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12 ROHINGYAS AMONG 62 MORE PEOPLE PUSHED INTO BANGLADESH BY BSF



The Border Security Force of India pushed at least 62 more people, including 12 Rohingyas, into Bangladesh through different border points in Sylhet, Sunamganj, Moulvibazar and Lalmonirhat districts between Monday morning and Tuesday morning.

With the latest push-ins, the number of people, including Rohingyas and Indian nationals, pushed into Bangladesh by the BSF since May 7 has reached 1,617. With the 12 Rohingyas, the Indian BSF has so far pushed at least 159 Rohingyas, including 50 registered with the United

Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in India, into Bangladesh. New Age staff correspondent in Sylhet reported that 19 people were pushed into Bangladesh through Jaintapur border in Sylhet district, 20 people through Chhatak border in Sunamganj, and 16 people, including 12 Rohingya refugees, through Borolekha border in Moulvibazar. Border Guard Bangladesh 48 Battalion commanding officer Lieutenant Colonel Md Nazmul Haque said that 39 people, including women and children, were pushed into Bangladesh through the Jaintapur and

Chhatak borders on Tuesday. He said that the BSF pushed 19 people into Bangladesh territory through Minatila border point under the Jaintapur upazila at about 6:30am. ‘Later in the morning, 20 more people were pushed into Bangladesh through Noyakot border point at Chhatak upazila,’ the BGB officer said.

‘Among them, 38 people hail from Kurigram district and the rest one from Pabna district,’ he said, adding that they entered India at different times for job and they had been working in separate parts of India for a long time.

On Monday, the BSF pushed 16 individuals, including 12 Rohingya refugees, through Barlekha border in Moulvibazar. BGB 52 Battalion commanding officer Lieutenant Colonel Ariful Haque Chowdhury told New Age that the BSF pushed 12 Rohingya refugees and 4 Bangladeshis through Kumarshail border point at Shahbajpur union of Barlekha upazila at about 9:00am on Monday.

■ Source: newagebd.net

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AUTHORITIES HAVE REASONS TO TRASH ICG’S CLAIM OF ROHINGYA MILITANTS OPERATING IN BANGLADESH

Bangladesh has compelling reasons to challenge the human rights organisation, the International Crisis Group’s (ICG) recent report on armed Rohingya groups allegedly being harboured in the territory.

These reasons stem from the potential for increased instability, strained relations with Myanmar, and the practical challenges of managing a large refugee population. Specifically, the government wants to avoid escalating tensions with Myanmar, especially given the Arakan Army’s (AA) control of Rakhine State and the ongoing repatriation efforts.

The ICG’s report, titled “Bangladesh/Myanmar: The Dangers of a Rohingya Insurgency,” warns that, as the Arakan Army engulfs the entire Rakhine State, rival Rohingya factions – including Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA), Rohingya Solidarity Organisation (RSO), and other lesser-known armed groups – are forming strategic alliances in preparation for potential confrontations in Rakhine State. The training and weapons are provided by the Tatmadaw (Myanmar Army) to fight the battle-hardened

Arakan Army. The Rohingya militants were given hope for citizenship, repatriation and rehabilitation of the refugees. The ICG report with credible information has said that Rohingya armed groups are being recruited, trained, and are operating within Bangladesh.

According to the ICG report, armed factions from the Rohingyas are reportedly organising within refugee camps in Bangladesh, raising concerns about potential confrontations with Myanmar’s ethnic rebels, the Arakan Army.

In the refugee camps where one million refugees are languishing in Cox’s Bazar and the majority are Muslims is dream of returning to their homeland and are frustrated living in cramped camps. Where they have to live on food ration from international aid agencies and denied freedom of movement and freedom to livelihood and are forcibly kept in barbed fences.

In response to the ICG’s concern, Bangladeshi authorities have several strong reasons to bin the ICG report alleging the presence and recruitment of armed Rohingya groups within refugee camps. These include

concerns about maintaining stability within the camps, preserving its international image, and potentially complicating repatriation efforts. Additionally, Bangladesh may see the report as a mischaracterisation of the situation and a potential threat to its national security. The ICG cautioned that if Rohingya armed groups establish a base of operations in the camps, it could lead to increased instability and heightened cross-border tensions between Bangladesh and Myanmar, especially with the ethnic rebellion of the Arakan Army.

Bangladesh officials, responsible for oversight of the refugee camps in Cox’s Bazar, denied any such militancy had been detected. There are several security agencies responsible for intelligence gathering and surveillance of the population, besides law enforcement agencies, especially the Armed Police Battalion (APB). The ICG, however, has been blamed for mass-scale corruption by ABP. Also, for extortion, ransom and protection money from the drug trade in the refugee camps.

Contrary to the government’s assertions, Rohingya militants have made their activities of their movements on social media platforms.

■ Source: daily-sun.com