

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
House of Representatives (Parliament)
Nay Pyi Taw

Letter No. 1/Pa Hta (meeting) 10/2013-232

Dated: 15th Oct. 2013

To/

All Union parliament members

Subject: Submitting for consideration upon the submission at development of Rakhine state (Arakan) and joined meeting of the families

1. Development of Rakhine state (Arakan) and joined meeting of the families was held at Yangon International Center of Economic department in the hope of Peace and Development of Rakhine state.
2. After submitted and studied the submission, formal message was sent to the President and all MPs by the Speaker (patron) of Union Parliament in order to consider and distribute here by for the consideration.

Here with the attached:

- Copy of formal message/letter dated 15/10/2013 and by letter number 1/Pa Ta (meeting) 9/2013-85.
- The brief submission represented by the towns
- The main 2 facts of the submission and the basic 14 facts
- Submitted book of the development of Rakhine state and joined meeting
- State representatives' brief submissions

Copy to: Office of People's Parliament and National Parliament

Signed
Kyaw Soe
Director general

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

State Parliament

Nay Pyi Taw

Letter No. 1/Pa Ta (meeting) 9/2013-85

Date: 15th October 2013

To/

President

Union of the Republic of Myanmar

Subject: Sending formal message/letter for the consideration of the development of Rakhine state (Arakan) and joined meeting

1. Development of Rakhine state and joined meeting of the families was held at Yangon International Center of Economic department in the hope of Peace and Development of Rakhine state.
2. Speaker of the people's parliament, speakers of the committee represented by speaker of state parliament Thura Shwe Man, speakers of national parliament, vice ministers of the government, speaker of Yangon division parliament and its members, the members of Yangon division government, the members of parliament of Rakhine state, the chairman and secretary of Myanmar National Human Rights Commission, 88 students, some business men, and historians attended the meeting.
3. And Rakhines who served at the government sectors in the different periods, town elders and organizations of 17 townships of Rakhine state, community organizations, (3 representatives from one township) 54 of them, Rakhine Friends and Acquaintances Association, Rakhine Literature and Cultural Association, 17 Associations of townships, Rakhine Youth Network, Students of the Universities, 540 representatives of Kachin, Kaya, Karen, Chin, Mon, Burma, Rakhine and Shan attended the meeting.
4. At that meeting, 10 representatives of the state who did submission and 17 township representatives attended and discussed about Rakhine peace and stability, rule of law, preventing illegal entering (sneaking) and the issues of Rakhine social and development were submitted and discussed by leading the objectives of non-disintegration of the Union, non disintegration of National solidarity, and perpetuation of sovereignty.

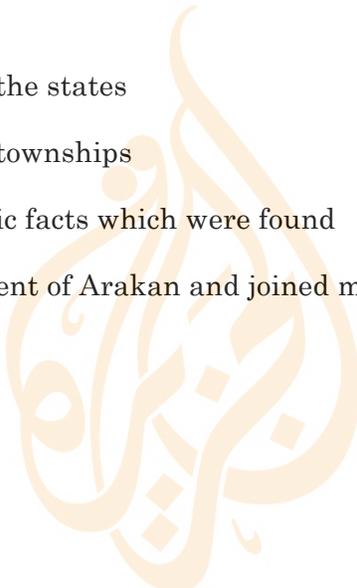
5. The formal message/letter was sent for the consideration in order to reduce poverty that would help for development, rule of law, peace and stability by studying and considering the discussion and submission.
6. The facts related to parliament will be submitted to the parliament for prior proceeding.

Thu Ra Shwe Man

Speaker (Patron)

Attached:

- Brief submission represented by the states
- Brief submission represented by townships
- Two of the main facts and 14 basic facts which were found
- The book submitted by development of Arakan and joined meeting of families



ALJAZEERA

Brief submission of 10 representatives of Rakhine state at the ceremony of the development of Rakhine state and joined meeting of the families

No	Subject	Submitted by	Page
1.	Brief history of Rakhine state and current situation	U Zaw Aung Maung Minister on Rakhine ethnic, the government of Yangon division	1-2
2.	Security of Rakhine state and the rule of law	U Bo Min Phyu Lawyer of high court	3-4
3.	Peace and stability of Rakhine state and the importance of geo-politics	U Thar Pwin Law expert	5-6
4.	Road, communications and social economic for the development of Rakhine state	U Thein Shwe Business man	7-8
5.	Development of youth and getting opportunities of the jobs	U Hla Maung Thein President of Rakhine Friends and Acquaintances Association	9-10
6.	Current educational situations	Maung Zaw Myoe Naing University of Education, Yangon	11-12
7.	Recent needs for the development of Rakhine state	Daw Saw Khin Tin President of Rakhine Literature and Cultural Association, Yangon	13
8.	The needs to appoint and employ government personnel within in Rakhine state	Dr Aye Tun Specialist and surgeon of the eyes	14
9.	The situations of the social, economic, development and security of Rakhine state	Arakan Human Rights and Development Organization	15-17
10.	The issue that is opposed constitution in allowing temporary cards holders to vote	U Thar Tun Khine	18-22

ALJAZEERA

Ceremony of the development of Rakhine state and joined meeting of the families

Submission of brief history of Rakhine state and current situation

Submitted by: U Zaw Aye Maung (Minister on Rakhine ethnic)

Prevention Bengali from illegal migrations into Rakhine state in order to sustain three of our duties and to maintain the sovereignty

1. Illegal migrants came into Rakhine state due to influx of the population in Bangladesh but showing the reason of environmental disaster. Using the illegal migrants, some Bengali educated people who reached different countries created a new name "Rohingya" for themselves and they encroach upon our history of Arakan, Rakhine land and the sovereignty of Rakhine and Myanmar. They are preparing to intrude and

intruding systematically into our Rakhine state with an ideology of new colony era. They collect donations in different countries to establish Rohingya state. They produce the weapons. They gave the trainings and planning to occupy our Rakhine state by producing terrorist.

Rule of law:

2. Our Rakhine people are honest and open minded. We express whatever we have in our mind. We, our Rakhine people do not pretend (one way before and another way at the back). Most of the Bengalis tend to pretend (one way before and another way at the back). They are not loyal and tend to break promises. They will hold the foot of others for business, bag pardon and cry. They know many tactics to give bribe. Our Rakhine people tend to hesitate to bribe the officers who are working at the government services in Rakhine state. So, Bengalis became economically strong and they are trying to dominate Rakhine state in different ways. It is like the guests are insulting the house owners. So, it impacted the rule of law of Rakhine state.

To scrutinize the existing Bengalis according to 1982 citizenship law strictly:

3. Existing illegal migrants should be scrutinized under 1982 citizenship law anyway. Allow staying who are legal and send the people who are illegal to the refugee camps as international community is doing in different countries. These should be done strictly.

For social and economic development

4. The governments in the past which governed the country did not do development of Rakhine state. In the social relation, it was considered it is difficult to have friendly relationship with Rakhine people and Rakhine people are not provided equality. This is the era that is leading to democracy and our Rakhine people need to get rid of the emotions. If the government do equality with trust on Rakhine, our Rakhine region will be peaceful and developed soon. If our Rakhine people reduce their misunderstanding on the government, the government also will believe Rakhine people too. I conclude here saying if mutual trust can be built in the same way, Rakhine state will be developed soon.

Ceremony of the development of Rakhine state and joined meeting of the families

Brief submission over the border security of Rakhine state and the rule of law

Submitted by: U Bo Min Phyu (Lawyer of high court)

Prevention Bengali from illegal migrations into Rakhine state in order to sustain three of our duties and to maintain the sovereignty

1. Myanmar military has been watched the west gate, northern Rakhine state carefully. Even though it is secure situation in that area, there are some Bengalis who fled after committed crimes before, the strangers, some who cannot speak both Rakhine and Burman language are gradually coming in and increasing before the 2014 population census. Our Maungdaw and Butheedaung frontier area is full of Bengali population and it can be burst anytime while the country's administration is reforming. So, I would like to inform this situation.
2. It is about 30 miles connected Maungdaw, Butheedaung and Kyauk Taw (by water) with Bangladesh at the west gate and it is about 120 miles land area connected with Bangladesh land. It is thankful that the barbed wire fences were built through 150 miles near the border line. We heard that the barbed wire fences were destroyed by Bengalis and are being sold in Ukiya market opposite side of Taung Phayo Wae village (a village in Myanmar side).
3. The barbed wire fences were built by Myanmar spending too much money for the security of the Union but the fences are being destroyed because the security forces are not watching very closely. We found that some Bangalis sneak into Myanmar side at night through the rivers and streams where the fences are not covered even though there are few night guard camps and Bengalis always commit robberies.
4. Ten Rakhine villages in Southern Maungdaw and few villages in downtown Maungdaw were burnt down at the first time, Kalar-Rakhine riot. 411 Rakhine houses were burnt down and 32 Rakhine Buddhists were killed. It was unbelievable for Maungdaw Rakhine that Lone Htin police battalion was standing with guns. When the smoke was seen going up from Maunddaw downtown, two Rakhine villagers of old village from Khaing Gyi Rao Thit were killed and 120 houses were burnt down there. The remaining people ran away leaving their houses and villages.
5. The people always come in and go out through Nant River, near the guard (camp) of the security forces, giving 3,000 to 5,000 Myanmar Kyats in both illegal and legal ways by ferry. The main streams through which the people are coming in and going out are Puma, Nga khu ra, San pay pin yin, Pin phyu, Minglar gyi. On 7-9-2013, two houses of each village (Ta Dwat Taung village and Aouk Phyu Ma Kalar village) were robbed by the people who speak Bengali language. They came into the villages through Aouk Phyu Ma stream and went out through the same stream.

Ceremony of the development of Rakhine state and joined meeting of the families

Peace and stability of Rakhine state and the importance of geo-politics

Submitted by: U Thar Pwin (Lawyer)

To scrutinize the Bengalis who already arrived (existing) in Rakhine state by 1982 citizenship law strictly

1. I would like to request the parliament to enact a law earlier in order to prevent the population of illegal Bengalis whose population are increasing due to the marriage and having the children unsystematic ways which are not suitable with the cultural norms of human beings.

There are 30 Rakhine villages in the west Pa Yone Kar Island where San Daw Shin (Buddhist) Payaa is situated and there are only 4 Bengali villages. But we heard that the population of Rakhine ethnic does not match the population of Bengalis. If there are 500 houses in a Bengali village, there are only 100-200 Rakhine houses in a Rakhine village. This kind of inequality can cause instability in the region.

2. Bengalis who were piled up in refugee camps in the frontier areas always steal the cattle, steal and rob the fishing nets of Rakhine Buddhist. I visited Kha Yae Mying village on 13th of this month. Kha Yae Mying village was burnt down by Bengalis but they did not burn down Kha Yae Mying (DPA) where only 18 houses are situated. It is because the people who live in that village are from ceasefire group and the Bengalis thought that they may have the guns.

Therefore, I would like to request to form militias by the military supervision with the suitable numbers. So, the physical security and emotional security of Rakhine people will be increased in that way and the stability will be increased.

3. Ethnic minorities who escaped from the other country (Bangladesh) should be resettled in the villages where the Rakhine population is low. I also wish to establish the new villages. The rates of jobless and landless are increasing in Rakhine state. It is possible to establish a village per town after gathering the jobless and landless people in Maungdaw, Butheedaung, Rathedaung and other 14 townships.
4. There is only village in Sittway downtown namely Aung Migalar. The population of that village is over 4,000. It is not convenient for the town people (Rakhine Buddhists) to go and come around there because the security forces have deployed. If the security forces are withdrawn, that village is a wood fire that can burst anytime. That is why; we want to relocate that village to the Bengali areas for the stability of Sittway downtown. There are about 60/70 thousands of Rakhine Buddhists in downtown Sittway, but there are 150,000 Bengalis in the western Sittway. We heard that the masters of the government supervised Bengalis to stay together in Sittway during the violence. This issue is always threatening the stability of the region. We want the Union (central government) to separate and relocate these Bengalis anyway.
5. It is said that there are over 80 INGOs in Sittway. They help Rakhine ethnic on the surface only for the good view and help Bengalis effectively. Bengalis are receiving the

materials which they have never seen before in their life and which they even cannot know how to use. There is information that some INGOs are providing the materials which can be transformed into the weapons.

6. The price of house renting in Sittway downtown is increasing because of these INGOs and the local Rakhine and the government servants found the difficulties. Bengali villages receive humanitarian assistances overly through INGOs. It is like welcoming the Bengalis from other country (Bangladesh). It is said that there is no Rohingya but if there is opportunities to distribute humanitarian assistance covering by another name, it will be impact the stability of the region. That is why; we, Rakhine ethnic are willing to restrict the so-called INGOs.

Social and economic development

7. If the development projects such as Kaladan river project, Kyauk Phyu deep seaport project, and other special economic project are completely finished, Rakhine state will become a main region for the economy and commerce with India, China, East Asia, Southeast Asia, Middle East, and Europe.

Ceremony of the development of Rakhine state and joined meeting of the families

Submission by a student for the development of Rakhine state

Submitted by: U Zaw Myo Naing

Submission on education, health and development

1. Effective learning and teaching environment cannot be built in Rakhine state because there are lack of teachers, lack of educational materials and equipments. In that way, there is lack of education and on the other side; education, security and economy are slowing down because of the riot created by illegal Bengalis who sneaked from the other country.
2. Universities (Sittway University and Sittway technological collage) are situated on the way where the Bengali villages are. The security of University students who have to pass the areas can be affected any time. Therefore, we would like to request to relocate these Bengalis to the area where they are staying as solid.
3. It is necessary to cure the basic reasons how the rate of passing in exam are going down though many educated people appeared in Rakhine state and amongst Rakhine people once. There are lack of opportunities to go on education in technical, medical universities and universities related to livelihood because of the mark system of

selection. Therefore, we would like to submit to arrange quota system selection for the students in poor Rakhine state in order to go to the Universities related in living.

4. We would like to request to open Universities related to livelihood and vocational training centers in Rakhine state in order to provide opportunities for Rakhine ethnic and to create prompt economic opportunities in order to use the employees produced by Universities related to livelihood. We also would like to request to implement industrial zones in order to use local young people who are graduated from technical Universities.
5. Our Rakhine people are those who are trying to secure the western gate of Myanmar. To keep secure the western gate of Myanmar, it is necessary to have transparency in the period of reforming democracy by creating educational, economic, and social opportunities which will develop physical and emotional strength of Rakhine people.

Ceremony of the development of Rakhine state and joined meeting of the families

For recent needs of the development of Rakhine state

Brief submission

Submitted by Daw Saw Khin Tin [President of Rakhine Literature and Cultural Association (Yangon)]

To maintain the sovereignty of the Union

1. If our history is not firmed at the incident faced today, the sovereignty of Myanmar will be lost. It is submitted deeply that maintaining the cultural heritages of Rakhine state is similar to maintain the sovereignty of the Union and it will also be similar to maintain world cultural heritages proudly.

Rule of law

2. Today, the main of our indigenous' needs are stable living and development of Rakhine state. We adopt that the people who have to work on stability of Rakhine state are only Rakhine. Our Rakhine people who live in the strong historic Rakhine region want to get indigenous rights according to law. Therefore, the rule of law is necessary very quickly and very urgent in Rakhine state today.

The submission for the facts related to development of social and economic, cultivation and fishery

3. If Rakhine region is needed to be developed, it is necessary to work on cultivation soon. Rakhine is a region in which there are plentiful of paddy lands and 70% of its people are basically peasant farmers. Cultivation is slowing down gradually in Rakhine region

because there are not enough basic investments and technique cannot be used properly. The assistance of the Union is necessary for these paddy lands to group up golden paddies soon.

4. It is also importantly needed to recover the standard of Rakhine longyi that is almost disappeared. Rakhine longyi making works can be implemented by the strength of the people when long time expected electric power is not available. If Rakhine longyi making work is implemented in short time, the expectation and reliance of Rakhine women, handiworks of Rakhine traditional fabric arts, recovering from economic crisis, being sufficient of family life and plenty of development can be achieved. The thing required to be implemented for the development of Rakhine state is to maintain cultural heritages which we valued in the previous eras.

Ceremony of the development of Rakhine state and joined meeting of the families

The needs to appoint and employ government personnel within in Rakhine state

Submitted by: Dr Aye Tun (Specialist and surgeon of the eyes)

To stand up for the ethnic/indigenous who will sacrifice their lives for the country's sovereignty

Indigenous Rakhine are serving under supervision of defense minister and ministry of home affairs at any level. Rakhine soldiers who are serving at many battalions of Myanmar military should be picked and chosen then reform another section under the supervision of Myanmar military. In this way, if the government helps to reform it and arrange to serve in Rakhine state, it could help to get effective rule of law and will be similar to provide minority rights, will increase communal harmony and will help again to be long lasting Union. In the same way, Rakhine police should be picked and chosen to serve within in Rakhine state.

Ceremony of the development of Rakhine state and joined meeting of the families

Brief submission of Arakan Human Rights and Development Organization

Submitted by: Arakan Human Rights and Development Organization (AHRDO)

1. Today, Bengalis' intruding threatened the security and sovereignty of the country. They are doing systematically terrorism and colony by the population. In fact, some terrorist overseas organizations are providing the trainings to the young Bengalis by brainwashing and trying to plan terrorism in many ways. So, Myanmar government should pay more attention over Bengali colony and the plans of terrorism very carefully.

2. For the security of Rakhine state, the government should join hands with Rakhine people. The government also needs to take systematic and effective actions against those who tried to do terrorism and Bengali intruders who are connected with terrorism by the law. It is seriously necessary to join hands amongst Rakhine people, indigenous and citizens of Myanmar and to prevent from threat on the security of the country and threat on the sovereignty. The frontiers of the western Myanmar and the coasts from which Bengalis can enter should be covered by the high walls in order to prevent illegal immigrants. We are proposing the government to implement the plans including placing the security forces through the sea as it is necessary.
3. Survival in Rakhine state (Arakan) mainly based on agriculture, cultivation, fishery and natural resources. Agricultural products are mainly rice, timber, hard wood, soft wood, bamboo and cane and fishery products are fishes, shrimps, tortoises, crabs and salt. In the same way, petroleum, gas and uranium are produced in lands and off-shore. Rakhine state is not only a state that natural resources are rich but also finds foreign income for the country's budget. There are still basic things such as lack of electricity, weak of development of road and communication and lack of factories to produce domestic products and Rakhine state is the poorest amongst the states and divisions because of blocking economic opportunities and scarce jobs.

To get job opportunities and firm the future of the young people

4. It is mainly necessary to build the large factories and workshops to get more job opportunities for Rakhine people and for the main products in the development projects.
5. The rate of illiterate young and elder became high in Rakhine state. There are country villages without having even a primary school. There is lack of opportunity for education because there are many rivers and streams in Rakhine state, the distance is far from one village to another, road and communication are difficult, and because of poverty. We are submitting that it is necessary to fulfill the basic needs for education such as building primary schools in the villages, free primary education, arrangement for the fulfillment of five strengths of Rakhine young people, the materials which are needed for education, and building the middle and high schools in the villages.
6. Lack of health care infrastructures and weak of medical equipments are found in Rakhine state. So, pregnant women and infants have been dying because of the difficulties of road and communications, lack of infrastructures and health care personnel and not existing suitable clinics in Rakhine state. We would like to submit it is necessary to increase health care expenses in financial expenses. Mainly, it is necessary to extend health care infrastructures, the needs of health care personnel, and fulfill medicines and medical equipments.

Road and communication and for easy communication to central Myanmar

7. Rakhine state is the least developed state in Myanmar due to lack of road and communication and lack of transportation. Even though development projects are being implemented, instead of being better electricity, water, roads, and communications, it mostly had bad impact due to the development projects. The roads and bridges which were built are also for the use of the projects as temporary roads and the bridges. Besides that, Rakhine people are facing poverty because of higher taxes and the prices in the sectors of road & communication and transportation and Rakhine state remained undeveloped as it should be developed. Therefore, we would like to submit that the government needs basically to implement by giving priority on electricity, water, the roads and the bridges for the development.

Ceremony of the development of Rakhine state and joined meeting of the families

Submission on related facts in placing the government personnel in Rakhine state

Submitted by: U Thar Tun Khine

The case of temporary cards holders who are allowed to vote opposes the constitution

Firstly, I would like to mention regarding this case that this is related to state sovereignty but not related to race and religion. There is no need to tell detail why this case is related to state sovereignty. In a democratic country, citizens elect the people who will do administration at political affairs. So, it is clear that state sovereignty (power) descends from the citizens of the country. That is why, in the section 4 of 2008 constitution, it is said that “state power descends from the citizens and affect the whole country.” So, the people who got the rights to vote can create the sovereignty and the fate of the country. It is distinct that getting the rights to vote or not getting right to vote directly affects the country’s sovereignty. Voting rights in a country are promulgated and confirmed by the laws but cannot vote by willingness and no rights to vote against the laws. Only the people who are allowed under the law can vote. That is why, not allowing to vote is the problem of the law. So, it should be seen as a problem of the laws whether the white cards holders should have (or) should get the rights to vote or not. That is why, we have to consider and examine this problem by the view of laws.

In the section 38 (a) of 2008 constitution, it described as follows: “Every citizens can elect and can be elected according to law.” In this section, according to the term ‘every citizen,’ only the citizens can elect and can be elected. Non-citizens cannot elect or cannot be elected. This is the right meaning. There is no other meaning in this because non-citizens (foreigners) in any country are not allowed to vote. (If any country allows, please describe). It is not possible to allow foreigners to vote in our country. (Please consider, if a country like our country that is surrounded by populated countries allow the foreigners to vote, what will happen?)

If foreigners are allowed to vote, it will be similar, handing over the country sovereignty to the hands of the foreigners. If it is so, the description at section (4) of constitution “state sovereignty descended from the citizens of the country” will be meaningless. (For this case, if the people who mainly drafted the constitution involve and clarify how the meaning is, it would be better). However, according to the section 38 (a), it cleared that foreigners cannot get rights to vote. I do not think the people who drafted constitution were having lack of claver as they included the section allowing the foreigners to vote that can lose state sovereignty. The cause of problem over temporary card holders getting the rights to vote or not getting the rights to vote is the description at the section 6 of the electoral law of people’s parliament, national parliament and division or state parliament. At the section 6 of the above laws, it described as follows:

“The people who are complete the following qualifications regardless of sex (men or women) and religion can vote in the election.

- (a) Those who attain the age 18 on the day of election, holding citizenship, guest citizenship, naturalized citizenship or temporary cards holders that is not against the facts included in this law.
- (b) Those who include in the electoral list in the related constituency.

In the above description of the section (6), “white card holders” are foreigners in reality. I am not saying without document and unlawful and saying firmly according to law.

In the section 2 (e) of 1982 citizenship law, the following was described, “Foreigners mean the people who are not citizens, who are not guest citizens and who are not allowed to be naturalized citizens.”

Let’s consider whether or not white card holders are citizens, guest citizens and naturalized citizens. If they are not citizens, guest citizens, nor naturalized citizens, they are foreigners according to the section 2 (e).

Firstly, we have to see if they are citizens. Regarding citizens’ issue, it is described in the sections, Myanmar citizen acts: 3, 5, 6, and 7 of 1982 citizenship law.

Section 3: Indigenous such as Kachin, Kayaa, Karen, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan and indigenous ethnics who stayed in any territories of Myanmar before AD 1823 or Myanmar year 1185 are citizens.

Section 5: Every indigenous and the people who were born from both of indigenous parents are citizens of birth.

Section 6: The people who are citizens by the day of this law came into operation are citizens.

Section 7: The following people who were born within the country or outside of the country are citizens.

- (a) The children who were born from both of citizen parents.

- (b) The children who were born from the parents of citizens and guest citizens.
- (c) The children who were born from the parents of citizens and naturalized citizens.
- (d) The children who were born from the parents of guest citizens and
 - Who were born from the parents of citizens (or)
 - Guest citizens (or)
 - Naturalized citizens
- (e) The children who were born from the parents of naturalized citizens and
 - Who were born from the parents of citizens (or)
 - Guest citizens (or)
 - Naturalized citizens
- (f) The children who were born from the parents of guest citizens and naturalized citizens and
 - Who were born from the parents of citizens (or)
 - Guest citizens (or)
 - Naturalized citizens

According to the above sections, it is distinct that they are not citizens. The most distinct description is the section (345) of constitution. In the section (345), it is described that “All persons who have either one of the following qualifications are citizens of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar:

- (a) Person born of parents both of whom are nationals of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar;
- (b) Person who is already a citizen, according to law on the day this Constitution comes into operation.”

According to this section, it is distinct that they are not citizens in anyway.

We shall see if they are guest citizens. It was described as follows in the section (23) of 1982 citizenship law regarding guest citizens.

“According to 1948 Burma citizenship act, the people who apply for citizenship needs to meet requirements and qualifications and if they meet, the central organization can grant guest citizens.”

Are there people holding temporary white cards who applied for citizenship according to requirement of the act? Are there people who were granted guest citizenship by central organization? As far as we knew, there is no one. (If any, it will be exception). Therefore, the people who are holding temporary white cards are not guest citizens either.

Now, we continue consideration if they are naturalized citizens.

Regarding naturalized citizens, it was described as follow in the section 42 of 1982 citizenship law.

“The people who came and settled in Burma before January 4, 1948 and the children who were born within the country can apply for naturalized citizens at central organization under 1948 citizenship act if they were remaining.”

According to the act, they are not naturalized citizens either.

In reality, it is not necessary to describe long time about it. It can be seen if we see the section 6 of electoral law. Describing citizens, guest citizens, naturalized citizens, temporary card holders, etc separately is distinct that temporary white card holders are not citizens, guest citizens and naturalized citizens.

Now, it is cleared that temporary card holders are not citizens, guest citizens and naturalized citizens. There is no need to argue that they are foreigners according to the section 2 (e) of 1948 citizenship act. So, it is clearly seen that giving the rights to vote to temporary card holders oppose with the section 38 (a) of constitution. It also opposes the section 7 (f) of parliamentary election law and it describes as follows:

“Foreigners (or) who are admitted as foreigners are not allowed to vote.”

Due to describing in the section 198 of constitution “(a) if any provision of the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the Region Hluttaw, the State Hluttaw, the Leading Bodies of the Self-Administered Division or the Self-Administered Zone or, any existing law is inconsistent with any provision of the Constitution, the Constitution shall prevail,” allowing temporary card holders to vote (according to parliamentary election law section 6) oppose the section 38 (a) of constitution and there is no need to follow parliamentary election law that against the section 38 (a) of constitution but have to do according to the section 38 (a) of constitution.

To be clearer, the term “temporary card holders” in the parliamentary election law has to be removed. And the term has to be removed from the other acts and procedure such as parliamentary election law.

We would like to submit that it is essential to review this case because it against not only constitution but other existing laws and because it is a case of state sovereignty.

Signed,
U Thar Tun Khine [B.A (Law), LLB]
Supreme Court Lawyer
Flat (480), Room (1), Kae Mar Theri Street
Mae Tar Nyunt Quarter, Tar Mvae Township
Yangon
Phone: 8603718
Mobile: 0943057298

Ceremony of the development of Rakhine state and joined meeting of the families

Brief submission of 17 representatives of 17 townships of Rakhine state

No.	Township of submission	Submitted by
1.	Submitted by Kyauk Phyu representative	U Hla Maung
2.	Submitted by Kyauk Taw representative	Dr Tun Aye
3.	Submitted by Goa representative	U Khin Maung Htwe
4.	Submitted by Sittway representative	U Soe Naing
5.	Submitted by Taung Goke representative	U Zaw Ya Kyaw
6.	Submitted by Pauk Taw representative	U Kyaw Win
7.	Submitted by Pone Naa Kyoun representative	U Kyaw Nu
8.	Submitted by Butheedaung representative	U Tun Aung Thein
9.	Submitted by Min Pya representative	U Ta Khin Cho
10.	Submitted by Myae Pone representative	U Tin Aye
11.	Submitted by Maung Daw representative	U Aung Myint Thein
12.	Submitted by Marn Aung representative	U Khin Maung Zaw
13.	Submitted by Mrauk Oo representative	U Oo Mya Thar
14.	Submitted by Ran Pyae representative	U Aung Soe
15.	Submitted by Ra Tae Daung representative	U Khin Maung Than
16.	Submitted by Sandowae representative	U Maung Maung Phyu
17.	Submitted by Ann representative	Daw Thwe Thwe Soe (Female)

Brief submission by U Hla Maung, the representative of Kyauk Phyu Township

-The issue we submitted from our town is about the population of Bengali Kalar is seriously growing in Yangon and around Myanmar including our town Kyauk Phyu.

-For this case, special operation should be laid down to scrutinize the population, restriction, comings and goings at the frontier will be accurately managed.

-We heard that Kyauk Phyu special economic zone is under establishment. We also heard that in the establishment of such project in some areas, there are some problems because of the impact on natural and social environments.

-We would like to submit to implement the project in Kyauk Phyu after prior working on the system EIA and SIA in order not to happen such problems.

Brief submission by Dr Tun Aye, representative of Kyauk Taw Township

-After Maungdaw and Butheedaung townships of Rakhine state, Kyauk Taw is another township where Bengalis are sneaking and it is the main target.

-Illegal Bengalis should be strictly scrutinized according to 1982 citizenship law and we would like to propose to relocate Bengali villages which are connected with downtown to rural area.

-White cards which were issued by illegal way should be withdrawn. Such kind of system was not found internationally. That is why; Bengalis should not get the rights to establish political parties and to vote in the election.

-We would like to submit for the immediate release of 4 of Rakhine leaders who were arrested under the article (18) of demonstration because of the protest against building the houses for illegal Bengalis.

-We would like to submit to reopen and develop the high school that was closed in Kyauk Taw as agricultural and breeding science school.

Brief submission by U Khin Maung Htwe, representative of Goa Township

[The submissions are related to only Goa Township for the development.]

Brief submission by U Soe Naing, representative of Sittway

-We submitted our proposal of Sittway that included doing accurately for the rule of law, enacting a law that will restrict Bengalis from growing population, restricting INGOs in Rakhine state.

-What we mainly propose is to put an act/a section in the constitution that will only allow indigenous and citizens to practice at all administrative organizations.

-The population of Sittway downtown is today 60,000 to 70,000 only. We proposed Bengalis in the western Sittway should be accurately scrutinized under 1982 citizenship law and Bengalis who are ineligible (not eligible) to stay in Myanmar should be in detention camps because they have to be detained under immigration law.

Brief submission by U Zae Ya Kyaw, representative of Taung Goak Township

[The submission is related to development.]

Brief submission by U Kyaw Win, representative of Pauk Taw Township

-We want the government to tight security strictly before handling the issue by an accurate law in the middle Pa Rone Khar Island (that is opened to the Sea) of Pauk Taw Township where Bengalis stay in the temporary shelters.

-It is necessary to place well-trained government personnel at the suitable positions in urban and rural areas.

-Consideration is needed upon the sector of township economy with pity on the peasants.

-We want getting 24 hours electricity in Rakhine state without any gaps between urban and rural areas.

Brief submission by U Kyaw Nu, representative of Pone Na Kyun Township

-In social section, the riot between Bengali and Rakhine is very crucial. So, we would like to propose to implement 1982 citizenship law as soon as possible.

[The remaining is related to economic development.]

Brief submission by U Tun Aung Thein, representative of Butheedaung Township

-Our Butheedaung Township is connected to Bangladesh border. Due to the growing population in that country, **Bengalis are sneaking to Butheedaung**. The security of indigenous (Rakhine) is threatened because of insecure border. **We, Rakhine Buddhists have been suffering from religious discrimination, sanction and racial hatred by the Bengali population.** Rakhine Buddhists had to move to other places because of economic crisis. Therefore, this region will be under the control of Bengalis and our country's sovereignty can be lost within 50 years as it is Bengali territory.

-So, Rakhine villages should be established in Butheedaung Township.

-It is necessary to provide trainings of militia to the villagers in order to protect themselves and to form border guard forces. Illegal Bengalis should be scrutinized and taken effective action under 1982 citizenship law.

-Getting 24 hours electricity in Rakhine state should be done in order to get economic and social development that will help the people to be happy in staying. The submission is highlighting to increase income of Rakhine people and to monopolize the territories by the establishment of factories, warehouses and fishery and cultivation works.

Brief submission by U Tha Khin Cho, representative of Min Pya Township

-We proposed the government to help implement effective rule of law, security and development of communication.

-To develop electricity, social and economic

-To develop the sector of youth and job opportunities

-To submit the basic needs for the development of the region

-Scrutinizing population should be strictly under 1982 citizenship law and should be implemented effectively. The main submission in these facts is the fact that referred to maintaining the damage of banks in Min Pya

-4/1 areas of Min Pya has fallen in wearing the banks of Lay Myoe river. About 20 houses were gone in the rivers in this rainy season. We have known that president directed to maintain wearing the banks in his visit to Min Pya and the speaker of parliament also directed to maintain by using international system when the member of parliament, U Maung Saw Phyu submitted. Therefore, we would like to submit in order to repair the banks of the river in Min Pya.

-As the second issue, we would like to submit to replace 50 bedsteads hospital instead of 25 bedsteads hospital (that is not enough) because the patients from the nearest villages of Pauk Taw, Myae Pone, Mrauk Oo and Pone Na Kyun townships come to public hospital of Min Pya for medical treatment.

Brief submission by U Tin Aye, representative of Myae Pone Township

-Our Myae Pone is not frontier town but it is situated near the sea. So, town people and country village people are worrying because Bengali Kalar are coming and going during the night. Therefore, we would like to submit to place township security and to open militia trainings.

-Due to disconnection of Yangon-Sittway highway (road) in Myae Pone, people cannot travel to Yangon from Myae Pone. If the roads Myae Pone-Min Pya (or) Myae Pone-Khya Inn Taw were built (by building the bridges in the rivers and streams) and connected with Yangon-Sittway highway, it will be direct way to Yangon from Myae Pone. Therefore, the submission is to arrange and build the aforementioned roads.

Brief submission by U Aung Myint Thein, representative of Maung Daw

-After Nasakha was abolished, the police battalions which are on the duty in Maungdaw should be empowered and given latest weapons under the guidance of the military. We also would like to propose to form militia groups in ethnic/indigenous villages (Rakhine villages).

-Before the government sign MOU with NGOs and INGOs, the detail should be opened to the civilian as where they want to enter, the time they will take, the plan they will provide humanitarian assistance in order to have transparency. If not, the government should not allow NGOs and INGOs to give humanitarian assistance and the assistance should be given through the government.

-The population of Bengali in Maungdaw area is very high and the forests are exhausted because many trees and bamboos are being cutting down. Environmental disasters can be happened soon. Therefore, it is necessary to watch and maintain the forests.

-We would like to submit to control birth rates by the assistance of UN and INGOs educating about the plans to limit birth rate, to award who bear and to punish who do not bear.

Brief submission by U Khin Maung Zaw, representative of Man Aung Township

[This is also related to development and environment.]

Brief submission by U Oo Mya Thar, representative of Mrauk Oo Township

[This is also related to development.]

Brief submission by Aung Soe, representative of Ran Pyae Township

-Even though there were Kaman Muslims in our Ran Pyae long time ago, now due to many Bengalis' sneaking, Muslim population is growing. Bengalis from the other country are sneaking by boats. So, we would like to propose to restrict the people's comings and goings in the sea and river.

Brief submission by U Khin Maung Than, representative of Ratheedaung Township

[This is also related to development and environment.]

Brief submission by U Maung Maung Phyu, representative of San Da Wae (Than Dwae)

-Bengalis in Sandowae often pick quarrels with Rakhine ethnic and incite. Now, illegal Bengalis out of our township are sneaking to our town. Local people have to worry because of proclaiming to become Sandowae as second Maungdaw.

-So, rule of law is necessary in Sandowae. It is necessary to scrutinize indigenous and illegal Bengalis by the law. It is seen that town authorities and immigration personnel changed the status of illegal Bengalis into indigenous Kaman by receiving bribes against the law. These corrupt government personnel should be taken effective action.

Brief submission by Daw Thwe Thwe, representative of Ann Township

[This is also related to development and environment.]

2 main facts and 14 basic facts findings which were submitted to the ceremony of the development of Rakhine state and joined meeting of the families by ten state representatives and seventeen township representatives

Two main facts which were found:

Main facts finding (1)- The submission for non disintegration of National solidarity, and perpetuation of sovereignty of the republic of the Union of Myanmar.

Main facts finding (2)- The submission for the social and economic development of the people of Rakhine state

Main facts finding (1)- To function basic 7 facts of submission for non disintegration of National solidarity, and perpetuation of sovereignty of the republic of the Union of Myanmar

- (a) **This is a brief submission in order to fully work on the rule of law with unity and to enact a law that can restrict the birth rate with the trust upon indigenous Rakhine by Union.**

Rakhine people have protected the sovereignty of Myanmar, race, belief and religion at the western Myanmar from World War II to now but nowadays, Bengali population grows because of Bengalis' sneaking and high birth rates and these happen the situation that threaten the stability of the territories. Rakhine ethnic are the people who will protect the country's sovereignty all the time by scarifying their lives. Now is the time the Union to trust Rakhine people and Rakhine people to trust the Union fully and to work for the sovereignty of the country with unity. Bengali are the people who always pray by giving loud voice as "Long live Pakistan" at the ceremonies in the mosques and attempt to separate from the Union and to become Bengali Pakistan. The guests are threatening house owner, Myanmar, showing Human Rights by the population of Bengalis who sneaked and grew.

Indigenous born in Myanmar also have the rights to protect the country and culture with their lives until the world exists. The current incident is not racial and religious issue. It is about geo-politics appeared from robbing the territories by sneaking to broader area from the narrow area where the population burst in which the food shortage and natural disasters were higher.

It is necessary to enact (make) a suitable law and control Bengali population for the future of the Union of Myanmar.

Some neighboring countries including Bangladesh and China control the population by making the law and by moral code and discipline. Therefore, for maintaining the sovereignty of the Union, the state needs to consider the submissions with mutual trust and solidarity to work on the rule of law effectively and to control the future danger of higher Bengali population in Maungdaw and Butheedaung because of Bengalis' sneaking and having high birth rate after marrying four wives that opposes Myanmar's culture.

(b) Submission for restriction illegal Bengalis' sneaking by making the law and to prevent Bengalis who sneaked from getting national registration cards as Kaman by the cooperation with immigration personnel.

Bengalis in a small numbers came for a while and worked as farm labors before World War II and in the World War II, when British withdrew, they arranged to do revolution against Japanese, providing weapons to Bengalis in Maungdaw and Butheedaung area. Armed Bengalis attacked about 100 Rakhine Buddhists villages and killed 40,000 Rakhine Buddhists. Some ethnic Rakhine had to flee to Chittagong and some had to flee to southern Rakhine state. Those 100 Rakhine Buddhists villages were remained in the same Rakhine names and Bengalis are still intruding and staying in those villages.

Later on, Bengalis from Bangladesh sneaked into Maungdaw and Butheedaung area with planning in which the paddy lands and the rivers are constantly situated. Now, it is about to reach the situation as Kosobo that they can claim a territory showing Human Rights as it is their great aim.

World Muslim group OIC is attempting to get a territory in Myanmar for Bengalis using their money through UN and INGOs strategically because Bengali people wherever they reached around the world always make problems. It is crucial time to prohibit the above and sneaking through the border areas in order to protect the sovereignty of the Union by making the law to protect the frontier area, by forming formal administration group, armed group and investigation group after enacting (making) the laws to restrict and control the foreigners who arrived in the frontier area.

If the above is not functioned strictly, the administrative issues will be impacted because of Bengalis and other foreigners who arrived illegally.

Therefore, we would like to submit in order to prevent unlawful sneaking into the country by making frontier protection laws and by forming systematic organizations. Besides that, the population of Kaman ethnic is very few and rich Bengalis and

immigration department are together transforming illegal Bengalis as Kaman who sneaked into Sadoway and Kyauk Ni Maw. It is dangerous for the Union and to consider the submission upon prevention on that.

(c) Following the President's comment (dated 11th Sept. 2012) in the meeting with UNHCR at Presidential house, it is about to scrutinize Bengalis by 82 citizenship law and to keep illegal Bengalis in the camps (or) to send them to third country as international procedures.

Following the President's comment when the President met with UNHCR on 11th Sept. 2012 at Presidential house, scrutinize strictly illegal Bengalis by 1982 citizenship law. Provide the rights by legal way to the people who are legal and keep the people who are illegal in the refugee camps as international procedure. In this way, the riots happening now will be ceased in short period and the sovereignty of the Union will be secured.

The current problems are happened because illegal Bengalis who joined with the existing people do not understand the culture of Myanmar, cannot speak local language and they are behaving as their religious Mullahs asked. So, it will be the right way as international procedure to scrutinize them whether illegal or legal under 82 citizenship law. Therefore, this submission was submitted for the strict consideration as the President mentioned.

It is the main duty of the government to work on the people according to existing laws who sneaked into the country and who threatening our country. **The government should not give priority Human Rights than the sovereignty of the Union.** If the sovereignty of the country does not exist, there will not be Human Rights. There are no Human Rights in Muslims laws. There are opportunities to build Muslim mosques in any part of Myanmar but there is no opportunity to build Buddhist pagoda in Mecca and Tehran, etc. There is Islamic law not to allow non-Muslims to stay in their religious buildings. Therefore, the facts which were submitted for strict function need to be considered as the President mentioned before.

Every country is strictly preventing illegal people from entering into the country. Japan has prevented Muslim issue by traditional laws. In the same way, there are preventions for illegal sneaking into Australian, USA and from Bangladesh to India at India side and in Bangladesh that prevented Bengalis by the refugee camps.

Thai government led by a female Prime minister and Thai military is tackling the Muslims issue very distinctly in southern Thailand. That is the Human Rights of respective countries. Therefore, the facts which were submitted for strict function need to be considered as the President mentioned before.

(d) Submission to build Rakhine villages in Maungdaw and Butheedaung region by some Rakhine Buddhists from seventeen townships of Rakhine state and to help create them opportunities for their livelihood in order to maintain the sovereignty of the Union.

It is mainly important to be developed local indigenous (Rakhine Buddhist) villages through the frontier area with job opportunities rather than placing the military camps for the protection of the frontiers in a country. The schools in the frontier areas are the places which can distribute basic border protection education.

[Remark: Some are not necessary for the translations which referred to massacre in 1942, some Rakhine Buddhists fled to Bangladesh and to bring back Rakhine Buddhists to frontiers areas; Maungdaw and Butheedaung who fled to Bangladesh because of 1942 massacre. It is said that 100 Rakhine villages in that region were destroyed at the time.]

Therefore, it is necessary to consider over the submission to help build indigenous (Rakhine Buddhists) villages very soon in the frontier areas under the administration of a group such as the military in order to maintain the sovereignty of the Union in the long run.

(e) The submission over placing border guard forces and to form militia in indigenous (Rakhine Buddhists) villages.

There was Mujahid rebel group in Bangladesh territory in the past. Now, there are the training camps to train the terrorists in the name Rohingya with no existing name. There is accurate information that Bengalis are trained in the camps, sneak into Myanmar and they are trying to do explosions. Such case existed before, it is existing now and will exist in the future and can be done with new modern in the future.

Therefore, it is necessary to consider and address the submissions to protect from the danger of Bengali rebel groups, to operate the security, peace & stability in the region under the supervision of the military, and to form systematic militia groups under the supervision of the military.

For example, thousands of Bengali attacked and burnt down Na Ta La that was built by the government including Kha Yae Mying village but Bengali did not approach the other village, cease fired village that is near to Kha Yae Mying. Bengalis thought that they may have the guns.

According to the situation mentioned above, it is necessary to consider the submissions to form militias, to deploy strong border guard forces in Maungdaw and Butheedaung and to do primary test of serving at armed forces with Rakhine youth according to the section 386 of the constitution for the defense of the Union.

(f) Not to allow white cards holders to vote, to establish political parties, and to stand for vote in the election because white cars are unlawful.

There is no right to vote, no right to establish political parties, no right to be elected in all countries in the world including USA, Singapore, Australia, Japan, and Israel. Providing the right to vote for white cards holders is against constitution. The people who are eligible to vote will create the fate of the country and its sovereignty. Therefore, eligible to vote and ineligible to vote directly effect on sovereignty of the country. No country allows illegal people who are not citizens to vote. For example, there are the people from Myanmar-Thai border who reached Thailand by illegal ways and they are allowed to work but not allowed to vote. They can speak Thai very well.

Providing the right to vote to the foreigners who sneaked into Myanmar without entirely being same race, religion and tradition who cannot speak Myanmar language and the other ethnic languages (at all) will be similar with handing over the sovereignty of the country to the foreigners. Providing the right to vote to them is against not only constitution but also current existing laws and it is essential to be reviewed. Due to issuing temporary white cards, the cards holders got rights, step by step, to establish political parties, to stand for vote, and to vote in the election and different problems; political and social problem became mess. It is necessary to confiscate the cards after coming to the polling booths but allowing them to hold the cards became as flattering illegal people and became a current serious problem.

So, the submission is submitted in order to abolish white card system that does not exist in any country and in Myanmar before and in order not to allow white card holders to establish political parties, to be elected and to vote entirely according to constitution. And the white card holders should not be allowed to be part of parliament legislation and should not be allowed to be part of state or division administration.

Therefore, the leaders of the Union should consider entirely terminating the right to vote with illegal white cards, which do not exist in any country, but only for two seats of a party by impacting the existing sovereignty of the Union and national solidarity. Consideration on that should be made in the hope of existing sovereignty of the Union, national solidarity, and domestic peace.

(g) To protect the systemic encroachment of rich OIC countries upon sovereignty of the Union by using UN

INGOs which are operating their works in Rakhine state are giving one-sided assistance to Bengalis. It is because the organizations led by OIC countries are holding the rein at the back. The organizations which are holding the rein of Bengali to oppose Myanmar government are Alquaida related groups, rich Islamic countries and the organizations which are related to terrorist groups such as Rohigya Solidarity

Organization (RSO), Arakan Rohingya National Organization (ARNO), Rohingya Patriotic Front (RPF), Arakan Rohingya Islamic Front (ARIF), Rohingya Liberation Organization (RLO).

Therefore, for the first step, it is necessary to open the gate and check the goods and the boxes of INGOs. OIC is not the organization under UN and it is operating the works by encroachment upon sovereignty of Union of Myanmar. It does not describe any word regarding Syria in which hundreds thousand people are being killed because their saying is not accepted in that country.

Therefore, it is necessary to consider the submission that the government should not allow OIC by the encroachment of sovereignty of the Union. If OIC has real good-will upon Bengali, it could take 40,000 Bengali by one country of 50 of OIC countries and provide jobs instead of staying in Myanmar that has different race and religion and the current problem will be resolved. The government should request OIC in that way and the submission that was submitted as the above is needed to be considered.

Main facts finding (2)- To work on the submission for the social and economic development of the people of Rakhine state

- (a) Submission for the development of Rakhine state related education, health, road and communication

20 representatives submitted this submission to replace lack of the teachers in primary schools, lack of educational material, lack of school materials, to build the primary schools in the villages where there are not primary schools, and to repair the roofs and fences of basic education schools which were decayed. There are illegal Bengali villages along the road of Sittway colleagues and University. It is not secure for the students and any problem can emerge any time. So, it is necessary to consider the submission to relocate Bengali villages to other places.

In addition, Rakhine students declined in education because of mark system in technical and medical Universities and lose their rights to education. So, the submission is needed to be considered and to arrange by quota system rather than mark system.

Lack of infrastructures of the health and lack of health and medical personnel, lack of medical equipments and lack of medicine should be fulfilled. The hospital with 200 bedsteads in Kyauk Phyu was established but cannot implement until now. It is necessary to consider the above and to repair the roads which were decayed because of gas pipe line project in Kyauk Phyu and to complete building the bridge in Pauk Taw-Min Pya road.

The banks of the river in Min Pya have been collapsing about 30 years and now, 1/3 of the town was worn by water. Township hospital, spot stadium, ponds and two villages were gone into the water. It is difficult to repair in township and state level and it is submitted to the president, speaker of people's parliament and people's parliament.

Some elders told the Union will help repair but still remained. That is why, this submission is for consideration. The submissions are necessary to be considered and are necessary to work on job opportunities for local people in the development projects and natural gas project, to work on better roads and communications to deliver the goods of central Myanmar and to arrange the export to foreign countries from Sittway sea port, and to work on building the roads from Min Bu to Sittway to carry the goods and products.

(b) The submission to get job opportunities for the young people in Rakhine state

It is submitted by seven representatives of Rakhine state. Rakhine state in Myanmar is surrounded by the sea waters existing with natural resources, fertile paddy fields, forests, Roma Mountains with bamboo (groves) forests and having the ability of the people to work but lacks of job opportunities for the young people are found due to not having small and medium industries, due to not having strong import and export because of not using sea ports properly and due to not having strong border trade though there is the border.

Therefore, getting electricity in all parts of Rakhine state and building the factories, by using electricity, to produce basic sea products, basic products of rice and basic products of wood and bamboo and establishing businesses based on the people could help the young people to get job opportunities, could help to be freed of the problems such as joblessness and Rakhine state will be developed.

The submission is to open vocational training school for the young people who have difficulties to go on their education such as the women domestic schools, high class sewing works and the works of hand-making Rakhine lonegyi (handicraft) which could give job opportunities. The submission is also needed to be considered to open industrial zones in Pone Naa Kyone and Kyauk Phyu and to open the youth training schools in Min Pya.

Building high class factories of fish and shrimp, opening technical schools for young people would help to get job opportunities. If the sea ports are developed, Rakhine young people who are abroad can return to Rakhine state. It is necessary to consider the submission and work on that.

(c) The submission regarding social and economic development, agriculture, livestock and breeding

It was submitted by 16 representatives. This submission is to be considered by the Union regarding (earlier) opening Sittway seaport, Kaladan river project, Kyauk Phyu deep seaport with latest development for the social and economic development and regarding allowing (with necessity) the companies such as Labor Intensive factories, Car Assembly factories and Hardware factories which are strong in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for the investment of the region because Kyauk Phyu deep seaport will be an opened seaport for Yunan province of China and will be biggest deep seaport in Myanmar.

The main economy of Rakhine state is agriculture and fishery and 50% of the people are relying on these two. The submission is to be considered for implementing by the Union upon getting expenses of agriculture, good seeds, and techniques for agriculture, for getting permission to export rice products to the foreign countries through Sittway and Kyauk Phyu seaports, for fulfilling and working on to get good quality rice and for establishing the price of rice products.

The submission is to be considered for managing fishing areas as fishery is the importance of Rakhine state that can provide opportunities to the people regardless of rich and poor, for opening refrigerated rooms, for getting permission to export fishes and prawns to foreign countries through Sittway and Kyauk Phyu seaports, for getting techniques of breeding and fishing and for providing educational system of breeding fishes and prawns to produce and export continuously.

The submission is to be considered regarding establishing industries based on forest and bamboo (groves) forests and getting permission for exporting the products to other countries, building reservoirs throughout Rakhine Roma Mountains for the use of planting rice in hot season, building paper factories in Roma bamboo forest areas.

It should be considered mainly to include the facts and sections fairly for the social and development of the indigenous groups in the constitution which will protect the rights of indigenous and to include the facts in laws which will protect the rights of indigenous.

(d) The submission for getting electricity in Rakhine state

This submission was submitted by 15 representatives. Even though Rakhine state is a state in Myanmar that could produce mainly the gas for the production of electricity, the electricity cannot be received and in some townships, the electricity can be distributed by using diesel engines partially, but one unit is 400 Kyats. It is one of the necessities for the Rakhine people with their willingness.

If the electricity is distributed well, the facts described in section (3) such as social and economic development which can benefit businesses of the people and can help develop fishery as well as can resolve the problems what are happening now.

Therefore, it is necessary to consider the facts which were submitted and to work on distributing electricity promptly by using natural gas.

(e) The submission is to place INGOs under the supervision of the government systematically in Rakhine state

The submission was submitted by 5 township representatives. INGOs including UNDP and WFP make projects on different issues such as poverty of the world, getting into trouble, being in war zones and having natural disasters. **Their primary focus is getting job opportunities for their staff, getting regular salary, and sustaining their jobs.** Secondly, their family members settle (for example: staying at rent rooms in the hotels and getting the opportunities to take new cars) and use 40% of project money for the people who are in difficult situation and the rest 60% is used for their own expenses. The situations of Rakhine state and Kachin state in Myanmar are very good projects for NGOs. The projects are submitted to the donors by INGOs, beg donations from donor countries and get much salary by showing the reasons about Rakhine and Kachin state.

Turkey, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and OIC are at the back side of providing assistance for Rakhine state. If their organizations cannot come directly, they work on as their willingness by showing the titles of different INGOs. Until now, there are over 80 INGOs. They just assist IDP of indigenous (Rakhine) on the surface and give much assistance to Bengali population. It was said that in some boxes, there are explosive materials which can be transformed into the weapons. They were primarily based for humanitarian aid but later, they are involving in requesting citizenship for Bengali, and to gain Rohingya race with political willingness.

They say from their mouths “humanitarian” but without doing humanitarian, they discriminate and their main strategy is to maintain the conflict in order to get good jobs, salary and opportunities. Bengalis are working for a different region by opposing the government’s population census under the laws because of INGOs’ fully assistance to Bengali people.

Due to their full assistance to Bengalis, **Bengalis who lived in the villages moved to IDP camps without working and pretend as IDPs,** population of IDPs reached from 50,000 to 150,000. So, INGOs are the main responsible actors which help to oppose population census. If INGOs systematically provide and cooperate with local government for population census, Bengali people can be systematically scrutinized. It is necessary to declare if anyone does not accept scrutinizing, INGOs assistance will be stopped.

1. Therefore, NGOs and INGOs have to be under supervision of central government and Rakhine state government.
2. Regional (Rakhine state) government has to cooperate.
3. Which materials for which groups and how much should be given with transparency. The materials can be checked.

Therefore, the submission is to be considered to work on achieving trust of indigenous (Rakhine Buddhists) upon INGOs works by supervision of central government and Rakhine state government.

(f) The submission is to include the basic facts, when the constitution is reviewed, which are accurate and fair as well as helping for the development of Rakhine state

Myanmar is a country which was combined by indigenous Kachin, Kayaa, Karen, Chin, Mon, Burma, Rakhine and Shan, etc as a family. Brothers and sisters of that family should have sincerity, accuracy, justice and based on these, it is necessary to consider the submission in order to achieve trust, peace, unity, solidarity, development, strong, and immortal by putting the facts sincerely and fairly related to development of region and maintenance of traditional customs in the constitution, when it is reviewed, based on the spirit of the family.

(g) This submission is to include the facts in making the laws which protect the rights of indigenous, for the protection of indigenous rights who will protect the country with their lives

Kachin, Kayaa, Karen, Chin, Mon, Burma, Rakhine and Shan within in the Union of Myanmar are as existing family who will protect the sovereignty of Myanmar until the world exists. The meaning of protecting indigenous laws that protects the rights of indigenous is similar to protecting the laws of sovereignty of the Union because they will protect the Union by sacrificing their lives rather than the term citizenship.

The submission is to be considered in order to protect the rights of indigenous strictly for the existence of state sovereignty together with its indigenous people.