Apprehensions of illegal Aung San Suu Kyi after liberation challenge to the government of which argues for a citizenship verification process (the Rohingyas have been stripped of citizenship under Myanmar's 1982 citizenship law) to increase the social and economic participation of the Rohingyas, provide proof that their ancestors have lived in the country prior to 1823. Else, they are classified as "resident foreigners" or as "associate citizens" as "foreigners" or "associate citizens" under Myanmar's 1982 Citizenship Law.

The report by the Annan-led commission, to increase the social and economic participation of the Rohingyas, may offer some useful suggestions. According to the 1982 Burmese citizenship law, a Rohingyas are eligible for citizenship only if they are members of a "recognized racial majority" and have lived in Myanmar for 10 years. The report recommends that the government make it easier for Rohingyas to prove their ancestry and consider them as "Burmese" if they can prove that their ancestors have lived in the country for more than 100 years.

The Rohingya issue is a new challenge to Myanmar. It has furthered the emergence of a new insurgent group, the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) in Saudi Arabia. It demands the right to "self-determination within Myanmar", which could lead to violence in the border region. It can affect Myanmar's external relations especially with its immediate neighbours, e.g. India and Bangladesh. It poses a security challenge to the South & Southeast Asia as it can give a foothold to Islamist extremists.

Implications for India

As per past experience, India's criticism of the military junta in the 80s and 90s had an adverse impact on the bilateral relationship for years. India's stand with Bangladesh is important to India's counter-insurgency efforts in North East and Act East policy. India started Operation 'Insaniyat' to resolve the refugees among member nations. India did not criticize the Myanmar's strategy as "ethnic cleansing." India's criticism to Myanmar can push it closer to China. The world community condemned the Myanmar's conduct of Myanmar because India did not criticize the Myanmar's strategy as "ethnic cleansing." India's support to Bangladesh would also strengthen domestic backlash by the opposition who is known for taking anti-India stands.

Implications for the Region

The Rohingya issue is a new challenge to Myanmar. It has furthered the emergence of a new insurgent group, the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) in Saudi Arabia. It demands the right to "self-determination within Myanmar", which could lead to violence in the border region. The world community condemned the Myanmar's conduct of Myanmar because India did not criticize the Myanmar's strategy as "ethnic cleansing." India's support to Bangladesh would also strengthen domestic backlash by the opposition who is known for taking anti-India stands.