
Refugee induced security challenges in South Asia:

Context of India and Bangladesh

Dr.Santhosh Mathew,

Assistant Professor, Centre For South Asian Studies, Pondicherry university.

Abstract

The state security in south Asia is at a stake because of various traditional and non-traditional security threats. In this paper, the main focus point is state security challenges that are related to refugee or illegal migrants from another south Asian country. These refugees are in a humanitarian crisis and living in an inhuman condition. Similarly, they are also imposing security threat for the hosting country. Among 8 countries of south Asia, only Maldives is not facing such kind of problems. But they also have the internally displaced persons (IDPs) problem. The refugee crisis is not enough to expose the smuggling of small arms and other exotic weapons, leave alone narcotics, due to the nexus between the Rohingyas and militants. Indeed nothing can be more ominous than the growth of a nexus between arms, drugs and frustrated groups. In the case of Bangladesh and India, the lack of policies leads security threats for the country. This paper put light on the relatively overlooked state security issues caused by the illegal migrants and refugees in South Asia, especially in Bangladesh and India.

Introduction:

Everyone has the right to seek a safe place to live.¹ This provision of Universal Declaration of Human Rights passing a crucial time worldwide, especially in developing and poor countries. South Asia is world's most populated area. It is a place of enormous problems including poverty, illiteracy, unemployment etc. But the population growth is not controlled by the governments of this region. Fundamental rights of the citizens are also not fulfilled by the states and it results the migration, internally displaced persons, stateless peoples and refugee problems in the region. There are 214 million estimated international migrants in the world today where they comprise 3.1 percent of the global population.²

South Asia is consisting of Eight Nations: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Among these countries India, Bangladesh, Pakistan is mostly suffering from the refugee crisis. Pakistan is in the top in hosting refugees in this region. Afghan refugees, as well as Middle Eastern refugees, are also lived in Pakistan. Nepal is also suffering from Bhutanese refugees. Maldives are not facing the direct effect of refugees but they are suffering from internally displaced persons (IDPs). In Sri Lanka the picture is also like internally displaced person's problem and they are also producing refugees. As a result, the receiving country is facing adverse economic and social problems. Bangladesh is facing IDPs problem and refugee problem also. As a small and developing

¹ UDHR article 14.

² D.M. Swaminath, Minister of prison reforms, rehabilitation, resettlement and Hindu religious affairs, India.

nation with density of population this countries security is also facing challenges because of Rohingya Muslim refugees from Myanmar. The growing rate of refugee flow bounds the South Asian states to give asylums in the context of humanitarian ground. In this context India could be the best example, as it is not the signatory of 1951 Refugee convention, neither 1967 protocol. But still this country is giving asylum to the neighboring countries refugees. India hosts the refugees from Bangladesh (Chakma, Bengali), Myanmar (Rohingya), Sri Lanka (Tamil), Afghanistan, Tibet etc. As the security trends are changing, this continuous refugee flows also challenges the security of the states. In the age of globalization the scope of terrorism and transnational crimes are also spreading through illegal migrants and refugees. Because of common historical background, common culture and physical features among the people of this region, they can easily assimilate with other countries people and this is also a threat to the state security.

Meaning of Refugee and Security:

There is no specific definition of Refugees. One country's IDPs today have the potential to end up as either refugees or migrants in bordering or neighbouring countries tomorrow.³

According to the 1951 refugee convention and 1967 protocol, 'a refugee is a person who, owing to a well founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.'⁴

In the question of security, the state has to face both traditional and nontraditional security threats. State security includes political security, social security, economic security etc.

According to Barry Buzan 'Security is taken to be about the pursuit of freedom from threat and the ability of states and societies to maintain their independent identity and their functional integrity against forces of change, which they see as hostile. The bottom line of security is survival, but it also reasonably includes a substantial range of concerns about the conditions of existence. Quite where this range of concerns ceases to merit the urgency of the "security" label (which identifies threats as significant enough to warrant emergency action and exceptional measures including the use of force) and becomes part of everyday uncertainties of life is one of the difficulties of the concept'⁵

So to maintain security of the state the threats that are coming from the illegal migrants or refugees should be considered seriously. Here we are going to focus on the refugee crisis situation in India and Bangladesh. And because of the refugee crisis how the security of this two country is under threat will also be emphasized here.

Research Statement:

The world is facing enormous problems but Migration and refuge crisis is the most vulnerable one in the sense of human rights as well as for the state security. South Asia is one of the most populated

³ Abdul Ghafoor Mohamed, 'Refugees and IDPs in South Asia: p-9.

⁴ 1951 Refugee Convention and 1967 protocol.

⁵ Barry Buzan, "New Patterns of Global Security in the Twenty-first Century" *International Affairs*, 67.3 (1991), pp. 432-433.

and underdeveloped regions of the world. Among South Asian countries the international emigration rate is Afghanistan 1.8, Bangladesh 0.5, India 0.4, Pakistan 1.0 and Sri Lanka 3.2.⁶ Peoples of this region migrated to other regions like western countries or European region is not creating a visible security threat for the South Asian states. But the illegal migrations that are happening within the states of this South Asian region create a lot of problems and it also threatened the security and sovereignty of the states. The topic refugee crisis comes under the migration; it also includes the internally displaced persons (IDPs) too. But here we are talking about the refugees because this recent trends of migration pose security challenges to the host countries as well as the region. This paper aims to find out the security challenges of India and Bangladesh that are happening as a result of illegal migrants as well as refugees from neighbouring countries. The main focus point of this research should include these questions:

1. What are the recent trends of migration and refugee crisis in South Asia and how these trends pose security challenges to the region?
2. How is the state security affected by the refugees in Bangladesh and India?
3. To what extent Bangladesh and India lack adequate adaptation policies to minimize security challenges produced by refugees?

And the study would be to examine the major security challenges for Bangladesh and India created by refugees and the less-effective adaptation and mitigation strategies to reduce these existing threats.

Review of Literature:

PR Chari in *Refugees, Migrants, Stateless and Internally Displaced Persons in South Asia*, Includes the twelve important population movements in the region since the partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947. He mentioned the security dimensions of population displacement in South Asia such as disruption of the domestic policy of the host state, linkage with the criminal groups and possible resistance between the country of origin and asylum is important in refugee issues. He also suggests to adopt a holistic approach to this issue by securing the cooperation of international and regional organizations is not fruitful especially with regard to SAARC.

Suba Chandran analyses in a lucid manner whether these refugee persons are really a security threat or not. But he does not furnish inputs as to how they are made as security tools by the states in order to achieve their political gains. He described his assumption with the case study of Sri Lanka.

Wasbir Hussain recapitulates the Bangladeshi Migrants in India. The demographic complexion in Assam and Tripura has changed drastically due to the trans-border migration. This issue arises a serious emotional uprising among the indigenous Assamese and Tripura people leading to violence.

CR Abrar put light on Burmese Refugees in Bangladesh. Unwinding the decade-long problem; the author discusses the role of UNHCR and other NGOs to bring back the normalcy.

⁶OECD:World Migration In Figure-2013

Alison Gerard in 'The Securitization of Migration and Refugee Women' discusses the existing conflicts between the responsibilities of a state to protect refugee populations; she also suggests emphasizing the securitization of migration.

V T Patil and P R Trivedi in the book migration, refugees and security in 21st century discussed the migration trends and refugee policies in Asia. This book also discussed the refugees and security in South Asian countries, its emphasis on the stateless Tamils in Srilanka and internally displaced persons in Bangladesh.

S D Muni and Lok Raj Boral in their book 'refugees and regional security in South Asia' stated that South Asia has within it a host of "push factors" which generate refugees, including inter-ethnic strife and religious fundamentalist. They emphasis on the case study of India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka's migrants and refugee problems.

Satish Kantikar in his book 'Refugee Problems in South Asia' examines the problems of south Asian refugees within the framework of International responsibility, solidarity and humanity. He has given the example of the homelessness in Nepal, refugees in Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Dr Nishchal N. Pandey in 'Refugees and IDPs in South Asia', mentioned that refugees are recognized worldwide as one of the primary sources of war, famine, insurgency or inter-state warfare. These days they are widely regarded as a source of international terror networks and need to be stopped, controlled.

Prof. Subramanyam Raju mentioned in his article Srilankan Tamil Refugees in India: Issues and concerns, that refugee problem varies from country to country and should be addressed in national level; in South Asia, the refugee flows threatened the stability of the region.

Rohingya refugees in India: challenges and resolutions, here Nihar R Nayak discussed the Rohingyas of Myanmar are largest stateless people in India. The largest numbers of Rohingyas have been living in Jammu region and the Kashmir state of India. Since Rohingya migrants are spread across 11 states, Delhi has asked the provinces to keep a close watch over the Rohingyas prevents Rohingya youths from the influence of radical Islamist organizations.

Md.Nazmul Islam in his article, 'managing the Rohingya crisis: Need for Increased Multi-Level Engagement 'stated the problems in India and Bangladesh, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and china. He suggested increasing multilevel engagement regarding this complex issue.

Gaps in existing literature:

With the expansion of the concept of security, refugees today are regarded as a source of non-military threat to national security. Scholars and policymakers have devoted time and resources to the study of the refugee crisis and their situations on the humanitarian basis. Not much work has been done on the implications of the presence of the refugees on the security of the state that host them.

In existing literature, we can find the state security issues like economic insecurity, social insecurity, and extremism discussed in a narrow way. And in a broader sense, the security of the refugees is

discussed. International and national organizations approaches are also discussed on behalf of the refugee security but not the respective host countries security.

Most of the authors emphasized the problems, that refugees are facing as a human being and their security is given priority to most of the studies. But because of these refugees how the state security hampers and how the government should tackle this security threat these issues are not given priority in the study of a refugee crisis.

So this study will be emphasized the major security threats for the host states linked with the refugees. And also try to suggest some resolutions that could be helpful for the host countries.

Present scenario:

In the post-cold war era, as in the period after the first and Second World War, forced population displacements have proven to be a prominent consequence of the demise of old ideologies, the collapse of existing empires and the formation of new states. Large-scale displacement of people may also prompt other states and regional organizations to deploy their armed forces. Whether such action is taken with or without the consent of the country concerned and whether it is prompted by humanitarian or strategic considerations, it inevitably has an important impact on the local balance of political and military power.⁷

The recent refugee crisis in Europe was the worst crisis since world war two. Over millions of people crossed the sea. They arrived in Europe fleeing conflict in the hope of starting a new life. But this refugee crisis leads the process of state insecurity in Europe and as a result, it impacts on the European Union. With Brexit, we can assume that the people are not ready to sacrifice their safety and security only for the humanitarian reason. In Germany also the overloaded refugee crisis started impacting negatively on Angela Marcel government. The economically rich countries condition is like this, so definitely the developing region like South Asia, the impact would be worse. As we all know that this region is one of the most populated and underdeveloped regions in the world.

And in the case of refugee hosting after Turkey, Pakistan hosts the largest numbers of refugee populations.⁸

The present scenario of the refugee problem in India and Bangladesh is going to be focused in this study. One state is big and economically growing and another one is small, middle-income developing country. Bangladesh is also a refugee-producing as well as refugee hosting country. These two countries have some common security threat issue related to refugees like Bengali Refugee issues in North East India and the Rohingya refugees from Myanmar both in India and Bangladesh. The Rohingya's are stateless people and popular as 'Boat People' in media.

Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh and India:

The Rohingya are concentrated in Rakhine (previously Arakan) State, Myanmar. However, under the 1982 Burmese Citizenship Law, Rohingya were denied the right to claim Burmese citizenship. The

⁷ V T Patil: Migration Refugee and Security in the 21st century.

⁸ UNHCR mid-year assessment 2015

government argued that the Rohingya were illegal migrants that only settled in the country during British rule, which justified the denial of their citizenship rights.

Today, the Rohingya continue to face routine harassment at the hands of the Myanmar government, Arakan nationalist, and Buddhist extremists groups, despite the presence of an elected government in Naypyidaw and an improving human rights regime in Myanmar.

Even Aung San Suu Kyi, vaulted leader of Myanmar's democracy movement and supporter of minority rights, has been curiously silent on the Rohingya issue. Speaking out in favour of the Rohingya population would hurt her popularity with the majority Buddhist population, and would also damage the shaky modus operandi she has managed to build with the current government. In light of these conditions, many thousands of Rohingya have been fleeing their birthplace.

The Rohingya's in Bangladesh

Refugees International estimates that 29,000 Rohingya live in official refugee camps in Bangladesh, while another 200,000 are in unofficial camps, where they are categorically denied legal protections and humanitarian assistance. The majority of them live near Cox's Bazar, a city located on Bangladesh's southeastern coast. Despite close cultural and religious affinity, the Bangladesh government has been reluctant to take responsibility for the Rohingya issue. But the government cannot overlook the security threats that are coming from the refugee sides and affects the countries development. The major security threats that are imposed by the refugees can be named as:

Economic threat:

The current refugee flows in Bangladesh leads the economic crisis in the country. Because of the Rohingya peoples, the local peoples are suffering from unemployment. The refugees manage to get fake ID card and they are ready to give their service at a minimum cost. That effects on the economy of the country. Bangladesh has been facing the problems of the issue of Rohingya's refugees since 1978. Though Bangladesh is not a part of 1951 convention, they allow and give assistance to refugees. There are about 1 million Rohingya in Myanmar who is denied citizenship. Hundreds of thousands have fled to Bangladesh, many of whom live in camps in Cox's Bazaar. The Bangladesh government has refused to grant refugee status to Rohingya arriving from Myanmar since 1992. with the passes of time the government of Bangladesh taken different initiatives regarding this issue. As a part of different initiatives, the current government approved 'The national strategy paper on Myanmar nationals in Bangladesh' on 9 September 2013 in the cabinet under the chair of the prime minister. The policy included five key elements: listing unregistered refugees, providing temporary basic humanitarian relief, strengthening border management, diplomatic engagement with the government of Myanmar, and increasing national level coordination. But as a developing country and already suffering from poverty and unemployed population the country cannot sacrifice its economic security of the people only because of a humanitarian issue and international pressure.

Drug & Human Trafficking:

The border between these two countries is a major transit zone for methamphetamines from Myanmar. As example we can mention the incident of June 2015, when a member of the Border Guard Bangladesh was abducted by the Myanmar Border Guard Police and held for about 10 days in the camp before his unconditional release. Neither side explained much about the reason of the incident; many people in Dhaka were convinced that the abduction was probably tied to the involvement of the two border forces in the drug trade from Myanmar to Bangladesh. Methamphetamine addiction is on the rise in Dhaka, even as millions of pills, locally known as yaba, are confiscated annually at the border.

And another security threat is human trafficking. Since 1996, human smugglers and traffickers have succeed in Teknaf and supported by huge profits. They have successfully created a recruitment network throughout the country. Recently, an associate investigation has obtained an inventory of human traffickers prepared by the police, which identify 230 top brokers throughout the country. From the native traffickers on the list 210 areas is primarily based in Cox's Bazar-Teknaf. In which 133 from Teknaf alone other 51 is from Cox's Bazar and 26 from Porir Dwip. The remaining are from other districts of the country.

Internal security Threat:

The Rohingya militant groups are major security concerns for Bangladesh. Among the groups the Arakan Rohingya Islamic Front (ARIF), Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO), Rohingya National Alliance (RNA) and Arakan Rohingya National Organization (ARNO) these are considered to be the major threat imposing groups to Bangladesh's internal security. Because the groups having members, supporters and sympathisers within the Rohingya refugees and illegal migrants in Bangladesh. They have also collaborated with the Bangladeshi militant groups like the Harkat ul Jihad al Islami Bangladesh.

Even though the Bangladesh army has almost totally disarmed the RSO by 2005, other Islamist, ethno-nationalist and narco-terrorist groups, such as the ARNO, RNA, the separatist Democratic Party of Arakan (DPA) and the narco-terrorist Arakan Liberation Party (ALP) are reportedly still around. The ALP often influence and sometimes forced Bangladeshi local communities into growing poppy in the interior of Chittagong Hill Tracts. The RSO and RNA are linked as a combined group with the DPA and beyond the control of the government of the respective country.

The Daily star (one of the leading newspaper of Bangladesh) reported that growing criminal activities of the Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar has become a major security issue for the local administration and people. Intelligence sources describe them as "security threats" for the country as the refugees are allegedly involving themselves with militant organisations operating in and outside the Bangladesh territory that dawn the country's image also. On 1 October 2012, Bangladesh Home Minister of that time, Mohiuddin Khan Alamgir accused the Rohingya of involvement in a series of attacks on minority Buddhist temples and homes in Ramu, Cox's Bazar. It is also believed that the recent terrorist activities in the country also linked with the refugees. And the most concerning issue is the spreading of the Islamic State. Experts warn that the terror group could be recruiting fighters from the Rohingya Muslims.

Refugees in India:

In India, the present scenario of the refugee issue we can be considered as the most liberal policy towards the refugees, although India is only an executive member of the UNHCR since 1995. India is the first choice of asylum seekers as well as refugees because of these liberal policies. India has one of the biggest refugee populations in South Asia. In the absence of any domestic law or regional South Asian framework, India has abstained from taking its rightful regional leadership role in this increasingly critical matter. Because of increasing flows of refugees, India is also facing internal security threats.

India is hosting country for the refugees of Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan etc here we are going to focus on the Rohingya and Chakma refugees in India and how they are posing security threats to the country and what is the present situation.

Chakma refugees in India:

The Chakma refugees came from the (Chittagong hill track) neighboring country Bangladesh. The history says, during the partition of 1947 this area was awarded to Pakistan. Later on, in 1962 the then Pakistani government builds the Kaptai Dam which imposed misery on the Chakma tribes. Due to flooding Approximately 40,000 Chakma lost their homes and farmland and immigrated to India as refugees. The Chakma Tribes settled in Arunachal and Assam Pradesh mainly. In September 2015 Indian supreme court directed the central government and the government of Arunachal Pradesh to finalise the conferment of citizenship rights on eligible Chakma's and Hajongs. But this declaration of granting citizenship to all Chakma and Hajongs refugees can have a huge impact on specific state politics as well as the whole country.

Rohingya Refugees in India:

As we discussed earlier The Rohingyas, an ethnic group from the Rakhine state in Myanmar, are one of the most persecuted groups in the world. Over 13,000 Rohingya refugees are registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in India⁹ They live in substandard conditions without any basic amenities, while their children cannot get admitted in schools due to lack of requisite documentation. Most men serve as daily wage labourers.

This is a common truth that most Rohingya who has migrated to other countries live in inhuman conditions. They have to deal regularly with security forces, the uneasy local communities. They are suffering from restricted access to food, drinking water, sufficient shelter, and clothing. And as a result of these circumstances makes them more easily targeted by criminal networks, illegal businesses, and Islamic fundamentalist groups like the Taliban, Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), Jama'atul Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB), or Harkat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami. (The Diplomat)

So the present scenario of refugee imposed security threats for India also includes:

⁹ The Hindu Newspaper

1. The **Economic** Security Threats.

2. It can cause **insurgency** as local peoples are not welcoming them and government is trying to give them the registered facilities. Here we can say about the Chakma and hajong issues that create the Arunachal local authority to challenge the Supreme Court ruling. And the violence may happen because of this issue. And Almost 5000 Rohingyas live in the settlement colonies of Rajiv Nagar and Kassim Nagar, in the Narwal area of Jammu. And the insurgency could be happened because of them too. Already this area is a source of conflict between India and Pakistan.

3. **State security** is being challenged because there has been a constant fear of the Islamic State also known as ISIS and its influence on these refugees. The expanding influence of ISIS in India and its effort towards reaching out to young Muslims has put Indian state on high alert.

Although state security is threatened by the refugees in India, the country obliged to treat all persons living in its land equally as far as availing basic amenities and human rights and dignity are concerned. This obligation is rooted in Article 21 and 14 of the constitution, the supreme court has declared that these (apart from other constitutional rights) are applicable to everyone residing in India, not a merely citizen of the country.¹⁰

Research Findings:

As this paper is based on the refugee induced security threats in south Asia especially Bangladesh and India, the main focus has given on the ground of state security instead of human security.

In the context of Bangladesh, the government is trying to resolve the problem by not accepting the Rohingya refugees. As we discussed earlier, because of these refugees the economy and internal security of the country is hampered. And it is also imposing a bad impression on the country image. Many western countries are blaming that there is a link of ISIS group with internal militant groups in Bangladesh. The government bound to give priority to its citizen's security. As a response to recent refugee crisis Bangladesh government refuge them to give shelter and as a result, they entered into India. International communities are not happy with this decision of government but what else the government can do? It has already overloaded population and poverty as well. If we are thinking this in our personal level as for example: if one had a house for 5 members but the person already has 10 members of his/her own family. His/her neighbors are not in a good condition and they need shelter and other influential family and humanitarian bodies pressure the person to allow them to stay but there are no enough food facilities, as a result the neighbors' family members are capturing that person family members food and because of that the stability of the family is going to collapse. At that situation what will that person do? Is he/she is in a condition to listen to others or he/she will try to protect her own family?

According to scholars, there are both traditional and non-traditional security challenges that they are posing to Bangladesh. They are destroying forests, energy as well as environmental resources of the

¹⁰ PM velath and K chopra:the stateless People:rohingya in Hyderabad

country. Therefore, the constant influx of Rohingyas in a densely populated country like Bangladesh is also already a big problem. Hence, some Rohingyas are being actively involved with Jihadist and terrorist organizations like Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO) who are posing security challenges for the country as well.

In India, the government is not so conscious about the state security issue. In the case of Bangladeshi Chakma refugees in Assam, the problem starts from the birth of the country Bangladesh. In Assam Accord we saw that there they talk about the citizenship and illegal migrants. The Assam Accord states that all those migrants who have come and settled in the state on 25 March 1971 shall be regarded as citizens. And those illegal migrants who are found to have arrived in the state after this date are not to be detected and expelled in accordance with the law. (Rani Pathak Das: Migration in Northeast India)

But still Bangladeshi refugees are coming and living in Assam and in Arunachal Pradesh the central govt and Supreme Court granted the illegal refugees as citizens and the local people are not happy with this. Here also the research findings are limited to the different views between government and the local peoples as the government accepting the illegal migrants as tools of their secular or neutral point of view and local people are opposing as these illegal refugees hamper their earnings and local politics also.

And in the case of Rohingyas in different parts of India, the government is not giving that much of importance. But these Rohingya illegal migrants could be a great threat to the state security. As they are the victim of violence in their own country and then most of the time they are refused to get into Bangladesh and then they come to India. Everywhere they are unwelcomed and because of that, they are becoming the target of different radical groups and terrorists.

In Jammu Kashmir's winter capital the illegal migrants of Myanmar taking shelter. Chief minister Mehbooba Mufti told the state assembly this June that about 13,400 Myanmar and Bangladeshi migrants are living in camps in Jammu. In a report of The Hindustan Times, 4 Dec 2016: The highest number of Rohingya migrants, 686 in total lives in Bathindi Ka Plot.

Vikas Swarup, Ministry of External Affairs Spokesperson told to The Quint on June 19, 2016, that, The Indian Government is concerned about the Rohingyas at a humanitarian level.

According to Hindustan Times 7 February 2017 report, Pakistan-based militants were exploiting radicalisation among the Rohingya community, which posed a security threat to the country as well as the region. India got inputs from Bangladesh and suspected that Rohingya radicals and Lashkar had a hand in the blasts that rocked Bodh Gaya, Buddhism's holiest site.

India's approach of silent pragmatism may have its limits. Constantino Xavier of Carnegie India argues that "A new Muslim militant minority across India's eastern border poses a severe security threat to the stability in Bangladesh and, in turn, across Assam and northeast India. Several thousands of Rohingya refugees already reside in India and with support from activists they could disrupt Delhi's relations with Myanmar in the same way Burmese pro-democracy activists in India irritated bilateral relations in the 1990s."

He strongly advocates a policy that crafts a fine balance between keeping Myanmar engaged and nudging Aung San Suu Kyi to pursue credible conflict resolution mechanisms. For India, silence may not be sustainable.

Suggestions:

Rohingya issue creates the security threats for both countries so there should be some combined steps from both sides of the governments to tackle this problem. 12 July 2016 the ministry of home affairs: India, conduct a meeting with five bordering states on indo-Bangla border regarding the illegal refugees and drug-human trafficking. But the government level meeting should be held in between India and Bangladesh. Here is some resolving measure suggested which could be helpful to tackle the refugee induced security threats.

Registration Process:

Although in both countries UNHCR is there to register the refugees but there is a lack of governmental initiative. When insurgency or any kind of terrorist activities happens then with that registration paper the fact could be cleared about the linked groups.

Prioritize the security concerns of the state:

As Bangladesh and India share Borders and historically linked with each other, the refugees are quite similar in physical and ethnic character. So it is really difficult to differentiate between North Eastern Indian and Chakma refugees from Bangladesh. The government of India has a warm relation with Bangladesh Government and they both can discuss this issue because these refugee's are creating political and social instability in the hosting country.

Pressurize Myanmar Government:

Because of persecution in Myanmar, these Rohingya's are seeking the safe place in India and Bangladesh mostly. With international community, the Bangladesh and Indian government should also need to pressurize Myanmar government to stop the persecution against Rohingya Muslims. As this persecution breeds haters and terrorism. Extremist groups are taking this advantage and recruiting them to fulfill their activities.

Non-State actors Involvement:

Non-state actors like UNHCR and regional organization SAARC can play a positive role to strengthen the security of the hosting country. They can work jointly with the hosting country to resolve the refugee induced problems. The UNHCR only considering the problems that refugees are facing in hosting countries, they should also discuss with the host countries government regarding the threats from the refugees. They are spending money for the refugee's welfare its true but the hosting country also has to bear the food, political, economic security threats from the refugees. So these issues should be highlighted for the sake of preserving state security and interests.

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