

ROHINGYA PRESS

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Bihari Are the Urdu speaking Muslim community in Bangladesh. At the time of The Great Partition in 1947, a large number of Urdu-speaking Muslim people migrated from India to the then East Pakistan's territory, which is now Bangladesh. All the migrated Urdu-speaking Indian people became Pakistani. Many of them had started living in Mohammadpur area of Dhaka.

BANGLADESH HEAVILY BURDENED WITH ROHINGYAS AND STRANDED BIHARIS

The Rohingya population, over one million individuals, has fled Myanmar due to violence and discrimination, and now live in overcrowded camps in Bangladesh with an uncertain future. As international attention wanes and repatriation seems unlikely, the issue of their long-term status in Bangladesh is increasingly urgent. Bangladesh can learn from its past, particularly the experiences of the Urdu-speaking Bihari community, many of whom still

reside in the Geneva Camp, decades after the 1971 Liberation War. The journey from statelessness to integration provides invaluable lessons for approaching the future of the Rohingyas with both compassion and effectiveness.

The Biharis are an Urdu-speaking community that migrated from India to East Pakistan during the partition of India in 1947. During the 1971 war, many

supported West Pakistan, resulting in significant repercussions afterwards. After Bangladesh's establishment, many Biharis became stateless, as Pakistan refused repatriation and Bangladesh viewed them as disloyal. Approximately 300,000 Biharis reside in makeshift camps, including the large Geneva Camp in Dhaka.

Read this full article written by Dr. Mustakimur Rahman on our website.

Source: observerbd.com

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IS THE INDIA BLOC A MAGNET FOR ROHINGYAS AND INFILTRATORS? - STATE TIMES' EDITORIAL

It has often been said that the true test of a political formation lies not in the slogans it chants, but in the silence it maintains. The INDIA bloc—a loose confederation of regional ‘leaders’ with a rapidly fading Congress party—has, once again, chosen to speak in panicked tones where silence might have served it better. The controversy surrounding SIR (Special Intensive Revision) has offered more than just a bureaucratic or procedural flashpoint. It has become a moral mirror, and one in which the INDIA bloc finds itself unable to look without wincing.

At its core, SIR is a measure to protect the most sacred aspect of Indian democracy—the integrity of the voter roll. It seeks not to target communities but to identify those who have entered the republic through extra-constitutional means and subsequently altered the balance of both demography and democracy.

The INDIA bloc claims to be the guardian of democracy, secularism, and constitutional morality. But scratch the surface, and a disturbing pattern emerges—a pattern that reveals not democratic idealism, but demographic

opportunism. The fierce opposition to the Election Commission’s SIR exercise exposes the bloc’s most uncomfortable truth: it sees illegal migrants and infiltrators not as threats to national security, but as assets to its electoral arithmetic.

At the forefront of this resistance stand three familiar faces—Mamata Banerjee, Tejashwi Yadav, and Rahul Gandhi. All three leaders have launched scathing attacks on the SIR, labelling it a “conspiracy”, a “targeted operation”, and an “anti-minority witch hunt”. But the real question is, what are they trying to hide? For them, the voter is no longer a citizen, but a statistic, one to be preserved not for their rights, but for their reliability in the voting booth.

Mamata Banerjee’s hyperventilation against the SIR is telling. Here is a Chief Minister who once brazenly claimed that “one crore people in Bengal are already illegal migrants”—only to now call voter list verification an “ethnic cleansing exercise”.

Her paranoia is not unfounded. Bengal’s border districts—Malda, Murshidabad, North 24 Parganas—are ground zero for unchecked

migration. Over the years, her government has looked the other way as entire villages have been settled by illegal Bangladeshi entrants and Rohingyas, who are then given ration cards, Aadhaar IDs, and ultimately voter cards. SIR threatens to dismantle this vote bank empire. Lashing out at Mamata Banerjee in a meeting, Prime Minister Narendra Modi asserted a stern message. He stated, “In West Bengal, Trinamool, of its self-interest is putting Bengali identity at stake. Infiltration has increased, with a forged documents eco-system developed by the TMC. Bengal and the country’s safety and security are at stake.”

In Bihar, Tejashwi Yadav’s resistance to SIR reeks of desperation. With Lalu Prasad’s brand of caste calculus running out of steam, the RJD has been silently banking on demographic shifts in Seemanchal and border belts to tip the scales. And SIR now threatens to pull the plug.

For details visit our website.

■ Source: statetimes.in

690 MYANMAR REFUGEES REGISTERED IN MIZORAM THROUGH BIOMETRICS: STATE MINISTER



The enrollment drive, which began on July 31, 2025, marks the state’s first official effort to tag refugees from Myanmar through biometric identification

Mizoram is currently home to over 32,000 Myanmarese refugees. (HT)

As many as 690 Myanmar refugees were registered through biometrics across 11 districts of Mizoram, state home minister K Sapdanga said.

The enrollment drive, which began on July 31, 2025, marks the state’s first official effort to tag refugees from Myanmar through biometric identification. While minor technical glitches were reported in some locations, Sapdanga said the overall process has been smooth.

“We are still in the early phase. The biometric enrolment of Myanmar nationals will continue until every refugee is registered,” Sapdanga said on Tuesday.

He also stated that once the process for Myanmarese refugees is completed, the state government will initiate enrolment for Bangladeshi refugees currently taking shelter in Mizoram. Mizoram is currently home to over 32,000 Myanmarese refugees, many

of whom belong to the Chin ethnic group that shares close cultural and historical ties with the Mizo people. The number fluctuates as individuals continue to cross the porous border amid ongoing unrest in Myanmar. The influx of refugees began following the 2021 military coup in Myanmar and has intensified due to continuing ethnic violence and armed conflict in the border regions.

Read full article on our website.

Source: hindustantimes.com