

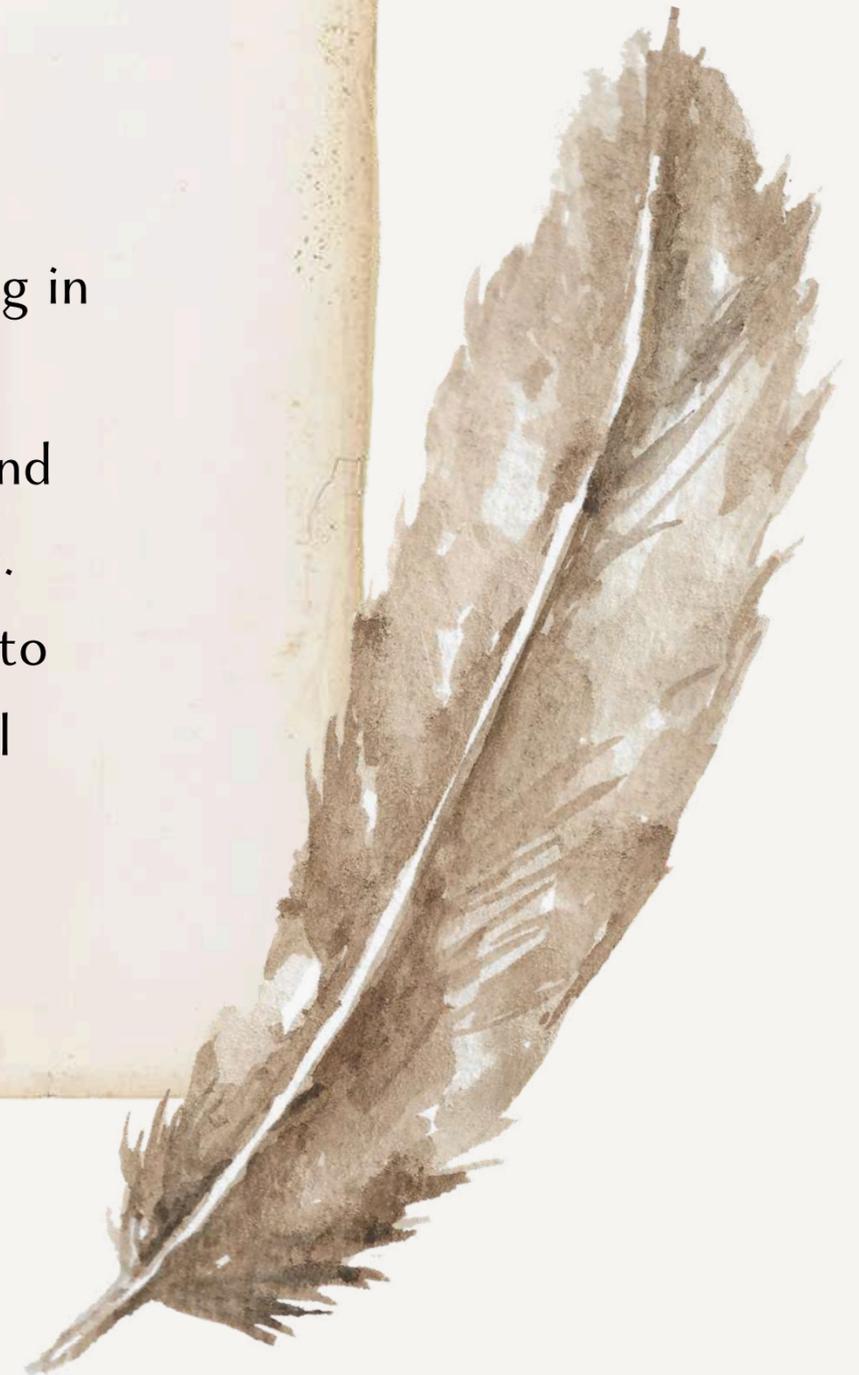
WHO ARE ROHINGYAS?

GLOSSARY OF THEIR CURRENT SITUATION?



ROHINGYAS

Rohingyas are muslim ethnic minority group living in a state called Rakhine in Western Myanmar. They have lived in this region for generations and have their own languages and cultural identity. Despite this, the myanmar government refuses to recognise them as one of the country's official ethnicity.



Under British colonial rule, migration within the empire increased in Arakan. Muslim and Buddhist communities co-existed but tensions developed over land and identity.

Colonial period

1948

After independence in 1948, debates over national identity intensified.
Early signs of exclusion against Rohingya communities began to emerge.
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General Ne Win seized power in a military coup in 1962. His regime promoted Burman Buddhist nationalism and strict ethnic categorisation. Rohingya were gradually removed from official ethnic recognition. Identity documents issued to Rohingya were downgraded, treating them as foreigners. These policies laid the foundation for systematic exclusion

1962

1982

Early signs of exclusion against Rohingya communities began to emerge. Myanmar introduced a new Citizenship Law. The law recognises only certain “national races,” excluding the Rohingya. As a result, most Rohingya became stateless. Statelessness led to:

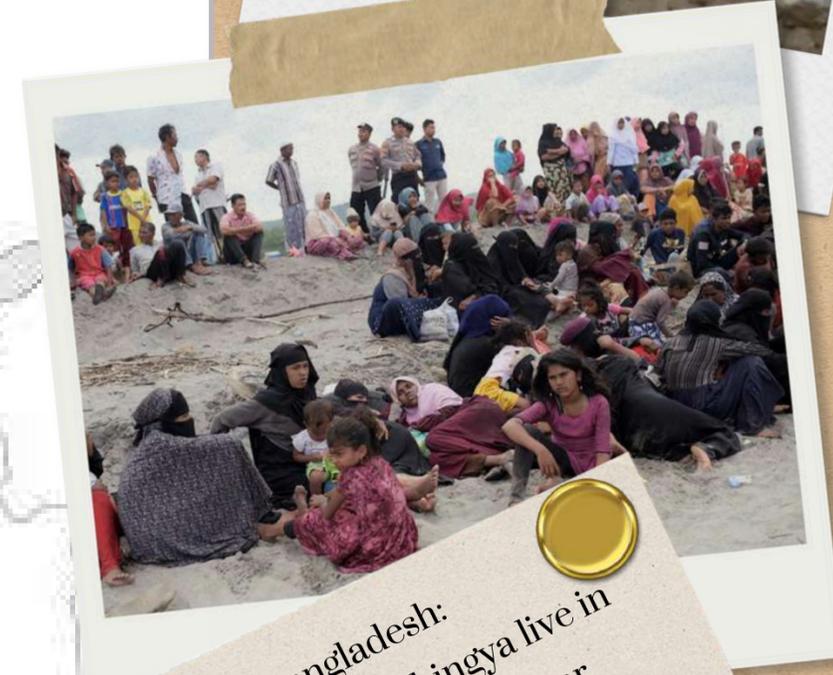
- Restrictions on movement
- Limited access to education and healthcare
- Barriers to employment and marriage

Communal violence erupted in 2012 between Rohingya Muslims and Rakhine Buddhists. Thousands were displaced into internally displaced persons (IDP) camps. In 2016–2017, military “clearance operations” were launched after militant attacks. These operations caused:

- Mass displacement
- Destruction of villages
- Severe human rights violations

2017

Over 700,000 Rohingya fled to Bangladesh.



Bangladesh:
Around 1 million Rohingya live in
refugee camps in Cox's Bazar.

Myanmar:
Several hundred thousand remain
in Rakhine State under strict
restrictions.

Other countries:
Smaller populations in Malaysia,
India, Indonesia, Thailand,
Pakistan, and Western countries.

- The United Nations described the military actions as having "genocidal intent."
- Cases involving Myanmar have been brought before international courts, including the ICJ.
- Despite condemnation, no senior military leaders have been held accountable.
- International pressure has not resulted in meaningful reform.



Refugee camps are overcrowded and under-resourced. Rohingya refugees:

- Cannot legally work
- Have limited access to education
- Rely heavily on humanitarian aid

Many have lived in camps for years with no clear future.

Does Bangladesh provide for the Rohingyas' insufficients ?

In Bangladesh, many children grow up in poverty, without proper care, nutrition, or a safe and discrimination-free environment. Some are even deprived of basic rights like birth registration and essential vaccinations. Child marriage makes this situation even worse.



When mothers themselves are still children, birth registration becomes complicated, and both mother and baby grow up facing serious physical and mental challenges.

“Too many children in our country are being born into a cycle of vulnerability and that must end,”

~ 14-year-old Tayaba.

<https://www.theatlantic.com/photo/2017/12/child-marriage-in-the-rohingya-camps-in-bangladesh/548408/>



Dhaka, 31 May 2025 — The education of around 230,000 Rohingya refugee children is under threat due to an acute and deepening funding crisis, UNICEF warned today.

The Rohingya crisis represents a prolonged struggle for identity and belonging. Amidst this situation, education is regarded as one of the most vital tools in empowering Rohingya communities to voice their rights, improve their standard of living, and ultimately achieve inclusion in society with access to basic rights and recognition.



EDUCATION

One of the ideal ways to help this suffering cluster gain a better say in their rights



Akter, 20, expelled from university for being Rohingya

Rahima Akter has become the face of the struggle of Rohingya refugees who want, but are not allowed to pursue education.

Al Jazeera / Sep 17, 2019



Rohingya woman in India pursues her university dream

"It pains me to know that I am the first Rohingya girl to get admission to university in India. I have often wondered about the lives of others before me," said Tasmida Johar.

UNHCR Asia Pacific / Apr 9, 2023

If access to quality education depends on **geography** and **circumstance**, how can justice truly be achieved? One Rohingya girl was able to complete her education in Delhi due to rare opportunity and fortune... but **what about those who are not given that chance?** Those who are unable to leave a country that marginalises them should not be condemned to a life of continued deprivation.



CARE COMMUNITY
SINCE 2012

PROPOSED INITIATIVE

- Our community proposes the establishment of a dedicated educational institution for a defined number of Rohingya refugees within Myanmar.
- The initiative aims to provide inclusive, and accessible education, particularly for children and young women who are most affected by systemic exclusion.
- Education is viewed not only as social support, but as a foundation for self-advocacy, and long-term empowerment.

Partnered with:



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EMPOWERMENT
THROUGH
EDUCATION

Enhancing the
ability to understand
and articulate their
rights

BREAKING CYCLE
OF EXCLUSION

Increase future access
to employment with
stability and
dignity

REDUCED
INEQUALITY
OF OPPORTUNITIES

Address the injustice
of inequality access
to education across
borders

LONG - TERM
IMPACT

Community resilience
and groundwork for
social inclusion and
recognition



EDUCATION
SHOULD NOT BE A PRIVILEGE
RESERVED FOR THE FORTUNATE, IT IS A
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT THAT
MUST REACH EVEN THE MOST MARGINALISED.