

The Rohingya Crisis: Socio-economic and Security Impacts on Bangladesh

Sinzina Akter*

[Abstract : The Muslim Ethnic group who used to live in the north-western part of the Rakhine state of Myanmar is known as Rohingya. Myanmar does not consider them as its citizens. The Myanmar military has conducted periodic ethnic cleansing with “a genocidal intent” to uproot the Rohingya from the Rakhine state, which led to the forcible displacement of the Rohingya in Bangladesh. The Rohingya influx has caused socio-economic and security effects on Bangladesh such as rise of extremist groups, drug trafficking, armed violence, human trafficking, rises in prices, environmental degradation etc. The repatriation of the Rohingyas is very important. Because the Rohingya influx is creating many problems. With the help of the major powers and powerful countries, the repatriation process will be successful. Otherwise 1.1 million Rohingyas living in Bangladesh will add more problems to this developing country.]

Key Words : Crisis, Security, Rohingya, Socio-Economy, Repatriation, Impacts.

1. Introduction

Bangladesh being a small country with a large population and few resources has given shelter to one million Rohingya people who have been forced to flee Myanmar. The Rohingyas have been coming to Bangladesh since 1978. More than 742,000 people fled to Bangladesh since August 2017 as a result of the Myanmar military's campaign of brutality and terror (UNHCR, 2019). The massive influx of Rohingya refugees into Bangladesh fleeing a campaign of terror by the Myanmar military has had a profound impact on the community of Cox's Bazar and Bandarban districts in the Chattogram division, where an overwhelming majority of the refugees have settled. With less than 0.31 per cent of the world's population, Bangladesh now hosts 4.7 percent of its refugees (UNDP, 2018). In Cox's Bazar, the number of Rohingya people is more than that of local people. This huge number of Rohingya has many effects on their living area and also on the host country Bangladesh. The national security is threatened by a large number of Rohingyas. The Study assesses the impacts of Rohingyas mostly on Bangladesh. This work reflects on the effects of Bangladesh's policy on local society and limited capital under international community auspices. New groups of terrorist organizations have been formed in the Rohingya camps. Theft, drug trafficking, Robbery, and bustling are very common in the camps. Environment degradation, rising prices of daily commodities, deforestation, impacts on land and agricultural production, impacts on fishing, impacts on

* **Sinzina Akter** : Lecturer, Department of International Relations, Jahangirnagar University,
E-mail : sinzinasuma@juniv.edu

public service, and impacts on health services are some of the effects of Rohingya influx. The repatriation of the Rohingyas is not so easy. The government of Bangladesh will not repatriate them against their consent. The Rohingyas will not go back to Myanmar until the government of Myanmar recognizes them as citizens. So, the socio-economic and security effects of the Rohingya influx will have a long-run effect.

2. Objective of the Study

The study describes the economic, social and security effects if Rohingya influxes on Bangladesh. This study aims at assessing and dissecting the impacts on the present host population of Rohingya refugees. The findings of the study describe the impact of the Rohingyas. The findings of the study describe the impacts of the number of refugees on host country Bangladesh.

3. Research Question

- How does the Rohingya influx affect the socio-economic sector of host country Bangladesh?
- How does the flood of Rohingya harm the security of Bangladesh?

4. Literature Review

The Rohingya crisis has been a major problem since 1978 when the first wave of Rohingya influx arrived in Bangladesh. Because of the unwillingness of the government of Myanmar, the repatriation of the Rohingyas could not be possible. This huge number of Rohingyas, living in Bangladesh, creates many socio-economic problems and threatens the security of the host country.

Sazzad Hossain's article "The Impacts of Rohingya Refugee Influx on Bangladesh" shows a comprehensive review of the socio-economic impacts of the Rohingya refugee influx on the host community. The article says that rising prices, along with falling wages of low-skilled workers are negatively affecting host communities. The writer is concerned about environmental degradation as well as excessive pressure on already strained infrastructure and public services. This article discusses China's and Myanmar's economic strategy for repatriation. Socio-economic impacts on host communities are also discussed. At last difficulties of repatriation are discussed properly (Sazzad, 2021).

A UNDP report titled "Impacts of the Rohingya Refugee Influx on Host Communities" published in November 2018 says that the Rohingya influx has had a significant impact on host communities, and livelihoods. The report says that price adjustments and a drop in daily wage for laborers have had a particularly negative impact on the host community. The reports put importance on socio-economic developments being hindered by the Rohingya influx. Negative effects on government services and the environment are also discussed (UNDP, 2018).

The book is titled "Ethnicity and Geopolitics of Rohingya Crisis" and discusses geopolitics, genocide and ethnic cleansing. It also shows a deep mistrust between Islam and Buddhism. India, the USA, China are competing for control of their spheres of influence. Geopolitics of Bangladesh is also discussed (Karim, 2021).

According to Nahid-Uz-Zaman Khan's article "Rohingya Crisis: Security Implications on Bangladesh and Ways Ahead" Myanmar considers the Rohingya as illegal 'Bengali' immigrants. The article tells that the Myanmar military has conducted periodic ethnic cleansing with 'a genocidal intent' to uproot the Rohingya from the Rakhine state of Myanmar. Security concerns like violence, drug trafficking, decrease in law and order are created because of the Rohingya. The author gives importance to the

repatriation of the Rohingya not by force but by international pressure on Myanmar (Khan, 2022).

All of these works show that the Rohingya influx has had major effects on Bangladesh. As a host country, Bangladesh is facing socio-economic problems and its security is being hampered. Repatriation of the Rohingya influx is not easy. Many powerful countries are exercising their power on the repatriation issue. Thus, the Rohingya influx has had a long-term effect on Bangladesh.

5. Methodology

This research will be exploratory, as primary data could not be collected owing to not getting permission to go to the Rohingya camps. As a result, the research will be based on secondary data which means that the data was not analyzed by the researcher but by others. To make this study more substantial and logical, relevant books, journals, published articles, reports, electronic and internet sources and online newspapers are used and fully credited.

6. Theoretical Approach

Realism theory is the theoretical approach used in this study. The main theme of realism is human beings are egoistic and crave for power. Realists think that human egoism, desire for control and reluctance to trust others lead to predictable results (Antunes, 2018). The cruelty and power-seeking mentality of Myanmar are consistent with the realism theory. So, the main ideas of realism like self-interest, national interest and national security have been used in the article.

7. Who are the Rohingyas?

The Rohingyas are called “The world’s most persecuted minority”. The Rohingyas are the ethnic Muslim minority of Myanmar. They have lived for centuries in the majority of Buddhist Myanmar. But it is a matter of great sorrow that they are not considered one of the country’s 135 official ethnic groups and have been denied citizenship in Myanmar since 1982 which has made them stateless. Now most of the Rohingyas have fled to Bangladesh due to brutality by the Myanmar government. At present, about 1.1 million Rohingyas in Bangladesh live in the different camps in Cox’s Bazar district and Bhasanchor situated in Noakhali.

8. Historical Background of the Rohingyas

The Rohingyas have been living in Myanmar for decades, under British colonial administration (from 1824 to 1948). There was extensive migration between today’s Myanmar, India and Bangladesh. When Burma became independent in 1945, the government enacted the Union Citizenship Act, which listed the ethnic groups considered “indigenous” to Myanmar. The Rohingya were not recognized as one of Myanmar’s 135 official ethnic groups. In 1962, when the military took power, the Rohingya were provided with fewer official documents. In 1974, all Burmese citizens were required to obtain national identification cards, while the Rohingya were only allowed to obtain international identification cards. By 1982, a new citizenship law had been passed that made it difficult for Rohingya to get full citizenship, leaving them stateless (Mohdin, 2017). The Myanmar government referred to the Rohingya as Bengalis, outsiders or worse, terrorists. The view of Rohingyas as foreigners and illegal immigrants justifies the group’s systematic marginalization and the government’s efforts to drive them out of their homes (Mohdin, 2017).

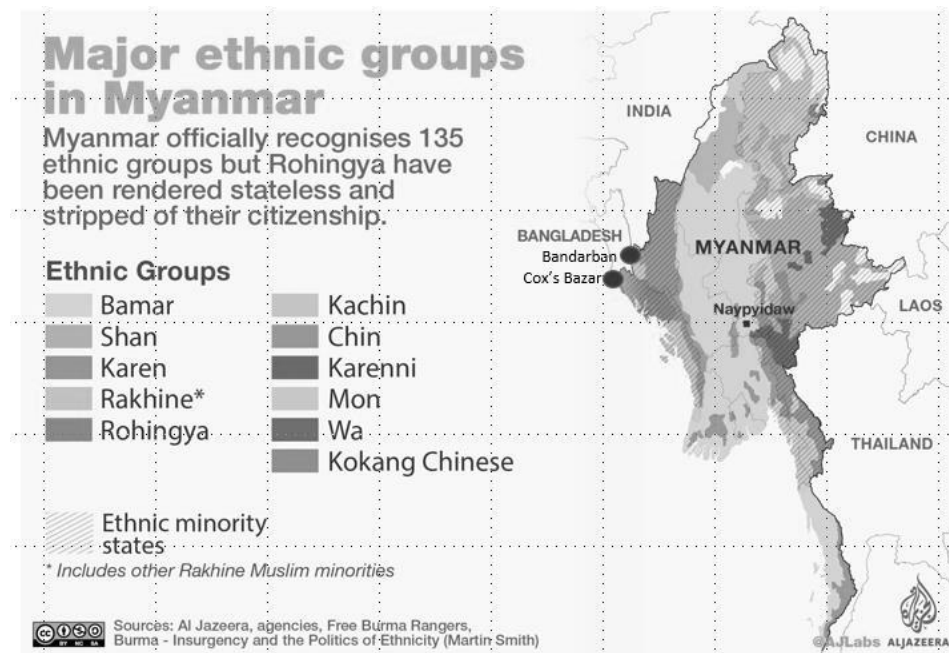


Figure 1 : Map of Myanmar Showing Rakhine state and Location of Rohingya.

Source : Sakeeb Asrar, "Rohingya Crisis Explained in maps," *Al Jazeera News*, October 28, 2017, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/10/28/rohingya-crisis-explained-in-maps>: modified by author.

9. The Influx of Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh

The worst military crackdown against Rohingya occurred in August 2017, including reported rape, murder, and arson, killing about 6700 people and resulting in hundreds of thousands fleeing across the border into Bangladesh. The Rohingya fled their own country to escape the "genocidal intent" of the Myanmar military backed by its government. According to UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, "Rohingya people have always been one of if not the, most discriminated people in the world, without any recognition of the most basic rights starting by the recognition of the right of citizenship by their own country Myanmar." The UN has denounced the cruel military operation against Rohingya as "a textbook example of ethnic cleansing." Whenever there is a persecution of Rohingya minorities, Bangladesh and other neighboring countries bear the load of Forcible Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN). As a result, from 1970 until today, approximately 1.1 million Rohingya fled from their own country and have taken shelter in Bangladesh. So, Bangladesh wants to repatriate the Rohingyas. Myanmar's military conducted the latest cleansing operation in 2017 on the Rohingya people. It did so after the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA), a Muslim militant organization attacked several of Myanmar's Border Guard Police (BGP) posts. Reportedly, ARSA has been the main culprit in the last two cleansing operations on Rohingya which led to their forcible displacement in Bangladesh. Myanmar authority has labeled ARSA as a terrorist

organization that has links with extremists from Saudi Arabia and Afghanistan. Bangladesh along with other regional actors China and India also determined ARSA as an extremist group. Bangladesh is neither a signatory to the 1951 UN convention on the status of refugees or its 1967 protocol. So, Bangladesh has harassed the Rohingya community in the country and wishes to repatriate them. Under the executive orders of the Government of Bangladesh, the Rohingya asylum applications from Myanmar were granted refugee status between 1918 and 1992. They were given refugee status on the surface. In the case of the 2017 migration, however, the Rohingya were not given 'Refugee' status in Bangladesh. They are referred to as "forcefully displaced Myanmar nationals" in the government's official declaration (Mohammad, nd). So, Bangladesh wants to repatriate the Rohingyas.

10. The Impacts of Rohingya refugees on Bangladesh

The Rohingya influx in Bangladesh has caused many problems in recent years. Some of these are the determination of law and orders, security concerns, economic problems, environmental hazards, degradation of social living standard of the area, inflation, disruption of essential services and labour displacement.

10.1 Rise of Extremist Groups in Bangladesh

The major security for Bangladesh is the rise of the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) inside the country; ARSA is an extremist insurgent group originating in Myanmar which believes in armed resistance to regain the lost territory in Rakhine state, Myanmar. A UN report says that members of ARSA have killed, tortured, abducted and threatened Rohingya refugees. Allegedly, ARSA has killed Mr. Mohibullah, the chief of the Rohingya Solidarity Group recently in a camp inside Bangladesh. The security situation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of bordering region of Bangladesh with Myanmar has worsened, these incidents pose significant threats to the national security of Bangladesh. The different extremist groups including Hefazat-e-Islam declared Jihad against the Myanmar government and stated that Bangladesh should cut its ties with Myanmar. The bulk of the minority people of Bangladesh as per caste creed, religion and diversity live in the southeastern part of Bangladesh. The Extremist groups might turn the crowd to communal violence with rough intentions and vested interests leading to a national security crisis at any moment.

10.2 Drug Trafficking

Drug trafficking has increased in recent times in the camps. Between 2017 and 2018, more than 100 Rohingyas were arrested on drug trafficking charges. Law enforcement agencies have arrested dozens of Rohingyas and Bangladeshi drug dealers in recent years.

10.3 Armed Violence

Armed violence has increased in recent years. The Cox's Bazar police headquarters statistics showed that between August 2017 and August 20, 2020, a total of 725 criminal cases involving Rohingyas have been filed against 1664 individuals. At first, the criminal activity was associated with the boundaries of the camp but recently the criminal activity has gone beyond the camp borders. Criminal activity statistics in Bangladesh show a sharp rise in crimes immediately after the Rohingya influx in 2017.

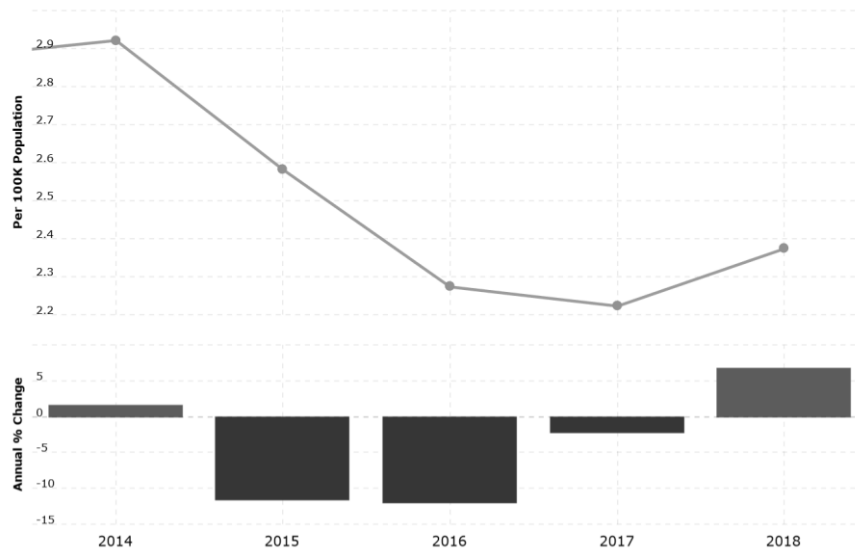


Figure 2 : Increase of crime Rates in Bangladesh in 2018 after the Rohingya influx.

Source : “Bangladesh Crime Rate & Statistics 2000-2022,” Macrotrends, accessed April 14, 2022, <a href=“<https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/BGD/bangladesh/crime-ratestatistics>”>Bangladesh Crime Rate & Statistics 2000-2022. www.macrotrends.net.

10.4 Dissatisfaction Between the locals and the Rohingyas

Since the influx of the Rohingya refugees, residents are becoming jobless which is raising their dissatisfaction with the Rohingya. The local people have lost living space to provide living spaces for the Rohingya.

10.5 Human Trafficking

The Rohingya refugees who are completely marginalized are the most vulnerable to human trafficking. It has been reported that international human trafficking gangs are actively looking at this situation to exploit the vulnerability of the Rohingya for profiteering. It is also known that many Rohingya families arriving in Bangladesh are without any male family members. Therefore, many young women and children will fall victim to the trafficking gangs and end up in international markets for prostitution and slave labor (Rohingya Refugee Crisis in Bangladesh: A Security perspective, BIPSS Journal).

10.6 Food Security

There is gross food insecurity within the displaced Rohingya refugee population arriving in Bangladesh. This results in malnutrition and allied problems of food insecurity with the refugee population. Unless the food situation improves on an urgent basis, there is a possibility that more Rohingya children could die of food shortage and malnutrition.

Bangladesh is most likely to experience food shortage as more influx of refugees keeps pouring over the borders.

10.7 Health Security

The health conditions of thousands of migrants in the camps are not documented. Many of the arriving refugees are already carrying several diseases including TB, Skin disease HIV/AIDS etc. These epidemic diseases could overwhelm the health service resources in the refugee camps and also pose a risk of spreading among the general population within Bangladesh as refugees continue to move from one place to another for work.

10.8 Impacts on Wage

In Cox's Bazar, wages for agricultural and other unskilled jobs are reducing. This is due to the Rohingya's lower salaries as day laborers compared to the host community's workers. According to the survey data, the minimum salaries of all laborers, as reported by households, fell from TK. 417 pre-influx to TK. 357 post-influx, implying that wages fell by more than 14% in Teknaf and nearly 6% in Ukhiya after the influx. Agricultural wages in Ukhiya, on the other hand, have dropped at a significantly faster rate. In the post-influx period, the average agricultural wage rate in Teknaf fell by 11% while in Ukhiya it fell by 17%. The inflow is thought to have lowered earnings by 20% on average in Teknaf and Ukhiya. More than 70% of respondents in Teknaf and 50% in Ukhiya said the primary way the inflow has affected them was lower pay (UNDP, 2018).

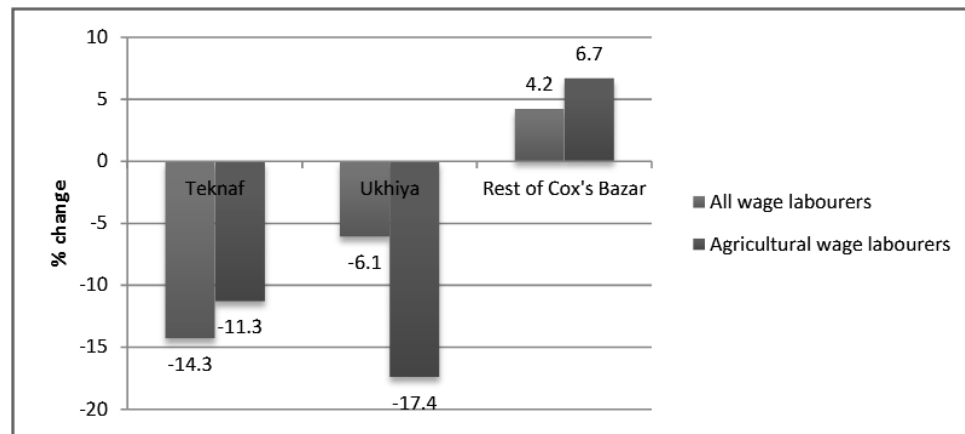


Figure 3 : Wage impacts in June 2018(% change over pre-crisis period)

Source : UNDP household survey 2018

10.9 Impacts on Prices

Large amounts of in-kind help received as humanitarian items are being sold by refugees. Local retailers stated that products spilling out of the camps were being sold at reduced prices. Figure 3 compares the information to prices reported in a September 2017, survey conducted by Action Centre la Paim. The prices indicated in the latter study confirm the refugee influx's initial inflationary effect, especially on rice, lentils, edible oils and potatoes. They discovered that most commodities have experienced a 10% price hike (UNDP, 2018).

Food item	PRI findings		Action Contre la Faim findings	
	Pre-influx	Post-influx	Pre-influx	Post-influx
Rice	32	38	35	38
Flour	28	35	23	26
Lentils	100	93	102	109
Edible oil	100	90	85	96
Potato	22	30	22	30
Sugar (gur)	60	62	59	60
Salt	22	25	26	32
Meat (beef)	440	500	n/a	n/a
Fish (fresh water)	130	150	n/a	n/a
Other vegetables (leafy and non-leafy)	25	30	n/a	n/a

Figure 4 : Pre-and post-influx prices of essential commodities (TK),

Source : Action contre la Paim Market Assessment 2017: UNDP household survey 2018

10.10 Impacts on Land and Agricultural Production

Between August 2017 and March 2018, refugee activity damaged at least 100 of cropland in Teknaf and Ukhiya, in addition to 76 ha of arable land occupied by refugee settlements and humanitarian agencies. Around 5000 acres of land have been rendered useless as a result of sandy soil streaming down from the mountain slopes, which is currently being used for refugee accommodation (UNDP, 2018). Between August and December 2017, an estimated 5731 tube wells were built to provide water to the refugees (ISOG, 2018). The area's water levels are being lowered as a result of this excessive reliance on groundwater. The water levels around the camp areas are said to have lowered by 5 to 9 meters. Freshwater resources are scarce in the afflicted areas, particularly in Teknaf. Irrigation wells are slowly drying up as the water table drops due to the degradation of watersheds and a major reduction in groundwater recharge (UNDP, 2018).

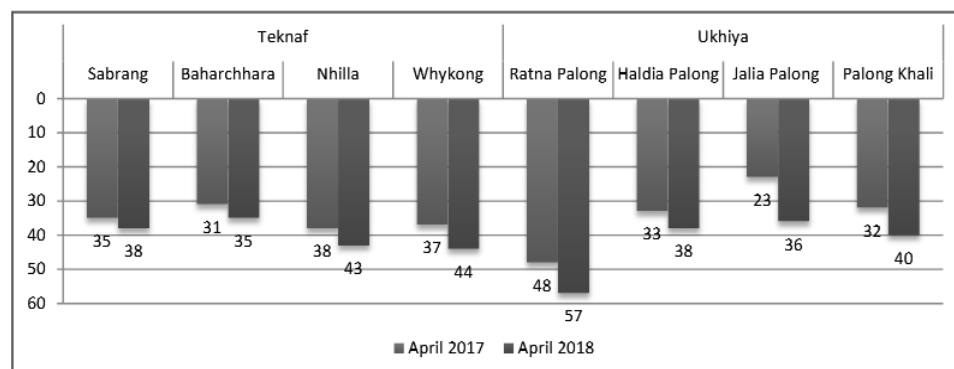


Figure 5 : falling water tables in Ukhiya and Teknaf

Source : UNDP Report 2018

10.11 Impacts on Fishing

Fishing employs roughly one-third of the people of Teknaf (BBC, 2018). For security reasons, fishing in the Naf River has been prohibited since August 2017 putting a tremendous strain on an estimated 30000-35000 fisherman and their families. Many

fishermen have been forced to work as wage laborers, but the influx of refugees has resulted in fewer employment openings and lower daily salaries. According to government officials and a UNDP analysis, the fishing communities along the Naf River are likely to be among those hardest hit by the refugee crisis (UNDP, 2018).

10.12 Impacts on the Environment

Environmental degradation is another impact of the Rohingya influx. The inflow has ruined around 4818 acres of forest reserves worth US dollar 55 million according to the Cox's Bazar forest Department. Meanwhile, 750000 kg of wood, plants and roots are harvested as cooking fuel every day (UNDP, 2018).

10.13 Impacts on governance

Some local government and sector officials devote 50% or more of their time to Rohingya issues, causing public service delivery to be delayed, if not completely halted (Hossain, 2021).

10.14 Impacts on Waste Management

Public health engineering services including solid waste disposal, are under significant demand. With an additional 10000 tons of solid trash produced each month, waste management has become a top priority. Human waste has contaminated many water resources, including 86% of drinking water wells (UNDP, 2018).

10.15 Impacts on Road

Around 45% of residents in Teknaf and 62% in Ukhiya said traffic congestion had grown in their neighborhood, while more than two-thirds said road conditions had deteriorated. According to the UNDP survey, 66.7% of respondent households in Teknaf and 70.41% of respondent households in Ukhiya blamed the Rohingya influx for road damage (UNDP, 2018).

10.16 Impacts on Health Services

According to a UNDP study, the civil surgeon of COX's Bazar said that health center was overwhelmed during the disaster period. Approximately half of the time, as well as that of doctors in health complexes, is now devoted to migrants. The situation has become more difficult as refugees are provided with free medication while locals must pay for it (UNDP, 2018).

11. Recommendations

- ❖ The government of Bangladesh should repatriate the Rohingyas through the UN, IO's and International actors to end the Rohingya genocide in the Rakhine.
- ❖ The government of Bangladesh should enhance diplomatic relations with India, China and Japan for the peaceful negotiation of the process.
- ❖ Bangladesh can try to enhance its bilateral relationship with Myanmar and offer a strategic partnership for mutual benefits in exchange for repatriation.
- ❖ Bangladesh needs intense diplomacy to convince powerful actors to respond to the Rohingya issue. The powerful actors can compel the government of Myanmar to accept the Rohingya living now in Bangladesh. They can include withdrawal of diplomatic relations, enforcement of the ICJ verdict, implementation of the Kofi Annan Commission report or economic sanctions to pressure Myanmar.

- ❖ The government of Bangladesh should formulate a Rohingya management and relocation policy, propose it to the UN, arrange an agreement between UNHCR and government of Bangladesh and implement the plan.

12. Concluding Remarks

Bangladesh and Myanmar are neighboring countries sharing both land and maritime boundary. The relationship between the two countries could not grow well due to the Rohingya influx. Instead of being a developing nation, Bangladesh allowed the influx of Rohingya on humanitarian grounds and has hosted 1.1 million since the 1990s. The Myanmar military has been doing ethnic cleansing on the Rohingya minority since 1977. However, the country agreed to repatriate the displaced Rohingya minority every time they fled after the cleansing operations. But the recent brutal activity has surpassed all previous attempts. They have killed almost 6700 people, displaced over a million, and destroyed many accommodations and villages of the Rohingyas. The UN has described the incident as a “textbook example” of ethnic cleansing.

While one of the broader global issues, the Rohingya crisis as well as its impacts on Bangladesh have been one of the world’s largest humanitarian crises worldwide. The goal of this study was to assess the impacts of the Rohingya influx on Bangladesh. Different pieces of literature have been used and showed the flood of refugees to Bangladesh from August 2017, as the present situation became one of the most significant events in International Relations.

The study seeks to analyze the influence of a big number of Rohingya on the host country Bangladesh. The Rohingya problem is a concerning issue for Bangladesh. People worry about the mass influx of Rohingya in Bangladesh for adverse impacts on society in Bangladesh. These impacts of Rohingya influx are reaching now to the local and international level very fast. The camps are situated in Chittagong Forest Reserve area. Over 2500 acres of forest already is deforested to collect wood and establish camps in Chittagong. The Rohingyas have already affected the prominent tourist destination of Cox’s Bazar.

Furthermore, the Rohingya influx with its demographic and fast birth level will seriously hamper Bangladesh’s economic growth. The people of Bangladesh and the government must be concerned of the ongoing Rohingya crisis. If the Rohingyas are not resettled to Myanmar, it would be a great challenge for the economy of Bangladesh to restore them. Unemployment rate can also increase at a high rate.

References

- Ahmed, Imtiaz (2011). *The Plight of the stateless Rohingyas*, the University Press Limited.
- Ali, Asif Bin and Ahmed, Sabbir (2019), *Buddhist Nationslism Rohingya Crisis and Contemporary Politics*, Borno Prokash Ltd.
- AvL’, W. gvndzRyi ingvb (2022), *ṛivwn’zv mgm’v I evsjv’k, cwi’jL cÖKvkbx|*
- De Schutter, Olivier (2012), *International Human Rights Law*, Cambridge University Press.
- Islam, Md. Sirajul (2020), *Rohingya Beyond The Border*, Amar Prokashoni.
- Jilani, AFK (1999), *The Rohingyas of Arakakn*, Their Quest for Justice.

- Karim, Dr. Abdul (2010), *The Rohingyas a short account of their history and culture*, Jatiya Sahitya Prokash
- M. Eaton, Richard (1993), *The Rise of Islam and the Bengal Frontier 1204-1760*. University of California Press
- P. Leider, Jaques (2013), *Rohingya: The Name, the Movement and the quest for identity*, Yangon.
- Saber, Mahbub, (2022), *Ballad of Rohingya : Conflictual Past, Exiled Present, Uncertain Future*. Pathak Shamabesh.
- Sharma, Indrajit (2021), *Indefinite Hosting of Rohingya Refugees a Growing Concern for Bangladesh.*”
- Myanmar’s Rohingya crisis exposes ASEAN weakness, Report October 20, 2020, *Al Jazeera*. Retrieved from <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/10/20/myanmars-rohingya-crisis-exposes-asean-weaknesses-report>
- Myanmar, Bangladesh signs Rohingya Return Deal, November 23, 2017. *Al Jazeera*, News Agency. Retrieved from <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/11/23/myanmar-bangladesh-sign-rohingya-return-deal#:~:text=Bangladesh%20and%20Myanmar%20have%20signed,Thursdays%20without%20releasing%20further%20details>.
- Antunes S, & Camisao, I. (2018, February 27), *Introducing Realism in International Relations Theory*, Retrieved from e-International Relations: Retrieved from <https://www.e-ir.info/2018/02/27/introducing-realism-in-international-relations-theory/>
- Asrar, Sakeab, Rohingya Crisis Explained in Maps. *Al Jazeera*, October 28, 2017.
- “Bangladesh Crime and Statistics 2000-2022” Macrotrend, accessed April 14, 2022,
- Albert, Eleanor and Lindsay Maitland, *The Rohingya Crisis Council of Foreign Relations*, January 23, 2020. Retrieved from <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/rohingya-crisis>
- Myanmar Rohingya: what you need to know about the crisis. January 23, 2020. *BBC*. Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-41566561>
- Ginkel, *Rohingya Refugees Smuggle Drugs for Insurgents in Myanmar*. Retrieved from <https://www.newsecuritybeat.org/2020/05/rohingya-refugees-smuggle-drugs-insurgents-myanmar/>
- Hossain, Ishrat, *After Humanitarian Bangladesh’s Evolving Rohingya Policy*. Retrieved from <https://www.giga-hamburg.de/en/publications/giga-focus/after-humanitarianism-bangladesh-s-evolving-rohingya-policy>.
- Hossain, Sazzad (2021), *The Impacts of Rohingya Refugee Influx on Bangladesh*. Retrieved from <https://bdex.eb.mil.br/jspui/bitstream/123456789/10025/1/MO%200048%20-%20SHEIKH%20SAZZAD%20HOSSAIN%20-%20Bangladesh.pdf>
- International Crisis Group, Myanmar Bangladesh: A Humanitarian Calamity and a Two-country Crisis. Retrieved from <https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/trecms/pdf/AD1210408.pdf>

- International Crisis Group, A Sustainable Rashid, Many Rohingyas involved in Crime, New Age, August 25, 2020. Retrieved from <https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/trecms/pdf/AD1210408.pdf>
- Jasmin Papri, *UN Rapporteur Rohingya Militants kill Abuse Refugees in Bangladesh Camps*, Benar News, December 20, 2021. Retrieved from <https://www.benarnews.org/english/news/bengali/rohingya-refugees-attacked-10222021122835.html>
- Karim, M. A. (2021), *Ethnicity and Geopolitics of Rohingya crisis*, p. 122. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/352904967_Ethnicity_and_Geopolitics_of_Rohingya_Crisis.
- Khan, Nahid-uz-zaman (2022), *Rohingya Crisis: Security implication on Bangladesh and ways ahead*. Retrieved from <https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/trecms/pdf/AD1210408.pdf>
- Mohammad, N. (nd), *Refugee protection under the constitution of Bangladesh: A Brief overview*. Retrieved from http://www.mcrg.ac.in/rw%20files/RW39_40/12.pdf
- Mohdin. Amna A. (2017), *A brief history of the word “Rohingya” at the heart of a humanitarian crisis*. Retrieved from <https://qz.com/1092313/a-brief-history-of-the-word-rohingya-at-the-heart-of-a-humanitarian-crisis>
- Rohingya Refugees Crisis in Bangladesh: Security Perspective*, BIPSS. Retrieved from https://bipss.org.bd/pdf/Rohingya_Refugee_Crisis_in_Bangladesh.pdf
- UNDP (2018), *Impacts of the Rohingya Refugee influx on Host Communities*. Retrieved from <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/bd/Impacts-of-the-Rohingya-Refugee-Influx-on-Host-Communities.pdf>
- UNHCR (2019), *Rohingya emergency*. Retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org/emergencies/rohingya-emergency>

[সার-সংক্ষেপ : প্রায় ১.১ মিলিয়ন রোহিঙ্গা বাংলাদেশের কক্সবাজার, নোয়াখালীর ভাসানচর সহ বিভিন্ন স্থানে বসবাস করছে। এই বিপুল সংখ্যক রোহিঙ্গাদের আশ্রয় দিতে গিয়ে বাংলাদেশের উপর বিভিন্ন আর্থসামাজিক ও নিরাপত্তা সংক্রান্ত প্রভাব পড়ছে। মিয়ানমারের সেনাবাহিনীর অত্যাচারে অতিষ্ঠ হয়ে রোহিঙ্গারা মিয়ানমার থেকে পালাতে বাধ্য হয়েছে। একটি উন্নয়নশীল দেশের জন্য এত বিপুল জনগোষ্ঠীর আশ্রয় দেওয়া খুবই কঠিন। রোহিঙ্গাদের কারণে বাংলাদেশের নিরাপত্তা বিঘ্নিত হয়েছে। রোহিঙ্গা শিবির গুলোতে বিভিন্ন ধরনের সম্ভ্রাসী কার্যক্রম, চুরি, হত্যা, লুণ্ঠন, মারামারি ঘটে থাকে। এছাড়া পরিবেশগত হুমকি, দ্রব্যমূল্য বৃদ্ধি, গাছপালা নিধন কৃষিজমি ধ্বংস, স্বাস্থ্য এর প্রতি হুমকি সহ নানাবিধ প্রভাব পড়েছে। তাই রোহিঙ্গাদের নিজ ভূমিতে ফেরত পাঠানো খুব জরুরী। তবে বাংলাদেশ সরকার তাদেরকে জোরপূর্বক ফেরত পাঠাবে না। তাই এক্ষেত্রে মিয়ানমারের উচিত নিজ দেশে নিরাপত্তার ব্যবস্থা করে নাগরিকত্ব প্রদান এর ঘোষণা দিয়ে রোহিঙ্গাদের ফেরত নেওয়া। রোহিঙ্গারা মিয়ানমারের নাগরিক। তাই মিয়ানমারে সসম্মানে চলে গেলেই রোহিঙ্গা সমস্যার উত্তম সমাধান হবে।]