

Burden of Hosting Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh: Impact on Society, Economy and Environment

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Abstract

Rohingya crisis is the burning issue for the current world. Bangladesh is hosting Rohingya for more than three decades yet there is no solution. In addition, in the present year the new influx of Rohingya creates unbearable burden for our densely populated country and the entrance of Refugees have been gradually increasing. Myanmar-Bangladesh border area is in outrageous condition because of this huge extra population. Even though a wide range of literature is available on the matter of Rohingya Refugees, most of these are restrained to their right based issues and to their access to justice which focus only protection policy issues. This article highlights the issues of present and future socio-economic and environmental impact of huge amount of documented and undocumented Rohingya for their anti-social activities in Bangladesh and challenges for protecting the sovereignty of Bangladesh. This study could make a special contribution in this field by identifying the significant area of impact of Rohingya Refugees specially the undocumented Rohingya in Bangladesh and articulating the challenges ahead for improving the strategy of present mechanism.

Keywords: Rohingya, Cox's Bazar, Myanmar, Burden, Influx, Impact.

1. Introduction

Rohingya issue is not a new phenomenon for Bangladesh. Rohingya Refugee problem was created in the course of several historical incidents. The experience of Bangladesh of the continuous entrance of Muslim Rohingya Refugees from Myanmar has started in 1978 and in 1991-1992 due to military torture and religious reason. In 2017 again military crackdown in Myanmar cause a significant number of Rohingya influx in Bangladesh. This influx has added over 0.5 million Rohingya ("1992 criteria", 2017, p. 1) with existing around 0.5 million documented and undocumented Rohingya have been living in Cox's Bazar, Bandarban and its adjacent areas of Bangladesh for more than 30 years (Haque, 2013, p. 1). Even though Bangladesh has not ratified

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the International Refugee Convention, 1951 yet she has widely opened her arms to welcome these Refugees as fellow Muslims only on humanitarian ground. But the reality of the scenario is that Bangladesh still has not the luxury to afford these Refugees rather giving shelter to the Rohingya for more than three decades is huge burden for our country (Ezaz, 2017, p. 1). United Nation (UN) states that recent arrival of huge amount of Rohingya from Rakhine state of Myanmar to Bangladesh is a horrible Rohingya crisis in recent history (Ezaz, 2017, p.1). One of the major critical dimensions of this problem is that over the years it has remained an isolated and a local issue in Bangladesh which can be considered a major reason behind its persistence (Ahmed, 2010, p.4).

Cox's Bazar is economically very important district for fish and salt production mainly which helps to enrich the GDP (Gross Domestic Production) rate of Bangladesh. The world's longest sea beach with its tremendous beauty is here to entertain millions of tourist who has come from inside and outside the country. Besides these it is full of forests, hills and mineral resources. But such area which is full of probabilities is destroying in socio-economic and environmental aspects. Rohingya has created a catastrophic situation in the Myanmar-Bangladesh border area (Rahman, 2010, p.4). They have adversely possessed a large part of hilly range in Ukhia and Taknaf zone. Moreover, the unethical behaviours of Rohingya against the nature are causing deforestation and environmental imbalance.

Bangladesh is working very positively and sincerely to solve this Refugee issue (Amin, 2012, p. 1). As Rohingya do not have any original profession to survive their life so they are frequently committing very heinous offences against the society i.e.dacoity, deforestation, trafficking, murder etc.In addition huge undocumented Rohingya creates false and forced food scarcity in Ukhia, Taknaf and Cox's Bazar. Although in Cox's Bazar the production of food is more than enough in compare with the demand of local residence.

Furthermore, capturing of labour market by the Rohingya both inside and outside the country is a threat to export of manpower from our country to Middle East and other countries. They are now undesirably affecting the reputation of Bangladesh in national and international arena (Imran & Miah, 2014, p.226). Remittance is the main source of Bangladesh for its foreign currency reserve, in such circumstances, decreasing the labour market could damage economic stability of the country (Rahman, 2010, p.5).

The write up aims to explore and understand the causes and consequences of the entrance of Rohingya in Bangladesh. To this end, the study puts emphasis on the socio-economic and environmental impact of the Rohingya and the relevant factors associated therewith. Finally, this write up comes up with some necessary suggestions to overcome the Rohingya crisis.

2. Rohingya

The Rohingya is a Muslim ethnic minority group in Myanmar. Bangladesh is not a rich country, in spite of that it is dealing with nearly nine (09) lakh Rohingya who are creating immense pressure on local resources (“UN needs reform”, 2017, p.1) and the influx of Rohingya is still continuing. In 1978, almost 200,000 Refugees and in 1991-92, approximately 250,000 Refugees fled from Rakhine state of Myanmar and this ethnic, linguistic and religious minority of Myanmar started living in the south-east district of Cox’s Bazar (Imran & Miah, 2014, p.227). Moreover, 5,89,000 Rohingya crossed over into Bangladesh since August 25 of this year, according to UN bodies (“8 lakh Rohingyas”, 2017, p.1). Although Rohingya people have been living in Myanmar for generation to generation but the country denied their citizenship. Myanmar claims that the Rohingya are the illegal migrant from Bangladesh (“Myanmar e sohinsotay”, 2017, p.1). Documented (registered as Refugee by UNHCR) Rohingya people are living in ‘Kutupalong’ and ‘Nayapara’ Refugee camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upzilla respectively (Ahmed, 2010, p.28). Today Bangladesh hosts around 33,542 officially documented Rohingya Refugees in the two Refugee camps of Cox’s Bazar district (UNHCR office, Cox’s Bazar, 2017). Before 2017 influx, some estimates suggest that besides the documented Rohingya, there are about 300,000 nationals of Myanmar outside the official camps who are illegally staying mostly in areas of Cox’s Bazar, Bandarban, Chittagong and Dhaka city (Ahmed, 2010, p.3).

However, accurate statistics for undocumented (not registered by UNHCR) Refugees living in Bangladesh is still on process (“Rohingya census”, 2016, p. 1). Undocumented Rohingya are living in the roadsides specially Teknaf and Cox’s Bazar highway and make shift camp named ‘Leda’ through the help of Government and UNHCR (Ahmed, 2010, p. 28). Local people said that undocumented Rohingya are residing mainly at Kutupalong, Madhurchara, Machkharia, Thaing Khali, Balukhali, Palongkhali, Foliapara, Dhuchari, T&T area of Ukhia, Degree college area of Ukhia, Mohuripara, Rajapalong and overcrowded leda camp of Teknaf.

3. The Present Status of Rohingya in Bangladesh

The 1951 Convention is the key legal document in defining the Refugees and their rights and legal obligations of states (Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, 1967). According to article 1A (2) of the 1951 Refugee Convention, a Refugee is defined as a person who:

Owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted (Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (hereinafter the CSR), 1951, art. 33) for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country or to return there because there is a fear of persecution...

A person must be persecuted on any one of the five grounds as mentioned in article-1A (2) of the Refugee Convention: race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. Persecution based on any other ground will not be considered (Refugee Status Determination Self – Study module 2, pp. 35-37) as this is the limitation of the definition.

Now, a question may arise who are not fall within the periphery of the definition of Refugee, groups of people who may not claim the Refugee status, those are as follows [CSR, 1951, art. 1(F)]-if he or she-

a) has a record to commit a crime against humanity or any other crime defined under international instruments; b) has committed a non-political crime; or c) has connectivity or allegation to commit any other crime which is contradictory with the provision of the United Nations. A migrant who leaves his or her country voluntarily to seek a better life in another country is categorized as an economic migrant and is not a Refugee.

Rohingya people are using at least 50 border points for entrance including the Naikkhanchari, Lama, Dumdum, Alikodom of Bandarban and Taknaf and Ukhia border. They utilize small boats in the water line to cross the border. In case of land they cross the border easily by walking (“Rohingya Anuprobesh”, 2015, p.1). At the time of 1978 & 1991-1992 influx, the reasons for crossing the border by Rohingya was military torture and denial of citizenship of the country of origin, Myanmar. After that and prior to the influx of Rohingya in 2017, reasons of crossing the border by Rohingya are [Ahmed G. (D.C, Cox’s Bazar) & Shikdar N. M. (Journalist) (personal communication, October 31, 2010)]: to live economically better life as the Bangladeshi currency

is higher than Myanmar currency. Moreover, Security of border is not so strong and inside the Refugee camp they can get free food, shelter which is also influencing them to enter into our country. So, any of the above mentioned reason does not cover the international Refugee definition.

In this connection, it is needed to mention that, in this year the reason of their huge entrance is a fear of persecution due to military crackdown in Myanmar. The protection against refoulement under article 33(1) applies to any person who is a Refugee under the terms of the 1951 Convention and not anyone else (CSR, 1951 & its Protocol 1967). Furthermore, article 33(2) indicates that Refugees can exceptionally be returned on two grounds: (i) in case of threat to the national security or public order of the host country; and (ii) in the case that their proven criminal nature and record constitute a danger to the community (Gill, 1996, p.139).

In 2012, for the first time Bangladesh refused to accommodate the Rohingya. The government of Bangladesh decided not to welcome the Rohingya in the territory of Bangladesh because of national security and unmitigated overburdening the country due to the Rohingya, who without making any contribution for economic and social benefit to the host country have been staying for over three decades (Huda, 2013).

Moreover, at that time, the former Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, Dipu Moni, expressed concern that Bangladesh is a densely populated country and the Rohingya have seriously impacted on our society, law and order, and environment ("Riot in Rakhine", 2012, p.1). For the safe and voluntary return of the Rohingya to their homeland with upholding their rights and dignity, Bangladesh has already urged Myanmar ("Rohingyas sent back", 2013, p.1).

In addition our Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina raised the issue in UN that it is the duty of Myanmar to take back all Rohingya to their country of origin and solution lies with Myanmar because Rohingya problem is created by that country. So, they will have to solve this unwanted problem. As neighbouring country, Bangladesh will provide all sorts of assistance. Prime minister also stated that Bangladesh accepted the Rohingya only because of humanity, but Myanmar must declare Rohingya as their citizen ("Sob Rohingya ferot", 2017, p. 1).

Former UN chief Kofi Annan urged the UN Security Council, regarding new huge influx of Rohingya to put pressure on Myanmar to take back the Rohingya to their homeland with safety, dignity and security ("Get Rohingyas back", 2017, p.1). European Union has supported the same.

4. Social Impact of Rohingya in Bangladesh

Rohingya people are posing a serious threat to the safety and development of the country through their involvement in serious crimes including drug and human trafficking, smuggling, robbery and other organized crimes (Imran & Miah, 2014, p.238). Ever increasing criminal activities of the Rohingya both documented and undocumented are devastating the law and order of the entire Cox's Bazar district which is immensely threatening our national security.

Rohingya male, female, Children indiscriminately are attached to such kind of criminal activities due to poverty and greed of money. There are numerous cases in Teknaf and Ukhiya Thana relating to anti-social activities of Rohingya specially undocumented Refugees. According to Inspector of Ukhiya Thana, generally Rohingya do not have any original profession to survive their life. So they are frequently committing very heinous offences and a large number of cases are filed against them under the Narcotics Control Act, 1990, the Penal Code, 1860 etc.

In addition, the drug trade is creating another security danger for Bangladesh. The Bangladeshi press has been reporting that the political pressure upon the law enforcement agencies prevent them from taking any actions. Government agencies are often helpless as local drug traffickers enjoy the intense power ("Tactics change", 2002, p.1).

Besides, they are also involved in arms trade. Arms were also recovered from the houses of Refugees. Illegal small arms trade is also a great concern for the border security of Bangladesh because Border Guard has only one border outpost (BOP) to keep vigil on the 129-km border (Rahman, 2010, p.233). To tackle a huge number of Rohingya criminals along with the local criminals are impossible for the law enforcing agency due to shortage of police. In addition, scarcity of place in Jail police cannot arrest the Rohingya several times.

In the present scenario, according to SP office, Cox's Bazar (2016), the numbers of arrested Rohingya are 509 and the total number of criminals is 2646 but capacity of jail is 440. So there is a big scarcity. Therefore, police force is one type

of bound to overlook the Rohingya. Moreover, there is huge number of cases u/s 14-of the Foreigners Act, 1946 in the year of 2010 to 2015 and many cases are filing till today. Currently smuggling is in the highest position. To understand the present situation of anti-social activities which are committed by the Rohingya, especially undocumented in the Cox's Bazar district there is a comparative scenario of 2013, 2014 and 2015. The total numbers of cases against them in 2013 there are 2450 cases, in 2014 there are 2566 cases and in 2015 there are 2467 cases have been filed. So, it is clean and clear that criminal activities of Rohingya specially undocumented are increasing smoothly year by year.

Besides criminality of Rohingya, birth and pregnancy rates are exceptionally high in the camps, even in recent years the birth rate has outnumbered the rates of death and repatriation combined. The prime concern for the Bangladeshi authorities is the rising number of Rohingya population in the camps. (Ahmed, 2010, p.105). In 2010 the number of documented Refugees is 27,150 and in 2016 the number is 33, 542 (UNHCR, 2017). In the Refugee camp the Rohingya do not control the birth of child. The reason for big family is probably that each and every member receives equal amount of ration from the UNHCR. That means, the more member you have in your family, the more rations you get (Ahmed, 2010, p.82). New born baby and 70 years old man get the same ration.

At present there have also been definite reports that these illegal Myanmar nationals are obtaining Bangladeshi passports to go to Saudi Arabia through fraudulent means, forgery of national ID cards and birth certificates are hampering the reputation of the Bangladeshi community living in Saudi Arabia following their arrests of unruly and unethical behaviour and practices all of which are summarily blamed on the Bangladeshi nationals (Imran & Miah, 2014, p.238). Moreover Rohingya extremists and terrorist organization have already made the Nayapara and Kutupalong Refugee camps as their residence and secured transit zone ("Soronartha Shibire", 2010, p.15).

It is high time to take initiatives to secure our sovereignty and in this regard, repatriation of Rohingya in their country of origin is also necessary. It is now crystal clear after scrutinizing the fact of illegal entrance of Rohingya and making permanent residence by them in Bangladesh is creating stress on our over burden population and this situation is worsening day by day.

5. Warning towards Natural Environment: Tourism is in Danger

Cox's Bazar is a combination of awesome Sea and mysterious mountains which

is accompanying the Sea for the end of time. It is one of the best tourist spots for the nature loving people. There is a 120 kilometer Sea beach which is the longest beach in the world. Every year above millions of people come for entertainment and refreshment.

Now this tourist town is under grave hazard because it has lost considerable area of reserve forest for providing land to the Refugees. Undocumented Rohingya are living permanently in various forest zone and hilly areas of Ukhia, Teknaf and Cox's Bazar. Surrounding of their residence are becoming deserts which gradually decreasing the lucrative scenario of all these tourist areas. The Rohingya are creating extra pressure on the existing crisis of the land and forests in the Cox's Bazar region. According to Ukhia forest office, total hills, hillocks of Ukhia are 30 thousand hectares where 20 thousand hectares are woodland. At Inani Sea beach there are 19,000 hectares forest land in which 10,000 hectares are declared as a tourist spot and ecologically critical area where unprotected 9,000 hectares are used as habitat of huge undocumented Rohingya (Shahin, 2015, p.1). Saint Martin one of the most beautiful Islands of Bangladesh is also under danger of losing its existence as they are creating imbalance in the environment by collecting corals, oysters, snails, stones indiscriminately and draw sands from the sea shore (Shahin, 2015).

As huge influx occurred in recent time Bangladesh authorities plan to enlarge a Refugee camp at Kutupalong near the border town of Cox's Bazar to accommodate the recent Rohingya flow. For the new Rohingya arrivals 790 hectares of land (2000 acres) next to the existing camp were set aside last month. The numbers of the new comers have exceeded 500,000 adding to 300,000 already in Bangladesh. Another 400 hectares (1000 acres) has been set aside for the new camp ("Largest Refugee camps for Rohingya", 2017, p.1). It puts an enormous strain on camps in Bangladesh where there are growing fears of disease epidemic. It is true that Rohingya Refugees are destroying the condition of forest and living area of animals by usurping ten (10) thousand acres forest land at Ukhia-Teknaf range (Babor, 2017, p.1). They are regularly cutting off valuable trees and destroying natural resources in the reserve forests for their livelihood in the Bandarban and Cox's Bazar areas causing serious harm to environment, ecology and bio-diversity of Bangladesh (Islam, 2012, p. 1).

Different kinds of environmental pollution are commonly seen in the areas where both documented and undocumented Rohingya Refugees reside. Water pollution makes the local people vulnerable to diseases. There is no proper

sanitation system in the camps. It also hampers the environment in the whole camp area and beyond. Deforestation, soil erosion is becoming another major environmental disaster in order to accommodate the new huge exodus of Rohingya in this area. With growing number of cutting of trees in the forest, the ecosystem of the area is bound to change a lot and probably into a non-reversible position (Ahmed, 2010, p.84). They depend on forests for collecting fuel, making huts and selling them as fuel for their livelihood (Ahmed, 2010, p.35). Largely due to deforestation, the ecosystem of that area is undergoing a massive change. The species that would inhabit in the area are slowly moving out or getting extinct.

There is a gradual erosion of biodiversity as well as the environment has been observed. Deforestation of temperate forests, wetlands, coral reefs is the main threats to environment of Cox's Bazar and the main culprits for environmental degradation are the undocumented Rohingya. It indicates the facts that all of these Rohingya behaviours are liable for various natural calamities and destroying of wildlife also. Forest provide us food, fuel, construction material, medicine etc. Deforestation destroys the tremendous beauty of nature in the entire Cox's Bazar area and characteristics of season have also changed. The amount of rain is decreasing year by year. Now natural disasters have become very much ferocious to destroy the nature. In near future Rohingya destructive behaviour will convert the forests and hills into deserts.

To keep the environmental balance all the element of nature should be in a sound position. But loss of bio-diversity and ecological imbalance is a serious threat to the nature and tourism. Tourists come from every part of our country and also from outside the country. They come to get pleasure and feel the beauty. If the beauty is destroyed, so the tourists will not be interested to come. As a result our tourism which plays a vital role in earning money of government will be stopped. The possibility of development will also be vanished side by side with the death of tourism. Moreover, continuous natural disaster is also creating obstacles for the tourists to come in the world's fantastic Sea beach.

6. Non Stop Deterioration in The Economy of Bangladesh

The continuous presence of the Rohingya creates an economic challenge for the government of Bangladesh. Although documented Rohingya Refugees have no legal rights to work outside the camps without permission, everyday they go out from the camps to work as day labours, fishermen, salt field workers and

rickshaw pullers and also restaurant jobs, carpentering etc (Ahmed, 2010, p.106). Some of the Rohingya are working even in the cities of Cox's Bazar and Chittagong (Ahmed, 2010, pp.79-80). They are already captured the local labour market in almost every aspect. Even Rohingya women, children are also involved as day labourers. The local people allege that the vital reason is that the Rohingya are the cheapest of labours and hence the local labour market is being spoiled by their inclusion (Ahmed, p.80). Local people said, where local labours demand 200/- Rohingya labours are satisfied with only 100/- as our currency is higher than Myanmar currency. About 90% of the lower skilled labourers and staff who are all of Rohingya origin employed in local hotels, motels, seaports and small business (Imran & Miah, 2014, p.238). Unsurprisingly, the employers are seeking for cheaper labour for which local people are losing their job opportunities as well as bargaining capacity. In Cox's Bazar around 1 lakh fisherman of 6000 trollers 70,000 fisherman are Rohingya and in 120 kilometers of Sea beach around 1,20,000 people 40-50 thousand are Rohingya. In various Hotels of Cox's Bazar around 2,50,000 labours at least 30% Rohingya labours (Mahmud, 2010 ,p.25). Understandably, this has an impact on employment opportunities of the local people for which they have already expressed their resentment.

Rohingya Refugees are now creating difficulties in abroad which threatening the country's overseas labour market (Rahman, 2010, p.4). At present, there are many Rohingya in Bangladesh who are collecting national I.D, passport to enjoy the privileges as a citizen of Bangladesh and to go to the different countries of Middle East. Rohingya are committing offences in abroad very particularly in Soudia Arabia being a passport holder of a Bangladeshi citizen which is detrimental to the reputation of Bangladesh (Rahman, p.4). Now it is main concern for Bangladeshi migrant. If this condition is going on in such way, then supplying of manpower to abroad will come into on unexpected conclusion, which will bring an adverse effect on the economy of the country. Bangladesh depends upon remittance for its foreign currency reserve, the deterioration of the labour market damaging the economic stability of the country (Rahman, p.5). Only a few thousand Rohingya are living in Refugee camps while a substantial number of them are living outside the camps affecting the local environment and demolishing the balance in the labour market of Chittagong. As a result our local labours become unemployed which is a great deterioration of our economy. Undocumented Rohingya are started to stop our shrimp project through which our country get a large amount of foreign currency. Rohingya earn their livelihood by catching and selling young shrimps at a cheap rate. So,

another possibility of our economy is now under threat. Rohingya are not satisfied with this damage, they are keeping themselves to demolish our food security too.

In the coastal areas of this district during summer huge amount of salt production and during rainy season shrimp cultivation is noticeable. Paddy and other crops are also growing in the cultivable lands from ancient time. Five lakh Rohingya are scattered in this district and they are like thorns for the local people. Food crops which grow in this district can be supplied to other districts if the Refugees are pushed back to their native land. Per year approximately 1 lakh 20 thousand extra people stay here in the peak and off peak season. So, 6 lakh 20 thousand outsiders are added to 21 lakh permanent residents of Cox's Bazar. As a result, food crisis of 1 lakh to 1.5 lakh arises every year to provide food for those extra people ("khaddosongkot", 2015, p.1). According to Agriculture office, per year 1.5% people are increasing here. Every year one to one and half lakh metric ton food/rice is bought from Myanmar, India and other countries for this self sufficient district. Price of rice is costlier than other districts for that reason. Along with the price of rice, the price of other essential commodities is also beyond the capacity of the common people. Undocumented Rohingya creates food crisis and the price hike of essential commodities have made the life of the inhabitants of Ukhiya, Teknaf and Cox's Bazar hazardous.

Yearly demand of 21 lakh people living at Cox's Bazar is 3 lakh, 19 thousand, 4 hundred and 84 metric ton and surplus amount is 95 thousand 5 hundred 16 metric ton. In spite of surplus production food abatement is ever on the increase due to the demand of excess 6 lac 20 thousand outsiders ("khaddosongkot", 2015). In spite of excessive production of food we can't export in another country. So our economic deterioration is continuing and total destruction of economy is not so far if the present situation continues.

Moreover, Rohingya smuggling cosmetics and ladies good from Myanmar and creating obstacles in front of local goods market. Demand of Burmese goods is higher than local goods which is also hampering our economy. Thus, capturing labour market, destroying the forest and forest resources, creating food crisis and hampering man power export by the Rohingya are great threat to our economy and dangerously deceasing and spoiling the possibility of Bangladesh. It is right time for Bangladesh to take a convincingly effective proactive and preventive measure to restore the possibility of its national economy, prosperity and security. It is not going to be easy to overcome the Rohingya problem but Rohingya crisis would become a long term festering

problem unless the international community works together to stabilize the situation ("Get Rohingyas back home", 2017, p.1).

7. Position of Bangladesh Regarding the Rohingya Issue

7.1. Open Refugee Camp

There is no boundary wall around any of the camp (Ahmed, 2010, p.35). Kutupalong camp is surrounded by hills and the Refugees are cutting down the hills and making their houses. According to Camp-in-Charge of Kutupalong Refugee camp (Personal communication, 2010), it is easier to enter into Bangladesh as Myanmar is 5 miles away from Nayaparacamp. The camps are situated in the border area which facilitates Rohingya influx.

7.2. Strategical Problem of the Government

Currently Bangladesh government does not have any national policy or guideline on the Refugee issue. Besides, the government has no effective mechanism to identify a Refugee, monitor Refugees coming from Myanmar (Ahmed, 2010, p.143). There is no municipal law regarding the Refugees in Bangladesh. It is creating bar to take steps for Rohingya. There is no barbed wire-fencing in the border. According to the bilateral agreement, neither Bangladesh nor Myanmar can fence along the border or mobilize troops along the line without cause. Push back attempts is not as fruitful as the Myanmar government is not so acting and they don't want to admit that they are Myanmar citizen. There is lack of enough political goodwill. The political leaders manage the Rohingya to check one another. The Rohingya are taking national ID by telling various lies to the local police and chairman and thus collecting passports. With the help of those passports they visit different countries like Saudia Arabia; Malaysia etc and demolish the image of Bangladesh.

7.3. Problems in the Management System

UNHCR and IOM have started superficial resettlement without prior permission of the government. The Rohingya are allured by this and with a view to resettle in various developed countries (US, UK, Canada, Belgium, Australia) they are entering into Bangladesh and influencing on our economic and social life. Registered Rohingya are beyond judgment. They have to be returned to the camp or UNHCR without trial. So they get the privilege to

repeat the crime. Repatriation has been closed since last 12 years and no more in concerned about it. Actually, we and our administration are not at all perceptive about our country rather we think and we are vigilant about self-interest. Rohingya are enlisted for various works in different hotels and factories. No action has been taken against owners of these hotels and factories. Thus they are capturing and destroying our labour market. The inhabitants of Ukhiya, Teknaf of Cox's Bazar become foreigners in their native land. There is lack of credible and verifiable census relating to documented and undocumented Rohingya population in Bangladesh.

7.4. Problems in the Law Enforcing Agencies

There is a lack of Border Guard of Bangladesh (BGB) and border police, so they are failing to prevent the illegal entrance of Rohingya into our country. Last year BGB and border police jointly push back 5161 illegal Rohingya into the Myanmar (UNHCR, Cox's Bazar, 2016). It is true that push back of Rohingya by the BGB is a continuing process but the border area is so vast that Rohingya can easily cross into Bangladesh behind the eyes of BGB. They have failed to tackle the border effectively. In some cases, they are also helping the Rohingya and facilitate influx in exchange of bribes. Sometimes the police department refrains from arresting the Rohingya because of the lack of accommodation in the jails. There is shortage of man power to control the undocumented Refugees. They have no specific chart so that their actual number can be ascertained. The existing Penal Laws of the country is sufficient to deal with the crimes relating to Rohingya. In spite of that it is an urgent necessity to enact a new law exclusively deals with the Rohingya. In existing law, the role to be played by the law enforcing agency is limited. There is lack of coordination between different law enforcing agencies to monitor and evaluate the Refugee situation.

7.5. Problems in the Durable Solutions

In Bangladesh Rohingya Refugee problem has not been solved through 'durable solutions' (UNHCR) named: Voluntary Repatriation, Local Integration and Resettlement.

7.5.1. In case of Voluntary Repatriation

The Myanmar government informally made a meeting with foreign ministry in Bangladesh in 2009 to take back 9,000 Rohingya Refugees. But still there is no progress in this regard. Repatriation is stopped for last twelve years. Last repatriation occurred on 5th May, 2005 of 92 Refugees. Still now 2,36,599

Rohingya have been repatriated into their country of origin Myanmar (UNHCR, Cox's Bazar, 2015). Recently again both the Government made a meeting to take back the new exodus of Rohingya. Bangladesh wants stable and peaceful environment in Rakhine, Myanmar. In this way all people of different community can live together with harmony. If it is possible then the repatriation of Rohingya can be done (Ezaz, 2017, p.1).

7.5.2. In case of Local Integration

It involves the long term or permanent settlement of Refugees with the possibility of eventual citizenship in the host country. But the country is facing with extreme poverty and high rates of population growth and the country is also harmfully affected by increasing natural disasters because of climate change. The Refugees mainly live in remote areas of Bangladesh which are not beneficiary from the modern economic growth as like as some other parts of the country (Azad & Fareha, 2013, p.31). So, this solution can't be applied in our country.

7.5.3 In case of Resettlement

As a strategic tool to provide durable solutions to vulnerable Refugees was first employed by the UNHCR in 2006 (UNHCR). Resettlement is a form of burden and responsibility sharing whereby the pressure on the country of asylum is shared by other states offering permanent place for some of the Refugees (Azad & Fareha, 2013, p.29). Until now there has been little resettlement of Rohingya from Bangladesh only 900 Rohingya are resettled in Canada, Australia, Newzealand, Sweden, Norway, UK, U.S.A. 61 resettled in U.S.A, 179 in Canada, 332 in Australia, 129 in Ireland, 109 in United Kingdom, 23 in Newzealand, 04 in Norway & 19 in Sweden ("Rohingya Anuprobesh", 2010, p.9). So, the resettlement program of UNHCR is failed to solve the Rohingya problem. Moreover, by knowing about resettlement a vast number of new Rohingya are crossing the border and increasing stress on total population.

8. Suggestions

Rohingya Refugee is an International issue. Twenty five years after the 1991-1992 mass exodus of Rohingya to Bangladesh, no durable solution is effective for all the Refugees rather new influx causes serious Refugee crisis. Understandably, there will be no durable solution to the Rohingya problem until Myanmar complies with its obligation under International laws and

respects the basic rights of its Rohingya minority (Human Rights Watch, 2000). Academics and foreign relations experts assert that since World War II the World is witnessing one of the biggest Refugee and migrant crisis ("1992 criteria" 2017, p.1). To resolve the Refugee problem integrated strategy to be designed by the government for coordinated actions. The government should take all the required initiatives to develop strong monitoring system for coordination of the bodies responsible to the government to implement the strategy. In this way solve the Rohingya problem and secure the sovereignty of the nation. First of all government should make a rule that, the passport for dwellers of Cox's Bazar will not be issued from any where except Cox's Bazar office. It should be totally under administration of D.C. In case of preparing voter list detective search or D.C or upzilla administration should scrutinize the list. The voter list of Cox's Bazar should be done by head counting, finger print etc. The election commission should take steps in this regard to protest Rohingya entrance. Our government should take proper measures to remove all sorts of shortage from border guard. They should enact a new law which can only deal with Rohingya both document and undocumented. How to deal with Rohingya Refugees issue, separate arrest system, separate group of law enforcing agency in the border area which will handle with the criminal activities of Rohingya and stop the illegal entrance of them from Myanmar and further the law will provide punishment for entrance of Rohingya into Bangladesh, punishment for offences committed by the Rohingya and punishment for abating by any member of administration or law enforcing agencies to Rohingya.

Border management system should be strengthening to monitor the access of the Refugees which would have spillover effect on controlling arms, drugs, and human trafficking. Border guards can be selected from those who are active and efficient in different law enforcing agencies. Thus a strong group will be created and they will be enthusiastic to protect the border. Necessary measure should be taken against all irrespective of BGB, law enforcing agency, administration, chairman, political leaders. So that, none of them can help the Rohingya to satisfy their own interest and can be alert honest knowing about this exemplary punishment. Because interest of national is significant and bigger than self interest.

Specific statistics of the undocumented Rohingya of Ukhia, Taknaf, Naikkhanchari and Cox's Bazar should be done immediately. They are how many in number? How do they earn their living? Where do they live? All these matters should be included specifically in the list.

In the border area barbed wire fencing dam should be build and after every 10 kilometerborder operation post (BOP) should be established. I.D card should be provided to the employees of all hotels and restaurants, rickshaw pullers, drivers and helpers of vehicles of Cox's Bazar district. D.C of the district can extend this responsibility to each upzilla chairman.

There is shortage of police officers and so all cases are not recorded and investigated there are more criminal than the accommodation capacity of the jail for that reason, police officers frequently set the detained Rohingya free. It is crying need that the jail should be expanded. As the number of smuggling in the border area is live epidemic so detective branch should be created who will only monitor smuggling in the border area.

Barbed wire fence should be given around two camps Nayapara and Kutupalong. If necessity of going outside happens daily then they should take pass from the camp-in-change. Ration system of UNHCR should be changed. UNHCR should provide only baby foods for the babies. The Refugees should be encouraged to adopt birth control system. Along with this there should be a rule that they should get ration for two children only. NGOs, INGOs and donor agencies can provide technical assistance to build awareness on family planning. New strategies need to be implemented (Ahmed, 2010,p.151). Refugee camps should be shifted to army zone at hill tracts of Chittagong and under watch restriction.

Rohingya Refugee issue has beenraised internationally by our government so that now pressure can be created on Myanmar government to take back Rohingya to their country of origin and to take measures not to push in our country. Both the government (Myanmar & Bangladesh) should continue several meetings at foreign ministry level to solve this problem. Government should arrange a meeting to convince UNHCR about resettlement of Rohingya from their own country of origin that is Myanmar and not from Bangladesh.

Poor and forest dependent Rohingya people need to be identified and distracted from forest degradation. Their livelihoods need to be monitored through close interaction, capacity building, community mobilization and existing NGO's should be associated with in an awareness creation community mobilization. Taknaf is well-known for tourism in Bangladesh due to its natural beauty. There is an enormous opportunity to develop eco-tourism in the long series of hills along the Naf River. Eco-tourism can be a development total for

the region that could not only provide benefits for national conservation, but also pave the way for revenue generation and the creation of more job opportunities for local people. Cox's Bazar Civil Society and NGO's suggests that our government need to form a cell to research on short and long term losses of the natural resources, economy, health and tourism of Cox's Bazar because of large influx of Rohingya from Myanmar and further the cell should work for the ecological and environmental balance of the area. ("Shift Rohingyas", 2017, p.1). As the local population of Ukhia and Teknaf is under serious threat, for the sake of the tourist zone Rohingya people needed to be shifted elsewhere.

9. Conclusion

The Rohingya issue still remains unsolved even though the government of Bangladesh is trying to resolve the settlement of Rohingya through regional and international intervention. We are not against the vulnerable Rohingya Refugees of Myanmar. Still we are giving them asylum because of humankind. But they are creating obstacles in our growing economy and society. It is immensely burden for Bangladesh to host Rohingya being it is an overpopulated and limited resources country. To give them shelter is a temporary issue but the year 2017 marks as the 38th years for the Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh. Current Rohingya crisis is a great concern for border security of the region. Now, Bangladesh is looking forward to find a peaceful solution to it as early as possible. This time the wave of Rohingya people is beyond example. The role of the government of Bangladesh is critical in tackling the Rohingya problem. Bangladesh is seeking international support to push back of minority group of Myanmar. (Ezaz, 2017, p.1). Global support is must for the durable solution of the Rohingya crisis. International organizations such as UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, IOM, ICRC etc. and regional institutions such as ASEAN and SAARC have already been engaged with the Rohingya issue. The major challenge for the international community is the large number of unregistered Rohingya Refugees including the newly arrival of them in Bangladesh who cannot live in the camps. Rohingya Refugee influx has critically over spilled its disastrous effect on the socio-economic stability of the home citizens. After new influx of Rohingya agencies and friendly countries are creating pressure upon the Myanmar government to improve its human rights record and to resolve their internal problem without over spilling it into its peaceful neighbouring countries. The ultimate truth is that this problem cannot be solved overnight. Rohingya problem has been prevailing and continuing for

a long time and humanitarian support will not bring an end to this problem. The pressure from the international community on Myanmar authorities must continue until a solution is reached ("UN needs reform", 2017, p.1). Bangladesh has already involved the United Nations and regional for permanent resolution of the problem that the Rohingya people could lead a respectful life within the territory of Myanmar. In this regard, the international community and National Human Rights Commission in Bangladesh should undertake a formal role to monitor the protection of human rights of the Rohingya Refugees. The bottom line is that all political parties, civil society, every law enforcing agency and other national and international organizations should be integrated with the government to work together and to take appropriate measures are required for protesting the alarming impact of Rohingya in our country and in this way to overcome this undesirable situation.

Notes

[1] On perusal of article 33 of the 1951 Convention, it may be summarized as like that a threat to life or physical freedom constitutes persecution, as would other grievous violations of human rights. The term 'persecution' used in the definition intended to ensure that persons who merely have a general dislike of the political conditions in the country of origin and do not wish to return there for reasons of personal convenience should not be in a position to claim the status of Refugee.

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