

The Rohingya Refugee Crisis: Environment and Health Concerns for Bangladesh

Md. Saddam Hossain^{1*}, Yang Zhu Xi²

¹School of History, Culture and Tourism, Sichuan University, China

²Independent Researcher

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*Corresponding author: Md. Saddam Hossain

School of History, Culture and Tourism, Sichuan University, China

Abstract

This paper aims at identifying the environment and health risks for Bangladesh through the present Rohingya refugee crisis. There are exclusive published sources have been utilized in writing this literative paper. The authors of this paper argues that the Rohingya refugee crisis is creating a variety of disaster on surroundings and health a unified effort need to be made in fixing this difficulty into Bangladesh. The author further predicts that although the difficulty is restrained to Bangladesh at this moment, it will spread as a regional safety situation quickly if now not solved as early as possible. Finally, the authors anticipate that this paper will be advisable for in addition research on surroundings and fitness protection issues postured via the Rohingya refugee.

Keywords: Rohingya, Refugee, Bangladesh, Environment, Health.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Rohingya refugees are considered as the world's largest stateless population (UNHCR, 2018). In August 2017 to present, more than one million Rohingyas compelled to migrate from Myanmar into Bangladesh and the incident has been described as one of the fastest growing refugee crisis in the world (Hossain & Hosain, 2019). Bangladesh and Myanmar still has a positive relationship as neighboring sub-regional countries in South East Asia. The massive influx of Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar district has effected on environment and health for local community. The Cox's Bazar is one of the major tourist area in Bangladesh and it has the world largest sea beach (Hossain *et al.*, 2020). This huge influx of people has put a massive strain on local areas on environment and health. Bangladesh already has been facing challenges from social, economic and border perspectives. There is security, tourism issues that are also hampering the country's future (Hossain *et al.*, 2020). As Rohingya refugee influx has happened mainly in Cox's bazaar area, the area faces so many challenges. The local authority is not being able to manage this huge Rohingya population properly. A huge number of deforestation has been done to sheltering the Rohingya refugee (Hossain *et al.*, 2020). For the Rohingya settlements, the area of the present

Rohingya camps has lost lot of forest area. As a result, land degradation, soil erosion, loss of drinking water, waste administration, deforestation, loss of biodiversity and biological system, natural disasters like landslides.

However, Bangladesh is the eighth-most populous country in the world, with more than 163 million people in an area of either 147,570 square kilometers (56,980 sq miles), making it one of the most densely populated countries in the world (Hossain and Hosain, 2019). And the most thickly populated on the earth is presently spending more than 1 million (USD) maintaining daily health sector and its security endeavors (Mahmood *et al.*, 2017). The environment is totally under risk in the country for urbanization. The local people of Cox's Bazar (Rohingya refugee camps area) are bearing the burdens of Rohingya despite undergoing extreme poverty. It's really true that, now Bangladesh is facing so many challenges for this Rohingya refugee crisis and it's also cannot ignore that. The researchers interacted with stateless Rohingya refugee individuals and they informed us about their torments, how the Myanmar armed force was tormenting and killing them and how they came to Bangladesh crossing the line. They mentioned why they are not interested in going back to Myanmar because of the Myanmar government's negligence and disinterest

in providing citizenship status to Rohingya refugee. Besides that, most of the Rohingya refugee are uneducated, they do not have any knowledge about health awareness and totally blind on medication system and protect the environment or the importance of make the earth green. Even this modern time they are believe on such traditional treatments such as women's menstruation and different types of disease disorders (present Covid-19) etc. (International Rescue Committee, 2020). So that, we know Bangladesh is very small county but bearing huge population. If any other unexpected disease attracts on human that will be other big challenges to control for the Bangladesh authorities.

This influx of Rohingya refugees has made an extra ecological emergency in Bangladesh's border area. Moreover, this study addresses how the environmental and health effected by the Rohingya refugee crisis on Bangladesh caused great havoc and how it affects the local people, biodiversity, and ecological balance of the area, and what the Bangladesh government needs to do regarding this matter. The research problem is identifying the area on, which the

research should focus for. The Myanmar government didn't recognize them as citizens. They werepersecuted in their own country. In the present Rohingya refugee crisis, over thousands acres of lands are used for sheltering Rohingya refugee people. As a result, depletion of ground water, soil erosion, and excessive heat wave and so on in the area (Hossain and Hosain, 2019). Here the research problem is finding the environmental problems created for the persecuted Rohingya refugees surrounding Rohingya camps. And how are these problems affecting Bangladesh? What major initiatives need to be taken from Government to protect the biodiversity of the affected areas? Is Bangladesh going to face a huge ecological disaster shortly? Is there the possibility of creating environmental conflict for the crisis? Are the donations enough from the different organizations and countries to deal with the problems? These are the research areas in this study, and the possible solutions to the problems that will be based on these areas.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW



Fig-1: A map of South and Southeast Asia

Source: <https://cdn.britannica.com/45/4045-050-4FB539EB/Myanmar-map-boundaries-cities-locator.jpg>

2.1 The origins of the “Rohingya”

In general, the term “Rohingya” is referred as the Muslim minority team who in the past lived in North-western section of Rakhine country in Myanmar (Yeophantong, 2019). However, this is the very basic data about them. In fact, they have a long and deep history. A variety of historians considered that the starting place of the identify of “Rohingya” came from “Rohan”, “Roham” or “Rosham”. All those names have changed to Roshangee and finally alternate to Rohingya (Mohajan, 2019). Predominantly, they are the inhabitants of the historical “Arakan Kingdom” in modern times known as “Rakhain State”. But there are now not enough linguistic or historical proofs for this argument. However, the naming of Rohingya is now not very ancient event. It was once solely the commencing of 1950 this title was beginning to be used by using themselves. In fact, a British journalist who wrote a book on the subject matter of ethnic minorities in Burma (present Myanmar), noted them as Muslim Arakanese (Nemoto, 2005).

However, although even this identify (Rohingya) is just a recent invention, the history of the Muslims in the Northwestern phase of Arakan is not current or quick at all. A few books have been written with the aid of Rohingyas themselves though all of them were written and published abroad by means of the Rohingyas in exile. However, Rohingyas insist their lengthy records that starts offevolved extra than thousand years in the past together with their deep commitment in political, economic, social and cultural arenas in Arakan. On the other hand, the Buddhist Arakanese spotlight a comparatively limited length and depth concerning the identity of the Muslim in the records of Arakan. The present Rohingyas be aware of that these Muslims who had resided in the pre-colonial period have been truly their ancestors, but the Buddhist Arakanese truly differentiate between these Muslims residing on the grounds that the pre-colonial duration and those who immigrated into Arakan from Chittagong (Bangladesh) place beneath the British colonial rule. It is also important to indicate that the Buddhist Arakanese undertake the equal criterion as the existing military authorities of Myanmar does, recognizing the people who come into Burma after 1823 (1-12 months earlier than the first Anglo-Burmese hostilities began) as non-indigenous people.

2.2 Beginning of Rohingya crisis

Since 2017 to June 2019, greater than 1.2 million Rohingya have fled Myanmar’s Rakhine State to escape the military’s assault of ethnic cleaning (The Daily Star, 2019). The atrocities committed by means of Myanmar protection forces, such as mass killings, sexual violence, and great arson, amount to crimes in opposition to humanity. But it was started out from very beginning of the Rohingya history in Myanmar, which is 1982 New Citizenship Law and this is the most recent motives of the establishing of this disaster al the historians are agree (Hossain *et al.*, 2020).

Last August 2017, a Rohingya militant team known as the ARSA (Arakan Rohingya Solidarity Army) attacked dozens of police posts and killed 12 Myanmar’s security forces. The government’s response, which it portrayed as a crackdown on Rohingya extremists, resulted in over 6,700 Rohingya civilians killed, the destruction of Rohingya towns, and huge homelessness. Beginning of the crisis, Government of Bangladesh (GoB), does not apprehend their reputation as refugee. In the meantime, about more than 99.01% Rohingya refugee take refuge in Bangladesh who flee from Myanmar (Hossain *et al.*, 2020). Besides Rohingya refugee in Bangladesh, there are very few quantity is also escape into Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand and different Asia pacific international locations (Hossain and Hossain, 2019). Rohingya take safe haven in overcrowded Rohingya camps and live on the lifestyles of lack of needs help and protection. Many countrywide and worldwide organizations are working for Rohingya and collaborating Rohingya repatriation and discussion of return is premature given ongoing violence in Myanmar. Government of Myanmar (GoM) has blocked the all sort of humanitarian response and positioned restrictions on journalists, human rights observers, local and INGOs and the UN. Political and diplomatic growth to address the root reasons of the crisis has been minimal. China and Russia oppose UN resolutions intended to give up the campaign towards the Rohingya, and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is divided on how to reply (Humanitarian Policy Group, 2019). Since the contemporary exodus began, there is no little hope the battle will be resolved in the close to future.



Fig-2: A display of Bhashan Char; New home for Rohingya refugee
Source: Google search

In the meantime, the GoB has agreed to take one hundred thousand of Rohingya refugee in Bhashan Char to collaboration with UNHCR and already 19 thousand of the Rohingya refugee already transferred to the Char (Rahman *et al.*, 2019).

It additionally is uncovered to plausible climate events. Considerable countrywide and global steps will need to be taken in order to create routes toward options that make sure admire of essential rights, display collaborative approaches, and assist the challenges confronted via Bangladesh as a web hosting country. Bangladesh commenced housing Rohingya refugees on Bhashan Char in May 2020, after rescuing a stranded boat attempting to tour to Malaysia from Cox's Bazar. While at the beginning introduced as a quarantine facility to stop the unfold of COVID-19 in the camps, refugees have been saved on the island due to the fact that time, with some dealing with arrests for trying to go away (International Rescue Committee, 2020).

2.3 Effects/Crisis of Rohingya Settlements

Bangladesh is an overpopulated united states in the world and the GoB faces a demographical mission for overpopulations. But after the influx of Rohingya into Bangladesh, the challenges received doubled to tackle. In camp, it has been notified by means of corporation's participants that babies are increasing in the camps daily. In Kutupalong camp (world greatest refugee camp), about 880,000 Rohingya refugees live, where half of of them are adolescents and this Rohingya crisis is considered as the world's largest and quickest people's moves (UNHCR, 2019). And the current populace of Bangladesh and the Rohingya populace has brought a more burden to this developing country. And in the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, the scenario received worsened because of overpopulation in the camp areas. In the final three years, about 76,000 toddlers have been born in Rohingya camps and the aforementioned has come to be a large challenge for the GoB. The government is going through monetary shortages for the big quantity of Rohingya refugee. The GoB is seeking worldwide assistance to deal with this

problem, but the assistance is much less than expected. The local people have been hitting by means of the unemployment problem as refugees dominate the local labor markets. In Ukhiya and Teknaf, wages had been decreased with the aid of 20 percent the place it had risen by way of 6.7 percentage in other parts of Cox's Bazar (UNDP, 2018). The crime prices have risen in Cox's Bazar district after the arrival of Rohingya. There are crimes such as murder, smuggling, abduction, extortion, sexual harassment, etc. In 2018, the determine was 208 cases, and in 2019, it rose to 263; 178 instances have already been filed in opposition to Rohingyas in the first seven months of 2020. And several crimes go unreported (Hossain *et al.*, 2020). The loss is irreparable, as professionals mentioned. Already the neighborhood area faced a big impact from the rapid inflow of Rohingya. There is commonly no doable gain for Bangladesh for Rohingya settlement. Bangladesh had already gone through many troubles for accepting Rohingyas. Bangladesh's government helped for humanitarian purposes, but the penalties are huge. Still, the repatriation process has now not started. Myanmar is not interested in taking them back. And the

worldwide community is now not helping Bangladesh true in the negotiation process; instead, international media is negatively coloring the GoB in modern times for sending Rohingyas to Bashan Char in latest times.

The present, the old Rohingya residents who got here into Bangladesh are permanently living in Bangladesh, and the way the repatriation technique is failing, they would possibly remain here permanently. And the Rohingyas are now not fascinated in being returned in Myanmar, and the GoM has no problem for their citizenship. Now Rohingyas are focused in Cox's Bazar district, however they will cut up and go to exclusive parts of Bangladesh if they stay permanently. Some of them are already visiting the use of Bangladeshi passports, and in the long period, it will go out of hand, not to mention. The GoB has to supply them education and job probability if they continue to be permanently and have to supply them all variety of fitness and medicine services and so on. That will create massive chaos as day by means of the Rohingya populace will increase, no longer decrease.

Table-1: Income source for Rohingya refugees

Source of income	Share of total respondents (%)
Unskilled wage labour	12.2
Gathering and selling of firewood or other	2.8
Skilled wage labour	2.3
Zakat	5.6
Sale of humanitarian assistance	20.8
Casual day labour	18.9
Remittances from abroad	0.3
Basic needs assistance (cash/in kind)	4.6
No income source	73.2
Fishing	0.3
Petty trade/street vending /small business	13.6
Agricultural production and sales	0.3
Other	0.0

Source: UNDP, 2018

However, the authorities and human beings of Bangladesh have shown very outstanding friendly hospitality with the aid of web-hosting refugee's violence in their communities and sharing their resources. The GoB give them support to using taka (BDT) as money grants, which furnish the chance to supply humanitarian assistance that is why Rohingyas are coming into the Bangladesh day through day (UNHCR, 2019). Around 375,000 Rohingyas are belonging to the working age, which is overlaying the age between 18-59 years old. Less than 50% of the whole Rohingya populace is engaged as wage laborers, 13.6% Rohingyas are mentioned small trading, 21% Rohingyas are identified promoting humanitarian useful resource as every other key of incoming source. Besides them, there are extra than 70% Rohingyas have no greater permanent source of make money (UNHCR, 2018).

3. Environment and Health concerns for Bangladesh

More than 1.5 million Rohingya refugee currently stay in Bangladesh, who come from Myanmar because Bangladesh's independence (Hossain & Hosain, 2019). However, the World Health Organization (WHO), one hundred thousand Rohingya babies born in Rohingya camps in Bangladesh from August 2017 to September 2019 and greater than 89% of newly mom has go through from lack of vitamin (Hossain *et al.*, 2020). Rohingya youngsters also have same troubles some fitness corporations warning of possible outbreaks of measles, tetanus, diphtheria, and acute jaundice syndrome. Moreover, more than 60% of the accessible water provide in refugee camps is contaminated, growing the danger of spread of communicable and water-borne diseases. Vulnerable refugees have turned to ailment activities smugglers, fingers dealing, paying cash for shelter, sexual

enslavement and surprising Rohingya activities (Rohingya rally marks, Rohingya leader's daughter earring ceremony) (Hossain *et al.*, 2020). Besides that, the Rohingya contract and day by day fuelwood,

thousand acres of forest and hill has destroyed, which is impact on local environment such as lowering exceptional of air (oxygen), soil fertility and naturalness of biodiversity etc (Milton *et al.*, 2017).



Fig-3: The situation of the Rohingya refugee camp

Source: Google search

3.1 The Rohingya refugee in Bangladesh and environment concerns

The Rohingya refugees are thought to have had a number of negative effects on Bangladesh's ecology. The environment, international migration along with human development are among the most urgent issues on global agenda for the present-day. The previous research on refugee and environmental impacts has focused on environmental change rather than a consequence (Rahman *et al.*, 2019). Fundamental to the consideration of the environment as a cause of migration is the distinction between forced and unforced migration.

3.1.1 Forest Resource ruined

The Rohingya camps are normally connected with severe environmental deterioration. Slash-and-burn agriculture and overharvesting of vegetation for fuel forage, and construction materials results in extensive deforestation and degradation.

For livelihoods, fuelwood collection and illegal logging have become widespread since the Rohingya have arrived causing severe environmental degradation, as well as deforestation (Hasan, *et al.*, 2020). Most of the deforestation took place from 2016 to 2018 was triggered by Rohingya migration. The dense forest cover has been essentially halved (8531 hectares in 2016 to 4498 hectares in 2018) 13 in the span of just two years while refugee settlement has amplified nine-folds (271 hectares in 2016 to 2679 hectares in

2018) (Ahmed *et al.*, 2018). A loss of 18 percent of the forest coverage (2,060 hectares) in the areas around Kutupalong-Bulukhali, where the refugees have settled were seen in span of one year. The camp areas grown by 835 percent between 2016 and 2017. Most of the expatriate people are inhabiting in overcrowded temporary shelters made of bamboo frames, tarpaulin and plastic sheeting in CBD (Hassan *et al.*, 2018).

3.1.2 Rohingya refugees impact on Environment disaster and deforestation

More than 1.5 million Rohingya refugee currently stay in Bangladesh, who come from Myanmar because Bangladesh's independence (Hossain & Hosain, 2019). However, the World Health Organization (WHO), one hundred thousand Rohingya babies born in Rohingya camps in Bangladesh from August 2017 to September 2019 and greater than 89% of newly mom has go through from lack of vitamin (Hossain *et al.*, 2020). Rohingya youngsters also have same troubles some fitness corporations warning of possible outbreaks of measles, tetanus, diphtheria, and acute jaundice syndrome. Moreover, more than 60% of the accessible water provide in refugee camps is contaminated, growing the danger of spread of communicable and water-borne diseases. Vulnerable refugees have turned to ailment activities smugglers, fingers dealing, paying cash for shelter, sexual enslavement and surprising Rohingya activities (Rohingya rally marks, Rohingya leader's daughter earring ceremony) (Hossain *et al.*, 2020). Besides that,

the Rohingya contract and day-by-day fuelwood, thousand acres of forest and hill has destroyed, which is impact on local environment such as lowering

exceptional of air (oxygen), soil fertility and naturalness of biodiversity etc.

Table-2: Deforestation for Rohingya refugee influx

Location	No. of refugees staying at side	Occupied land (acres)	Destroyed project forest (acres)	Destroyed natural forests (acres)	Losses from forestation projects (Tk. million)	Losses from national forests (Tk. million)	Total loss (Tk. million)
Kutupalong	218,000	1,767.5	570.0	1197.5	508.9	1,019.1	1,528.0
Balukhali (1and 2)	126,900	1,114.0	550.0	564.0	704.5	480.0	1,184.5
Balukhali Dhala	63,000	310.0	152.7	157.3	136.3	13.4	149.7
Tajnimar Khola	56,250	451.0	192.5	258.5	199.1	220.0	419.1
Hakimpara, Mokkarbeel, Jamtolee, Begghona,	93,550	516.0	281.9	235.0	333.4	200.8	534.3
Shofillyakata (East+West)	13,000	201.2	92.5	108.7	96.2	92.5	188.7
Kerontoli, Chakmarkul,	16,020	79.8	78.8	100.0	60.5	0.9	61.3
Putibunia,	30,000	88.6	0.0	88.6	0.0	75.4	75.4
Nayapara	20,100	245.0	82.0	163.0	100.0	138.7	238.7
Leda	15,000	45.0	0.0	45.0	0.0	38.3	38.3
	651,820	4,818.1	1,999.5	2,917.6	2,139	2,279.1	4472.7

Source: forest Department, Cox's Bazar Sadar, 2019

3.1.3 Wildlife risks and challenges to refugee response

The Rohingya refugee's settlement and socio-economic practices have recently been a major source of concern for the Teknaf Wildlife Sanctuary (TWS) in Bangladesh (Hassan *et al.*, 2018). Asian elephants across the city of Cox's Bazar have used the same forest routes over and over on their migration to and from Myanmar (Hassan *et al.*, 2018). The Rohingya refugees located in camps that happen to be right on eight vital elephant migration corridors (Hassan *et al.*, 2018).

A Wildlife Conservation Union analysis of animal extinction since 1600 identified that the second known cause of animal extermination to the introduced exotic species is the loss of habitat ranks. According to a World Conservation Monitoring Centre (1992) analysis, the habitat loss contributes to 36.0% of the extinction and 39.0% is contributed by the launch of exotic species. After the 1994 Rwandan genocide, an influx of refugees to camps in Kigoma and Kagera regions were situated near protected areas (Nithya, 2013). Refugee camp's presence near a protected area disturbs the ecosystem through increasing the risk of spreading diseases to wildlife, and disturbing natural behavioral patterns of wildlife. Further, populations living in close proximity to natural resources such as forests and wildlife usually depend on (illegally or legally) these natural resources for their livelihoods and for economic reasons. Therefore, not only is habitat modified, but wildlife itself is often under direct threat due to imminent needs of refugees.

Rohingya refugee camps were constructed by clearing the natural forests and social forestry plantations which was one of the important natural habitats and corridors of critically endangered wild Asian elephants (*Elephas maximus*) in Bangladesh (Rahman, 2019). In quest of 15 food and a natural travel route, *E. maximus* penetrated the camps, demolished the villages, and major human-elephant confrontations erupted, killing 13 refugees and injuring over 50 more (Rahman, 2019). It was observed that in the corridors of elephants, some Rohingya refugee camps were established (Hassan *et al.*, 2018). A wide variety of wildlife species may have been seen in the recent past, but many of them are now extinct. Rohingya refugee camps have a huge impact on animals and the ecosystem, resulting in severe depletion or, in the worst-case scenario, extinction of species.

3.2 Health concerns for Bangladesh

For the huge quantity of Rohingya refugee influx into Bangladesh, the neighborhood health sectors are absolutely out of control. Public Health Bureau (PHB) have been worried that a myriad of fitness problems among the Rohingya refugees would arise in Cox's Bazar district of Bangladesh (Bowden, 2018). As predicted, intellectual fitness has deteriorated food-water borne diseases are spreading, infectious illnesses are emerging, malnutrition is prevalent, and reproductive health for female and women ought to be in the listing of the risks. It is destroying health and intellectual health in the local region even complete of the country.



Fig-4: The condition of the Rohingya refugee camps

Source: Author, 2022 (google search)

3.2.1 Food-water borne diseases

Food and water borne diseases is one of the risk for health risks in Bangladesh. In overcrowded poor infrastructure and negative sanitation device of Rohingya camps, hygienic food and protected water is large project in Rohingya camps. The number of latrines in Rohingya camps is 1:29 to 1:43 it is an inhumanity that is why Rohingyas are the use of some places likes bank of lake, playground, besides the shelters and road side etc. and geographically Bangladesh is one of the heavy rain fall place as an end result rain water immediately go to the lake or ponds to storage (UNHCR, 2019). Safe water is now not handy in the Rohingya camps that is why humans are using the risky lake or ponds water for their day by day existence likes wash cloth, wash cooking staff, take bath, use for cooking and ingesting regularly even youth also after that people are turning into ailing which includes pregnant women and young people. According to UNHCR, around 31% Rohingyas such as teens and girls are suffering water borne ailments likes Cholera, Hepatitis, Typhoid, Diarrhea, etc. (UNHCR, 2019).

3.2.2 Infectious diseases in the camps

For the bad sanitations, low water fine and lost high degree of bodily energy-stamina Rohingyas are suffering from the range of sorts of infectious diseases in the camps. Because it is lengthy, trip from Manmar to camps, no sufficient rest no food and no safer consuming water Rohingyas are becoming unwell after arrived in the Rohingya camps in Bangladesh. Current situations in the camps Diphtheria sprit out very unexpectedly in the camps, almost 5710 stated instances and 35 Rohingyas had died due to the Diphtheria seeing that February 2018 (Ahmed *et al.*, 2018). Another is HIV-AIDS in Rohingya camps this is

the sexual transmitted infectious ailments that is carrying with the aid of the Rohingyas. Around 83 HIV-AIDS instances has discovered in cox's bazar standard clinic and not likely majority percentage of HIV carrier is Rohingya ladies and women (Dhaka Tribune, 2018).

3.2.3 Vaccination diseases prevention and Malnutrition

Before Myanmar army crackdown towards Rohingya in 2017, frequently Rohingyas are not a good deal mindful about vaccine. In Rakhine, very few Rohingyas had vaccinated however most of them are barring vaccine that is why Rohingyas have ailments earlier than likes, Polio, outbreaks of Measles, Rubella and Tetanus. Around 1,451 Rohingya youngsters are struggling poultry pox in the camps. According to the WHO, round 136,000 Rohingya youth underneath 15 had never vaccinated earlier than against Polio, outbreaks of Measles and Rubella and 35% adolescents and 48% female and female are malnourished 20% of youngsters are suffering from severe stunting (Ahmed *et al.*, 2018). According to the WHO, round 35% Rohingya youngsters beneath 5 years are going through excessive dying threat in the camps. There are many worldwide agencies (UNICEF, Action Against Hunger-AAH, Aid Relief) are presenting food, water and quite number kinds of multi-nutritional goods and home tools however Rohingyas are used to sell that in black market internal or outdoor the camps.

METHODOLOGY

The study was relied both based on primary and secondary data.

Area of the study

The area of this study is Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar of Bangladesh, which is one of the South Asian countries in the world.

Limitations, Research Gap and Further Scope of Study

The study has quite a few limitations. First, it was conducted based totally on both most important statistics and secondary information, it is better only based predominant data. Second, the pattern size used to be not massive enough to come into a concrete conclusion. Third, it was performed only on one country. Based on the previous limitations, the creator suggests that similarly study can be conducted in this location with a large representative sample on a couple of countries or cultures. Therefore, there is a very right scope of conducting or extending this form of lookup into subsequent level.

CONCLUSION

It is proper that, Asian countries frequently go through from a lack of regional planning for mass migration or large influxes of refugees and asylum seekers. Therefore human migration in the place is viewed as a home matter, or a bilateral problem concerning solely the USA of starting place and the host community. In the case of the Rohingya influx into Bangladesh, authority's policy responses and planning have been gradual and heard. The response from intergovernmental businesses such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has chiefly been one of non-interference. Rather, the Governments of Bangladesh (GoB) and Myanmar continue to tackle the difficulty bilaterally. Bangladesh is reluctant to introduce law and insurance policies associated to the definition, regulation, and protection of refugees and asylum seekers. Historically, Bangladesh's response to the influx of Rohingya has been to enable humanitarian comfort and put into effect push-back coverage and repatriation. Thus, the lack of criminal and coverage framework pertaining to refugee safety in Bangladesh leaves the Rohingya susceptible to exploitation and abuse in their host environment. Their irregular fame and constrained mobility, coupled with their limited access to livelihoods and education, forces them to be nearly absolutely reliant on global aid.

However, it is authentic that if there are no any actions on Rohingya crisis and Rohingyas unlawful things to do in Bangladesh that is mean Bangladesh or South and South-East Asia will be the region is something surprising as an extremist terrorism sector in the world. Bangladesh need to set with Myanmar for awaiting right result from Myanmar and international agencies need to do something higher for solved the disaster as soon as possible. Now it is time to make the regulation and legislation for stopped minority clearing

in the region and aware about it in future it will not take place again.

Bangladesh's government ought to act more cautiously. The diplomatic stress on the Myanmar government needs to be increased, and sturdy negotiators who can create influences want to be in the negotiation system to act more profoundly. Bangladesh has to strive to manipulate to have superpowers assist to add stress on Myanmar. Bangladesh wants to create extra diplomatic pressure as the state of affairs is getting worse day via day. Bangladesh government should reach a time for long time advantage and repatriate Rohingya as early as possible.

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