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ARAKAN ARMY ASSISTING IN DRUG SMUGGLING: BGB



The armed rebel group of Myanmar’s Rakhine state, Arakan Army (AA) is assisting in drug smuggling from the neighbouring country to Bangladesh.

Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) Ramu sector headquarters commander (deputy director) Colonel Md Mohiuddin Ahmed said at a press conference, held at the BGB-run Urmi Guest House in Laboni beach.

He said that drug smuggling through the Myanmar border is on the rise. The occupying rebel force of the Rakhine state Arakan Army is assisting in this case. Some 80 per cent of these drugs are coming through the sea, he added.

Source: en.prothomalo.com

10 ROHINGYAS, INCLUDING WOMEN & CHILDREN, DETAINED BY LOCALS IN ASSAM'S SILCHAR



10 Rohingya individuals, including women and children, have been apprehended at the Tarapur Railway Station in Assam's Silchar on suspicion while they were loitering around the station. Upon questioning, the group revealed that they had entered India illegally from Bangladesh several years ago and had been residing in Hyderabad for work purposes. Fearing the recent government crackdown on illegal foreigners, they reportedly fled Hyderabad by train to Silchar. The group

further claimed that they intended to cross back into Bangladesh via the India-Bangladesh border near Cachar. After verifying their statements, the locals informed the police, who took custody of the Rohingya individuals.

Notably, in recent months, over a hundred Bangladeshi and Rohingya nationals have been detained in the Cachar region in similar operations.

Source: pratidintime.com

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Fortify Rights on Wednesday said the International Criminal Court (ICC) should investigate war crimes, including abductions, torture, killings and beheadings of Rohingya civilians committed by the Arakan Army (AA)



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ABANDONED IN THE WAVES: A SHOCKING NARRATIVE OF INDIA'S INHUMANE TREATMENT OF THE ROHINGYA MINORITY



In recent years, the global community has witnessed a profound humanitarian crisis concerning the Rohingya minority. This Muslim ethnic group, not recognized as citizens in Myanmar, faced widespread violence in 2017. The Myanmar military carried out an ethnic cleansing campaign that included rape, the burning of villages, and massacres. The United Nations described these actions as an "obvious example of ethnic cleansing."

As a result, hundreds of thousands of Rohingya people fled to neighboring countries, including Bangladesh, Pakistan, Malaysia, Saudi

Arabia, and India. India, as one of the destinations, hosts approximately 20,000 of these individuals, many of whom have been recognized as refugees by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). However, the recent actions of the Indian government towards these refugees demonstrate a clear violation of humanitarian principles and international law.

India's Ministry of Home Affairs has implemented policies that classify the Rohingya people as "illegal immigrants." The Indian Home Minister has repeatedly emphasized the deportation

of this group in numerous speeches, and in May of this year, ordered that the validity of documents for individuals suspected of illegally entering from Bangladesh and Myanmar be verified within 30 days.

These policies are being implemented without regard to the Rohingya's refugee status. India is not part of the UN Refugee Convention and is therefore not obligated to adhere to the principle of non-refoulement (not returning asylum seekers to dangerous places). Nevertheless, based on humanitarian principles, returning migrants to a dangerous zone is an immoral and condemnable act.

In one specific instance in May of this year, Indian authorities rounded up 40 Rohingya refugees, including 13 women and 27 men, in New Delhi. These individuals, who had lived in India for years, some even planning to get married, were summoned under the pretext of providing biometric information for new identification documents.

■ Source: defapress.ir