

# ROHINGYA PRESS

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## THE HISTORY AND GEO-POLITICS OF THE ROHINGYA CRISIS: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

The Rohingya, a Muslim minority group from Myanmar, have endured decades of persecution, violence, and displacement, testing the limits of human resilience. Their story, marked by unimaginable hardship, is a testament to the unbroken human spirit and a powerful reminder of the world's collective responsibility to protect the vulnerable.

Their experiences in other countries, international responses to the crisis, and advocacy efforts are crucial in understanding and addressing their plight.

The Rohingya people have a rich and complex history that spans over a millennium. Their ancestors originated from the Arabs, Mughals, and Portuguese, and they have been living in the Arakan region, which is now part of Myanmar, since the 7th century.

The earliest recorded Muslim settlements in the Arakan region date back to the 7th



century, with Arab merchants and missionaries arriving in the area. Over time, these early Muslim settlers intermarried with the local population, forming the foundation of the modern Rohingya community.

Throughout history, the Rohingya have been influenced by various cultures, including the Bengali, Indian, and Southeast Asian traditions.

They have also maintained their unique cultural identity, with their own language, customs, and traditions. The root of Rohingya marginalization lies in this complex and extended history, particularly in Myanmar (formerly Burma).

■ Source: thecitizen.in

### 3 ROHINGYA WOMEN, LIVING ILLEGALLY IN KANPUR, ARRESTED

#### Rohingya in India

They are using fake Aadhar cards and their Indian documents

Police have arrested 3 Rohingya women, who had illegally crossed into India from Myanmar, and settled in Kanpur. Earlier, a Rohingya Muslim Sahil was also arrested from Ganga Ghat during checking in Kanpur as authorities crack down on illegal immigrants in India.

During the verification of foreign nationals, the police came to know about these women. All three women lived in Manohar Nagar of Shuklaganj. Fake Aadhar cards and other Indian documents have also been found with them.

According to media reports, Kotwali in-charge PK Mishra said that on May 22, information was received that many people live in the slums built on the banks of the Ganga, who do not speak Hindi and communicate in some other language. When the police inquired, they came to know about 36-year-old Ajida, 38-year-old Sinwara Begum and 22-year-old Noor Qaeda.

■ Source: opindia.com

#### More News:

■ Asean leaders have reiterated their unwavering commitment to the Five-Point Consensus (5PC) as the main framework for resolving the political crisis in Myanmar amidst deepening conflict and humanitarian conditions in the country.





GREEN CRIMINOLOGY  
AND THE ROHINGYA  
REFUGEE CRISIS



Rohingya refugees sit on a truck after being relocated from Southern Aceh province to Banda Aceh, Nov. 7, 2024. (AFP Photo)

The Rohingya refugee crisis, one of the worst humanitarian crises of the 21st century, caused serious environmental damage in the host areas and widespread violations of human rights.

This article examines the crisis through the lens of green criminology, focusing on environmental harm and victimization experienced by both displaced Rohingya populations and local ecosystems in Bangladesh. This study uses a qualitative methodology to investigate how both state and non-state actors contribute to ecological destruction, exacerbating vulnerabilities for refugees and host communities. The findings underline the intersections between environmental injustice, forced migration, and structural violence, calling for integrated policy responses that address both humanitarian and ecological dimensions of the crisis.

■ Source: bangladeshpost.net

CAUGHT BETWEEN MYANMAR'S  
REPRESSION AND INDIA'S  
PUSHBACKS, ROHINGYA SUFFER

In Rakhine, the Arakan Army – like the military junta – is forcibly recruiting men and women, exacerbating the civil war and aggravating the humanitarian crisis. Meanwhile, Rohingya face continued abuses after fleeing abroad. India is accused of arbitrarily detaining refugees and illegally pushing some back at sea, while fuelling the stigmatisation of Muslim refugees at home.

Myanmar's military junta is not alone in trying to recruit young people as fodder in the civil war that has been raging in the country since 2021. Recently, the Arakan Army (AA), one of the main ethnic militias in Rakhine State, also decided to prevent people from moving in order to beef up its ranks.

In AA-controlled areas, its political wing, the United League of Arakan (ULA), banned men aged 18 to 45 and women aged 18 to 25 from leaving the state, allowing travel only for serious health emergencies.

The ULA justified the step by saying that it is needed to protect people from the risk of capture by the military junta, stepping on anti-personnel mines, or becoming victims of traffickers.

In March, the ULA issued an emergency order allowing the AA to conscript adults up to the age of 45, to protect Arakan people, the organisation said, adding that travel restrictions will end once Rakhine State is pacified.

These controversial statements are evidence of what has been documented, namely that the AA, like Myanmar's Armed Forces, has been guilty of serious violence against ethnic Rohingya, a stateless, mostly Muslim ethnic group.

Several witnesses note that both the military and the ethnic militia are fighting to seize Rohingya's lands, sparking an unprecedented humanitarian crisis in the state.

Although the AA now controls 14 out of 17 townships, thousands of Rohingya are still trying to leave Rakhine for safety abroad, where they struggle to find acceptance.

It is estimated that in 2017, about 700,000 Rohingya left Myanmar to take refuge in Bangladesh because of persecution by the military.

In refugee camps in Cox's Bazar (Bangladesh), the Rohingya are often targeted by extremist Islamic groups fighting the AA if they seek an end to violence in Rakhine.

Those who try to flee by sea put their life at risk.

■ Source: asianews.it



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