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INDIA PUSHES 10 MORE ROHINGYAS INTO BANGLADESH



Rohingya individuals pushed into Bangladesh by the Indian Border Security Force stay at a place in Moulvibazar on Monday. | New Age photo

The Indian Border Security Force pushed 10 more Rohingyas into Bangladesh through a border point in Baralekha upazila under Moulvibazar on Monday morning.

With the latest incident, the number of people, including Rohingyas and Indian nationals, pushed into Bangladesh by BSF personnel since May 7 has increased to 1,975. The Indian border force has so far pushed at least 169 Rohingyas, including 50 registered with the United

Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in India, into Bangladesh.

Confirming the incident of pushing Rohingya people into Bangladesh, Border Guard Bangladesh Battalion-52 commanding officer Lieutenant Colonel Mohammad Ariful Haque Chowdhury said that the 10 people expelled included three women and six children. He disclosed that the 10 Rohingyas were pushed into Bangladesh through Karampur hilly border point around

5:00am. ‘The BGB personnel of Latu border outpost, however, detained them at Karampur immediately, the battalion officer said.

Quoting the detainees, he said that they had gone to India illegally through a border point of Satkhira district around 5 years ago in search of work. ‘BSF personnel have picked them up recently from different parts of India and then pushed them into Bangladesh through the Baralekha point,’ the BGB officer said. He said that the detainees were handed over to the Baralekha police station after confirming that they were forcibly displaced Myanmar nationals and registered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Bangladesh. Baralekha police station officer-in-charge Abul Kasem Sarker told New Age on Monday afternoon that they were completing necessary formalities to send the detained Rohingyas to refugee camp in Cox’s Bazar.

Source: newagebd.net

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MYANMAR: ARAKAN ARMY OPPRESSES ROHINGYA MUSLIMS

The Arakan Army, an ethnic armed group in Myanmar's western Rakhine State, has imposed severe restrictions and committed grave abuses against the ethnic Rohingya population, Human Rights Watch said today.

The Arakan Army's territorial gains in the state have been accompanied by movement restrictions, pillage, arbitrary detention, mistreatment, and unlawful forced labor and recruitment, among other abuses against the Rohingya. Myanmar's military has long subjected the Rohingya to atrocity crimes, including the ongoing crime against humanity of apartheid.

"The Arakan Army is carrying out policies of oppression against the Rohingya similar to the those long imposed by the Myanmar military in Rakhine State," said Elaine Pearson, Asia director at Human Rights Watch. "The Arakan Army should end its discriminatory and abusive practices and comply with international law." The Arakan Army pledged inclusive, equitable governance in areas it captured from Myanmar's abusive military junta, following fighting that resumed in November 2023.

But Rohingya describe life under the Arakan Army and its political wing, the United League of Arakan, as harsh and restrictive, with discriminatory regulations and practices.

From April to July 2025, Human Rights Watch interviewed 12 Rohingya refugees who had fled to Bangladesh from Buthidaung township in northern Rakhine State.

"Life under the Arakan Army's control was incredibly restrictive," said a 62-year-old Rohingya refugee who arrived in Bangladesh in June. "We were not allowed to work, fish, farm, or even move without permission. We faced extreme food shortages, with most people begging from one another."

Rohingya in Rakhine State have been caught between the Myanmar military and the Arakan Army, with both forces committing grave abuses, including extrajudicial killings, widespread arson, and unlawful recruitment. Since late 2023, over 400,000 people have been internally displaced in Rakhine and Chin States, while as many as 200,000 have fled to Bangladesh. A Rohingya man, also 62, said he was displaced with his wife and two children

five times over the past year. "Life during this time has been incredibly difficult," he said. "Travel between villages was restricted, requiring permits that were rarely given."

Rohingya villagers said permits to travel between villages in Buthidaung, valid for only one day, cost 3,000 to 5,000 kyat (US\$1.40-US\$2.40) and require signatures from the local Muslim administrator and the Arakan Army or its political wing. They said the Arakan Army set up a curfew. "If they found anyone outside their homes, they would arrest them," the man said. "And their whereabouts would become unknown."

Arakan Army restrictions on livelihoods and agriculture, compounded by extortion and exorbitant prices, have exacerbated the severe food shortages and the junta's blockade on aid, in place since late 2023. Some Rohingya said they survived by begging from families who received money from relatives abroad. Others worked as day laborers for little to no pay.

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■ Source: hrw.org