

Globalization | (CCG)

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The Rohingya Refugee Crisis: Social and Cultural Impacts for the Local Community in Bangladesh

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Chapter One: Introduction

This research is putting a lot of effort into understanding the problem of refugees, as well as forced migration and internally displaced people. The large migration of Rohingya refugees into Bangladesh was sparked by a number of violent incidents that occurred in Myanmar. These refugees have always gone to Bangladesh in order to avoid persecution. Up until 2017, the GOB would on occasion force them to return to Myanmar. However, the massive migration of Rohingya people into Bangladesh in 2017 was met with compassion from the general public, support from a large number of organized volunteer organizations, and a response from the government in the form of a welcoming policy.

The situation in Bangladesh and for the Rohingya people in that country is becoming more dire as time goes on. As the Rohingya crisis in Bangladesh has just begun, the purpose of this study is to make a contribution toward comprehending the effects that refugees have had and will continue to have on the nations that have taken in refugees.

In order to go on with my investigation, I've come up with a research topic and many sub-questions to accompany it. In order to provide a solution to the study issue, I have been collecting material about the Rohingyas and their host country's historical history to better comprehend both. After reviewing the background, I will now discuss the methodology, the data gathering procedure, as well as the limitations of my study. In order to have a better understanding of the previous work that has been done on the subject of my study, I have been doing a literature review. The use of many ideas provides more illumination into this process. In the conclusion, I have included the study of the consequences that the refugees have had on the community that they are staying in.

1.1 Problem Formulation

The plight of refugees is a growing problem throughout the globe that requires urgent attention.

A staggering 30 million people were forced to relocate after World War II's end in 1945. A permanent solution to the refugee crisis has not been found, the international community realized by 1950. The number of refugees seen by UNHCR climbed from 2.4 million in 1974 to 10.5 million in 1984. As of 1996,

UNHCR has helped 27 million refugees, internally displaced people, and asylum seekers. As stated by L. Barnett in 2002

Numerous research has been conducted on refugees, the factors that lead to migration, and the effects of migration. When compared, the effects of the refugees on the nations that are taking them in get less attention. The host nation and its people may suffer if there is a large inflow of refugees. The refugee population has an effect on the countries that take them in. Think about how the refugees will affect the nations that are taking them in.

I have decided to study the effects of Rohingya refugees on Bangladesh, and more specifically on Cox's bazar, since they are often regarded as the world's biggest refugee and most persecuted ethnic minority.

A large number of Rohingya people have entered Bangladesh as refugees since last year. Since then, refugees in Bangladesh have been given with food, housing, and assistance by the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) and several international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The Rohingya refugee camps in 2017 demonstrated that they were not intended as a permanent solution, yet the camps' present state demonstrates that they are functioning as such. What began as a temporary living situation for Rohingya refugees seems to be becoming a permanent one.

Given the breadth of this issue, I have attempted to provide an overarching picture of how the Rohingya refugee influx has affected Bangladesh, and the Cox's bazar area in particular, despite the fact that Bangladesh is a developing nation with its own development difficulties.

1.2 Research Question

In light of this issue, I have created the following research question: "How is the Rohingya refugee crisis hurting Bangladesh, and why is Cox's bazar at risk?"

Sub-Research Questions:

Since the topic of the Rohingya refugees' effect on Bangladesh is so vast, I've broken it down into more manageable sub-questions.

- How does Bangladesh help the Rohingya people who have fled there?
- To what extent do Rohingya refugees affect politics and security in Bangladesh?
- Why may the Rohingyas have a negative effect on Cox's bazaar?

Chapter Two: Research Methodology

The reader has been exposed to the study methodology and data gathering techniques in this chapter. I've made an effort to clarify the strategies used in this article as well as the influences on the writing.

2.1 Research Design

To begin with, I organized my work using a research design. Because data collecting and analysis in social research need a plan or organization. A study design "relates to the criteria that are applied for assessing social research," according to Alan Bryman (2012, p. 45). As a result, it serves as a framework for the creation of evidence that is appropriate for both the research topic that the investigator is interested in and a certain set of criteria.

According to Marshall, C. and G. B. Rossman (1995), a researcher should explain his motivation for carrying out the study so the reader will know what the findings are likely to achieve.

According to him, methodologists distinguish between three main goals of research: to investigate, explain, or characterize the phenomena of interest.

Similarly, I began researching the Rohingya refugee situation. The crisis of 2017 is not brand-new and is still happening. Descriptive research has been utilized by me as a social researcher to investigate the present situation and determine what is happening. Later, in an effort to provide an explanation, I sought to concentrate on the effects of the current crisis on Bangladesh, particularly the Cox's Bazaar neighborhood. Thus, my research topic is: "How is Bangladesh being affected by the Rohingya refugee crisis, and why is Cox's Bazaar at risk?" The purpose of the "why" response is to further my research.

2.2 Ethnography:

According to J. Creswell (2016, page:68), "ethnography is a qualitative design in which the researcher documents and analyzes the shared and learnt patterns of values, actions, beliefs, and language of a culture-sharing community" (Ethnography Is a Qualitative Design). He goes on to say that ethnography is

not just a method but also a product; it is a manner of researching a group of people who share a culture, as well as the end result of the research in the form of a written report.

According to Eriksson and Kovalainen (2008), ethnographic research applies a cultural lens to the study of people's lives within their communities. In this type of research, the researchers live among the community's residents with the goal of better comprehending the culture that these individuals share.

In comparison to the other researchers, I am in a position that may be described as ethnographic. Chittagong has been my home for the most majority of my life, despite the fact that I was born and raised in Bangladesh. People from Chittagong speak a language, practice a culture, and have beliefs that are very similar to those of the Rohingya. As a result, I have a deeper comprehension of the society as well as the culture, both of which contributed to my improved data collecting. In addition, when I was there, I became involved with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that were helping with Rohingya people, and I have friends and colleagues from other NGOs who are now working in Cox's bazar. Ethnography is the alternative research approach that I have decided to pursue.

Researchers do virtual ethnography as a result of the proliferation of the Internet and social media, as stated by Eriksson and Kovalainen (2008). In this vein, ethnography may take place on a global scale, in many locations at once, and even on the go. In this way, researchers observe individuals as they move across real and imagined environments. [ibid]

Because I am unable to carry out fieldwork at the moment, I have resorted to using an ethnographic approach that makes use of a virtual ethnographic strategy. When I was gathering material for my research project, I spoke to some of my coworkers over the phone and also connected with them on social media. This allowed me to stay in contact with them and ask them questions about their experiences.

2.3 Ontological Consideration

Our assumptions about the world can be better understood with the assistance of ontology. According to Bryman, ontology is concerned with the fundamental aspects of social things. The central question is whether social science entities ought to be objective and understand their reality independently of the social actor, or whether these entities are constructed by the actions and understandings of the social actor, in which case these actors construct and constitute these social entities and cannot be completely detached from the research topic. If the latter is the case, then the social science entities ought to be dispassionate and understand their reality independently of the social actor (Bryman, 2012).

Constructivism and moral relativism are two ontological viewpoints that are diametrically opposed to one another. This research makes use of constructionism in order to conduct a literature review and create arguments. My objective is not just answering my research questions also I intend to investigate the inquiry by concentrating on the single research issue. The "truth" that I seek will be formed via the process of my inquiry, as is the case with the ontological paradigm of moral relativism.

2.4 Data Collection

I did make use of some primary data, but secondary data made up the majority of my sources. I conducted phone interviews with friends and coworkers who are involved in nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) helping Rohingya refugees since I utilized ethnography as the approach for gathering the data for my project. (Their responses are included in the appendix that I have provided.)

I made an effort to maintain objectivity and maintain a professional demeanor while I was speaking with them, and I chose Bengali as the language to communicate with them because they felt more at ease speaking that language. This made it easier for me to analyze the interview and the points that were important to the discussion.

First, I made contact with them and informed them that I was interested in doing interviews. I then set up a day and time to take the interviews. After that, on the predetermined day, I carried out the interviews. They assisted me in a variety of ways by conversing with both the locals and the refugees in the area. They come into contact with both groups of people and are aware of the continuing situation there on a daily basis.

Consequently, even though I didn't carry out the fieldwork by myself, it was beneficial to my writing.

Due to the fact that I am currently working on my thesis, I am forced to rely heavily on secondary material in order to complete my study. My profession has required me to do research using the inductive technique, in which I begin by condensing material based on many sources including papers, journals, and reports. Some of the materials come from internet databases and search engines such as google scholar, in addition to the websites of various non-governmental organizations and UN departments.

In addition to this, I have used a few Bangla news stories, generated summaries of them in English, and built connections with study goals. In addition to that, I spoke to several of my coworkers. In light of the fact that they declined to have our conversation recorded, I made notes throughout our exchange. In the

course of my study, I have singled out the general effects that the Rohingya refugees have had on the communities that have taken them in and attempted to classify them according to what they indicate.

Chapter Three: Literature Review

According to J. Rowley and F. Slack (2004, p. 32), "A literature review distills the current literature in a topic area; the purpose of the literature review is to describe the state of the art in that subject field."

As a result, it detects and arranges the research's ideas according to prior knowledge in the field.

The literature study aids me as a facilitator by allowing me to learn more about refugees and their potential effects on host communities, as well as to link my findings to the theories I've chosen to apply to my work. Furthermore, it aids me in developing the analysis section in accordance with the theories.

Literature review, as defined by Alan Bryman (2012), is the process through which a researcher might choose a subject, validate a technique, establish a setting, or shift the focus of their investigation. As a result, the critique is crucial in guiding the future of my research. In this section, I've attempted to catalog the literature on refugees, categorizing it according to topics like the 1951 convention's definition of a refugee and the effects that refugees' presence has on their host countries. To summarize the effects of the refugees, I have analyzed literature by authors like Chambers (1986), Jacobsen (2002), P. Kirui and J. Mwaruvie (2012), B. Berti (2015), S. Tumen (2016), J. Alix Garcia & D. Saah (2010), and others.

Refugees:

The 1951 Convention defines a refugee as "any person who is outside his or her country of nationality or habitual residence and who, on account of that person's race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, fears for his or her life or freedom and is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country or to return there, fearing for his or her life or freedom." If we want to use a definition of "refugee" that is both broad and intuitive, we should include anybody who flees his or her place of origin or residency because of fear of political injury or direct government persecution. Typically, political violence is blamed for their plight. In this setting, refugees

usually face challenging living circumstances in their host countries and are reliant on humanitarian aid to survive. Those findings were published in 2006 by Salehyan and Gleditsch.

According to Betts (2009), refugees leave their home countries because of persecution or war, cross international boundaries, and then find shelter in the camps or settlements of adjacent nations.

Impacts:

In a discussion of the effects of refugees and refugee programs on host communities, Chambers (1986) notes that, historically, refugee relief organizations and refugee studies have prioritized the needs of refugees while giving less attention to the negative effects that refugees can have on host communities.

Governments, economies, and services of the host nation are included in the analysis, rather than individuals or subsets of the host population. He pointed out the one-sidedness of prior studies on migrants, which he attributed to academics' inherent prejudice. In discussing how refugees influence various host groups, he points out that the poorer hosts may be the unintended losers.

Furthermore, Maystadt and Verwimp (2014) claim that the effects of an unexpectedly large number of forced migrants on the host economy have not been well explored or understood.

Refugees have various effects on their host countries, as shown in a study by the IOM and the UN (2002, p.16). Here are some examples, both positive and negative, of these changes: - "changes in local markets for food, housing, land, transport, and other goods, -services, and resources; -changes in local labor markets; -changes in the local economy and society wrought by the introduction of humanitarian assistance; -demands on health care, education, and other services; -demographic shifts and the related influences on health, mortality, and morbidity; -influences on infrastructure;

According to Jacobsen (2002), refugees may place a number of financial, social, and ecological pressures on their host communities.

Using the existing literature, I have attempted to classify the ways in which refugees affect their host countries. Food, security, work, wages, the economy, and the environment are all areas particularly affected.

An increase in the demand for food during the early stages of a refugee influx may have a detrimental effect on food prices. Food prices rise as a consequence of rising demand and falling supplies, which has a disproportionately negative impact on the poorer host populations. In their article "The Effect of

Refugee Camps on Local Market Prices in Tanzania," J. Alix Garcia and D. Saah (2010) explain the situation in that country. According to experts, the influence of food assistance is the first immediate consequence of refugee inflow, while the effect of immigration flows on pricing in receiving nations is the second. Also, they say, "Whether the help comes from outside or right here at home is a major factor in deciding its impact on the market."

A rise in locally produced assistance, on the other hand, may cause prices to rise, contrary to what one would expect based on theoretical considerations. (p:149)

As a result of the increased demand caused by the inflow of refugees, earnings and spending in the host nation rise, which in turn generates new rounds of spending repercussions in the local economy (JE. Taylor et al., 2016). (p:7450)

S. Tumen (2016) utilizes three groups of economic results to describe the effect of refugees on host nations. First, the labor market (including employment, unemployment, labor force participation, and earnings), then consumer prices, and finally, housing rentals, all rise because of the influx of refugees, who are disproportionately targeted by humanitarian assistance because of their perceived vulnerability. Resentment from host communities grows as refugees' financial security improves. "(Jacobsen, K. 2002)

In addition, refugees in host countries often rely on scarce natural resources like water, forest, and rangeland for survival and economic opportunity, but locals are often reluctant to let them utilize these resources. When refugees prove more prosperous than the natives, tensions rise even more.

Jacobsen, K. (1997) elaborates on this definition by saying that environmental impact is the destructive process of environmental change with regards to trees, dirt, and water. As a result of the strain that the flood of refugees places on the environment, wooded and rangeland are being cut down, soil erosion is rising, groundwater is being depleted, and water quality is deteriorating.

Soil deterioration is a serious issue for African communities, as seen by the situation in Africa. Land scarcity and soil degradation worsen when there is inadequate land to support refugees' subsistence requirements and when refugees are legally limited to organized settlements, where their numbers are expected to increase.

P. Kirui & J. Mwaruvie (2012) write, "Refugee and immigrant groups may also offer enormous political and security threats for host governments," which is a major cause for worry over the effects of refugees on host communities in terms of safety. They have political clout in the nation where they have settled, and

the dynamics of the sending and receiving countries are increasingly influenced by their responses to and engagement with domestic politics. (p:162) And when the host communities do embrace the migrants, that warmth is tinged with distrust and coldness. As a consequence, it causes people to stop talking to one another. In addition, there is perpetual distrust between the host country and the refugees.

[ibid,2012]

According to B. Berti (2015), economic and political strains in Lebanon have led to social conflicts between the country's refugee population and local citizens, who support opposing sides in the Syrian civil war. This has contributed to a general decline in social cohesiveness. The author also notes that refugee camps may be a fertile habitat for organized criminal gangs, posing serious security risks to the host nation. [ibid] In conclusion, I decided to focus my thesis on the Rohingya crisis since it is now the most pressing humanitarian concern in Bangladesh. I have identified several studies while doing literature reviews for my thesis. On the other hand, I have selected a number of Sociology study resources pertinent to my subject. Based on the aforementioned literatures, I have developed a taxonomy of characteristics to consider when thinking about refugees and the effects they have on host communities. From what I've learned, the Rohingya refugees' main effects are felt in the areas of safety, politics, society, the economy, and the environment of the countries that have taken them in. Numerous studies show that there are both positive and negative economic outcomes as a result of welcoming refugees. The former are based on the fact that refugees bring resources to the host communities in the form of international humanitarian aid and in the form of refugees themselves, who are human capital.

In addition, the neighboring regions and camps improve as a result of infrastructure construction and improved means of communication. The refugee population is shown to be directly responsible for the security, environmental, and financial costs incurred by the host country.

(Jacobsen,2002) There is substantial evidence from earlier studies demonstrating that migrants have a negative effect on the local ecosystem.

This key discovery is relevant to my study in light of the situation of the Rohingyas in the Bangladeshi community and informs my choice of theories for doing the research.

Chapter Four: Theory

In this chapter, I have made an effort to draw parallels between the Rohingya refugees' forced movement and the effects that their presence has had on the local population. As a result of my theoretical investigation, I have used the Displacement economics perspective to the topic of forced migration and the Migration Development Nexus.

Migration:

The 1951 United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol define a refugee as a person who 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 coun" (Refugees Due to Well-founded Fear of Persecution Because of Race, Religion, Nationality, Membership in a Particular Social Group, or Political Opinion).

(United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)

According to S. Castles (2003), the prevalence and significance of migration under coercion are increasing. Human rights abuses and persistent bloodshed are to blame. There are many different types of involuntary migration that may be classified on a political or legal level. All of them feature folks who are in need of a safe haven after being uprooted from their homes. Common parlance calls them all "refugees," but the legal definition of that term is rather specific. Many people who are compelled to leave their homes do so because of persecution that is not covered by the international refugee system. (p:173)

According to C. Horst and K. Grabska (2015), people's lives are filled with "radical" and "protracted" uncertainty as a result of war and the resulting relocation of populations. They find themselves in liminal circumstances due to the prolongations of their dislocation. The authors go on to say that although some displaced people do get refugee status, many others stay in precarious conditions similar to that of refugees but without the protections provided by international law for refugees. Because of the prolonged nature of the battle, people have been forced to live in a state of permanent flux, one in which time "continues to flow via routinized routines and survival techniques." (p: 6) As the length of time they must wait for a return increases, the people in these circumstances go from a state of emergency to one in which the sense of 'permanent impermanence' is balanced by the stability and regularity of their daily

lives. This ambiguity allows room for bargaining between people and nations, which leads to constructive innovation and societal progress.

In contrast to the economic migrants that Betts (2009) labels as "voluntary migrants," the individuals who are "forced" to leave their country of origin due to fear of war or persecution are "forced" migrants, and hence "forced migration" is thought to have a political base. The term "forced migration" encompasses several different situations in which a group of individuals are driven to leave their native country because their government is reluctant to protect their fundamental human rights. In recent years, the concept of forced migration has gained widespread acceptance, and it is now widely acknowledged that "there are other groups of people who can legitimately be considered to be forced migrants, even if they have not crossed an international border or may be fleeing for reasons other than those that define refugee status." (Betts, 2009)

Betts (2009) expands on the topic of forced migration's connection to international politics by noting that its root causes are often seen as politically motivated and linked to broader shifts in the international system, geopolitical dynamics, and the global political economy.

Movements of individuals across international boundaries as a result of internal conflicts caused by authoritarian governments have an effect on other spheres of international politics. Conflict, peacebuilding, state-building, terrorist recruiting, sources of foreign direct investment, transnational crime, and even interest group formation and voting patterns in domestic politics are all profoundly impacted by a wide range of other factors. When refugee camps are used as rebel strongholds, they are generally seen as potential "spoilers" of peace. Smuggling across borders is facilitated by refugee camps.

In addition, refugee camps and protracted refugee situations may serve as breeding grounds for radicalization and terrorism. [ibid]

It is important to examine forced migration from a sociological perspective. Human initiative and social connections are crucial to this process. In light of the current worries about migration and security, forced migration raises concerns about the loss of governmental authority. Furthermore, the processes of global social change are linked to forced migration. "(Castles, S.;2003)

Economic Approach

According to Amanda Hammar's (2014) *Displacement: Economies Approach*, the term "displacement" may be broken down into two distinct categories. The displaced who are officially recognized and handled by policies and institutions are the primary focus of the operational notion of displacement. It frequently focuses on policy rather than history and is oversimplified and distorted. Particular "logics of belonging, entitlement, and exclusion" are reproduced. Displacement, on the other hand, is a relational term defined as the coerced alteration of complex networks of physical, social, and symbolic connections. (p:9) Paradoxes are noted, as are the effects of displacement on authority and the questions that this state of affairs raises about what it really creates. The reasons for and outcomes of a displaced population may be seen in a variety of locations. It isn't narrowly concerned with financial matters. It's relevance extends to broader social, economic, and political spheres. It deals fairly and squarely with the question of how the value (commodification and consumption) of goods, persons, places, natural resources, and even money itself change (or remain) at times of extreme and prolonged crises and displacement. The individuals who are more peripherally impacted by displacement are given fresh attention under the "displacement economies" concept.

It takes into account both the official and the informal sectors of the economy, as well as those who stand to gain from the emigration. There may be multiple groups among the displaced population, including political parties, state agents, new and old businesses and investors, new and old gatekeepers or brokers, and people who have themselves been displaced, who stand to gain from the situation in different ways. Further, displacement not only upends individual lives but also whole social structures, ecosystems, governmental structures, and economic norms and practices. Simultaneously, it creates brand-new ones but with different parameters. She goes on to explain how relocation may alter whole industries, marketplaces, and investment strategies.

Link between Migration and Development:

The phrase "Migration-Development Nexus" is often used when discussing the effects of refugees. In this context, "impact of development on migration" or "effects of migration on development" refers to the process of migration in which development has an impact. A group of researchers led by Ninna Nyberg-Sorensen published their findings in 2002.

As a rule, those who are forced to leave their homes are only expected to stay in refugee camps temporarily. Either the circumstances that necessitated the displaced person's departure should improve

or they should be made permanent residents of the country or community to which they have fled. Therefore, the relocated often experience a lengthy period of uncertainty. (p:15)

The migrants are trapped in their immediate surroundings because they lack the means and access to go elsewhere. They might stay in their own country as refugees or travel into neighboring nations. Diasporas of migrants and refugees may have different effects on conflicts depending on the context and the length of the diaspora. Because of their relative lack of resources, developing nations that have taken in significant numbers of refugees need international assistance in order to facilitate their local settlement. Also, the author argues that development aid's longer-term strategies and tools are superior than humanitarian aid's quick fixes for averting war. (ibid, p: 37-38) Since the author continues to discuss the repercussions of refugees, she notes that each phase of forced displacement has development implications, as it has short-term harmful effects, especially in terms of demands on resources hosts must supply. It's possible that the economic, personal, and social capital brought by immigrants will outweigh the negative effects of huge refugee landings in the long run. [ibid, p:15]

In addition, the author details how the presence of refugees in their host communities does have effects, particularly during and after resettlement in a third country and during and after repatriation to their country of origin. "Among these effects, positive and negative, are: 1) Alterations in local markets for food, housing, land, transport, and other goods, services, and resources; 2) Alterations in local labor markets; 3) Alterations in local economy and society caused by the introduction of humanitarian assistance; 4) Increased demands on health care, education, and other services; 5) Alterations in population size and related influences on health, mortality, and morbidity; 6) Alterations in infrastructure. [ibid, p:16]

Chapter Five: Analysis and Discussion

Here, I use the ideas I've chosen to examine how the influx of migrants has affected the places they've been welcomed into. The primary elements that lead to the negative impact of the Rohingya refugees on the host community have been analyzed in an effort to address the study question. The five points of view are political, security, social, economic, and ecological. I have also looked at the beneficial contributions the Rohingya have made to the host community, in light of the fact that, according to Hammar (2014), there are many different perspectives on the causes and consequences of displacement. After reading what C. Horst and K. Grabska (2015) had to say about the Rohingya, I learned that they were forcibly uprooted from their homeland as a result of ethnic cleansing by the Myanmar government and now live in a state of perpetual impermanence in the camps of Cox's bazar. Being a social process (Betts, 2009), forced migration opens the door to both good and bad societal change.

5.1 The suffering of Rohingya refugees

The large influx of Rohingya refugees over the last two years has placed a significant burden on Bangladesh, which is manifesting itself in a variety of different ways. The fact that Bangladesh has been their home for such a long period of time has had a significant impact on the country, and Cox's bazaar in particular is at significant danger in a variety of different ways. In this chapter, I have made an effort to describe the concepts so that the reader would have a better grasp of the repercussions that are being felt by the host community, particularly by the natives.

5.1.1 Interference in Politics

First, refugees have social, economic, and political ramifications that ripple across the host society, as stated by Amanda Hammar (2014). There will be shifts in power dynamics. Hammar (2014) examines the role of migration in African countries' internal political crises and serious governance failures. Displacement has varied effects on political parties and state actors. If we look at the political environment in Bangladesh now that Rohingya migrants have arrived, we can see that the country is in a very precarious position. The government of Bangladesh was hesitant to open its borders to the Rohingya when the genocide began in late August of 2017. However, it opened its borders in response to international pressure and has been hosting migrants ever since. The government has been unable to effectively coordinate foreign diplomatic efforts since then to bring an end to the issue. (Alam, M. 2018) Here, I break down Bangladesh's political crisis into its regional repercussions and its religious extremist components.

5.1.1.1 Results for regional connections

According to Hammar (2014), uprooting may lead to a shift in how people see the past and, more significantly, the future, both of which can have repercussions in the here and now. (p:10) Here, concerns that the current Rohingya issue would have a political effect between Bangladesh and the United States are at the forefront. The people of Myanmar and a few other nations, most notably India. The bilateral relationship between Bangladesh and Myanmar has been clouded by the Rohingya problem for decades, as well as recurrent influxes of Rohingya into Bangladesh. Maritime boundary disputes, the illegal sale of weapons, and the transit of armed rebels over international borders are all examples of preexisting causes of conflict. "(HAQUE, E. 2018)"

While relations between the two countries had been tense in the past, they began to show indications of progress between 2011 and the years that followed. However, relations with Myanmar seem to be increasingly tight in light of the current Rohingya migration. Idris Iffat's (2017) In addition, it has had a significant impact on talks between Bangladesh and Myanmar over regional infrastructure projects. Included in this group are initiatives like the Asian Highway, BIMSTEC, and the link between Kunming and Thailand. In addition, it limits bilateral commerce, which might be bolstered by the introduction of new products like medicines, jute, cosmetics, consumer ware, particularly white goods, leather products, computer and IT ware. The Rohingya crisis has severed connections between the two nations. The findings of this study were published in 2013 by Syeda Naushin Parnini and colleagues. Because of their great geopolitical and economic interest in Myanmar, Bangladesh's important allies, such as China and India, shift their posture and take side with Myanmar. The country of Bangladesh is feeling the negative effects of the current power game. (A BIPSS Report)

That's how it is with the relationship between Bangladesh and India. India has a lot riding on the success of Myanmar's administration for both economic and geopolitical reasons. There is now anti-Indian attitude in Bangladesh because of this. Idris Iffat's (2017)

5.1.1.2 Violent for Religious Fundamentalism

According to Hammar (2014), who uses the framework of "displacement economics," migration undermines political institutions and opens up new opportunities to control the places people are forced to call home.

The influx of Rohingya refugees has jolted Bangladeshi politics to their foundation, and the Rohingya problem is now a major source of political instability. Since 1971, the secular Awami League and the

somewhat pro-Islamic Bangladesh Nationalist Party have alternated in power (B.N.P.). Furthermore, the most powerful Islamist movement in Bangladesh, Hefazat-e-Islam, has traditionally had a larger voice in shaping secular justice policies and legislation.

It also tipped an already precarious secular-religious balance in Bangladeshi politics when the governing Awami League and Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina decided to provide sanctuary to the migrants. The most powerful Islamist group in Bangladesh, Hefazat-e-Islam, has threatened to launch a "Jihad" in retaliation for the torture of Rohingya Muslims. The government of Bangladesh has had it made much more difficult by such stances. (Joehnk, T.F. 2017) Accordingly, the Rohingya issue has been a boon for Hefazat-e-Islam in Bangladeshi national politics, while also posing a serious danger to liberalism. Idris Iffat's (2017)

B.N.P. leaders, the opposition party, have also said that the government's "Diplomatic failure" to include China and India in resolving the Rohingya situation has been a major failure. Tom According to Felix Joehnk, the Rohingya refugee crisis has jolted Bangladesh to its very foundations. This, in turn, may expedite the country's continuous slide into dictatorship. According to research (Joehnk, T.F., 2017),

This mentality has contributed to a more difficult position in Bangladeshi national politics and has posed the administration with almost insurmountable challenges. Furthermore, extremism is finding fresh fuel in Bangladesh, which poses a danger to liberal values. (ibid,2017)

5.1.2 Barriers to Safety

Mogire (2011, p:2) examined the impact of refugees on the safety of African host countries by focusing on Kenya and Tanzania. To the African mind, refugee camps are hotspots for nefarious activity. Drug trafficking, human trafficking, and the use of safe houses by armed insurgent organizations all fall under this category. On top of that, according to Jacobsen (2002), host communities face challenges as a result of long-term refugee situations. Most notably, "security issues" such as "military incursions from the sending country," "increased local crime and violence," "predation on refugee camps and the local community by warlords and bandits," and "often an increase in organized crime" such as "gun running, drug smuggling, and human smuggling" are exacerbated. Reference: (Jacobsen,2002; p.81) The Rohingya refugee crisis poses several security difficulties for Bangladesh's host society. The Rohingya population's indefinite presence poses a danger to regional stability. Security at the country's borders and inside its own borders are two of the biggest issues in the Cox's Bazar region and throughout Bangladesh.

5.1.2.1 Safety at the Border

Myanmar's military has previously invaded Bangladesh over their shared border in the 1980s. Additionally, in November 2008, a maritime border dispute occurred between Bangladesh and Myanmar over contested territory in the Bay of Bengal. (A BIPSS Report)

There is a risk of violent clashes between Myanmar and Bangladesh on the border because of the Rohingya migration. In light of their past, it's obvious that Bangladesh has to be on the lookout at all times. Furthermore, a variety of transnational security concerns to Bangladesh and the Cox's bazar area are posed by the country's proximity to the Golden triangle. The Rohingyas are a vulnerable community because they are often used as drug and small weapons couriers by international gangs. [ibid] As a result of the dearth of lawful employment possibilities, the Rohingyas have turned to illegal trade in goods and services, most notably the production and sale of the narcotic "Ya ba," which occurs mostly in the uncontrolled areas of Myanmar. The Rohingya population poses the greatest security risk for Bangladesh because they may be used as a conduit for narcotics trafficking. Reference: (Brewster, D. 2019)

The continued presence of the Rohingyas has also been cited as a factor that might inspire acts of violence and terrorism. The Bangladeshi government is concerned that militants from the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) may use the camps as a base to attack Myanmar border guards from across the border. (Alam, M. 2018)

This is a result of things that have happened in the past. The Nayapara refugee camp was taken over by the Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO) and three of its members were murdered in an encounter with Myanmar security forces in January 1998. This was close to where Bangladesh and Myanmar meet. Idris Iffat's (2017)

Utpala Rahman (2010) said, "The Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazaar District are ideal grounds for recruiting by Islamic terrorists." This was in reference to the possible militancy of refugees. The stateless Rohingyas have little to no ties to Myanmar and are shunned in Bangladesh, making them very vulnerable and inclined to resort to violence to protect themselves and their community.

Furthermore, 'jihadist' views are stoked by the Rohingya catastrophe due to religious fanaticism. Because of the involvement of neighboring governments, such as Indonesia and Malaysia, this feeling might pose a security risk for Bangladesh. In 2012, as the majority of Rohingya refugees entered Bangladesh, militants in neighboring countries issued a call to "jihad" in Myanmar. Idris Iffat's (2017)

Furthermore, after the event in 2017, both Al Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent (AQIS) and Islamic State (IS) have threatened attacks on Myanmar's interest in 'Ethnic cleansing' of Rohingya Muslims. (A BIPSS Report)

5.1.2.2 Safety from Inside

Since the 1990s, several host governments, especially in Africa, have discouraged refugees from integrating into the local population, citing security concerns. They proved that threats to security and demands on scarce resources are to blame. After initially wanting to assist and showing compassion for the refugees, members of the host community may become resentful over time. When the number of refugees or new entrants increases, so does the resultant anger. On page 11 of Jacobsen (2001)

In Bangladesh, Rohingya refugees now outnumber natives by a factor of two to one. This caused chaos in many ways for the people living in Cox's bazar. Sixty-three percent of those polled in the 2018 UNDP study in Cox's bazaar reported being personally impacted by the surge of refugees, with Teknaf and Ukhiya being hit the most. (2018 UNDP Report)

Furthermore, The Rohingyas are a major factor in the decline of law and order in the area. According to the Cox's Bazar RRRC office, Rohingyas have contributed to a number of societal issues, including the proliferation of illegal weaponry and drugs, in the Bandarban and Cox's Bazar regions. The findings of this study were published in 2013 by Syeda Naushin Parnini and colleagues.

The usage of Myanmar SIM cards in Rohingya refugee camps in the Cox's Bazar and Bandarban region is also seen as a potential security risk. Bangladesh is concerned that Myanmar may exploit its access to intelligence via mobile networks within the camps to threaten Bangladesh's national security. It's a threat to Bangladesh's national security. Citation: (Chowdhury, S.I., 2019)

5.1.3 Stresses in Society

According to Hammar (2014), the circumstances in the camps were very poor and crowded, with little opportunity to earn money, leading to a "violent life-world of inaction." (p:23) It pushes everyone to the edge of survival. They take part in any pursuits that might increase their financial standing. Moreover, she zeroes in on the emigration case study of Africa, where 'illegal' economic activities like smuggling and illegal commerce pose a serious threat to the legitimate business sector.

As a local, I can attest that the surge of Rohingya and their pursuit of economic opportunity has significantly exacerbated social tensions in the Cox's bazar region, making life difficult for longtime residents. Among the most pressing problems facing modern civilization are:

5.1.3.1 Distribution and smuggling gangs

Too frequently, refugees are denied entry to the host country's facilities. As a result, refugee communities form, allowing individuals to connect and share resources (typically in the form of tradable goods). They get their hands on these materials by crossing the boundary in a gray area. The local community often uses these items as currency or barter to obtain access to the host community's resources. Based on research (Jacobsen, 2002, p.76) Additionally, at first glance, most refugees would seem to be located in border regions. Many refugees are active in several fields.

For the simple reason that the locals recognize and appreciate the benefits of their efforts. In addition, bribes ensure that the authorities look the other way. (ibid; p: 80)

Accordingly, the Rohingya asylum-seekers The Rohingyas' plight in the refugee camps is a tragic one, since they have no means of supporting themselves. They end up engaging in criminal behavior like drug trafficking and distribution as a result. A lot of stuff came out of Myanmar, thus The widespread availability of Ya ba in Cox's bazar poses a threat to social stability. There are currently hundreds of thousands of individuals in Bangladesh who are addicted to Ya ba. As a result of the 2017 surge of Rohingya refugees, some of them have been successfully recruited as mules by traffickers, particularly women who are able to conceal bundles of pills inside their vaginal canals. "(Pressly, L. 2019) I carry yaba for survival," said "A," one of the Rohingya refugees. I have to work so that I can take care of my family. He continued by saying that there are between four hundred and five hundred yaba carriers in the Rohingya settlements. Reference: (Alsaafin, L.;2018)

In the words of Md Saiful Hasan, senior assistant to the special commissioner for the Cox's bazar district: "some of the Rohingya engaging in drug-peddling are operating under the flag of various NGOs or independent workers." [ibid]

One of my coworkers, for instance, said in an interview that she had a Rohingya housekeeper who was 16 years old and lived with her in-laws in Cox's bazar. Those people have been residing in Bangladesh long before the inflow of refugees that began in 2017. She was just four years old when her family arrived in Bangladesh. She said that following the inflow, security at Cox's bazar tightened to the point where she feared for her father's safety. She said they had to have food money.

While her father remains at home and distributes narcotics in secret, she and her sisters make a living as househelpers in Cox's bazar. As a result of the high rewards and low risks associated with drug dealing.

This phenomenon has flourished to an extraordinary degree among Rohingya refugees since the inflow. After the 2017 flood of Rohingya refugees, it's safe to infer that drug availability in the area increased and eventually spread across the nation.

5.1.3.2 Robbery

Smugglers take advantage of the helplessness of the people they transport. They provide assistance to disadvantaged migrants for the wrong motives, such as seeking financial gain rather than genuine concern for the well-being of the migrants themselves. (Hidalgo,2016) The Rohingya refugees are susceptible to being persuaded since there are few jobs available to them and a high unemployment rate. Or, they might agree to a proposal for a better life, so putting themselves at risk of being victims of human trafficking. Emmy Nurmila Sjarijono, a counter trafficking expert with the IOM, said that Rohingya children, women, and men are all targets of traffickers who aim to exploit them in a variety of settings including the sex industry, as unpaid domestic assistance, and in other types of bonded labor. She went on to say that human trafficking had always been a prevalent issue in Cox's Bazar prior to the most recent inflow of migrants beginning in August of 2017. The problem has become much worse, and there are now a significant number of individuals who are at danger of becoming victims of human trafficking. (Press release issued by the IOM in 2018)

5.1.3.3 Adultery

Brennan, D. (2001) uses the example of the sex trade in Dominican Republic to illustrate how the sex trade contributes to the formation of a new migratory pattern. A large number of German men go to Sosa, a little hamlet located on the northern coast of the Dominican Republic, in order to engage in sexual tourism. Many women in Sosa turn to these partnerships to generate much needed money, while the male sex tourists go to Sosa to satisfy their desires while they are there. These women may also have hopes for love and romance, but their dreams are more likely to center on gaining financial security and simplifying their lives than experiencing romantic pleasure. (p: 623) The author goes on to explain why it is becoming more common to work less hours for a higher salary than in other occupations. It gives an income sufficient for saving money above and above what is required for everyday living.

In the backdrop of Cox's bazar, the sex business flourishes in the Cox's bazar region as a result of the inflow of Rohingya refugees. Women in refugee camps sometimes resort to prostitution out of desperation since it is so difficult for them to get even the most basic of necessities. They are in desperate need of cash, which may be obtained via a thriving sex trade. Because Cox's bazar is a tourist attraction, the camps had housed a significant number of longer-term sex workers prior to the migration in 2017. There are

constantly a large number of visitors there, both domestic and international. However, as a result of the inflow of refugees, there are now tens of thousands more vulnerable women and girls contributing to the trade. A young woman called Noor was quoted in the report written by Stefanie Glinski as saying, "The females meet their customers outside the camps." They do not sleep with Rohingya from other communities. (Glinski, S.; 2017)

The vast majority of people in Bangladesh adhere to the Islamic faith, and from their point of view, it is both a serious theological transgression as well as a morally reprehensible crime. It is quite clear that individuals in Cox's bazar and the community as a whole are now in a vulnerable position as a result of the sex trade, and they voice a great deal of worry over this issue. Even though it began as a key concern, there is a possibility that it may impact Cox's bazaar in the long term and put it at a high danger of underdevelopment, particularly in Ukhiya and Teknaf.

5.1.4 Incidences on the Economy

The economic effect of refugees is described as part of a connected set of challenges by Jacobsen (2002) in Migration- Development nexus. When refugees arrive in a town, they can devastate the local economy. In addition, as shown by Ninna Nyberg-Sorensen et al. (2002), migrants may have a significant detrimental effect on the local economy. Although there are other pervasive implications, such as changes to the school system, the health care system, and other services, I have classified the economic impact of the Rohingya refugees on the host society (particularly Cox's bazar) into three primary categories. In the Cox's bazar area of Bangladesh, the most significant economic shifts have been the increases in the cost of living, the shifts in wages, and the decrease in the number of tourists.

The GDP per capita in Bangladesh in 2018 was reported by the World Bank to be 1,698.3 US dollars, reflecting the country's recent economic growth. (2019, World Bank) In the past, Cox's Bazar and its surrounding beaches were the primary economic driver for the whole country. The economic situation has worsened since the 2017 flood of Rohingya refugees and the international relief workers who have come to help them. (Alam, M.;2018) Cox's Bazar is one of the poorest districts in Bangladesh, and the entrance of Rohingyas has produced social unrest and economic hardships for the indigenous people. The findings of this study were published in 2013 by Syeda Naushin Parnini and colleagues.

The sub districts of Ukhiya and Teknaf in the Cox's bazar region are particularly hard hit by the flood of refugees. I have said that the people living in the Cox's bazar area are somewhat poorer than those living in other parts of the nation. Residents of Ukhia and Teknaf were already among Bangladesh's poorest and

by some counts as disadvantaged as the migrants, according to ACAPS, a Geneva-based think-tank. Seven out of ten households in Bangladesh and among the Rohingya were food insecure. (Baldwin C, Marshall ARC, 2018)

5.1.4.1 Product price increases

As a result of the presence of Rohingya refugees, the cost of the region's commodities has increased. The price increase is going to apply to those items of food that are in particularly high demand. The demand for food is far larger than the supply of food, and as a direct result of this disparity, the price of food in local markets has increased.

People in host communities who fell into the lower income bracket were impacted by this. as a result of the fact that they are unable to keep up with the rise in the cost of food.

5.1.4.2 Disparities in wages

Because the majority of people in this area live in poverty compared to individuals in other regions, the inflow of Rohingya refugees had a detrimental influence on employment sectors in the community that welcomed them. The majority of the residents in this area make their living as farmers or fisherman. The farming and fishing industries have suffered as a result of the inflow of refugees. Because refugees are willing to provide their services for a lower wage, local farmers and day laborers who work on contracts are losing employment as a result of the influx of migrants.

Employers in Rohingya prefer to hire Rohingya employees over Bangladeshi laborers because the Rohingya workers bring in much higher profits for their businesses. To illustrate this point, I might add that the district of Chittagong, in where my hometown is located, is close to Cox's bazaar. When I was in the middle of writing my thesis, I had a phone conversation with my father. He told me that he was in the process of repairing our home in the village and had employed several Rohingya employees in addition to Bangladeshi laborers. Laborers in Bangladesh are asking for 600 Bangladeshi takas per day for their labor, whereas Rohingya workers are willing to do the same task for just 300-400 taka per day.

5.1.4.3 Reduced tourist numbers

The most popular place for tourists to visit in all of Bangladesh is Cox's bazaar. During the winter months, the world's biggest sea beach and Saint Martin's island attract a great number of visitors from both the United States and other countries. The surrounding neighborhood is home to a proliferation of hotels and other enterprises. However, because of the inflow of Rohingya refugees, the tourist industry is impacted in two different ways. To begin, the hotel industry is struggling because there are too many

people working in humanitarian aid who are staying in the hotels, and there is not enough room in the hotels for visitors. The second fear that vacationers have is about their personal security while they are away from home. 'Due to the presence of thousands of cruelly damaged migrants in Teknaf, tourists are also apparently cancelling their intentions to visit the St. Martin's Island in the Bay,' said a story that was published in The Financial Times (2017). When taken together, these factors amount to a double whammy for the trip companies.

5.1.5 Ecological Destruction

According to Jacobsen (2002), who wrote on the migration-development nexus, environmental issues arise because refugees' ability to earn a living is tied to their ability to get access to land and shared resources. He goes on to say that the pervasive concerns of refugee effects on the environment include deforestation, water pollution, the loss of water courses, overcrowded water sources, and the degradation of rangeland. It is shortly after a large inflow of refugees into a host nation that the most severe environmental impacts are seen. (p:83-84) Environmental and ecological transformations are described by Ninna Nyberg-Sorensen et al. (2002) as one of the effects of refugee settlements. The effects of the Rohingya diaspora on the environment are similar. It's tough to boost the volume on. Since the commencement of the Rohingya refugee settlement in the Cox's bazaar region, environmental devastation has been the primary issue. Moreover, soil degradation, increasing sea levels, and regular natural catastrophes like cyclones and floods make Bangladesh especially vulnerable to climate change. The flight of Rohingya refugees hastened the process. Deforestation, water pollution, air pollution, etc., are all examples of environmental degradation. Thousands of acres of national forest have been cut down since Rohingya settlement began.

Wild elephants trampled the vegetation, and the land is now bare. Honey, dead branches, and leaves were often utilized as firewood by the local Bangladeshi population. According to an interview conducted by Mehdi Chowdhury (2018) for The Conversation magazine with a local forest ranger, the area where the Kutupalong camp is presently located was formerly a protected forest. As of right now, there isn't a single sizable tree in sight. Damage to forests of BDT 13.05 crore (about US\$130 million) was recorded by the Forest Department of Cox's Bazar after the inflow of Rohingyas. This included the destruction of 2,021 acres of natural forest resources and the degradation of 91.1 acres of new plantations. The findings of this study were published in 2013 by Syeda Naushin Parnini and colleagues.

As a native and resident of Chittagong, I can attest to the fact that my loved ones and I often traveled to Cox's bazaar for the duration of the holiday season. As a humanitarian worker, I assisted with aid delivery

after the Rohingya exodus. When I think back to how Cox's bazar looked earlier, I remember it being lot more verdant. Additionally, when I polled my coworkers, many of them cited environmental damage as the most pressing issue. Cox's bazar's freshwater streams are being polluted, and its groundwater supplies are dwindling, all due of the influx of Rohingya people. The overuse of automobiles to transport people and supplies into the camps is also contributing to air pollution. The Rohingya people contribute to air pollution by using firewood for cooking, which generates smoke. (Alam, M.;2018)

5.2 Few Advantages for Bangladeshi People

The method known as "displacement economics" demonstrates that displacement is the root cause of the expansion of the assistance business. The relief sector provides assistance to a large number of displaced people while also temporarily boosting and reshaping local economies. (Hammar, 2014; p:19)

Even though the inflow of Rohingya refugees places a hardship on the host communities, particularly in Cox's bazar, there are some good benefits on the host communities as a result of the Rohingya refugee crisis. I have classed these positive impacts as follows:

5.2.1 Opportunities for employment have opened up

The presence of Rohingya refugees' results in the creation of thousands of new job openings in the towns that are hosting them. The majority of them are employed by national NGOs as well as foreign NGOs. Many nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), both domestic and foreign, are now recruiting members of host communities, the majority of whose members are from various regions of the country. According to Hammar (2014), assistance industries only provide a transitory boost to the economy of the surrounding areas. As a result, national graduates and postgraduates are acquiring full-time positions in the sector, while undergraduates are working as volunteers. Because of the close linguistic affinity between the Rohingya and the residents of Cox's bazar, the locals have been given preference. Those with some level of formal academic qualification are the ones who will be considered for the career prospects. Students from the surrounding area valued these kinds of chances since they not only helped them develop their professional skills but also provided them with a source of money. They are able to give to their family while also paying for their own further schooling costs thanks to this revenue.

5.2.2 Rents and other sources of income from the housing market

As a result of the Influx, rents in the Cox's bazaar area, notably in the neighborhoods of Ukhiya and Teknaf, have skyrocketed. Many non-governmental organization (NGO) employees relocated to Cox's Bazaar in response to the migration. They need lodging so that they could keep working in the region. As a result,

rents for homes have gone up as landlords have found it more lucrative to do so. Hotels raise their rates because humanitarian workers remain there on a contractual basis. Many rural residents have left their homes unoccupied in favor of city life. Nowadays, individuals jump at the chance to make money with no work. They make money by renting out their homes in the community. Furthermore, numerous NGOs arrived with humanitarian aid in response to the crisis, and these organizations required people for a variety of objectives, including building. Because of the financial benefits, many individuals decided to switch careers. Numerous individuals pioneered novel modes of transportation. The establishment of trendy new hotels and restaurants is indicative of the job-market shifts seen by the local populace. In conclusion, the theories of refugee impacts on host community are applied to the consequences that the inflow of Rohingya refugees has had on the host community in Bangladesh. Using the tools of the Displacement economies method and the Migration-development Nexus, we can see that the inflow of refugees has a detrimental effect on the local economy, ecology, and society, and even becomes a security risk. With this study's overarching question in mind—"How is the Rohingya refugee crisis affecting Bangladesh, and why is Cox's bazar at risk?"—we can say that the 2017 influx of Rohingya refugees has had a negative impact on the political and security situations in the host country of Bangladesh, and on the economic, environmental, and social situations in the Cox's bazar region in particular. Mass Rohingya emigration has been linked to threats to border security, internal security issues due to criminality, and political instability. Increases in the cost of necessities, shifts in wages, and a drop in tourists are further indicators of a negative economic effect. Cox's bazar is also very vulnerable to environmental and social stressors. Furthermore, the Displacement economies method highlights the positive effects of the Rohingya refugee inflow by showing how it has led to the creation of new employment sectors and revenue streams in the Cox's bazaar region. At the end of the day, the data and analysis demonstrate how the influx of Rohingya refugees affected the situation in the host nation, mostly for the worse but with some beneficial outcomes as well.

Chapter Six: Conclusion

Throughout the whole of my investigation, I have tried to get some accurate information on the effects that refugees have on the communities that have taken them in. When I think about the research question and how I answered it, I feel that at the very least I have been effective in painting a picture of the affects that refugees have on the communities that they are hosted in. The data and analyses have the potential to serve as a major instrument for doing more study on this subject. My study is centered on the inflow of Rohingya refugees in 2017 and the continuing ramifications of that influx. I have made an effort to concentrate on the effects of these refugees at both the surface level and the more fundamental level. In the beginning, the Rohingya people in Bangladesh were regarded to be only passing through the country. The fact that several efforts to repatriate them have been unsuccessful has given both the government and the people living in the area reason to fear that they will remain in the country indefinitely. Aside from that, Bangladesh is reliant on the assistance it receives from international donors; without their assistance, the country would not be able to deal with the refugee issue. Even with all of the aid it receives, it is still difficult for them to handle both the locals and the migrants.

Assuming that the stay would be permanent, the attitudes of both the community and the government are becoming antagonistic, where pity is evolving into hostility. This crisis is still going on, and the effects that the refugees are having have been confirmed by the applied theories.

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Appendix 1-Interview Guide

1. In which city do you reside?
2. Where in the world do you call home?
3. As an employee of an NGO, what are your responsibilities and duties?
4. Do you work full-time for an NGO or do you have a project-based contract position there?
5. What initiative does the nongovernmental organization currently have in place for Rohingya people?
6. Is the Government of Bangladesh making an effort to ameliorate the situation in Cox's Bazar?
7. What is the present state of affairs for the Rohingya people?
8. At this time, are there any development initiatives that will benefit the locals?
9. Please describe your daily routine at work at Cox's bazaar.
10. Do you have any difficulties in your job there?
11. Will you have to interact with the people who live there?
12. What are your thoughts on the Rohingya refugees and their plight? Do you see any good or bad effects caused by the influx of migrants into Bangladesh? What are your thoughts on the difference in conditions in the nation as well as in Cox's bazar before and after the inflow of Rohingya people?
13. If the Rohingya refugees decide to remain for an extended period of time, what do you anticipate the effects of their presence will be?
14. In light of the decision made by the government to relocate them to the island of Bhasan Char, what are your thoughts on this matter?
15. In your opinion, do you believe they should be returned to their home country or not?
16. Due to the Covid-19 epidemic, what is the present situation of the nation as a whole, as well as Cox's bazar? Is there any kind of tally kept that includes both the natives and the refugees?

Appendix 2- Interview Notes

Interview 1

Interview Date : 1 Dec 2022

Name : Ibne Hasan

Workplace : Jago Foundation

Duration of Work: 5 years

Language : Bangla

Time : 30 minutes

No Audio clip (Notes taken)

Hasan, who is 35 years old, is employed with Jago Foundation Bangladesh. He is a high-ranking person in charge of the Rohingya camp's administration. Because of his employment, he had to relocate to Cox's Bazar. In answer to the inquiries, he told that the refugee situation involving Rohingya people had evolved into a protected issue. Currently, sustainability and development initiatives are being carried out in the camps by every NGO. He said that in his capacity as a humanitarian worker, he is required to interact with both locals and refugees. They believe that all development works and amenities are solely provided to the Rohingyas, and that they too are becoming deprived of the benefits that the Rohingyas enjoy. As a result, the locals harbor a negative attitude against the Rohingya people. It exacerbates the hostility that already exists between the Rohingya and the host population. In addition to this, it leads to a mindset among the residents that is antagonistic toward NGOs. When questioned about the effects of the Rohingya people in Cox's bazar, Bangladesh, he said that the positive effects include increased employment availability as well as the formation of new jobs and business sectors. He emphasized that the harm to the ecosystem and geographical areas would be the most detrimental. The additional addition was that the GOB is now launching a variety of projects to make Cox's bazaar more environmentally friendly. There are limitations placed on the construction of permanent infrastructure since the Rohingyas' presence is not intended to be permanent. Nongovernmental organizations are working to transform the Rohingyas' temporary makeshifts into makeshifts that are durable and sustainable. It is not a good idea to move them into the Bhasan char, since doing so would require starting everything over again. Because of their fast population expansion, their living quarters in the camps are becoming more crowded on a day-to-day basis.

Both the UNHCR and the GOB are continuing their efforts to ensure that they may return home in safety and dignity. The GOB has recently adopted a new policy that stipulates that the local population shall get 25% of the benefits from any development projects pertaining to the Rohingya. Because of the pandemic caused by COVID 19, it is strictly forbidden for any NGO employees to visit the camps, and all of their development work has been halted. The volunteers in the camp are just providing the most basic assistance and aid. The government is helping the locals and those in the camps with assistance of a fundamental kind.

Interview 2

Interview Date : 5 Dec 2022

Name : Tarek (Fake Name)

Workplace : Plan International

Duration of Work: 3 years

Language : Bangla

Time : 20 minutes

No Audio clip (Notes taken)

Tarek (29), an employee at Plan International, resides there during the week and returns home on weekends with his family. Chittagong is the place of his birth.

He has to interact with many kids from the Ukhiya and Teknaf region every day in his job role. When I inquired as to his thoughts on the effects of the Rohingyas, he told me that the rising costs of various commodities reflected a negative effect. Also, he said that as it is a popular tourist destination, costs associated with food, transportation, and lodging were historically higher during those months. However, this is now a permanent, year-round occurrence, since all NGO employees have moved into hotels in Cox's bazar. The recent price increases may be attributed in part to Covid-19, which has a depressing effect on the local population. Acres of land were destroyed, putting the local wildlife in peril, and this has a detrimental impact on the environment as well. He also noted that security was worse following the influx of Rohingya, but is currently much better in the Cox's bazaar region. Theft, robbery, and other forms of petty crime drop dramatically when safety measures are put into place.

He continued by saying the Rohingyas are receiving all foreign help and amenities, and that they are now hesitant to return to Myanmar. He suggested that the government do something to urge Myanmar to accept the return of its former refugees.

The townspeople first gave the Rohingyas a warm welcome. Due to the realization that the Rohingyas are here to stay, the local population has taken a negative stance against them. NGO personnel who often travel overseas are discouraged from providing any services to Rohingyas and are instead advised to remain in hotels because to the Covid -19 epidemic.

Interview 3

Interview Date : 9 Dec 2022

Name : Shakila (Fake Name)

Workplace : Oxfam

Duration of Work: 7 years

Language : Bangla

Time : 25 minutes

No Audio clip (Notes taken)

33-year-old Shakila works for Oxfam, a non-governmental organization that provides services to Rohingya refugees. Since the inflow of Rohingya refugees, she has been employed there. Cox's Bazar is the place she grew up in. She uprooted to Chittagong city, where she attended college, before returning to Cox's Bazar for professional reasons. During the week, she resides in Cox's Bazar. The majority of international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are maintaining health, education, and gender-based violence (GBV) initiatives in the Rohingya camps. Other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Cox's Bazar are also dedicated to the area's development, such as Oxfam GB. As part of her "Livelihood Project," Oxfam helps the people improve their lot in life. She said that the Rohingya are aggressive by nature but are able to maintain order under NGO and security watch from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. After returning to hotels from refugee camps, NGOs often revert to illicit conduct. The Rohingya refugee camps have a constant presence of security personnel who are tasked with maintaining order. When asked about the Rohingyas' effects, she admitted that many are unpleasant, but that some are beneficial as well. She warned that the Rohingya are always a security risk because to their propensity for violence. The pace at which the Rohingya people are reproducing is really concerning. They don't play by the established guidelines. As long as they are not under adult supervision, they continue to break the rules and engage in criminal activity. Army personnel in Bangladesh must be vigilant at all times. The city of Cox's bazaar has been severely impacted ecologically and economically. Many of the refugees in Cox's bazaar were engaged in the Ya ba smuggling that went through the city. One good effect she cited was that residents with college degrees may find work with non-governmental organizations. She continued by saying that moving the Rohingya to Bhasan char was not a solution and that it would be preferable if they were deported to Myanmar. In response to a question on the current situation with Covid-19, she indicated that all activities have been suspended and that most national and international NGO staff are on leave. Active exclusively are the local NGO employees tasked with camp oversight. The already struggling economy in the Cox's Bazaar region is expected to take a far worse hit.