



ROHINGYA PRESS

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DECADES OF ROHINGYA PERSECUTION

A turning point in their marginalisation was the 1982 Citizenship Law in Myanmar, which excluded them from the definition of ‘national races’, effectively rendering them stateless

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). The British colonial administration’s division of land and labour contributed significantly to the demographic makeup of Myanmar’s Rakhine State, where the Rohingya reside.

■ Source: navhindtimes.in

BANGLADESH WORKING TO END ROHINGYA-LOCALS CONFLICT



Bangladesh government is always ready to resolve the conflict between the Rohingya people staying in Bangladesh and the local population, said Shamsuddauja Nayan, additional commissioner of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commission (RRRC). He said that one should be aware of the dissemination of wrong information and creation of rumours through social media regarding the Rohingya refugee camps. In that case, 320 mediators have been trained under this project to create an environment for conflict resolution in a quick but transparent way. Of these, 50 percent are men and 50 percent are women. 50 percent from the host community and 50 percent from the Rohingya community.

■ Source: thefinancialexpress.com.bd

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DISASTERS, CONFLICT, AND MYANMAR'S UNCERTAIN FUTURE

The tragic March 28, 2025, earthquake near Mandalay, Myanmar, has already claimed the lives of more than 3,000 people and displaced tens of thousands. The disaster's impact has been magnified by the country's ongoing civil war, which has destroyed the country's fragile infrastructure, making aid delivery and the retrieval of survivors difficult. Relief efforts have been hampered by attacks on aid convoys, military checkpoints, and a lack of access to rebel-held and remote regions.

Although opposition forces, and later, the military junta, declared a temporary ceasefire to allow for a disaster response, clashes continue in some areas, and the ceasefire's scope remains limited.

Unlike 2008, the current political landscape is marked by a far more organized and well-funded armed resistance, greater international scrutiny, growing fatigue by ASEAN neighbors, and deepening economic isolation. As a result, elections in December 2025 may not offer the junta the same level of legitimization as it did in 2008.

Source: smallwarsjournal.com

ROHINGYA WOMEN COERCED TO USE CONTRACEPTION IN BANGLADESH REFUGEE CAMPS

Bangladeshi authorities and healthcare workers have for months sought to prevent Rohingya births by coercing refugee women to use long-term contraceptives, according to several refugee women and aid workers based in camps in the country's southern Cox's Bazar district.

Between March and May this year, five Rohingya refugee women told The New Humanitarian that doctors, nurses, or camp authorities forced or pressured them to be fitted with intrauterine devices, or IUDs.

Four of the women said they were told they wouldn't be able to register their newborn children unless they showed proof they were using an IUD. Refugees need to be registered to receive rations and other humanitarian services in the camps.

"Your babies will not be counted unless you get the implant," one Rohingya woman recalled being told by a nurse shortly after giving birth in March. The New Humanitarian is withholding identifying information about individual Rohingya refugees for their safety. "I completely disagreed, but I was forced to receive the implant by the doctor," the woman said.



"I was already sick, and now, with the implant, I feel really unwell and uncomfortable."

This practice contravenes Bangladesh's official family planning policy for the displaced community and threatens to further strain the fraught relationship between the refugees and the donor-funded healthcare sector in the camps. The nature of such rights violations is also particularly distressing for Rohingya women, who have faced genocidal persecution for years in Myanmar, including efforts to prevent births.

While the scale of coerced contraception in the camps is unclear, several sources said it was widespread.

"A lot of my contacts in the camps... knew someone who it had happened to, whether it was their sister or their wife or their neighbour," said one international aid worker based in Cox's Bazar, requesting anonymity to avoid professional reprisals. "No one was far removed from it."

Source: thenewhumanitarian.org