiday and there was an increase in the amount of daily waste. Among the areas where many of these Rohingya refugees are around is in Selangor such as Hulu Langat, Satoh, Mauri, Ampang, Selayang and Gombak. They also admit often bothered and blackmailed by the Indians in Gombak and Hulu Langat while the Malays do not disrupt their lives and prefer their own affairs. Before ending the interview, the researcher asks a special question for the respondents which are why he and other fellow Rohingya prefer to stay and settle in Malaysia. This was the reply has been received;

"The main reasons my friends and I came to Malaysia because Malaysia is a Muslim country. Life or death, we want to be in Islamic country and want to be buried in

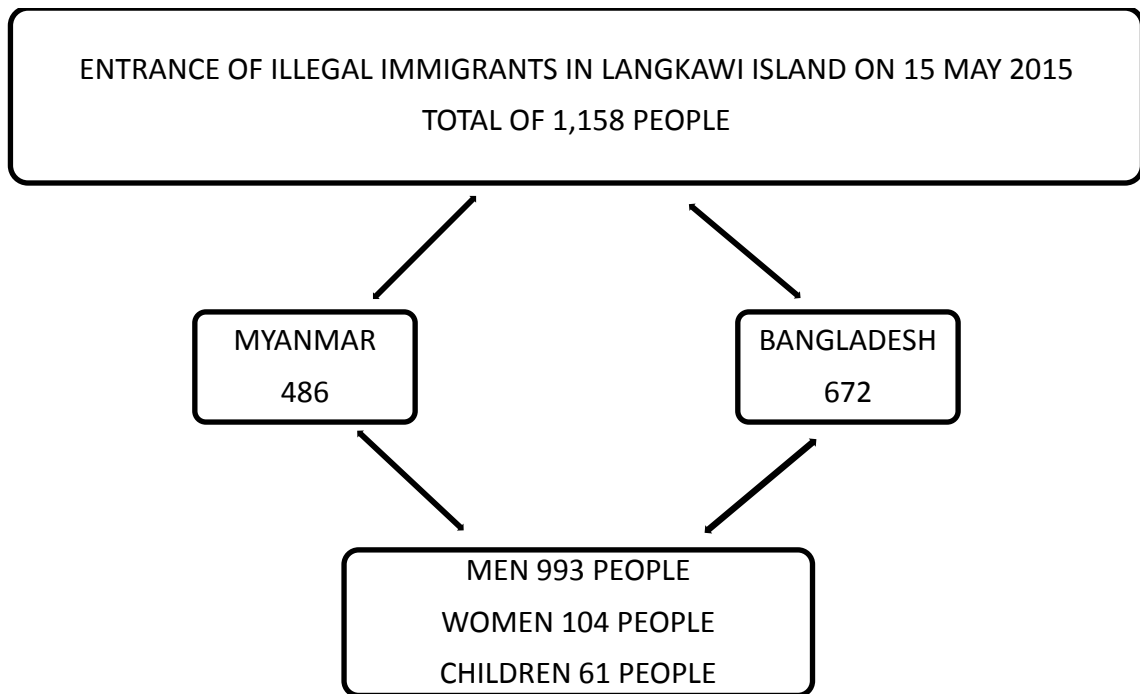
Islamic way. Malaysia is a safe country and a country that is very good. Here, we can find sustenance and many Rohingya people live safely and can eat and work. Thailand is a Buddhist country, we do not like it there, and they are not Muslims. Malaysian police is good and non-threatening, the Malaysian government is better than our home country, as well as the Prime Minister of Malaysia is very good because he love to help Muslim people who are in hardship. Help us Rohingyas. We do not want to go to other country for resettlement."

(Rohingya's refugee 2015)

He also expressed gratitude to the police and the Malaysian government for the good service and accept them stay in Malaysia even with refugee status. They hope for their next generation in Malaysia, they hope Rohingya's childrens can attend proper formal

education such as can enter the primary and secondary government school so that to be successful such as the Malaysian society. Many refugeeschild cannot attend school and can not even read despite they are fully grown, they can only speak Malay. Accordingly, the Rohingyas are also very hopeful to have the permission to take a motorcycle and car driving license, have a business license and have UNHCR cards to all Rohingyas to facilitate daily life and make a living.

On May 2015 the illegal immigrants and refugees from Myanmar was on a large-scale. For example in figure 1, the following is one example of the huge influx recorded and getting worldwide attention.



Source: processed from MoHA Media, Malaysia 2015.

Fig. 1

Following the influx of refugees and the discovery of the graves of trafficking victims in Perlis it has affected Malaysia's image internationally as a country that has been labelled weak in border controls. In addition, through this influx has enlivened the activity of agents and human traffickers from within and outside the country. The migration of refugees are often exploited to become victims of human trafficking which causes them to suffer or even die, same as a tragedy in Wang Kelian and Padang Besar, Perlis. Consequently, as many as 139 graves were found by authorities in 28 transit camps built by human trafficking syndicates along the Malaysia-Thailand border in Wang Kelian, Perlis. Thus, there is also, old graves were discovered and there are hundreds of bodies are believed still buried are the victims of trafficking syndicates.

Malaysia and Indonesia are being the country of destination for the Rohingyas refugees because the factor of Muslim's majority. It gives confidence and trust in obtain the protection because they are Muslims and have common cultural traits. According to the Ministry of Home Affairs (2015) and Azizah (2014), there are almost a hundred thousand people Rohingyas refugees in Malaysia. So it is clear why they are very interested to come to Malaysia because of the presence of their ethnic communities of their own life and secure. Rohingyas refugees are often living in crowded with several families and share a place to stay in a cheap rooming house. Thus, the colony and the relationship between the country will built and also grow.

Table 2: Classes of refugees/ asylum seekers according to ethnics & country

Ethnic from Myanmar	
Ethnic of Chin	49,800
Rohingya	45,170
Muslim	12,340
Rakhine, Arakan&other ethnics	7,320
Total (until end of Feb 2015)	114, 630
Refugees & asylums seekers from other regions	
Sri Lanka	3,970
Pakistan	1,200
Somalia	1,100
Syria	960
Iraq	850
Iran	550
Palestin	430
Others	28,880
Total (until end of Feb 2015)	37,940

Source: UNHCR Malaysia(2015)

Table 2 above shows Malaysia has received the Rohingya refugees in large numbers, until the end of February the country recorded a total of 114,630 refugees had entered Malaysia are from the ethnics of Chin, Rohingya, Muslim, Rakhine or Arakan and other ethnics. Malaysia, initially has received early entrance of Rohingyas since 1970 and they were married and adopt a common culture with the local people of Malaysia. Pressure of social responsibility and humanitarian missions, which having heavy responsibility to accept Rohingya refugees in which they are long-term problems. Generally, non-traditional threats to society and the country is the issue of settlements, shelter, food, and basic necessities, and medical. There are also social issues that should be considered and addressed by the government such as the provision of education, birth, death, welfare, very limited relocation, local crime because they do not work and lack of help and cooperation from Myanmar. Based on the old record of the earliest settlement of Rohingya refugees indicated that they had become old residents in the country and have been assimilated with the local culture such as conversation, food and similar clothing to the Malays and Indians.

Consequently, few of them were involved in being criminals, drug dealers, gangsters, smugglers or have a subversive element. The presence of illegal immigrants also stimulate the rapid development of the counterfeiting of travel documents such as passport, PLKS, IC, birth certificates, marriage certificates and UNHCR card. These things become more fertile when it involves the same demand from other countries immigrants such as Indonesia, Philippines, India, Bangladesh, and so on. The suggestion; to meet the goals of this research, some suggestions are made to handle the issue of Rohingya refugees in diplomatically and strategically.

1. Joint to protect all people living in the Rakhine region (Cooperation of the countries of ASEAN and Myanmar).

2. Create an independent investigation on human rights violations and bring the perpetrators to justice, including their trial in an independent and impartial court of law.
3. International monitoring permit to parties based in Myanmar, such as representatives of the United Nations, OIC and diplomats in Yangon and the media to assess the situation and make a recommendations for further action.
4. Amendment of the law in 1982 (Citizenship) to accept the Rohingyas as the ethnic group in Myanmar; guarantee their rights as citizens and rights to vote.
5. Ensuring freedom of movement, employment, the right of marriage and the right to have a family that now is not given to the Rohingya. Furthermore, ensuring that local authorities and the military/police commander stop the cruelty of property seizure and conscription of forced labor.

IV. CONCLUSION

Rohingyas refugees need basis humanitarian assistance of shared responsibility and as a fellow human being. From the view of the researcher, Malaysia, ASEAN and UNHCR should establish an effective model and cooperation in handling this issue with an action plan to save the Rohingya from all aspects to protect life, identify their presence, get accurate statistics on their number in those transit countries and work harder in getting the cooperation of Myanmar until they are accepted as the citizens with guaranteed of human safety. If the issue is not resolved, as long as that the ASEAN countries will continue to be plagued by long-term problems of refugees from Myanmar. For the Rohingya refugee children, they need more help specifically to improve their basic of education of literacy, reading, counting and filling the spiritual knowledge in skills such as carpentry, cooking, sewing, farming and so on so that they are ready for the uncertain future but at least all basic knowledge have

been received. Knowledge is a necessity of life, literacy of mind is very meaningful gift to build the future.

REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

1. AmarjitKaur. 2014. Managing Labour Migration in Malaysia: Guest Worker Programs and
2. the Regularisation of Irregular Labour Migrants as a Policy Instrument. *Asian Studies Review*. 38(3) 345:366.
3. Amartya Sen. 1999. Development as Freedom. New York: Oxford University Press.
4. Anon. 2011. *Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh and Thailand: Fact finding mission to Bangladesh and Thailand*. Copenhagen: Danish Immigration Service.
5. AzizahKassim. 2014. Sesiperbincanganmejabulat: keselamatannegara: is up ekerjaasing dancabara nsemasa. Anjuran: KlusterPolitik, Keselamatanandan Hal EhwalAntarabangsa, MajlisProfesor Negara (MPN) & Northern Corridor Research Center (NCRC), Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM). Palm Garden Hotel, Putrajaya.
6. Alwi Bin Hj. Ibrahim. *KebanjiranPatiRohingya Dan Bangladesh Di Langkawi*. Putrajaya: Kementerian Dalam Negeri (KDN). Kenyataan Media. 12 MEI 2015. <http://www.moha.gov.my/index.php/ms/kenyataan-media-akhbar/2200-kebanjiran-pati-rohingya-dan-bangladesh-di-langkawi>. [23 Jun 2015]
7. AbidBahar. 2010. *Burma's Missing Dots: The Emerging Face of Genocide*. United Kingdom: Xlibris Corporation LLC.
8. Trout, B.T. & Hart, E. J. 1982. National Security Affairs: Theoretical Perspectives and Contemporary Issues. Anon: Council on Economics and National Security.
9. MaungMaung. 1961. *Burma's Constitution. Second edition*. The Hague: MartinusNijhoff.
10. Chris Lewa. *Issues to be Raised Concerning the Situation of Rohingya Children in Myanmar (Burma)*. Form- Asia, Nov. 2003.
11. Moshe Yega. 2002. *Between Integration and Secession: The Muslim Communities of the Southern*. United State of America: Lexington Books.
12. HabibSiddiqui. 2006. *What is Happening in Burma?* http://www.albalagh.net/current_affairs/0090.shtml [20 Jun 2015]
13. Lawrence. 2012. Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network statement on the situation in the Rakhine State of Myanmar.
14. <http://aprrn.info/asia-pacific-refugee-rights-network-statement-on-the-situation-in-the-rakhine-state-of-myanmar/> [9 September 2015]
15. Zaain Zin. 2015. Komando VAT 69 geledah-sempadan. Utusan Online 19 Mei 2015.
16. <http://www.utusan.com.my/berita/nasional/komando-vat-69-geledah-sempadan-1.93508> [12Ogos 2015].

Interview

Hussain and friends. Rohingya Myanmar Refugee. Hulu Langat. [January 2015]
 Amir. Rohingya Myanmar Refugee. Gombak. [September 2014].
 Hasan. Immigrant from Myanmar. Gombak [September 2014].
 Haji MohdAzmi b Abdul Hamid. President of MajlisPertubuhan Islam Malaysia. UKM Bangi [3 Jun 2015].



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: F
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Volume 16 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2016

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Role of Non State Actors (Political Movements, Militias, Civil Society) in Shaping Regional Security in Africa

By Elijah Dickens Mushemeza

Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment

Abstract- This article unravels the role of non-state actors in regional security in the great lakes region of Africa. The analysis identifies what motivates non-state actors into action particularly, the desire to access scarce resources, the geopolitical environment; and their legitimate right to participate in governance to transform society. Using case studies, the paper cites concrete examples from political movements, militias, and civil society to understand why non-state actors can shape regional security positively or negatively. The paper concludes that what is important is to identify those non-state actors that have interest in peace and stability for networking and collaboration while at the same time engage positively or respond appropriately to those non-state actors that have negative attitude towards peace and security. This is possible through practising democratic governance and developing military and other security capabilities to deal with negative actors.

Keywords: *non-state actors, regional security, peace, governance.*

GJHSS-F Classification : *FOR Code: 369999*



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



