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MOST ROHINGYA WOMEN IN COX’S BAZAR CAMPS WANT SAFE RETURN TO MYANMAR: RESEARCH



Most Rohingya women and girls living in the refugee camps in Cox's Bazar want to return to Myanmar if safe repatriation is ensured, according to a new research by ActionAid Bangladesh.

According to the study, whose findings were unveiled at a hotel in Dhaka today (31 August), a majority of women and girls, ranging between 50% to 82% across different

camps, have expressed a desire to go back to Myanmar's Rakhine State, citing emotional, cultural and economic ties with their homeland. However, younger participants showed more interest in migrating to a third country such as the United States, Malaysia or Saudi Arabia, while some would prefer to remain in Kutupalong camps for access to basic services and family ties.

Source: tbsnews.net

'ONLY A DEMOCRATIC MYANMAR CAN ENSURE ROHINGYA REPATRIATION'

Bangladesh recently hosted an international conference in Cox's Bazar to spotlight the Rohingya crisis. Among the participants were two exiled Myanmar journalists — Su Chay, managing editor at Myanmar Now, and Mon Mon Myat, senior management consultant at the Democratic Voice of Burma.

Based in Thailand, they visited the Rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar for the first time.

In an exclusive interview with The Daily Star, they shared their insights on Myanmar's conflicts, the Rohingya crisis, and prospects for democracy.

DS: How was your experience of the conference and the Rohingya camps?

Su Chay: Bangladesh has done a remarkable job by hosting the Rohingya generously for eight years.

Source: thedailystar.net

More News:

UK Statement for the Enhanced Interactive Dialogue on reports of High Commissioner and Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar. Delivered by the UK's Human Rights Ambassador, Eleanor Sanders.



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BJP LEADERS DEMAND CLOSURE OF MADRASA IN HYDERABAD ALLEGING ROHINGYA OCCUPANCY



A historic mosque in this Telangana city has become the centre of a heated controversy involving allegations of illegal land grabs and communal tensions.

Located in Sultanpur, the Jama Masjid Husainia also houses a renowned educational institution, Madrasa Darul Uloom Nomaniya, which local BJP leaders have labelled “illegal” and demanded its closure.

According to Maulana Akbar, who runs the madrasa, the allegations are baseless and politically motivated. “We took the land on lease from Syed Sabbar Husaini for running the madrasa,” he explained. “Now, Mohammad Rafiq, along with

BJP leader Ramakrishna Reddy, is trying to pressurise us and lay claim to 200 square yards of the mosque’s 1,000-square-yard land.”

The dispute reportedly escalated on 16 April when some children from the Hindu community in the area vandalised a religious stone known as the ‘Bodarai’. Police intervention was required to restore peace. Following this, BJP-affiliated protesters intensified their campaign against the madrasa, alleging that Rohingya Muslims were residing in the institution. Maulana Akbar strongly rejected the claims. “All our students are from Telangana’s rural and urban areas,” he said.

Source: clarionindia.net

ROHINGYA CRISIS DEMANDS MORE THAN PAPER PROMISES

EIGHT years after the mass flight from Myanmar, roughly a million Rohingya remain in Bangladesh, concentrated in 33 hyper-dense camps in Cox’s Bazar, with additional families relocated to the government-built settlement on Bhasan Char.

The scale and duration of displacement, coupled with dwindling aid, have shifted the situation from a temporary emergency into a protracted crisis that now shapes local politics, budgets and security alike.

Reality of ‘voluntary, safe, dignified’ return

REPATRIATION has always been the declared endgame. In April 2025, after talks at the BIMSTEC summit in Bangkok, Bangladesh announced that Myanmar had verified about 180,000 Rohingya from lists Dhaka submitted years earlier, framed as a step towards eventual return.

Yet verification on paper does not equal conditions on the ground.

Source: newagebd.net