

The Ethnic conflicts and International Migration: Rohingya a Stateless predicament

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ABSTRACT

The Rohingya, a world most persecuted ethnic community in Myanmar. Prolong ethnic conflicts between Rohingya and Buddhist community in Myanmar forced them to displace from Myanmar and became international refugees. The present paper wants to analyze the contemporary crises of Rohingya Refugees and its responsible factors. In this paper mainly focuses on three significant dimensions those are highly related with Rohingya crisis, such as different phases of conflict, responsible factors behind migration of Rohingyas and Impact of migration. Here different events of conflict have been chronologically discussed to understand the origin of ethnic conflict. This paper has been identified that ethno-religious intolerance of Buddhist people, political aspiration of Rohingyas to create the autonomous Muslim dominant Rakhine and economic depression against Rohingya were probable main responsible factors for origin the conflict and systematic persecution against Rohingya forced them to migrate from Myanmar. As illegal immigrants, Rohingya refugees are facing different socio-economic and political crises in Bangladesh also analyzed here as impact of migration. In the end of the paper has formulated some policies which will play significant role to solve the Rohingya crisis. The entire research has analyzed on the basis of qualitative approach using secondary sources of information.

INTRODUCTION

The Rohingya is a particular group of ethnic community those are residing at north-west side of Myanmar in Rakhine state. Particularly maximum people are belonging in Muslim community and minorities are Hindus community. Before 2015, the total numbers of Rohingya population were around 1 to 1.3 million that were near about 4% of total population in Myanmar. Since 2015 to 2017, the ultranationalist Buddhist community and the operation of Myanmar military forces constrained them to displace from Rakhine state and crossing the international boundary reached into different Southeast Asian countries such as Bangladesh, Indonesia Thailand Malaysia and India. Among those countries mass of Rohingya travelled into Bangladesh has a refugee. "According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), more than 723,000 Rohingya fled to Bangladesh since 25 August 2017". Now it became the serious issue in Southeast Asian politics.

The United Nation has considered that Rohingya is the most persecuted minority ethnic community in the world. After the independence of Myanmar, since 1948 the plethora conspires of Myanmar government exacerbated the affliction of Rohingyas community. In 1972, army lunched a 'national drive' to register citizen but Rohingya were considered as an illegal citizen of Myanmar. The "citizenship Act of Myanmar" in 1982 denied the right of citizenship of Rohingya and not considered them within a 135 ethnic community. The government of Myanmar clearly stated that the Rohingya were

illegal immigrations of Myanmar they had migrated from Bangladesh and ethnically they are totally reversed than Myanmar communities. Since 1978 to 2017, the Rohingya faced the phase's violence through Myanmar military forces which forced them to displacement from Myanmar as a refugee. It was systematic preplan strategy by the power of state for ethnic cleansing. Rightly, the United Nation (UN) stated that persecution Against Rohingya Community as a "textbook example of ethnic cleansing". The worsened socio-economic is proving that the government of Myanmar was not responsible for the development Rohingya community. According to "2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census "in Rakhine state that only 37.8% households were getting improved sources of drinking water but in union level it was 69.5%, only 31.8% households had toilets, at the union level figure was 74.3%, only 12.8% households were electrified but in union level it was 32.4%, the infant mortality rate (IMR) was 65 out of 1000 which was higher than the union level IMR of 62 and the literacy rate in Rakhine state was 84.7% lower than the union rate was 89.5%. Near about 78% people of this region are belonging below poverty line. Except the miserable socio-economic situation, frequently armed attacks, violence of Buddhist community, citizenship crisis, restriction on movement, ravishment, burning of villages and properties, force to slavery, illegal arrest, labeling as an antinationalist, murdered to children and detention using laws were prime responsible factors to displacement the Rohingya people. The Myanmar government systematically violated the human

rights against Rohingya community and forwarded them on the way of stateless.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE IN BRIEF

According to the census of Myanmar (2014), total population of this region 3.188 million, near about 2 million (62.74%) people are belonging in Buddhist community and more than 1.12 million (35.13%) are belonging Muslims community. The major causes of conflict between Rohingya and Buddhist were the difference religious and ethnicity which hindered their social communication. On the other hand politically, the Arkan was aspired by the Rohingya as their autonomous Muslim state. Whereas, the Buddhist's considered as an inseparable part of their nation. These two important factors prompted them towards ethno-religious conflict. As a result, a huge number of Rohingya migrated toward neighboring countries as refugees and Rohingya crisis emerged as an international context. Different scholars have already published various articles regarding the topic. But I have selected some important articles those which are most relevant with our present topic.

Stori, Y. (2018), in the paper "Systematic Ethnic Cleansing: The Case Study of Rohingya" mentioned the major three factors those which are responsible for the displacement of Rohingya from Myanmar, such as different state policies of government, persecution of military and conspiracies of major political parties. Noor, MD, T. & Islam, MD, S. (2018), in the paper "Rohingya Crisis and the Concerns for Bangladesh" focused on the major five objectives, such as to assess current situation of Rohingya, to identify the role of international agencies in providing aid, to figure out the current health condition of Rohingya children, to draw concerns for Bangladesh and assess overall facilities for Rohingyas from Bangladesh. Ullaha, Ahsan. (2016), in his paper "Rohingya Crisis in Myanmar: Seeking Justice for the "Stateless" has, emphasized that the policies of Myanmar government and their conspiracies were highly responsible for the Rohingya crisis. Yhome, K. (2018), in his article "Examining India's Stance on the Rohingya Crisis", focused on the political stand point of India to solve the Rohingya crisis. Al-Mahmood, S, Z. (2016), in the article of "Timeline: A Short History of Myanmar's Rohingya Minority", chronologically highlighted the different events related to Rohingya conflict. Wak, C. & Yu, B. (2018), in their article "The Rohingya Crisis Making the transition from emergency to longer-term development", focused on the survival crisis of Rohingya people in Bangladesh and suggested some short-term and long-term measures to permanently solve the Rohingya crisis. Kapur, R. (2018), "The Repatriation of the Rohingyas: A Flawed Bangladesh-Myanmar?" in this article, she emphasized on agreement between Bangladesh and Myanmar about the repatriation of Rohingyas also she identified the major defects in agreement. Haque, E. (2018), in the study on "Socio-Political Impact of Rohingya Refugees on Bangladesh" has focused on the change of socio-political setup in Bangladesh

Rohingya refugees such as local environment degradation, trafficking as a state and non-state security threat, social unrest, prostitution, security threats from Militant Groups, impact upon Myanmar-Bangladesh and Bangladesh-India relationship. The Baxter, J. (July 15th, 1939); in the study "Report of Indian Immigration" had prepared a report on the subjects of, the volume of Indian Immigration, to what extent it is seasonal and temporary and to what extent permanent; in what occupation Indians are mainly employed and the extent to which they are unemployed or under-employed; weather in such employment Indians either have displaced Barmans, due regard being paid to both the previous history of such occupations and their economic requirements; and weather in the light of the statistics obtained and other relevant factors any system of equating the supply of Indian unskilled labour to Burman requirements is needed. Mainly, in this paper focused on three important dimensions of Rohingya issue, such as chronological analysis of conflicts to understand the historical evolution of crisis, analysis the causes of migration and its impact on Rohingya community to understand the socio-economic and political crises faced by Rohingya people

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study has been based on secondary sources. For completing the entire study necessary information has collected from different sources, such as various relevant articles, "Joint Response plans for Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis (report of UN, 2018)", "Culture, Context and Mental Health of Rohingya Refugees (UNHCR, 2017)", information of BBC, and census report of Myanmar 2014. Basically, the paper is based on qualitative analytical in nature.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The specific objectives of the study are stated below.

1. To understand the major events of ethnic conflict in Rakhine.
2. To understand the responsible factors behind Rohingya migration.
3. To understand the impact of internal migration on Rohingya community.

DISCUSSION

Major events of ethnic conflict in Rakhine: Diversified ethnic communities live in Rakhine like another part of the Myanmar. The Rohingya Muslims did not originate from just one single racial stock. They are the mixture of diverse ethnic groups, including Arabs, Moghuls, and Bengalis (Alam, 2013). In Myanmar there were 7 million Muslims, which were the 15% of the total population of the country, and half of them live in Rakhine (Jaha, 1994). In Rakhine State, there are two main distinct Muslim groups, the Kaman (Myanmar Muslims) and the Rohingya. The Kaman speaks in Rakhine or Burmese language and sharing common customs with the Buddhist community. They were recognized and granted

citizenship by the government of Myanmar (Minority Rights Group International, MRGI, 2008).

The name, Rohingya denotes an ethno-religious identity of Muslims in North Rakhine state, Myanmar (formerly Burma). The term became part of public discourse in the late 1950s and spread widely following reports on human rights violations against Muslims in North Rakhine state during the 1990s. The history of Rohingya proved that since 8th century they were residing in the Arkan kingdom as an independent community. During the period of 9th to 14th century Rohingya people came into the contact with Arabian traders, the commercial activities of Arabian traders enhanced the connectivity between Bengal and Arkan. In 1784, when the Burman King Bodawpaya came into the power of Arkan then hundreds of thousands of people migrated to Bengal. In 1790, British diplomat Hiram Cox set up the new town (Cox's Bazar) in Bangladesh for residing the Rohingya refugees. During the period of 1824 to 1942, Burma (Myanmar) came into the province of British India. That time 400000 Indian labourers migrated to Burma for infrastructural project work. These historical evidences proved that Rohingya is not only the group of Bengali people rather than those are the composition of different ethno-religious people came from different countries for economic purpose. In 1942, during the time of Second World War Japan attacked on Burma and British retreated from Burma. That time Myanmar nationalist attacked on Rohingyas Muslim community because in colonial era Muslim were more benefited than Buddhist community. In 1945, by the help of Rohingya fighters and Myanmar nationalist led by Ang San, British came into power in Myanmar. The Rohingya community associated with British due to accomplish their aspiration of autonomous Arkan state. In 1948, Burma got the independence but the Rohingya were not delighted in national interest. They were shouting for autonomous Arkan by the organization of Jamiyyat ul-Ulama. Not only that they wanted to merge the Arkan with Muslim majority Pakistan. However Burma government realized the tendency of Rohingya community and the government expelled the Rohingya from civil servants. This decision was clearly demarcated the social boundary Buddhist nationalists and Rohingya. Since 1948 to 1961, some Rohingya started to antigovernment arms revolution by the organization of Mujahids.

In 1961, U Nu came into power and created an administrative body 'Mayu Frontier Administration (MFA)' in Muslim dominated area to content of their demand. Initially, MFA helped to create the political stability in this region and many of Mujahids surrendered their arms. This incident reflects the new socio-political dimension in this region. Actually MFA was the repetition of the Frontier Areas Administration (FFA) that was created by General Ne Win. Because the objectives of the FFA and MFA were to create the socio-political stability, setup the government dominant

administration and control over the antinational activities of Muslim community in this region. The MFA and FFA were not concerned about economic development of this region. The point of fact is that MFA and FFA were the political desire of government to control the Muslim rebels, those were not to merge with the expectation of autonomous Arkan. In 1964, General Ne Win dissolved the regime of FFA and merge with the state of Akyab but the ideology of autonomous Arkan still not wipe out from the mind of Rohingya community. But over the level of persecution of military against the Rohingya were motivated to new generation Radical movement.

In 1972, army launched a 'national drive' to register citizen but Rohingya were considered as an illegal citizen of Myanmar. At the same time Rohingya Liberation Party (RLP) created political instability in Muslim dominated area through weapon insurgence. After using massive military force government control the situation and maximum insurgents fled away to Bangladesh on July 1974. In 1973, the Rohingya Patriotic Front (RPF) was developed by changing the name of Rohingya Independence Front (RIF). The main objective of this organization was to claim the autonomous Muslim state. But their claimed was not come into reality. On February 1978, the Junta government operated military operation (formally, *Nagamin* operation) on north Arkan. Due to the excessive repression of military near about 200000 Rohingya migrated to Bangladesh as refugees. Through this operation the government targeted to suppress the political activities of Rohingya and systematically eradicate them from country.

In 1991, Myanmar army started operation 'Phi Thaya' in north Rakhine, particularly in border area for making beautiful nation. The Myanmar army and local Buddhist community jointly started ethno-religious warfare against Rohingya, together they molested, forced to labour, murdered, burnt houses and illegal detention etc. The consequences of activities were that near about 250000 Rohingyas fled away as refugees toward the neighboring countries, mostly Bangladesh.

In 2012, Rakhine state riots between Rohingyas and Buddhist community accelerated the Rohingya crisis. Due to this conflicts, near about 140000 Rohingyas displaced from their settled areas as refugees. On June 2012, government declared emergency in north Rakhine and for the political stabilization government implemented army. But the different violent activities of army accelerated the political instability and Rohingya crisis in this region.

On October 2016, Rohingya arms organization (Harakah al-Yaqin) attacked on Myanmar army in border areas and they killed nine soldiers. The government officials in Rakhine state declared that Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO) was responsible for that incident. On 17 October, Arkan

Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) declared the responsibility for that incident. Afterward government decided to operation of military in border areas. Due to the persecution of military and Buddhist community near about 2500 Rohingyas migrated to Bangladesh.

In August 2017, Arkan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) launched attack against security forces of Myanmar in border region and 12 security forces were killed. As counter action, government decided to “clearance operation” against Rohingyas using armed forces in north Arkan and another side military also started to give arms training to local Buddhist people. Due to their jointly violent large number of Rohingyas were raped, murdered and migrated to neighboring countries. According to the report of BBC that nearly 700000 Rohingyas have fled Bangladesh since August 2017. The “Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF)” reported that “at least 6700 Rohingya, including at least 730 children under the age of

five, were killed in the month after the violence broke out” The UN reported that more than 600000 Rohingya people have been migrated towards Bangladesh since August 2017.

Responsible factors behind Rohingya migration: The crisis of Rohingya is the fastest growing refugee’s crisis in the world. Since 1970 to 2017, phases of military operation and communal conflicts in Rakhine lead to existence crisis of the Rohingyas that forced them to displace from their native places towards neighboring countries as refugees. More than one million Rohingyas have migrated different countries across the world as illegal immigrants, such as Bangladesh, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, India, Thailand, UAE, Malaysia and Indonesia. According to UN the Refugee Agency (UNHCR), more than 723000 Rohingya migrated to Bangladesh since August 2017 but it is difficult to figure out the exact numbers of Rohingya people in rest of countries.

Spread of Rohingya inside and outside Myanmar



The prolonged persecution against Rohingya community was not only violence against the “Human Rights” rather it was as a “textbook example of ethnic cleansing”, rightly stated by the United Nations. There is not any suspicion; initially the ethno-religious polarization was the prime responsible factor for the displacement of Rohingyas from their native, on the same way, the discrimination of socio-economic and political policies of Myanmar government were kindling to accelerate the Rohingya crisis. Consequently, it will be more relevant to find out the responsible factors behind the migration of Rohingyas from the contemporary socio-economics and political traits of Myanmar.

1. **Ethno-religious difference between Rohingyas and Buddhist** was the most significant responsible factor for conflict. Rohingyas had different beliefs and traditions which created a different socio-cultural identity and socially separated them from Buddhist community. Particularly, Rohingya community belongs to the Muslim Community and ethnically they had similarity with the Bengali people. The

ethno-religious gap between the two communities distracted the social harmony and pushed them towards future social warfare.

2. **Colonial policies of British government** were an important factor for the Rohingya crisis in Burma. Since 1824 to 1947 Myanmar was under the rule of British colony but in between 1885 to 1937 was under the “British India Empire”. For the strengthening of their colonial foundation, it was important to the British ruler to build up a favorable environment in Burma to sustain their colonial activities. For that they emphasized on the increase of agricultural productivity, infrastructural development, buildup of administration system and expansion of trade and commerce in Myanmar. A large number of human powers were necessary to execute the above goals. During the time huge numbers of people (near about 4 lakhs) migrated to Burma from India (particularly Bengal) to accomplish the colonial policies. “The major sectors recording their presence were education, judiciary, constitutional experts,

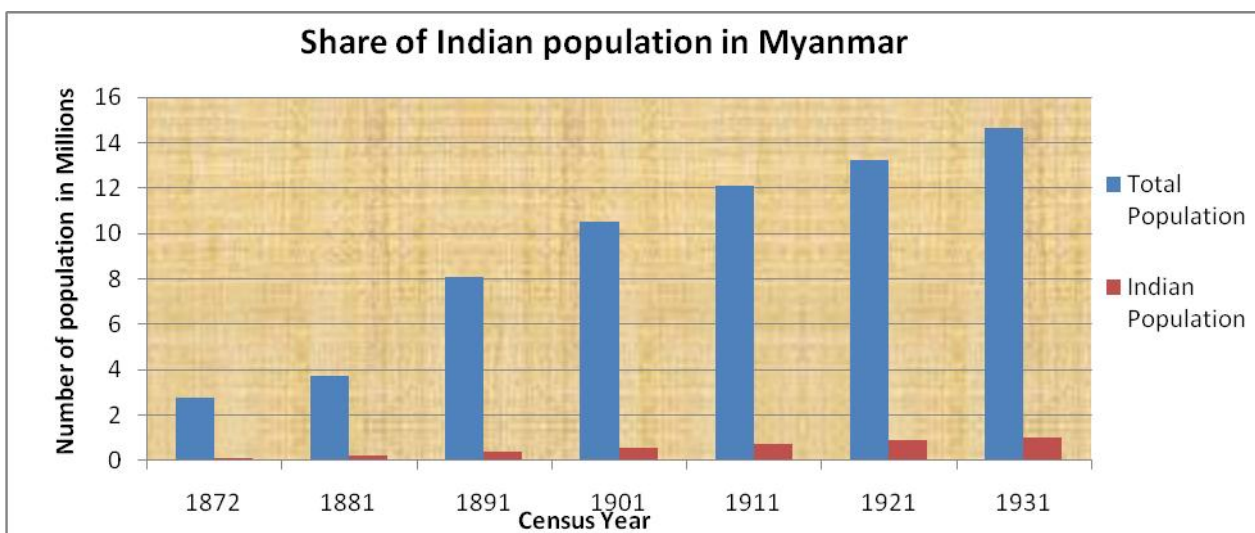
medical practitioners, infrastructure development (engineering, railways, urban planning etc.), trade and defense (Chaturvedi, M.)” Most of the Bengali Muslim was permanently residing in the Arkhan state and devoted themselves in several monetary activities

which designated them to a better socio-economical achievement compared to the local Buddhist community. The Muslim community was directed by the British ruler and got more benefitted which lead to a socio-economic stress among the later.

Table 1: Share of Indian population in Burma (1872-1931)

Census Year	Total Population	Indian Population	% of Indian Population
1872	2,747,148	136,504	4.9
1881	3,736,771	243,123	6.5
1891	8,098,014	420,830	5.1
1901	10,490,624	568,263	5.4
1911	12,11,5217	743,288	6.1
1921	13212,192	887,077	6.7
1931	14,667,146	1,017,825	6.9

Source: Indian Immigration (Baxter, A. 1941)



3. **Difference of Geo-political ideologies between Rohingyas and Buddhist** were a remarkable factor for the ethno-religious conflict in Rakhine. The Rohingyas were not interested in national ideology of Myanmar rather than they were highly interested to build up the Rakhine as autonomous Muslim dominant state and wanted to merge with the Muslim dominant Pakistan. Reverse, the dream of the Buddhist community was that to build up the independent, inseparable Buddhist dominant Myanmar. This different ideological conflict pushed them towards future warfare.
4. **Political instability in Myanmar** was important factor for the displacement of Rohingyas from their native. The main objective of the Myanmar nationalist was to construct an independent democratic secular state after freedom. Initially after independence, by general election in 1948 “Anti-Fascist People’s Freedom League” party came into power but they failed to stop the conflict between Muslims vs. Rohingyas. From 1958 to 2007 in

different phases Military seized the power destroying the democratic environment in Myanmar which accelerated the political instability and racial intolerance in different parts of Myanmar. The systematic assault and persecution against Rohingyas forced them to displace from their native as refugee that can be denominated as “Systematic Ethnic Cleansing”. A renowned humanitarian and world peace worker Aung San Suu Kyi being a prime minister of Myanmar remain silent on the Rohingya issue.

5. **Applying new citizenship law after independent** Myanmar government denied the citizenship of Rohingyas. In 1982, government of Myanmar formulated a new citizenship law on the basis ethnic identity. According to law Rohingyas were the immigrations of Myanmar they came from Bangladesh and not considered them one of the indigenous racial groups. This law directly refused the citizenship of Rohingyas and increased the crisis.

6. **The Rohingyas were highly marginalized community** in Rakhine on the eyes of Buddhist. They never received social honor from Buddhist community. The Buddhist community always treats them on the way of prejudice. The government attributed different Social restriction on Rohingyas, such as freedom of movement, marriage ceremony, educational opportunities, family planning, religious choice and opportunity of employment etc. Even the local Buddhist community forced them to slavery, manual scavenging, and sexual manipulation and labeled them as antinationalist.
7. **Socio-economic discrimination in development** of Rakhine state was one of the causes of Rohingya crisis. According to the “2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census” in Rakhine state only 37.8% households were getting improved sources of drinking water but in union level it was 69.5%, only 31.8% households had toilets, at the union level figure was 74.3%, only 12.8% households were electrified but in union level it was 32.4%, and the literacy rate in Rakhine state was 84.7%, lower than the union rate of 89.5%. Near about 78% people of this region belonged to below poverty line. The difference between state and union among these indicators of development were clearly shows the socio-economic discrimination against Rohingyas.
8. **Violence activities of Rohingya people** were responsible factor for the crisis. They started violent movement against Myanmar government creating different political organization, such as The Rohingya Patriotic Front (RPF), Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO), Arkhan Rohingya Islamic Front (ARIF), Rakhine Rohingya National Organization (ARNO), The Rohingya National Army (RNA), Arkhan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) etc. But the Myanmar government using forces and laws strictly restricted those political organizations and labeling on as antinationalist terrorist organization.
9. **Systematic persecution by forces and Buddhists** against Rohingyas in different ways , such as illegal detention, murdered, sexual molestation on women and girls, bunt in houses and properties, forced to slavery , labeling as terrorists etc. composed a crisis situation in Rakhine for survival of Rohingyas and forced them to supplant from Myanmar.
10. **The different International restricted Islamic organizations** such as Al- Qaeda, Taliban, Harkat-ul-Jihad al-Islam, Harkat-ul-Ansar and Mujahidden were motivated to Rohingyas in arms revolution in Myanmar and their influences accelerated the conflicts in climax position.

community in Myanmar forced them to displace from their native places towards neighboring countries as refugees. They visited the neighboring countries as illegal immigrants to save their life but reaching into new country they faced the different problems.

1. **Problem of nationality:** Already the national citizenship law of Myanmar in 1982 deprived the citizenship of Rohingya due to ethno-religious issue and to save their life from prolong persecution most of people illegally entered into Bangladesh. But the government of Bangladesh refused their citizenship proposal. Presently, the Rohingyas are living in Bangladesh as stateless international refugee.
2. **Settlement problem:** Near about more than one million Rohingya people are living in temporary refugee camp in different site of Bangladesh such as Cox’s Bazar, Leda, Nayapara, Shamlapur, Barmapara ,Hakimpara, Dhaka etc. Due to the economic and political causes the government of Bangladesh is unable to provide them hygienic permanent housing facility. They are highly suffering in Monsoon and winter season even sanitation facilities also not available in camp site those are the serious causes of health issue.
3. **Health problem:** The Rohingya people are facing different types of health problem due to limited access of health care services such as unhygienic housing facility, lack of drinking water supply, lack of sanitation facility, food scarcity and inadequate medical service.“Refugees and affected community require 9 million liters of safe water daily, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services are reaching only 30% of the Rohingya people need. 85% of the refugees still have no access to latrine. Diphtheria outbreak has resulted in 38 deaths and more than 5800 suspected cases of diphtheria have been reported as of February 2018. As of 22nd October 2018, an estimated 42000pregnant women, 72000 lactating mothers and 240000 under-five children need health assistance. There have also been 21 cases of HIV patients reported among the refugees until Oct 8, 2017” (Islam, M.M & Nuzhat,T.).
4. **Food crisis:** The Bangladesh is the one of the poor country in the world and bearing excessive amount of population pressure and facing the difficulties to afford food for their own population. Presently, more than one million Rohingya refugees are residing in the different camp of Bangladesh that created critical situation in food security of Bangladesh. According to the report of FAO, “recent assessments show that more than 80 percent of the refugees and 38 percent of host communities are vulnerable to food insecurity. The food security for situation for refugees in makeshift settlements is highly vulnerable, with up to 90 percent of new arrivals eating just one meal a day.

Impact of international migration on Rohingya community: The prolonged persecution against Rohingya

Chronically food- insecure households are affected by high on inadequately diversified diets and a lack of access to cooking fuel”.

5. **Economic crisis:** Losing their all properties in Myanmar Rohingya people are highly suffering economically in Bangladesh. The maximum refugees are doing labour work in cheap rate as unskilled worker. ‘Baldwin and Marshall’ (2018) mentioned that Rohingya people are demanding wage 300 Takas for a day while the rate of Bangladeshi workers are 500 Takas that created highly competition in local labour market and lead to decrease the rate of labour. Another side due to the pressure of massive population infiltration is running on dramatically in local market that makes critical situation for their livelihoods.
6. **Educational problem:** The Rohingyas children are facing highly problem to access education in different refugee camps in Bangladesh as well as in their native in Myanmar. They have lost the right of basic education that is highly against of human rights. According to the report of UNICEF within the total number of migrants more than 50 percentages are children. The report of ‘Theirworld’ mentioned that “only 61% refugee’s children are enrolled in primary education compared to 91% of all the world’s children. Just 23% of refugee’s children are enrolled in secondary school, against 84% globally”. They cannot access to educational institute due to different types of socio-economic and political factors, Such as lack of institution, distance of institution from camp, maximum school restricted their admission due to political causes, children are involving in labour work for economic survival and girl’s children are not getting social security outside of the camp.
7. **Crisis of social security:** The Rohingya refugees are facing many social crises in Bangladesh such as gender base violence, restriction on free movement, human trafficking, cultural discrimination with local people, lack of security in camp site, randomly detentions and arrest etc. which are significantly barrier of their natural life and enhancing the social crisis.

CONCLUSION AND POLICY SUGGESTIONS

Prolong socio-economic depression and ethno-religious persecution against Rohingya community forced them to migrate in different countries from Myanmar. Presently they

are most persecuted stateless international refugees. After leaving the native most of Rohingya people are residing in different refugee’s camps in Bangladesh. Influx of massive numbers of refugees from Myanmar to Bangladesh created the serious socio-economic and political illness in Bangladesh as well as Rohingya people also facing different socio-economic and political crises in Bangladesh. The issue regarding Rohingya refuses not only the question against the Myanmar government; it is the issue against the violence of human rights in international level. In present context, it is most important to involvement of different countries to solve the Rohingya crisis by the combine effective action in international level, particularly by the assist of United Nation Organizations. Already the different international agencies such as UN, World Bank, ASEAN, WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR etc. are assisting Rohingya refugees for their shelter, food, education and medical security, the contribution of Bangladesh in Rohingya issue is highly remarkable. But it is important to require permanent solution of the Rohingya crisis which will help them to recede in Myanmar and led them to settle in natural life. In present paper want to mention some suggestions that will be salutary to solve the Rohingya issue. **Firstly**, the different international organizations and countries have emphasized on the socio-economic and political security of refugees in Bangladesh that will be sustain their educational, economic, health and cultural development. **Secondly**, it is important to discuss with Myanmar’s government in international level about the internal political situation of Myanmar to find out the cases of social and political intolerance for establishment of genuine democracy on the basis of secularity. **Thirdly**, there is confusion between Bangladesh and Myanmar about the citizenship of Rohingya that is most obstacles for repatriation of Rohingya refuses. So it is important to have discussion between Myanmar and Bangladesh in international level with the assist of U.N.O that will be effective to open the critical political situation regarding the citizenship issue of Rohingya. **Fourthly**, the government of Myanmar has to assure the citizenship of Rohingya without any socio-economic and political discrimination. **Fifthly**, the government of Myanmar has to arrange the proper administrative set up within the state of Rakhine to reduce the violence events. **Sixthly**, the different political organizations of Rohingya have to stop the arms revolution by the provocation of international restricted Muslim organization.

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