CHAKMA HABITATION AND ROUTE OF THE REFUGEES

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The Chakmas and Hijongs opposed their inclusion in undivided Pakistan during Partition. They later opposed their inclusion in Bangladesh when East Pakistan was fighting the Liberation War with West Pakistan, on grounds that they are an ethnic and religious minority group. A group of Chakmas resorted to armed conflict with Bangladeshi forces under the name 'Shanti Bahini'. The conflict increased the inflow of refugees to India. Bangladesh was willing to take back a section of Chakma refugees living in India, but most of them were unwilling, fearing the return of religious persecution. Why grant citizenship now? In 2015, the Supreme Court directed the Centre to grant citizenship to Chakma and Hajongs who had migrated from Bangladesh in 1964-69. The Chakmas are divided into two sub-groups as Anokya Chakma and Tanchangya Chakma. The largest of which is the Anokya Chakma, which comprises almost fourth-fifth of the Chakma population in the state. Chakmas are living in the four district as Lunglei, Saiha, Mamit and Kharta. The Chakmas of Mizoram are central percent of the population is practice Theravada Buddhism, a religion that they have been practising for centuries. But only 1% Buddhist in religion in the state statistic. According to the historical background, the Theravada Buddhism influenced in Mizoram, from Arakan of Myanmar. The Chakma language sounds almost like a dialect of Bengali. Agar Tara is their old scripture which appears to be a version of Buddhist scripture, Tripitak in broken Pali. Buddhists by faith, the Chakmas faced religious persecution in East Pakistan along with Hajongs, who are Hindus. It is now that Chakma-Hajong refugees, staying in Arunachal Pradesh for over 50 years, are set to get Indian citizenship. The decision came after the discussion between Home Minister and Chief Minister. The similarities between the Chakma-Hajongs and the Rohingyas. Both Chakma-Hajongs(Arunachal Pradesh) and Rohingyas(Myanmar): Both Chakma-Hajongs and Rohingyas have been victims of religious persecution due to being minorities in their countries. Chakma were Buddhists and Hajos