

IMPACT OF PROTRACTED REFUGEE CRISIS AND SEARCH FOR SOLUTIONS: BANGLADESH PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Since August 2017, the catastrophic influx of Rohingya people from Myanmar's Rakhine state, for military crackdown, have been causing complex situation in Bangladesh. Bangladesh, who has her own matters to deal, is now overburdened with over one million refugees. The situation is being deteriorated day by day for their long presence. Protracted refugee crisis here in the southern part of Bangladesh is causing various problem some of which are threatening to sovereignty and beyond control. After being persecuted in one's own home and being deprived of all the rights a man born with, no wonder these people could do anything like drug-trafficking, involving with armed-extremist group, illegal human trafficking for the search of a bright future. Some people can be desperate for taking revenge. On the other hand, the ecosystem of Rohingya situated area is on the verge of destruction. This paper argues that long presence of a huge number of refugees in a certain area can be a consistent threat for any country from every perspective and offers some sustainable measures.

Keywords: Rohingya, Refugee, Protracted Refugee, Refugee Crisis, Security Threat, Islamic Militants.

INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh, a third world small country, burdened with a huge population in proportion to her land. Since independence in 1971, she has been struggling to survive in many ways. Recent Rohingya influx have added salt to her injury. Rohingyas are an ethnic, linguistic and religious minority group of Northern Rakhine State (NRS) of Myanmar.ⁱ In 1982, Myanmar government denied Rohingya people with their citizenship rights and declared them as ‘illegal immigrants’ from neighbouring Bangladesh. Being denied with all kinds of rights for years they were one of the most suffered people in the world. Their sufferings culminated when in 1978,1992,2012,2017 hatred towards them turned into military oppression and there was no place on the earth which can give them shelter. In August 2017 the most heinous kind of oppression by the state itself have brought intolerable agony on them. There were not so many instances before, where one’s own country, own government, own people together slaughtered, raped, killed their own people. There were huge number of evidence that the mainstream extreme religious people of Myanmar, with powerful military force destroyed hundreds of villages in Rakhine State of Myanmar. But these people had nothing to do but die. That merciless persecution led them to leave their everything behind for an uncertain and opaque future. According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), more than 723,000 Rohingya have fled to Bangladesh since 25 August 2017.ⁱⁱ On 28 September 2018, at the 73rd United Nations General Assembly, Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina said there are 1.1 million Rohingya refugees now in Bangladesh.ⁱⁱⁱ So, Bangladesh who have already been suffering from various problem which is the result of over populations for a long time, are added with another 1.1 million Rohingya refugees. Bangladesh Prime Minister (hereinafter PM) Sheikh Hasina stated:

If we can feed 160m, we can also feed 700,000 Rohingya refugees, if necessary, we will eat one meal a day and share another meal with these distressed people. After all, we are human beings and we stand for mankind.... We are not that rich but we have the heart. They are human beings (and) we cannot throw out them into the Bay of Bengal.^{iv}

PM showed unprecedented humanity towards the Rohingya Refugee people considering refugee situation for any people is temporary. It is usually hoped that after situation becomes normal, refugees would return to their own country.^v But the case is different for Bangladesh. Before 2017, 1978 and 1992 was the two major Rohingya influx and majority people of these

two occasions was repatriated successfully, although a mentionable number of people were rooted in Bangladesh. All people (about 723,000)^{vi} who come to Bangladesh in 2017 alone and who were resettled then in 1978 and 1992, over 1.1 million together have been in Bangladesh for a long time causing serious problem for Bangladesh specially for the comparatively poor district Cox's Bazar. Poverty, malnutrition, over population, food insecurity, joblessness and many other problems have made the host people victim of what Myanmar military had done to their own people. The host become the innocent victim and the long presence of that Rohingya people severely hit the normal life of the local people. On the other hand, the ordinary Rohingya people who had been living a normal life in their birth place have brutally been uprooted by sudden state backed military crackdown. Over one million Rohingya people have been living an inhuman and degraded life for several years. But human have a natural instinct of turning things around. They began to turn every stone just for surviving. The great writer Paulo Coelho once said, 'And, when you want something, all the universe conspires in helping you to achieve it'^{vii} And the Rohingya people started to find various ways to survive. Poverty, lack of food, malnutrition, vindictive mentality made them desperate to do anything whatever the consequence is. They started to involve with various criminal activities like theft, drug peddling, abduction, robbery, extortion and many other crimes of like nature. The most alarming thing is they are involving with different Islamic extremist group and sometimes they create such group themselves. Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazaar District are fertile grounds for recruitment by Islamic militants.^{viii} With little love for Myanmar, and alienated from Bangladesh, the stateless Rohingyas are vulnerable and desperate, and likely to become militant in an effort to uphold their interests^{ix}. A risk assessment conducted by USAID in 2012 warned that the plight of both Rohingya and Bihari refugee communities in Bangladesh – denied citizenship rights and facing persecution – could make them easy prey for Islamists group.^x According to Cox's Bazar police, at least 31 people have been killed allegedly by fellow Rohingyas in the camps while many others abducted for ransom and about 328 cases have been filed against 711 Rohingyas over various crimes since the exodus began in August 2017.^{xi} This study focuses on the current situation of Rohingya and how their current situation is leading them to involve with various criminal activities and recommends some sustainable solutions.

DEFINING REFUGEE AND PROTRACTED REFUGEE

When any group of persons are persecuted in their own country for the reason that they are the supporter of any particular group or they belongs to a particular community and as a result they left their own country, take shelter in other country and fear to return, this particular person can be said as refugee. According to Article 1 of Convention Relating to Status of Refugees:

..... Owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted 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 or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.^{xii}

Refugees are increasing in an alarming rate. A UNHCR report stated:

Wars and persecution have driven more people from their homes than at any time since UNHCR records began...a total 68.5 million people were displaced at the end of 2017. 44,400 people being forced to flee their homes every day in 2017, when six people fled every 60 seconds; one in every 110 people globally is now either an asylum-seeker, internally displaced or a refugee.^{xiii}

The number showed in the report on Global Trends on forced displacement by UNHCR displays how alarmingly refugee people are increasing day by day. The refugee problems deepen when they could not return to their homeland for a long time. Protracted refugee situation worsens the already worst life of refugee. A protracted refugee situation is 'one in which refugees find themselves in a long --standing and intractable state of limbo. Their lives may not be at risk, but their basic rights and essential economic, social and psychological needs remain unfulfilled after years of exile UNHCR (2004).^{xiv}

The basic characteristic of protracted refugee situation is long term confinement in a refugee camp^{xv}.

OCCASSIONS OF MASS EXODUS OF ROHINGYA

There is ample evidence in the Burmese legal framework and in the practical decisions that were made that the Rohingyas were not seen as being especially different to any other ethnic minority in the period of democratic rule up to 1962.^{xvi} They are described as Rohingyas in the 1961 census, indicating an ongoing recognition of their existence as an ethnic group under that description.^{xvii} But in 1974 they declared Rohingyas as Foreigner which led a violence at that time. In 1978, Burmese military carried operation Nagamin (operation Dragon king) to remove the so-called foreigner from their own home. There were about 200000 to 250000 people left their country with nothing and in 1982 they were deprived with citizenship as a part of their 1974 plan.^{xviii} In 1992 there was another plight of Rohingya people. This time the number was higher than the previous exodus. In 1996-97, there was another influx of them.^{xix} Though in all this occasion they had been repatriated but a huge number of them remained in Bangladesh. Recently in 2017 another 723000 added to them an approximate total of 1.1 million refugee in Bangladesh as of now^{xx}. About one million people have been in protracted situation today in a country like Bangladesh whose scarcity of resources, huge population, poverty have been already in serious position.

IMPACT OF THEIR LONG PRESENCE

Bangladesh is a country of 163 million people which is a very large amount in proportion to her land. The country has a population density of 1,115.62 people per square kilometer.^{xxi} That made her 10th densely populated country in the world.^{xxii} Density of her population accelerates her poverty in many ways. So, Bangladesh has its own economic and social issues to confront without the added burden of dealing with so many refugees.^{xxiii} But huge amount of Rohingya have been bringing intolerable sufferings for the native and for the host country Bangladesh. In this phase of my study I discussed how Rohingya people causing serious problem to Bangladesh. For the easier understanding of Rohingya-borne various problem, I have described them under different sub-point.

Impact on Economy

Refugee crisis in Bangladesh has its adverse effect on Bangladesh economy. An assessment report titled “Impacts of the Rohingya Refugee Influx on Host Communities” jointly by UNDP

and Policy Research Institute of Bangladesh (PRI) stated an alarming data which shows how badly the economy of Bangladesh has been affected, reproduced by Daily Star as:

prices of daily essentials have risen by about 50 percent, wages of day labourers have decreased, some 2,500 households fell below the poverty line, that poverty has increased by nearly three percent in the host community. Day labourers are bearing the brunt of the refugee influx since cheap labour is available from the Rohingya community and a ban on fishing on the Naf River along the Bangladesh-Myanmar border is causing hardship and threatening livelihoods of some 35,000 fishermen and their dependents. These fisher folk families each had, according to the study, an annual income of around Tk 70,000 per annum which has now all but dried up. 75,000 host people have become more vulnerable in terms of poverty.

It's estimated that USD 3.2 billion will be required for refugees to return to their home country under the best-case scenario and if we are looking at 600 refugees returning on a daily basis, the process will take five years to complete. The study states, however, that if the number of returnees drops to 200 people a day, the cost will escalate to USD 11.6 billion and the number of years it will take to repatriate the entire refugee population will be 13 years.^{xxiv}

Rohingyas are in competition with the local people for work and they are taking away any work for less than half of price. That unwanted competition has brought agony to the local hosts. Sometimes this agony lead to clash between them. As refugee flows and other forms of forced migration take place with unprecedented magnitude and speed, displaced people utilize the meagre resources available in their resettlement zones, and this frequently creates tensions between newcomers and native populations.^{xxv} On the other hand, scarcity of food and economic crisis lead Rohingya to anything which likely to bring money for them. So Rohingya waves have brought crisis for the local hosts. Thus, the already poor Cox's Bazar district flooded with economic crisis.

Bangladesh's GDP rely on foreign remittance to a great extent. Every year huge amount of foreign remittance comes from about 10 million citizens work in abroad. According to WB in 2018 alone, Bangladesh have received about 15.5 billion dollars from foreign market. This huge amount money comes from its migrated labor and have become 3rd in South Asia an 11th

overall among remittance receiving country.^{xxvi} But Rohingya people have become a major threat to the international labor market of Bangladesh. They have been making Bangladeshi passport by the local influential people after bribing them and going to foreign country and getting involved with many criminal activities. They are reducing the image of Bangladesh to the international labor market.

Around 700 Rohingyas traveling on Bangladeshi passports were arrested in Saudi Arabia after becoming involved in various crimes. Saudi Arabia asked Bangladesh to take them back. Bangladesh depends on overseas remittance for its foreign currency reserve, the decline of the labor market could damage the country's economic stability.^{xxvii} Since immediate repatriation looks impossible from Myanmar's adamant standings desperate Rohingyas are searching for safer zone and economic emancipation. They are using local powerful man after bribing them and trying to make Bangladeshi passport for going abroad with the help of human traffickers. Human trafficker helping them getting passport or diverse them to the different city of Bangladesh so that they can get Bangladeshi passport and encouraged them to go to Malaysia and Indonesia mainly.^{xxviii} Thus Bangladesh foreign labor market is under continuous threat for desperate Rohingya refugee.

Impact on Society

Normal daily life of the people of refugee residing area have been destroyed. Huge waves of refugee have hit the daily life of local people in such a way that they couldn't lead their normal life. Daily life of them have stroked by different unsocial and criminal activities introduced by Rohingya refugee.

Prostitution, drug taking and drug peddling, theft, robbery, abduction, affray and various organized crime have been committed by them. Local people living their life under constant insecurity. Everywhere in the Cox's Bazar district there is social unrest. Besides, if poverty exists in host community, naturally they have extra demand for better life; however, when they see their nearby refugees being provided better facilities compared to them, they start to feel jealousy to refugees. Similarly, Cox's Bazar, being one of the poor populated cities in Bangladesh, demands extra economic provision in different fields for its development and a special treatment from Bangladesh government to Rohingya refugees bears a big potential to create social animosity between two groups-local Bengali and Rohingya.^{xxix}

Prostitution is in its peak in the Rohingya refugee camps and nearby areas. Since most of the humanitarian aid are food and like nature, many kinds of scarcity leads them to involve with prostitution and Rohingya are not exception to them.^{xxx} Lack of assistance, limited work opportunities, scarcity of wealth, absence of adequate income^{xxxii} often lead them towards prostitution which is in an epidemic situation now in Rohingya Refugee camps. Cheap price for sexual work with Rohingya prostitute attracts more local customers and degrading the social value. Thompson Reuters foundation reveals a report that there are about 500 prostitutes in kutpalong camp alone.^{xxxiii} Sexually Transmitted Infections are rapidly spreading all over the area. Due to poor sanitation, low water quality, close living quarters, and high levels of drug trafficking and sexual violence, infectious disease outbreaks in Rohingya refugee camps are of concern to public health officials.^{xxxiii} Social and moral values are at stake. Drug pedalling is another heinous crime carried by Rohingya refugee. Yaba is the main kind of drugs which push Bangladesh's young generation on the verge of destruction. For better life many Rohingya people are trafficking many addictive drug products into Bangladesh and thus young people get easy access to intoxicants. Bangladesh shared a long 271-kilometre border with Myanmar and it is impossible to give watertight guard in the hill tract area of that border line. About 7 million people of Bangladesh are addicted among which 5 million are addicted by yaba tablet.^{xxxiv} Rohingya people are one of main transporter of this drug into Bangladesh. About 90 percent of Yaba comes from Myanmar and with the influx of refugee the price lessened upto 50% which opened the door for ordinary people to addict with Yaba.^{xxxv} The same report said every year about 3 billion-dollar worth yaba is transported into Bangladesh.

Impact on Demography

According to Washington Post, The refugees have changed the demographics of Bangladesh's Ukhia and Teknaf areas, where Rohingya outnumber locals 2 to 1 and the birth-rate among the Rohingya is also much higher than that of Bangladeshis; in 2018 alone, experts expect refugees to give birth to 48,000 babies.^{xxxvi} Kutpalong refugee camp is the most densely populated refugee camp in the world and higher birth-rate among the Rohingya refugee are deteriorating this condition. Since the local hosts become minor in number, tensions among them are always there. They have been living their lives under insecurity caused by the Rohingya people.

Impact on Internal Law and Order Situation

Internal law and order situation received the worst spear after the refugee plight. Inadequate opportunity of work, scarcity of cash money, disappointment, faded future everything inspires them to involve with anything from which they can earn. They have been committing various heinous crime like, abduction, robbery, extortion, theft, arm trading. Since they are living there for years, they are acquainted with the pros and cons of that area and can easily hide themselves after committing these crimes. Since that area is hilly, law enforcers cannot trace them. Arm trading by Rohingya people have become the major threat for Bangladesh. Since that area is hilly and jungle, the law enforcers can't pull them back. They have spy all over the area and committing crime have become easier for them. Illegal small arms trade, a flourishing business along the border, although Bangladesh law enforcers seize huge firearms and explosives in their operations, smugglers are able to escape arrest using advance information supplied by refugees within the camps.^{xxxvii} On the other hand, they are afraid of their own people. Report said that at least 31 refugees have been killed and many other are abducted for ransom.^{xxxviii}

Impact on Environment

Forced migration and their protected situation have become synonymous to environmental degradation. It's been a major concern for host country's environment. UNHCR's *Environmental Guidelines (1996)* argues that refugees may impact host community's environment by the six categories viz. natural resource degradation; irreversible impacts on natural resources; impacts on health; impacts on social conditions; social impacts on local populations and economic impacts.^{xxxix} Bangladesh is not exception to this problem after the plight of huge Rohingya refugee and their protracted situation. Bangladesh, who have already been badly affected by environmental change, are on the verge of huge threat after the sudden hit by Rohingya plight. A report by UNDP on risk assessment of Rohingya influx showed this following terrible picture- about 4815 acres of forests have already destroyed which is worth 55million USD, about 65% refugee's main source of firewood come from forests and about 750000kgs of timber, vegetation and roots are collected from nearby forests.^{xl} This report also said, the area of forests which destroying daily equivalent to four football field. This same report said that, the reserved forest areas are also home to 1,156 wildlife species, including mammals, fish, amphibians, reptiles and birds, among which 65 are identified as critically endangered, 94 as endangered, 56 as vulnerable and already 1,500 hectares of wildlife habitat has been destroyed.

Another recent report titled ‘Rapid Environment Impact Assessment’ by UNDP said that, about 26000 hectares of land have been badly influenced by the Rohingya refugee and will be destroyed if proper management can’t be assured.

Deforestation lead to soil erosion, land slide, and it makes wild life crazy. Expansion of the old Kutupalong camp blocked the only corridor used by the globally endangered Asian elephant as a migration route and trapped about 45 elephants in the western side of the camp. It also amplified human-elephant conflict, with 13 human casualties so far in the area. The remaining elephant habitat is under severe pressure from uncontrolled firewood collection in the forest^{xli}. Water pollution at its peak there. Since there is no proper disposal system of human waste, everywhere is polluted by that. So, Bangladesh who have already been suffering from many environmental crises, are added with huge burden. Chattagram and its nearby hilly districts are under the threat of peril in context of forest and environment. Without immediate action which would cause them irreparable loss.

Islamic Terrorists Group Swelled

The most threatening effect of their long presence is different Islamic militants’ group are rapidly spreading in that region as Rohingya refugee are ready to do anything for their better future. Since there is scarcity of resources from every possible angle, Rohingya people are easily involving with terrorists’ activities. There are many militants group among which Rohingya Islamic Front (ARIF), Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO), Rohingya National Alliance (RNA), Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) and Arakan Rohingya National Organization (ARNO) are considered to be the major groups posing a threat to Bangladesh’s internal security. The groups have members, supporters and sympathisers within the Rohingya refugees and illegal migrants in Bangladesh. They have evidently collaborated with the Bangladeshi militant groups such as the Harkat ul Jihad al Islami Bangladesh (HuJI-B).^{xliii} Rohingya refugee camps are the hub of different militants’ group. ARSA one of the vigilant militant’s group have been showing their alacrity in recent times. They demanded that they are fighting for their legitimate rights.^{xliiii} Thus they become a matter of growing concern in this area and this matter deserve more attention from international community as the international community have been fighting with that types of problem. Rohingya crisis is no longer a simple humanitarian tragedy; rather it is a potential threat to Bangladesh’s internal stability and a source of interstate tension between Myanmar and Bangladesh. Rohingya militants collect

funds with the help of local and international Islamist parties, and Bangladesh's right-wing party, Jamaati- Islam, has been known to finance the Rohingya Solidarity Organization.^{xliv} Without the immediate and sustainable solutions this threat would turn into action.

Impact on The Bangladesh-Myanmar Relation

Bangladesh has been a peace-loving country since its birth in 1971. After the Rohingya plight in different times Bangladesh's stance on peace are well known to the outer world. Article 25 of Bangladesh's constitution have undertaken that Bangladesh will show respect international law and principles enunciated in the UN charter. But Rohingya debate between Bangladesh and Myanmar have created new tensions in this region. Other historic sources of tension between the two countries include disputes over maritime boundaries, arms trafficking and cross-border movement of armed insurgents.^{xlv} Bangladesh PM Sheikh Hasina blame Myanmar for non-return of Rohingya refugee, on the other hand Myanmar claimed Rohingya people are from Bangladeshi illegal immigrant and denied Bangladesh's claim. Thus, their internal relation deteriorated to a great extent.

Impact on Internal Politics of Bangladesh

Even Bangladesh internal matters are not out of the effect of Rohingya wave. When Bangladesh government sheltered the Rohingya people from all over the world laud PM Sheikh Hasina. And some Bangladeshi even raises their voices to award Sheikh Hasina with noble peace prize for her humanitarian stance towards Rohingya. But As the refugee presence becomes more permanent, and as the economic impact of the influx – particularly locally in the Cox's Bazaar area - becomes apparent, public opinion could well shift to becoming more hostile to the refugees and to the government.^{xlvi}

In August 25, 2019, two years anniversary of last Rohingya exodus, there was a large rally of them demanding that they are not going to Myanmar if they are not provided with Citizenship status and rights. This become clear that Bangladesh internal order are shaken by the declaration of Rohingya leader Muhibul.

SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS

People trapped in a camp, deprived of basic human rights like ‘right to move freely,’ ‘right to pursue normal human life’ are the worst created situation by human. A sustainable solution is the crying need for both Bangladesh and for Rohingya people. Refugee problem have been one of the great problems since the second world war. In most of the cases, people forcefully migrated are living in the asylum country for a long period. Rohingya Refugee problem is not an exception to his problem. Their protracted situation brought misery for them and for Bangladesh. About one million are living in Rohingya refugee camps in Cox’s Bazar district of Bangladesh, is the most densely populated refugee camp in the world.

Before looking for solutions This study felt the urgency to look for the reasons of the Rohingya refugee plight. Some major reasons are:

1. Since they have been denied with the citizenship status in 1982, their basic human and constitutional rights were denied too. They are the most deprived minorities in Myanmar.
2. Religious extremism shown by the Local Buddhist is one of the leading causes which have been causing communal riot between Rohingya Muslim and Buddhists.
3. Continuous discrimination against Rohingya sometimes turned them desperate and vindictive. As a result, they also attack oppressive military in some occasion.
4. Nationwide hatred towards Rohingya people sometime fuel in the communal riot
5. Myanmar’s different political party use them as a tool to go high.
6. Rohingya’s royalty to British during second world war is one of the main reasons of their deprivation.

Repatriation, Resettlement and local integration are the three durable solutions which have been practicing for years to solve refugee problem. I will discuss these practices and prospects of them with analyzing existing problem from the following section.

Resettlement

Six people in a day will take it thirteen years to transfer the Rohingya refugee from Bangladesh. So, resettlement in any third country is a pale option. On the other hand, no country showed any interests to take any Rohingya refugee. Some country some time take few Rohingya but never been enough for solving this problem. India the good neighbour of Bangladesh never

showed any interest to this problem. Bangladesh's another friend China's silence is clear indication of their apathy towards this issue. Without their help Bangladesh can't resettle that huge number of refugees to any third country. Practically speaking, resettlement is not a good option in case of Rohingya.

Local Integration

Local integration is the process in which refugee people are integrated with local people and rehabilitated. But Bangladesh is a poor and small country burdened with so many problems. Its poor economy can afford one million Rohingya no more. Besides anti Rohingya sentiments are spreading due to many Rohingya-born problems among the people of Cox's Bazar since they Rohingya people brought huge sufferings to them. Already many Rohingya integrated them with local host and causing many problems. So, it can easily be said that local integration is mostly impossible due to the shortage of land, anti-Rohingya sentiment, economic scarcity and for many other problems of like nature. So, third option 'Repatriation' should be the main option and its prospect are examined below.

Repatriation

Repatriation means the voluntary return of the refugee in their own country when the situation is normal. Article 1C (4) of 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of the Refugee stated that a person will be ceased to be a refugee if -

He has voluntarily re-established himself in the country which he left or outside which he remained owing to fear of persecution. So, return to one's own country rely heavily on that very person. He will assess the condition of his own country whether he can go or not. Bangladesh had received many refugees from Myanmar in different occasion. Before 2017 exodus, they have been repatriated after 1978, 1992, 1997. But many of them who had been repatriated previously again came to Bangladesh in 2017. So, from this situation tracing the problem become easier for this study. It is clear that though the Rohingya people want to live in their own country but existing problem deny them. So successful repatriation needs repair of the existing problem which have led them leaving their own country. In this connection it can be said that giving their citizenship status, reducing discrimination, withdrawing many restrictions imposed on them, giving basic human rights, can allure them to return to their home. Since become statelessness is the root of all problem, it is clear that repatriation of

Rohingya people heavily rely on their citizenship right. Bangladesh needs to force international community to take action so that Rohingya can get citizenship right. It's the right that can guarantee all other right.

There are many evidences that Rohingya people are living in Myanmar for centuries. Before 1962, Rohingyas were holders of government-issued identity cards and British-issued ration cards which affirmed their Burmese citizenship. On the pretext of checking these identity cards, they were forcibly taken from their holders and torn to pieces.^{xlvi} In 1960s there was a radio program on Rohingya people in official Burmese Broadcasting Service (BBS) and the first president of Burma Shaw Shew Thaik, a shan, claimed in 1959 that "Muslims of Arakan" certainly belongs to indigenous races to Burma and the term 'Rohingya' was used in journals and school text-books until the late 1970s. Despite Myanmar authorities' denials and insistence on non-recognition and non-citizenship, there is much evidence that Rohingya people have lived in Myanmar for centuries.^{xlvi}

From this above study, it can be said that Rohingya are the native of Myanmar. Their persecution is the part of their military government's plan to eradicate them. A report published by the International State Crime Initiatives (ISCI) claimed that a leaked document apparently adopted by the Myanmar regime in 1988 reveals the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) adopted an 11 point 'Rohingya extermination plan'. The report also claimed that widespread impact on the socio-economic lives of Rohingya of discriminatory policies implemented by the Myanmar government and authorities. The ISCI report also found evidence of Nazi ideology in official Arakan National Party (ANP) documents and an interview with an ANP spokesman by ISCI revealed that "Rohingya should be moved to 'concentration camps' in central Myanmar".^{xlvi} Since they are the native people of Myanmar and persecuted by the state itself, Myanmar solely is responsible to make arrangements for their repatriation. Its Myanmar 'Responsibility To Protect' (R2P) its oppressed people. International community should create pressure on Myanmar so that Myanmar take necessary steps to take back their people. In case, Security Council can take measures. Since repatriation requires a lengthy process, immediately all the Rohingya people should be brought under bio-metric registration. Otherwise protracted Rohingya situation in that region can brought long term disaster.

THE KEY FINDINGS OF THIS PAPER

1. Rohingya Muslim are the ethnic minority of Myanmar. They are the victim of continuous discrimination and brutal persecution by the state-sponsored party which led them to neighboring countries.
2. Rohingya refugee problem is a great concern for Bangladesh and Bangladesh heavily suffered from mass exodus of Rohingya people
3. Their protracted stay deepens the sufferings of Bangladesh and consistently posing different threats for the security of that region
4. Among three existing principles repatriation is the most suitable way to reduce this problem.
5. Voluntary repatriation is impossible without solving the existing problem in the Rakhine state.
6. International community, aid providing group, affected country all together should work on creating a situation so that Rohingya repatriation can be done.
7. Failing to create normal situation in Myanmar will create a long-term security problem which not only affect Bangladesh but also its neighbouring country.

CONCLUSION

Rohingya refugee problem have already started many terror activities. It is moral duties of the world leader to give more attention to this problem and keep maintaining peace in that region. Otherwise it would lead to anarchy. Bangladesh is the innocent victim of what Myanmar done and paying price for Myanmar's fault. United action of Government of Bangladesh, government of Myanmar and the world leader can solve this problem otherwise imminent danger to the order and peace situation in that area are waiting.

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