Economic Challenges of Rohingya Peoples: A study on Displacement (Rohingya) Peoples on Myanmar in Cox's Bazar

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Abstract:

Massive influx of Rohingya peoples into Bangladesh, fleeing a campaign of terror by the Myanmar military has had a profound impact on the communities of Cox's Bazar. Some positive impacts include improvements in the provision of social services, increasing labor workforce, job placement of host community, growth in the number of small businesses and new livelihood opportunities. Though the Bangladesh Government & INGO is fulfilling all its humanitarian commitments, such as providing temporary shelter, foods and many more but it wants to begin repatriation as soon. However, there is a little probability that the refugees will be able to return to Myanmar in the short term due to political instability, security concerns and lack of interest by the Myanmar government in negotiating a deal. The research tries to find out what types of steps are useful if they are staying a long time in Bangladesh. The researcher found that Rohingya peoples want to work as a day laborer in the camp area, they want to start commerce in the camp for removing unemployment and agree that cooking is a source of earning. Highest average mean is 4.5690 express that most of the Rohingya peoples want education for seeking more opportunities.

1. Introduction

The Rohingya refugee problem in Bangladesh has been a long pending one. It is now 17 years that they have been in Bangladesh without proper international attention. According to IOM on 25 August 2017, a mass exodus of Rohingya refugees began from northern Rakhine State, Myanmar, to Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. Fleeing an upsurge of targeted violence, nearly one million Rohingya refugees are now sheltering in Cox's Bazar, including thousands who arrived during previous influxes. Over 712,000 individuals arrived in Cox's Bazar in just a few months, joining already hundreds of thousand individuals and bringing the total Rohingya population to 925,000. (IOM, 11th December 2019).

Rohingyas who are not officially allowed to work in Bangladesh are eating up the labour market of the host community in Cox's Bazar. They have also lowered the wage rate of the local people, Policy Research Institute. (Bdnews24.com, 13th November 2019). For a developing country such as Bangladesh that struggles to meet the basic needs of its people and overcome the persistent challenges of overpopulation, the Rohingya refugee influx after August 2017 created tremendous pressure on social, economic, and environmental aspects of local communities and Bangladesh's national resources. In the twenty first century, the growing problem of refugees and forced immigration of people and the need for management of the increasing number of regional crises are acknowledged as some of the key challenges for national and global administration (Mohammad, 2011, p. 402). The Rohingya dilemma is called the world's fastest growing refugee crisis (Reliefweb.int,11th November 2019).

2. Literature review

The Rohingya refugees, an ethnic Muslim minority from Myanmar, residing in southern Bangladesh. This study, based on 127 interviews, showed that although there is no legal right to work for refugees in Bangladesh, nearly every refugee household was engaged in multiple forms of wage-earning employment as a coping mechanism to economic deprivations (Crabtree, 2010, p. 41). In our, the country has few lands which are limited for us and we need to solve Rohingya migration implementing proper international law & policy which is effective for all of us (Cheung, 2011, p. 50). Rohingya peoples who live in the Cox'sbazar district need to the health facility for living properly as a human being if they are physically sick or weak they should go to hospital or health facility near the camp. Sometimes they are sick but unable to go to the hospital for some barrier like lack of awareness and fears. (Mckeary, 2010, p. 523).

Khan focus Bangladesh is the most densely populated country in the world and Rohingya displacement peoples are living in Cox's Bazar. Rohingya peoples first were forced to leave Myanmar in 1978 and they are made refugees intentionally and systematically (Khan, 2017, p. 1). In 2011 Myanmar ended military rule and surprisingly they received huge foreign investment to facilitate a profitable transition to an integrated regional economy and foreigners are helping to facilitate long term development. Rohingya peoples are forcibly displaced by their government for international business purposes (Miklian, 2019, p. 55), Rohingya peoples who live in Kuala Lumpur are practices about sending and receiving remittances for supporting their family and relatives. Remittances are very helpful for family bonding and surviving in the country but it has some risk. Transnational remittance practices act as an important strategy for maintaining collective wellbeing, both emotionally and financially (Huennekes, 2018, p. 353).

In the Rohingya emergency crisis health & medical risk is increasing day by day for communicable diseases for lack of nutrition, sanitation, non-food items, health service, purified water, public awareness, etc. Sometimes Water-borne disease outbreaks such as cholera, bloody diarrhea, typhoid, and hepatitis E have been a major concern in the camps. (Chan et al., 2018, p. 39). Joining thousands of others living in overcrowded settlement camps in Teknaf and Ukhiya. In Present situation weather condition is already changed and the temperature is not normal all the time. It happened for increasing Carbon dioxide as well as increasing deforestation (Hassan et al., 2018, p. 1). Presently Rohingya refugee camp has some challenges like food security, law & order & environmental decay. A report of UNHCR UK published earlier this year stated that the food-needs alone account for 25 percent of the total relief needed. The report specified that this equates to over 16 million liters of safe water needed every day, and some 12,200 metric tons of food needed every month; at least 180,000 families also need cooking fuel (Nasir, 1ST December 2019). In the next 5 to 10 years, it is clear that, if the day-to-day challenges refugees face are not addressed; they will continue into the future. Refugees identified their immediate concerns as living conditions, lack of firewood or stoves, healthcare, water, sanitation and hygiene support and protection, inadequate food and insufficient supplies. Broader challenges include education, marriage, and livelihoods. Their responses indicated some clear goals and aspirations, including access to education and a better future for their children, improved living conditions and the ability and means to support themselves and their families (Wake et al., 2019, p. 1). For the vast majority of refugees in the Third World, integration in the country of first asylum is the only feasible durable solution barring decisive improvements in their home countries which alone would permit voluntary repatriation

(Kuhlman, 1991, p. 1). UNDP says- with less than 0.31 percent of the world's population, Bangladesh now hosts 4.7 percent of its refugees. Rising prices, alongside falling wages of low-skilled workers, are adversely affecting host populations. There are also huge concerns about environmental degradation, excessive pressure on already weak infrastructure and public services and growing tensions among refugee and host communities (UNDP, 2018, p. 19).

3. Objective of the Study:

The main objective of this thesis is to understand the main economic challenges of Rohingya people and possible way of solution. For achieving this purpose, we subdivide the main objective into the following:

1. To find out the economic challenges faces by Rohingya peoples.
2. Way of living with the host community.
3. To creating awareness for education.

4. Statement of the Problem

The Rohingya people have faced decades of systematic discrimination, statelessness and targeted violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar. Such persecution has forced Rohingya women, girls, boys and men into Bangladesh for many years, with significant spikes following violent attacks in 1978, 1991-1992, and again in 2016. In Myanmar, entire villages were burned to the ground, families were separated and killed, and women and girls were gang raped. Most of the people who escaped were severely traumatized after witnessing unspeakable atrocities. These people found temporary shelter in refugee camps around Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, which is now home to the world's largest refugee camp. The root causes of their plight in Myanmar have not been addressed and their future is yet uncertain. Refugees have access to the basics, such as food and health care, but they are still extremely vulnerable, living in highly challenging circumstances, exposed to the monsoon elements and dependent on aid. More than one year into this multifaceted collaborative response, the situation has gradually begun to stabilize. Basic assistance has been provided, living conditions in the camps have improved somewhat and disaster risk mitigation measures have been largely successful. (UNOCHA, 12th December 2019)

As of March 2019, over 909,000 stateless Rohingya refugees reside in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas. The vast majority live in 34 extremely congested camps, including the largest single site, the Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site, which is host to approximately 626,500

Rohingya refugees (UNOCHA, 12th December 2019). They need some fundamental demand for living in a protected camp. Sometimes they face economic challenges when they are passing life. Challenges might be Engaging in Day labor, selling products in the local markets, surviving off the aid of friends and relatives in the registered camp, surviving off remittances, Commerce in the camp, Finding local employment, Local integration as a resource, etc. So the researcher trying to find out what types of economic challenges they face and what is the way to solve these.

5. Methodology of the study

This study was combination of largely based on the primary data and secondary data. Primary collected through first field visit at the study area at Ukhiya & Teknaf upazila. The first field visit to observe the overall situation helped to formulate the research strategy and identify the stakeholders who were directly are Rohingya community and its associated both positive and negative impacts. Normally the researcher while going to field gets acquainted with the practical scenario and chooses his course of action towards the successful collection of data and its valid processing. Most of the Rohingya peoples understand the questionnaire which is English version on the other hand some Rohingya help from the researcher for translating Rohingya language. Rohingya communities or residents feel the economic challenges in the camp and they could be the very much reliable source of information about how they face this types of challenges. Keeping this in mind an Eight-part questionnaire was conducted among two hundred Rohingya people of the study area. For primary data questionnaire survey was carefully designed and conducted with the Rohingya community to fulfil the objective. Secondary data was collected from different reports of humanitarian research agencies, annual reports, articles, thesis, literature journals, newspaper, videos etc.
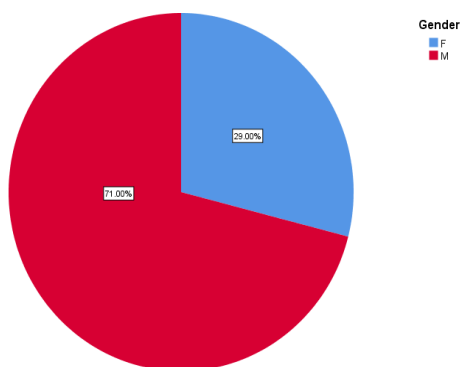
1.Figure: Total number of respondents by gender
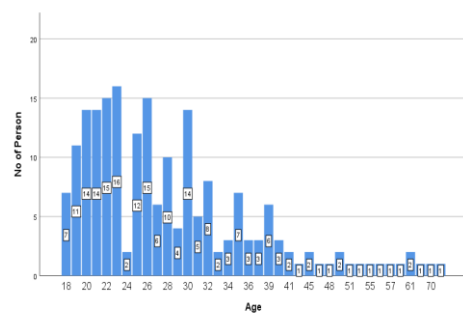
2.Figure: Total number of respondents by age

The Rohingya influx in Cox's Bazar has put pressure on the district's Bangladeshi community, particularly in the upazilas of Teknaf and Ukhia where the Rohingya now constitute at least one third of the total population. Research survey held in the 25 camp among 34 camp in the Ukhiya & Teknaf. As a study different groups of people were engaged during study period. Questionnaire survey were conducted Rohingya refuges who work are housewife, labor, employee, Community Health Worker etc. The data collection included structured questionnaire survey. While collecting the data following difficulties were faced by data collectors. Though the questionnaire was structured still study accepted any kind of information and opinion of interviewees which they wanted to share. Questions were asked in Bengali, Chittagonian & English where applicable. Rewording was hardly necessary. It was made clear to the respondents that they were at the liberty to answer or not to answer any question. The respondents were given full assurance on some ethical point of view that under no circumstances any part of the interview/discussion their identity will be disclosed to unauthorized person. At the end of the day of individual questionnaires, focused group discussion were edited through checking and rechecking to see whether it was filled completely and consistently.

The data obtained from the survey method for How to face Economical Challenges of Rohingya peoples: A study on Displacement (Rohingya) Peoples of Mayanmer in Cox's Bazar statement were processed with the use of statistical package for the social science (SPSS). Findings of the experts' and the residents' opinion on economic challenges from primary data were analysed. Socio economic factors (age, education, income, dependence of employment) were used as independent variables and the 48-Lickert scale statements as the dependent variables. Mean analysis, and factor analysis were used to identify differences between the five independent variables in respect of the dependent variables.

6. Limitation of the study

- Inside the Rohingya community the families were initially very reserve to answer the questions. They seemed to be little hesitate to discuss about the economic factors. However, after confirming and counselling the research objective their response was different.

- Most of the Rohingya peoples agreed that they don't want to earn from selling firewood in the questionnaire survey. According to UNDP report sometimes they are cutting tree for using firewood.

7. United Nations Perspective on Human Rights and Rohingya Refugees

After the formation of the United Nations (UN) in 1945, numerous agencies and offices had been established to monitor human rights issues around the world. Moreover, the Security Council and General Assembly had also taken responsibility to formulate recommendations in the matter of social and economic council and the recommendations associated with development and human rights (Deppermann, 2013, p. 297). The UN Refugee Agency, UNHCR, is responsible for permanent solutions to refugee crises and coordinates international safety for refugees, manages the activities of NGOs and government humanitarian agencies and assists the refugees in their voluntary repatriation or resettlement (Imran & Mian, 2014, p. 228). In response to the increasing scale of refugee problem, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees recently announced a special initiative for protecting refugee conditions and endorsed the need for strong solutions and improvements in living standards for the increasing no of long-term refugees in the world. (Kiragu et al., 2011, p. 1). Though the UN has a commitment to human rights, if an adjudicatory authority identifies any gap in the human rights system, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) will examine the gap (Deppermann, 2013, p. 298). The International Criminal Court (ICC), which is a part of UN human rights system, was formulated in 1998 by the Rome Statute. The ICC has jurisdiction in matters of investigating serious human rights violations that include crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide. The ICJ has played an active role in the formulation of international human rights law and hearing cases of violations. The UN Security Council has permitted ICJ, the authority and responsibility to implement the rulings of the ICC (Deppermann, 2013, pp. 299-301).

8. Temporary settlement of the Rohingya

GoB allocated 6,000 acres of land for temporary settlement of the Rohingya. At the initial stage of the influx, spontaneous, very squalid, refugee camps sprang up wherever land was available. Soon, with the rapid response of GoB, UN agencies and NGOs, housing conditions for refugees started to improve. There are an estimated 1,650 settlements with more than 200,000 households in Teknaf and Ukhiya upazilas.
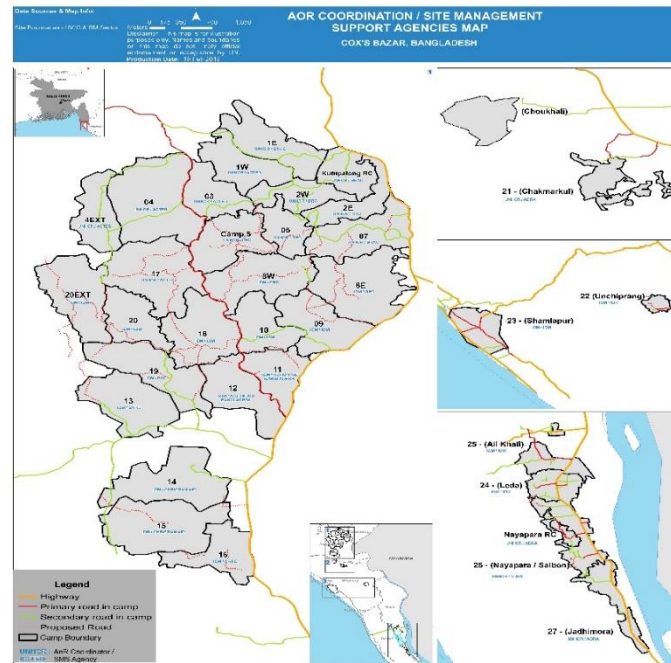
3. Figure: Overview of Rohingya Refugee camp/OCHA

According to UNHCR, the recommended minimum surface area when planning a refugee camp is 45 m2 per person including kitchen/vegetable gardening space; excluding garden space, it should not be less than 30 m2. The current refugee accommodation does not fulfil these minimum requirements. Efforts are underway to relocate houses located in vulnerable areas and to upgrade current accommodation where possible.

9. The District Administration's response to the influx

The District Administration was geared up to handle the refugee influx on an emergency basis, providing food and housing in temporary camps on government land (mostly forest). However, this was not the end of it. There was also the huge task of preventing epidemics and health hazards, as well as providing drinking water and arranging solid waste disposal on a scale that was at least three times the requirement for existing host communities around the camps. This operation can be assessed as satisfactory in that there were no deaths by hunger, nor any outbreak of disease. Even the anticipated fatalities owing to mudslides during the height of the monsoon did not materialize. But the medium term challenges remain of providing adequate shelter, food security, education, health and nutrition to a refugee population of such a size.

10. Identification and analysis of financial challenges of Rohingya people

Factor analysis is a significant instrument which is utilized in development, refinement, and evaluation of tests, scales, and measures (Williams, Brown et al. 2010). Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) is widely used and broadly applied statistical approach in information system, social science, education and psychology.

10.1 Factor affecting the Engaging in day labor

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.765
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	302.959
	Df	36
	Sig.	.000

For these data the KMO value 0.765 which falls into the range of being good, so we should be confident that factor analysis is appropriate for these data. From these data Bartlett's Test of Sphericity is highly significant(p> 0.001), and therefore factor analysis is appropriate.

Total Variance Explained about engaging in day labor

Total Variance Explained									
	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
Component	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.828	31.417	31.417	2.828	31.417	31.417	2.321	25.792	25.792
2	1.386	15.399	46.816	1.386	15.399	46.816	1.892	21.024	46.816
3	0.994	11.046	57.862						
4	0.831	9.234	67.096						
5	0.764	8.488	75.584						
6	0.680	7.552	83.136						
7	0.571	6.342	89.479						
8	0.533	5.917	95.396						
9	0.414	4.604	100.000						

Rotated Component Matrix about engaging in day labor

Rotated Component Matrix[a]			
Variable No.	Variable items	Component	
		1	2
V3	You are fit for daily labor work.	0.759	
V1	Daily labor work is safe for you.	0.742	
V7	You want a skilled labor force.	0.718	
V9	You would like to labor work for earning.	0.7	
V8	Your earnings from daily labor work are enough for purchasing food.		0.793
V6	Last two years you engaged in daily labor activities.		0.673
V5	You face problems to receive money from the employer.		0.618
V4	This earning method is enough for our family to live properly.		0.5
V2	You are satisfied to work as daily labor for earnings.	0.312	0.324

10.2 Factor affecting Selling products in the local markets

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.696
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	225.655
	Df	15
	Sig.	0.000

For these data the KMO value 0.696 which falls into the range of being mediocre, so we should be confident that factor analysis is appropriate for these data. And from above these data Bartlett's Test of Sphericity is highly significant(p> 0.001), and therefore factor analysis is appropriate.

Total Variance Explained about Selling products in the local markets

Total Variance Explained									
	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
Component	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %

1	2.420	40.340	40.340	2.420	40.340	40.340	1.785	29.749	29.749
2	1.079	17.977	58.317	1.079	17.977	58.317	1.714	28.567	58.317
3	0.947	15.782	74.099						
4	0.678	11.305	85.404						
5	0.492	8.205	93.610						
6	0.383	6.390	100.000						

Rotated Component Matrix about Selling products in the local markets

Rotated Component Matrix[a]		Component	
Variable No.	**Variable Items**	**1**	**2**
V3	If you have an opportunity to cultivate vegetables, you can also sell it.	0.873	
V1	If you are capable of making nets for fishing, you will do it for selling.	0.835	
V6	If you have an opportunity to earn more money then you sell unethical products.		0.719
V5	You face trouble to continue your business.		0.642
V4	Rohingya people are yours main consumers.		0.603
V2	You want to earn from selling firewood.	0.518	0.603

10.3 Factor affecting Surviving off the aid of friends and relatives in the registered camp

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.574
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	98.168
	df	21
	Sig.	0.00

For these data the KMO value 0.574 which falls into the range of being mediocre, so we should be confident that factor analysis is acceptable for these data. From these data Bartlett's Test of Sphericity is highly significant($p > 0.001$), and therefore factor analysis is appropriate.

Total Variance Explained about Surviving off the aid of friends and relatives in the registered camp

Total Variance Explained									
	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
Component	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	1.727	24.672	24.672	1.727	24.672	24.672	1.697	24.247	24.247
2	1.408	20.114	44.786	1.408	20.114	44.786	1.438	20.539	44.786
3	0.960	13.721	58.507						
4	0.925	13.217	71.724						
5	0.751	10.730	82.454						
6	0.676	9.664	92.118						
7	0.552	7.882	100.000						

Rotated Component Matrix about Surviving off the aid of friends and relatives in the registered camp

Rotated Component Matrix[a]		Component	
Variable No.	Variable Items	1	2
V4	If we have enough food, then we are selling the rest of the food to the local market.	0.775	
V5	If you have enough money from work, however, you expect food assistance from the organization.	0.628	
V3	We are getting enough food from non-government organizations.	0.567	0.32
V2	Friends & Relatives help us financially.	0.498	0.347
V6	If we are not able to get help from an organization, then we are doing a job in this camp.		0.669
V1	INGO/NGO helps us very much.		0.641
V7	We are receiving a sufficient amount of help from the host community.		0.515

10.4 Factor affecting Surviving off remittances

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.826
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	745.125
	Df	21
	Sig.	0

For these data the KMO value 0.826 which falls into the range of being great, so we should be confident that factor analysis is appropriate for these data. For these data Bartlett's Test of Sphericity is highly significant($p > 0.001$), and therefore factor analysis is appropriate.

Total Variance Explained about Surviving off remittances

Total Variance Explained									
	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
Component	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.982	56.888	56.888	3.982	56.888	56.888	2.609	37.268	37.268
2	1.163	16.618	73.505	1.163	16.618	73.505	2.537	36.237	73.505
3	0.664	9.482	82.987						
4	0.396	5.659	88.646						
5	0.297	4.249	92.896						
6	0.268	3.832	96.728						
7	0.229	3.272	100.000						

Rotated Component Matrix about Surviving off remittances

Rotated Component Matrix[a]			
Variable No	Variable Items	Component	
		1	2
V6	You will face lot of troubles in case of remittances off by your relatives or family members.	0.842	
V5	If your relatives stop sending remittance, then you will need to beg for food.	0.811	
V7	Present financial and non – financial support is enough for surviving.	0.748	

V4	Your relatives and family members live abroad.	0.714	0.439
V1	Your family received remittances from outside Bangladesh such as Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Australia.		0.866
V3	Anyone of yours relatives and family members send food and products from abroad.		0.857
V2	You use 'Hundi', Online fund transfer method.		0.852

10.5 Factor affecting Local integration as a resource

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.604
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	252.753
	Df	6
	Sig.	.000

For these data the KMO value 0.604 which falls into the range of being mediocre, so we should be confident that factor analysis is appropriate for these data. From these data Bartlett's Test of Sphericity is highly significant($p > 0.001$), and therefore factor analysis is appropriate.

Total Variance Explained about Local integration as a resource

Total Variance Explained									
	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
Component	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.130	53.252	53.252	2.130	53.252	53.252	2.124	53.098	53.098
2	1.024	25.611	78.862	1.024	25.611	78.862	1.031	25.764	78.862
3	0.650	16.260	95.122						
4	0.195	4.878	100.000						

Rotated Component Matrix about Local integration as a resource

Rotated Component Matrix[a]			
Variable No	Variable Items	Component	
		1	2
V4	You want Bangladeshi citizenship for staying here.	0.918	
V1	You want to live here until you die.	0.885	
V3	You want to run a business outside Cox's Bazar.	0.704	
V2	You love Bangladeshi people for their affection & care.		0.974

10.6 Factor affecting Commerce in the camp

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.709
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	242.555
	Df	10
	Sig.	0

For these data the KMO value 0.709 which falls into the range of being mediocre, so we should be confident that factor analysis is appropriate for these data.For these data Bartlett's Test is highly significant($p > 0.001$), and therefore factor analysis is appropriate.

Total Variance Explained about Commerce in the camp

Total Variance Explained									
Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.426	48.526	48.526	2.426	48.526	48.526	2.218	44.365	44.365
2	1.113	22.257	70.783	1.113	22.257	70.783	1.321	26.417	70.783
3	0.609	12.174	82.957						
4	0.493	9.860	92.817						
5	0.359	7.183	100.000						

Rotated Component Matrix about Commerce in the camp

Rotated Component Matrix[a]			
Variable No	Variable Items	Component	
		1	2
V5	You spent this amount for increasing your life easier and more comfortable.	0.875	
V3	Permission procedure for commerce in camp is complex.	0.825	
V4	You need to provide a donation to the authority for permission.	0.754	
V1	The camp is the source of selling a product.		0.921
V2	You want to start commerce in this camp for your employment.	0.448	0.658

10.7 Factor affecting Finding local employment

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.677
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	239.931
	df	10
	Sig.	0

For these data the KMO value 0.677 which falls into the range of being mediocre, so we should be confident that factor analysis is appropriate for these data. From these data Bartlett's Test of Sphericity is highly significant($p > 0.001$), and therefore factor analysis is appropriate.

Total Variance Explained about Finding local employment

Total Variance Explained									
	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
Component	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.389	47.787	47.787	2.389	47.787	47.787	2.380	47.595	47.595
2	1.161	23.214	71.001	1.161	23.214	71.001	1.170	23.406	71.001
3	0.616	12.327	83.328						
4	0.451	9.024	92.352						
5	0.382	7.648	100.000						

Rotated Component Matrix about Finding local employment

Rotated Component Matrix[a]		Component	
Variable No	Variable Items	1	2
V3	The vehicle is enough for local employment.	0.833	
V1	Cooking is a source of earning.	0.789	
V2	You are involving in tailors for employment.	0.726	
V5	You are a part-time employee.	0.376	0.846
V4	You are a Full-time employee.	0.629	-0.653

10.8 Factor affecting Seeking opportunity for education

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.752
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	229.536
	Df	10
	Sig.	0

For these data the KMO value 0.752 which falls into the range of being good, so we should be confident that factor analysis is appropriate for these data. For these data Bartlett's Test of Sphericity is highly significant($p > 0.001$), and therefore factor analysis is appropriate.

Total Variance Explained about Seeking opportunity for education

Total Variance Explained									
	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
Component	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.454	49.078	49.078	2.454	49.078	49.078	2.450	49.009	49.009
2	1.019	20.381	69.459	1.019	20.381	69.459	1.023	20.451	69.459

3	0.633	12.666	82.126								
4	0.505	10.093	92.219								
5	0.389	7.781	100.000								

Rotated Component Matrix about Seeking opportunity for education

Rotated Component Matrix[a]			
Variable No	Variable Items	Component	
		1	2
V4	Education is the main media for making a nice human being.	0.811	
V1	You want to teach your children for a bright future.	0.803	
V3	Education is the key factor in developing a society	0.795	
V5	Education helps your children as well as your family to earn more money in the future.	0.718	
V2	You are financially capable to teach them because the children need study materials as well.		0.989

11. Summary of finding of the study

In this research finding are based on a questionnaire paper which was collected from 200 Rohingya peoples from 25 camp among 34 camp in the Cox's bazar. 9 variables in the **Engaging in day labor** section highest mean score is 4.1350 with standard deviation 3.12017, this result say the Rohingya peoples are agreed that they are satisfied to work as a daily labor for earnings. Another highest mean score is 4.1350 with standard deviation is 1.71214 this result shown that Rohingya peoples are interested to want a skilled labor force. Lowest mean score is 3.3100 which standard deviation is 1.33145 that indicate their earnings from daily labor work is not enough for purchasing food. Average mean of all nine variables is **3.7761**.

Selling products in the local markets highest mean score is 3.6250 with standard deviation 3.88844, this result indicates that the Rohingya peoples are main customer of their commerce. Lowest mean score is 2.0500 which standard deviation is 1.39543 that indicate they are not interested to earn more money in an unethical way. Average mean of all six variables is **2.8575**.

Seven variables of **Surviving off the aid of friends and relatives in the registered camp** Rohingya peoples agreed that INGO/NGO help them very much for financially or non-financially which is the highest mean 4.6800 with standard deviation .70718. Lowest mean score is 2.7000 with standard deviation 1.53682 means that if they have enough food, then they are not selling the rest of the food to the local market. Average mean of all seven variables is **3.7429.**

Surviving off remittances highest value of mean is 3.0350 with standard deviation 1.60520 indicates that Rohingya peoples are faces a lot of trouble in case of remittances off by their relatives or family members. On the other hand, lowest mean value is 2.5100 which standard deviation 1.57234 indicates they don't receive any food & products from abroad by their family members or relatives. Average mean of all seven variables is **2.7671.**

Local integration as a resource highest value of mean is 4.3350 with standard deviation .96302 indicates Rohingya peoples love Bangladeshi peoples for their affection & care. On the other hand, lowest mean score is 2.0400 which standard deviation 1.48304 indicates that Rohingya peoples don't want to live in the Bangladesh until die. Average mean of all four variables is **2.8500**.

Commerce in the camp highest mean score is 3.7200 which standard deviation is 1.33058 means that Rohingya peoples want to start commerce in the camp for their employment. Rohingya peoples are agreed that they need to give a little donation to the authority for starting business permission in the camp because this mean score is 3.0700 with standard deviation 1.60248. Average mean of all five variables is **3.3360**.

Finding local employment highest mean score is 3.5800 with SD 1.51826, this means Rohingya peoples are agreed that cooking is a source of earning. Lowest mean score is 2.7750 which SD is 1.62715 that indicate most of the Rohingya peoples are not part time employee that means they are full time employee. Average mean of all five variables is **3.2220**.

Seeking opportunity for education shows that most of the variables are agreed by Rohingya peoples. They want to teach their children for a bright future which is the biggest mean score is 4.8150 with standard deviation .52167. And smallest mean is 3.8600 with standard deviation 1.34142 which indicates Rohingya peoples are not financially capable to teach their children. Average mean of all five variables is **4.5690**.

12. Recommendation

Finally, our analysis said that Rohingya peoples want to work as a day labor, Rohingya peoples are main customer of their commerce but few customers from host community, INGO/NGO help them very much, Rohingya peoples are faces a lot of trouble in case of remittances off by their relatives or family members, they love Bangladeshi peoples for their affection & care, they want to start commerce in the camp for their employment, they are agreed that cooking is a source of earning, they want to teach their children for a bright future. In this research also mean that most of the Rohingya peoples are want to Seeking opportunity for education, they think this is the main economic factor for future earning because this mean average is high rather than other seven section which is 4.5690.

Name of the Variable	Average mean
Engaging in Day labor	3.7761
Selling products in the local markets	2.8575
Surviving off the aid of friends and relatives in the registered camp	3.7429
Surviving off remittances	2.7671(Lowest)
Local integration as a resource	2.8500
Commerce in the camp	3.3360
Finding local employment	3.2220
Seeking opportunity for education	**4.5690(Highest)**

4. Figure: Average of the mean of all variable at a glance

In this research suggest to the concern person to train up Rohingya people as a skills workforce, teach them how to remove prejudice, help to take proper education, help to continue their commerce in the camp.

13. Conclusion

Rohingya peoples passing their life in a protected camp area. They need some fundamental needs like foods, sanitation, education, cloths etc and need to buy using money. Sometimes they face economic challenges in the camp. UN agency like UNHCR, IOM, WFP etc. are

providing food, shelter and cloths etc. UNHCR provide cash assistant program for Rohingya peoples.

This researcher sought to identify the social, economic, and environmental aspects of the Rohingya refugee impact on Bangladesh and local community. On the one hand, the research findings disclose some positive economic implications, which include new livelihood opportunities for Rohingya peoples through offering jobs with aid agencies; business prospects generated through advancement of markets; and funds resulting from provision of development aid.

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