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ROHINGYAPRESS

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PROTEST SPARKS OVER 1,200 TEACHERS' DISMISSAL IN ROHINGYA CAMPS



A funding crisis at UNICEF has resulted in the sudden dismissal of 1,200 local teachers working at learning centers in Rohingya refugee camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf, triggering protests over the weekend.

The terminated teachers employed through local NGOs under UNICEF-supported education programs—were informed Thursday without prior notice.

Hundreds of teachers on Saturday and Sunday staged demonstrations by forming human chain at Ukhiya's Shaheed Minar, demanding reinstatement and alleging discrimination in the dismissal process.

Currently, around 8,000 teachers are engaged in the camps—equally divided between Rohingya and

Bengali instructors. Protesters claimed more than 3,000 others face possible termination in the coming weeks.

UNICEF stated that due to a significant drop in funding, it is unable to sustain operations beyond June 30. An estimated 400,000 Rohingya children and adolescents are now at risk of losing access to education entirely.

The organization confirmed contracts for 1,179 volunteer teachers—mostly from the host community—will end this month.UNICEF has said all learning centers will remain closed through June and may only reopen if new funding becomes available.within 24 hours, they may block NGO vehicles from entering the camps.

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■ Source: observerbd.com

770 ILLEGAL MIGRANTS DEPORTED FROM DELHI TO BANGLADESH IN LAST SIX MONTHS

In just about a month since the Pahalgam terror attack on April 22 that killed 26 people, Delhi Police has, in a concerted capital-wide drive, identified 470 people illegal Bangladeshi migrants and another 50 as foreigners have overstayed. air-lifted them from Hindon air base to Agartala Tripura, and deported them via the land border Bangladesh.

A Delhi Police officer said the Union Ministry of Home Affairs had directed them late last year to undertake a verification exercise to identify and detain illegal Bangladeshi migrants and Rohingya.

Between November 15, 2024, and April 20, 2025, around 220 illegal migrants and 30 overstaying foreigners were caught by Delhi Police, data available with the MHA shows. They were handed the Foreigners' to Regional Registration Office (FRRO), taken by rail and road to eastern states, and sent to Bangladesh via land borders.

■ Source: indianexpress.com

More News:

Seven agencies from various departments conducted a raid in the Salayan area of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and arrested 1,435 undocumented foreigners including 1,200 Myanmar nationals.



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'EVERYONE FEELS UNSAFE': BORDER PANIC AS INDIAN FORCES KILL MYANMAR REBELS

An unstated border understanding between India and Myanmar's government-in-exile has broken down after the death of 10 rebels, and has been replaced by fear, including for thousands of refugees.

Flies hovered over the blackened and swollen bodies men and boys, lying side-by-side on a piece of tarpaulin, in blood-soaked combat fatigues, preparations for a rushed cremation in the Tamu district of Myanmar's Sagaing region, bordering India.

Quickly arranged wooden logs formed the base of the mass pyre, with several worn-out rubber tyres burning alongside to sustain the fire, the orange and green wreaths just out of reach of the flames.

Among the 10 members of the Pa Ka Pha (PKP), part of the larger People's Defence Forces (PDF), killed by the Indian Army on May 14, three teenagers. The PKP comes under the command of the National Unity (NUG), Government Му ar's a n m government-in-exile, lawmakers comprising removed in the 2021 coup,

Source: aljazeera.com

SOME BITTER TRUTHS ABOUT WHAT THE JUNTA'S ELECTION WILL MEAN FOR MYANMAR

by Bertil Lintner



Members of Myanmar's Union Election
Commission speak during a
demonstration of voting machines to be
used in future elections in Yangon on Sept.
5, 2023. / AFP

The junta's pledge to hold elections by the end of this year or early next may seem like a delusional fantasy. The military and its State Administration Council (SAC) may control as little as 50 or even 40 per cent of the country, which is what the resistance and some Western analysts claim. Whatever the figure, huge parts of the country remain beyond the reach of the authorities in Naypyitaw. In areas where people could actually go to election the polls, local officials are being assassinated forces by opposed to any junta-orchestrated election. So, who is going to vote, where and how? Politicians and activists in most Western nations will most certainly dismiss the outcome fraudulent, and continue to shun the military and its Sanctions institutions. boycotts will remain in place. Despite all these obvious

reasons for not holding a general election at the time SAC has announced. the pro-democracy Myanmar's carefully forces have to consider what is likely to happen. Instead of mocking the SAC's promises "nation-wide election", they have to wake up to some China realities. accept the process as well as unreservedly. the outcome India. Bangladesh, members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and perhaps Japan as well, will most certainly arque that even a flawed election is better than nothing and a step in the right direction. Australia, which has a long history of attempting to "engage" military regimes in Myanmar, may also argue that it is better to do exactly that, to engage rather than isolate power in whoever is in Naypyitaw. The Swiss and the Scandinavians are likely to continue their costly — and futile — efforts to bring peace which Myanmar, also means that they have to engage the military. And the generals are shrewd enough to turn the entire process to their advantage, meaning recognition for themselves without having to make any concessions to ethnic and other rebels.









