

Public health as a branch of significant literature on the umns in bangladesh

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Public health is another branch of significant literature on the UMN in Bangladesh. Hossain and Purohit (2018) highlight the concerns regarding the UMN from a health perspective and express their apprehension related to the mental trauma faced by the population going through such atrocity, losing their family member and enduring physical and mental torture. Moreover, managing such a large population in such a small area without required infrastructure is a big challenge. They also underline how such trauma leads to trust issues, complications to form relationships and leads to a peaceful life afterwards. Moreover, they also point out, although physical wounds are mended within the refugee camps, the mental trauma remains unobserved and is difficult to tackle in such uncertain and chaotic state.

Discussing the limitations of infrastructure and concern regarding water borne diseases, White (2017, p. 1947) who is a medical community worker in the refugee camp emphasizes “ We need to supply 2 million L of water per day just to provide 5 L of water per person, per day in one camp”. It explains the severity of the crisis when it comes to fulfilling the basic need of the refugees. Hutchinson (2018) in her study analyses the pregnant women and new mothers in the refugee camps in Bangladesh expressing a concern for sexual violence and ethnic cleansing (Akhter and Kusakabe, 2014). She highlights similarities between the refugee crisis between Myanmar and Bangladesh with the aftermath of Rwandan genocide. Rahman et. al. (2017) underline discovery of poor mental health, lack of proper hygiene, endemic

malnutrition and incidence of physical and/or sexual abuse within the camp reviewing medical case reports, camp visit and interviews with stakeholders. Furthermore, along with the dire need for more clinical and mental health support Pocock, et. al. (2017) underscore the need of security assurance of vulnerable UMN's such as minors without guardian, children from sexual exploitation and human trafficking.

Although the available literature provides a broad picture of the miseries and need of the UMN's living the stateless life, more focused research is necessary for understanding their movement pattern, push and pull factors involved with migration and the behavior of the UMN's. The current population movement study on the UMN population is expected to add some important insights on this issue to the currently available literature.